

Digitization and Integration of Immigration Data: Citizenship and Mix-Marriage Status Questioning the "Citizenship" Policy in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research addressed the legal status of Indonesian citizenship and mixed marriages. Migration drives indigenous-foreign marriages. Foreign partners of native citizens have higher prospects of getting citizenship, residency, and employment in their new countries, which dramatically impacts mixed marriages. Government must recognize, defend, safeguard, facilitate, and realize. The Indonesian Constitution defines citizenship as socio-political membership and a human right. It examined "citizenship" and the state's involvement in it. It emphasised the need to understand Indonesian citizenship and mixed marriage, specifically legal status. Citizenship services are offered by the Directorates General of Immigration and General Law Administration of the Ministry of Law. Directorate General of Immigration controls non-citizen data, while the General Law Administration handles citizenship petitions and determinations. It highlighted the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Immigration and Correction services policy and data management. Citizenship offers individuals and the nation privileges and responsibilities. The empirical legal method compared legal requirements to Indonesian events. Field research analyzed legal systems, community responses to government, and social effects of existing legislation. Combining case studies and legal rules improves research. Data collection includes open interviews, visual aids, and targeted sampling. Division of citizenship services into AHU and Immigration Directorate General The two directorates-General process pure citizenship, mixed marriages, and restricted dual citizenship applications. Lawful citizens who choose foreigners or Indonesians cannot be reported by the AHU and Immigration authorities because to limited "data access".

Keywords: Mix-marriage, Immigration, limited dual citizenship.

INTRODUCTION

The rate of intermarriage between indigenous individuals and foreigners is on the rise as a result of the increasing tendencies in migration. The legal status of individuals plays a crucial role in determining the frequency of mixed marriages. This is because foreign partners of native citizens generally enjoy more favourable conditions for obtaining citizenship, residency, and employment in the countries they are moving to. The legal benefit leads to the abundance of interracial marriages. Marriage and family life are commonly regarded as advantageous, and both international conventions and national legislation strive to safeguard family life in democratic societies. Recent legal amendments enable couples to exercise equal entitlements and seek divorce with shared custody. The position of "mixed couples" varies throughout EU countries, especially concerning immigration legislation for non-citizens. The state, as a legal entity, is a vast and intricate structure consisting of various components: the territory, the

citizens, the population, the lawful and efficient government, and the international acknowledgement of the state's independence and sovereignty. From the perspective of the state, an independent and sovereign nation recognises individuals as legal citizens and obtaining citizenship grants a specific citizenship status. Citizenship is an individual's legal position and political identity that binds him or her as a legal member of a country, granting him certain rights and requiring him to fulfil his obligations to that country. Furthermore, citizenship reflects the reciprocal relationship between the individual and the state, including the legal, political, and socio-cultural dimensions. The state is an institution that holds the highest legal authority and is recognised and obeyed by its citizens. It is a significant aspect of identity for every individual, as it defines their rights and obligations toward the state. They have both rights and responsibilities that are granted and protected by the state. A person's identity is essential for membership within the state.

The 1945 Constitution acknowledges citizenship as a universal human right, as stated in Article 28, letter D, paragraph (4). As previously stated, the notion of a nation's citizenship is the basis for defining an individual's citizenship status. However, each nation has its own set of laws that dictate the criteria used to grant citizenship to individuals. Jimly asserted that all individuals possess inherent entitlements that the government must acknowledge and uphold, ensuring their preservation, safeguarding, facilitation, and realization. Citizenship is defined as belonging to a socio-political society. The socio-political community has transformed throughout history, but currently its primary framework is represented by the nation-state. The necessity for political reform regarding citizenship should be comprehended within the framework of the idea of citizenship acquisition, as the alteration of citizenship arrangements is intricately connected to the procedure of naturalization, along with its accompanying outcomes. Every person requires citizenship status to ensure their legal standing as a recognized individual with legal rights and responsibilities is legally and practically ensured. Having citizenship status enables individuals to benefit from the safeguards provided by international law.

Given that the rights and responsibilities of infants are contingent upon their citizenship status, these matters provide a significant challenge for individuals residing in a particular country. Nevertheless, it is important to note that the state is responsible for establishing and enforcing the criteria and limitations that apply to its inhabitants. An individual's compliance with the laws of a specific nation is also affected by their citizenship status. Despite the many rules and advancements made, the question of citizenship, which has persisted for a considerable period, still requires resolution in the present day. This is necessary to address diverse human rights advancements and community discontent regarding citizenship matters. Possible causes for the loss of citizenship status include negligence, political motivations, or a deliberate decision by the individual to renounce their citizenship. When someone seeks to restore their Indonesian citizenship, it is crucial to take into account the factors that led to the loss of their citizenship. Foreigners are eligible to apply for citizenship in the Republic of Indonesia. Each reason should be accompanied by a distinct procedure that differs from the others. Ensuring universal access to citizenship is crucial to prevent individuals from being "stateless" or lacking any citizenship, while also permitting the acquisition of dual citizenship.

Hence, contemporary nations must establish a consensus on citizenship to prevent the occurrence of dual citizenship. Several countries, including the USA, UK, Canada, and Israel, have regulations that allow individuals to hold multiple citizenships. Hence, it is imperative to implement less complex procedures, such as a comprehensive registration system, alongside the existing methods of acquiring citizenship through birthright and naturalization. The regulation of the citizenship system is governed by Law Number 12 of 2006, which pertains to the citizenship of the Republic. Government regulations offer more clarification regarding citizenship laws. It encompasses both the legal aspects of citizenship and the administrative regulations that pertain to citizenship. There are several issues concerning citizenship regulations and data that are not aligned or synchronized. One specific problem is related to the legal subject mentioned in Article 4 Letter (L) of Law No. 12 of 2006. According to Article 8 Jo. 9 of the same law, this subject is ineligible to apply for citizenship because they have exceeded the deadline specified in Article 41 of Law No. 12/2006, as stated in the same article. It signifies that anyone seeking Indonesian citizenship must undergo the naturalization procedure, which naturally has distinct prerequisites. Children who hold dual citizenship, specifically Indonesian and foreign citizenship, are no longer eligible to choose between their nationalities after they reach the age of 18 or get married. Government Regulation Number 21/2022 does not include provisions for children involved in the citizenship procedure mentioned in Article 3A Number (3) Letter (d) of Government Regulation Number 21/2022, since the timeframe specified in Article 67A of Government Regulation No.21/2022 applies. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights is responsible for providing citizenship services through two departments: the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of General Law Administration.

The responsibility for processing citizenship applications and making citizenship determinations lies with the Directorate General of General Law Administration. On the other hand, the Directorate General of Immigration is responsible for managing data related to foreigners. It should be noted that although Law Number 12 of 2006

concerning Citizenship does not explicitly state that these two directorates are responsible for citizenship services, they are assumed to have this responsibility.

The efficiency of the citizenship service at the two directorates is contingent upon the seamless integration of information and data. However, without a "data integration system" for citizenship services, problems occur. An example of this is the Kediri Immigration Office, which is facing substantial difficulties in achieving data synchronisation between the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of General Legal Administration. In addition, there are ongoing challenges in registering children born to parents of Malaysian and Indonesian descent, as mandated by Article 41 of Law 12/2006. Residing in Indonesia under the restricted residency permit (ITAS) number 2C21CG0340-S, which is valid until 31-12-2019. On May 27, 2019, the Directorate General of General Legal Administration, under the reference number AHU.4-AH.10.01-439, issued a letter on May 7, 2019, confirming the child's Indonesian citizenship and issuing an identity card. Subsequently, the individual in question asked for the revocation of their ITAS. The issue of limited dual citizenship arises when individuals acquire foreign citizenship or become Indonesian citizens without reporting to the relevant directorates. As a result, their passports are not officially "revoked," creating a potential for the misuse of immigration documents. This problem stems from the lack of "data integration" within the citizenship service system in Indonesia. The aforementioned issue demonstrates that the data at the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of General Legal Administration are still inadequately arranged. [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) Two questions are then given priority regarding two primary concerns about the citizenship service policy in Indonesia, which is currently managed by two directorates: (1) What is the policy regarding citizenship services at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights? Additionally, I would like to inquire about the governance of citizenship service data and information at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

This research focused exclusively on the two institutions specified within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The text explains the fundamental principles of regulation and its application in the realm of public services, specifically focusing on the inclusion of "citizenship" services as outlined in Law Number 12/2006. The provision of public services is a critical matter in Indonesia, with the government prioritizing the improvement of service effectiveness and efficiency. Enhancing the service issue to increase its quality is required to follow the demands and expectations of the community. People's services provide a means for the government's performance to be observed and for the people to directly evaluate the quality of services they get. One of these services pertains to the citizenship status of individuals. The status of citizenship is of utmost significance as it confers both rights and obligations that are mutually shared with the country.

METHOD

The research method employed in this work is an empirical juridical approach. This research approach entails analyzing the relevant legal requirements and comparing them with real-life occurrences to gather factual data for research purposes. The collected data is then examined to discover and finally resolve problems. Field research, as defined by Kees Waaldijk, is an empirical process aimed at understanding the functioning of the law, examining the community's response to state policies, and evaluating the societal impact of existing laws. Furthermore, this study employs a hybrid methodology that combines case studies and legal guidelines to enhance the analysis of this research. The objective of this strategy is to ascertain the veracity and determine the most effective means of resolving legal matters based on the principles of fairness and equity. Data gathering methods using open interviews can be enhanced by utilizing visual aids such as schematics, charts, and photographs to facilitate the elaboration process. Open-ended interviews allow respondents the opportunity to freely contribute meaningful responses that are personally relevant to them, while also facilitating direct interpersonal interaction with the subjects of the study. The research selected specific locations, namely East Nusa Tenggara, East Java, Riau Islands, and West Nusa Tenggara, based on the number of citizenship service cases and the associated problems at the regional office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This selection was made using purposive sampling.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The swift advancement of the modern world undeniably influences every facet of human existence, encompassing individuals, communities, and national affairs. In an era where national boundaries are becoming increasingly irrelevant, events occurring in one place can rapidly disseminate worldwide, allowing for easy access to information on many concerns such as social, political, religious, cultural, and legal matters in different areas of the world. This research utilizes two types of data sources: respondents who receive services, specifically individuals from mixed marriage communities, and informants who are service providers, including the

Immigration Unit, the General Law Administration Unit of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and the Population and Civil Registration Office of City Registry. The responders possess the following characteristics:

Gender

Male	1
Female	14

According to the data provided, out of the 15 respondents, the majority are female, specifically 14 individuals. There is only one male respondent who is a member of the mixed marriage community. This community includes Perca, APAB, Srikandi, and individuals who are married to foreigners from different continents such as Asia, Europe, America, and Australia. The countries of origin for these foreigners include Ireland, England, France, Taiwan, Germany, Netherlands, India, Denmark, and Belgium. The investigation was conducted in the provinces of East Java, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, South Kalimantan, Riau Islands (specifically Batam), and West Sumatra. Nevertheless, not all intermarriage culprits are present in every region. For instance, the Perca community in Batam City is considerably engaged, boasting over 400 members. In West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), there are 80 members, while in East Java, there are 80 individuals involved. The presence of these communities is essential as it facilitates social interaction and education, as well as addressing issues within the community and disseminating information to stakeholders regarding citizenship, particularly to legal rights and responsibilities.

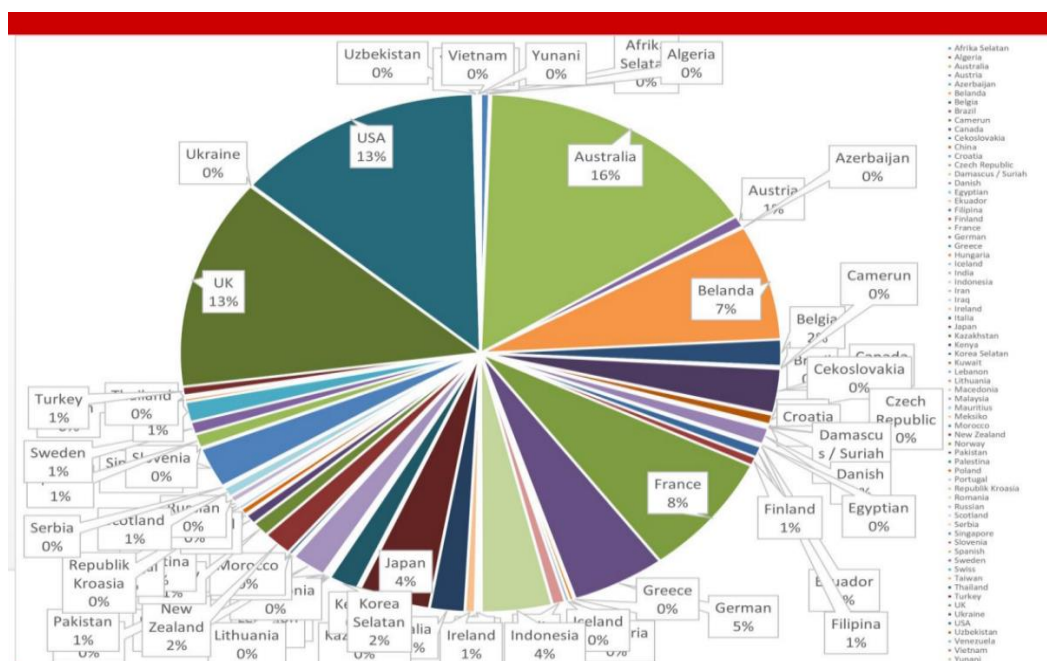
Education

S3	1
S2/S1/Diploma	12
High School	3 o

The respondents' educational background consists of 12 individuals with a Diploma and Bachelor's degree, 1 individual with a Doctorate (S3) degree, and 1 individual with a high school education. The respondents demonstrate comprehension of the rules and regulations pertaining to the rights and obligations that must be met, as well as the potential repercussions arising from mixed marriages between two nations with distinct legal jurisdictions.

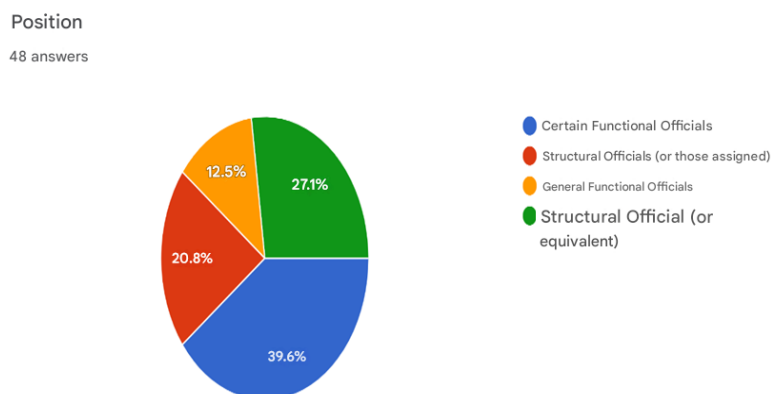
Graphic of Mix-Marriage (PERCA)

The pie chart shown represents the membership count of the mixed marriage association (PERCA) in Indonesia, which totals 1263 individuals. Interethnic marriages involve individuals from different nationalities across the globe, including Asia, Europe, Australia, and America. Australia had the highest number of mixed marriages, with 197 individuals, followed by the United Kingdom with 169 individuals, and the United States with 167 individuals.



Source: Jakarta Perca, 2023

The pie graph below represents the number of informants at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Immigration Office who provide information regarding the duties and functions of the Legal Services Division and Immigration Division with citizenship services at the regional office.



Immigration in the Citizenship System

Citizenship is the legal connection that entails the reciprocal rights and obligations between an individual and the nation in which they reside. Additionally, the state uses immigration laws to regulate who enters and leaves its territory, citizens and foreigners alike. In Indonesia, immigration data and administrative operations are frequently used in the process of gaining, losing, and regaining citizenship. Because of this, the Directorate General of Immigration is crucial to the execution of public policies that connect immigration and mobility permits with aspects of citizenship and legal status. Although the role of immigration in the citizenship process is not specifically mentioned in Law Number 12 of 2006, it is stated that the immigration institution plays a crucial and strategic role in the law's implementation, specifically in protecting citizens' and foreigners' entry and departure and providing administrative and legal data to ascertain a person's citizenship status. Government Regulation (PP) No. 2 of 2007 and several regulations issued by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, such as M.02-HL.05.06/2006, regulate and operationalise this duty.

The role and function of immigration are contained in Law Number 20 of 2006 and Immigration Law Number 6 of 2011. The Law also explains that Immigration plays a role in verifying the domicile, residence permit, and immigration status of prospective citizens. This means that data from Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens is a very basic part of immigration. Then, in Government Regulation Number 2 of 2007 concerning Procedures for Obtaining, Losing, Cancelling, and Regaining Indonesian Citizenship, in Articles 5-7 it assigns immigration officials to provide a certificate of length of residence and immigration traffic records, meaning that data from immigration is used as administrative evidence for citizenship applications. The Immigration Law emphasises the function of immigration as a guardian of sovereignty and the law enforcer of the traffic of people between countries, which has a meaning or meaning. Immigration becomes a primary data provider for the “naturalisation” process and “dual citizenship” supervision.

Normatively, Immigration is not just a technical institution, but an integral part of the state's sovereignty over the legal status of citizens. In the context of Law No. 12 of 2006, Immigration serves as a “national identity filter”, ensuring that every citizen truly has legal ties, loyalty, and a real residence in Indonesia. Immigration is also tasked with protecting the rights of Indonesian citizens abroad by ensuring the validity of their citizenship status through travel documents (diplomatic, official, and general passports). Immigration in the context of citizenship has the function of administrative verification, including the issuance of affidavits for children with limited dual citizenship, the domicile of the citizenship applicant, the supervision of immigration status and the prevention of dual citizenship, reporting and law enforcement on the abuse of citizenship status, as well as the provision of data and administrative support for the Ministry of Law.

Affidavit as an Instrument of Immigration Supervision of Limited Dual Citizenship Children of Mix-Marriage

An immigration affidavit is an immigration statement issued by the Directorate General of Immigration to record children resulting from mixed marriages (between Indonesian citizens and foreigners) who have limited dual citizenship as stipulated in Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia. This document serves as a tool for immigration supervision and administrative recognition of the legal status of children up to a certain age (18 years old or married before that age). In the context of immigration supervision,

affidavits act as administrative data that bridges coordination between the Directorate General of Immigration, the Directorate General of AHU, and civil registry agencies (Dukcapil). As a tool for immigration traffic supervision, the Affidavit serves as a temporary immigration identity document for minors with restricted dual citizenship, making it simpler for immigration authorities to identify dual status when entering Indonesian territory. Prior to deciding on final citizenship, it also serves as administrative proof of the child's legal link to the Indonesian state. To ensure that children with limited dual citizenship do not lose the opportunity to choose between foreign and Indonesian citizenship, a ministerial regulation has been enacted, namely the registration of children with the immigration office or Indonesian representative, known as an affidavit. According to Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2012 concerning Registration Procedures for Children with Dual Citizenship and Application for Immigration Facilities, children who have dual citizenship status have to be registered by their parents or guardians. Registration might take place either on Indonesian territory or Indonesian Representative abroad. If you plan to apply for registration. Officers or approved authorities continue the registration procedure by verifying it. If the associated documents and forms are certified correct and valid, the person responsible for registration receipt will register them in the registration book. If the child already has an ordinary Indonesian passport, the passport will include information indicating the child's limited dual citizenship status. Affidavits serve as an "early alert" for children with limited dual citizenship.

Limited Dual Citizenship Children's Services Practice

Today, the world is experiencing rapid development, resulting in the elimination of barriers between countries (borderless). This has led to a significant increase in the number of people from one country travelling to another, either intentionally or unintentionally, for various reasons such as education, work, socio-political conflicts, or medical treatment. Additionally, some individuals choose to give birth in hospitals abroad to ensure better healthcare during the childbirth process. If the country of a person's birth and the country they were born in subscribe to the same notion of citizenship, there will be no issue. However, if two countries have different systems, it is possible for a person to have dual citizenship (bi-partite) or, conversely, to have no citizenship at all (stateless). The aforementioned conditions arise, among other factors, due to the absence of a global consensus (convention) to standardise national legislation and regulations pertaining to citizenship. The failure of these endeavours might lead to issues arising from the presence of stateless individuals (apatrides) and individuals with dual citizenship or multiple citizenship (multiple citizenship). Due to the interaction of *jus sanguinis* and *jus soli*, or mixed parentage, plural citizenship is obtained at birth. As mentioned above, states have traditionally tried to prevent multiple nationality in certain situations by mandating elections at the age of majority. In this case, the right to retain the status of maturity would be argued against either or both states, to the extent that they required elections.

The increasing globalization and interconnectivity of world civilizations and communities significantly influence the process of acculturation, including mixed marriages between individuals from different nations with diverse cultural origins, norms, and legal systems. Such marriages have become a need in our modern society. Interracial marriages between individuals of different nationalities are already prevalent in numerous locations within this hemisphere. This is a highly intriguing topic for research as it involves two individuals who adhere to the laws of two different countries due to their marriage, which raises questions about their citizenship status. This is particularly relevant in the context of mixed marriages and the citizenship status of children born from such unions.

According to Article 26 of the 1945 Constitution, any individual, whether they are native Indonesians or foreigners, can acquire Indonesian citizenship by a legal process and affirmation as specified by the law. Law Number 12/2006 on Citizenship ensures the legal status of an individual's citizenship and offers citizenship services to foreign individuals seeking Indonesian citizenship. The citizenship status will establish a mutually beneficial relationship between the nation and its citizens. Each individual has both rights and responsibilities towards their nation. Conversely, it is the responsibility of the state to safeguard its citizens. Furthermore, among the 8 principles that underpin the creation of this legislation, the principle of non-discrimination is of utmost importance. This principle ensures that no sort of differentiation is made in any aspect of individuals, whether it their ethnicity, race, religion, social status, or gender.

The regulations pertaining to citizenship are governed by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12/2006. Indonesia adopts the *ius sanguinis* system to enforce a single citizenship. To uphold human rights, the Indonesian state follows the "*ius soli*" system, which grants citizenship based on the country of birth. This system is only applied to children following the provisions outlined in Indonesian State Law. The state also adheres to the principle of dual citizenship, but this is limited to children born from mixed marriages (legal subjects) until they reach the age of 18 or get married (at the age of 21). Subsequently, the individual to whom the legislation applies has the option to select one of the individuals who are citizens, specifically either Indonesian or foreign. Children

from mixed marriages who possess restricted dual citizenship are subject to the authority of both parents' citizenships.

According to the aforementioned regulations, it indicates that Indonesia does not acknowledge dual citizenship or bipatriate, as well as statelessness or apatriate. Citizenship status is not merely a provision, but rather a legally binding status that grants citizens specific rights and protections as outlined in numerous laws and regulations. This research aims to investigate the relationship between policies and citizenship services at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, within the framework of applicable regulations and legislation. Various indicators or tools are utilized as "measuring tools" to assess this policy. These include evaluating the implementation of existing regulations and the institutional system by the two Directorates General at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as well as their duties, functions, and the mechanism of citizenship services. In Indonesia, multiple Ministries/Institutions are involved in providing citizenship services. These institutions, apart from the two within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, include the Embassy, Police, National Intelligence Agency, BAIS, Tax Office, State Secretary, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Each of these institutions has specific responsibilities and functions related to citizenship services.

Understanding of the Regulations of Citizenship

Citizenship is everything that has to do with citizenship by definition. Citizenship in the legal sense, as demonstrated by the development of legal connections between the state and society. Establishing legal connections with the relevant nation through documents like birth certificates, declarations, and evidence of citizenship will have legal ramifications. Because it influences a person's standing as a legal subject with legally enforceable rights and obligations, citizenship status is crucial. A person's nationality is still determined by two general principles: *ius soli* and *ius sanguinis*. *Ius soli* confers citizenship according to a person's birthplace. The *ius soli* principle is typically applied by nations with a tiny population, including those where citizens come to work for the advancement of their economy. A person's nationality can be ascertained using the *ius sanguinis* concept, which is based on the blood link or lineage in question. Citizenship can be acquired in three different ways: by birth, naturalisation, or regular registration. The idea of *ius sanguinis*, which follows a person's parents' genealogy, is used by Indonesia to determine a person's citizenship status. Even, citizenship by birth is more secure than naturalisation. Mono citizens are less likely to lose their nationality compared to those with dual or multiple nationalities. Furthermore, the primary reason why someone has two citizenships in Indonesia is the prevalence of mixed marriages, namely between foreigners and Indonesians.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights relies on several rules to provide citizenship services. These include Law Number 12/2006, which deals with citizenship, Government Regulation Number 21/2022, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13/2023. Law Number 12/2006 includes three provisions related to Citizenship services. These provisions cover applications for naturalization (Article 8), applications for foreigners who have made significant contributions to the state or for reasons in the state's interest (Article 20), and mixed marriages (Article 19). Naturalization refers to the process of obtaining citizenship in the Republic of Indonesia by submitting an application. Article 9 stipulates that the act of submitting a citizenship application to the President is done through the Minister. If the application is approved, it will be decided by means of a presidential decree. Meanwhile, a mixed marriage refers to a union between an Indonesian citizen and a foreigner. Chapter III of Law Number 12/2006 on Citizenship outlines the specific criteria and processes for acquiring Indonesian citizenship. Additionally, Article 8 specifies that citizenship can be obtained by submitting a formal application that meets the prescribed requirements and conditions. The implementation in the field is hindered by multiple issues stemming from a lack of comprehension on legal matters pertaining to current regulations, as well as inadequate community outreach to the mixed marriage community.

Accessing citizenship services at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has become more convenient due to the availability of an online method. Nevertheless, there remain numerous aspects that require attention regarding this citizenship service, as it is not adequately comprehended by the general public due to its involvement of various entities (such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Population and Civil Registration Office, Police, Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tax Office, etc.) and utilization of diverse software platforms (with data integration yet to be achieved). Officers in the field also face challenges in ensuring clarity for the public who will use this service. The duration of each stage in the Ministry/Institution varies, making it impossible to establish the exact period from the original application to completion. The issue at hand pertains to the users of citizen services, as exemplified by Mrs. Tania, a member of the Mixed Marriage Community residing in the Mataram district of West Nusa Tenggara. "I am not familiar with the regulations outlined in Law Number 12/2006 regarding Citizenship. However, I am married to a Malaysian citizen and both of my children have obtained Malaysian citizenship since they were young, as evidenced by their possession of Malaysian passports. Currently, my two children are studying in Jogja under the sponsorship of student visas." (His two children, aged 18 and 20, possess the legal designation

of Children with Limited Citizenship.) Children who hold dual citizenship are subject to certain restrictions as per relevant rules. These restrictions apply until they reach the age of 18 and do not require them to get a visa.

Another concern arises regarding the jurisdiction of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Immigration Office. They have limited authority and must submit applications to the Directorate General of Immigration and General Legal Administration. There is no delegation of authority to the regions. Ms. Omi from Kupang highlighted these issues, particularly the challenges of physical verification and the need to send files to the central office. This process can be financially burdensome for legal subjects. Applying for citizenship is an efficient process that is only applicable in a specific place. It involves a time period, charges, and help. The delegation of immigration power to streamline and enhance monitoring processes. To receive a Certificate of Identification from the Police the current requirements must be processed at the Regional Police, as it is necessary to visit the National Police Headquarters. This is due to the presence of physical verification. However, traveling to Jakarta (embassy) necessitates a substantial amount of financial resources and time. When filing a citizenship application, individuals are aware that the service is exclusively provided at immigration offices. There is no organization or institution in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, that serves as a platform for exchanging information regarding citizenship applications for mixed marriages. There is a dearth of comprehensive information and a deficiency in public comprehension surrounding this matter. Verification undertaken by "legal entities" is done in person, even though the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of East Nusa Tenggara has implemented online verification, which can expedite the process and lower expenses. There is a significant absence of information in the municipal services process, and it may be argued that this is harmful to the users of these services.

Interestingly, there is a "legal subject/applicant" located in Kupang. This entity, facing economic difficulties, allows for the streamlining of all administrative and substantive verification processes with other Ministries/Institutions through the East Nusa Tenggara Regional Office. This implies that the policy in question is not inflexible, but rather relies on the leadership's ability to assess problems and determine appropriate remedies, demonstrating the necessity for their discretion. The verification of applications can be conducted remotely, with the Regional Office coordinating the participation of key players, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Attorney General, the Legal Services Division, and the Applicant. Furthermore, there is a WhatsApp group available for the purpose of completing pending documentation. Stakeholders engage in a monitoring process for citizenship service applications. Despite some remaining issues in the field of citizenship services, the majority of respondents from the mixed marriage community concur that the citizenship application service is satisfactory, albeit in need of enhancement, particularly in terms of service reliability and user accessibility (being up to date).

Citizenship Services of the Directorate of Immigration and General Legal Administration

The citizenship services are currently divided between two directorates, namely the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of AHU. These institutions are guided by regulations that define their responsibilities and functions within their respective authorities. Specifically, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 41/2022 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, in article 143, states that the Directorate of Constitutional Affairs is responsible for policy formulation and implementation, technical guidance and supervision, as well as monitoring, evaluation, and reporting in the field of citizenship, citizenship, and political party status. These activities are carried out in accordance with the technical policies established by the Director General of General Law Administration. Additionally, article 144 outlines the specific functions of the Directorate of Constitutional Affairs.

1. The task involves creating and executing policies related to citizenship status, the process of gaining or losing citizenship, and providing information on citizenship, citizenship rights, and political parties.
2. The responsibility includes offering technical guidance and oversight in matters concerning citizenship status, the process of gaining or losing citizenship, and providing information on citizenship, citizenship rights, and political parties.
3. The implementation of monitoring, assessment, and reporting in the field of citizenship status, acquisition and loss of citizenship, as well as information on citizenship, citizenship, and political parties.

Article 223, subsections (a-e) in the aforementioned Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights the Directorate of Residence Permits is responsible for various tasks including the development of technical policies, the creation of standardization materials, the implementation of technical policies, and the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of residence permits, transfer of residence permit status, immigration, and citizenship status. Upon careful examination of the functions of the two Directorates, it becomes apparent that they share practically identical responsibilities, particularly concerning citizenship. However, in fact, the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of General Legal Administration have distinct duties and functions. Immigration refers to the process of submitting a formal statement to acquire Indonesian citizenship and obtaining an official immigration certificate. It is also part of the process of revoking passports for Indonesian people who

have acquired foreign citizenship. The process of obtaining entry documents and acquiring Indonesian citizenship or foreigner status is handled by the Immigration Department. However, the final decision is made by the Directorate General of General Legal Administration (Ditjen AHU). This involves submitting applications and undergoing citizenship examinations, which are processed by the Directorate General of AHU.

There are differing viewpoints on the organization of citizenship services in two directorates, expressed by both informants and service users. Some agree that having two directorates is appropriate, while others suggest simplifying the services to enhance efficiency and accessibility, to avoid unnecessary back-and-forth when administrative requirements are incomplete or applications are rejected. The two Directorates-General have distinct functions and fulfil their respective vital duties. Immigration plays a crucial role in the process of obtaining citizenship, including the requirement of submitting a statement to become an Indonesian citizen in order to obtain an immigration certificate. Furthermore, the Directorate General of Immigration is responsible for revoking passports of Indonesian citizens who acquire foreign citizenship and children with restricted dual citizenship, until the point where they lose their Indonesian citizenship. The Directorate General of AHU is responsible for processing applications for citizenship, including those for pure citizenship, mixed marriages, and children with restricted dual citizenship who are eligible to vote. According to their statement, the regulations regarding citizenship applications are well-defined and unambiguous. However, the main issue is in the insufficient "data access" from both the AHU and Immigration departments. As a result, each directorate lacks information on the number of legal subjects who pick foreigners or Indonesians. According to Article 41 of Law Number 12/2006 on Indonesian Citizenship, the process of obtaining Indonesian citizenship for children born from mixed marriages is divided into two categories. The first category includes children born before the enactment of Law Number 12/2006 on Indonesian Citizenship. 2) This applies to children who are born from marriages between parents of different nationalities, and specifically to those born after the implementation of Law Number 12/2006 about Indonesian Citizenship.

In order to establish legal certainty and avoid cases of false or dual citizenship, the rule requires a wide range of documentation, including immigration and police certificates as well as evidence of relinquishing past nationality from both sides. Many lawful foreign spouses, particularly women, may, in reality, experience bureaucratic hold-ups or be denied access to official documents from their home countries. This begs the question: Is administrative control given precedence above justice and accessibility under this regulation?

Citizenship Service Data and Information Governance

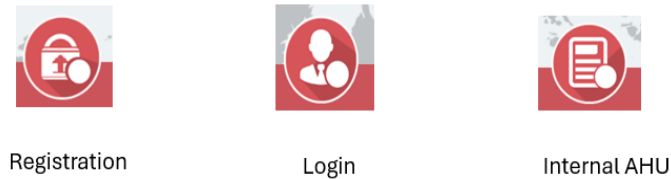
Currently, information technology (IT) governance is a primary area of emphasis for the growth of both corporate and governmental sectors. Information technology governance (ITG) has been identified as an organisational capability that is critical to the strategic alignment of IT and business delivery through IT. However, ITG's results and contributions are poorly understood. The success of technology adoption is influenced by an organisation's performance. The implementation of Information Technology Governance (ITG) is impeded by significant challenges in IT operations. The adoption of IT governance in Indonesia is not a recent development. Integrating IT into government enterprises has become a significant priority in all aspects. Article 28 letter F of the 1945 Constitution, Presidential Instruction Number 3/2003, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36/1999, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 95/2018, and Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic Indonesia Number 5/2018 all pertain to the right to communicate and obtain information, policies and strategies for the development of E-Government, telecommunications, and guidelines for the evaluation of electronic-based government systems. Nevertheless, these laws or regulations do not inherently address the aforementioned issues; individuals capable of enforcing these restrictions are still required.

E-government refers to the utilization of information and communication technology, as well as the internet, to enhance interactions with citizens, businesses, and other government entities. Its purpose is to enhance access to information and improve the delivery of government services, as stated by the World Bank. E-government facilitates convenient access to government services for citizens. It is anticipated that this measure will lower expenses and enhance accountability in the government's anti-corruption endeavors. Considering the aforementioned comprehension, there are multiple factors that must be taken into account when implementing and advancing e-government, including institutions, infrastructure, and human resources, all of which are crucial for facilitating the use of e-government. E-government optimizes the utilization of information technology to structure the management system and work operations.

The citizenship services provided by the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of General Legal Administration utilize separate applications that are not interconnected. As a result, the online monitoring of data governance and information management is not possible when there are incomplete or insufficient (rejected) applications. This frequently poses difficulties for users (the public). The website/page of

the Directorate General of AHU, www.ahu.go.id, features an application service that facilitates users, as depicted in the image below.

CHART CITIZENSHIP



Source: Directorate General of General Legal Administration of the Ministry of Law, 2025

The page can be accessed through various channels, including the Regional Office of Law and Human Rights and the citizenship application menu. Additionally, there is a citizenship service flow based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.02-HL.05.06 of 2006, which outlines the procedures for submitting a statement to become an Indonesian citizen. This information is displayed in the image below.



Source: Directorate General of General Legal Administration of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2024

The Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights does not provide a clear description of the duties and responsibilities of Immigration. However, Immigration does have the authority to issue an Immigration Certificate and handle the submission of a statement for individuals seeking Indonesian citizenship concerning the issuance of the immigration certificate. Furthermore, the Directorate General of Immigration is responsible for revoking passports of Indonesian citizens who acquire foreign citizenship and children with restricted dual citizenship, until the point where they lose their Indonesian citizenship. Despite Government Regulation Number 21/2022 stipulating in Article 58A paragraph (1) that central-level agencies responsible for managing the acquisition, loss, cancellation, and re-acquisition of Indonesian citizenship should integrate citizenship data and documents under the coordination of the Minister, the reality is that there is a lack of data integration or access to "limited" data for citizenship services between the Directorate General of AHU and the Directorate General of

Immigration. As a result, neither Immigration nor AHU has information on the number of legal subjects who have chosen to become Indonesian citizens or foreigners. The regulation does not clearly state the responsibilities of each directorate, nor does it impose any penalties on legal entities who fail to inform the revocation of a passport to the immigration office when applying for citizenship.

This field fact is based on information obtained from an interview with an informant in Kupang, specifically the Head of Intelligence and Immigration Enforcement. According to the informant, the process of obtaining citizenship begins with registration at the Immigration office, while the final determination is made by AHU. Data integration and data access are crucial in order to avoid confusion and limitations in providing services to the community. The community lacks education and socialization regarding the citizenship service process. Without a notification letter from AHU, Immigration cannot ascertain the applicant's acquisition of Indonesian citizenship. In the event of a denial of the Permanent Permit (ITAP) application, individuals are granted a period of 7 days to depart from Indonesia. However, the current situation is that the immigration authorities are not provided with this information, therefore preventing them from taking any further action. If there is only one door, individuals will be directed to the Immigration Supervision and Enforcement Division for further processing. The Directorate General of AHU does not have the authority to make decisions about changes in citizenship. Its role is limited to gathering data from immigration and then offering recommendations to the Minister of Law and Human Rights and the President. Reinstating citizenship functions to immigration, it will facilitate greater oversight over both the application process and the individual involved.

If the coordination and consolidation of data collection on Children with Limited Dual Citizenship can be achieved collaboratively and harmoniously among relevant organizations, numerous issues can be effectively addressed. By implementing a methodical and comprehensive approach to collecting ABG data, the risk of Indonesian nationals losing their citizenship can be reduced. Despite the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 39/2019, also known as One Data, three years ago, the process is not as simple as it may seem. This regulation serves as the legal foundation for Government agencies to integrate data, ultimately leading to the establishment of One Data Indonesia. Ministries/Institutions must progressively and consistently harmonize and cooperate, as this will necessitate a lengthy undertaking. So, the question is, when will it commence? Currently, the realization of designing only one ID has not been achieved. [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

The data must satisfy the criteria of validity, reliability, and scientific objectivity, indicating that they must fulfil all three requirements. Undoubtedly, to quantify these three criteria, it is imperative to employ statistical principles. It is noteworthy that not all ministries possess the same data as described earlier, hence failing to fulfil all three elements. Hence, the current individual responsible for managing the data must promptly focus on ensuring the accuracy, dependability, and impartiality of the data. Integrating data owned by other agencies throughout the system and supporting it will be facilitated by the use of valid, reliable, and objective data. Presently, a mere 3% of the government's 2,700 data centres that operate on cloud technology are actively being utilised. Each agency is required to adhere to specific data regulations, which are typically rigidly enforced. The data regulations will be firmly established. Individuals with access to sensitive data may encounter difficulties in retrieving it due to security concerns or the stringent level of data protection measures in place. [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Undoubtedly, the process of integrating data will present a significant challenge. Hence, it is imperative for the higher-ranking officials inside the agency to exercise policy "discretion". For instance, when data integration is performed by echelon II units, the head of echelon I units can exercise policy discretion, and so forth. At present, the derivatives of the One Indonesia Data legislation have been established for all Government Agencies, including those at the federal and regional levels. Consequently, there are regulations in place at several ministries and local government levels to uphold the Presidential Regulation. Further improvement may be necessary in terms of socialising the significance of expediting the integration of factual data within a single ministry or institution, or amongst interconnected (K/L) entities. Furthermore, there are no regulations on the standardisation of data that are applicable on a national level. This implies that the regulations pertaining to the uniformity of fresh information are established at a specific threshold of (K/L) and are applicable to the (K/L). Indeed, a limited number of ministries and agencies have data standards. The formulation of data standardisation is crucial for the realisation of One Data Indonesia in the future. Implementing a national data standardisation approach would ensure that the data is easily comprehensible at all levels. The process of synchronising data between linked agencies can be intricate and time-consuming. Typically, data-related systems created and implemented by one agency face significant challenges when it comes to integrating with other data-related systems. The reason for this is that a system created by one agency is typically not designed to be compatible with a system from a different agency, unless there is a prior agreement between the two connected agencies. Furthermore, each agency possesses its own set of system standards. Nevertheless, the feasibility of accelerating systematic-related data should not be dismissed. The feasibility of this task relies on the organisation's top leadership possessing the necessary authority and being backed by proficient professionals with the technical expertise to devise a solution. Data integration goals can be established as well. The motivation to fulfil the data integration agenda is achieved by creating goals for the actions

and functions involved. This objective will also function as a prompt to determine whether any additional work tasks need to be ranked in terms of importance. Click or tap here to enter text.

The Data of a Limited Dual Citizenship

Today in digital era, information systems have become more important for businesses as the advancement of computer-based information technology in the last ten years has made every business owner a must-have. Information systems have become an essential part of all aspects of human life, and in the business world, it is essential to optimize a company's operations. Information systems help businesses collect, store, and manage data. Another issue related to children with limited dual citizenship can be categorised into three main areas: disparities in legal regulations regarding citizenship status in other countries, lack of awareness and understanding among Indonesian citizens, and challenges in accessing and verifying citizenship data and documents. If this problem is expanded upon, more branches must be completed. It seems improbable that competent ministries/institutions will be able to fully resolve all difficulties. To mitigate the issues that develop, it is necessary to establish a priority scale. Upon examination, two noteworthy ministries are identified: the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Ministry of Home Affairs (specifically the Population and Civil Registration Office).

An important priority in the arrangement is the collection of data on restricted dual citizenship. What is the reason for that? If there is a coordinated effort to collect restricted dual citizenship data and integrate it among relevant organisations, multiple issues can be overcome. By using a comprehensive and coordinated approach to gathering limited dual citizenship data, the risk of losing Indonesian citizenship due to limited dual citizenship can be reduced. Firstly, the option of restricted dual citizenship allows individuals to acquire foreign citizenship without being desired by the individual in question, so as to avoid any unwanted status. Furthermore, it is feasible to identify the issue of restricted dual citizenship for individuals who were born and currently reside overseas, enabling stakeholders to offer the optimal resolution. By integrating data, the limited dual citizenship information collected by one agency will be immediately entered in the limited dual citizenship data of other agencies. This allows for accurate and regular statistical reporting on the number of limited dual citizenship cases. Currently, there is a lack of statistical data regarding the number of limited dual citizens registered in the appropriate Ministries/Institutions. By integrating data, it is possible to acquire the exact number of individuals who hold dual citizenship within certain limits. Another advantage is that the recorded and regularly updated number of limited dual citizenship can serve as a reference for stakeholders in formulating policies.

Challenges and Obstacles

Various hurdles and obstacles are encountered in the realm of the citizenship application procedure. Based on data collected from various places, it can be concluded that the challenges in the field are nearly same. Difficulties and hurdles encountered in providing citizenship services, including:

Citizenship services adhere to the regulations of both the immigration division and the legal and human rights services division. Meeting the requirements in the service process, such as obtaining the Police Record Certificate (SKCK), can be a hindrance while visiting the Police Headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia. When travelling across a significant distance it requires a substantial amount of financial resources and time. Given the economic circumstances of actors in mixed marriages, not all of them are financially sufficient. The service process is supported by multiple institutions, specifically the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (including the Immigration Division and Legal and Human Rights Services Division) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (Population and Civil Registration). These agencies do not have data integration or access privileges for mixed marriage data. Its on mixed marriages from each agency that vary and appear to be managed independently.

Furthermore, according to the interview findings, it is evident that there is a lack of uniformity in the data pertaining to citizenship services. This lack of consistency leads to each agency being unaware of whether a citizenship application has been refused or not. The initial step of the citizenship procedure commences at Immigration, while the final decision is made at AHU. Recognizing the issue of data integration and data access rights is crucial for delivering optimal service to the community. Data integration enables enhanced collaboration among all agencies. Real-time updates of one type of data are visible to other agencies, ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of information and data. This issue must be resolved by the relevant stakeholders to ensure clarity and safeguard the status of citizenship.

Henceforth, there are additional issues such as the lack of education and socialization within the community on the process of obtaining citizenship. The majority of people are not well-informed about the specific terms and circumstances that are now in effect. However, there is currently no platform available in each location that allows individuals in mixed marriages to effectively share information regarding citizenship applications. Although it is limited to major cities within the province. To avoid any ambiguity and to ensure comprehensive knowledge among the public, it is important to provide extensive information regarding citizenship services.

Hereinafter, this note pertains to the timing of the citizenship application process in relation to citizenship services. The time required is indeterminable due to the complex coordination and verification processes carried out by multiple authorities to assess the applicant's requirements. There is an existing Standard Operating Procedure for the duration of each stage in the application process at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, namely for the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of AHU. Additionally, documents such as letters of reference or statements from the embassy of the applicant country and recommendations from the State Intelligence Agency cannot be verified within the given timeframe. Furthermore, the State Secretariat has been unable to determine the necessary duration for the Presidential Decree.

Furthermore, when obtaining data from the Population and Civil Registration Office, particularly in the context of foreigners, it is necessary to obtain approval from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration, even if the data is being requested from specific districts or towns. According to the law, children born from mixed marriages will continue to be included on the Family Card, even if in reality they still hold foreign citizenship. Nevertheless, numerous instances of individuals involved in interracial marriages fail to officially record their union. Prior to selecting citizenship, it is important to consider both the physical status as a foreign citizen and the administrative status as the child of an Indonesian citizen, taking into account any age restrictions that may apply. After reaching the age of 18 or 21, individuals have the option to decide whether they want to become an Indonesian citizen or a foreign citizen. They must then promptly register their choice to become an Indonesian citizen. Furthermore, there is no stipulation in the regulations that specifies penalties for individuals who fail to deliver immigration paperwork to applicants once they have been officially sworn in as Indonesian citizens. Failure to return immigration documents by applicants may lead to the improper use of citizenship documents. Abuse will significantly affect national security. There are no restrictions pertaining to resident permits that have expired but have not been converted into citizenship.

The six issues that arise in the field are a collaborative task for relevant agencies to achieve precise and responsible citizenship services. The issue of citizenship services is mostly caused by the urgent need for data integration. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Ministry of Home Affairs are responsible for citizenship services. They not only coordinate with each other but also ensure that data integration is monitored by the community throughout the citizenship service process. The lack of integration of the citizenship database leads to several issues, particularly regarding the data of children born from mixed marriages. For instance, the Directorate General of Immigration lacks data on children who select Indonesian citizenship, but the Directorate General of AHU lacks data on children who choose foreign citizenship. This excludes information from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration about limited dual citizenship. A significant number of former Indonesian nationals have not been documented in the database, yet they still retain their Indonesian citizenship. This situation poses a potential threat to the Indonesian state, both in terms of its economy and national security.

In 2019, the regulation of data integration to enhance data governance was established through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 39/2019, which focuses on One Data Indonesia. Article 1, number 1 of One Data Indonesia is a government policy aimed at ensuring the accuracy, currency, integration, and accountability of data. It also aims to make data easily accessible and shareable between Central and Regional Agencies. This is achieved through the implementation of Data Standards, Metadata, Data Interoperability, and the use of Reference Codes and Master Data. Presidential Regulation 39/2019 serves as the legislative framework for the execution of data integration in Indonesia. The issuance of the Presidential Regulation can serve as a benchmark, as it is evident that the current state of data governance in Indonesia is characterized by independent and disorderly operations within each agency. Effective policy implementation requires the harmonious cooperation and collaboration of every agency involved and must be designed to be enduring and sustainable. Accessing data from Indonesia can be time-consuming and expensive, necessitating a gradual approach.

Based on the examination of issues related to citizenship, the incorporation of citizenship data would streamline and expedite services for the community. Furthermore, apart from the three organizations, data integration can also be employed by several affiliated agencies such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Intelligence Agency, and the State Secretariat. The centralization of citizenship data is to enable the state to offer legal protection and assurance to Indonesian citizens residing overseas. Conversely, it can reduce the loss of citizenship for young individuals who possess potential for the Indonesian nation. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 21 of 2022, which amends Government Regulation Number 2 of 2007, specifically Article 58A, allows for data integration of citizenship documents to be accessed by relevant agencies and facilitates coordination among them during the process.

Presently, the Directorate General of AHU use an application system known as the Electronic Citizenship Administration System (SAKE), whereas the Directorate General of Immigration employs an Immigration Management Data System (SIMKIM). Based on civic service, both application systems exhibit numerous components that are directly linked to their responsibilities and operations. One of the challenges in this field is

the lack of an integrated system between the Directorate General of AHU and the Directorate General of Immigration when it comes to matters related to citizenship, such as children with dual citizenship, acquiring and losing citizenship, and other related issues. The completion of the citizenship services homework will be maximized if the two Directorates General own a data information system for citizenship integration.

The merger of citizenship and citizenship data between the Directorate General of AHU and the Directorate General of Immigration is a longstanding issue that has not been effectively implemented. The cooperation and coordination between the two Directorates-General have proven ineffective in resolving issues pertaining to citizenship and nationality. Over time, these issues have grown increasingly intricate across multiple domains of existence. Efforts have been made to enhance services and address issues pertaining to mixed marriages, children with dual citizenship, statelessness, and other citizenship-related challenges. The challenges and barriers to data integration arise from the discrepancies and lack of synchronization in citizenship data across multiple agencies. The procedure of registering for citizenship takes place at the Directorate General of Immigration, while the final decision is made by the Directorate General of AHU. The significance of data integration lies in the identification of applicants from both the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of AHU. The current state of restricted data access must be implemented to oversee the service process and supervision of non-citizens. The presence of discrepancies in data will give rise to inquiries regarding the authenticity of the data provided by each agency. Furthermore, it is important to consider the information stored at the Directorate General of Civil Defense, particularly about children who hold dual citizenship.

CONCLUSION

The acquisition of citizenship at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is governed by specific regulations, specifically Implementation Instructions and Technical Instructions. Currently, the process has been made more convenient as it can be accessed online through the ministry's website. Nevertheless, there are other aspects that require attention due to the lack of public understanding of citizenship services. This is mostly due to the involvement of multiple organizations and the utilization of diverse technological platforms throughout the process.

Currently, the management of data for citizenship services is still fragmented, with the Directorate General of Immigration and the Directorate General of Legal Administration not effectively coordinating and synchronizing the data of individuals seeking Indonesian citizenship or foreigners. There is a lack of coordination, data integration, and limited access to data, despite the fact that data integration is mandated by Government Regulation Number 21 of 2022, specifically in Article 58 letter. The paragraph describes the central-level agencies responsible for managing the acquisition, loss, cancellation, and re-acquisition of Indonesian citizenship. These agencies integrate citizenship data and papers under the coordination of the Minister. The regulations pertaining to the standardization of fresh data are developed and are applicable to the K/L. Only a limited number of ministries and agencies has data standards. Formulating is crucial as it ensures that there is a standardized national approach for data, making it easily comprehensible at all levels. The process of synchronizing data between linked agencies is complex and time-consuming.

The future difficulty with citizenship services lies in the collecting of data on limited dual citizenship, which is a fundamental aspect that is often overlooked by individuals in mixed marriages. In order to obtain an affidavit for immigration purposes, it is necessary to collect data on limited dual citizenship. This affidavit is a document attached or united with a foreign passport, which confirms the individual's status as a child with dual citizenship. It also grants immigration privileges to the holder in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Nevertheless, the gathering of data regarding limited dual citizenship in Immigration has not been a primary focus for parents/guardians. One factor is the limited availability of dual citizenship for individuals who lack immigration documents due to having lived in Indonesia since birth without ever travelling abroad.

The act of registering for restricted dual citizenship can be done at the Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil). The goal of registering limited dual citizenship at Disdukcapil is distinct from gathering data on limited dual citizenship at Immigration. The primary objective of this initiative is to facilitate the issuing of Child Identity Cards (KIA) and to streamline population administration processes. Nevertheless, both possess fundamental qualities that might be connected by a shared element at the same time. The standards for data collection and recording of restricted dual citizenship are not identical. However, fundamentally, it can achieve synergy through the process of integrating data. Currently, Immigration and Disdukcapil have collaborated effectively at both the national and local levels, although they have not yet achieved data integration. Hence, it is imperative to promote the initiation and implementation of data integration within a reasonable timeframe. on the Directorate General of AHU, gathering data on restricted dual citizenship has significant implications, such as

acquiring a Decree from the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia on Indonesian citizenship.

The Minister of Law and Human Rights Decree holds significant importance for Children with Limited Dual Citizenship in fulfilling their rights and responsibilities as Indonesian citizens. Nevertheless, during the practical use in the field, a significant number of cases of restricted dual citizenship are seen, where data collection is not carried out. This pertains to the stipulations outlined in Law Number 12/2006 regarding Citizenship. Once a limited dual citizenship reaches the age of 21, it is no longer possible for the kid or guardian to proclaim their choice of Indonesian citizenship. This is a problem that is now being faced.

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Conflict Of Interest

There is no conflict of interest to disclose.

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