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THE GOVERNMENT ADDS THE SUBJECT OF VISA ON ARRIVAL FOR TOURISM TO 72 COUNTRIES



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VVFT or VVAT can be used by foreigners for tourism purposes or to carry out governmental duties in international activities that are governmental or any matters pertaining to the state.

JAKARTA – The number of the Visit Visa on Arrival for Tourism (VVAT) subject increases to 72 countries. Citizens from those 72 countries are allowed to enter Indonesia through 9 (nine) airports, 11 seaports and 4 (four) border crossings. This matter is regulated in the Director General of Immigration Circular Letter Number IMI-0603.GR.01.01 of 2022 on May 27th, 2022 regarding Immigration Facilities In Order To Support Sustainable Tourism During the CoronaVirus Disease 2019 Pandemic Period. Meanwhile, there are no additional subject countries for the Visit Visa Free for Tourism (VVFT). This new policy came into effect on May 30th, 2022.

“There are some additional Immigration Checkpoints (ICP) that serve Visa on Arrival. Those additions are available at the airports of Zainuddin Abdul Majid in West Nusa Tenggara and Hang Nadim in Riau Islands. Benoa Port in Bali, Dumai in Pekanbaru, and Tanjung Balai Karimun in Riau Islands are also currently facilitated for Visa on Arrival,” explained by Achmad Nur Saleh as the Sub-Coordinator of Public Relations of the Directorate General of Immigration.

In order to receive VVFT or VVAT, foreigners should be able to present a legitimate and valid passport for at least 6 (six) months, return flight ticket or connecting flight ticket to continue the journey to another country, Visa on Arrival (for VVAT) proof of payment, and proof of insurance ownership in Indonesian legal entity insurance company that covers the foreigners health financing during their stay in the territory of Indonesia.

“VVAT fee is 500.000 IDR in accordance with the Government Regulations Number 28 of 2019. This applies likewise for the renewal, it costs 500.000 IDR. The stay permit originating from VVAT can be extended once for a period of 30 days at the nearest immigration office to the foreign citizen’s area of residence during their stay in Indonesia,” Achmad explained.

Achmad emphasizes that stay permits originating from VVFT or VVAT can not be changed or switched to other stay permits. The holders are also unallowed to apply for a renewal of their stay permits through visa onshore grants. Furthermore, Achmad also expects foreigners and tourism industry players to comply with the immigration regulations. Hotel owners or managers are obligated to provide information or data regarding foreigners staying overnight to facilitate the supervision of foreigners.

“Foreigners who are proven to have misused their stay permits will be subjected to immigration sanctions. Likewise, if they are proven to have violated the health protocols and disrupted public order, they will be subjected to sanctions in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations,” Achmad concluded.

VVFT or VVAT can be used by foreigners for tourism purposes or to carry out governmental duties in international activities that are governmental or any matters pertaining to the state. In order to carry out those activities, in addition to fulfilling all the requirements mentioned above, foreigners must also include a relevant invitation letter to attend the conference/hearing/meeting published by the Ministry/Institution/Agency of the Republic of Indonesia.

Countries, a country’s Special Administrative Region (SAR), and specific entities as subject to Visit Visa on Arrival for Tourism that become subject of VVAT are mentioned as follows:

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| 1. South Africa, | 25. Italy, | 49. Qatar, |
| 2. United States of America, | 26. Japan, | 50. Romania, |
| 3. Saudi Arabia, | 27. Germany, | 51. Russia, |
| 4. Argentina, | 28. Cambodia, | 52. New Zealand, |
| 5. Australia, | 29. Canada, | 53. Serbia, |
| 6. Austria, | 30. South Korea, | 54. Seychelles, |
| 7. Bahrain, | 31. Croatia, | 55. Singapore, |
| 8. Netherlands, | 32. Kuwait, | 56. Cyprus, |
| 9. Belarus, | 33. Laos, | 57. Slovakia, |
| 10. Belgium, | 34. Latvia, | 58. Slovenia, |
| 11. Bosnia, | 35. Lithuania, | 59. Spain, |
| 12. Brazil, | 36. Luxembourg, | 60. Sweden, |
| 13. Brunei Darussalam, | 37. Malaysia, | 61. Switzerland, |
| 14. Bulgaria, | 38. Malta, | 62. Taiwan, |
| 15. Czechia (Czechoslovakia), | 39. Morocco, | 63. Thailand, |
| 16. Denmark, | 40. Mexico, | 64. Timor Leste, |
| 17. Estonia, | 41. Egypt, | 65. China, |
| 18. Philippines, | 42. Myanmar, | 66. Tunisia, |
| 19. Finland, | 43. Norway, | 67. Turkey, |
| 20. Hong Kong, | 44. Oman, | 68. United Arab Emirates, |
| 21. Hungary, | 45. France, | 69. Ukraine, |
| 22. India, | 46. Peru, | 70. Vietnam, |
| 23. United Kingdom, | 47. Poland, | 71. Jordan, and |
| 24. Ireland, | 48. Portugal, | 72. Greece. |



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