

# Importance of Implementation of Digital Nomad Visa in Order to Reduce Immigration Violations

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## Abstract

*As a tourist destination for Digital Nomads. During the pandemic in the last two years, immigration policies have restricted a number of foreigners, especially foreigners with visa-free visits, where this type of visa is the type of visa that is widely used by Digital Nomads to enter Bali. There are many violations related to Digital Nomad, one of which is Cristen Gray, who during this pandemic actually invited tourists to enter Bali amid the policy of restricting the entry of foreigners into Indonesian territory. On the other hand, the Balinese economy, which heavily relies on tourism, has experienced an economic decline. Therefore, look at the security conditions due to immigration violations and the condition of the need to revive the Balinese economy through tourism. The author is then interested in seeing the extent of the implementation of the Digital Nomad visa in order to reduce immigration violations. The purpose of this study is to determine the urgency of the Digital Nomad visa in reducing the number of violations of the misuse of immigration visit residence permits, as well as to determine the mechanism of the Digital Nomad visa in the Indonesian visa system. This research is normative-empirical legal research. The results of this study indicate that the urgency of regulation from Digital Nomad is the potential of Digital Nomad Foreigners and Digital Nomad culture that is currently developing in the world to improve the domestic economy through tourism in special tourist areas. For the opportunity to regulate the Digital Nomad visa, it depends on the arrangement of digital work patterns and the determination of administrative factors in the form of terms and conditions in terms of the large number of security deposits that can screen foreigners who have the potential to benefit the Indonesian people.*

## Keywords

visa; digital nomad;  
immigration violators



## I. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country, which is famous for its tourist destinations. Cultural wealth attracts foreign tourists. The expanse of tropical islands has an impact on the magnitude of tourism competence, triggering the progress of the economic sector in Indonesia. Indonesia has biological and non-biological wealth, cultural tourism destinations make the Indonesian state a prima donna for foreign tourists to build cooperation. In an effort to utilize these resources for the fulfillment of community welfare, it is possible to establish bilateral cooperation between countries involving Indonesia and other countries. This collaboration can take the form of processing non-biological natural resources, as well as investment in biological development and tourism aspects. With the condition of the natural beauty and variety of Indonesian culture, it can become state revenue by managing tourism as one of the potential sectors.

The advancement of the tourism sector and the ease of working remotely have triggered the emergence of the Digital Nomad phenomenon where a person can work while traveling by utilizing internet technology. The great interest of foreigners in the Indonesian state has made it one of the country's destinations for digital nomads. Coupled with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic where new normal conditions have resulted in the use of technology growing to support remote work. Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021). The presence of foreigners in Indonesia is considered potential to support the economy in Indonesia.

The presence of foreigners is sure to increase foreign exchange for a country. In accordance with Article 26 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution it is stated that Resident means every person in Indonesia who already has the status of a citizen and a foreigner who resides in Indonesia. Where it should be noted that it has been regulated that foreigners who will leave and enter the territory of Indonesia must meet various requirements such as Travel Documents of the Republic of Indonesia, Visas, Entry Signs and Stay Permits. The existence of foreigners in Indonesia certainly creates an obligation to comply with existing regulations in Indonesia. So that it is deemed necessary to take legal action if a violation is found by the foreigner.

As an example of the immigration violation case that occurred in Bali, Indonesia recently, namely Kristen Gray and Michelle who became the focus of the immigration world in early 2021 in the form of abuse of visit visas. For this act, Gray is determined to have violated Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (Immigration Law), which in Article 75 paragraph (1) which essentially gives the authority to Immigration Officials to take action against foreigners who are proven to have carried out actions that disrupt security, order in the Indonesian Territory and not obeying the regulations in force in Indonesia as well as disrespect for the applicable laws and regulations, these actions can be in the form of administrative actions or immigration crime investigations (TIPIKIM).

Based on the example of the Foreigner case mentioned earlier, it is important that the security approach is formulated as well as possible in the form of legislation, in order to prevent this from happening again in Indonesia, special security is needed in the form of clear legal certainty related to the existence of Digital Nomads. This digital nomad is an issue in the immigration world because the individual can work anywhere without being related to location. Digital Nomads work in Indonesia without taking over the work of local workers in local jobs so that no local workers are harmed. It is said to be harmless because Digital Nomad brings their work done from within the virtual world network to life outside the network which can help pump the economic pulse of tourist destinations in Indonesia. Regulations related to residence permits for Digital Nomad tourists have not been explicitly regulated in Indonesia. This causes the existence of the tourist to be biased.

## **II. Research Methods**

Methods used Visa Digital Nomad is a normative-Empirical legal research. Where the normative side is Dotriner's research on statutory regulations regarding visas, and literature on Digital Nomads, as well as regulatory norms that exist in other countries regarding Digital Nomad. Visa research Digital Nomad, because it collects primary data and analyzes existing primary data. Primary data is obtained directly through field research, both from the community and implementing institutions in the community, or from the first source. One

form of primary data collection is through interviews. It is preferable between normative legal research and empirical legal research to achieve ideal results, carried out simultaneously in a study. In order to achieve good results from practice or scientific content.

### III. Discussion

#### **The Urgency of the Digital Nomad Visa in Reducing the Number of Violations Misuse of Immigration Visit Residence Permits**

##### **3.1 Digital Profile of Nomads in the Immigration Office Area of Class I TPI Denpasar**

Based on data from Nomadlist.com, Bali is in the order of the three most popular destinations for *Digital Nomad*, especially the Canggu area considering the ease of living costs and network infrastructure that is needed by *Digital Nomad*. Besides Canggu, Ubud is also a favorite destination for *Digital Nomad*, at number 40 (forty), where the main obstacles experienced by *Digital Nomad* in Bali are driving safety issues and health services. destination *Digital Nomad*, where residential readiness from Bali has reached 160,000 (one hundred and sixty thousand) rooms that are ready to be filled. One of the reactions to the pandemic has been the mass displacement of young people from big and expensive cities in developed countries, taking their jobs with them. This phenomenon can be seen as a longer direction of fundamental change that has been experienced by many cities, especially in developed countries. When companies move from expensive cities, the impact on local service infrastructure and jobs is enormous (Ceiner, 2021). The existence of these flows is a great potential for Indonesia's economic development on the one hand, and on the other hand Bali which already has its own charm for *Digital Nomads* and the availability of adequate places needs to be supported by proper regulations, but of course a good understanding of the profile of *Digital Nomads*, from the profile of *Digital Nomad* in Bali.

For this reason, the locations that attract Digital Nomad, which are in Bali, are Canggu and Ubud as two popular destinations from Digital Nomad, both of which have different demographics of Digital Nomad between Canggu and Ubud. Digital Nomad which is characterized by its tendency to find Coworking and Coliving space in their destination country, to achieve a sense of security, seek pleasure and a place to consult, as well as in Bali, has a well-known Coworking Space destination, namely the Dojo Coworking Space in Canggu as one of the pioneers from Coworking Space in Bali. In Bali itself, the trend of Digital Nomad, has been seen since 2014 While in Ubud, since 2013, former Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) producer Peter Wall then built Hubud as the first co-working space in Bali, where a professional atmosphere and atmosphere which is good for yoga in front of a stretch of rice fields.

There are several obstacles for the author to directly identify Digital Nomads in Bali, one of which is the immigration policy through the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2020 concerning Temporary Termination of Free Visit Visas, Visas and the Granting of Forced Stay Permits, (hereinafter referred to as Permenkumham postponement of BVK ), as well as the latest regulation, namely Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 27 of 2021 concerning Restrictions on Foreigners Entering Indonesian Territory During the Enforcement of Emergency Community Activity Restrictions (hereinafter referred to as Permenkumham on Foreigner Restrictions). While most of the Digital Nomads enter using a Visit Visa Free and leave Indonesia every 60 (sixty) days, while some apply for a 6 (six) month socio-cultural visa which becomes void after leaving Indonesia. Apart from an independent lifestyle, visa issues may explain why most Digital Nomads in Bali are solo travelers. As a result, making Bali only a temporary stopover. Therefore, when conducting research in Bali it is difficult to find Digital Nomads, except for

Digital Nomad practitioners who grew up in Indonesia as the main sources for writers from the side of Digital Nomad actors.

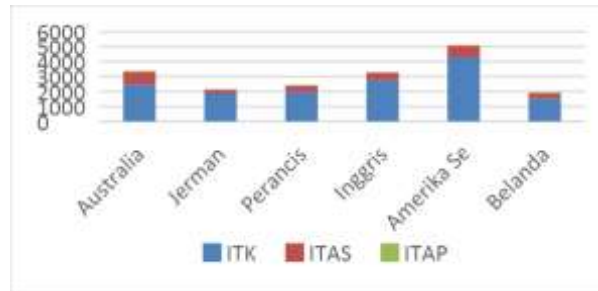
From the results of the inventory of previous research related to Digital Nomads in Bali, then the results of previous research related to Digital Nomads in Bali were collected, one of which was research in 2020, it was found that most nationalities were from Australia (13.6%), Germany (13.6%), England (9.5. %), United States (7.7%), Netherland (7.3%) and France (6.4%), the rest Digital Nomad comes from Chechnya (4.1%), Poland (3.2%), Russia (3.2%), Canada (2.7%). and other countries as much as 25.9%. Meanwhile, the results of another study in the same year, 2020, illustrates the profile of Digital Nomads in Bali by nationality, dominated by 21% from Australia, 11% from Germany, 10% from France, followed by England and Malaysia 7% and also 7% from other European countries. In general, the profiles of Digital Nomads come from countries with strong passports, there are some Digital Nomads who come from nationalities with weaker passports, but have dual passports – where both passports come from countries with strong passports. Passport strength is measured by how many countries provide visa-free policies for passport holders from that country. Likewise, in the profile of Digital Nomad in Bali, in previous research in 2017, the top three representatives from developed countries were selected, namely the United States, Germany and the Netherlands, while Brazil, China, and Uruguay represented developing countries with 11 percent.

So the author chose six nationalities from developed countries with strong passports as one of the characteristics of Digital Nomads as described previously, to represent the general tendency of the origin of citizens who come to Bali as Digital Nomads, namely Australia, Germany, France, England, United States of America. , and the Netherlands. Where the previous research was from 2020, the authors then present data on residence permits that come in from these countries as follows:

**Table 2.** Profile of Residence Permits from Foreigners with Most Citizens Coming to Bali in 2020

NO	Citizenship	ITK	ITAS	ITAP
1	Australia	2473	842	74
2	Germany	1879	249	27
3	France	1974	423	43
4	United Kingdom	2763	504	29
5	United States of America	4304	765	54
6	Netherlands	1536	346	51

Source: Data Processing of Statistical Reports of Stay Permits Based on Nationality in the area of the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar Year 2020.



**Figure 1.** Comparison Diagram of Residence Permits from Foreigners with Most Citizens Coming to Bali in 2020

Sumber: Pengolahan Data Laporan Statistik Izin Tinggal Berdasarkan Kebangsaan di wilayah Kantor Imigrasi Kelas I TPI Denpasar Tahun 2020

In total, all foreigners from that country, mostly use ITK to enter Indonesia, the highest number of ITK is from the United States, where in previous research which placed the United States as one of the 3 (three) most citizenship origins of *Digital Nomads* in Bali. In terms of numbers, the second highest number of ITKs entering Bali from developed country citizenships who are registered as *Digital Nomads* in Bali is England, but several previous studies only placed England in third place from the total percentage of *Digital Nomads* in previous studies. Based on the two previously mentioned studies, placing Australia as the two countries that ranks first out of a number of foreigners who enter as *Digital Nomads* in Bali, however, the number of ITKs only ranks third compared to the number of ITKs from other developed countries. Indications from this data show that other developed countries are in first and second place, although there are many who enter using ITK, they tend to be few who enter for *Digital Nomad*. So there is a tendency for certain countries of origin to make Bali a regular tourist destination, and conversely other countries make Bali a digital nomad destination. These indications can be seen in the comparison between Germany and France, where the number of French ITKs is more than the number of German ITKs, but from the two previous studies, Germany has the largest number of Digital Nomads in Bali in the same year, namely 2020.

Over time, where before the pandemic period in 2019, then two years of the current pandemic period, namely 2020 to 2021, there were many regulatory changes that also affected the demographic configuration of foreigners and their residence permits, which can be presented in the following table:

**Table 3.** Number of Residence Permits from Foreigners from Many Nationalities Come to Bali

NO	Citizenship	ITK			ITAS			ITAP		
		YEAR			2019			2021		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2020	177	1
2	Australia	2473	1349	905	842	469	69	26	74	23
3027	Germany	1274	1879	202	249	224	in	2019-2021	27	10
3	French	3035	1974	1419	370	423	275	46	43	15
4	English	3320	2763	2059	434	504	343	43	29	16
5	United States	5100	4304	2580	624	765	538	48	54	21
6	Netherlands	2471	1536	791	357	346	198	37	51	15

Source: Data Processing of Statistical Report of Stay Permit by Nationality in the Immigration Office of Class I TPI Denpasar Year 2019-2021

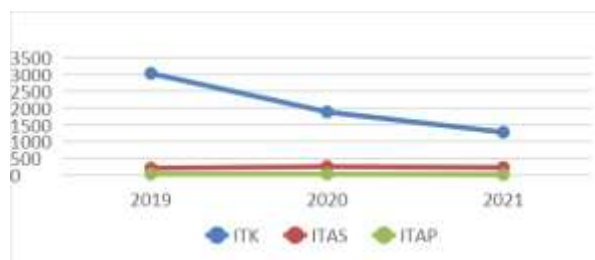


If the table is represented, it can be seen in the following diagram:



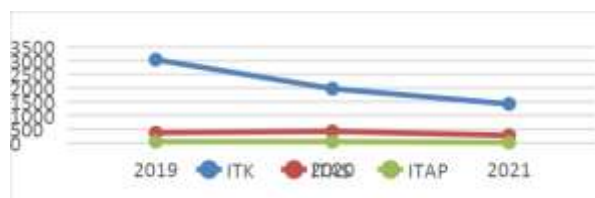
**Figure 2.** Comparison of the Number of Australian Foreigner Stay Permits in 2019-2021 in Bali

Source: Data Processing of Stay Permit Statistics Reports by Nationality in the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar Year 2019-2021



**Figure 3.** Comparison of the Number of Stay Permits for German Foreigners in 2019-2021 in Bali

Source: Data Processing of Statistical Reports of Stay Permits by Nationality in the Immigration Office of Class I TPI Denpasar in 2019-2021



**Figure 4.** Comparison of the Number of Stay Permits for French Foreigners in 2019-2021 in Bali

Source: Data Processing of Residence Permit Statistics Based on Nationality in the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar Year 2019-2021



**Figure 5.** Comparison of Number of UK Foreigners Stay Permits in 2019-2021 in Bali

Source: Data Processing of Stay Permit Statistics Reports by Nationality in the Office area Immigration Class I TPI Denpasar 2019-2021



**Figure 6.** Comparison of the Number of Stay Permits for Foreigners from the United States in 2019-2021 in Bali

Source: Data Processing of Statistical Reports of Stay Permits by Nationality in the Immigration Office of Class I TPI Denpasar in 2019-2021



**Figure 7.** Comparison of the Number of Stay Permits for Foreigners in the Netherlands in 2019-2021 in Bali

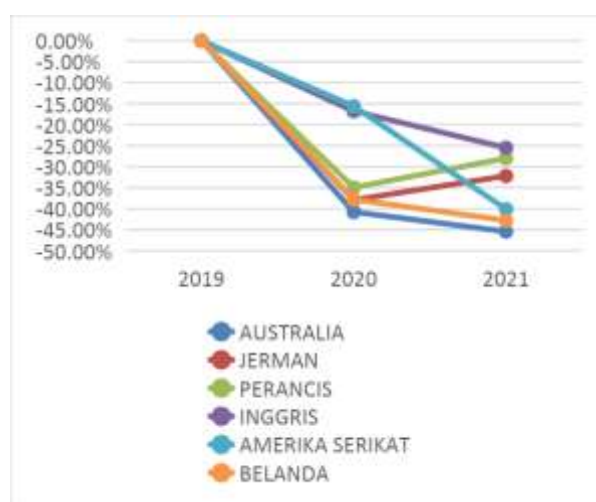
Source: Data Processing Statistical Reports of Stay Permits Based on Nationality in the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar Year 2019-2021

seen from the table and diagram above that the trend of the number of Foreigners holding ITK for all countries is almost the same, which is decreasing, where the average The average decline from 2019 before the pandemic and in 2020 after the pandemic was 30.6% where a significant decrease was experienced by Foreigners holding ITK from Australia by 40.79%, the decline from 2019 to 2020, while Foreigners holding ITK from America The number of unions is not too significant, the decline from 2019 to 2020 is only around 15.6%.

While the decline from 2020 to 2021, the average decline from the six countries is around 36.4%, which means that there is an additional trend in the decline in the ITK rate from last year of 6.2%, where the highest decline is from the number of foreigners holding ITK from The Netherlands is 48.5% where the decline in the number of foreigners holding ITK from the Netherlands in 2021 tends to increase by around 10.7% from 2020, namely a decrease in the number of 37.8% in the 2019-2020 period. The country with the most significant decline in the number of Foreigners holding ITK was Australia where almost every period experienced almost half of the number of Foreigners holding ITK from Australia, where for the 2019-2020 period it was 40.79% and in the 2020-2021 period it was 45.45%. As we know, on average, Digital Nomads from previous studies tend to use BVK facilities to enter Indonesia from 6 (six) developed countries as the origin of Digital Nomads. Digital Nomad users of the BVK facility whose residence permit is an ITK, the trend of the numbers will certainly follow the trend of the decline in the ITK. Moreover, which shows Australia as the largest percentage of the two previous studies as the origin of Digital Nomads, the number is the largest percentage of decline, of course the decline in ITK from Australia affects the decline in the number of Digital Nomads originating from Australia. From the figures above, the highest number of Foreigners holding ITK each year is always held by the United States, as well as the percentage decline in Foreigners holding ITK from

the United States in the 2019-2020 period was only 15.6% but this figure increased sharply to 24.5% in for the period 2020-2021 by 40.1%. However, from the previous three studies, two studies did not place the United States as the main country of origin for Digital Nomads in Bali, only one study included it in the top three from Digital Nomads, so that the tendency of decreasing the number of Foreigners holding ITK from the United States has not given a strong trend from the decline of Digital Nomad from the United States.

To see this trend, below is the percentage decline in ITK from six developed countries from Digital Nomads in Bali in the following diagram:



**Figure 8.** Trend of Percentage Decrease in ITK Figures in 6 (six) Six Developed Countries from Digital Nomads in Bali

Source: Data Processing Statistical Reports of Stay Permits Based on Nationality in the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar Years 2019-2021

From the graph above, it can be seen that the downward trend tends to be the same in Australia and the Netherlands, while the United States has a downward trend between the 2019-2020 periods to the period 2019-2020. 2020-2021 is very sharp. Countries that did not experience a sharp decline and the percentage decline was better during the pandemic, namely the comparison between the 2019-2020 period and the 2020-2021 period, were France and Germany. Of course, Germany, which in the two previous studies was in second place in the number of *Digital Nomad*, also shows that there are a number of *Digital Nomads* who are still in the Bali area from a number of ITK holders from Germany above, whose numbers can follow the ITK trend from Germany above.

### 3.2 Violation of Stay Permit and Digital Nomad in the Immigration Office Area Class I TPI Denpasar

In general, the main problem with Digital Nomads in Bali is the issue of residence permits, especially Digital Nomads who use ITK a lot while in Bali, which is the issue of visa period which causes them to overstay a lot. In addition, there are obstacles related to residence permit violations where the types of work that can and cannot be done by Digital Nomads have not been explained. According to the author, the conditions of the time period and the differences in understanding of Digital Nomad Foreigners about what are the work habits in other countries or in the country of origin of the Digital Nomad Foreigners with the arrangements in Indonesia. Therefore, to see the relationship between these conditions and the conditions of immigration violations committed by foreigners in general ITK holders, it is necessary to see how these two types of violations generally occur in Bali, especially from



the country that is the origin of Digital Nomads in Bali to see the trend There are two violations that need to be reviewed from the country that is the origin of the Digital Nomad in Bali to see the tendency of the country's violations, which can be related to violations that may be committed by Digital Nomad. Through the general presentation of the description of the types of violations by foreigners holding ITK in the working area of the Denpasar Special Class I Immigration Office. Then it will be specifically discussed how this general condition relates to the special conditions of Digital Nomads in Bali.

To see how Digital Nomad relates to residence permit violations, we will present the table for the implementation of Immigration Administration Actions (TAK) for ITK holders from countries mentioned in previous research as the origin of Digital Nomads as follows:

**Table 4.** Comparison of Over Stay Violations and Misuse of Stay Permits with Violations Other TAK is imposed on ITK Holders in the Bali Region

N O	CITIZENSHIP	REASON FOR GRANTING NO								
		OVER STAY			ABUSE OF NO OTHER STAY			YEAR		
		YEAR			2019			PERMIT		
		2020	2020	2021	2020	2021	2021	2020	2021	Developed
Countries										
1	Australia	13	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
2	Germany	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
3	France	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
4	United Kingdom	5	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	United States	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	4	3
6	Netherlands	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
7	Canada	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	China	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
TOTAL		27	14	9	6	0	0	13	7	5
Developing Countries										
1	Russia	11	7	0	0	0	0	3	7	3
2	Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
3	Brazil		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		11	8	0	0	0	0	7	11	3

Source: Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar

In table 4, it can be seen that in general, from year to year, the data on violations of the largest foreigner from a country with a general profile of OA is a Digital Nomad actor, from three years, most of the violations that occurred came from OA from developed countries, while the number of developing countries The number of those who commit violations is very small, so it can be seen that immigration violations from OA from a country with a digital nomad profile in Bali, have a strong relationship with the foreigner's country of origin, namely from a group of developed countries. The table above also shows that the largest number of immigration violations from OA holders of ITK every year is overstay, and when compared between developed and developing countries, the total number of overstay violations annually from developed countries is higher than that of developing countries. As explained earlier that in general digital nomads in Bali use ITK, and the main obstacle to permits for digital nomads is the length of stay that is not in accordance with the rhythm of digital nomad work, from table 4 it can be seen that there is a relationship between the obstacles experienced by digital nomads related to period of stay with overstay violations as shown in the table above, and these violations tend to be very high in the developed country group.

Regarding the violation of residence permits and digital nomads, it can be concluded from table 4 that the number of violations of residence permits by digital nomads is very high in the developed country group compared to developing countries, and the most common type of violation is over stay.

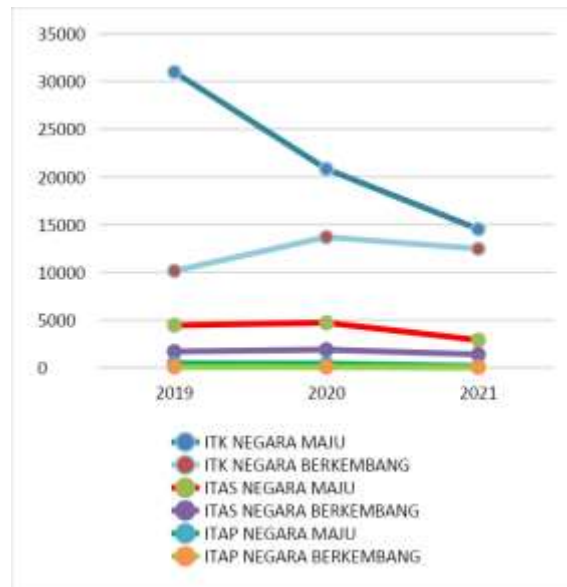
### 3.3 The Urgency of Digital Nomad Regulation and Violation of Visit Stay Permits in Indonesia

The definition of a developed country is a country that has a high standard of living and uses high technology and an equitable economy. From the *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) report, the list of countries that are included in the *advanced economies* or economies that are advanced with the level of *Gross Domestic Product* or High GDP consists of countries Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania , Luxembourg, Macau SAR, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK and America. Then other countries are included in the group of developing countries. The profile of foreigners based on developed and developing countries is shown in the following table:

**Table 5.** List of Foreigners Entering the Working Area of the Class I Immigration Office of TPI Denpasar based on Residence Permits and Origin of Developed and Developing Countries

NO	Type of Residence Permit	in Developed			Countries Developing Countries		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
1	ITK	30981	20822	14517	10141	13679	12458
2	ITAS	4442	4701	2892	1254	1375	1043
3	ITAP	433	411	159	56	49	13

Source: Residence Permit Report at the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar.



**Figure 9.** *Foreigners Entering the Working Area of the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar*

Source: Report of Stay Permit at the Class I Immigration Office TPI Denpasar

From the data and graphs above, it can be seen that in general, the profile of foreigners who enter the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar from year to year mostly come from developed countries, both from foreigners holding ITK, ITAS and ITAP. However, there is a changing trend in foreigners with ITK in the work area of the Immigration Office Class I TPI Denpasar, due to a very significant decrease in the number every year, where in the 2019-2020 period the number decreased by 32.8%, while in the 2020-2021 period up to 30.3%.

#### a. Digital Nomad Visa Globally

According to Wahyu, a *Digital Nomad* explained that the example of the *Digital Nomad* is interesting where the context of natural resources and human resources are few, but the government uses the *Digital Nomad* which has a period of about 6 (six) to (1) one year. One of the advantages of Estonia as the first country to create an *e-residency* that allows foreign entrepreneurs to register an online business based on the European Union, and in June 2020 also opened a *Digital Nomad* visa and a Freelance Worker visa which provides the opportunity for Foreigners to live in the country while working *remotely*.

Estonia issued a policy of “Remote Work Visas/*Digital Nomad* Visas” taking advantage of the reaction from this pandemic in which the massive movement of young people from America's crowded and expensive cities took their jobs with them. Many companies are moving away from expensive cities, impacting local infrastructure and jobs. *visa Digital Nomad* is to attract foreigners to stay longer and change places of residence, rather than having to deal with tourism during increased travel restrictions (Ceinar, 2021). *visa Digital Nomad* for applicants to be able to prove at least \$4,180 of monthly income for six months, and 14 (fourteen) days of isolation to help the country deal with Covid-19 infections to keep the Covid-19 infection low, as well as the *Digital Nomad* of 100 euro. Since 2020 until now there have been 2000 (two thousand) applicants per year (Krakat, 2021). *Visa Digital Nomad* itself, Estonia has also established an attractive taxation scheme, and an *e-residency* to welcome more temporary residents from Foreigners and *Digital Nomads*.

## b. Opportunities for Digital Nomad Visa Preparation in Indonesia

Visa preparation *Digital Nomad* in Indonesia can be seen from the potential of *Digital Nomad* who come from developed countries, and from discussions about countries that have taken advantage of the pandemic conditions as an advantage, such as Estonia which sees opportunities for the movement of companies and people and the work culture caused by the pandemic so that many work elements are looking for locations with low cost of living and running a company. Estonia took this opportunity by introducing *e-residency* for the first time for companies that need a digital EU Location to accommodate companies that need cheap location rentals, and furthermore in 2020 creating a *Digital Nomad* to accommodate remote workers who want to live more affordably. The previous discussion shows that in general, a very high number of foreigners from developed countries enter the work area of the Class I Immigration Office for Non TPI Denpasar, especially foreigners for developed countries such as *Digital Nomad* who are also very prominent from other countries entering the region work at the Immigration Office Class I Special Non TPI Denpasar.

## IV. Conclusion

1. Visa Digital Nomad can reduce immigration violations. Based on the data, digital nomads are dominated by developed countries. urgency of regulation from Digital Nomad is the potential of Digital Nomad Foreigners Nomad culture Digital that is currently developing in the world to improve the domestic economy through tourism in special tourist areas.
2. Digital nomad visas can be included in the limited stay visa category for work purposes with a certain index. The regulatory opportunities of the Digital Nomad depend on the arrangement of digital work patterns and the determination of administrative factors in the form of terms and conditions in terms of the large number of security deposits that can screen foreigners who have the potential to benefit the Indonesian people.

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