

Efforts to Prevent Occurrence Immigration Crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office

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Article Info	Abstract
Corresponding E-Mail: Alvighazyy10@gmail.com History: Submitted: 1 September, 2026 Revised: 11 October, 2026 Accepted: 12 October, 2026 Keyword: Foreign Citizens, Preventive Measures, Immigration Crimes	Immigration crimes are a form of legal violation that can disrupt national security, order, and sovereignty. The increasing mobility of foreigners and the development of immigration violation methods require effective preventive measures to prevent immigration crimes. Therefore, this study is present to analyze the implementation of immigration law as a preventive basis for the occurrence of immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office, identify the mechanisms of preventive efforts carried out in preventing the occurrence of immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office, and analyze the implementation of efforts to prevent immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. This research uses an empirical legal approach with descriptive research specifications. Data were obtained through literature review and fieldwork conducted through interviews with relevant parties. Data analysis was conducted qualitatively using the theories of legal legitimacy, legal compliance, and the theory of law as a means of societal renewal. Based on the research results, the implementation of immigration law at the Class I TPI Bandar Lampung Immigration Office has strong legal legitimacy according to the perception of the informants and is implemented through service, supervision, intelligence, and law enforcement functions as a preventive effort to prevent immigration crimes. However, the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office also needs to continue to improve the effectiveness of efforts to prevent immigration crimes by strengthening immigration supervision and intelligence functions, improving human resource competency, and optimizing the use of information technology in monitoring foreigners.



I. Introduction

A Harmony between law and moral values that develop in society is a crucial foundation for creating order and compliance with regulations. Effective law depends not only on the strength of sanctions but also on the extent to which those moral values are internalized by society.¹In this context, collective public awareness to understand and comply with regulations is key to supporting a responsive and just legal system, including in the field of immigration, which directly intersects with global dynamics and cross-border interactions, which are correlated with Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.

In this case, common forms of immigration violations include *overstaying* , when a foreign national stays in a country beyond the time limit of their granted stay permit, misuse of stay permits, and the crime of falsifying immigration documents.²Several cases demonstrate behavior inconsistent with local values, such as *love scamming*, a form of fraud in which the perpetrator establishes a romantic relationship to obtain money. as well as alleged acts of abuse against minors by foreign nationals at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office.³

This phenomenon underscores the importance of synergy between law enforcement and the community's role in maintaining moral values and social order, ensuring that foreigners' presence in Indonesia remains within the law and applicable norms.⁴The following news reports cover the violations described in the previous sentence, quoted from Seputar Lampung on June 3, 2025, and Liputan 6 on August 2, 2024.

¹ M. Alvi Syahrin, 2018. *Measuring State Sovereignty from an Immigration Perspective*, Journal of De Jure Legal Research, Vol. 18, No. 1, p. 43.

² Achmad Setiawan, 2019. *Strengthening the Implementation of Intelligence Duties and Functions Through Surveillance Posts in Each Immigration Office Work Area*, Journal of Law and Border Protection Vol. 1, No. 1. p. 8.

³ <https://seputarlampung.pikiran-rakyat.com/kabar-lampung/pr-979386137/wna-ditahan-imigrasi-bandar-lampung-diduga-bawa-kabur-remaja-18-tahun-asal-lampung-barat>. accessed May 11, 2026

⁴ www.liputan6.com/regional/read/5661741/kasus-penipuan-love-scamming-pejabat-imigrasi-lampung-bekuk-komplotan-wna-nigeria. accessed May 6, 2026

Figure 1 Image of Legal Violations by Foreign Nationals at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office in 2024-2026

WNA Ditahan Imigrasi Bandar Lampung, Diduga Bawa Kabur Remaja 18 Tahun asal Lampung Barat

Seputar Lampung - 3 Jun 2025, 11:11 WIB

Penulis: Ozkri Abdi Setia
Editor: Tim Seputar Lampung



Imigrasi Tahan WNA di Bandarlampung, Kasus Diduga Persestribuhan Anak Druak / Facebook.com/imigrasibandarlampung

Kasus Penipuan Love Scamming, Petugas Imigrasi Lampung Bekuk Komplotan WNA Nigeria

12 WNA Nigeria diamankan petugas Imigrasi diduga melakukan penipuan love scamming di sebuah gedung ruko di Desa Karya Tani, Kecamatan Labuhan Maringgai, Kabupaten Lampung Timur.

Oleh: Ardi Munthe
Diperbarui 02 Agustus 2024, 20:11 WIB

Share



12 WNA Nigeria yang diamankan petugas Imigrasi Lampung. Foto : (Liputan6.com/Ardi).

In this regard, appropriate preventive measures are needed to prevent immigration crimes from occurring at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. In the context of a state governed by the rule of law, every citizen and foreigner residing in Indonesia is obliged to comply with applicable laws and regulations. The presence of foreigners is inherently an unavoidable part of global dynamics, thus necessitating legal instruments capable of regulating their movement and activities in a manner that balances the protection of rights and the enforcement of obligations.⁵ Therefore, immigration law has a strategic position as a means to maintain state sovereignty, public order, and public security from various potential violations that can be caused by the presence of foreigners.

In this regard, comprehensive preventive measures are needed to prevent immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. These preventive measures are not only seen as a mechanism for imposing sanctions for violations that have already occurred, but also as an instrument capable of creating legal certainty, increasing compliance with immigration regulations, and maintaining a balance between state interests and the rights of foreigners residing in Indonesia. ⁶The existence of effective preventive measures is expected to provide protection for the public while strengthening the immigration oversight function in facing the various challenges arising from the development of international migration flows.

⁵ Nathania Felicia, M Rafly Farizal, and M Fadel Lasendo, 2025. *Strategy for Preventive Efforts to Combat Insider Trafficking Crimes Strengthening Immigration Supervision to Face Challenges in the Era of Globalization* , JLBP-Jurnal of Law and Border Protection Vol. 7, No. 1. p. 129.

⁶ Zulfi Diane Zaini and Luki Oktaviani Brilliant, 2021. *Legal Analysis of Data Falsification Perpetrators to Obtain Passports at the Class I TPI Bandar Lampung Immigration Office* , Jurnal Ilmiah Dunia Hukum Vol. 6, No. 1. p. 11.

Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of immigration law as a preventive basis for the occurrence of immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. In addition, this study aims to analyze the mechanisms of preventive efforts carried out to prevent the occurrence of immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office, both related to aspects of regulation, supervision, and enforcement of immigration law against foreign citizens. Furthermore, this study also aims to identify and analyze the implementation of appropriate preventive efforts in order to prevent the occurrence of immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office.

Based on these objectives, the formulation of the problem studied is how the implementation of immigration law as a preventive basis for immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office; how the preventive effort mechanism is carried out in preventing immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office; and how the implementation of appropriate preventive efforts to overcome the obstacles faced.

In this research, existing theoretical studies are adapted to the legal theories used, including the theory of legal legitimacy, the theory of legal compliance, and the theory of law as a means of reform to address the research problems. The following is an explanation of each of these theories, each of which addresses each problem, sequentially, from the first to the third:

1. Legal Legitimacy Theory. The theory of legal legitimacy holds that the validity of a legal norm is not determined solely by moral or political criteria. Although law is often linked to moral, political, and economic values, each of these areas has a distinct scope and function.⁷ Therefore, a legal rule can accommodate moral, political, economic, and religious values as long as it does not conflict with fundamental legal principles, such as justice, legal certainty, and protection of basic rights. Therefore, a legal provision cannot be declared valid or enforced if it conflicts with these fundamental principles, even if it is formulated based on moral, political, economic, or religious considerations.
2. Legal Compliance Theory. The Theory of Legal Compliance was developed by Soerjono Soekanto. According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal compliance is an understanding of the benefits of the law that results in a kind of societal "commitment" to the legal principles that apply in

⁷ Munir Fuady, 2014 *"Grand Theories in Law (Grand Theory)"*, Kencana Prenadamedia Group, Banten.

communal life.⁸This is reflected in actions that truly adhere to the values of the law itself, which are seen and felt by other members of society. The theory of legal compliance in this study aims to examine whether immigration law can serve as a basis for preventive measures in regulating the presence and activities of foreign nationals at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. The three forms of compliance used in this study—compliance, identification, and internalization—were developed by Herbert C. Kelman (1958).

3. Legal Theory as a Means of Reform. The theory of law as a means of social renewal is a theory put forward by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja as a development of the concept of *law as a tool of social engineering* introduced by Roscoe Pound.⁹According to Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, law not only functions to maintain order and maintain existing conditions, but also functions as a means to direct social change towards better conditions in accordance with national development goals.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja argues that society is constantly changing, so the law must be able to adapt to and guide these changes. Therefore, law should not be viewed merely as a static set of regulations, but rather as an instrument that the state can use to create planned social change. In his view, law functions as a means of *social renewal*, a tool used to shape societal behavior patterns to align with the values, needs, and goals desired by the state.

In the context of this research, immigration law is viewed as an instrument used by the state to prevent immigration crimes through various legal instruments stipulated in statutory regulations. The existence of provisions regarding entry permits, residence permits, supervision of foreigners, immigration administrative actions, and law enforcement mechanisms represent the use of law as a means of reform aimed at creating a more effective immigration control system. Through these regulations, the state strives to establish immigration governance that can minimize the opportunities for immigration violations and crimes.

These theories form the basis for understanding how law works in society, particularly in the context of preventing immigration violations. Furthermore, the legal concepts used focus on the reciprocal relationship between law and society, where law is viewed as a tool of social control, while

⁸ Soerjono Soekanto, 1982. *Legal Awareness and Legal Compliance, First Edition*, CV. Rajawali, Jakarta, p. 37.

⁹ Nazaruddin Lathif, 2017. *Legal Theory as a Tool to Renew or Engineer Society*, Palar Pakuan Law Review Vol 3. No. 1, p. 11.

society plays a role in determining the effectiveness of law enforcement through awareness and compliance with applicable norms.

II. Research Method

The normative juridical approach is a research method that focuses on the study of applicable legal norms through library research *and* document studies.¹⁰ This approach is carried out by examining various laws and regulations, legal principles, legal theories, and legal provisions related to the research object. In addition, this study also utilizes various literature sources such as books, scientific journals, articles, and official documents relevant to the problem being studied. Meanwhile, an empirical approach is a research approach carried out by going directly into the field to obtain data and information related to the research object. This approach is carried out through observation activities (*observation*) of conditions and practices occurring in the field and interviews (*interviews*) with sources related to the problem being studied. Data obtained from this field research is used to determine facts, real conditions, and the implementation of legal provisions in community life. A limitation of this study is that all sources are from immigration law enforcement agencies and the police, so the perceptions of the community and foreign nationals are not yet reflected.¹¹

III. Results and Discussion

policies. Criminal acts occurring in society take various forms. One such offense is immigration crime, which is an act that violates immigration laws and regulations, committed by individuals, whether immigrants or Indonesian citizens.¹² Furthermore, immigration crimes refer to a number of actions prohibited by law and considered immoral in relation to immigration matters.

Immigration crimes have a special nature, so their formal and substantive rules differ from general criminal law.¹³ In this case, various types of violations that fall under Immigration Crimes and are subject to sanctions according to Law Number 6 of 2011 include human trafficking, misuse of residence permits, illegal use of foreign workers, migrant workers who do not

¹⁰ Suteki and Galang Taufani, 2017. *Legal Research Methods (Philosophy, Theory, Practice)*, Rajawali Pers, Depok, p. 72

¹¹ Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004. *Law and Research*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 28

¹² Aisyah Nurannisa Muhlisah and Kholis Roisah, 2020. *Immigration Law Enforcement Against Overstaying Visit Visas by Foreign Citizens*, Indonesian Legal Development Journal, Vol. 2, no. 2, p. 145.

¹³ Budy Mulyawan, 2018. *Immigration Crimes (The Power Of Electronic Information As Evidence In The Investigation Of Immigration-Related Crimes)*, Scientific Journal of Legal Policy, Vol. 12, No. 1. p. 2.

follow established procedures, human smuggling, falsification of immigration documents, sponsors or agents who do not cooperate.

Furthermore, the legal basis for immigration crimes is reinforced by various implementing regulations governing the supervision of foreigners, the issuance of travel documents, the granting of residence permits, and administrative immigration actions. Furthermore, the handling of immigration crimes is often related to the provisions of immigration laws and regulations, including the following:

- a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (4th Amendment);
- b. Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP)
- c. Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP);
- d. Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration;
- e. Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections Number 2 of 2025 concerning Immigration Supervision and Immigration Administrative Actions;
- f. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 8 of 2022 concerning Immigration Intelligence.

These regulations form a comprehensive legal framework for the prevention, prosecution, and enforcement of immigration crimes in order to maintain national security, order, and sovereignty.

Table 1 Types of Criminal Acts According to Law Number 6 of 2011 that Can Occur

Number	Types of Violations	Articles that can be linked to Law Number 6 of 2011
1	<i>Illegal Entry Crime</i>	Article 113
2	Criminal Act of Forgery of Immigration Documents	Article 119 Paragraph (2), Article 121, Article 123, Article 126, Article 127, Article 128, Article 131
3	<i>Illegal Stay Crime</i>	Article 119 Paragraph (1)
4	Criminal Act of Misuse of Residence Permit	Article 122

Source: Law Number 6 of 2011

Immigration crimes occurring at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office demonstrate various forms of legal violations committed by foreign nationals and other parties related to the presence and activities of foreigners in Indonesia. These crimes not only impact orderly immigration

administration but also have the potential to disrupt national security, public order, and sovereignty.¹⁴

One form of immigration crime found at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office is the presence of foreigners in Indonesian territory without having valid and valid travel documents and visas as regulated in Article 119 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This provision confirms that any foreigner who enters and/or is in Indonesian territory without valid immigration documents can be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of five years and a fine of a maximum of IDR 500,000,000.00.

Cases that reflect such criminal acts include the deportation of a Singaporean citizen who was found living in Bandar Lampung without being able to show valid immigration documents.¹⁵ In addition, a similar case also occurred with a foreign national with the initials PCN, who was detained by immigration officers because he was suspected of being in Indonesian territory without valid travel documents and a visa. Both cases show that the presence of foreigners without valid immigration legality is no longer seen as merely an administrative violation, but can fulfill the elements of an immigration crime as regulated in Article 119 paragraph (1) of the Immigration Law.¹⁶

Furthermore, transnational crimes are also committed by foreign nationals in the Bandar Lampung area. For example, a Nigerian citizen was arrested by law enforcement for alleged involvement in a criminal network involving fraud and other illegal activities.¹⁷ Although the crime committed was a common crime, the perpetrator's status as a foreigner makes immigration matters a crucial part of the law enforcement process. In such circumstances, coordination between Immigration, the police, the prosecutor's office, and other relevant agencies is essential to ensure effective law enforcement.

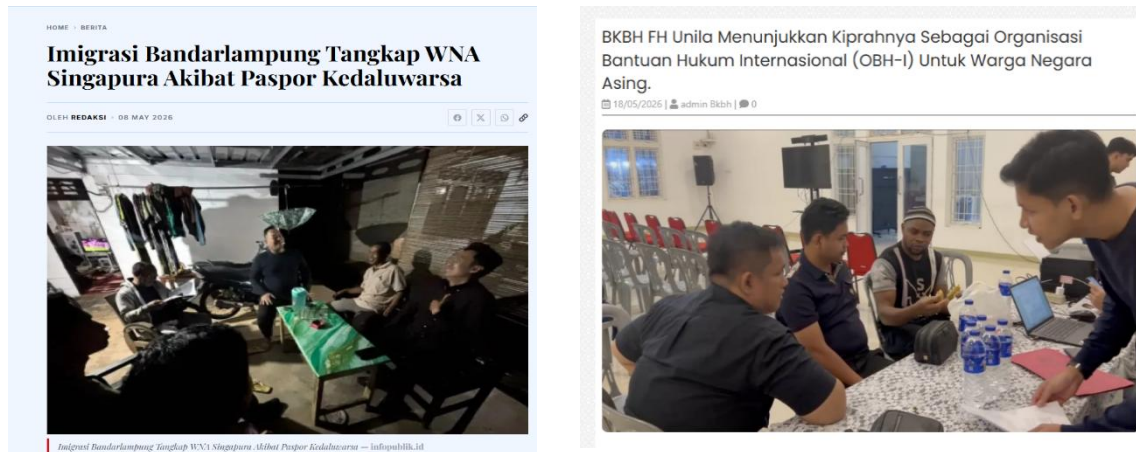
¹⁴ M. Iman Santoso, 2018. *State Sovereignty and Jurisdiction from an Immigration Perspective*, Binamulia Law Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 19.

¹⁵ www.antaranews.com/berita/5570407/imigrasi-bandarlampung-dekapal-wna-singapura. Accessed May 28, 2026

¹⁶ fh.unila.ac.id/eng/bkbh-fh-unila-menunjukkan-kiprahnya-sebagai-organisasi-bantuan-hukum-obh-internasional-untuk-warga-negara-asing/. accessed May 30, 2026

¹⁷ www.kompas.id/artikel/wna-nigeria-yang-ditangkap-di-lampung-hidup-di-ruko-sewaan. accessed June 2, 2026

Figure 2 Image of Immigration Crimes by Foreign Nationals at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office in 2024-2026



Thus, the various types of immigration crimes that can be found at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office include the presence of foreigners without valid immigration documents, the use or misuse of immigration documents and permits, as well as the involvement of foreign citizens in criminal acts that have immigration consequences.

In this study, the author uses the theory of legal legitimacy to examine the feasibility of implementing current immigration law as a preventive measure against immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office .¹⁸The application of this theory to the implementation of immigration law at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office is described below.¹⁹

Based on the results of the review of the seven requirements for legal legitimacy as well as the results of interviews with sources within the Lampung Regional Office of the Directorate General of Immigration and the Class I TPI Bandar Lampung Immigration Office, it can be concluded that the implementation of immigration law has met the requirements as a preventive basis for the occurrence of immigration crimes. Acting Head of Law Enforcement and Internal Compliance, Mr. Harsya Wardhana, explained that immigration law has a clear legal basis through Law Number 6 of 2011 and its implementing regulations which were legally established in accordance with the mechanism for establishing statutory regulations, thus providing legitimacy and legal certainty for all preventive actions carried out by immigration officers.

¹⁸ Lathif, *Op.Cit*, p. 31.

¹⁹ *Ibid* . Page: 110

Furthermore, the Head of the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Section, Mr. Washono, stated that the immigration law provisions are still in effect and have not been revoked, and their implementation has reflected the values of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the principles of the rule of law, and prioritizes a preventive approach through early detection, guidance, cross-sector coordination, and administrative actions. Meanwhile, the Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Section Officer, Mr. Albert Sanusi, explained that immigration regulations are aligned with the hierarchy of laws and regulations, can be implemented effectively through synergy between Immigration, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, the Indonesian National Armed Forces, the Regional Government, and TIMPORA, and have been attempted to be complied with by the community through outreach activities to various stakeholders.

However, the interview results also showed that violations such as misuse of residence permits, overstays, and late reporting of foreigners were still found, so that the implementation of immigration law still requires strengthening in the aspects of increasing public compliance, optimizing supervision, utilizing information technology, and strengthening inter-agency coordination so that the preventive function in preventing immigration crimes can be implemented more optimally.

Therefore, a preventive mechanism is needed to prevent immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. Efforts to prevent immigration crimes carried out by the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office are implemented through an integrated legal mechanism that encompasses services, supervision, intelligence, and immigration law enforcement. Prevention is carried out from the initial stage through inspection of immigration documents, identity verification, and monitoring of the movement of foreigners entering, residing, and conducting activities at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office. This mechanism aims to detect potential immigration violations and crimes early so that they can be prevented before they cause wider impacts.²⁰

In this case, when correlated with the theory of legal compliance, the preventive mechanism of immigration crimes carried out by the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office can be analyzed through three forms of legal compliance: *compliance*, *identification*, and *internalization*. These three indicators demonstrate varying levels of compliance in the implementation of immigration law by both the public and foreign nationals residing in Indonesia.

²⁰ Syahrin, *Op.Cit*, p. 29.

The Head of the Intelligence and Immigration Enforcement Section, Mr. Washono, explained that foreign nationals' compliance is formed through continuous supervision and the threat of administrative and criminal sanctions, such as deportation, detention, revocation of residence permits, and prevention or deterrence, thus reflecting compliance indicators. Furthermore, the Lampung Province Strategic Intelligence Agency Officer, Mr. Eko, said that cross-agency coordination through TIMPORA and relationships between foreign nationals and sponsors, companies, educational institutions, and the community create an environment that encourages compliance in order to maintain trust, cooperation, and legal status, thus illustrating the identification indicator. Meanwhile, the Lampung Regional Police Foreigner Reporting Officer, Mr. Dimas, explained that immigration intelligence activities, socialization, and dissemination of legal information aim to raise awareness that compliance with immigration law is a form of shared responsibility in maintaining security, order, and national sovereignty, which reflects the internalization indicator. Thus, these three forms of compliance complement each other in building the effectiveness of immigration crime prevention mechanisms, where compliance is not only driven by fear of sanctions, but also by awareness of the importance of maintaining social relations and belief in legal values as an instrument for protecting the interests of the state and society.

However, efforts to prevent immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office still face various obstacles in practice that can impact the effectiveness of immigration supervision and law enforcement. These obstacles stem not only from internal aspects of the immigration agency but also from external factors such as technological developments, increasing foreign mobility, and suboptimal public participation.²¹ These conditions mean that the potential for immigration violations and crimes persists, despite various preventative measures taken by the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office.²²

Based on the results of the analysis using Legal Theory as a Means of Reform and the results of interviews with the informants, it can be concluded that the obstacles in efforts to prevent immigration crimes at the Class I TPI Bandar Lampung Immigration Office do not lie in the aspect of the availability

²¹ Karimah Siti Wahyuni, Mochamad Chandra Saputra, and Admaja Dwi Herlambang, 2019. *Evaluation of the Utilization of the Foreigner Reporting Application (APOA) Using the DeLone and McLean Success Model and Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) (Case Study: Class I Immigration Office of Malang City)*, Journal Development of Information Technology and Computer Science (J-PTIHK) Brawijaya University Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 1137.

²² Zaini and Brillian, *Op, Cit*, p. 29.

of regulations, but rather in the less than optimal implementation of existing laws.

The Immigration Intelligence and Enforcement Section Officer, Mr. Albert Sanusi, explained that from the aspect of legal functions that facilitate there are still obstacles in the form of less than optimal coordination and communication between agencies and with the community, which has an impact on the handling of immigration violations that is not yet integrated and appropriate, as seen in the handling of the case involving a person with the initials AH.

In addition, from the aspect of repressive legal functions, the Head of the Intelligence and Immigration Enforcement Section, Mr. Washono, said that the existence of TIMPORA as a cross-agency coordination forum has not been utilized optimally because coordination is still limited to routine meetings which are only held twice a year and has not fully implemented the mandate of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 50 of 2016.

From the ideological legal function aspect, Acting Head of Law Enforcement and Internal Compliance Division of Lampung Regional Office of Directorate General of Immigration, Mr. Harsya Wardhana, emphasized that the law has provided adequate legitimacy and authority to immigration institutions, but its effectiveness still faces challenges due to the increasing mobility of foreigners, the development of immigration violation methods, and the need to strengthen the capacity of officers, utilize technology, increase public legal awareness, and synergy between agencies.

Meanwhile, from the aspect of reflective legal function, Mr. Albert Sanusi and the Foreigner Reporting Officer of the Lampung Regional Police, Mr. Dimas, revealed that the absence of a clear mechanism and operational standards for reporting foreigners has caused the community, including neighborhood officials such as RT heads, to remain confused about reporting procedures so that community participation in monitoring foreigners has not been optimal.

Thus, the research results show that the success of preventive efforts against immigration crimes is highly dependent on optimizing the implementation of the law through strengthening cross-agency coordination, increasing the role of TIMPORA, developing clearer reporting mechanisms, utilizing technology, and increasing public awareness and participation in supporting immigration supervision.

In examining the implementation of appropriate preventive measures in preventing immigration crimes at the Bandar Lampung Immigration Office, this study examines how to overcome various obstacles faced in efforts to

prevent existing immigration crimes. Based on the results of the analysis and interviews with the informants, it can be concluded that to overcome these obstacles, the Bandar Lampung Class I TPI Immigration Office needs to strengthen human resource capacity, optimize cross-agency coordination, increase community participation, and refine preventive legal instruments.

The Acting Head of Law Enforcement and Internal Compliance at the Lampung Regional Office of the Directorate General of Immigration stated that improving officer competency through continuous education, training, and technical guidance is essential to enable officers to keep up with increasingly complex developments in regulations, intelligence techniques, supervision, and investigations of immigration crimes. Furthermore, research indicates that TIMPORA needs to be optimized through the establishment of structures down to the sub-district level, increasing the intensity of formal and informal coordination, developing a foreigner surveillance map, and socializing inter-agency reporting mechanisms to address limited human resources and weak coordination, which have been the main obstacles.

This research also positions the community as a strategic partner in preventing immigration crimes through outreach, communication forums, the provision of easily accessible reporting channels, and the use of informant mechanisms as regulated in immigration technical provisions, so that the community can play an active role in providing information regarding the presence and activities of suspicious foreigners.

Furthermore, regulatory strengthening is needed by adding a separate chapter regarding cooperation with individuals or community groups in the Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections Number 7 of 2026 concerning Immigration Intelligence, special regulations regarding reporting foreigners in the Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections Number 2 of 2025 concerning Immigration Supervision and Immigration Administrative Actions, and regulations on the mechanism for exchanging information on the whereabouts of foreigners in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 50 of 2016 concerning TIMPORA. Thus, preventive efforts against immigration crimes not only require strengthening institutional aspects and human resources, but also require active community involvement and regulatory updates so that the prevention system can run in a more integrated, adaptive, and effective manner in maintaining security, order, and national sovereignty.

IV. Conclusion

This study concludes that the implementation of immigration law at the Class I TPI Bandar Lampung Immigration Office has strong legal legitimacy according to the informants' perceptions because it is based on valid laws and regulations and is implemented through service functions, supervision, immigration intelligence, administrative actions, investigations, and cross-agency coordination through TIMPORA. Preventive efforts in preventing immigration crimes have also prioritized a preventive approach through early detection, continuous supervision, law enforcement, and community outreach, which according to the informants' perceptions reflect the aspects of compliance, identification, and internalization in Kelman's legal compliance theory. However, the effectiveness of its implementation still faces various obstacles, including limited human resources, the breadth of the supervision area, the development of immigration crime modes, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, and the still low level of public participation and legal awareness. Therefore, preventive efforts need to be strengthened by increasing human resource capacity, optimizing the role of TIMPORA, utilizing information technology, improving regulations regarding reporting foreigners, community cooperation, and inter-agency information exchange mechanisms, accompanied by increasing socialization and legal education to the public. By establishing strong synergy between immigration officials, related agencies, and the community, the immigration crime prevention system is expected to run more effectively, integratedly, and sustainably in maintaining the security, order, and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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