

STRUCTURING FUNCTION OF IMMIGRATION DETENTION CENTER IN HANDLING REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS AT KUPANG IMMIGRATION DETENTION CENTER

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to obtain a description of how to Handling Abroad Refugee in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016, about Treatment for Abroad Refugees, particularly in terms of Institutional, Management and Infrastructure aspects. This research uses an empirical juridical approach and it took place in Kupang City area, especially in Kupang Immigration Detention Center. This study stated that the handling of refugees by the Kupang Immigration Detention House was in line with Presidential Regulation No.125 of 2016, despite the institutional aspects, management aspects and infrastructures were still have not in accordance with the duties and authority of the Kupang Immigration Detention Center. This can be seen from the absence of organizational structure changes and also there is still no any revised for the Standard Operating Procedures that had been used. Likewise, the infrastructures, such as mobilization and security devices in conducting surveillance, are also limited. Accordingly, it is necessary to make adjustments for: the institutional structure of the Immigration Detention Center, the provision of infrastructure, improvements to reach better standard operating procedures and planning better performance for the Immigration Detention Center.

Keyword: *structuring function, immigratin detention center, handling refugeess and asylum seekers, supervision*

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The international issue(s) about refugees is a serious problem that the international community had to facing today. This is, of course, need some special treatment and cooperation among the international community. As a part of international community, Indonesia facing the same problems of these refugees matters. Indonesia often used as a transit country, due to its geographical location, Indonesia is strategically has targeted as refugees and asylum seekers destination as a stepping stone to get to Australia. Currently, the number of refugees and asylum-seekers registered in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Indonesia as many as 13.840 people and most of them was come from Afghanistan (55%), Somalia (11%) and Iraq (6%)¹²⁹.

¹²⁹ <http://www.unhcr.org/id/Unhcr-Di-Indonesia> (Diakses pada 10/04/2019, Pukul 10.00 WIB)

Indonesia which being voted as one of the members of the United Nations (UN) to implement the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, has an obligation to respect, protect, and uphold human rights not only for her citizens but also for refugees and asylum seekers who are entering this country. This is in line with the state goals that had been set in fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which stated that Indonesia had to participate in implementing world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice.

Refugees and asylum seekers are one of the vulnerable groups of people. They are vulnerable and often suffer discriminatory treatment and violations of human rights. Therefore, special attention and guarantee of protection by every country is needed to avoid exploitation from dangerous environment¹³⁰.

These means that refugees often had lack of protection from the recipient country nor their origin country. Existing protection from recipient countries, sometimes are very poor. Likewise in Indonesia, there are several factors as the reasons of why Refugees and Asylum Seekers did not get some effective protection in Indonesia. One of which is the existence of institutions (both capability and capacity) of Immigration Detention Centers (Rumah Detensi Imigrasi/Rudenim) which must be supported in the management and handling of refugees from abroad within the framework respect for human rights¹³¹.

Initial handling in the problem related to asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia based on Law Number 6 of 2011 about Immigration. Both asylum seekers and refugees, were count as stranger who entered Indonesian territory, and get the same law treatment as other

¹³⁰ University of Pune, "*Human Rights Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups*" (Course Book-II), University of Pune Press, Pune, 2012, hlm. 11

¹³¹ Yuliana Primawardani dan Arif Rianto Kurniawan, Penanganan Pengungsi Dari Luar Negeri Oleh Petugas Rumah Detensi Imigrasi di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan : Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum Vol. 12 No. 2 Tahun 2018

foreigners who entering Indonesia legally (such as tourists, foreign students) and illegally (such as people smuggling)¹³².

Seeing this phenomenon, the Indonesia's Government issued Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Abroad Refugees, which can be assumed as government's important commitment in implementing the provisions of Article 28G of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Article 25-27 of Law number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations and the commitment of the state in respecting and protecting human rights, especially regarding issues of refugees and asylum seekers. Despite Indonesia is not listed as one of countries who ratifying the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol on the status of Refugees, the existence of the Presidential Regulation demonstrated the commitment of the Government of Indonesia in respecting universal human rights. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016, that the handling of refugees is coordinated by the Minister¹³³, in this case was the ministry of Political Affairs, Laws and State Security. One of the intended coordination is in the case of Immigration Supervision¹³⁴. The authority of immigration supervision/surveillance for refugees is exercised by Immigration Detention Center officers¹³⁵. Forms of immigration supervision¹³⁶ in the previous practice were carried out by the Immigration Office, so that with this transfer of authority, handling refugees and asylum seekers by the detention center will have an impact on the capacity and capability of the detention center itself.

¹³² Tamia Ayu Dian Faniati, 2012, *Tinjauan Hukum Internasional Terhadap Etnis Yang Tidak Memiliki Kewarganegaraan: Studi Kasus Etnis Rohingya, Myanmar*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia, hlm. 79

¹³³ Pasal 4 ayat (1) huruf d Peraturan Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi dari Luar Negeri

¹³⁴ Pasal 4 ayat (2) huruf d Peraturan Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi dari Luar Negeri

¹³⁵ Pasal 33 ayat (1) Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi dari Luar Negeri

¹³⁶ Tri Normawati, Lita Tyesta ALW, Amiek Soemarni, *Tinjauan Yuridis Pengawasan Imigran Ilegal Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian*. Diponegoro Law Review, Vol. 5, No. 2, Tahun 2016.

2. Problems

What is the policy of the Directorate General of Immigration in structuring the functions of the Immigration Detention Center in order to handling abroad refugees, in terms of institutional, management and infrastructure aspects?

3. Purpose

The purpose of this study was to determine the policy of the Directorate General of Immigration for the structuring of the functions of the Immigration Detention Center in handling Refugees and Asylum Seekers based on Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Abroad, particularly in terms of Institutional, Management and Infrastructure aspects.

RESEARCH METHODS

1. Approach

This study uses juridical empirical method of approaches. The juridical approach means that the law seen as the norm or *Das Sollen*. While empirical approach is to look at the law as a social reality, cultural and condition of the location of research or *Das Sein*.

2. Data Collection Methods

The data collection method was carried out through some interviews with Kupang Rudenim officials. Direct interviews to collect social facts as material for the study of empirical law, are conducted by asking questions directly, where all questions are arranged systematically, clearly and directed in accordance with legal issues, which are raised in the middle of the research. In the interview, all information obtained about what is desired are well noted and recorded¹³⁷.

¹³⁷ Bahder Johan Nasution, *Metode Penelitian Hukum.*, 1997, hlm. 167-168

3. Data Processing Technique

Processing data technique using qualitative way means to describe data in the form of regular, concise, logical, non-overlapping and effective sentences, to facilitate a better data understanding and interpretation¹³⁸.

DISCUSSION

Refugees are foreigners who entering the territory of the Republic of Indonesia due to some reasonable fear of persecution of race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, membership of certain social groups, and different political choice; and had mistrust about protection from their home country and by that they have obtain asylum seeker status or refugee status from the United Nations through the High Commissioner for Refugees in Indonesia¹³⁹.

Article 1A paragraph (2) of Convention 1951 about refugee status, defines refugees as "persons caused by reasonable fear of persecution of race, religion, nationality, membership in certain social groups and political parties, and being abroad, outside their national state and does not want any protection from their own country"¹⁴⁰. This is as a result of the occurrence of legitimate fears and considers their safety of religion status, citizenship status and membership status in certain social groups, are being disturbed¹⁴¹.

From these two definitions, it can be said that a person to be called as a refugee must contain three important aspects: *First*, that person must be outside of his country. *Second*, there is fear of persecution. *Third*, the unwillingness or inability to entrust the protection of their origin country¹⁴².

Meanwhile, asylum seekers can be understood according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) definition which states that an asylum seeker is

¹³⁸ Tim Penyusun. *Pedoman Penyusun Karya Ilmiah Fakultas Syariah*. Universitas Syariah, 2011. hlm. 48

¹³⁹ Pasal 1 ayat (1) Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No.125 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penanganan Pengungsi Dari Luar Negeri.

¹⁴⁰ Rosmawati, *Perlindungan Terhadap Pengungsi/Pencari Suaka Di Indonesia (Sebagai Negara Transit) Menurut Konvensi 1951 dan Protokol 1967*, Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum No.67 Tahun XVII, 2015, hlm. 457-476.

¹⁴¹ Wagiman, *Hukum Pengungsi Internasional*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2012, hlm. 103.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, hlm. 104

someone who calls himself a refugee, but their request for protection has not yet been fully considered. So, asylum seekers can be defined as person who has just submitted an application to UNHCR to be processed into refugees. Meanwhile, refugees are asylum seekers whose applications have been approved by UNHCR and are awaiting the placement process to the destination country¹⁴.

Indonesia recognized as a country that respects and upholds the values of Human Rights. Indonesia admit that human rights are universal¹⁴³, even though Indonesia had not participate to signatory to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol on refugee status. Indonesia recognizes and respects the right to security of refugees and asylum seekers in accordance with Article 28 paragraph (1)) RI Law Number 39 Year 1999 Concerning Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to seek asylum to obtain political protection from other countries.

Refugees and asylum seekers located in Indonesia, scattered in several regions in Indonesia. One of them is in Kupang, the capital city of the East Nusa Tenggara Province, which is geographically strategic. It is located directly adjacent to Australia, which became as one favorite destination country for refugees and asylum seekers. With this situation, Indonesia often used by refugees and asylum seekers as a transit place to cross into Australia. Based on the data received by the author from Kupang Detention Center, the number of refugees in Kupang for 2019 was 234 people consisting of 231 people from Afghanistan and 3 Pakistani.

The absence of a national legal framework in Indonesia for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers as a result of the non-ratification of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees has practically caused uncertainty in the field. By not being a state party on that ratification, the Indonesian Government cannot carry out the

¹⁴³ Yuli Asmara Triputra, Impelemntasi Nilai-Nilai Hak Asasi Manusia global ke dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia Yang Berlandaskan Pancasila: Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum, Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Vol.24, Issue 2, April 2017, 279-300

process of determining refugee status, and so Government of Indonesia cooperates with UNHCR, as the main provider of protection and assistance for refugees and asylum seekers¹⁴⁴ to assist the Indonesian Government in the process of determining refugee status (Refugee Status Determination / RSD) of foreigners whose seeking asylum or refugee status¹⁴⁵.

The handling of refugees and asylum seekers has been carried out based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 year 2011 Regarding Immigration. The Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim) is one of the technical implementing units within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia that carries out the immigration function as a temporary shelter for foreigners whose subjected to Immigration Administrative Measures (Tindakan Administrasi Keimigrasian/TAK)¹⁴⁶. In its practice, the detention center was not functioned only to accommodate foreigners who were subjected to TAK but also as a shelter for refugees and asylum seekers from abroad. This has massive impact in the shifting the duties of the Rudenim function, but because of this has become a policy and so shall be implemented in addition to the presence of the Rudenim itself, which is very much needed because Indonesia is a strategic place for foreigners to travel, seek for occupation/work and other purposes including to evacuate and seek asylum.

In order to deal with these problems, the Government of Indonesia issued Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Abroad Refugees. The Presidential Regulation is expected to become a legal basis for handling refugees and asylum seekers in the field. Since the enactment of this regulation, the provisions concerning immigration control of refugees became the responsibility of the detention center (Rudenim)¹⁴⁷.

Based on description of two provisions which rule out the Rudenim's authority, when viewed from the side of regulated 'subject' and then became Rudenim's authority main area

¹⁴⁴ Antje Missbach, *Troubled Transit : Politik Indonesia Bagi Para Pencari Suaka*, penerjemah: Mayolisia Ekayanti, Edisi pertrama, Jakarta, Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2016, hlm. 151

¹⁴⁵ Nofyora Rahayu, Implementasi Kebijakan Indonesia Dalam Menangani Imigran Ilegal (Studi Kasus: Provinsi Riau), JOM FISIP Universitas Riau, Vol. 4, No. 2, Oktober 2017

¹⁴⁶ Pasal 83 ayat (1) Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian

¹⁴⁷ Diatur dalam Pasal 33 sampai dengan 39 Peraturan Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi dari Luar Negeri

we will find out that between the Immigration Act and Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Overseas, they both have the same equation using the term of "Foreigners". Both term "foreigners" itself and "refugees as foreigners" terms had the same meaning as "people who are not the citizens of Indonesia".

The difference is in the way it is handled, where in the provisions of the Immigration Act the authority of the detention center is to carry out the immigration function as a shelter for foreigners who get TAK¹⁴⁸. Whereas in the provisions of Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Overseas Authority, Rudenim's authority is to carry out immigration supervision of refugees and asylum seekers in terms of: when found, in shelters and outside shelters, dispatched to destination countries, voluntary repatriation, and deportation¹⁴⁹.

The implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Abroad Refugees greatly affects the detention center institutionally and in terms of management, infrastructure and subsequent planning. In this discussion, it will be conveyed in two perspectives, namely: the perspective of the detention center's conditions before and after the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016.

- a. Condition of Kupang Immigration Detention Center(Rudenim) prior to the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Abroad.
 - 1) Institutionally and administratively, main task of the Kupang Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim) function is as a shelter for foreigners subjected to Administrative Measures for Immigration (TAK)¹⁵⁰. There are two categories of foreigners who are placed in the Immigration Detention Center. *First*, illegal

¹⁴⁸ Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Imigrasi Nomor IML.1917-OT.02.01 Tahun 2013 Tentang Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) Rumah Detensi Imigrasi

¹⁴⁹ Hasil wawancara dengan Kepala Seksi Keamanan dan Ketertiban Rudenim Kupang

¹⁵⁰ Pasal 1 ayat (35) Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 Tentang Keimigrasian

immigrants are foreigners who enter and or are in Indonesian territory not in accordance with statutory provisions, usually from countries that are experiencing conflict and intend to seek asylum or seek refugee status to a third country through Indonesia as a transit country. *Second, Immigratoir* is a foreigner who enters the territory of Indonesia officially, but actually uses falsified documents or uses official documents belonging to someone who is not entitled to them, or by using official documents for illegal purposes or salty people who remain in Indonesia after their validity period of his residence permit is expired¹⁵¹. This becomes one of the problems because institutionally, standard operating procedures (SOP) that are used include: detention, isolation, deportation, repatriation, transfer and facilitation of placement to a third country against foreigners in Indonesian territory who violate the provisions of the legislation (deteni / immigratoir).

- 2) The budget given in the Budget Implementation Entry List (DIPA) is only for detainees, not intended for refugees and asylum seekers. By only taking care of detainees, the provision of facilities to refugees and asylum seekers accommodated in the Kupang Detention Center is facilitated by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) based on a memorandum of understanding with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

- 3) Not taking part to take care the temporary shelters.

Temporary shelters that accommodate refugees and asylum seekers are still under the supervision of the Immigration Office in their working area, in this case, Kupang Immigration Class 1 Office.

- 4) Human Resources and Infrastructure

¹⁵¹ Yusa Sabhtri Utomo, Pengembalian Fungsi Rumah Detensi Imigrasi Jakarta Setelah Adanya Peraturan Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi Luar Negeri, Politeknik Imigrasi, 2019.

Human resources in Kupang immigration detention center (Rudenim) are still lacking because they have to maintain and supervise approximately 400 detainees, plus the capacity of the Kupang immigration detention center which holds only maximum 90 detainees. Based on the data obtained, the number of Kupang immigration detention center (Rudenim) staff are only 30 staffs plus 15 Honorary Workers to assist in the duties implementation at Rudenim.

- b. Conditions of the Kupang Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim) after the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Overseas.

The Kupang Immigration Detention Center has tried to implement the provisions contained in Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016, although it still refers to the old guidelines and procedures for further regulation of refugee control, which have not yet been issued by the Directorate General of Immigration. The implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016 in Kupang Rudenim can be seen from several aspects, namely as follows:

- 1) Policy aspects

Following up on Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016, the policy aspect used by the detention center is the Directorate General of Immigration Circular Letter No. IMI-GR.03.03-1194 of 2017 concerning Immigration Oversight of Refugees. Through this circular letter, the detention center began to carry out the duties as regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Overseas. However, not all readiness in carrying out the stated tasks has been fulfilled both institutionally and management as well as infrastructure, such as standard operating procedures (SOP), availability of human resources and infrastructure.

2) Institutional and management aspects

Based on the Circular Letter of the Directorate General of Immigration Number IMI-GR.03.03-1194 of 2017 concerning Immigration Supervision of Refugees, the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016 start to be implemented with the process of handing over refugees and asylum seekers together with data and information regarding the number of holding centers and number of refugees and asylum seekers from the Kupang Class 1 Immigration Office to the Kupang Immigration Detention Center. With this process, the duties and responsibilities of immigration supervision of refugees and asylum seekers move from the Kupang Class 1 Immigration Office to the Kupang Immigration Detention Center¹⁵².

Based on the conditions on the field, institutionally, there has not been a change in the institutional structure of the immigration detention center after the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016, which states that the transfer of supervisory authority from the Kupang Class 1 Immigration Office to the Kupang Detention Center.

Table 1. Refugees Data in Kupang Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim), 2019.

No	Shelter Name	Refugees		Total
		M	F	
1	Rudenim Kupang	-	-	0
2	Hotel Lavender	92	-	92
3	Hotel Ina Boi	57	11	68
4	Kupang Inn	42	32	74
GRAND TOTAL		206	49	234

Sumber : Rudenim Kupang, 2019

¹⁵² Berita Acara Serah Terima Pengungsi dan Pencari Suaka dari Kantor Imigrasi Kelas 1 Kupang ke Rudenim Kupang tanggal 06 Juni 2017

3) Infrastructure and Human Resources

Based on the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 125 Year 2016, Rudenim must coordinate with the local Regional Government to place refugees and asylum seekers in shelters or temporary accommodation, determined by the local Regent / Mayor¹⁵³.

Related to immigration supervision of refugees and asylum seekers, the intended control is administrative supervision carried out at the time of discovery, at the shelter and outside the shelter, dispatched to the destination country, voluntary return and deportation¹⁵⁴. In carrying out the mandate of the Presidential Regulation, the task of supervision is the responsibility of the Registration, Administration and Reporting Section of the Kupang Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim). The form of administrative supervision is carried out by reminding refugees and asylum seekers to report themselves periodically once a month to the detention center by carrying a detention identity card issued by the Kupang immigration detention center¹⁵⁵.

At each shelter, 1 (one) guard officer is placed together with security personnel who come from temporary shelters to oversee the refugees and asylum seekers. In the shelter itself there has been given an orderly and exit hours for refugees and asylum seekers, in this case given at 09.00 until 22.00 WITA¹⁵⁶. According to the Head of the Security Section of the Rudenim Kupang, the number of officers in his section is sufficient.

From the infrastructure aspect, it can be seen that for the mobilization of supervision implementation, Kupang Immigration Detention Center only has 1

¹⁵³ Pasal 24 Peraturan Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi dari Luar Negeri

¹⁵⁴ Pasal 33 ayat (2) Presiden Nomor 125 Tahun 2016 tentang Penanganan Pengungsi dari Luar Negeri

¹⁵⁵ Wawancara dengan Kepala Seksi Registrasi, Administrasi dan Pelaporan Rudenim Kupang

¹⁵⁶ Wawancara dengan Kepala Seksi Keamanan dan Ketertiban Rudenim Kupang.

(one) official car, which is the official car of the Head of Security Section. This car is used to conduct surveillance to temporary shelters in the Kupang. Whereas for coordination related to supervision with related parties such as the Police, Kesbangpol, UNHCR, IOM and others, only through the social media, one of which is through mobile devices such as telephone, short message service or WhatsApp group.

4) Planning Aspects

In the planning aspect, data in the field shows that the institutional structure of the Rudenim has not yet been adjusted to the duties of the Rudenim function based on Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2016, one of which can be through planning changes of the institutional structure. In addition, based on the Circular Letter of the Director General of Immigration number: IMI-UM.01.01-2827 regarding the return of the Immigration Detention House function, it caused the Kupang Detention Center to lose its main function due to the absence of Deteni / Immigratoir that had been accommodated in Kupang Detention Center; whereas the Rudenim function is to take care of strangers affected by TAK¹⁵⁷.

Through data field that collected from 2019 to August 2019, the Kupang Immigration Detention Center only took care of 3 (three) Detainees. Last report stated that those three detainees had been deported to their home countries. This certainly has an impact that can be seen from two different sides. If we referred from national security point of view, the vacant number of Rudenim residents shows that violations committed by foreigners are minimize or even non-existent. But in terms of the performance of the detention center itself, it will certainly be very influential because with the absence of the occupants of the detention center,

¹⁵⁷ <https://ntt.kemendikham.go.id/berita-kanwil/berita-upt/3600-imigrasi-bersama-iom-kupang-bahas-pengembalian-fungsi-rumah-detensi-imigrasi>. diakses pada tanggal 04 september 2018 pukul 12.40 WITA

the main functions of the detention center cannot be carried out. Refers the budget allocated in the Kupang Rudenim DIPA, it is only allocated to and not to refugees and asylum seekers¹⁵⁸. Thus, it can be said that the overall performance of the Kupang Rudenim has become less effective and efficient.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis previously presented, it can be concluded that the Makassar Detention Center has sought to handle refugees from abroad in accordance with Presidential Regulation No.125 of 2016 concerning Handling of Refugees from Abroad. However, when we viewed from the institutional and management aspects as well as infrastructure, these three things are not in accordance with the task posture and authority of the detention center based on Presidential Regulation No. 125 of 2016.

In addition, consideration needs to be given for the future planning of the detention center, especially regarding the performance of the detention center when foreigners affected by TAK and those held in detention centers are low in number such as happened in the Kupang immigration detention center.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions submitted, this study recommends the Director General of Immigration c.q. The Director of Supervision and Enforcement of Immigration who is in charge of the Head of the Immigration Detention Center (Rudenim):

1. It is necessary to make institutional adjustments to the detention center, which specifically adds a new task structure for the implementation of immigration surveillance for refugees and asylum seekers.

¹⁵⁸ Ade Supriadi, Urgensi Kebijakan Nasional Dalam Menanggulangi Imigran Ilegal Melalui Domain Maritim Tahun 2011 – 2016: Jurnal Prodi Keamanan Maritim, vol. 3, No. 2, Agustus 2017.

2. From the planning aspect, in order to consider the sustainability and effectiveness as well as the efficiency of the performance of the detention center in relation to the number of detainees accommodated at the detention center, so that the detention center's performance is not disrupted.

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