

Research Article

Long Journey by VOA (Visa on Arrival)

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ORCIDM Iqbal Romzah: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5226-7116>**Abstract.**

The Covid-19 pandemic has shaken the world since 2020, and has impacted all sectors of life. The mobility of people leaving and entering Indonesia was also affected, which halted the tourism sector and made it unable to support the economy and the welfare of the Indonesian people. The Indonesian government always puts in effort to control the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is by issuing policies that follow the overall conditions during the pandemic.

Indonesia is one of the popular tourist destinations for foreign tourists from various countries across the globe. Indonesia's tourism sector is also influential in developing of the country's creative economy. It is undeniable that the pandemic has drastically impacted Indonesia's tourism sector. Even though the pandemic is not over yet, most countries in the world, including Indonesia, have relaxed the rules for inbound and outbound mobility for their citizens. Through the Circular of Caretaker Director General of Immigration Number IMI-0708.GR.01.01 of 2022, it is hoped that the function of the Directorate General of Immigration can optimally support government policies as a facilitator of community welfare development with visa on arrival. In addition to providing easy services for foreign tourists who travel to obtain a residential permit, visa on arrival also provides opportunities for foreign tourists to stay for a longer duration in Indonesia. Visa on arrival is valid for 30 days and can be extended once for 30 days, for a total of 2 months or 60 days.

This paper provides complete information regarding the VOA policy, since its initial re-issuance in March 2022 until now, in supporting the sustainable tourism sector and attracting tourists to visit Indonesia based on the principle of reciprocity. The COVID-19 pandemic has also brought changes to government policies, including immigration policies in adjusted conditions and onward planning regarding strategies in the development of tourism and creative economy. With 86 countries and 57 entrances presently available, the government's policy regarding visas on arrival during this pandemic continues to be monitored and evaluated in order for this policy to be implemented effectively according to its objectives. Immigration is ready to support the government program, Recover Together, Recover Stronger!

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has shocked the world; how can this Covid-19 pandemic not have an impact on all aspects of life? Not only is survival in the health sector threatened, but also social life, education, and the country's economy. One of the countries afflicted by the COVID-19 pandemic is Indonesia. The Indonesian government is always working to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is by releasing rules that adapt to any situations that arise during the pandemic. The Indonesian economy dropped in the first and second quarters of 2020 as a result of unemployment and poverty in Indonesia. The PSBB policy, which the government imposed in some provinces, has constrained the community's activities and mobility. All industrial and tourism businesses suffered a sharp fall, including the mobility of people leaving and entering Indonesia, which also impacted the tourism industry, preventing it from contributing to the economic well-being of the Indonesian people.

As we all know, Indonesia is a popular tourism destination for visitors from all over the world. As a result, the Indonesian tourism industry has an impact on economic growth. Indonesia's tourism industry has also dropped dramatically since the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020. Some communities that rely largely on tourism for economic support, like Bali, Yogyakarta, and Nusa Tenggara, have faced the impact of a sharp fall in both foreign and domestic tourists. Because the tourism industry is so important to Indonesia's economic growth, most governments throughout the world, including Indonesia, have reduced the laws for leaving and incoming mobility for its inhabitants. Immigration serves as a facilitator of community welfare development; in this situation, immigration also contributes to community economic development, one of which is through the tourism sector.

To support the government's strategy of reopening the tourism sector with the concept of sustainable tourism, immigration plays a role in offering ease for international visitors visiting tourist locations by giving reciprocal visit visas upon arrival. This is one method of encouraging the redevelopment of Indonesia's tourism and creative economies. A visit visa on arrival is intended to give immigration ease for certain foreigners when traveling, doing government tasks, conducting business, purchasing goods, meeting visits, and transiting. During this pandemic, government policies on visit visas on arrival are being examined and evaluated to ensure that they are operating successfully and following their goals of supporting the sustainable tourism sector more widely. Through the Circular of Plt, the Director General of Immigration Number IMI-0708.GR.01.01 Year 2022 is expected that the Directorate General of Immigration can

optimally support government policies as a facilitator of community welfare development.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

2.1. Public policy

Policy, according to the Great Indonesian Dictionary, is a set of concepts and principles that serve as rules and the foundation for plans for carrying out a job, leadership, and how to act. So that the theory and process of public policy have a description that not only stresses what the government proposes but also includes the course of action to be done. Public policy can be defined as any action performed by the government to carry out its duties and functions. This is inextricably linked to the political process of a state government system, which involves stages or procedures for running the state by government officials in a variety of fields.

There are several stages of public policy making according to William N. Dunn, which are as follows:

1. Preparation of the Agenda, at this stage it is very important to determine policy problems that will be raised on the government's agenda;
2. Policy formulation, problems that have been defined then look for solutions to problems by looking at various alternatives or existing policy options;
3. Policy Adoption / Legitimacy, this process is the granting of authority or legitimacy to government actions;
4. Policy Implementation, implementation of policies that have been decided by the implementing unit that mobilizes financial and human resources;
5. Policy Evaluation / Assessment, this stage is not only carried out at the final stage but throughout the policy process, because it covers the substance, implementation, and impacts.

In terms of immigration, the public authorities entrust the Directorate General of Immigration with enforcing the principle of reciprocity or reciprocity connected to the entry and exit of foreigners, as well as their presence and activity on Indonesian territory.

2.2. Reciprocal Principle

According to the immigration functions mentioned in the Indonesian Constitution Number 6 of 2011, namely Public Services, State Security, Law Enforcement, and National Development Facilitators. That this value is centered on the state's provision of public services to maintain or improve the quality of people's lives.

The Indonesian government continues to strive for development in a variety of disciplines, which cannot be done without the aid of other countries. Today's international relations are similar in that the subject is not restricted to countries but also involves individuals. This value, which has long been employed by the Government of Indonesia, is a sort of government attempt to grow foreign exchange or the Indonesian economy by allowing as many Foreign Citizens (WNA) as possible to visit or arrive in Indonesia.

2.3. Economic development

To begin, we must distinguish between development economics and economic development. Development economics, according to Indonesian economist Lincoln Arsyad, is an area of study in economics that investigates economic challenges in developing nations and the policies that must be implemented to achieve economic development. Meanwhile, economic development is a type of company in the economy that promotes the growth of economic activities such as infrastructure and economic growth, as well as the advancement of education and technology.

In general, the function of the development economy is to create the efforts of a country in improving the standard of living of its people. Some of the functions of development economics are as follows:

1. Improving the economic growth and GDP;
2. Reducing unemployment and poverty rates;
3. Improving the quality of Human Resources (HR);
4. The formation of capital factors;
5. Bring in aid from within and outside the country.

Economic expansion, as can be seen, is one component of development. To balance population growth, development must be capable of increasing economic growth. It can be regarded as a process in the process of economic development that includes

changes in the use of productive resources for economic activities and the distribution of wealth among economic actors and the people.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Approach

The type of approach used was normative and empirical legal research. The point is research that describes, explains, analyzes, and develops equipped with field data related to the formulation of the related problem.

3.2. Data collection

The legal materials were gathered by identifying and inventorying laws and regulations, studying library materials (writings and scientific works), and other sources such as interviews that are relevant to the legal concerns addressed in this study. Secondary data analysis methods, often known as existing statistics, were used in data collection. Secondary data sources include agency databases, statistical data files, and research reports. Researchers do secondary data analysis studies by collecting information sources from the data sources discovered. Secondary data includes statistics data from connected ministries, appropriate local government agencies, immigration offices, and Immigration Attaches overseas.

3.3. Data analysis

In this study, the legal issue analysis technique employs mixed logic thinking. It refers to legal reasoning as a blend of inductive (inductive) and deductive (deductive) thinking patterns applied to particular factual legal concerns. In mixed logic, the process involves abstracting (law), legal values, legal principles, legal conceptions, and legal norms, which are then concretized (explained) and applied to solve concrete legal problems faced, and so on back and forth in the mixed process. The data analysis technique that has received the most attention in this study is interactive model analysis, which requires three (three) components: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

All Outline Titles related to what you want to discuss, this section is a discussion before going to point 1 there must be a narrative related to the G20 slogan.

4.1. Immigration

The community is increasingly supportive of the government's efforts to improve the tourism sector and the creative economy. Indeed, there are still many individuals in specific locations that rely on tourism for a living. With the independence slogan "Recovery Together, Recovery Stronger," the tourism sector has reorganized to attract tourists to visit Indonesia, with the assistance of appropriate agencies. In this situation, immigration serves four functions: immigration service, law enforcement, state security, and community welfare development. By adopting a VOA policy for tourism purposes, immigration assists the tourism sector and the creative economy who come to Indonesia by providing immigration services as well as a facilitator of welfare development.

Based on the Juanda Declaration, dated December 13, 1957, Indonesia is known as an archipelagic state and has 17,590 islands with an area of 18 million square kilometers. As a country flanked by two continents and two oceans, Indonesia has its challenges in implementing its immigration function. Judging from its understanding, visas are instruments aimed at preventing illegal migration and maintaining national and international security. But on the other hand, "visa policy is also a tool for promoting tourism, commerce, and people-to-people exchanges". This Visa on Arrival policy was created to facilitate the entry of foreigners into Indonesia in the hope of obtaining a positive impact on the Indonesian people. The arrival of foreign tourists is expected to increase the tourism sector and the creative economy, increase foreign exchange, increase local revenue, and also state revenue, increasing state revenue. Aside from that, foreigners visiting Indonesia will facilitate information and cultural exchanges between countries, enriching insight and knowledge for both parties.

To maximize the immigration function in supporting the tourism sector and the creative economy, the Directorate General of Immigration under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights always evaluates policies related to VOA by adding country subjects to the list and adding to the list of Immigration Checkpoints subject to VOA. The purpose of this policy is to make it easier for tourists to obtain immigration services in Indonesia for tourist purposes and other things following applicable policies.

4.2. Sustainable Tourism Sector

At the moment, the most essential thing is not only to increase the number of international tourists that visit Indonesia but also to focus on developing a sustainable tourism system. Its goal is to create a tourist idea that has a long-term impact not just on tourism but also on the economy, society, culture, and environment. Tourists might acquire a travel routine to feel comfortable, healthy, and safe, and to preserve nature. In essence, this is not a new thing to do, but it has been done for a long time and continues to be done to this day. According to the data gathered by the writers, Indonesia has received the following prizes in the development of a sustainable tourist sector:

1. According to the World Economic Forum, the Travel Tourism Development Index 2021 rose from 40 to 32 in 2019. This is an example of a program that is on target, provides the desired results, and is completed on time. The budget is modest, but excitement grows without bounds, creating jobs and reviving the economy as fast as possible.
2. According to the global Travel Muslim Index 2022, Indonesian tourism is placed second.
3. Indonesia has risen from fourth to second place in the Halal tourist sector
4. Crescentrating's Halal Travel Personality of the Year & Halaltrip 2022
5. Bali is the world's happiest holiday destination, according to Club Med
6. WonderVerse Indonesia is a new way to enjoy Indonesian tourism through the Metaverse world
7. Kemenparekraf collaborated with PT Magnus Digital Indonesia to present WonderVerse Indonesia. This platform is the government's effort to promote the tourism sector and the Indonesian creative economy to the international stage through the virtual world.

Sandiaga Uno, Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy, stated that we are now in a period of change in which digitalization drives development. The existence of this new platform is to promote tourism as well as how we can strengthen the creative economy through technological advancements.

It is envisaged that the sustainable tourism sector will continue to improve and gain international recognition. Foreign tourists can use the Visa on Arrival to not only take a vacation, but also to conduct meetings, government tasks, business talks, and purchases

of items. With the relaxation of activities granted, chances for international visitors who enter to invest in Indonesia will immediately open up. VOA also provides an opportunity for foreign tourists to stay longer in Indonesia by being given 1 extension of a maximum of 30 days.

4.3. VOA (Visa on Arrival)

VOA is a visa/residence permit issued by the Indonesian government to certain foreigners for tourism and other activities as determined by Indonesian government laws. VOA is valid for 30 days and can be extended once for a total of 60 days and a maximum of 30 days. Tourists who choose VOA will not be able to convert their status to Visit Stay Permits, limited stay permits, or permanent residency permits. Immigration under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights can optimize one of immigration's functions, which is to facilitate community welfare development.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism industry must overcome difficulties during the 2020 and 2021 pandemics. As we all know, the Bali Archipelago is a popular destination for foreign travelers. With specific country subjects, the government gradually reopens the door for foreign tourists who want to travel with enhanced convenience for immigration by giving VOA for foreigners with tourism locations through Bali's I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport. The year 2022 also gives convenience for foreigners who visit tourist places through the Director General of Immigration Circular No. IMI-0532.GR.01.01 by freeing quarantine with specified conditions. This initial step performed by the government is regarded favorably without jeopardizing security and health protocols. The above is an effort to encourage foreign tourists to come. The above policy has shown a positive response from foreign tourists, therefore the government continues to evaluate the policy so until now the Indonesian government has added the subject of VOA countries along with the entrance for foreigners who will use VOA. The reopening of the ease of traveling with Visa on Arrival in March 2022 until now has carried out several policy evaluations related to VOA, as follows:

For apply VOA, just complete the required documents :

1. Original Passport that is still valid for at least 6 (six) months
2. Return ticket or a connecting ticket to continue the journey to another country
3. Proof of PNBP payment for a Visa on Arrival

These are the step to apply VOA :

1. Show printed copy or digital proof of your covid-19 vaccination certificates at the KKP counter
2. You will find BRI counter upon arrival at airports, seaport and cross border post
3. Process VOA payment there and receive the proof of payment (VOA Cost Rp.500.000)
4. Submit the VOA voucher to the immigration counter , present your passport and payment receipt to get voa stamped on your passport

We have to concern about :

1. Just enter from Immigration Checkpoint deternubed
2. Not allowed to propose the new residence permit through visa application
3. Can not allow Conversion Status to Limited/Permanent stay permit
4. VOA can be done at airports, seaports, and cross border posts
5. VOA can be used by foreigners to carry out the following activities : tourist visits, government duty visits, business talk visits, visits to purchase goods, meeting visits and transit
6. VOA is valid for 30 days and can be extended for once at any immigration office across the country

If you want to extend VOA, just complete the required documents these are : Original passport of foreigner and copy passport on identity page and VOA sticker page, Print out flight ticket to leave Indonesia, and application form of perdim 23 that's Available in Immigration Office. For reminder that foreigner can come to the nearest immigration office and apply 7 (seven) working days before stay permit is Expired (overstay fine Rp. 1.000.000/day/passport).

Following is the updates list of countries or regions for VOA holders to arrive in Indonesia :

1. South Africa
2. Albania
3. The United States of America
4. Andorra
5. Saudi Arabia
6. Argentina

No	Government Policy	Subyek VOA	Immigration Checkpoint (Airport)	Immigration Checkpoint (Seaport)	Immigration Checkpoint (Cross Border Post)	Purpose to Visit with VOA
1	SE Nomor IMI-0532.GR.01.01 Tahun 2022	42	1	-	-	Tourism
2	SE Nomor IMI-0549.GR.01.01 Tahun 2022	43	7	8	4	Tourism and Government Duties
3	SE Nomor IMI-0584.GR.01.01 Tahun 2022	60	9	11	4	Tourism and Government Duties
4	SE Nomor IMI-0603.GR.01.01 Tahun 2022	72	9	11	4	Tourism and Government Duties
5	SE Nomor IMI-0650.GR.01.01 Tahun 2022	75	16	23	7	Tourism and Government Duties
6	SE Nomor IMI-0708.GR.01.01 Tahun 2022	86	15	35	7	Tourism, Government Duties, Bussiness talk, Purchase of goods, Meeting Visits and Transit

Figure 1: Kebijakan Pemberian Visa On Arrival (VOA).

7. Australia
8. Austria
9. Bahrain
10. Netherland
11. Belarus
12. Belgium
13. Bosnia Herzegovnia
14. Brazil
15. Brunei Darussalam
16. Bulgaria
17. Czech
18. Chile
19. Denmark
20. Ecuador
21. Estonia
22. Phillipines
23. Finland
24. Hongkong
25. Hungary
26. India
27. The United Kingdom

28. Ireland
29. Italy
30. Iceland
31. Japan
32. Germany
33. Cambodia
34. Canada
35. Colombia
36. South Korea
37. Croatia
38. Kuwait
39. Laos
40. Latvia
41. Liechtenstein
42. Lithuania
43. Luxembourg
44. Malaysia
45. Maldives
46. Malta
47. Marocco
48. Mexico
49. Egypt
50. Monaco
51. Myanmar
52. Norway
53. Oman
54. Palestine
55. France
56. Peru
57. Poland
58. Portugal
59. Qatar
60. Romania

61. Russia
62. San Marino
63. New Zealand
64. Serbia
65. Seychelles
66. Singapore
67. Cyprus
68. Slovakia
69. Slovenia
70. Spain
71. Suriname
72. Sweden
73. Switzerland
74. Taiwan
75. Thailand
76. Timor Leste
77. China
78. Tunisia
79. Turkiye
80. The United Arab Emirates
81. Uzbekistan
82. Ukraina
83. Vatican
84. Vietnam
85. Jordan
86. Greece

List of additional Indonesian Entry Points for VOA Holders :

Airports

1. Hang Nadim, Riau Island
2. Juanda, East Java
3. Kertajati, West Java
4. Kualanamu, North Sumatera

5. Minangkabau, West Sumatera
6. Ngurah Rai, Bali
7. Sam Ratulangi, North Sulawesi
8. Sentani, Papua
9. Soekarno Hatta, Jakarta
10. Sultan Aji Muhammad Sulaiman, East Kalimantan
11. Sultan Hasanuddin, South Sulawesi
12. Sultan Iskandar Muda , Aceh
13. Sultan Syarif Kasim II, Riau
14. Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta
15. Zainuddin Abdul Majid, West Nusa Tenggara

Seaports

1. Bandar bentan Telani Lagoi, Riau Island
2. Bandar Seri Udara lobam, Riau island
3. Batam centre, riau island
4. Belawan, north sumatera
5. Bena, bali
6. Biak, papua citra
7. Citra tri tunas, riau island
8. Dumai, riau
9. Jayapura, papua
10. Labuan bajo, east nusa tenggara
11. Lembar, west nusa tenggara
12. Marina teluk senimba, riau island
13. Malundung, north Kalimantan
14. Marina ancol, DKI Jakarta

15. Nongsa terminal bahari, riau island
16. Nusantara pare-pare, south Sulawesi
17. Padang bai, bali
18. Sabang, aceh
19. Samudera, north Sulawesi
20. Saumlaki, maluku
21. Sekupang, riau island
22. Sibolga, north sumatera
23. Soekarno hatta, South Sulawesi
24. Sorong, Papua
25. Sri Bintan Pura, Riau island
26. Sunda Kelapa, Jakarta
27. Tanjung Balai Karimun, Riau Island
28. Tanjung emas, central Java
29. Tanjung Pandan, Bangka Belitung
30. Tanjung Perak, East Java
31. Tanjung Priok, DKI Jakarta
32. Tarempa, Riau Island
33. Teluk Bayur, West Sumatera
34. Tenau, East Nusa tenggara
35. Tual, Maluku

Cross Border Posts

1. Aruk, West Kalimantan
2. Entikong, West Kalimantan
3. Mota'ain, East Nusa tenggara
4. Motamasin, East Nusa tenggara

5. Sota, Papua
6. Tunon Taka, North Kalimantan
7. Wini, East Nusa Tenggara

5. CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Indonesian tourism industry. To maximize its function as a Community Welfare Development Facilitator and to support government programs aimed at revitalizing the tourism sector, the Directorate General of Immigration under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights provides immigration services such as Stay Permits for foreign tourists who arrive in Indonesia with a Visa On Arrival (VOA). The re-opening of the entry following the COVID-19 pandemic began in March 2022, with stages that adapt to changing conditions without disrupting the order of the appropriate health protocols. Until now, the policy governing the granting of Visa On Arrival has been evaluated multiple times to maximize the granting of VOA following the government's goal, namely "Recovery Together, Recovery Stronger." Since VOA was re-enacted in March 2022, which was previously solely a tourist destination, it may now be used for foreign tourists for tourist visits, government duty visits, business discussion visits, purchases of commodities, meeting visits, and transit. Furthermore, the subject of VOA countries is currently 86 countries, and international tourists can enter Indonesia via 15 Immigration Checkpoints at Airports, 35 Immigration Checkpoints at Seaports, and 7 Immigration Checkpoints at Cross Border Posts. Visas on arrival are valid for 30 days and can be extended once at any immigration office in the country. As a result, the total number of foreigners who can stay in Indonesia under VOA is limited to 60 days (A long journey by VOA). However, keep in mind that VOA cannot grant Conversion Status to a Limited/Permanent Stay permit. It is predicted that with all of the conveniences provided in offering possibilities for international tourists who come to obtain VOA, it would be able to help the Indonesian economic system and the sustainable tourism sector.

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