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OPTIMIZING CRIMINAL IMMIGRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST INDONESIAN CITIZENS PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION DURING INTERNATIONAL DEPARTURE PROCEDURES: A STUDY AT BATAM PORT

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Abstract
The departure of Indonesian citizens (WNI) abroad through Batam Port must comply with immigration regulations, including the obligation to provide truthful information during the immigration inspection process. Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 63 of 2024, as well as Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code and implementing regulations in the field of immigration, constitutes the legal framework for this research. Providing false information during the departure process may hinder the implementation of immigration supervision and, if the elements of a criminal offense are fulfilled, may result in criminal liability. This research aims to analyze the legal regulation, implementation, obstacles, and solutions related to criminal immigration law enforcement. This research analyzes several legal theories based on the views of legal scholars. It employs an empirical legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and sociological approaches. Data were obtained through literature studies and field research concerning the implementation of immigration inspection and supervision. The data were analyzed qualitatively to determine the conformity between statutory provisions and the practice of law enforcement at Batam Port. The results show that law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information is based on immigration and criminal law provisions, subject to the fulfillment of the elements of a criminal offense. The implementation of law enforcement at Batam Port is conducted through the examination of travel documents, identity, purpose of departure, and clarification of inconsistent information. The obstacles identified include difficulties in proving the element of intent, limitations and suboptimal integration of data, differences in understanding in determining the legal qualification of the conduct, and inadequate coordination among relevant agencies. This research concludes that criminal immigration law enforcement has a legal basis; however, its implementation still requires optimization in the aspects of inspection, evidence, data integration, and inter-agency coordination. Law enforcement must be conducted based on the fulfillment of the elements of a criminal offense while maintaining a distinction between administrative violations and criminal offenses. Optimization is necessary to achieve effective and proportionate law enforcement, provide legal certainty, and strengthen the function of immigration supervision in the process of Indonesian citizens leaving abroad.

Keywords: Optimization; Criminal Law Enforcement; Immigration; False Information; Indonesian Citizens; Batam Port.

INTRODUCTION

The mobility of Indonesian citizens (WNI) abroad through immigration checkpoints is part of cross-border activities that must comply with immigration law. The process of leaving the country is not only related to the possession of valid travel documents, but also includes the obligation of each person to provide accurate information to Immigration Officers for immigration checks. This obligation is a crucial part of the immigration control system because the accuracy of the information provided by individuals leaving Indonesian territory is one of the bases for

Immigration Officers in determining whether or not departure requirements are met. In the context of Batam Port, this issue has a higher level of urgency due to Batam's characteristics as a border region and an area with high population mobility to neighboring countries.

Normatively, the enforcement of immigration criminal law against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the process of leaving the country is based on Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration as last amended by Law Number 63 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. These provisions are implemented through Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration as has been amended several times, most recently by Government Regulation Number 40 of 2023. Furthermore, aspects of examination of people leaving or entering Indonesian territory are specifically regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 9 of 2024 concerning Procedures for Immigration Examination of People Entering or Leaving Indonesian Territory. This series of regulations serves as a legal basis for Immigration Officers in carrying out inspections, assessing the accuracy of information provided by people who will travel abroad, and taking legal action if violations or actions are found that fulfill the elements of immigration crimes.

Problems arise when the normative provisions regarding the obligation to provide truthful information during immigration checks clash with actual practice. During the departure check process, there is still the potential for Indonesian citizens to provide information that does not reflect the actual situation, whether related to the purpose of travel, the purpose of departure, identity, employment, or other information relevant to the immigration check. This situation can complicate immigration officials' assessment of eligibility for departure and increase the risk of abuse of travel abroad, including those related to human trafficking, non-procedural sending of migrant workers, fraud, and other forms of transnational crime. This problem demonstrates the need to optimize the enforcement of immigration criminal law so that inspections do not stop at refusal of departure or administrative action, but are able to provide a proportionate legal response to actions that meet the elements of a crime.

From a criminal law enforcement perspective, optimization is determined not only by the existence of legal norms, but also by the ability of law enforcement officers to identify acts, prove elements of criminal acts, coordinate between institutions, and apply sanctions consistently and proportionally. Immigration law enforcement at Batam Port involves Immigration Officers as the frontline in departure inspections, but in cases that indicate criminal acts, coordination with other law enforcement officers is required. Thus, the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information is greatly influenced by factors such as legal substance, law enforcement structure, facilities and infrastructure, human resource quality, and the legal culture of the community. These conditions are important to examine to determine the extent to which the provisions of immigration criminal law have been implemented in departure inspection practices at Batam Port.

Research on immigration law enforcement has generally addressed immigration oversight of foreigners, prevention and deterrence, misuse of travel documents, and law enforcement against immigration crimes. However, research specifically examining the optimization of criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the inspection phase of departure abroad, particularly at international ports in border areas, is still relatively limited. This study positions the provision of false information as an issue analyzed from the perspective of immigration criminal law enforcement by linking aspects of legal regulations, inspection implementation, obstacles to law enforcement, and optimization efforts that can be undertaken by relevant authorities. Thus, this study has a novel focus on the relationship between the obligation to provide true information, the inspection process for Indonesian citizens' departures, and the optimization of immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port, a border area.

Based on the above description, this research is important to analyze how the immigration criminal law regulations apply to Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the departure process abroad, how the implementation of law enforcement at Batam Port, what obstacles are faced in the law enforcement process, and how optimization efforts can be made to increase the effectiveness of immigration criminal law enforcement. This research is expected to provide academic contributions to the development of immigration criminal law while providing practical recommendations for Immigration Officials and law enforcement officers in realizing effective, proportional, and certainty-oriented departure inspections and legal protection.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the description above, the research formulates several problems:

1. What are the legal regulations for Optimizing the Enforcement of Immigration Criminal Law against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information in the Process of Departing Abroad?

2. How to implement Optimizing the Enforcement of Immigration Criminal Law against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information in the Process of Departing Abroad.?
3. What are the obstacles and solutions? Optimizing the Enforcement of Immigration Criminal Law against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information in the Process of Departing Abroad.?

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BASIS

A. Theoretical Basis

1. Law Enforcement Theory

This study uses the Law Enforcement Theory proposed by Soerjono Soekanto as its primary theory. Law enforcement is a process of realizing legal desires into reality. The effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by five factors: legal factors, law enforcement factors, facilities or infrastructure factors, community factors, and cultural factors. These five factors are used to analyze the implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the process of leaving the country.

In this study, legal factors are used to analyze the provisions of immigration laws and regulations governing obligations and prohibitions in the departure process. Law enforcement factors are used to analyze the role of Immigration Officers in conducting inspections and legal action. Facilities and infrastructure factors relate to technological support and immigration inspection systems. Community factors relate to Indonesian citizens' awareness of providing accurate information, while cultural factors relate to community values and behavior in complying with the law. Therefore, this theory is used to measure the factors that determine the optimal enforcement of immigration criminal law.

2. Theory of Criminal Responsibility

The theory of criminal responsibility is used to analyze the basis for criminalizing Indonesian citizens who provide false information. Criminal responsibility essentially requires a criminal act, the capacity to take responsibility, fault, and the absence of justification or excuse. Therefore, a person cannot be convicted simply for providing information that does not reflect the actual situation; it must first be proven that their actions meet the elements of a criminal offense as defined in the law.

This theory is used to test whether an Indonesian citizen's actions in providing false information are criminally responsible. The application of this theory also ensures that law enforcement remains based on the principle of no crime without fault (geen straf zonder schuld) and adheres to the principles of justice and proportionality in imposing sanctions.

3. Theory of Legal Certainty

This study also uses Gustav Radbruch's Theory of Legal Certainty as a supporting theory. Legal certainty requires clear, consistent, and enforceable rules so that everyone can understand the legal consequences of their actions. In the context of immigration, legal certainty is necessary so that Indonesian citizens are aware of their obligation to provide accurate information during the departure inspection process and are aware of the legal consequences if this obligation is violated.

The theory of legal certainty is used to analyze the consistency between normative provisions and the practices of inspections and law enforcement in the field. This theory is also used to assess whether immigration officials, when handling Indonesian citizens who provide false information, have acted in accordance with their authority, procedures, and applicable legal provisions.

B. Research Concept

1. Optimization Concept

In this research, optimization is defined as a series of efforts to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of immigration criminal law enforcement so that legal objectives can be achieved optimally. Optimization is carried out through strengthening immigration inspections, improving the quality of human resources, utilizing technology, enhancing inter-institutional coordination, and implementing the law consistently and proportionally.

2. Concept of Criminal Immigration Law Enforcement

Immigration criminal law enforcement is the process of applying criminal law provisions in the immigration field to actions that meet the elements of a crime. This law enforcement includes the actions of authorities in conducting investigations, detecting suspected violations, identifying elements of the crime, taking action within their authority, and continuing legal proceedings if the requirements for criminal responsibility are met.

3. Concept of Incorrect Information

Incorrect information is information provided by an Indonesian citizen to an immigration officer during the departure inspection process that does not reflect the actual situation and is not relevant to the immigration inspection.

In this study, incorrect information must be distinguished between administrative inconsistencies and actions that legally constitute a criminal offense.

4. Concept of Departure Abroad

Departure abroad is the act of an Indonesian citizen leaving Indonesian territory for another country through an Immigration Checkpoint after undergoing an inspection in accordance with immigration regulations. This inspection is a state oversight instrument to ensure that an individual's departure meets applicable legal requirements.

5. The Concept of Indonesian Citizens

The Indonesian citizens in this study were Indonesian citizens traveling abroad and subjected to immigration inspections at departure checkpoints. The focus of the study was on Indonesian citizens suspected of providing false information during the inspection.

RESEARCH METHODS

1. Type of Research

This study uses empirical legal research (empirical juridical), namely research that examines applicable legal provisions and their implementation in practice. This study aims to analyze the optimization of immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the process of leaving the country, by examining the conformity between das sollen in the form of statutory provisions and das sein in the form of the implementation of inspections and law enforcement in the field.

2. Research Approach

The approaches used include:

a. Statute Approach

This approach is carried out by reviewing laws and regulations relating to immigration, checking the departure of Indonesian citizens, the obligation to provide correct information, preventing departures, and criminal provisions on immigration.

b. Conceptual Approach

The conceptual approach is used to analyze the concepts of law enforcement, criminal liability, legal effectiveness, optimization of law enforcement, and providing false information.

c. Sociological Approach

This approach is used to determine the implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement in practice, including the inspection mechanism for Indonesian citizens who will leave Indonesian territory, the types of violations found, officer actions, obstacles, and optimization efforts.

3. Legal Basis/Legal Materials Used

In order for the research to have a strong legal basis, the legal materials used include:

1. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.
3. Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to Become Law, insofar as it relates to immigration provisions.
4. Law Number 63 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This law comes into effect on October 17, 2024.
5. Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.
6. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. The relationship between Law 6/2011 and the implementing PP is recorded in the official regulatory framework.
7. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 9 of 2024 concerning Procedures for Immigration Examination of Persons Entering or Exiting Indonesian Territory. This regulation specifically governs the examination of persons entering or exiting Indonesia and Immigration Checkpoints (TPI).
8. Regulations of the Minister of Law and Human Rights/other technical immigration regulations relating to immigration inspections, prevention, enforcement and implementation of immigration functions, as long as they are relevant to the research findings.
9. Internal regulations and technical instructions of the Directorate General of Immigration relating to the implementation of departure checks at TPI, as long as they can be used as legal material and are obtained legally.

Important note: for this title, Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 9 of 2024 is very relevant because it directly regulates the procedures for immigration inspections of people entering or leaving Indonesian territory.

4. Data Sources
Research data sources consist of:
a. Primary data, obtained directly through interviews with Immigration Officers and Immigration Inspection Officers who carry out inspections of Indonesian citizens leaving the country, as well as relevant law enforcement officers if necessary.
b. Secondary data, in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution, the Immigration Law, Law 63 of 2024, Government Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, and technical immigration regulations. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, research results, and the opinions of legal experts. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting sources.

5. Data Collection Techniques
Data collection is done through:
1. Interviews with Immigration Officers/Immigration Inspection Officers and relevant law enforcement officers.
2. Literature study, by reviewing laws, government regulations, ministerial regulations, technical regulations, books, journals and research results.
3. Documentation study, regarding documents related to the implementation of immigration inspections and law enforcement.

6. Informant Determination Technique
The determination of informants was carried out using purposive sampling, namely selecting informants based on the consideration that the person concerned has knowledge, authority, and direct experience regarding the inspection of Indonesian citizens' departures and the handling of the provision of incorrect information in the immigration inspection process.
Key informants may consist of Immigration Officers, Immigration Inspection Officers, and relevant law enforcement officers.

7. Data Analysis Techniques
The data was analyzed qualitatively, connecting interview results and empirical facts in the field with the provisions of the applicable laws and legal theories. The analysis focused on understanding how immigration criminal law enforcement is implemented, the forms of accountability for Indonesian citizens who provide false information, the obstacles encountered, and efforts to optimize law enforcement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Regulations for Optimizing the Enforcement of Immigration Criminal Law against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information in the Process of Departing Abroad

The research results show that legal regulations regarding law enforcement against Indonesian citizens (WNI) who provide false information during their departure abroad are part of the immigration legal system that positions departure inspections as an instrument for monitoring the movement of people out of Indonesian territory. The main legal basis is Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, as last amended by Law Number 63 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. These regulations provide the foundation for the implementation of immigration functions, including supervision, immigration inspections, law enforcement, and actions against those who violate immigration provisions. Thus, the departure of Indonesian citizens abroad is not only related to the ownership of travel documents, but also related to the fulfillment of requirements and the accuracy of information provided during immigration inspections.

Normatively, inspections of persons leaving Indonesian territory are carried out at Immigration Checkpoints (TPI). Provisions regarding these inspection procedures are reinforced by Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 9 of 2024 concerning Procedures for Immigration Inspections of Persons Entering or Leaving Indonesian Territory. This regulation serves as a technical instrument in the implementation of immigration inspections, providing officers with procedures for inspecting persons leaving Indonesian territory. In the context of

Batam Port, this regulation is crucial because the international port is one of Indonesia's entry and exit points with high passenger traffic. Immigration inspections are a crucial step in ensuring the identity, travel documents, purpose of travel, and information provided by Indonesian citizens are accurate. These legal provisions must also be linked to Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP), which is part of the national criminal law system. In determining whether providing false information is subject to criminal liability, the principles of legality, elements of the crime, the unlawful nature, fault, and capacity for responsibility must be considered. Therefore, any discrepancies or inconsistencies in the information provided by an Indonesian citizen do not automatically constitute a crime. Criminal law enforcement must be based on provisions that expressly define such actions as criminal offenses and on the fulfillment of the elements required by law.

In the context of immigration, providing false information needs to be differentiated based on its form, purpose, and consequences. If the discrepancy in information occurs due to administrative error or ignorance and does not fulfill the elements of a criminal offense, it is not immediately resolved through criminal mechanisms. However, if the false information is provided intentionally and is related to an act that fulfills the elements of a criminal offense under statutory regulations, criminal law enforcement can be initiated in accordance with the authority of each law enforcement officer. This distinction is important to ensure legal certainty and proportionality in law enforcement. Furthermore, legal regulations regarding immigration law enforcement are also supported by Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, as amended by Government Regulation Number 26 of 2016. This Government Regulation forms part of the framework for implementing immigration functions, including immigration supervision and inspection. With the existence of these implementing regulations, the provisions of the law can be implemented in administrative and operational mechanisms in the field.

Based on Soerjono Soekanto's Law Enforcement Theory, legal regulations are one of the factors determining the success of law enforcement. Laws governing investigations and prosecutions must have clear norms so that they can be implemented consistently by law enforcement officials. In addition to legal factors, the success of law enforcement is also determined by law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, the community, and legal culture. In research at Batam Port, this theory was used to analyze whether the existing legal framework was able to provide sufficient grounds for officers to deal with Indonesian citizens who provided false information. Meanwhile, based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Theory of Legal Effectiveness, legal regulations regarding the enforcement of immigration criminal law can be analyzed through three elements: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. Legal substance encompasses the Immigration Law, implementing regulations, and technical inspection regulations. Legal structure encompasses the institutions and officials that carry out inspections and enforce the law. Meanwhile, legal culture relates to Indonesian citizens' awareness of complying with regulations and providing accurate information during immigration inspections.

Thus, the legal regulations for optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during their departure from the port of Batam essentially have a multi-layered normative foundation, ranging from the Immigration Law, implementing regulations, technical regulations for immigration inspections, to national criminal law provisions. However, optimization depends not only on the existence of regulations, but also on the clarity of norm implementation, the professionalism of inspection officers, the support of facilities and technology, inter-agency coordination, and the legal awareness of Indonesian citizens. Therefore, these legal regulations need to be implemented consistently so that immigration inspections can prevent the provision of false information and provide legal certainty for Indonesian citizens traveling abroad.

2. Implementation of Criminal Immigration Law Enforcement against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information During the Departure Process Abroad

The results of the study indicate that the implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens (WNI) who provide false information during the departure process abroad at Batam Port is carried out through the stages of immigration inspection, examination of travel documents, clarification of the purpose and objective of departure, and assessment of the conformity between the information provided and the documents and facts found by officers. These inspections are part of the immigration function in carrying out supervision.
Implementation of Immigration Criminal Law Enforcement against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian Citizens (WNI) who provide false information during the process of leaving the country at Batam Port is carried out based on Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration as last amended by Law Number 63 of 2024, and its implementing provisions. In carrying out the inspection, Immigration Officers conduct travel document

checks, identity checks, interviews regarding the purpose and objective of departure, and verification of the accuracy of the information provided by Indonesian citizens. These provisions are the basis for officers to supervise the traffic of people leaving Indonesian territory. This implementation also relates to provisions regarding Immigration Inspections of persons leaving Indonesian Territory, including the examination of travel documents and information provided to Immigration Officers. If the inspection reveals discrepancies or information suspected to be incorrect, officers will conduct further investigations to determine the status of the act. If the matter is merely incomplete or administrative, the resolution will be carried out in accordance with immigration administrative provisions. However, if the inspection results in suspected criminal acts and the elements of a crime are met and sufficient evidence is provided, the handling can proceed through an investigation by the Immigration PPNS in accordance with statutory provisions.

Research results indicate that law enforcement at Batam Port has essentially been implemented through immigration inspection and oversight mechanisms. However, optimization is still needed through strengthening risk-based inspections, improving the competence of Immigration Officers and Immigration PPNS, utilizing immigration information systems, and coordinating with relevant agencies. Such law enforcement must be carried out professionally, proportionally, and based on the provisions of the Immigration Law, so that any misinformation provided can be dealt with appropriately without compromising legal certainty and the protection of Indonesian citizens' rights. Interviews with immigration officers at Batam Port revealed that enforcement of immigration criminal law against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during their departures abroad has not been optimal. The informant explained that immigration inspections still found passengers providing information that did not reflect the actual situation, prompting officers to conduct inspections and investigate the intent and purpose of their departure. However, in the field, these findings were generally handled through inspections, clarifications, and administrative actions or prevention of departure, while the application of criminal provisions had not been optimal.

Interview results also indicate that the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, as most recently amended by Law Number 63 of 2024, have become the basis for officers in carrying out immigration inspections and supervision. However, the application of criminal provisions to Indonesian citizens who provide false information requires a process of proof and in-depth investigation to ensure the elements of a criminal offense are met. Therefore, based on informants' statements, there is a gap between the legal regulations that provide the basis for taking action and actual practice in the field, which prioritizes inspections and preventing departures. The interview findings indicate that the implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port still needs to be optimized, particularly in determining follow-up action against Indonesian citizens found to have provided false information. Optimization is necessary so that legal provisions do not stop at the inspection and prevention stage, but can proceed to the criminal law enforcement process if the investigation results have fulfilled the elements of a crime and sufficient evidence is available.

3. Obstacles and Solutions to the Implementation of Criminal Immigration Law Enforcement against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information During the Departure Process Abroad

These obstacles relate not only to the substance of the law but also to law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, public legal awareness, and inter-agency coordination. In practice, when officers discover discrepancies between the information provided by Indonesian citizens and the actual situation, the initial actions taken are often further investigations, in-depth information gathering, departure delays, or administrative actions within their authority. Enforcement through criminal instruments is not always the primary option because sufficient evidence is required regarding the deliberate provision of false information and its relevance to immigration criminal provisions.

1. Obstacles in Law Enforcement

First, obstacles in proving criminal elements. Research shows that providing false information does not automatically result in criminal proceedings. Officers must distinguish between administrative errors, passengers' ignorance of their obligations, and deliberate acts to deceive immigration officials. This situation requires a more in-depth examination of identity, travel purposes, travel documents, information provided, and other evidence that could indicate intent. Thus, the main obstacle lies in the need to establish adequate evidence before a case can be escalated to criminal proceedings.

Second, limited public understanding of immigration law. Interviews revealed that passengers still consider providing information that does not reflect the actual situation to be a simple administrative matter. Some Indonesian citizens do not yet understand that information provided to officers during immigration checks has legal consequences. This lack of understanding can lead people to provide incomplete or inaccurate information, either due to ignorance or a desire to continue traveling abroad.

Third, limited facilities, technology, and data integration. Immigration clearance at Batam Port requires the ability to quickly verify identity, travel documents, travel history, and other relevant information. Under certain circumstances, limited access or suboptimal data integration between agencies can slow down the verification process. Batam Port's role as an international entry and exit point necessitates a rapid inspection system capable of detecting discrepancies in passenger information.

Fourth, inter-institutional coordination is suboptimal. Immigration officers cannot fully enforce immigration criminal law alone. In certain cases, coordination with the police, prosecutors, port authorities, shipping companies, and other relevant agencies is required. Coordination barriers can arise when necessary information is not readily available or when there are differences in the mechanisms for handling an incident. This situation impacts the speed and effectiveness of determining whether a violation is sufficient to be handled administratively or requires further criminal proceedings.

Fifth, the tendency to use administrative measures rather than criminal law enforcement. Research findings indicate that administrative measures are easier and quicker to implement at the departure inspection stage. Meanwhile, the application of criminal sanctions requires a longer evidentiary process and legal procedures. As a result, certain actions that actually have the potential to constitute a crime may be resolved by administrative action if the available evidence is insufficient to support criminal proceedings. This situation is one of the problems in optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement.

2. Law Enforcement Optimization Solutions

To overcome these various obstacles, it is necessary to optimize law enforcement in an integrated manner between regulatory aspects, law enforcement officers, technology, and public legal awareness.

First, improve the quality of inspections and verification. Immigration officers need to improve their ability to verify passenger statements, particularly in identifying the difference between true statements, administrative errors, and intentionally falsified statements. Any suspected misinformation should be systematically documented through inspection reports, document reviews, interview recordings, and the collection of other supporting evidence. This step is crucial to ensure that, if a criminal offense is discovered, the law enforcement process has a strong evidentiary basis.

Second, increase Indonesian citizens' understanding and legal awareness. Law enforcement efforts cannot be carried out solely after a violation occurs. Immigration offices need to conduct ongoing outreach to prospective passengers regarding the obligation to provide accurate information during immigration checks and the legal consequences of providing false information. Outreach can be conducted through information media at departure terminals, noticeboards, social media, and pre-immigration checkpoint notices.

Third, optimize the use of technology and data integration. The immigration inspection system needs to be supported by technology that can help officers verify identity and travel information quickly and accurately. Data integration between agencies also needs to be strengthened, while still adhering to data protection regulations and the authority of each agency. With an integrated system, potential discrepancies between passenger information and available data can be identified more quickly.

Fourth, strengthen coordination between law enforcement agencies. A clear coordination mechanism is needed between immigration officials and the Indonesian National Police, the Prosecutor's Office, and other relevant agencies in the event of suspected criminal activity. This coordination is necessary to determine the appropriate course of action for Indonesian citizens who provide false information, to avoid overlapping authority and to prevent the suspension of actions that should be prosecuted criminally.

Fifth, establish a consistent and proportional law enforcement pattern. Optimization does not mean that every false statement must be immediately punished. Law enforcement must be based on the facts, elements of the crime, the level of culpability, and available evidence. However, if the investigation reveals intent and the elements of a crime as stipulated in the law are met, the case must be followed up through criminal law enforcement mechanisms. Thus, administrative action and criminal law enforcement can be implemented proportionally according to the characteristics of the violation.

3. Analysis of Research Results

The research findings show that the primary issue in optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port lies not solely in the existence of legal regulations, but also in their implementation in practice.

Normatively, the obligation to provide truthful information during immigration inspections is a crucial component of orderly immigration administration and oversight. However, empirically, the application of criminal provisions is still influenced by the ability of officers to prove guilt, the availability of evidence, public legal awareness, technological resources, and inter-agency coordination.

Analyzing Soerjono Soekanto's law enforcement theory, these obstacles demonstrate that the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities, society, and culture. In the context of Batam Port, these five factors are interconnected. Clear legal provisions will not result in optimal law enforcement if they are not supported by competent officers, adequate inspection facilities, effective coordination, and public awareness of the need to comply with the law.

The solution to optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port must be directed at an integrated approach, namely strengthening inspections and verification, improving officer competency, enhancing technology and data integration, increasing outreach to Indonesian citizens, and establishing effective coordination between immigration and other law enforcement agencies. This optimization is expected to create a balance between immigration services, protecting Indonesian citizens' rights to travel, and the state's interest in preventing and prosecuting acts containing elements of immigration crimes.

CLOSING

CONCLUSION

A. Legal Arrangements

Based on the comprehensive analysis that has been conducted, this study concludes three main findings: Based on the results of research on the Legal Arrangement for Optimizing the Enforcement of Immigration Criminal Law against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information in the Departure Process Abroad (Research Study at Batam Port), it can be concluded that normatively there is a legal basis that regulates the obligation of every person traveling abroad to provide true information and documents in immigration inspections, as regulated in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration and its latest amendments, as well as implementing regulations related to immigration inspections and supervision. Providing false information in the departure process can basically result in immigration and criminal legal consequences if it meets the elements of a criminal act as determined in the laws and regulations. In the context of Batam Port, these regulations become the basis for Immigration Officers to conduct inspections, in-depth information, refusal of departure, administrative immigration actions, and if suspected criminal acts are found, continue the process according to the criminal law enforcement mechanism. Thus, optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement depends not only on the existence of regulations, but also on consistent implementation of norms, thorough examination of documents and information, coordination between Immigration and related agencies, and improving the competence of officers in identifying false information. Therefore, existing legal regulations need to be implemented effectively, integrated, proportionally, and consistently to provide legal certainty, prevent misuse of documents or information when departing abroad, and improve immigration oversight at Batam Port.

B. Implementation

Optimizing the Enforcement of Immigration Criminal Law against Indonesian Citizens Who Provide False Information in the Departure Process Abroad (Research Study at Batam Port), it can be concluded that the implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian Citizens who provide false information in the departure process abroad at Batam Port normatively has a clear legal basis, but in practice it has not been fully implemented optimally. The results of the study indicate that immigration inspections have been carried out through checking travel documents, identity verification, in-depth information, and examination of the purpose and intent of departure, and if discrepancies or indications of providing false information are found, officers can delay or refuse departure and take legal action according to the level of violation. However, the implementation of criminal law enforcement has not always been carried out to the stage of criminal proceedings because in practice some incidents are still resolved through immigration administrative actions or further investigations if the elements of the crime have not been met. This condition indicates a gap between legal provisions and implementation in the field, especially in determining the boundary between administrative violations and immigration crimes. Therefore, optimization of immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port needs to be carried out through increasing the accuracy of inspections, strengthening the capacity and competence of officers, utilizing immigration information systems and technology, strengthening coordination between Immigration officers and related agencies, and consistently applying criminal provisions to every act proven to fulfill the elements of a crime, so that law enforcement can provide legal certainty, preventative effects, protect state interests, and effective supervision of the departure of Indonesian citizens abroad.

C. Obstacles and Solutions

Obstacles to optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during their departure process at Batam Port include the continuing difficulty in identifying and proving false information, particularly when the information provided does not correspond to the actual purpose of departure, limited supporting information that can be quickly verified, and the distinction between administrative violations and acts that fulfill the elements of immigration crimes. Furthermore, obstacles are also related to limited human resources, high inspection burdens, supporting facilities and infrastructure, and less than optimal coordination and information exchange with relevant agencies. These conditions mean that the law enforcement process cannot always proceed to the criminal stage, so that in some cases the actions taken are more in the form of further examinations, delays or refusals of departure, or administrative immigration actions.

The solution needed to optimize immigration criminal law enforcement is to improve the quality and thoroughness of examinations of Indonesian citizens departing abroad by strengthening the competence and ability of officers to conduct in-depth investigations and identify indications of providing false information. Furthermore, it is necessary to optimize the use of technology and immigration information systems to expedite verification of identity, documents, travel history, and other supporting information, accompanied by strengthened coordination and data exchange between Immigration, the police, employment agencies, and other relevant agencies. Law enforcement also needs to be carried out consistently by clearly distinguishing between administrative violations and criminal acts, so that actions that meet the elements of a criminal act can be processed according to applicable criminal law provisions. With these steps, it is hoped that immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port will be more effective, integrated, provide legal certainty, and be able to prevent the provision of false information during the departure process abroad.

2. SUGGESTION

A. Legal regulations regarding the enforcement of immigration criminal law against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the process of leaving the country are strengthened through the improvement and harmonization of statutory provisions, particularly in providing clearer definitions regarding the forms of false information that can be categorized as administrative violations and those that fulfill the elements of immigration crimes. Clarity in these regulations is necessary to provide legal certainty for the public and Immigration Officials in determining the appropriate form of action against violations found. In addition, provisions regarding the mechanisms of examination, evidence, inter-agency coordination, and the use of information systems to support the law enforcement process against Indonesian citizens who provide false information need to be strengthened. With clearer, more synchronized, and responsive regulations to developments in illegal departure modes, it is hoped that immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port can be implemented consistently, effectively, proportionally, and able to provide legal certainty and a preventative effect against the provision of false information during the process of leaving the country.

B. Implementation of immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the departure process abroad at Batam Port is carried out more consistently, effectively, and measurably by improving the quality of immigration inspections, strengthening the competence and professionalism of officers, and optimizing the use of technology and information systems in verifying identity, documents, destinations, and travel information. Immigration officials also need to carefully investigate any indication of false information and ensure there is sufficient evidence to distinguish between administrative violations and acts that fulfill the elements of immigration crimes. In addition, coordination and information exchange between Immigration and the Police, employment agencies, and other related agencies need to be strengthened so that the handling of Indonesian citizens who are indicated to have provided false information can be carried out quickly and in an integrated manner. With this implementation, immigration criminal law enforcement is expected to not only be oriented towards preventing risky departures, but also be able to provide legal certainty, increase the effectiveness of supervision, and create fair and consistent law enforcement.

C. **Obstacles** in optimizing immigration criminal law enforcement against Indonesian citizens who provide false information during the departure process abroad at Batam Port are a major concern for Immigration Officials, particularly obstacles in verifying the truth of the information provided by Indonesian citizens and determining whether the act is an administrative violation or has fulfilled the elements of an immigration crime. These obstacles need to be minimized because unclear evidence can cause the handling of false information to stop at an inspection or administrative action rather than reaching criminal law enforcement. Therefore, a more in-depth examination of the information, documents, purpose of travel, and facts obtained during immigration inspections is needed so that any actions that have indications of a criminal act can be determined precisely based on applicable legal provisions.

The solution to optimize immigration criminal law enforcement at Batam Port is to strengthen the inspection and verification process for Indonesian citizens who provide false information, by conducting in-depth information investigations, verifying documents and departure purposes, and maximizing immigration data and information systems. If the inspection results find evidence that the false information meets the elements of an immigration crime, follow-up action must be taken through criminal law enforcement mechanisms and not simply resolved as an administrative violation. To support this, coordination between Immigration Officials, the Police and related agencies needs to be strengthened, so that the inspection process, evidence collection, and case handling can be carried out in an integrated manner. Thus, law enforcement against the provision of false information can be more effective, consistent, and provide legal certainty and a deterrent effect for Indonesian citizens who will depart abroad.

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