

Rethinking Indonesian Visa Policy: An Onshore Visa as a Tool to Anticipate Non-Traditional Security Threats

Anita Herlina

Immigration Polytechnic, The Ministry of Law and Human Rights of The Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia
Corresponding author. Email: herlina.anita@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Infectious disease is one of the non-traditional security threats along with other issues such as environmental degradation, transnational crimes, climate change, terrorism, food security, etc. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all countries have a common policy regarding mobility restrictions such as border closing for foreigners, lockdown, and ban asylum. One of the migration policy transformations in Indonesia is an onshore visa. An onshore visa is a temporary mechanism of granting a visa only during a COVID-19 pandemic. An onshore visa brings a shift of visa mechanisms in Indonesia. Firstly, it is granted for foreigners overseas and domestically, unlike the visa regime previously that was granted only for foreigners overseas. Secondly, it becomes the main authorization of the Directorate General of Immigration. Previously, visas were issued by Indonesian Embassy overseas with the approval of the Directorate General of Immigration. Therefore, this research proposal questioning (1) to what extent an Onshore Visa can be applied as a tool to anticipate Non-traditional security threats? (2) How to create a new model or scheme of an onshore visa in the Indonesian Immigration visa system? This research will use a qualitative study with a descriptive approach. The data is collected through primary and secondary data. The scope of this research is only limited to the visas under the Directorate General of Immigration authority, i.e., visit visa and limited stay visa. The findings conclude that an Onshore Visa significantly needs to be applied permanently in the Indonesian visa scheme as a tool to anticipate NTS threats in the coming decade. Moreover, an onshore visa should be included in the Indonesian visa scheme as an alternative track or emergency track.

Keywords: *Onshore Visa, Non-Traditional Security Threats, Migration Policy, Indonesia.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic hits all nations economically and socially. It is the greatest global recession in history. IMF states that the global economy shrunk by 4.4% in 2020. It described the decline as the worst after the Great Depression of the 1930s. All economic aspects impacted deeply, such as stock markets and rising unemployment. Gita Gopinath, the IMF's chief economist, said the crisis could knock \$9 trillion (£7.2 trillion) off global GDP over the next two years [1].

The COVID-19 is an infectious disease that is easily contaminated and highly dangerous, so it was declared a global pandemic by WHO. It is a disease caused by a new coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. It was first found by World Health Organization (WHO) on December 31, 2019, following a report of a cluster of cases of 'viral pneumonia in Wuhan, People's Republic of China [2]. A report by WHO stated that per May 21, 2021, there had been 165,069,258 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 3,422,907 deaths globally [3].

Indonesia officially declared hit by COVID-19 on March 2, 2020, after two confirmed positive cases [4]. On May 21, 2021, it was recorded that 1,758,898 people were infected with COVID-19, with 48,887 people died due to

the COVID-19 virus in Indonesia [5]. This number will increase since the cure for COVID-19 has not been found yet.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the people's movement system where mobility restriction is applied all across nations. Most countries take similar steps towards migration policy such as border closing for foreigners, lockdown, and ban to asylum. For example, China, the source of the virus, tackled this problem strictly, implementing a lockdown in Wuhan. This city was effectively closed from the rest of the country from January-June 2020. Immediate lockdowns following rapid mass testing were also applied in other major cities such as Beijing and Shanghai. In the meantime, entry into China was regulated by tight passage and quarantine control [6]. As a quick response to contain the COVID-19 outbreak, on March 28, 2020, China suspended entry into China for all kinds of foreigners with a visa or residence permit, except for those with diplomatic visas [7].

A similar policy is also applied all over the world. The United States' (U.S.) first response to this pandemic was at the beginning of February 2020. Trump administration imposed five separate travel limitations on people in certain countries where COVID-19 plagues were happening. On March 20, 2020, The U.S. suspended all

kinds of visa services, covering all immigrant and nonimmigrant visa appointments. This policy was applied to all Embassies and Consulates around the world. The policy was continued from April 24, 2020, until December 31, 2020, by suspending the entry of certain immigrants and certain employment-based nonimmigrant visa types [8].

Similarly, Indonesia has been implementing migration restrictions since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia started people movement restriction internationally on February 5, 2020. Up to now, Indonesia has been suspending visa exemption and visa on arrival. Moreover, the current visa policy in Indonesia is suspending certain visit visas and limited stay visas for certain purposes. Indonesia is implementing a new visa scheme known as an Onshore Visa. The scope of this research is only limited to the visas under the Directorate General of Immigration authority, i.e., visit visa and limited stay visa.

This research will identify to what extent an Onshore Visa can be applied as a tool to anticipate Non-traditional security threats. Moreover, this research will create a new model/scheme of an onshore visa in the Indonesian Immigration visa system. This research will identify the problem using the international relations perspective, then answer the problem with securitization theory.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative study with a descriptive approach that analyzes both primary and secondary data. A qualitative study with a descriptive approach mainly involves exploration of the data to identify repeating topics, patterns, or concepts and explaining and interpreting the categories. The primary data of this research is all documents related to NTS Threats and visa policy systems. Since the topic of this paper is to analyze the visa system in Indonesia, particularly an onshore visa; therefore the researcher uses Regulation of Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. 26 of 2020 on Visa and Stay Permit During Adaptation Era as the primary data. Meanwhile, the researcher obtains secondary data from existing document sources such as books, journals, and articles. Furthermore, the researcher analyses the topic with securitization theory.

The researcher analyzed data and information descriptively qualitatively, which is a method of data analysis by classifying and selecting data obtained from research according to its quality and accuracy. Then the data is linked to theories and regulations obtained from document studies to answer the problems in this study. The steps of data analysis are collecting, classifying, selecting, comparing, and analyzing data and information. The data and information of these topics are NTS threats, migration policy during the COVID-19 pandemic globally and particularly in Indonesia, and then compare migration policy between Indonesia and Australia specifically

regarding an Onshore Visa. The researcher analyses the gap of the visa system in the normal era and designs a new visa system.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic is a threat, not only to human health but also to national security. In international relations studies, the phenomenon of infectious disease is classified as non-traditional security (NTS) threat. The NTS and a proper policy can be linked through securitization theory, a major theory in international relations studies. As explained in the introduction session, the COVID-19 pandemic brings a shift in visa system policy as a measure to contain the virus outbreak. Therefore, it is necessary to create a good policy regarding the visa system.

3.1 Non-Traditional Security Threats and Securitization

3.1.1 Non-Traditional Security Threats

Security has become one of the objects in international relations studies. Before the 1980s, the central focus of security studies was on military power. Moreover, the notion of national security was about the defense of states. It referred to a state's ability to defend itself from interference in its territorial integrity and political sovereignty. It also involved broader issues related to military power, strategy, and deterrence [9]. Subsequently, there are some debates about whether the concept of security needs to broaden. Scholars of traditional realists argued that expanding the security agenda will bring disorder to science and policy. On the other hand, some scholars viewed the broadening concept of security as potentially liberating, shifting the focus of security from the state to "human security" [10].

As a result, security needs to be associated with a wide scope of non-traditional issues, primarily transnational issues such as terrorism, environmental degradation, and climate change, infectious disease, transnational crime, and illegal migration. In this context, "non-traditional" refers to security issues beyond traditional affairs for military interest and state survival [11]. These 'transnational' threats often come from non-state actors and are associated with state security and human security [12].

By the 1990s, scholars had successfully expanded the concept of security to include human security. According to Paris, there is no precise definition of human security. Human security is like sustainable development, where everyone supports it, but few people have a clear idea about its definition. The Japanese government defines human security as encompassing all measures that threaten people's survival, daily life, and dignity. Some issues covered by human security include environmental

degradation, human rights violation, transnational organized crime, illegal drugs, refugees, poverty, anti-personnel land mines, and malignant diseases such as AIDS. On the other hand, Canada defines human security as freedom from extensive threats to people's rights, safety, or life [13]. Although there is no clear definition of human security, yet human security has become new international agenda.

From the NTS perspective, infectious disease is one of NTS threats since it affects human security. COVID-19 is not the first pandemic that happened in history. Some NTS threats of infectious disease had happened in the past. For example, Spanish flu pandemic (1918), Asian Flu (1957-1958), AIDS pandemic and epidemic (1981-present day), West African Ebola Epidemic (2014-2016), and Zika Virus Epidemic (2015-present day) [14].

Some examples of these regional and global pandemics show that infectious disease is not a new threat. The difference in the past infectious disease is in perspective and how the state managed the issue. For example, the Spanish Flu (1918-1919), which killed approximately 50 million people globally, was viewed as the implication and misery of the great war. The first book to address the Spanish Flu only was only published in the mid-1970s [15].

3.1.2 *Securitization Theory*

The repeated infectious diseases pandemic should bring a lesson not only for some countries but also worldwide. Moreover, it is not only become public health practitioners' concern, but it should be policymakers' concern to justify intrusive "pandemic preparedness" measures to prevent a similar catastrophe [15]. The threats need to be responded to by bringing this issue to a higher priority to secure national security and human life.

Responding to certain issues to a higher priority can be managed by securitizing those issues. The phenomena of infectious disease can be analyzed through securitization theory. The origin of securitization theory comes from Copenhagen School. The Copenhagen school has an inclusive concept of security. They argued that the primary search of security is to identify a security issue and how to distinguish and identify the referent objects and actors involved. The author of this theory, Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and Jaap De Wilder described it as "... *securitization studies aim to gain an increasingly precise understanding of who securitizes, on what issues (threats), for whom (referent objects), why, with what results, and not least, under what conditions.*" [16].

According to Buzan, Waever, and De Wilder, in security discourse, an issue is dramatized and presented as an issue of supreme priority; thus, by labeling it as security, an agent claims a need for and a right to treat it by

extraordinary means. For the analyst to grasp this act, the task is not to assess some objective threats that 'really' endanger some object to be defended or secured; rather, it is to understand the processes of constructing a shared understanding of what it is to be considered and collectively responded to as a threat. The process of securitization is what, in language theory, is called a speech act. [16] The central focus of the speech act is not about how real a threat is, yet it is a concerning means where certain issues such as troops movement, migration, or environmental degradation potentially will be a threat socially. Speech refers to the act of *saying something; something is done* [17].

Thereafter, scholars and policymakers have added to the issues which have become securitized. Securitizing certain issues aims to increase their significance within the policy hierarchy because it becomes an urgent issue requiring particular attention, resources, and prompt resolution, even by military means [9]. The securitization concept has been applied in many countries for foreign policy and security [18].

Based on securitization theory, the infectious disease needs to be securitized since history shows that pandemics had emerged time after time. By securitizing infectious diseases as NTS threats, the government needs to create good policies to prevent the virus outbreak. Human brings the infectious disease as the carrier of the disease, hence migration policy, particularly visa policy needs to be re-thinking.

3.2 *Migration Policy*

3.2.1 *Migration Policy and NTS Threats*

NTS threats and migration are linked. One of the most impacted policies due to NTS threats to a country is its migration policies. When certain issues such as malignant disease, terrorism, and irregular migration emerge, a country needs to protect its border, regulate certain visa policies and stay permits for foreigners, and ban its citizens from traveling overseas. The COVID-19 pandemic is real evidence of migration restriction policy.

Another example of the link between NTS threats and migration policy is terrorism. The attack of September 11, 2001, has given rise to major new border security and law enforcement initiatives. For example, strict visa controls and screening of global travelers and migrants, collecting and storing information in vast new interoperable databases used by law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and state and local law enforcement as force multipliers in immigration enforcement [19].

Recently, the possibility of other NTS threats that will arise was stated by Bill Gates, the co-founder of Microsoft Corporation. He says that bioterrorism and climate change are the next biggest threats after the pandemic. Years

before the coronavirus battered the globe, Gates warned that governments were unprepared for a pandemic [20]. This statement can be understood through some phenomena of climate change or environmental degradation. For example, every year, Indonesia faces the problem of thick haze caused by forest and land fires that covers wide parts of Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia and Singapore. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has associated this haze as a major transnational security threat [21]. ASEAN stated that forest and land fires are a threat because it endangers human lives, homes, health, impacting the regional economy, damaging tourism, trade, and investment. On a wider scale, it also contributes to global warming [11].

In 1997, the worst years, fires killed around 500 people, haze affected the health of up to 70 million people, and the total socioeconomic and environmental cost was estimated at \$9.3 billion [11].

Tacoli argued that climate change is predicted to contribute to people's movement in the next decades. Migration is likely the response to environmental changes of slow change and fast changes such as sea-level rise, drought, food insecurity, extremes flooding, and cyclones [22]. Therefore, climate change will shape the scale of migration significantly in the future.

Similarly, infectious diseases will significantly affect the migration pattern in the coming decades. It is due to the risk carried out by humans as the carrier of infectious diseases. International or national migration transforms the distribution of infectious disease as migrants or travelers can be exposed to infectious disease in new places, serve as carriers of the disease during transit and the destination places or countries or even reintroduce infectious people during return migration [23]. Based on the evidence of NTS threats that occurred in the past, i.e., infectious disease, climate change, environmental degradation, and terrorism, it is necessary to include NTS threats for migration policy design, particularly visa system.

3.2.2 Migration Policy Comparison During COVID-19 Pandemic: Australia and Indonesia

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the world has a certain visa and stay permit policy. In Indonesia, there is a new scheme of visa called an onshore visa. An onshore visa is a temporary visa and stay permit that applies only during a COVID-19 pandemic. This research compares the visa system between Indonesia and Australia to obtain information regarding visas that are similar to an onshore visa in Australia. Comparing the visa system during a pandemic with another country can be a benchmark for future policy design.

3.2.2.1 Australian Migration Policy During COVID-19 Pandemic

In May 2021, 29,957 infections have been confirmed, and 910 people have died of coronavirus in Australia [24]. Due to the coronavirus, currently, only three kinds of travelers are allowed into Australia. Firstly, Australian inhabitants, those are people with Australian nationality or a permanent resident of Australia. Secondly, for a direct family of people with Australian nationality or with permanent resident status. Furthermore, thirdly, for people with New Zealand nationality living in Australia and people that have been in New Zealand for at least 14 days before their trip. Travelers who do not fall under any of these categories but have an emergency reason to travel to Australia can apply for an exception to the Australian Department of Home Affairs [24].

Australia is known as one the country with a good and strict policy of migration. Due to the pandemic COVID-19, Australia has a strict border policy to protect its community's human security. Currently, international flights available are very limited. Unless arriving on a quarantine-free flight from a Safe Travel Zone, all travelers arriving in Australia, including Australian citizens, must quarantine for 14 days at a designated facility, such as a hotel in their port of arrival [25]. It is currently not decided when foreigners can enter Australia on a normal visa. Early May 2021, the Australian government announced that its borders might stay closed for foreign travelers until mid-2022. It is currently being investigated whether travel limitations for students and other long-term visitors can be relaxed [24].

Australia has a certain mechanism of emergency visa during the COVID-19 pandemic, called 'event visa.' Event visa is given with two conditions. Firstly, it is given to foreigners who remain in Australia and have no other visa options and cannot depart Australia due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. The length of stay for this option is up to 3 months. Secondly, foreigners with certain eligibility are granted certain eligibility, such as working in a critical sector (agriculture, food processing, health care, aged care, disability care, child care, or tourism and hospitality). For foreigners working in these sectors, they will be given up to 12 months. The visitors who cannot support themselves in Australia should make arrangements to return home. The event visa is under Working and Skilled Visa with subclass 408 (temporary activity visa) [25].

If foreigners hold a COVID-19 pandemic event visa that is about to expire, they might be eligible for another COVID-19 Pandemic event visa with certain conditions. The first condition is that they wish to remain in Australia to continue working in a critical sector. Secondly, they cannot depart Australia before the expiry of their visa due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. Event Visa must be applied online; the applicants are in Australia and should maintain adequate health insurance during their stay in Australia [25].

3.2.2.2 Indonesia Migration Policy: Onshore Visa During Pandemic COVID-19

There are four types of visa in Indonesia, i.e., diplomatic visa, service visa, visit visa, and limited stay visa. Diplomatic and Service visa is the authority of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Meanwhile, visit visas and limited stay visas are under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights' authority, under the Directorate General of Immigration [26]. Similar to other countries, Indonesia has new regulations regarding visas and stay permits during the COVID-19 pandemic. The regulations have been modified five times since COVID-19 was declared as a pandemic.

Indonesia's first migration policy during pandemic COVID-19 was issued on February 5, 2020. Indonesia's first response was suspending visa exemption and all kinds of visas for China citizens only. This policy was also applied to foreigners who visit China within 14 days [27]. On February 28, 2020, the policy was modified by suspending only visa exemption and visas on arrival for foreigners who visit China within 14 days. This policy allowed visiting visas and limited stay visas for all foreigners, unlike the first policy suspending all kinds of visas [28]. The second policy only regulated visa policy without managed the stay permit during the COVID-19 pandemic—subsequently, the third Indonesian policy regulating the stay permit for foreigners.

On March 18, 2020, the foreigners in Indonesia who cannot depart this country due to the COVID-19 lockdown policy can be given a stay permit in a forced situation, limited stay permit, permanent stay permit, re-entry permit, and entry permit [29]. Indonesian government modified the migration policy again on March 31, 2020. Through this policy, all foreigners are not allowed to enter Indonesia except for certain foreigners. Those are limited stay permit and permanent stay permit holders, diplomatic and Service Visa holders, diplomatic and Service Permit holders, aid personnel and support for medical, food, and humanitarian reasons, conveyance crew, and foreigners who work in the national strategic project [30].

Currently, Indonesia is implementing Regulation of Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. 26 of 2020 on Visa and Stay Permit During the Adaptation Era as the latest migration policy. The current visa policy in Indonesia is suspending only visa exemption and visa on arrival. However, certain visit visas and limited stay visas are only granted for a single trip (visa index B211) with certain purposes such as emergency and urgent work, business talks, purchasing goods, medical and food aid, and support personnel. Meanwhile, a limited stay visa is only granted for working visas with certain purposes (visa index C312), investment visa (visa index C313 and C314), family reunification (visa index C317), and elderly tourist (visa index C319) [31].

In the pre-COVID-19 pandemic or the normal era, a visa came under the authorization of the Indonesian Embassies overseas with the approval of the Directorate General of Immigration. During COVID-19, there was a shift of visa authorization, and now it comes under the purview of the Directorate General of Immigration. The visa is issued directly by the Directorate General of Immigration so that the Indonesian Embassies have no authority to issue a visa. Also, there are some significant restrictions in this regulation compared to the normal era. The system of Indonesian visa pre and post-COVID-19 pandemic can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Indonesian Visa System

PRE- COVID 19 PANDEMIC	DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC
No obligation of certain health protocols, particularly polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test.	Foreigners entering Indonesia must follow the health protocols such as obligation to have polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test.
Granting all kinds of visa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visa exemption • visa on arrival • diplomatic visa, • service visa, • visit visa (all types of visit visa) • limited stay visa (all types of limited stay visa) 	Granting visa is only for certain types of visa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa exemption and Visa on Arrival are suspended until covid-19 pandemic stated to be over • diplomatic visa, • service visa, • visit visa (certain types of visit visa) • limited stay visa (certain types of limited stay visa)
Non-electronic (sticker)	Electronic Visa
Visa is issued at the Indonesian Embassy (overseas) with approval from the Directorate General of Immigration	Issued by Directorate General of Immigration (domestic/national)
Non-Online system application, except for Limited Stay Visa (Work Visa/ C312, tka-online.kemnaker.go.id)	Online system application (using Directorate General of Immigration platform/website, https://visa-online.imigrasi.go.id/)
Foreigners whose stay permit expired and could not be extended/converted must leave Indonesian Territory	Foreigners whose stay permit expired can apply a new visa domestically without leaving Indonesian territory

Based on table 1. it can be analyzed that there are some significant differences between pre and post-policy of the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, movement restriction, visa application system, e-visa, and most importantly, visa authorization and the subject is given. The shifting of the current visa system is known as an Onshore Visa.

An onshore visa brings new dimensions of visa authorization and the subject granted. Firstly, an onshore visa is granted to foreigners overseas and domestically. Foreigners whose stay permit expired due to lockdown policy can apply for a new visa domestically without leaving the Indonesian territory, unlike the previous visa regime that was granted only for foreigners overseas. Secondly, it is issued online directly by the Directorate General of Immigration. Previously, visas were issued by

Indonesian Embassy overseas with the approval of the Directorate General of Immigration.

Compared to the Australian visa system, Indonesian onshore visa is similar to event visa in Australia. It is a mechanism where a visa is granted within certain circumstances, in this case, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, compared to Australia, the 'event visa' is already within the visa scheme. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the onshore visa is created during a COVID-19 pandemic. Onshore visa is applied temporarily, yet it is not clear whether it will be applied permanently.

3.2.3 The new Scheme of the Indonesian visa system

From the NTS-threats perspective explained above, NTS threats can likely be repeated in the coming decades. Indeed, NTS threats are not limited only to infectious disease but also other kinds of threats, such as climate change, environmental degradation, terrorism, as explained in the previous section. As mentioned in findings and discussions, when NTS threats emerge, the most significant policy to be conducted is travel restriction or migration policy.

Based on this premise, it is significant to design an onshore visa to be applied permanently within the Indonesian visa system scheme. NTS threats are invisible and unpredictable threats that need to be anticipated with a proper policy. Consequently, it is significant to understand the NTS threats challenges in the future. Furthermore, as explained in the previous section, Indonesia has modified its migration policy, particularly visa, up to five times. It is due to the absence of a visa scheme to tackle NTS threats or certain issues. The table below shows the Indonesian visa system in the normal era.

Table 2. Visa System in the normal era

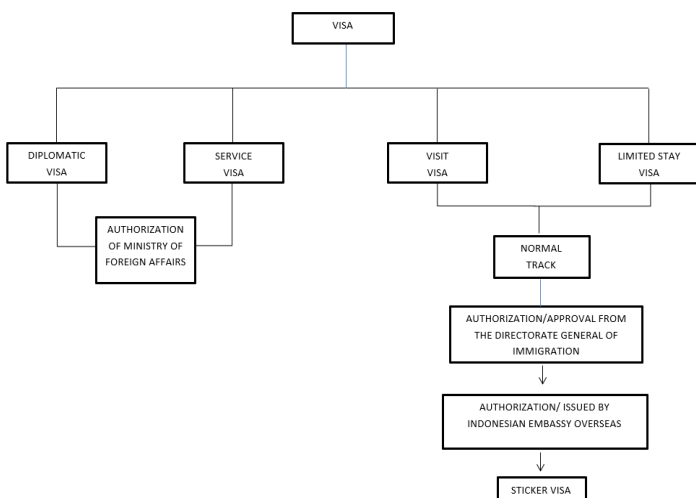


Table 2 shows that Indonesia does not accommodate an onshore visa. Indonesia regulation only addresses visas for normal circumstances. Whereas,

some evidence proves that infectious disease, along with other NTS threats, happened several times already. Therefore, it is significant to have a certain visa scheme for NTS threats. Although an onshore visa is currently applied only temporarily, this research argues that an onshore visa needs to be applied permanently within the Indonesian visa scheme as a tool to anticipate NTS threats.

This research proposes to create a new design of a visa system with the emergency track to accommodate certain circumstances of NTS threats. The proposal of the Indonesian visa scheme is as follows:

Table 3. The new design of the visa system

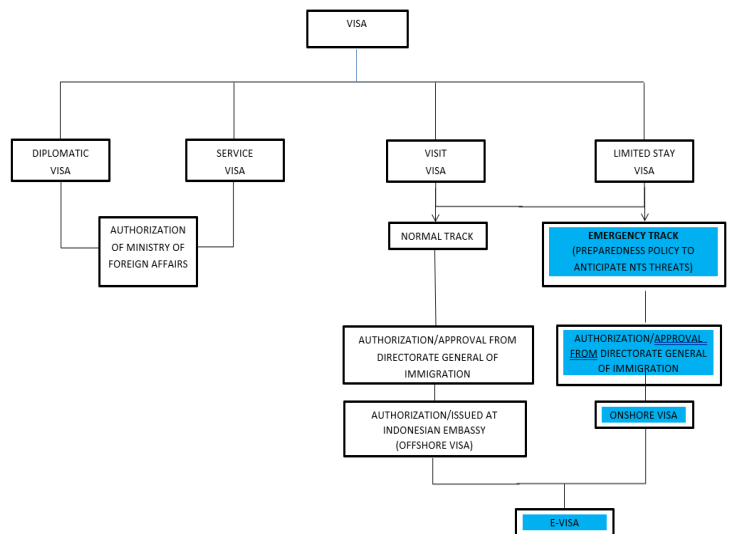


Table 3 shows the Indonesian new scheme of visas, i.e., offshore visa and onshore visa. In a normal era, visa granting can be conducted with an offline visa. However, the visa can be conducted with an onshore visa scheme within certain circumstances such as infectious disease pandemic, climate change, or other regional and global threats.

Unlike the current visa system in a normal era that does not accommodate emergency situations, the new visa scheme, as in Table 3, provides an alternative to tackle similar circumstances in the future. Therefore, this visa scheme is a win-win solution not only for foreigners but for the national institutions as well. From foreigners' perspectives, it provides them with legal certainty and immigration facilities. Similarly, from the government's perspective, there is a certainty within the regulation to anticipate similar threats in the future and maintain national security.

4. CONCLUSION

Infectious disease such as COVID-19 is a Non-Traditional Security threat. Along with other NTS threats such as climate change, environmental degradation, terrorism, and other threats, they impact movement restriction. Therefore, it is likely that those issues need to be elevated to a higher priority by securitizing them. With the securitization of certain issues to be NTS threats such as infectious disease, every nation will create Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan in the coming decades. One of the preparedness is by designing a good and futuristic migration policy.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia implements an onshore visa as a scheme to maintain human security (public health), national security and provide legal certainty for foreigners. However, this policy is applied temporarily. Therefore, this research argues that it is vital that an Onshore Visa be applied permanently in the Indonesian visa scheme as a tool to anticipate NTS threats in the coming decade. Furthermore, an onshore visa should be included in the Indonesian visa scheme as an alternative track or emergency track. Accordingly, Indonesia will have two kinds of visa schemes, i.e., an offshore visa for normal circumstances and an onshore visa for emergency circumstances.

An onshore visa as an emergency track will provide dual benefits for the government and foreigners. From the government perspective, an onshore visa will secure national interests, i.e., security and economic interests. From the foreigners' perspectives, it gives them legal certainty, also economic and social rights to enter or remain in Indonesia during NTS threats.

However, implementing an onshore visa needs to be supported by a reliable Immigration Management Information System. The scope of building a reliable information and technology system can be part of further research in the future due to the scope limitation of this research.

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