

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMIGRATION OVERSIGHT REGARDING RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN NATIONALS FOLLOWING THE RUSSIAUKRAINE CONFLICT WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE CLASS I TPI IMMIGRATION OFFICE IN DENPASAR

I Made Dwi Darma Putra Duatra^{*}, I Made Artana, Cokorde Istri Dian Laksmi Dewi

Universitas Ngurah Rai Denpasar, Indonesia

Email: dwidarmaputra1444@gmail.com^{}*

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Abstract

Immigration supervision is one of the strategic functions in maintaining state sovereignty by monitoring the presence and activities of foreign nationals within the territory of Indonesia. Following the Russia–Ukraine conflict, the increasing mobility of Russian and Ukrainian nationals to Bali has led to a higher potential for immigration violations, including the misuse of residence permits, overstaying, and engaging in employment inconsistent with the purpose of the granted visa. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of immigration supervision of Russian and Ukrainian nationals following the Russia–Ukraine conflict within the jurisdiction of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar, as well as to examine the obstacles and efforts to improve the effectiveness of such supervision. This study employed an empirical legal research method using factual and statutory approaches. The data were collected through library research and interviews, and subsequently analyzed qualitatively using an inductive method. The results indicate that the effectiveness of immigration supervision is influenced by the implementation of administrative and field supervision, inter-agency coordination, the utilization of information technology, and community participation. Although immigration supervision has been strengthened through joint operations and coordination within the Foreigner Supervision Team (TIMPORA), its effectiveness continues to face several challenges, including limited human resources, the high mobility of foreign nationals, the misuse of residence permits, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and low public participation. Efforts to improve the effectiveness of immigration supervision include strengthening the capacity of immigration officers, optimizing the use of information technology, enhancing TIMPORA coordination, implementing intelligence-based supervision, and increasing public awareness through continuous outreach to communities and business operators.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Immigration Supervision, Russian and Ukrainian Nationals, Residence Permit.

A. INTRODUCTION

Immigration plays a highly strategic role in the administration of state governance, particularly in maintaining national stability and territorial sovereignty. In current global developments, international human mobility has experienced a significant increase alongside advancements in transportation technology, economic openness, and growing international cooperation relationships (Santoso, 2014). These conditions require the state to possess a

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regulatory and supervisory system capable of ensuring security without hindering the flow of legitimate human movement. Immigration serves as one of the essential instruments in safeguarding state sovereignty, specifically regarding the regulation of human traffic entering and exiting Indonesian territory. The increasing flow of international human mobility resulting from globalization, transportation technology advancements, and international economic and social relations demands that the state maintain an immigration system that is not only service-oriented, but also focused on supervision and law enforcement (Sihombing, 2013).

Indonesia is an archipelagic nation occupying a strategic position in international relations and serving as a major destination for international population mobility. The growth of globalization, progress in transportation technology, and the enhancement of diplomatic relations, international trade, investment, education, and tourism have intensified the movement of people from one country to another. While this increased mobility delivers positive impacts on economic growth and national development, it also poses challenges for the state in maintaining security, public order, and compliance with statutory provisions regulating foreign traffic. Consequently, the state, through its immigration function, holds the authority to regulate the entry and exit of foreign nationals and to conduct supervision over their presence and activities while within Indonesian territory.

As an international tourism destination, Indonesia receives foreign nationals traveling for various purposes, including tourism, business activities, investment, education, research, or employment in accordance with statutory provisions. One of the primary destination regions for foreign arrivals is Bali Province. The excellence of its tourism sector, its internationally appealing culture, developing infrastructure, and the availability of supporting facilities for business and digital-based work make Bali a region with a high degree of foreign mobility. These conditions necessitate the optimal execution of immigration functions to ensure that the presence and activities of foreign nationals remain compliant with applicable legal provisions.

The rise in foreign mobility to Bali is also influenced by various international situational developments, one of which is the armed conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine that began in February 2022. This conflict triggered an increase in population movement across various countries, including Indonesia. Russian and Ukrainian nationals entered Indonesia using various visa types according to their arrival purposes, such as Visitor Visas, Limited Stay Visas, including stay permits granted to investors or for specific objectives under statutory regulations. Beyond tourism, some foreign nationals utilize their stay permits to reside temporarily, conduct investment activities, or work remotely (*remote working*) for companies located outside Indonesian territory. The growing numbers of Russian and Ukrainian nationals carry implications for increased immigration supervision needs to ensure that all activities carried out align with the purpose of visa and stay permit issuance.

The expanding presence of Russian and Ukrainian nationals in Bali cannot be separated from the Russia–Ukraine conflict ongoing since 2022. The conflict caused large-scale cross-border population movements to various destinations, particularly Bali. Over time, the presence of Russian and Ukrainian citizens in Bali has extended beyond tourist activities to include remote work, digital nomadism, investment, and business operations that, in several cases, are suspected to be inconsistent with their held stay permits. This condition gives rise to various immigration issues requiring optimal supervision by immigration authorities.

A relationship exists between the post-conflict surge in national mobility from both countries and the discovery of various immigration violations within the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar. These violations encompass residence permit misuse, overstays, the use of visas inconsistent with permit purposes, and activities violating immigration statutory provisions. This situation is reflected in administrative immigration action data showing that Russian and Ukrainian nationals consistently rank among the foreign nationals subject to administrative measures in each observation year. These circumstances demonstrate that immigration supervision of Russian and Ukrainian citizens remains a highly relevant topic for study, particularly following the increased mobility from both nations post-conflict.

Immigration supervision constitutes one of the primary immigration functions aimed at guaranteeing foreign national compliance with statutory provisions and maintaining state security and sovereignty. Article 66 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration dictates that immigration supervision over foreign nationals is executed starting from the visa application stage, upon entry into or exit from Indonesian territory, during stay permit issuance, and throughout the foreign national's presence within Indonesia. Such supervision is carried out through the collection, processing, and presentation of data and information, oversight of foreign presence and activities, taking photos and fingerprints, compiling prevention and denial lists, as well as other legally accountable measures.

The implementation of supervision is also supported by the Foreign National Supervision Team (Tim Pengawasan Orang Asing / Tim PORA) as regulated under Article 69 of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration. Tim PORA was established as an inter-agency coordination body for data and information exchange, joint supervision execution, and handling various issues related to the presence and activities of foreign nationals. Additionally, the Immigration Intelligence function plays a role in carrying out investigations, security operations, information gathering, information analysis, and early detection of potential immigration violations, enabling supervisory and law enforcement actions to be taken accurately and effectively.

The phenomenon of increasing immigration violations by Russian and Ukrainian citizens in Bali can be observed from administrative immigration action data at the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar. The data indicates that during the period from 2022 through 2025, various deportation and detention actions were taken against Russian and Ukrainian nationals due to immigration violations, overstays, and actions deemed to disrupt public order.

Table 1. Administrative Immigration Action Data Against Russian and Ukrainian Foreign Nationals at the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar (2023–2026)

Years	Russian National	Ukraina National	Predominant Types of Violations	Administrative Action
2023	29 people	3 People	Overstaying and immigration violations	Deportation and placement in an Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim)

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2024	32 people	4 People	Overstaying, misuse of residence permits, and violations of public order	Deportation and placement in an Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim)
2025	27 people	13 People	Misuse of investor visas, overstaying, and immigration administrative violations	Deportation
2026	16 people	4 People	Misuse of residence permits, overstaying, immigration administrative violations, and violations of public order	Deportation, Immigration Administrative Measures (TAK), and other actions in accordance with statutory regulations
Total	104 people	24 People	-	-

Source: Immigration Administrative Action Data, Class I TPI Immigration Office Denpasar (2023–2026)

Data on immigration administrative actions indicates that immigration violations by Russian and Ukrainian nationals have persisted since the onset of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In 2023, 29 Russian nationals and 3 Ukrainian nationals were subject to immigration administrative actions. In 2024, these figures rose to 32 Russian nationals and 4 Ukrainian nationals. In 2025, 27 Russian nationals and 13 Ukrainian nationals were subject to administrative actions. A summary for the period from January to May 25, 2026, also shows 16 Russian nationals and 4 Ukrainian nationals subject to immigration administrative actions.

These data indicate that although immigration oversight has been conducted in accordance with the duties and authority of the Class I TPI Immigration Office Denpasar, its implementation has not been fully effective. This is evident from the persistently high number of violations regarding residence permits, misuse of Visa on Arrival (VOA), and misuse of Investor ITAS (Limited Stay Permits), as well as the high number of deportations involving Russian nationals compared to other nationalities. These conditions demonstrate that the objective of oversight to prevent immigration violations has not been optimally achieved, indicating a continued need to enhance the effectiveness of such oversight.

Table 2. Data on violations by Russian nationals based on residence permit type (2023–2026)

Years	Types of Residence Permit Violations	Number of violations
2023	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	18
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	7
2024	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	20
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	6
2025	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	17

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2026	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	3
	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	12
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	4

Source: Denpasar Class I Immigration Office (TPI), 2023–2026

Data on immigration violations by Russian nationals, categorized by residence permit type for the 2023–2026 period, reveals that the highest number of violations were committed by holders of Visit Stay Permits (ITK). Recorded violations were as follows: in 2023, there were 18 ITK violations and 7 Limited Stay Permit (ITAS) violations; in 2024, 20 ITK violations and 6 ITAS violations; in 2025, 17 ITK violations and 3 ITAS violations; and in 2026, 12 ITK violations and 4 ITAS violations.

The data indicates that the majority of violations were committed by Visit Stay Permit (ITK) holders using a Visa on Arrival (VOA) who misused their permits to engage in activities inconsistent with the visa's intended purpose, such as working. Meanwhile, violations involving Limited Stay Permits (ITAS) were predominantly committed by Investor ITAS holders who misused their permits in ways that contravened immigration regulations. Additionally, during the 2023–2026 period, 17 Russian nationals with a history of criminal conviction had their residence permits revoked as an administrative immigration measure.

Table 3. Data on immigration violations by Ukrainian nationals based on residence permit type, 2023–2026

Years	Types of Residence Permit Violations	Number of violations
2023	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	2
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	1
2024	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	2
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	2
2025	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	6
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	3
2026	Visit Stay Permit (ITK)	3
	Limited Stay Permit (ITAS)	0

Source: Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar (2023–2026)

Based on data regarding immigration violations committed by Ukrainian citizens categorized by residence permit type during the 2023–2026 period, it is evident that the majority of violations were committed by holders of a Visitor Stay Permit (Izin Tinggal Kunjungan / ITK). In 2023, there were 2 recorded ITK violations and 1 Limited Stay Permit (Izin Tinggal Terbatas / ITAS) violation. In 2024, there were 2 ITK violations and 2 ITAS violations respectively. In 2025, this increased to 6 ITK violations and 3 ITAS violations, while in 2026, 3 ITK violations were recorded with no ITAS violations found.

Data from the period of 2023 through June 2026 indicates that immigration violations by Ukrainian citizens were predominantly committed by Visitor Stay Permit (ITK) holders using a Visa on Arrival (VOA). Meanwhile, violations under Limited Stay Permits (ITAS) were mostly identified among Investor ITAS holders who abused their residence permits by engaging in activities inconsistent with the purpose of permit issuance. Additionally, during the

2023–June 2026 period, a total of 5 Ukrainian citizens with ex-convict status had their residence permits revoked as an administrative immigration measure.

The types of residence permits in Indonesia are regulated under Article 48 Paragraph (3) of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, which includes Diplomatic Stay Permits, Official Stay Permits, Visitor Stay Permits, Limited Stay Permits, and Permanent Stay Permits. In this study, the violations discovered were dominated by the misuse of Visitor Stay Permits (ITK) and Limited Stay Permits (ITAS), making these two stay permit types the analytical focus in assessing the effectiveness of immigration supervision toward Ukrainian citizens within the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar.

This condition demonstrates a gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*. The *das sollen* in this study refers to legal provisions dictating that every foreign national is required to comply with statutory regulations, and that immigration officials possess the authority to conduct supervision and enforcement against immigration violations. Such supervision is expected to prevent residence permit misuse and maintain public order.

However, the *das sein* reveals that in reality, various immigration violations committed by Russian and Ukrainian foreign nationals continue to be found within the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar. Visa misuse, overstays, working activities inconsistent with stay permits, and an increasing number of deportation actions indicate that immigration supervision is not yet fully effective. In fact, immigration supervision is executed through administrative supervision and field supervision as governed under Article 66 of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration. Administrative supervision is conducted starting from the visa application stage, travel document examination, residence permit issuance, collection and processing of immigration data, to the identity registration of foreign nationals. Field supervision is carried out regarding the presence and activities of foreign nationals while within Indonesian territory to ensure that their actual activities align with their held residence permits. These two forms of supervision complement each other so that supervision is not solely oriented toward administrative verification, but also encompasses oversight over the factual field activities of foreign nationals.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

State Sovereignty Theory

State sovereignty is a fundamental principle in international law and public law that grants the ultimate authority for a state to regulate, control, and supervise all individuals and goods within its territorial boundaries. M. Iman Santoso emphasizes that immigration functions serve as a direct manifestation of state sovereignty, wherein a nation holds the right to determine who may enter, reside, conduct activities in, and depart from its territory. Based on this foundation, the regulation of traffic and supervision of foreign nationals (*Warga Negara Asing / WNA*) act as instruments to safeguard stability, public order, and national security against potential foreign threats.

Immigration Supervision Theory

Immigration supervision is a systematic mechanism to ensure foreign national compliance with applicable laws in the host nation. Pursuant to the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, immigration supervision is executed through two main forms:

- **Administrative Supervision:** Conducted starting from the visa application stage, examination of travel documents at Immigration Checkpoints (*Tempat Pemeriksaan Imigrasi* / TPI), granting or extension of residence permits, to digital immigration data processing.
- **Field Supervision:** Conducted factually regarding the presence and activities of foreign nationals within Indonesia's jurisdiction to ensure consistency between actual real-world activities and the type of stay permit held.

Additionally, immigration supervision is supported by the Foreign National Supervision Team (*Tim Pengawasan Orang Asing* / TIMPORA) as an inter-agency coordination forum, along with Immigration Intelligence functions for early detection and risk analysis.

Legal Effectiveness Theory (Soerjono Soekanto)

Soerjono Soekanto states that legal effectiveness is measured by the degree to which legal norms successfully achieve the intended objectives of their establishment. The success or effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by five key factors:

- **Legal Factor (Substance):** The clarity and completeness of statutory rules and regulations.
- **Law Enforcement Factor:** The quantity, quality, and professionalism of law enforcement officers.
- **Facility/Infrastructure Factor:** Supporting physical infrastructure, information technology, and operational budgets.
- **Community Factor:** The level of public awareness and participation in complying with and supporting the law.
- **Cultural Factor:** Values, habits, and legal culture residing within society.

Legal System Theory (Lawrence M. Friedman)

Lawrence M. Friedman posits that the successful operation of a legal system is determined by three interconnected elements:

- **Legal Structure:** The presence of institutions, personnel, and operational procedures for law enforcement (e.g., the Immigration Office and TIMPORA synergies).
- **Legal Substance:** Rules, norms, and regulations that serve as the legal foundation for action.
- **Legal Culture:** Attitudes, compliance, and legal awareness of the public, as well as tourism business and accommodation operators, regarding immigration rules.

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research type used is empirical legal research focusing on field facts to analyze the gap between legal provisions (*das sollen*) and their execution (*das sein*) in immigration supervision toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens post-Russia-Ukraine conflict within the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar. This study is descriptive in

nature, utilizing State Sovereignty Theory, Supervision Theory, Legal Effectiveness Theory, and Legal Purpose Theory as analytical frameworks. The data utilized consists of primary data obtained through interviews with officials and officers of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar, as well as secondary data comprising statutory regulations, books, journals, and relevant literature. Data collection was conducted through literature studies and direct interviews. All data were analyzed qualitatively using the inductive reasoning method. The research was conducted at the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar due to its authority in immigration services, supervision, intelligence, and law enforcement regarding foreign nationals.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Effectiveness of Immigration Supervision Toward Russian and Ukrainian Citizens Post-Russia–Ukraine Conflict within the Operational Area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar

The armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which began in 2022, has generated wide-ranging impacts on international population mobility, including an increased migration of Russian and Ukrainian citizens to various destination countries, one of which is Indonesia, particularly Bali Province. Bali serves as an attractive destination due to its expanding tourism sector, ease of international transportation access, and a variety of residence permit types that foreign nationals can utilize. These conditions have heightened the intensity of immigration supervision, especially toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens residing within the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal effectiveness refers to the degree of success achieved by a legal rule in reaching its set objectives, which is influenced by legal substance, law enforcement personnel, facilities and infrastructure, the community, and legal culture (Soerjono, 2021). Thus, the effectiveness of immigration supervision is measured not only by the quantity of administrative immigration sanctions imposed, but also by the capability of immigration officers to carry out prevention, early detection, and law enforcement regarding immigration violations.

Under Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, as amended by Law Number 63 of 2024, immigration supervision is executed through two forms: administrative supervision and field supervision. Administrative supervision is conducted through the examination of travel documents, residence permits, reporting on foreign national presence, and the utilization of the Immigration Management Information System. Meanwhile, field supervision is carried out via direct inspections at locations where foreign nationals are present, joint operations, and coordination with the Foreign National Supervision Team (*Tim Pengawasan Orang Asing / TIMPORA*) (Santoso, 2019).

Post-Russia–Ukraine conflict, the characteristics of immigration violations involving Russian and Ukrainian nationals have undergone shifts. Beyond overstay violations, occurrences of residence permit misuse for work, operating unauthorized businesses, using visas inconsistent with their intended purpose, and alleged involvement in transnational crime have also been discovered. These conditions require the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar to increase supervisory intensity through immigration intelligence-based approaches and cross-agency cooperation. Previous research indicates that oversight of foreign nationals

in Bali still faces various obstacles, including human resource constraints, expansive supervisory territory, low compliance among certain foreign nationals, and suboptimal public participation in providing information regarding foreign presence (Fifilia, 2024).

Supervisory effectiveness is also heavily influenced by inter-agency coordination. Lawrence M. Friedman explains that the success of a legal system is determined by three main elements: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture (Friedman, 1975). In the context of immigration supervision, legal structure is embodied through synergy among the Immigration Office, the Police, Local Government, Traditional Villages (*Desa Adat*), Civil Service Police Unit (*Satpol PP*), and other agencies incorporated within TIMPORA. This synergy enables rapid information exchange so that immigration violations can be addressed swiftly before escalating into public security and order disruptions.

In the Bali region, foreign supervision is further reinforced through joint operations, such as Operation Jagratara and the Dharma Dewata Immigration Patrol, targeting locations with high concentrations of foreign nationals. These operations address not only overstay violations, but also residence permit misuse, use of improper identities, and illegal economic activities conducted by foreign nationals. In fact, during an operation in 2024, the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar uncovered a violation by a Ukrainian citizen who misused a stay permit and failed to present travel documents upon inspection.

On the other hand, the growing number of foreign nationals in Bali has prompted the government to strengthen information technology-based supervision. The implementation of the Foreign National Reporting Application (*Aplikasi Pelaporan Orang Asing / APOA*), integration of immigration data, and development of immigration intelligence systems serve as crucial instruments to support supervision effectiveness. Additionally, community-based supervision through reporting from accommodation managers, villa owners, indigenous communities, and tourism business operators acts as a key strategy to detect the presence of non-compliant foreign nationals at an early stage. Recent data indicates that supervision in Bali is being increasingly optimized through routine operations and strengthened TIMPORA coordination to anticipate residence permit misuse and illegal activities involving foreign nationals.

Consequently, the effectiveness of immigration supervision toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens post-Russia–Ukraine conflict is determined not only by adequate regulations, but also by officer professionalism, information technology utilization, cross-sector coordination, and community participation. The better these four factors are integrated, the greater the capacity of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar to achieve effective, preventive, and responsive immigration supervision amidst the dynamics of foreign national mobility in Bali.

Obstacles and Efforts in Enhancing the Effectiveness of Immigration Supervision Toward Russian and Ukrainian Citizens in the Operational Area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar

Immigration supervision toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens in the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar post-Russia–Ukraine conflict faces increasingly complex dynamics. The surge in arrivals from both nations has impacted not only the workload of immigration services, but also heightened the risk of immigration violations, such as residence permit misuse, overstays, unauthorized work, and involvement in economic activities

contrary to statutory provisions. Therefore, supervisory effectiveness depends heavily on the Immigration Office's ability to identify existing obstacles while formulating appropriate strategies to overcome them.

The first obstacle relates to human resource (HR) limitations among immigration enforcement officers. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the quality of law enforcement personnel is a primary factor determining the successful implementation of legal rules (Soerjono, 2021). The number of supervisory personnel remains disproportionate to the vast operational territory and high foreign mobility, preventing supervision from being conducted optimally. This condition is particularly acute in Bali, which hosts numerous tourism centers, residential areas, villas, apartments, and co-working spaces frequented by Russian and Ukrainian citizens.

The second obstacle is high mobility and highly dynamic movement patterns among foreign nationals. Many Russian and Ukrainian citizens move between residences within short periods—from hotels to villas or rental houses—making continuous monitoring difficult for officers. Furthermore, the growth of online accommodation booking platforms makes tracking foreign presence more challenging when property owners or managers fail to fulfill their reporting obligations to immigration authorities (Jazim & Charles, 2016).

The next obstacle is the continued occurrence of residence permit misuse. Some Russian and Ukrainian citizens utilize visitor stay permits or Visas on Arrival to engage in work activities as photographers, fitness instructors, tour guides, sports coaches, digital influencers, or independent business operators. Such activities contradict the purpose of permit issuance, requiring administrative immigration action or law enforcement pursuant to applicable regulations. Studies demonstrate that residence permit misuse remains a dominant form of violation in foreign supervision in Bali due to lucrative economic opportunities in the tourism sector (Ni Putu, 2023).

In addition to internal factors, supervisory effectiveness is affected by suboptimal cross-sector coordination in information exchange. Lawrence M. Friedman states that the success of a legal system relies heavily on a harmonious relationship among legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture (Lawrence, 2001). In practice, information regarding foreign presence or activities is not always received promptly by the Immigration Office due to data synchronization challenges across agencies, including local governments, village officials, police, and tourism accommodation operators. As a result, supervision often remains repressive after violations occur, rather than preventive through early detection.

Another obstacle is the low level of legal awareness among parts of the community and tourism business operators. Not all villa owners, house rental providers, or accommodation managers understand the obligation to report foreign presence via the Foreign National Reporting Application (APOA). Yet, such reporting constitutes an essential instrument for administrative supervision. Lack of community participation leads to inaccurate foreign presence data, complicating field operations and spot inspections for officers.

To address these obstacles, efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for immigration supervision are necessary. A key step involves increasing personnel numbers and upgrading officer competencies through education, immigration intelligence training, risk analysis capabilities, and foreign language proficiency—particularly Russian and English. According

to M. Iman Santoso, enhancing officer professionalism is a primary prerequisite for establishing an immigration supervision system that adapts to international mobility dynamics (Iman, 2020).

A subsequent effort is optimizing information technology utilization in foreign national supervision. Immigration data integration, digital information systems, APOA utilization, and travel data analysis enhance officers' capabilities to map risks regarding foreign nationals prone to non-compliance. Digitizing supervision also enables faster identification processes, allowing administrative actions to be applied swiftly upon detecting indications of permit misuse.

Strengthening coordination through the Foreign National Supervision Team (TIMPORA) represents another vital strategy. TIMPORA functions as a coordination forum connecting the Immigration Office, Police, Local Government, Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), Prosecutor's Office, traditional villages, and other relevant agencies to exchange foreign national presence and activity data. This synergy increases joint operation effectiveness and accelerates the handling of immigration violations. Research on foreign national supervision indicates that cross-sector coordination yields higher success in early detection of immigration violations compared to isolated supervisory efforts (Dewa & Nyoman, 2022).

Furthermore, increasing public participation warrants significant focus. Continuous outreach to hotel managers, villa operators, rental property owners, travel agents, and indigenous communities regarding foreign national reporting obligations must be conducted. Public awareness in reporting foreign nationals suspected of non-compliance serves as a form of participatory supervision that reinforces governmental functions. Thus, the public acts not merely as policy subjects, but as strategic partners in maintaining immigration order.

Based on this analysis, obstacles in immigration supervision toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens stem from human resource aspects, high foreign mobility, stay permit misuse, inter-agency coordination gaps, and low public participation. Therefore, enhancing supervisory effectiveness must be pursued by strengthening officer capacity, optimizing information technology, reinforcing TIMPORA coordination, boosting compliance among tourism business operators, and developing community-based participatory supervision. Through these measures, the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar is expected to foster immigration supervision that is more effective, adaptive, and responsive to the presence of Russian and Ukrainian citizens within its jurisdiction.

E. CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of immigration supervision toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens post-conflict within the operational area of the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar is influenced by the execution of administrative and field supervision, inter-agency coordination, information technology utilization, and public participation. Although improvements have been demonstrated through supervisory operations and TIMPORA synergies, its effectiveness continues to face obstacles such as resource constraints, high foreign national mobility, and the potential for residence permit misuse.

Obstacles in immigration supervision toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens include human resource limitations, high foreign mobility, residence permit misuse, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and low public participation. Efforts to enhance effectiveness are

conducted through strengthening officer capacity, optimizing information technology, increasing TIMPORA coordination, intelligence-based supervision, as well as outreach to the public and business operators to support more effective immigration supervision.

The Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar is advised to improve human resource quality, optimize information technology utilization, and strengthen coordination with TIMPORA and relevant agencies to enhance supervisory effectiveness toward Russian and Ukrainian citizens.

The Directorate General of Immigration is advised to reinforce risk-based supervision through optimizing data exchange, increasing oversight in violation-prone areas, and conducting outreach to the public and business operators regarding foreign national reporting obligations.

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