



Reconstruction of immigration supervision in realizing national security: orientation and formulation

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ABSTRACT

Immigration supervision is a crucial element in maintaining the national security of a country. In the context of globalization and increasing human mobility, Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation with thousands of islands and ports, faces complex challenges related to immigration control. These challenges include the rising number of illegal immigrants, human trafficking, and terrorist threats associated with human mobility. Therefore, this research aims to reconstruct immigration supervision with a focus on achieving national security. The research method used is normative legal research with a legislative approach. This study analyzes relevant regulations in the context of immigration supervision and national security in Indonesia. Data is obtained through document analysis and analyzed qualitatively. The research findings indicate that the current policy orientation of immigration supervision in Indonesia has potential weaknesses such as human rights violations, misalignment with social and economic developments, and a lack of effectiveness in preventing illegal foreign movements. Proposed alternative policy formulations include strengthening international cooperation, developing advanced technology, refining immigration regulations, enhancing immigration officer training, and fostering collaboration among relevant agencies. However, the implementation of these policies also faces several challenges, such as budgetary constraints, inter-agency coordination, human rights protection, international agreements, and continuous education and training. Therefore, strong government commitment, adequate financial support, and a balanced approach to achieving the equilibrium between national security and democratic values and human rights are essential. Thus, Indonesia can continue to advance as a secure and stable nation in the face of evolving global challenges.

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1. Introduction

As an archipelago with thousands of islands and harbors, Indonesia is the main entry point for foreigners who want to enter the region. (Amin Bendar, 2015) In addition, as a country rich in

natural resources, Indonesia also attracts economic immigrants. This places immigration control in a central position in maintaining national stability and security.

The development of information and transportation technology has significantly changed the immigration landscape. Increased global connectivity has made human mobility easier, while threats to national security have also diversified. (Bintarsari, 2020) In this context, the reconstruction of immigration control is not only a necessity, but also a necessity to ensure that the state has effective tools to protect its sovereignty and maintain domestic stability.

This has had a significant impact on the immigration and immigration control policies implemented by countries around the world. In Indonesia, immigration issues have become a major concern for the government in order to maintain national security. The increasing number of illegal immigrants, human trafficking, and terrorist threats associated with human mobility are serious challenges that need to be addressed. (Sulaksono, 2016)

National security is one of the most important aspects in maintaining the sovereignty and continuity of the state. (Darmawan et al., 2021) In the context of globalization and higher human mobility, the issue of immigration and immigration control is a crucial issue that needs to be taken seriously. Countries around the world, including Indonesia, face complex challenges related to immigration control in order to maintain their national security.

Immigration control is one of the crucial aspects in maintaining a country's national security. As the main gateway for individuals entering and exiting a country, immigration control has a very significant impact on the stability and security of a country. (Anjasmara et al., 2022) Therefore, this study aims to reconstruct immigration control with a focus on efforts to realize national security. This research will also explore the orientation and formulation of relevant policies in the context of immigration control. The existence of problems such as the threat of terrorism, cross-border crime, and increasing global mobility makes a deep understanding of immigration control very important.

Immigration control is an effort to control the movement of individuals across borders, whether they are tourists, migrant workers, or refugees. (Kartiko et al., 2019) This control is not only limited to the administration of visas and residence permits, but also includes identifying and dealing with individuals who could potentially endanger national security. These efforts are reflected in various laws and regulations that have been implemented by countries around the world.

One of the relevant regulations in the context of immigration control is Law Number 6 Year 2011 on Immigration. This law provides a strong legal basis for immigration control and authorizes immigration agencies to regulate and supervise immigration in Indonesia. In addition, Indonesia has also adopted various international treaties relating to immigration, such as the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This shows Indonesia's commitment in addressing immigration issues globally.

In addition, within the international scope, Indonesia also participates in various conventions and treaties related to immigration, such as the Convention on the Status of Refugees 1951 and the Convention on the Status of Stateless Aliens 1954. Indonesia's participation in these treaties strengthens the country's commitment to the principles of human rights and the protection of foreigners in its territory. (Wiraputra, 2018)

The importance of immigration control in the context of national security is further reinforced by world events that demonstrate the potential threat of individuals moving across national borders. Incidents such as terrorist attacks in several European countries and massive escape incidents in various regions have provided a warning that the immigration control system needs to be evaluated and updated in accordance with the challenges of the times. (Fakhrudin et al., 2022) In this context, this research will examine various aspects of immigration control with a focus on how policy orientation and formulation can contribute to realizing more effective national security.

This research will also look at the implications of technological developments, such as biometrics and data analytics, on immigration control. Relevant laws and regulations in this regard include the use of technology in immigrant registration and identification, as well as the

protection of personal data, which is increasingly important in the digital age. The results of the research are expected to provide a more in-depth view of how immigration control can be strengthened and adapted to increasingly complex national security challenges.

In the context of globalization and increasing human mobility, it is important for Indonesia to ensure that immigration control is carried out effectively without violating human rights. Through this research, it is hoped that solutions will be found that can accommodate various interests and maintain a balance between national security and individual rights. (Sanusi, 2017) Thus, Indonesia can continue to advance as a safe and stable country in the face of growing global challenges.

Based on the background above, the problem formulations that can be given in this research are as follows:

1. How does the current immigration control policy orientation in Indonesia affect efforts to realize national security, and what are the potential weaknesses or discrepancies in this orientation?
2. What alternative policy formulations can be proposed to improve the effectiveness of immigration control in supporting national security objectives in Indonesia, and what are the potential impacts and challenges of implementing these policies?

2. Method

In this research, the method used is the normative legal research method. This method is used to analyze various aspects of legislation relating to immigration control in the context of realizing national security in Indonesia. The normative legal research method is an appropriate approach to identify, review, and evaluate the legal framework governing immigration policy.

The research approach used in this research is a statutory approach. This approach will be used to analyze relevant legislation in the context of immigration control and national security. This research will carefully examine Law No. 6/2011 on Immigration, its implementing regulations, as well as international treaties relating to immigration that have been ratified by Indonesia.

The main sources of research materials in this study are legal documents and related literature. Relevant legal documents such as laws and regulations, government decrees, and international treaties will be the main focus of analysis. In addition, relevant literature from various sources such as books, journals, research reports, and academic documents will be used to support the analysis and policy formulation.

Data collection in this research will be conducted through document studies, namely by collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing various relevant legal documents. Data will be obtained from legitimate and accurate sources, such as official government websites, law libraries, and legal databases.

Data analysis in this research will be conducted qualitatively. Data that has been collected from document studies and interviews will be analyzed using a descriptive approach. The data will be interpreted to identify patterns, trends, and relationships between existing laws and regulations and immigration policy orientation in realizing national security. The results of this analysis will be used as a basis for formulating more effective policy alternatives in the context of immigration control.

3. Analysis and Results

3.1. The Orientation of Existing Immigration Supervision Policies in Indonesia Affects Efforts to Realize National Security and Potential Weaknesses or Discrepancies in Such Orientation

Immigration control is one of the important aspects in maintaining a country's national security. Currently, Indonesia has various immigration control policies that aim to realize national security. (Putra & Wiraputra, 2020) In Indonesia, immigration control policies have an orientation that seeks to maintain national security by controlling the movement of people and goods across borders. This includes immigration regulation, border monitoring, and controlling the entry of foreigners into Indonesian territory. This policy is influenced by a number of existing

laws and regulations that have been amended over time, such as the Immigration Law, Government Regulations, and other regulations. However, there are potential weaknesses and discrepancies in the orientation of the current immigration control policy that need to be addressed.

One of the regulations underpinning immigration control policy in Indonesia is Immigration Law No. 6/2011. This law provides the legal framework for regulating immigration matters in Indonesia. The main orientation of this Law is to maintain national security, control the entry of foreigners, and regulate immigration activities in general. However, there are a number of potential weaknesses in this Act.

One potential weakness is its vulnerability to corrupt practices and abuse of power. Indonesia has faced serious challenges with corruption in the public sector, including in immigration. Existing regulations and policies may not always be applied fairly and sincerely, and this can undermine the integrity of the immigration system. Abuse of authority by immigration officers or related parties can provide an opening for human smuggling, human trafficking, and other illegal activities that can threaten national security. (Setiadi, 2018)

In addition, there is a mismatch between immigration policy and human rights. Some policies, such as indefinite detention of illegal aliens, may violate human rights. This has become an international concern and could jeopardize Indonesia's image in the eyes of the international community. Therefore, a balance is needed between strict immigration policies to maintain national security and respect for human rights.

The Indonesian government seeks to prevent the entry of individuals who may jeopardize national security. This is reflected in provisions in the Immigration Law that authorize the government to refuse or expel foreigners who are deemed a threat to national security. (Wardana, 2019) For example, Article 15(1) of the Immigration Act states that the government may refuse entry to or expel foreigners deemed to be a threat to national security.

In addition to the Immigration Law, Government Regulations also play an important role in regulating the implementation of immigration policies in Indonesia. For example, Government Regulation No. 28/2019 on Foreign Workers regulates provisions related to entry and work for foreigners in Indonesia. The aim is to regulate foreign labor to suit the needs of the national economy and protect local workers. (Suryokumoro, 2020) However, a potential weakness in this regulation is the lack of transparency in the licensing and implementation process which is prone to corruption.

The orientation of this policy also focuses on preventing the entry of foreigners who may become a social or economic burden to Indonesia. In this regard, the government seeks to ensure that those who come to Indonesia can make a positive contribution to the country. (Ridwan & Nawir, 2021) Article 21(1) of the Immigration Law contains a provision that the government can refuse entry to foreigners who are deemed not to have sufficient funds to meet their needs while in Indonesia.

In addition, the mismatch between immigration policies and economic conditions can also be a problem. Some immigration policies may not fully consider their impact on the national economy. For example, a drastic reduction in the number of foreign workers allowed to work in Indonesia may affect certain industry sectors that rely on foreign labor, such as the construction sector. (Indrady et al., 2022) This mismatch could destabilize the economy in the short term.

In addition to regulations and policies, the practice of implementing immigration policies can also affect efforts to realize national security. One of these aspects is border control. Indonesia has thousands of islands with long borders, and effective surveillance requires substantial resources. The potential weakness here is the lack of budget and adequate equipment to guard such a large border. This can provide a loophole for smuggling of illegal goods and illegal movement of foreigners across the border. (Damayanti et al., 2023)

Furthermore, this policy orientation also includes the control of goods entering Indonesia. The Immigration Law authorizes the government to control the entry of certain goods that are deemed to endanger national security or violate applicable laws and regulations. (Soedjono et al., 2023) This is emphasized in Article 28(1) of the Immigration Law which states that the government may detain or confiscate goods that are deemed to violate laws and regulations.

Although the current policy orientation of immigration control in Indonesia has a clear objective in maintaining national security, there are several potential weaknesses and incongruities that need to be considered.

First, there are concerns related to potential human rights violations in the implementation of immigration control policies. Refusal or expulsion of foreigners should be done with due regard to their rights in accordance with international law. For example, the refusal or expulsion process must ensure that the foreigner is not subjected to torture or inhumane treatment. (Widjanarko & Cornelis, 2022) This is in accordance with universally recognized human rights principles. Therefore, the government needs to ensure that immigration control policies do not violate human rights.

Second, the mismatch between policy orientation and dynamic social, economic and political developments. The current orientation of immigration control policies tends to focus on preventing the entry of individuals who do not have sufficient funds to meet their needs while in Indonesia. (Afifah, 2021) However, this may overlook the potential contribution that foreigners can make to Indonesia's social and economic development. There is a need to re-evaluate such provisions to ensure that immigration policy supports sustainable economic and social development.

Third, immigration control is currently not fully effective in preventing the illegal movement of foreigners in Indonesia. Although the Immigration Law authorizes the government to control the movement of foreigners, there are still challenges in policing Indonesia's long and complex borders. This could allow the entry of illegal foreigners who could jeopardize national security. (Agung et al., 2017)

Fourth, coordination between relevant agencies in immigration control is also a challenge. There are several agencies involved in immigration control, such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Police, and the National Security Agency. Ineffective coordination between these agencies can hamper immigration control efforts and result in gaps in the control system.

Fifth, expanding resources and capacity in immigration control is a challenge. Ensuring the success of effective immigration control requires investment in the necessary human resources, equipment and technology. (Sukmono & Supardi, 2020) Therefore, the government needs to ensure that sufficient budget is allocated to support effective immigration control.

Lastly, the existence of an overly strict immigration control policy can have negative economic impacts. When the policy discourages the entry of foreigners who can contribute positively to the Indonesian economy, it can hinder the country's economic growth and development. (Qorina, 2018) Therefore, it is necessary to strike a balance between overseeing immigration to maintain national security and ensuring that the policy does not hinder economic development.

To address the potential weaknesses and mismatches in the current policy orientation of immigration control, the Indonesian government can take some concrete actions. Some steps that can be taken to improve this situation are:

First, the government needs to ensure that the implementation of immigration control policy complies with internationally recognized human rights standards. This can be done by involving human rights institutions, such as the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM), in monitoring and evaluating policy implementation.

Second, a thorough evaluation of the Immigration Law is needed to ensure that its provisions are in line with current social, economic and political developments. The government can also review the provisions relating to the economic requirements for foreigners who wish to enter Indonesia, taking into account their potential contribution to the country's development.

Third, the government needs to strengthen cooperation between institutions involved in immigration control. This can be done through the establishment of an effective coordination mechanism between the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Police, and the National Security Agency. Better coordination will allow for more effective information exchange and better oversight.

Fourth, the government needs to allocate sufficient budget to support effective immigration oversight. This includes investment in human resource training, equipment, and technology needed to police the border more efficiently.

Fifth, the government needs to adopt a more balanced approach in regulating immigration control policies. This could include a review of overly restrictive provisions that may hinder economic development. The government may consider providing incentives for foreigners who wish to contribute positively to the Indonesian economy.

In conclusion, the current policy orientation of immigration control in Indonesia aims to safeguard national security and public interest. However, there are potential weaknesses and discrepancies in this orientation that need to be addressed. To ensure that the immigration control policy contributes positively to the country's development and does not violate human rights, the government needs to take measures that include human rights monitoring, evaluation of relevant laws, strengthening inter-agency coordination, adequate budget allocation, and a balanced approach in regulating this policy. Thus, Indonesia can optimize its immigration control policy to maintain national security while taking into account human rights values and dynamic social and economic developments.

3.2. Alternative Policy Formulations that Can Be Proposed to Improve the Effectiveness of Immigration Control in Supporting National Security Goals in Indonesia, as well as the Potential Impacts and Challenges of Implementing Such Policies

To improve the effectiveness of immigration control in supporting national security objectives in Indonesia, several alternative policy formulations can be proposed. These policies should consider the existing laws and regulations as well as the various impacts and challenges that may arise during implementation. Below are some alternative policies that can be considered:

a. Strengthening International Cooperation

One of the main approaches in improving immigration control is to strengthen international cooperation. Indonesia can cooperate with neighboring countries and international partners in exchanging information on illegal immigrants, cross-border crimes, and terrorist groups. (Gabriella, 2019) This is in accordance with Article 1 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 6 Year 2011 on Immigration which emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in immigration management.

Potential Impact: Strengthening international cooperation can help Indonesia identify and prosecute perpetrators of cross-border crimes, such as human trafficking and drug smuggling. This can enhance national security.

Implementation Challenges: The main challenge is coordination with countries that have different regulations and policies on immigration issues. In addition, there is a need to invest in training and human resources to improve the capacity of immigration officers to interact with international partners.

b. Development of Advanced Technology Systems

The use of modern technologies, such as facial recognition systems and biometric sensors, can improve immigration control. This will enable faster and more accurate identification of illegal immigrants and criminals. (Sumijan et al., 2021)

Potential Impact: Advanced technology can improve efficiency in immigrant screening at Indonesia's entry and exit points, thereby reducing risks to national security.

Implementation Challenges: The main challenge is the high initial investment cost to build and operate advanced technology infrastructure. In addition, the protection of personal data and individual privacy must be guaranteed in the use of this technology in accordance with Law No. 11/2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions.

c. Refinement of Immigration Regulations

Through the evaluation and improvement of existing immigration regulations, the government can make stricter rules regarding visas, residence permits, and deportation

procedures. These changes could help reduce the number of illegal immigrants. (Martendi et al., 2021)

Potential Impact: Improving immigration regulations can make the immigration process more controlled and facilitate supervision by immigration officers. This can support national security objectives.

Implementation Challenges: The main challenge is to ensure that these regulatory changes do not violate human rights and immigrants' rights. Therefore, the regulatory changes must comply with the provisions of the Human Rights Convention that Indonesia has ratified.

d. Strengthening Immigration Officer Training

Investing in the training of immigration officers is an important step in improving immigration control. Training should include improving skills in detecting forged documents, conducting interrogations, and identifying signs of suspicion. (Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia, 2020)

Potential Impact: Well-trained immigration officers will be more effective in carrying out their duties, which can help deter illegal immigrants and immigration-related criminal activities.

Implementation Challenges: The main challenge is the cost and time required to implement ongoing training. In addition, there is a need for internal audits and oversight to ensure that immigration officers do not abuse their authority.

e. Strengthening Collaboration with Related Institutions

Cooperation between relevant government agencies, such as the Police, Customs, and the National Intelligence Agency, is essential to improve immigration control. Coordination between these agencies can help in detecting and cracking down on suspicious activities. (Mardiansyah, 2021)

Potential Impact: Good collaboration between relevant agencies can result in synergy in immigration control, which will support national security.

Implementation Challenges: The main challenge is to ensure that inter-agency collaboration runs smoothly, without any unnecessary overlap of authority or competition. Law No. 12/2006 on Customs Supervisory Authority and Law No. 2/2002 on the Indonesian National Police regulate the authority of these relevant agencies and need to be guarded against overlap.

In addition to these alternative policy formulations, it is important to pay attention to several relevant laws and regulations. One of the most relevant laws is Law No. 6/2011 on Immigration. This law regulates various aspects related to immigration, including visas, residence permits, deportation, and international cooperation in immigration management.

In addition, Law No. 5/2018 on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights also needs to be considered, as it regulates human rights that must be respected in all policies, including immigration policies. The implementation of training for immigration officers must take into account the human rights standards set out in this law.

The implementation of these policies will not happen without challenges. Some of the challenges that need to be addressed are:

a. Budget

In implementing these policies, it is imperative to recognize that they cannot be implemented without adequate financial support. Increased immigration control is an important step in maintaining the country's security and maintaining socio-economic balance. Therefore, the government must be willing to allocate a significant budget to meet the needs of the necessary human resources, technology and infrastructure.

First of all, investment in human resources will be key in improving immigration control. Training and development of competent staff in this field is needed, including improvements in law enforcement skills, understanding of immigration law, and ability to communicate with immigrant communities. All of this requires funding for training and recruitment, as well as the maintenance of qualified human resources.

In addition, technology will be an important element in improving the effectiveness of immigration control. State-of-the-art monitoring systems, analytics software, and reliable communications infrastructure are integral to this effort. All these components require significant investment for their development, procurement and maintenance. Finally, adequate infrastructure must be in place to support the operation of this policy. This includes the construction or upgrading of border facilities, immigration office buildings, and adequate means of transportation for personnel on duty. All of these will require appropriate budget allocations.

b. Inter-agency Coordination

Collaboration between government agencies in immigration control is a crucial challenge in maintaining the security and order of the country. In order to carry out the supervisory function, it is very important to ensure that there is an effective coordination mechanism among the various related institutions. Without proper coordination, the risk of overlapping authority between agencies or unclear implementation of tasks is very likely to occur. (Citrawan & Nadilla, 2019)

Inter-agency coordination is the cornerstone of ensuring that each agency involved in immigration control has a uniform understanding of its roles and responsibilities. This will not only avoid internal conflicts between agencies, but will also increase efficiency in task execution and allow the government to be more effective in maintaining the security of the country.

In addition, an effective coordination mechanism also helps in dealing with changing immigration dynamics that may occur from time to time. By actively collaborating and sharing information, government agencies can more quickly and efficiently respond to recent developments in immigration matters, such as changes in migration patterns, security threats, or humanitarian issues.

c. Protection of Human Rights

The protection of human rights is a very important principle in the implementation of immigration control. The government must always ensure that every individual, including immigrants, asylum seekers, and individuals involved in the supervision process, have their human rights guaranteed and respected. This includes basic rights such as the right to life, freedom from inhuman or degrading treatment, and the right to fair legal protection. (Musdahlipa et al., 2021)

The importance of human rights protection in the immigration context also means that governments must commit to preventing abuse of power by immigration officers. This includes overseeing the actions of immigration officers, ensuring that legal procedures are properly followed, and providing individuals with adequate access to report human rights violations that may occur during the surveillance process.

In an effort to maintain a balance between national security and human rights, the government should also engage human rights organizations and independent institutions to conduct monitoring and evaluation of immigration policies and practices. This aims to ensure that every step taken in immigration surveillance is proportional, fair, and does not violate the basic rights of individuals. By keeping the principle of human rights protection as the main guide, governments can ensure that their immigration policies uphold human values and justice.

d. International Agreements

International agreements are a very important aspect of interstate relations, including for Indonesia. In cooperating with partner countries, Indonesia must ensure that agreements are made in full compliance with applicable international law. (Hutagalung, 2017) This is not only to maintain Indonesia's integrity and reputation at the international level, but also to protect important national interests.

In addition, international agreements must also be designed in such a way that they do not harm Indonesia's national interests. The government should strive to ensure that such agreements provide tangible benefits to the country and the people of Indonesia. This includes economic, political, social and environmental aspects.

e. Continuing Education and Training

Continuing education and training is an important aspect in the development of immigration officers. This not only includes initial training when they first join an immigration agency, but also needs to emphasize the importance of ongoing training throughout their career. In a rapidly changing world, especially in the context of immigration control, officers must remain skilled and up-to-date with the latest developments in law, technology, and trends and tactics used by illegal actors.

This ongoing training should be carefully designed to ensure that immigration officers always have a deep understanding of their duties and responsibilities. This includes a better understanding of immigration law, processing procedures, as well as how to deal with situations that may be unexpected. In addition, this training also needs to cover ethical and human rights aspects, so that officers can carry out their duties with integrity and professionalism.

Technological developments should also be a major focus in ongoing training. Along with technological advancements, the methods and tools used in immigration control are also constantly evolving. Therefore, officers must be skilled in the use of the latest technological devices that support their work, such as data processing software, security detection devices, and scanning equipment.

In an effort to maintain an optimal level of security at the border and within the immigration system, ongoing training should also include cooperation and coordination between different immigration agencies and even international cooperation. This will ensure that officers have a comprehensive knowledge of the latest developments in the global immigration scene.

In conclusion, improving the effectiveness of immigration control in Indonesia is an important step in supporting national security objectives. Alternative policies that can be proposed involve enhancing international cooperation in the exchange of immigration information, improving technology for border monitoring, strengthening immigration rules and procedures, and increasing human resource capacity in relevant institutions. However, the implementation of these policies will also be faced with a number of potential impacts and challenges, including privacy issues, costs, human rights, international cooperation, and regulatory changes. Therefore, a thoughtful and balanced approach is needed in formulating and implementing these policies to ensure that national security is maintained while maintaining a balance with democratic values and human rights.

4. Conclusion

The policy orientation of immigration control in Indonesia, which aims to maintain national security, has potential weaknesses such as human rights violations, incompatibility with social and economic development, and lack of effectiveness in preventing illegal movement of foreigners. To address these issues, the Indonesian government needs to ensure policy implementation complies with human rights standards, evaluate existing laws, improve inter-agency coordination, allocate an adequate budget, and take a balanced approach in regulating immigration policy. With these actions, Indonesia can maintain national security while taking into account human rights and dynamic social and economic developments. In order to improve the effectiveness of immigration control to support national security objectives in Indonesia, alternative policy formulations that can be proposed include strengthening international cooperation, developing advanced technology, improving immigration regulations, strengthening the training of immigration officers, and collaboration between relevant agencies. However, the implementation of these policies also faces a number of challenges, such as budgetary issues, inter-agency coordination, human rights protection, international agreements, and continuous education and training. Therefore, a strong government commitment, adequate financial support, and a well-thought-out approach are needed to strike a balance between national security and democratic values and human rights. For the development of future research in the context of immigration control policy in Indonesia, it is recommended to focus on two main aspects. First, research can focus on analyzing the impact of immigration policies on human rights in more depth, involving concrete case studies and adequate statistical analysis. This will help identify areas that require further improvement in the policy and its

implementation. Second, research could further explore the options and implications of international cooperation in immigration control, with an emphasis on discussing agreements and protocols that could be strengthened or established to address cross-border immigration issues. This research should support a balanced perspective between national security and human rights, while considering the changing dynamics of migration that may occur in the future.

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