

Implementation Of Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) From The Perspective Of Immigration Law Enforcement At The Immigration Checklist Of I Gusti Ngurahrai International Airport

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Abstract

Utilization of Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) technology is a strategic step in modernizing the Immigration Management Information System (SIMKIM) in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Although explicit regulations are not yet available, PAU has proven crucial in supporting immigration supervision, especially in early detection of security risks and violations of the law, such as increasing deterrence at Ngurah Rai Airport and identifying the Vladimir Dmitrievskii case. PAU empowers immigration officers through fast and comprehensive passenger data analysis to maintain national security and sovereignty, especially in the work area of the Class I Special Immigration Office TPI Ngurah Rai. Optimizing PAU requires the preparation of comprehensive regulations and SOPs, increased coordination between agencies, and ongoing training for immigration officers.

Keywords: *Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU), Deterrence, State Security, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).*

INTRODUCTION

The development of globalization and increasing human mobility demands a good monitoring system, especially in terms of implementing immigration (Soegiharto, 2023). The development of globalization and increasing human mobility has significantly changed the landscape of cross-border movements. The flow of people, goods, and information moving across borders is getting faster, requiring an immigration control system that is not only effective, but also efficient. The effectiveness of the control system is needed to prevent potential violations of the law, such as illegal immigration, smuggling, and other cross-border crimes (Aprilia, 2022). Meanwhile, the efficiency of the surveillance system is needed to facilitate the legitimate movement of people and goods, so as not to hinder economic and social activities (Siahaan, 2024). An effective and efficient immigration control system plays a crucial role in maintaining national security and state sovereignty. This system helps prevent the entry of individuals who have the potential to endanger security, such as terrorists and criminals. In

addition, if the control system that has been implemented can be said to be good, then this will indirectly contribute to the enforcement of immigration regulations, and it can be ensured that everyone who enters or leaves the country must have valid documents and meet the applicable requirements. Thus, a strong immigration control system is an important foundation in creating a safe and orderly environment.

To achieve effectiveness and efficiency in immigration supervision, investment in adequate technology and human resources is needed. In addition, training and capacity building of immigration officers are also important to ensure that they have the skills and knowledge needed to carry out their supervision duties properly (Siahaya, 2024). International cooperation and exchange of information between countries are also important factors in comprehensive immigration control efforts.

I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport, as one of Indonesia's main gateways, plays a crucial role in maintaining the security and sovereignty of the country. As a busy international airport, I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport handles a very large flow of passengers every day. The number of passengers passing through this airport is not small, so a mechanism is needed that can process passenger data quickly and accurately. An efficient and effective system is essential to ensure that every individual entering or leaving Indonesia through this airport has gone through a screening process in accordance with applicable regulations (Tarigan, 2021). In the era of globalization and increasing human mobility, the demand for a reliable surveillance system at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport is increasing. Accurate and up-to-date passenger data is key to identifying potential security risks, preventing cross-border crime, and ensuring smooth immigration processes. Therefore, investment in modern technology and infrastructure is a must. Other information technology systems can help speed up the passenger screening process without sacrificing accuracy and security. In addition to technology, competent human resources are also an important factor in maintaining security and sovereignty at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport. Trained and professional immigration officers have a central role in conducting passenger screening, identifying potential risks, and enforcing immigration regulations.

Continuous training and capacity building of human resources are invaluable investments in ensuring that I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport remains a safe and efficient gateway for Indonesia. In this regard, Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration is the legal basis that regulates all aspects of immigration in Indonesia. This law mandates that immigration supervision must be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner, covering various aspects such as supervision of foreigners entering, staying, and leaving Indonesian territory. This supervision does not only focus on crossing national borders, but also covers the activities of foreigners while in Indonesian territory, including residence, work, and other activities. In addition to supervision of foreigners, Law Number 6 of 2011 also mandates law enforcement against immigration violations. This includes administrative actions such as deportation and deterrence, as well as criminal actions such as investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of immigration violations (Setiono, 2024). Strict and effective law enforcement is essential to maintain state sovereignty, prevent cross-border crime, and create a sense of security and order for the community. Thus, Law Number 6 of 2011 is an important reference in the implementation of immigration functions in Indonesia, which aims to realize a modern, effective, and efficient

immigration system. Of course, Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration also supports the following: (Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 Tentang Keimigrasian, 2011)

Table 1.1 Regulations and Text of Regulations in Law Number 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration

Regulation	Sound of the Regulations
Article 1 Number 1 of Law No. 6 of 2011	“The Immigration Management Information System is an information and communication technology system used to collect, process and present information to support operations, management and decision-making in carrying out Immigration Functions”.
Article 7 of Law No. 6 of 2011	“The Director General is responsible for compiling and managing the Immigration Management Information System as a means of implementing Immigration Functions within or outside the Territory of Indonesia”. Then it is explained in the Explanation of Law No. 6 of 2011 as follows "The Immigration Management Information System is a unity of various data and information management processes, applications, and information and communication technology-based devices that are built to unite and connect information systems for all Immigration Function implementers in an integrated manner”.
General Explanation of Law No. 6 of 2011	“The specific and universal function of Immigration in its implementation requires a systematic approach by utilizing modern information and communication technology, and requires the placement of the Immigration Office structure and Immigration Detention Center as technical implementing units under the Directorate General of Immigration.”

However, the challenges in immigration control are increasingly complex. The modus operandi of cross-border crimes is increasingly sophisticated, such as human smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism (Saputra, 2024). Therefore, more modern technological innovations and analysis methods are needed to overcome these challenges. Immigration supervision in this era of globalization faces increasingly complex and diverse challenges. Along with the increasing mobility of people and the flow of information, the modus operandi of cross-border crimes has also undergone significant evolution. Criminals are increasingly adept at exploiting security gaps and developing new ways to avoid detection. Therefore, adaptive and innovative

surveillance strategies are needed to overcome these challenges. One of the main challenges in immigration supervision is organized cross-border crime, such as human smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism. These crimes not only threaten the security and sovereignty of the state, but also have detrimental social and economic impacts. Transnational criminals often operate in complex networks and involve various parties, making them difficult to detect and eradicate (Pratikno, 2024). In addition to cross-border crimes, another challenge in immigration control is the misuse of travel documents, such as fake passports or illegal visas. Forgery of travel documents is increasingly sophisticated and difficult to distinguish from genuine documents. This allows criminals to infiltrate a country's territory or carry out other illegal acts. Therefore, reliable technology and document verification methods are needed to prevent misuse of travel documents. To overcome these challenges, more modern technological innovations and analysis methods are needed. Technologies such as artificial intelligence and data analysis can help improve the effectiveness of immigration control. In addition, international cooperation and exchange of information from each stakeholder between countries are also very important to overcome increasingly complex cross-border crimes. With technological innovation and international cooperation, it is hoped that immigration control can be more effective and efficient in maintaining national security and sovereignty.

In facing the increasingly complex challenges of immigration control, technological innovation is the main key. One solution that can be implemented is the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU). PAU is a unit tasked with analyzing passenger data, both Advance Passenger Information (API) data and Passenger Name Record (PNR) data (Chen, 2024). This data is then processed and analyzed to identify potential immigration-related risks or threats. By utilizing sophisticated information technology and data analysis, PAU can assist immigration officers in early detection of potential immigration violations. API and PNR data contain important information about passengers, such as personal identity, flight schedules, travel history, and other relevant information. This data is collected from airlines and travel reservation systems. PAU then uses algorithms and predictive models to analyze the data and identify suspicious patterns. For example, PAU can detect passengers who have a history of traveling to high-risk areas, or passengers who use fake identities. The information generated by PAU is very valuable for immigration officers in conducting passenger checks. With this information, immigration officers can focus their attention on passengers who are identified as potentially at risk, so that the inspection process can be carried out more effectively and efficiently. In addition, PAU can also assist immigration officers in uncovering cross-border crime networks, such as human smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism (Zamara, 2023). The implementation of PAU is an important step in improving the effectiveness of immigration supervision in Indonesia. By utilizing technology and data analysis, PAU can assist immigration officers in facing the challenges of increasingly sophisticated cross-border crimes. In addition, PAU can also improve the efficiency of the passenger screening process, so as not to cause unnecessary delays for passengers who are not at risk. Thus, PAU is an innovative and effective solution in maintaining national security and sovereignty in the era of globalization.

The implementation of PAU at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport is expected to significantly increase the effectiveness of immigration supervision. With PAU, immigration officers can detect suspicious passengers more quickly and accurately, thereby preventing immigration

crimes and maintaining national security. PAU works by processing and analyzing passenger data, both Advance Passenger Information (API) data and Passenger Name Record (PNR) data, to identify potential risks or threats related to immigration (Agatha, 2022). This data includes various information, such as personal identity, flight schedule, travel history, and other relevant information. The information generated by PAU is very valuable for immigration officers in conducting passenger checks. With this information, immigration officers can focus their attention on passengers who are identified as potential risks, so that the inspection process can be carried out more effectively and efficiently. In addition, PAU can also assist immigration officers in uncovering cross-border crime networks, such as human smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism. Thus, the implementation of PAU at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport is an important step in improving the security and sovereignty of the country. In addition, the implementation of PAU can also increase the efficiency of immigration services. With accurate and relevant information, the immigration inspection process can be carried out faster and smoother, so as not to cause a buildup of passengers at the airport.

Although PAU is considered to be able to assist officers during immigration checks in the field. This innovation apparently cannot avoid the limitations and systemic problems that still arise so that gradual system improvements must always be carried out in order to create innovations that can support the implementation of immigration checks at immigration checkpoints. Since its implementation in 2016, the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport has assisted immigration officers in identifying high-risk passengers (San Andres, 2018). However, there are several issues related to PAU that need to be addressed to improve its effectiveness. For comparison, the author analyzes in the form of a comparative table as follows:

Table 1.3 Das Sollen dan Das Sein

Das Sollen (Events That Should Have Happened)	Das Sein (Current Events)
<p>The implementation of the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) is expected to assist immigration officers in analyzing passenger data, with passenger name records (PNR) and advance passenger information (API) as the initial data to be processed and analyzed to identify threats and potential risks related to immigration violations. By utilizing sophisticated information technology and data analysis, PAU is expected to assist immigration officers in conducting early detection of potential</p>	<p>The existence of the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) which is expected to assist in the implementation of immigration supervision at Immigration Checkpoints (TPI) apparently still has several problems that hinder the maximum utilization of the PAU itself, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The absence of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Use of PAU means that each officer has their own way of implementing and maximizing PAU operations at TPI.

<p>immigration violations before foreigners arrive in the Territory of Indonesia in order to be given action to be denied entry or not allowed to fly to Indonesia (not ok to board).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Data analyzed by PAU, such as Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) are often still incomplete in the system presented. This is because there are still airlines abroad that are not disciplined in sending PNR or API data to the immigration system. This causes PAU to fail to identify high-risk passengers.3. The PAU features have not been integrated with the biometric data collection feature in the Immigration Crossing Application (APK) which causes gaps in the immigration system.4. The analysis of data received by PAU from the airlines in this case PNR and API is still not optimal, which is caused by the presence of invalid data that disrupts the effectiveness of PAU utilization in immigration supervision at TPI.5. There is a need for periodic development of features in PAU so that the implementation of PAU can be more effective and efficient in terms of early prevention of problematic foreigners who will enter Indonesia.
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Of course, with these problems, it creates uncertainty in the implementation of PAU when viewed from the perspective of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. Although initially this PAU was considered to be able to create effectiveness and efficiency of immigration checks at TPI Ngurah Rai Airport, in reality, problems were still found in the PAU itself, especially related to the lack of PAU specifically regulated in Law No. 6 of 2011.

DISCUSSION

1. Analysis of Regulations on PAU Implementation

The use of Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) technology in immigration supervision is in line with the existing regulatory framework. Immigration regulations in various countries, including Indonesia, provide a legal basis for authorities to conduct inspections and analyze passenger data. The existence of these regulations allows the implementation of systems such as PAU which function to collect, process, and analyze passenger information electronically. Thus, PAU becomes a legitimate and important tool in supporting immigration law enforcement, identifying potential security risks, and increasing the efficiency of the inspection process at entry and exit points.

The integration of PAU technology into the immigration system is also in line with efforts to modernize and increase the effectiveness of border crossing supervision. Existing regulations encourage the use of information technology to strengthen national security and facilitate the movement of legitimate people. In this context, PAU not only complies with applicable regulations, but also becomes an important instrument in implementing the mandate of these regulations. In-depth and rapid analysis of passenger data through PAU allows immigration officers to make more precise and accurate decisions, while minimizing the potential for immigration violations and security threats.

Article 1 Number 1 of Law No. 6 of 2011

“The Immigration Management Information System is an information and communication technology system used to collect, process and present information to support operations, management and decision-making in carrying out Immigration Functions.”

The provisions of Article 1 Number 1 of Law Number 6 of 2011 explicitly define the Immigration Management Information System (SIMKIM) as the foundation of information and communication technology in the implementation of immigration functions (Pasaribu, 2019). This definition underlines the central role of technology in collecting, processing, and presenting information that is crucial for operations, management, and decision-making across all aspects of immigration. In this context, the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) can be seen as one of the concrete implementations of SIMKIM, which specifically focuses on analyzing passenger data to improve the effectiveness of border crossing supervision and security.

Article 7 of Law No. 6 of 2011

“The Director General is responsible for compiling and managing the Immigration Management Information System as a means of implementing Immigration Functions within or outside the Territory of Indonesia.”

Furthermore, Article 7 of Law Number 6 of 2011 appoints the Director General of Immigration as the party responsible for compiling and managing SIMKIM, both within and outside the territory of Indonesia (Suyasa, 2020). This responsibility includes the development

and maintenance of various IT-based systems and applications, including the potential implementation and optimization of PAU. The explanation of the law then clarifies that SIMKIM is an integrated unit of various data management processes, applications, and IT devices that aim to unite and connect all elements of immigration function implementation. Thus, PAU as a passenger data analysis tool must be comprehensively integrated into the SIMKIM architecture to maximize the potential for early detection of immigration risks and violations.

Then it is explained in the Explanation of Law No. 6 of 2011 as follows:

“The Immigration Management Information System is a unity of various data and information management processes, applications, and information and communication technology-based devices that are built to unite and connect information systems for all Immigration Function implementers in an integrated manner”

General Explanation of Law No. 6 of 2011

“The specific and universal function of Immigration in its implementation requires a systematic approach by utilizing modern information and communication technology, and requires the placement of the Immigration Office structure and Immigration Detention Center as technical implementing units under the Directorate General of Immigration.”

In line with this, the General Explanation of Law Number 6 of 2011 emphasizes that the specific and universal nature of the immigration function requires a systematic approach with the use of modern information and communication technology. This directly supports the adoption of technologies such as PAU, which allows for in-depth analysis of passenger data in real time. With the ability to analyze travel patterns, identity information, and other relevant data, PAU becomes an important instrument in strengthening border control, identifying potential security threats, and increasing the efficiency of the immigration inspection process, in line with the spirit of modernization mandated by law.

Although the use of technology such as the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) is in line with the spirit of SIMKIM modernization in Law Number 6 of 2011, specifically written regulations governing the implementation of PAU along with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that are binding for immigration officers in the field have not yet existed until now. The absence of explicit regulations poses its own challenges in standardizing the implementation of the duties and responsibilities of officers related to the use of PAU at TPI Ngurah Rai Airport.

The consequence of the absence of clear regulations and SOPs is the potential for differences in the implementation of PAU between immigration work units, even between officers in the same unit. Without uniform guidelines, the interpretation and utilization of data generated by PAU can vary, which can ultimately affect the effectiveness and accountability of the immigration inspection process. In addition, the absence of standard SOPs also has the potential to create ambiguity regarding the limits of officer authority in accessing and using sensitive passenger information through the PAU system, which can raise issues related to personal data protection and potential misuse of information.

Therefore, while the use of PAU promises significant improvements in early detection and risk analysis capabilities, the next crucial step is the development of comprehensive regulations and SOPs. These regulations must clearly regulate the procedures for using PAU,

the authority and responsibilities of officers involved, monitoring and audit mechanisms, and the protection of passengers' personal data. With a solid legal basis and operational guidelines, the implementation of PAU can be more effective, transparent, and accountable, so that the potential benefits of this technology can be optimized to the maximum to strengthen the security and efficiency of Indonesian immigration.

Ideally, to strengthen the existence and effectiveness of the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) in the Indonesian immigration system, a series of regulations are needed that specifically regulate its implementation. Existing laws need to be updated or supplemented with articles that clearly define the position of the PAU as part of the Immigration Management Information System (SIMKIM), including the types of data processed, mechanisms for accessing and utilizing data by authorized officers, and a framework for its integration with other relevant systems. In addition, aspects of the protection of personal data of passengers analyzed by the PAU must also be strictly regulated to prevent potential misuse of information and ensure compliance with applicable privacy standards.

Furthermore, existing regulations need to describe in detail the procedures for implementing PAU at various Immigration Checkpoints (TPI), including the inspection workflow involving PAU, notification mechanisms and follow-up on potential risks detected, and procedures for handling cases that require further analysis. With a strong legal basis and clear operational guidelines, the use of PAU will be more structured, measurable, and accountable. Therefore, the need for SOP supervision at TPI using a series of PAU as a preventive measure to prevent foreigners from entering Indonesia is a must to optimize the function of PAU in maintaining national security.

2. Analysis of PAU Implementation on Immigration Problems in Indonesia

The high number of foreigner deterrence cases reaching 7,012 cases in 2024 underlines the seriousness of the issue of state security related to cross-border traffic. This significant increase in the number of deterrence is a proactive response by the Indonesian government in tightening supervision and protecting the country's sovereignty from various potential threats. The main focus of this effort is to minimize the risk of entry of individuals involved in transnational crimes, including drug trafficking, human smuggling, human trafficking, and perpetrators of sexual crimes whose presence in Indonesia can damage the social and legal order. Intensive efforts to overcome the potential entry of foreigners into Indonesia focus primarily on preventing the infiltration of individuals involved in transnational criminal networks. The main priority is to fortify the country from serious threats such as drug trafficking that can damage the nation's generation, human smuggling and human trafficking that exploit individual vulnerabilities, and the entry of perpetrators of sexual crimes that can endanger security and social order. These preventive measures are crucial in maintaining the stability and integrity of the law in Indonesia. By focusing resources and attention on early detection and deterrence of individuals potentially involved in transnational criminal activities, the government seeks to protect the Indonesian people from the negative impacts they cause. The presence of transnational criminals not only threatens physical security, but also damages social values and the prevailing legal order. Therefore, targeted and effective prevention efforts are at the forefront of maintaining the security and welfare of the nation.

Table 4.1 Number of Foreign Deterrence in 2024 in Indonesia Region



Of the total 7,012 foreigner debarments carried out, it was revealed that the majority, namely 76.5%, were extensions of the debarment period for individuals who had previously been on the entry ban list (Direktorat Jenderal Imigrasi, 2024). Meanwhile, another 1,644 foreigners (23.5%) were first placed on the deterrent list after strong reasons were identified to deny their entry to Indonesia. This data indicates that the deterrent mechanism is actively used and regularly updated by immigration authorities.

This figure highlights the dynamics of immigration control in Indonesia, where the deterrence system not only serves to prevent the entry of newly suspected problematic individuals, but also continuously monitors and updates the deterrence status of those who have previously been denied entry. This shows the ongoing efforts to maintain the security and sovereignty of the country through strict screening mechanisms at the entry points of Indonesia.

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Of course, the large number of OA on the ban list is a big challenge for areas with a high level of OA entry such as Bali. The Ngurah Rai Immigration Office, Bali, recorded the rejection of entry for 318 foreign nationals (WNA) during the period from January to March 2024. This number shows a significant increase compared to the same period in the previous year, where only 217 WNA were rejected. The Head of Ngurah Rai Immigration, Suhendra, revealed that the majority of rejections were due to immigration violations, with the highest number of WNA who did not have a valid Republic of Indonesia visa, reaching 132 people (Budi Suyanto, 2024).

In addition to visa issues, another factor that causes foreign nationals to be denied entry to Bali is the presence of a criminal record. This shows that the Ngurah Rai Immigration Office is not only focused on the completeness of travel documents, but also conducts in-depth checks on potential security risks that may be brought by foreign nationals. The increase in the number of rejections indicates tighter supervision and caution of immigration officers in carrying out their duties, especially in filtering individuals who have the potential to cause problems in Indonesia.

This data also illustrates that Bali, as a popular international tourism destination, is one of the main entry points for foreign nationals. Therefore, the Ngurah Rai Immigration Office has a crucial role in maintaining the security and order of the Bali region and Indonesia as a whole. Increasing the rejection of foreign nationals who do not meet the requirements or are indicated to have a criminal record is an important step in protecting the image of safe and comfortable Bali tourism, as well as preventing potential negative impacts from the presence of problematic foreign nationals.

With the high volume of Foreigners (OA) included in the deterrent list, immigration officers at Ngurah Rai Airport bear an increasing responsibility in maintaining the country's sovereignty. This situation demands an increase in the role and effectiveness of officers in carrying out supervision, especially in identifying and preventing the entry of individuals who have the potential to cause disturbances to security or order. The complexity of this task is increasingly felt considering that Ngurah Rai Airport is one of Indonesia's main international gateways with very dense passenger traffic.

In this context, the implementation and utilization of Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) technology becomes crucial as a significant preventive measure. PAU allows immigration officers to conduct a rapid and comprehensive analysis of passenger data before their arrival. By comparing passenger data with the deterrent list and other risk indicators, PAU helps officers to identify potential threats early. This information provides a higher time and accuracy advantage compared to manual methods, so officers can focus more on individuals who are indicated as potentially problematic.

Thus, PAU is not just a tool, but an important component in the immigration control strategy at Ngurah Rai Airport. The use of this technology empowers immigration officers to work more efficiently and effectively in filtering potential foreigners on the deterrent list. As a preventive measure, PAU contributes greatly to strengthening border security, protecting national interests, and ensuring that only individuals who meet the requirements are allowed to enter Indonesia through one of its main gates.

Of course, the use of PAU technology is not without reason. Where the case of Vladimir Dmitrievskii is a real example of how crucial the role of the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) is in detecting potential immigration violations. Based on data and facts in the field, the chronology of the incident began when the Foreign Citizen (WNA) from Russia was about to leave Indonesia via Ngurah Rai Airport. The PAU system automatically provides notification of the similarity of identity with the subject on the deterrence list, even though there is a difference in the name on the passport used. This early detection is the starting point for immigration officers to intervene and prevent the departure of individuals who are indicated to be problematic.

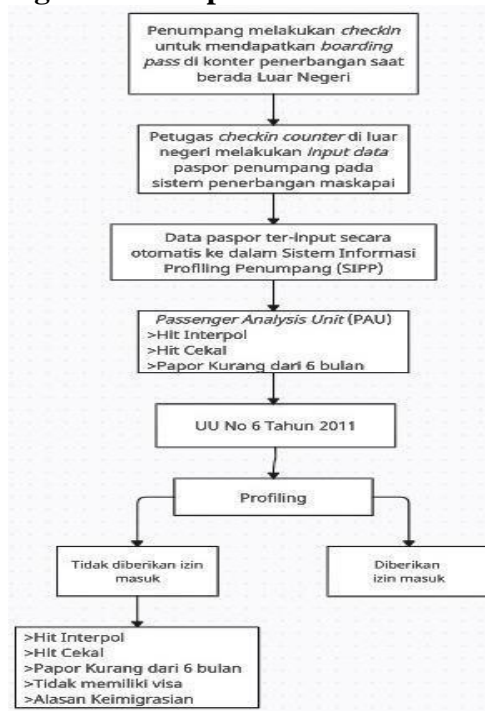
The immigration officer's follow-up after receiving notification from the PAU shows how important it is to be thorough and skilled in carrying out supervisory duties. The detention and direction of the foreign national to the immigration office allows for a more in-depth examination. The active and valid verification process for the travel ban status, despite the difference in passport names, indicates an attempt by the individual concerned to trick the system. The officers' suspicions were further strengthened by the discrepancy between the date of issuance of the new passport and the date of the travel ban application, as well as the fact that the foreign national entered Indonesia via Ngurah Rai Airport.

The foreigner's confession after further investigation is proof of PAU's success in identifying potential violations and the officers' astuteness in uncovering the real facts. Effective coordination with the Intelligence and Immigration Enforcement Division (Inteldakim) of the Soekarno-Hatta Immigration Office further strengthens the validity of the findings and ensures that the actions taken are in accordance with applicable regulations. This case clearly illustrates how the use of PAU technology, supported by the professionalism of

immigration officers, is an important bulwark in preventing the entry and exit of individuals who can threaten the security and order of the country, even when the perpetrators try to manipulate their identities.

In order to mature the implementation and standardization of the use of PAU (Financial Transaction Analysis and Control Center), it is necessary to develop a new scheme or SOP that specifically integrates PAU into various operational processes of related agencies. This scheme includes identifying strategic points where PAU analysis can be applied effectively, establishing a secure and efficient data exchange mechanism between operational systems and PAU, and preparing clear response procedures to PAU analysis results, including verification steps, investigations, and measurable preventive actions, so that the use of PAU can run optimally in supporting law enforcement and prevention of criminal acts.

Pictures 4.1 Draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Check-in and Profiling of Overseas Passengers with Implementation of PAU as Back Office



A. Objective:

This SOP aims to regulate and standardize the passenger check-in process and passport data profiling abroad to ensure the safety and smoothness of flights in accordance with applicable regulations.

B. Scope:

This SOP applies to check-in counter officers at airlines abroad who serve passengers who will be taking flights.

C. Scope:

a. Passengers Check-in:

- a) Passengers show their travel documents (passport and ticket) to the check-in counter officer to get a boarding pass;
- b) Location: Overseas Flight Counter.

b. Passport Data Input:

- a) The check-in counter officer inputs the passenger's passport data into the airline's flight system;
 - b) Ensure that all data entered is accurate and in accordance with passport documents.
 - c. Transfer Data to Profiling System:
Passport data that has been entered will automatically be forwarded to the Passenger Profiling Information System (SIPP).
 - d. Analysis by Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU):
 - a) The SIPP system will analyze passenger data based on criteria determined by the Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU).
 - b) Analysis includes checking against:
 - 1) Interpol Hit: Whether the passenger is listed on the Interpol wanted list.
 - 2) Ban Hit: Whether the passenger has a travel ban status.
 - 3) Passport Less than 6 months: The validity of the passenger's passport is less than 6 months from the date of arrival.
 - e. Regulatory References:
The results of the PAU analysis will be evaluated based on Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration
 - f. Profiling:
Based on the results of the PAU analysis and referring to Law No. 6 of 2011, passenger profiling was carried out.
 - g. Entry Permit Decision:
Based on the profiling results, a decision will be made whether the passenger is given permission to board the aircraft or not.
 - h. Reasons for Not Granting Entry Permit (If Relevant):
If a passenger is not granted entry, some possible reasons for the decision are:
 - 1) Interpol Hit: Listed on Interpol's wanted list.
 - 2) Ban Hit: Has a ban status.
 - 3) Passport Less than 6 months: Passport validity is less than 6 months.
 - 4) No visa: Does not have a visa in accordance with the provisions of the destination country (if required).
 - 5) Other Immigration Reasons: Other reasons regulated in immigration regulations.
- D. Responsibility:
- a. Check-in Counter Officer
 - b. Responsible for inputting passport data accurately and following check-in procedures according to SOP.
 - c. Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU)
 - d. Responsible for establishing analysis criteria and evaluating system analysis results.
 - e. Airline Party
 - f. Responsible for ensuring check-in officers understand and implement this SOP.
- E. Notes:
- a. This SOP is general in nature and can be adjusted to the policies and systems in force at each airline, while still referring to the applicable immigration regulations.

- b. The final decision regarding entry permission to the destination country rests entirely with the immigration officer in the country of arrival. This SOP helps in the initial process of identifying potential problems before departure.

Conclusion

The use of Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) technology is a strategic step and in line with the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, especially in the modernization of the Immigration Management Information System (SIMKIM). Although regulations that explicitly regulate the implementation of PAU are not yet available, its existence has proven crucial in supporting the immigration supervision function, especially in early detection of potential security risks and violations of the law.

1. Urgency of PAU
The significant increase in the number of foreigner deterrents, including at Ngurah Rai Airport, confirms the importance of PAU as an effective prevention tool.
2. Case Study of PAU Effectiveness
The case of Vladimir Dmitrievskii is a clear demonstration of the PAU's ability to identify individuals on the blacklist despite attempts to change their identities.
3. PAU Analysis Ability
PAU has the ability to analyze passenger data quickly and comprehensively.
4. Empowerment of Immigration Officers
The use of PAU empowers immigration officers to take appropriate action.
5. Main Objectives of PAU
The use of PAU aims to maintain state security and sovereignty.

Sugesstion

To optimize the use of Passenger Analysis Unit (PAU) in immigration supervision in Indonesia, several strategic steps need to be considered. First, the preparation of comprehensive and legally binding regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is very important. These regulations must clearly define the position of PAU in SIMKIM, the types of data processed, data access and utilization mechanisms, and aspects of personal data protection. Detailed SOPs will standardize the use of PAU at all Immigration Checkpoints (TPI), including inspection workflows, notification mechanisms, follow-up of findings, and case handling. Second, increased coordination and exchange of information between immigration work units, as well as with other related agencies, need to be continuously strengthened to maximize the effectiveness of PAU in identifying and preventing potential threats. Third, ongoing training for immigration officers related to the use of PAU and the interpretation of the resulting data is essential to ensure professionalism and expertise in carrying out supervision duties. With a strong legal basis, clear operational guidelines, effective coordination, and competent officers, the implementation of PAU will be increasingly optimal in maintaining security and order in the territory of Indonesia.

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