



The Dichotomy of Work and Travel: A Juridical Analysis of Digital Nomads in the Perspective of Indonesian Immigration Law

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Abstract

The phenomenon of foreign digital nomads engaging in cross-border work activities presents new challenges to Indonesia's immigration law system. Although, from a normative perspective, the regulation of digital nomads has been accommodated through visa classification under the Decree of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections, such regulation remains administrative in nature and has not yet been comprehensively governed by regulatory norms (*regeling*). This condition has the potential to give rise to various legal issues, including the misuse of stay permits, violations of labor regulations, loss of potential state revenue, and social impacts on local communities, particularly in tourism destinations such as Bali. This study employs a normative juridical approach combined with the Economic Analysis of Law to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of immigration law enforcement against foreign digital nomads. The findings indicate that regulatory ambiguity undermines legal certainty and enforcement efficiency, and may generate social costs that outweigh the economic benefits obtained. Therefore, an immigration law enforcement model that is preventive, repressive, and adaptive is required, through the strengthening of visa classification, the formulation of specific regulations at the ministerial level, and the utilization of surveillance technology, in order to achieve optimal legal certainty, justice, and utility.

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Introduction

Bali is one of the destinations for Foreign Citizens (WNA) from various countries. As one of the international tourism destinations, Bali's attraction is not only in its tropical climate, natural beauty and culture, but also in its affordable cost of living. This condition makes Bali the province with the highest foreign visits every year in Indonesia. Throughout 2023, the number of foreign tourist visits was recorded at 2,155,747 people. This figure will increase significantly in 2024 to 5,273,258 people. Furthermore, the number of foreign tourist visits increased again to reach 6,333,360 people the following year. ^[1] The high flow of visits shows a consistent trend of improvement from year to year. The high level of foreign tourist visits to Bali is influenced by the phenomenon of repeat visits, which are driven by memorable tourist experiences for tourists. ^[2]

¹ Bali Provincial Central Statistics Agency, "The Number of Foreign Tourists Who Come Directly to Bali by Nationality 2019-2024," <https://bali.bps.go.id/>, 2025, <https://bali.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/1/MTkzIzE=-/banyaknya-wisatawan-mancanegara-yang-datang-langsung-ke-bali-menurut-kebangsaan-2019-2024.html>.

² Wanda Listiani, Anrilia E.M. Ningdyah, and Ai Juju Rohaeni, "Desire to Revisit: Memorable Experiences Drive Domestic Tourists to Return to Bali," *Journal of Bali Studies* 14, no. 1 (April 13, 2024): 147, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JKB.2024.v14.i01.p07>.

However, there has been a change in the pattern of foreign tourists in traveling, which was previously dominated by short-term visits and repeat visits, now developing into a tourist pattern with a longer duration of visit. This change in pattern requires strengthening the immigration supervision system to maintain public order.

Changes in the pattern of the duration of foreign tourist visits accompanied by the development of information technology have encouraged the emergence of a new work pattern, namely digital nomads. Digital nomads are a form of work in the digital era online by temporarily living in various locations chosen according to their interests, thus changing the conventional concept of workplace, working hours, and personal life that is not tied to traditional office work patterns, but has the flexibility to manage time, determine the work environment, and choose the duration of stay in a place.^[3] Factors that encourage digital nomads to visit and work in a place include the relatively low cost of living, attractive climate and culture, remote work infrastructure (internet connectivity and coworking spaces), and ease of access and legal status (visas, taxes).^[4]

In the period from January to August 2022, based on a study by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the number of foreign tourists who are active as digital nomads in Bali was recorded at 3,017 people, with the majority coming from Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany, as well as countries that were part of the Soviet Union, such as Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.^[5] The availability of adequate digital infrastructure makes Bali one of the favorite locations for foreign digital nomads. This can be seen by the rampant existence of coworking spaces, fast internet cafes, and digital nomad communities. Generally, the field of work of digital nomads is related to web or application development, digital marketing, graphic design, social media specialists, monetized vlog and blog creation, content writing, digital assistants, as well as online buying and selling activities through dropshipping systems or remote selling.^[6] The characteristics of remote work carried out by foreign digital nomads have the potential to cause juridical problems. This is due to the condition that even though the source of income comes from abroad, these work activities are still carried out in real terms in Indonesian territory. The legal problems that arise are related to the compatibility between the type of visa used and the work activities carried out. The case of Kristen Gray shows that despite being positioned as a designer who conducts tourism activities in Bali, the simultaneous implementation of work activities as well as the overreach of the deadline for residence permits with a visit visa can be equated with a foreign consultant working in Indonesia without a valid permit and qualified as an illegal foreign worker.^[7]

In reality, the existence of digital nomads in Bali can boost the local economy although it also raises various serious problems. One of the main issues is using a visit visa or tourist visa, but carrying out work and business activities without a valid permit. This practice creates the abuse of residence permits, overstays, and violations of labor provisions because it is carried out without a Permit to Employ Foreign Workers.^[8] The large number of foreigners who use tourist visas as a means of temporary residence to work digitally is certainly contrary to the legal function of non-work visit visas. Juridically, regulations regarding the use of visas in Indonesia are classified into 4 (four types). Based on Article 34 of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (Law No. 6 of 2011), it is determined that Visa consists of Diplomatic Visa, Service Visa, Visit Visa, and Limited Stay Visa. Furthermore, Foreign Citizens who enter Indonesia for the purpose of work are required to have a Limited Stay Visa. This provision is in line with Article 39 letter a of Law No. 6 of 2011 as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law (Law No. 6 of 2023) which stipulates that a limited stay visa can be granted to foreigners who carry out activities as workers.

Until now, there has been no regulation that specifically regulates and classifies the existence and activities of digital nomads in Indonesia, especially in Law No. 6 of 2011 and its amendments. This condition results in digital nomads being caught between the concept of arranging a visit visa and a limited stay visa. Visit visas are generally given to foreigners who visit for tourist purposes, while one of the bases for granting a limited stay visa is as a worker. Referring to various phenomena that occur in Bali, it is very possible for foreigners who carry out digital nomad activities to use a visit visa (tourism). Tourist visas in the B1 category Visa on arrival (tourism), D1 tourist visa, C1 tourist visa can be given to foreigners to stay in Indonesia for a maximum period of 60 days.^[9]

The lack of clarity in these regulations results in the difficulty of determining the legal status of foreigners with digital nomad activities normatively. This has an impact on the law enforcement aspect of immigration officials to assess the digital nomad activities. The problems that arise include: First, the status and position of digital nomads in Indonesia's positive law. Second, the juridical implications of the use of tourist visas by foreign digital nomads on immigration law enforcement in Bali.

Based on the search results, several research articles were found that discussed digital nomads in Indonesia. The research articles include: First, a research article published by Ketut Lanang Sukawati P. Perbawa and, Putu Lantika Oka

³ Tangguh Okta Wibowo, "Dynamic of Migration Lifestyle and Settlement of Nomad in Bali, Indonesia," *Indonesian Journal of Geography* 56, no. 2 (2024): 291–98, <https://doi.org/10.22146/ijg.90856>.

⁴ Rina A Christiansen et al., "Developing Digital Nomads as a New Market Segment and Their Role in the Local Digital Ecosystem," *Journal of System and Management Sciences* 13, no. 2 (2023): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.33168/JSMS.2023.0201>.

⁵ Wasti Samaria Simangunsong and Nabilla Tashandra, "There were 3,017 Digital Nomad tourists during 2022, the most in Canggu," <https://Travel.Kompas.Com/>, 2022, <https://travel.kompas.com/read/2022/09/13/060500027/ada-3.017-wisatawan-digital-nomad-selama-2022-terbanyak-di-canggu>.

⁶ Gianti Pradipta, "Digital Nomad Paradise, Proof of Indonesia's Weak Immigration and Taxes," <https://Kumparan.Com/>, 2021, <https://kumparan.com/muc-tri/surga-digital-nomad-bukti-lemahnyaimigrasi-dan-pajak-indonesia-1vdiBhltYfb>.

⁷ Dewi Puspita Rahayu, Ayu Kusumastuti, and Wida Ayu Puspitosari, "Sentiment Analysis of Digital Nomad in Indonesia : A Case Study in Bali," *SOCIETY Journal of Sociology* 26, no. 2 (2021): 213–34, <https://doi.org/10.7454/M>.

⁸ Bali Canal, "Immigration Beware of 2 Groups of Foreigners in Bali," <https://Kanalbali.Id/>, 2025, <https://kanalbali.id/imigrasi-waspada-2-kelompok-orang-asing-di-bali/>.

⁹ Central Jakarta Non-TPI Immigration Office, "Visa of the Republic of Indonesia," <https://jakartapusat.imigrasi.go.id/>, n.d., <https://jakartapusat.imigrasi.go.id/layanan/warga-negara-asing-wna/visa-republik-indonesia/b1-visa-saat-kedatangan-wisata>.

Permadhi with the title, "Juridical Analysis of the Existence of Digital Nomads from an Indonesian Positive Legal Perspective".^[10] Second, a research article published by Putu Lantika Oka Permadhi and I Wayan Wahyu Wira Udytama with the title "Legal Problems Related to Digital Nomads Reviewed from Indonesian Laws and Regulations".^[11] The two research articles discuss the regulatory void related to digital nomad activities. However, there has been no specific discussion on the juridical implications and enforcement of immigration laws on digital nomad activities. In addition, the research article was published before 2025 where in 2025 there will be a third amendment to Law No. 6 of 2011. This article more specifically discusses the status and position of digital nomads in the latest laws and regulations and immigration law enforcement for visa violations against digital nomad activities carried out by foreigners.

Problem Formulation

1. What is the legal status and legal position of foreign digital nomads under Indonesia's immigration laws?
2. What are the legal implications of foreign digital nomads using tourist visas for law enforcement in Indonesia?

Purpose

The purpose of this journal is to analyze and examine the legal status and standing of foreign digital nomads within Indonesia's immigration legal system. To identify and evaluate the legal implications of digital nomads' use of visitor visas on the enforcement of immigration laws.

Discussion

A. The status and position of digital nomads in Indonesia's positive law.

The status and position of digital nomads in Indonesian positive law can be measured by the visa status that can be granted or used. In the visa regime, the Immigration regulation classifies visas as a legal instrument that determines the purpose, duration, and activities of foreigners while in Indonesian territory. Visas are the main means used by a country to assess and determine a person's eligibility to enter its territory.^[12] A visa is an official document issued by a country as a form of granting permission to a person to enter the country's territory within a certain period of time and purpose. The issuance of visas is a sovereign right of every country, including the Republic of Indonesia. Visas issued by the State of the Republic of Indonesia are known as the Visa of the Republic of Indonesia.^[13]

Based on Article 106 of Law No. 6 of 2023 as amended by Law No. 6 of 2011, it is determined that the Visa of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as Visa, is a written statement, either manually or electronically provided by an authorized official to travel to the Territory of Indonesia and is the basis for the granting of a Residence Permit. Visas are instruments issued by the state as a form of

sovereignty to regulate and control the traffic of foreigners who will enter its territory through immigration supervision mechanisms.^[14]

In 2025, the Minister of Immigration and Corrections stipulated Ministerial Decree Number M.IP-08. GR.01.01 of 2025 which regulates Visa Classification (Kepmen Impas on Visa Classification) which specifically regulates visit visas and limited stay visas. This ministerial decree classifies digital nomads as remote workers in employment relationships at companies not domiciled in Indonesia that are classified as limited stay visas with a visa index, namely E33G. The rights of digital nomads include:

1. Carry out activities related to companies outside the territory of Indonesia;
2. Bring family to live in Indonesia as long as it meets the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of immigration;
3. Entry and exit of Indonesian territory as long as the re-entry permit is still valid;
4. Doing activities related to tourism, buying goods, and visiting family and friends.

Then Obligations for digital nomads:

1. Comply with laws and regulations;
2. Respect local customs, culture, and wisdom;
3. Have sufficient living expenses while in Indonesia.

Things that are prohibited for digital nomads:

1. Stay in Indonesian territory beyond the period of their residence permit
2. Selling goods or services
3. Carry out other activities other than the type of activity in accordance with the description of the activity and rights, unless you have submitted a duplicate type of activity or a change in the type of activity

The Decree of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections which classifies digital nomad visas in principle confirms that digital nomad activities are not allowed to be carried out using a Visit Visa. Referring to Article 32 of Government Regulation Number 40 of 2023 concerning the Fourth Amendment to Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (PP No. 40 of 2023) it stipulates that the Entry Certificate for Foreigners holding a limited stay visa is valid as a limited stay permit. Foreigners who enter Indonesian territory as a limited stay visa holder will obtain a Limited Stay Permit Card (KITAS).^[15] By obtaining KITAS, foreigners get longer residence rights and wider activities than the visit visa.

Although in the perspective of digital nomad immigration should be classified in a limited stay visa, in the perspective of tourism a different approach applies. In the framework of tourism, the phenomenon of digital nomads is actually

¹⁰ Ketut Lanang Sukawati P. Perbawa and Putu Lantika Oka Permadhi, "Juridical Analysis of the Existence of Digital Nomads from an Indonesian Positive Legal Perspective," *International Journal of Social Science and Business* 7, no. 4 (2023): 1096–1101, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23887/ijssb.v7i4.70545>.

¹¹ Putu Lantika Oka Permadhi and I Wayan Wahyu Wira Udytama, "Legal Problems Related to Digital Nomads Reviewed from Indonesian Laws and Regulations," *Saraswati Law Journal (JHS)* Volume. 6, no. 1 (2024): 653–68, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36733/jhshs.v2i2>.

¹² Meri Yarni et al., *Citizenship and Immigration Law in the Indonesian Constitutional Concept*, 1st ed. (PT Mafy Media Literasi Indonesia, 2025).

¹³ H. M. Galang Asmara and AD. Basniwati, *Hukum Keimigrasian*, 1st ed. (Mataram: Pustaka Bangsa, 2020).

¹⁴ Andry Indrady, "Neoliberalism Versus Selective Immigration Policy: The Correlation of 'International Openness' with the Visa-Free Regime in Indonesia," *Scientific Journal of International Relations* 17, no. 2 (2021): 153–71, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.26593/jjih.v17i2.3609.153-171>.

¹⁵ Komang Satria Wibawa Putra, Dewa Krisna Prasada, and I Nengah Dasi Astawa, "Investor Or Intruder, Law Enforcement On Foreign Stay Permit Violations In Indonesia," *Execution: Journal Of Law* 7, no. 2 (2025): 343–58, <https://doi.org/10.24014/je.v7i2.38477>.

promoted, especially in Bali, as a form of tourism activity.^[16] This difference in perspective causes policy in synchronization between the two ministries. On the one hand, digital nomads are promoted in the context of tourism activities, while on the other hand, these activities are not qualified as tourism activities under the immigration legal regime. This happens because the definition of tourism as an activity related to tourism has a very broad definition and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary that forms interactions between stakeholders as explained in Article 1 Number 3 of Law Number 18 of 2025 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism (Law No. 18 of 2025).

Digital nomad activities should be recognized as having great potential to function as an instrument of Indonesian tourism diplomacy in the digital era and have a positive impact on various tourism supporting sectors, such as accommodation, food and beverages, transportation, and various related sectors.^[17] Nevertheless, digital nomads carry out productive activities that are work and generate income, even though their sources of income come from outside Indonesia. These activities take place regularly by utilizing information technology as the main means of work. The generally longer duration of stay makes recreational activities and tourism not the main destination of digital nomads. This condition shows a shift in function from tourism activities to remote work activities. Conceptually, a person who is in a travel situation and condition does not carry out productive work activities or generate income while in a tourist destination. Therefore, the characteristics of digital nomads are not entirely in line with the concept of tourists as understood from the perspective of tourism law.

Digital nomads are knowledge-based workers who use information technology to work independently while moving from place to place without being tied to a specific organizational membership.^[18] In general, digital nomads can be identified in several types. Based on a study conducted by Dave Cook, digital nomads can be classified into several types, including:^[19]

1. Freelance Digital Nomad

Freelance Digital Nomads are individuals who work independently, often on a project-by-project basis. Have high autonomy over their work and mobility, often engaging in short-term contracts

2. Digital Nomad Business Owners

Entrepreneurs who run their own business while traveling. Have significant control over their schedules and work locations, balancing business management with travel.

3. Salaried Digital Nomads

Employees who work remotely for a company but do not have a fixed office location. They maintain a stable income and job security while enjoying the flexibility of working from multiple locations.

4. Experimental Digital Nomads

Individuals who are exploring the digital nomad lifestyle for a while or are still in the experimental stage.

5. Armchair Digital Nomads

Those who aspire to a digital nomadic lifestyle but are not actively traveling. Generally, they engage in remote work from a fixed location, often due to personal or logistical constraints.

In Indonesia, arrangements regarding the status and position of digital nomads have been officially accommodated, although they are still limited through the Decree of Impas on Visa Classification. Unlike Indonesia, Thailand since October 2022 has launched a Digital Work Permit policy through the Tourist Authority of Thailand (TAT), following in the footsteps of a number of other countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Malaysia, Portugal, and Sri Lanka. The policy shows the state's recognition of the characteristics of digital nomads as cross-border remote workers.

Basically, Indonesia has shown quite good progress in responding to the digital nomad phenomenon, especially through administrative recognition in the classification of immigration visas. This condition shows that the regulation of digital nomads in Indonesia is still administrative and has not been comprehensively regulated in regulations of a *regeling* nature. Therefore, a more strict regulation is needed in the form of a ministerial regulation to affirm that digital nomads are not allowed to use visit visas. This affirmation is important as an effort to clarify the status and legal position of digital nomads in the Indonesian immigration legal system.

B. Legal consequences of the use of tourist visas by foreign digital nomads on immigration law enforcement.

Work activities carried out by digital nomad foreigners in Indonesian territory have caused various legal consequences from an immigration perspective. The main implication is the occurrence of abuse or carrying out activities that are not in accordance with the purpose and purpose of granting a Residence Permit with a residence permit as stipulated in Article 122 of Law No. 6 of 2011. This action is classified as an immigration crime and has the potential to be subject to detention as stipulated in Article 109 of Law No. 6 of 2011. In addition, the practice of activities that are not in accordance with the purpose and objectives such as digital nomads who use a visit visa risk overstay if the stay in Indonesia exceeds the set period of time. However, the practice of overstay is an administrative violation with the consequence of being subject to a burden fee in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations as well as deportation and deterrence as stipulated in the provisions of Article 78 paragraph (1) and (2) of Law 16 of 2011. Normatively, the law enforcement process against Immigration is carried out in two ways, namely administrative actions in the field of Immigration and pro

¹⁶ Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, "Digital Nomad, Tourism Trends in Indonesia," <https://Kemenpar.Go.Id/>, 2021, <https://kemenpar.go.id/hasil-pencarian/digital-nomad-tren-pariwisata-di-indonesia>.

¹⁷ Christy Damayanti, Agung Yudhistira Nugroho, and Qonitah Rohmadiena, "Digital Nomad Visa as a Development Instrument for Indonesian Tourism Diplomacy," *Global Insight Journal* 09, no. 02 (2024): 1–11.

¹⁸ Julian Marx et al., "Corporate Nomads: Working at the Boundary Between Corporate Work and Digital Nomadism," *Journal of the Association for Information Systems* Volume 26, no. 4 (2025): 924–47, <https://doi.org/10.17705/1jais.00927>.

¹⁹ Dave Cook, "What Is a Digital Nomad? Definition and Taxonomy in the Era of Mainstream Remote Work," *World Leisure Journal* ISSN: 65, no. 2 (2023): 256–75, <https://doi.org/10.1080/16078055.2023.2190608>.

justisia actions.^[20]

In addition to the immigration aspect, the existence of digital nomad foreigners who carry out work activities without a work permit is also a violation of labor regulations in Indonesia, because every foreigner who works in Indonesian territory is in principle required to complete the required licensing documents. However, Indonesian labor regulations that regulate foreign workers have not explicitly accommodated the existence of digital nomads, because the regulations are still limited to foreign workers who work for or have an employment relationship with employers in Indonesia. On the other hand, digital nomad activities that are not formally recorded also have an impact on the non-absorption of potential state revenue from the tax sector.

Seeing the potential for various problems arising from digital nomad activities, the government is required to be more responsive and progressive in enforcing the law. The existence of the classic dichotomy between tourism and work activities is still the main challenge for law enforcement officials in classifying digital nomad activities. Therefore, immigration law enforcement against foreign digital nomads should be formulated in a comprehensive policy and in line with the tourism development strategy.^[21] Inadequate normative legal conditions create difficulties in interpreting the law, particularly in identifying whether digital nomad activities can be qualified as "working" within the framework of immigration law. In addition, the majority of digital nomad activities carried out online or invisibly make it difficult to prove that a foreigner really works while in Indonesia. From a sociological perspective, digital nomads are perceived as part of a group of foreigners who do not directly intersect in the public space or formal sector. Aggressive enforcement of immigration laws can cause resistance from the public, especially the tourism sector, because it is considered to have a positive impact on the economy. This condition creates a dilemma between law enforcement and a conducive economic climate.

Based on a study from Hari KC Anna Triandafyllidou, the policy design approach from various countries towards digital nomads to accommodate tourism interests and legal certainty is to focus on three main strategic policy priorities, namely: tourism promotion and diversification, foreign investment and entrepreneurship attraction, and talent acquisition through migration.^[22] This approach shows that digital nomads are not only limited to tourists, but also economic actors who contribute to the Indonesian state. With the promotion and diversification of tourism, the state has efforts to extend the length of stay and improve the quality and quantity of expenditure from foreign digital nomads. In addition, this policy also has an impact on the spread of tourism activities to non-traditional areas so that it is not concentrated on the main destination. Furthermore, the withdrawal of foreign investment and entrepreneurship is

carried out by providing easy residence permits for digital nomads and encouraging businesses and collaborating with local entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, talent acquisition through digital nomad migration aims to transfer skills and technology from digital nomads who have skills to the local workforce.

An approach that can be used to improve immigration law enforcement for digital nomad activities is economic analysis of law. Economic Analysis of Law is an interdisciplinary approach that integrates economic analysis in the study of law to assess the rational choices, costs, and benefits of a legal policy. In this approach, economics is understood as an analytical tool to achieve efficiency, usefulness, and national development goals. According to Richard Posner, economic analysis to build the legal framework is built on the basis of several common concepts in economics.^[23] In the context of digital nomads for foreigners in Indonesia who have weaknesses in regulation and supervision, creating low cost and high benefit conditions for foreigners to choose to use tourist visas rather than limited stay visas. The imbalance between the risk of legal sanctions and the benefits for foreign digital nomads results in systemic abuse of residence permits and has an impact on the loss of preventive functions in immigration law.

Conceptually, the economic analysis of law approach positions law as an instrument to create social efficiency. According to Becker, it states that the perpetrators of crimes will consider the benefits and costs of every criminal act they commit. Then, Posner stated that an efficient criminal justice system will maximize social welfare by minimizing social losses caused by crime.^[24] The enforcement of immigration law, especially against the abuse of residence permits by digital nomads of foreigners with an economic analysis of law approach, will answer factual legal problems with the formation of laws and regulations, their enforcement processes, and the impact of the laws enforced which are based on three basic economic elements, namely value, utility, and efficiency.^[25]

Based on the economic analysis of law approach, the immigration law enforcement model for foreign digital nomads should be constructed to strengthen preventive aspects through strict visa classification, accompanied by socialization about the prohibition of work for visitor visa holders. The affirmation of these norms will increase knowledge of the expected cost for digital nomads who intend to abuse visit visas. In addition, strengthening the repressive aspect is needed by applying administrative and criminal sanctions consistently and proportionately. Proportionate enforcement of immigration laws will provide an opportunity for foreign digital nomads to consider economic analysis, namely the costs and benefits incurred if they commit violations.

²⁰ Andi Muhammad Reza, Ruslan Renggong, and Baso Madiung, "Law Enforcement Against Abuse of Foreigners' Residence Permits According to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration," *Indonesian Journal of Legality of Law* 3, no. 2 (2021): 123–28.

²¹ Jan Bednorz, "Working from Anywhere? Work from Here! Approaches to Attract Digital Nomads," *Annals of Tourism Research* 105 (2024): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2023.103715>.

²² Hari KC and Anna Triandafyllidou, "Digital Nomadism Andthe Emergence of DigitalNomad Visas: WhatPolicy Objectives DoStates Aim to Achieve?," *International Migration Review* 0, no. 0 (2025): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.1177/01979183241306367>.

²³ Indah Pangestu Amaritasari, "Economic Analysis of Law (EAL) Approach in Law for Indonesian Development," *Krtha Bhayangkara* 17, no. 3 (2023): 525–44.

²⁴ C S A Teddy Lesmana, "Integration of Economic Analysis of Law and Restorative Justice in Criminal Law Reform : An Interdisciplinary Approach for Efficiency and Humanization of the Justice System," *Journal of Deeds* 12, no. 3 (2025): 877–86.

²⁵ Feri Antoni Surbakti and Nani Mulyati, "Economic Analysis of Law in Countering Corporate Crimes," *Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities* 4, no. 6 (2024): 2494–2501, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v4i6>.

Closing

Conclusion & Suggestion

The existence of foreign digital nomads in Indonesia is an unavoidable phenomenon along with technological developments and changes in global work patterns. Although Indonesia has accommodated digital nomad arrangements through visa classification policies, these arrangements are still limited and have not provided normative clarity regarding the legal status and legal position of digital nomads in the immigration legal system. The regulatory vacuum in regulating norms causes difficulties in legal interpretation, especially in classifying digital nomad activities as a form of "work", thus having an impact on weak law enforcement.

From the perspective of Economic Analysis of Law, this condition shows that immigration law enforcement against foreign digital nomads has not run efficiently because it has the potential to create immigration violations caused by disproportionate law enforcement and sanctions. Regulatory infirmity also has the potential to create injustice for the state, especially in terms of tax revenue and legal protection. Therefore, an immigration law enforcement model that is oriented towards social efficiency is needed, through strengthening regulations based on special policies for digital nomads, affirming the ban on the use of visit visas for work, and the application of proportionate sanctions. Thus, immigration law not only functions as an instrument of control, but also as a means of managing global mobility that is adaptive, fair, and sustainable.

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