

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KEBIJAKAN LUAR NEGERI INDONESIA DALAM MEMPERTAHANKAN PENERAPAN *VISA ON ARRIVAL* (VOA)

Oleh

HETI BAIRANI

Visa on Arrival (VoA) merupakan bagian dari strategi kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia yang berperan penting dalam mendukung pemulihan sektor pariwisata dan ekonomi nasional pascapandemi COVID-19. Meski berbentuk kebijakan keimigrasian, VoA mencerminkan keterbukaan Indonesia terhadap mobilitas global. Namun demikian, kebijakan ini turut menuai respons kritis, termasuk dari lembaga internasional, terkait isu keamanan dan pelaksanaannya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan alasan Indonesia mempertahankan kebijakan VoA dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang melatarbelakanginya. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif eksplanatif, penelitian ini mengacu pada teori Pengambilan Keputusan Kebijakan Luar Negeri (FPDM) oleh Alex Mintz yang menekankan peran dua determinan utama: faktor domestik dan internasional. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan akademisi dan pejabat Kementerian Luar Negeri, serta studi dokumen dan kebijakan resmi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor domestik yang mendukung kebijakan ini meliputi kebutuhan pemulihan devisa negara, peningkatan jumlah wisatawan, serta keberlangsungan UMKM dan sektor pariwisata. Di sisi lain, secara internasional, VoA digunakan sebagai instrumen *softt diplomacy* untuk memperkuat hubungan bilateral, menjaga citra keterbukaan Indonesia, dan meningkatkan posisi tawar dalam kerja sama global. Temuan ini memperlihatkan bahwa keputusan mempertahankan VoA diambil melalui kalkulasi strategis berbasis rasionalitas terbatas, dalam merespons peluang dan tekanan global secara adaptif.

Kata kunci: Kebijakan luar negeri, *Visa on Arrival*, Indonesia, hubungan bilateral, pasca pandemi

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF INDONESIA'S FOREIGN POLICY IN MAINTAINING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VISA ON ARRIVAL (VOA)

By

HETI BAIRANI

The Visa on Arrival (VoA) policy is part of Indonesia's foreign policy strategy that plays a vital role in supporting the recovery of the tourism sector and national economy in the post-COVID-19 period. Although it takes the form of an immigration policy, VoA reflects Indonesia's openness to global mobility. Nevertheless, this policy has also attracted criticism, including from international institutions, particularly regarding security concerns and technical challenges in its implementation. This study aims to explain the reasons behind Indonesia's decision to maintain the VoA policy and to analyze the underlying contributing factors. Employing a qualitative explanatory approach, the research uses the Foreign Policy Decision Making (FPDM) theory by Alex Mintz, which emphasizes two main determinants: domestic and international factors. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with academics and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as analysis of official documents and government policies. The findings reveal that domestic factors supporting the continuation of VoA include the urgent need to restore foreign exchange, the increase in international tourist arrivals, and the support for MSMEs and local tourism. Meanwhile, international factors position VoA as a tool of soft diplomacy to strengthen bilateral relations, uphold Indonesia's image as an open country, and enhance its bargaining position in global cooperation. These findings demonstrate that the decision to maintain VoA was made through a strategic calculation based on bounded rationality, allowing the state to adaptively respond to global pressures and opportunities under limited information and complex conditions.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Visa on Arrival, Indonesia, bilateral relation, post-pandemic