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Data Integration Dysfunction in Passport Issuance: An Analysis of Material Legal Defects in the Population Documents of Foreign Nationals

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ABSTRACT

The enforcement of national identity sovereignty through selective immigration policy currently confronts systemic vulnerabilities arising from regulatory disharmony. The phenomenon of foreign nationals exploiting the self-registration system at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb demonstrates that public service applications lack robust validation capabilities due to the absence of real-time interconnection obligations with a population database. This study aims to analyze material legal defects in the population documents of foreign nationals and to evaluate the inter-agency dysfunction in data integration for passport issuance, while simultaneously highlighting the urgency of transforming biometric verification. This normative-empirical legal research employs the statute and case approaches, collecting data through in-depth interviews with two immigration officials, which were then analyzed using doctrinal instruments for State Administrative Law. The research results indicate that the paper-based population documents hold a void ab initio status due to their violation of sovereignty prerequisites. The sectoral synchronization failure forces immigration authorities to execute the law enforcement identification instrument of the Biometric Management System as the primary supervision mechanism. The synergy between the deterrence database and the apparatus's capacity in formulating the Minutes of Examination successfully thwarted this administrative legal smuggling. Nevertheless, this jurisdictional isolation generates further implications for state administrative authority disputes. This study recommends regulatory harmonization mandating cross-ministerial Application Programming Interface interconnection, in which immigration electronic notifications must be recognized as preliminary evidence for regional population agencies to initiate revocation proceedings for materially defective documents.

Keywords: Biometric Management System; Data Integration Dysfunction; Identity Sovereignty; Material Legal Defects; State Administrative Law.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia faces high cross-border mobility driven by globalization. The massive transnational movement of people demands that borders be prepared to uphold territorial sovereignty. Various motives, ranging from private affairs to international-scale public activities, drive this mobility. Managing these migration flows requires rigorous legal instruments to ensure that every immigration interaction aligns with national interests. The state possesses an absolute obligation to monitor every foreign national entering or exiting its sovereign territory (Abdillah et al., 2023; Jade, 2023).

This cross-border mobility is not merely a matter of physical movement but directly intersects with the fulfillment of human rights that clash with state sovereignty. Article 28E section (1) of the 1945 Constitution provides a philosophical foundation regarding freedom of mobility and the right to choose a residence; however, this right is not absolute for foreign nationals. The state holds exclusive jurisdiction to regulate human trafficking to ensure the protection of its native citizens. The tension between the right to freedom of movement and the obligation to protect sovereignty requires administrative instruments capable of precisely distinguishing legal subjects.

The Republic of Indonesia Passport occupies a central position within this state sovereignty regime. Alam (2024) asserts that passport issuance services are a tangible manifestation of state security protection. This travel document is not merely

a physical identity but authentic proof of legal citizenship. Passport holders obtain legitimacy from the state to conduct internationally recognized cross-border travel. The issuance process of this state document must comply with the principle of legal certainty and strict government administrative governance.

The high number of foreign arrivals requires the government to implement a measurable screening mechanism. In response to the massive escalation of global migration, [Arikson et al. \(2024\)](#) highlight the importance of a selective policy that permits only foreign nationals who provide benefits and do not endanger national security to enter or reside in the country. This policy demands a high level of prudence from the assigned state civil apparatus. Immigration officials are responsible for conducting meticulous document validation for every application. This validity examination serves as a preventive supervision mechanism to deter the infiltration of irresponsible parties.

The enforcement of this selective policy currently faces severe obstacles due to administrative legal smuggling practices that exploit the weaknesses of paper-based identity. This operational phenomenon was distinctly identified during services at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb, where a Philippine national attempted to obtain a passport using domestic population documents. The subject successfully acquired the identity document through a marriage scheme with a local citizen. The authorized regional government agency formally issued the population document; however, it was issued to a legal subject who did not meet the juridical qualifications to be an Indonesian citizen.

This identity manipulation practice occurs due to regulatory disharmony leading to a lack of database synchronization among government agencies. Statutory instruments in the immigration sector fail to harmonize their operational mechanisms with the imperative mandate of population data integration. This cross-sectoral obligation vacuum creates a legal loophole that weakens the state's digital bureaucracy defense architecture ([Putri & Nugraha, 2024](#)). The absence of data integration hinders the establishment of a reliable early warning system in online public service applications. The self-registration platform becomes an instrument lacking the material validation capabilities to test the substantive truth of an applicant's citizenship status instantaneously.

The lack of synchronization in the information technology infrastructure results in a disproportionate shift in workload and a high risk of subjectivity. Cross-sectoral computational systems no longer conduct data validation at the initial stage; instead, it is entirely shifted to the institutional authority and responsibility of verification officials at the regional technical implementation units. This final screening process requires immigration authorities to use biometric scanning technology at service counters. The synergy between the biometric scanning instruments converted into

the Minutes of Examination becomes an executive administrative action to annul smuggling processes that remain undetected due to the systemic security loopholes of the document-issuing agencies.

Previous studies on immigration document violations predominantly emphasize physical supervision and conventional criminal law enforcement (Alfiansyah & Sulistyowati, 2023; Putri & Nugraha, 2024). The existing literature has not analyzed institutional competence disputes when immigration officials confront a State Administrative Decision issued by a regional agency that contains substantive defects. This study aims to address this research gap by examining the jurisdictional clash within State Administrative Law. The researchers focus the analysis on the urgency of mandatory data interconnection and the utilization of biometric scanners as an absolute corrective tool for the failure of paper-based identity verification systems.

Derived from the aforementioned problem construction, this study specifically aims to analyze the legal standing and material legal defects in the population documents of foreign nationals from a State Administrative Law perspective. Furthermore, this study aims to evaluate the inter-agency data integration dysfunction that creates legal loopholes within the passport issuance system, and to underscore the urgency of transforming identity verification based on biometric technology as a systemic corrective measure to ensure the enforcement of national identity sovereignty. The theoretical benefit of this research is to enrich the State Administrative Law discourse on resolving inter-institutional authority conflicts. Practically, this study is expected to provide strategic recommendations for policymakers to formulate imperative database interconnection regulations in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study employs normative-empirical legal research to bridge the analysis between the normative vacuum at the statutory level and the practical operational reality. The approaches utilized encompass the statute approach and the case approach (Qamar & Rezah, 2020). The statute approach is applied hierarchically to comprehensively analyze the regulatory disharmony between the immigration regime and population administration provisions that produce materially defective State Administrative Decisions. Meanwhile, the case approach focuses on analyzing factual legal events involving identity-smuggling attempts by foreign nationals who attempted to smuggle data into the digital service system.

The research site was deliberately selected using purposive sampling at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb, Berau Regency. The selection of this location was not based on mere administrative coincidence, but rather on the fact that this technical implementation unit is the administrative *locus delicti* of the institutional competence dispute. This location represents the jurisdictional clash

and inter-institutional authority conflict between the legality principle of regional population administration products and the enforcement of immigration sovereignty, which must be resolved through the biometric verification system at the examination post.

The determination of research subjects as empirical information sources was also conducted using the purposive sampling technique based on the hierarchy of authority and direct technical involvement. The researchers established a definitive limit of two key informants to maintain focus and substantive depth. The first informant is the Head of the Immigration Document Service and Verification Subsection, who holds attribution authority in the executive supervision function and cross-agency communication. The second informant is the Verification Official, who interacts directly with applicants at the service counter and acts as the biometric instrument operator confronting the aforementioned jurisdictional authority clash.

The data specification used in this study is qualitative, classified into primary and secondary data (Sampara & Husen, 2016). Primary data was obtained directly from field sources through observation instruments and semi-structured in-depth interviews. This semi-structured interview technique was selected to provide informants with sufficient latitude to describe the operational details of the registration system weaknesses without deviating from the focus of legal accountability. Secondary data were obtained through library research, including the examination of primary legal materials, namely Law Number 12 of 2006, Law Number 23 of 2006, and Law Number 6 of 2011. This data collection was supplemented by tracing secondary legal materials, such as academic literature, and tertiary legal materials to test the theoretical foundation of all field findings.

The research procedures were executed linearly and systematically, starting with the legal material inventory stage, conducting field observations and interviews, and evaluating the findings, culminating in the drawing of conclusions. The entire collected data corpus was processed using a descriptive-analytical qualitative technique through the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Irwansyah, 2020). In dissecting the qualitative data anomalies, the analysis technique was strictly guided by State Administrative Law doctrines, specifically utilizing the Principle of Carefulness testing instrument and the application of the *contrarius actus* principle. As the ultimate validity testing mechanism, the researchers rigorously applied the source triangulation method. This triangulation process cross-examines evidence from the informants' verbal statements, authentic identity documents, and institutional authority theory to ensure objectivity, legal precision, and the overall reliability of the research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Formal Validity Deconstruction: An Analysis of Material Legal Defects in the Population Documents of Foreign Nationals

The population administration system in Indonesia serves as the primary foundation for fulfilling civil rights, as evidenced by the issuance of State Administrative Decisions in the form of electronic identity cards and family cards. According to the doctrine of [Ridwan \(2006\)](#), a State Administrative Decision is legally valid and binding only if it meets the formal requirements regarding formulation procedures and the material requirements concerning the decision's substance. Material requirements demand absolute certainty that the decision contains no errors in legal facts and is precisely granted to the rightful legal subject. The issuance of state administrative products to individuals who juridically lack the capacity to receive rights instantaneously results in substantive defects that render their legal status invalid.

Within State Administrative Law studies, every administrative product issued by government agencies is doctrinally presumed valid and possesses binding legal force based on the presumption of validity principle (*praesumptio iustae causa*). This principle requires that every population document be recognized as valid until an official annulment is issued. However, operational reality at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb reveals a legal anomaly that creates a discrepancy between this principle and field realities. Immigration authorities discovered an attempt by a Philippine national seeking to apply for a Republic of Indonesia passport using domestic population documents. The Verification Official revealed the chronology of obtaining the document based on in-depth interview results.

“The individual, a Philippine national, married a local resident from the Tubaan area; furthermore, the umrah travel agency facilitating their registration was unaware that the individual still possessed a Philippine passport.”

This empirical statement proves the occurrence of administrative legal smuggling practices under the pretext of local mixed marriages. The absence of transparency regarding the applicant's original citizenship status at the communal level culminates in the issuance of population administration products that appear physically authentic. This identity forgery phenomenon, which aims to manipulate agency verification systems, is not merely a casuistic incident but a systemic crime frequently occurring in border and archipelagic regions ([Sapiddin et al., 2021](#); [Yusuf & Kurniawan, 2025](#)). This aligns with constitutional jurisprudence examined by [Alfiansyah and Sulistyowati \(2023\)](#) through an analysis of Batam District Court Decision Number 292/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Btm, which asserts that the use of forged

documents by foreign nationals constitutes a tangible threat to state administrative legality that must be resolved both criminally and administratively.

Although the population documents held by the subject appear valid on their face, a material examination indicates that they are *void ab initio*. [Azhari et al. \(2023\)](#) explain that the absolute prerequisite for foreign nationals to obtain a population identity card in Indonesia is a Permanent Stay Permit. This doctrinal provision aligns with the right limitation mandate stipulated in Article 63 section (1) of Law Number 24 of 2013. Furthermore, the existence of a marriage bond with a local citizen does not automatically nullify the minimum residency obligation of five consecutive years or ten non-consecutive years, as stipulated in Article 9 letter b of Law Number 12 of 2006.

In analyzing the issuance of such juridically defective administrative products, prudence demands objectivity to avoid unilaterally condemning the Department of Population and Civil Registration for committing malpractice. Although issuing identities without fulfilling sovereignty prerequisites appears to violate the Principle of Carefulness ([Sumartini et al., 2024](#)), an in-depth examination reveals the possibility that regional agencies experienced procedural defects arising from information manipulation at the neighborhood association administrative level. The file submission *modus operandi* relying on verification weaknesses of introductory letters from neighborhood administrators or unregistered marriage certificates fulfills formal validity while perfectly obscuring material defects. This condition triggers a jurisdictional authority clash for immigration agencies. On one hand, immigration apparatuses are required to respect the legality principle of regional agency products; on the other hand, they possess an absolute obligation to safeguard national identity sovereignty through a selective policy.

Neglecting this materially defective status is highly fatal, considering Article 24A of Law Number 63 of 2024 reinforces that an ordinary passport serves as proof of Indonesian citizenship. In response to this potential sovereignty violation, the immigration authority in Tanjung Redeb decisively exercised its attributive authority. Based on Article 75 section (1) and section (2) letter f of Law Number 6 of 2011, immigration officials imposed administrative actions in the form of deportation against the Philippine national. This action proves that the immigration supervision function operates effectively as the primary oversight mechanism correcting validation failures at the document-issuing agency level.

Nevertheless, from the perspective of State Administrative Law dispute resolution, merely deporting the legal subject does not automatically eradicate the defective ID card status from the national database. Referring to the *contrarius actus* principle, the authority to revoke or annul a State Administrative Decision lies absolutely with the issuing agency ([Wandhani et al., 2024](#)). Therefore, administrative measures require the immigration authority to formally correspond

with the Department of Population and Civil Registration to officially revoke the relevant population document. Regardless of the execution success at the final service stage, the fact that the materially defective population document initially bypassed the online preliminary registration procedure proves a fatal weakness in the cross-sectoral data integration architecture, demanding further deconstruction.

B. Cross-Sectoral Synchronization Dysfunction: Identification of Legal Loopholes and the Weakness of the M-Paspor Early Warning System

The implementation of information technology in government governance is intended primarily to enhance administrative efficiency and legal certainty (Sihombing et al., 2024). The M-Paspor application, launched by the Directorate General of Immigration, is designed to simplify bureaucratic registration procedures through digital platform autonomy (Sari et al., 2024; Suna & Rahmatullah, 2025). Nevertheless, empirical observations at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb reveal that this platform fails to function holistically as an early warning system. The application automatically grants preliminary registration approval for foreign nationals who input a domestic Population Identification Number from a materially defective document. This failure proves that the M-Paspor software architecture operates in a highly passive manner; it merely verifies the active status of the identity number sequence at the surface level, without the capability to conduct substantive examinations of the truth of the applicant's citizenship status behind those numbers.

The security paradox within this online public service platform does not stem from an absolute normative vacuum but rather from inter-ministerial regulatory disharmony. Legally, the statutory instrument of Article 58 section (4) of Law Number 24 of 2013 explicitly mandates that population data must be utilized for all public service purposes. However, the instrument of Law Number 6 of 2011 and all its amending regulations fail to harmonize their operational mechanisms with the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2006. The absence of a harmonization clause mandating the interconnection of immigration and population databases creates a fatal legal loophole. Mas'adi (2025) asserts that digital service innovations in immigration will lose their essence of legal certainty if they are not accompanied by mandatory inter-agency database integration.

The direct impact of this legal loophole manifests in tangible institutional isolation within the state's digital bureaucracy. In the immigration service governance architecture, the M-Paspor application is essentially a front-end that provides the applicant with administrative access. The data processing center responsible for legal certainty validation is the Immigration Management Information System, centrally managed by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The early warning failure occurs because this core system operates in isolation and does not establish synchronous and real-time Application Programming Interface

interoperability with the Population Administration Information System owned by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus far, inter-institutional data synchronization efforts still conservatively rely on voluntary technical cooperation frameworks through conventional memoranda of understanding, rather than on absolute compliance with statutory mandates.

This information system architecture weakness indirectly distorts the authority theory postulated by [Ridwan \(2006\)](#), which holds that every government organ should obtain legal power through direct attribution from the legislators to execute pure governmental actions. Immigration authorities possess absolute attributive authority to determine the recipients of travel documents, as regulated in Articles 24 through 26 of Law Number 6 of 2011. This series of provisions hierarchically delegates the authority to issue ordinary passports exclusively to the minister or designated immigration officials, subject to the condition that the document is intended solely for Indonesian citizens. However, the independence of this attributive authority degrades systematically when frontline officers must process applications based on State Administrative Decisions issued by regional agencies that lack cross-computational validation.

Consequent to the failure of the early warning system integration at the online registration level, the burden of material verification shifts fully and disproportionately to the institutional authority and responsibility of immigration officials at the face-to-face service level. This condition results in highly evident jurisdictional limitations and institutional clashes within the operational realm ([Kurniawan & Kurniawan, 2025](#)). The empirical facts regarding this cross-sectoral dysfunction were confirmed through the statement of the Verification Official at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb; when questioned about the accountability for the issuance of problematic identities originating from the regional population agency, the official stated: *“regarding that matter, we lack the capacity to respond; our mandate is strictly limited to passport issuance.”*

This straightforward statement must not be unilaterally judged as a manifestation of reluctance or inter-institutional authority conflict on the part of frontline apparatuses. Within the State Administrative Law discipline framework, the official’s precautionary action constitutes absolute compliance with standard operating procedures and with the legality principle, which limits their authority. Officers at the service counter possess no jurisdiction to evaluate a State Administrative Decision from another agency; they solely execute the central system’s command, which has already qualified the identity number as active data. The inability of the immigration authority system to evaluate defective State Administrative Decisions issued by population agencies demonstrates the weak implementation of the selective policy as mandated in General Elucidation Point 2 of Law Number 6 of 2011.

Beyond mere sovereignty vulnerabilities, shifting the pure supervision burden to service counter apparatuses triggers sustainable systemic risks regarding legal certainty. Officer discretion that becomes excessively broad during the interview stage due to the integrated detection system's dysfunction harbors extremely high subjectivity risks. Depending on physical observation and the individual sensitivity of examining officials, preventing state document smuggling constitutes a bureaucratic regression susceptible to human error and potential maladministration. When operational procedures are no longer guided by objective cross-sectoral computational parameters, justice and legal certainty within immigration services become highly fluctuating and dependent on individual capacity.

This cross-sectoral synchronization dysfunction, alongside its attendant subjectivity risks, has adverse precedents across various technical implementation units for immigration in Indonesia. The domestic identity-smuggling case during online registration in Tanjung Redeb exhibits a pattern highly consistent with the findings of [Setiawan et al. \(2025\)](#) regarding population data forgery crimes by foreign nationals in immigration working areas, due to the absence of inter-institutional verification. Maintaining this administrative architecture weakness directly shifts the status of pure administrative violations into preliminary indications of document forgery crimes capable of massively destroying state sovereignty ([Alfiansyah & Sulistyowati, 2023](#); [Refaldy & Sulistyowati, 2023](#); [Aji et al., 2025](#)). Therefore, single-identity supervision can no longer be surrendered to manual physical document validation of State Administrative Decisions and to officer discretion.

Future state document service systems absolutely require an integrated digital supervision infrastructure to restrict the maneuverability of identity manipulation ([Setiawan et al., 2025](#)). Given that the current preliminary registration system fails to provide cross-computational validation due to stagnant data harmonization, immigration authorities are forced to rely on a primary supervision mechanism that is entirely independent of the formal validity of administrative documents. The applicant eligibility testing method is undergoing a radical transformation toward biometric verification of legal subjects at the service counter. This peak administrative dysfunction stemming from the online registration application synchronization failure ultimately positions biometric scanning technology as the absolute sovereignty-saving instrument.

C. Digital Verification Transformation: The Effectiveness of the Biometric Management System as a Pillar of Executorial Supervision

The cross-sectoral computational failure at the preliminary registration stage forces immigration authorities to execute supervision instruments at the service counter. From a State Administrative Law perspective, the shift from

physical document examination to biometric scanning constitutes a tangible manifestation of the implementation of the Principle of Carefulness within the bureaucratic structure. According to [Ridwan \(2006\)](#), the Principle of Carefulness obligates every state administrative official to consistently act with utmost prudence and comprehensively gather all material facts before issuing an administrative decision. In the context of state sovereignty, this principle prohibits immigration officials from merely accepting the formal validity of the physical documents of a State Administrative Decision issued by the population agency; rather, it mandates an absolute truth verification of the applicant subject through the Biometric Management System.

The implementation of this biometric technology proves to be a sovereignty-guaranteeing instrument at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb. When a materially defective State Administrative Decision successfully smuggled data into the online registration system, the final screening relied entirely on the sensitivity of facial and fingerprint scanners. The effectiveness of this digital instrument in detecting identity manipulation by foreign nationals is straightforwardly confirmed through the empirical statement of the Head of the Immigration Document Service and Verification Subsection:

“The Biometric Management System integrates facial and fingerprint biometrics. If the resulting score is exceptionally high or identical to another individual’s data, it definitively indicates that the applicant has committed fraud to acquire a new immigration document. This warrants immediate suspicion, considering our integration with the deterrence database; individuals subject to deterrence are visibly flagged within our system.”

This empirical evidence shows that the biometric system serves as an objective verification instrument that operates beyond administrative manipulation at the regional level. [Baifat et al. \(2024\)](#) argue that using biometric information technology is a crucial solution for precisely and indisputably identifying individuals at immigration checkpoints. Beyond a mere identity-matching instrument, the biometric system’s integration with the prevention and deterrence database effectively transforms the immigration service counter into a law enforcement identification center. The empirical fact that the legal subject was detected within the deterrence system proves that the respective foreign national was not merely an ordinary passport applicant, but a subject possessing a violation history within the monitoring scope of the Directorate General of Immigration.

When the system detects a high degree of similarity between the applicant’s data and the database of Philippine nationals, the domestic citizenship claim based on a local identity card is automatically invalidated. This provides philosophical justification for the claim that human biological identity constitutes the most authentic and tamper-resistant administrative evidence, thereby absolutely

surpassing the vulnerabilities of paper-based identity (Irwanto et al., 2025). The success of biometric scanning integrated with this intelligence early warning system represents a clear manifestation of state security enforcement in the public service sector (Alam, 2024).

Nevertheless, from a governmental law perspective, the biometric scanner is essentially merely a hardware and software instrument possessing no independent legal authority. Within the State Administrative Law hierarchy, these digital anomaly findings lack coercive power unless they are transformed into an administrative instrument with executive power. Therefore, the immigration authority establishes the legality of this administrative enforcement through the Minutes of Examination. This written instrument converts the computational evidence in the form of biometric anomaly scores into valid administrative legal evidence, which is subsequently signed by the authorized official to definitively annul the passport application process.

The formulation of the Minutes of Examination simultaneously reaffirms the significance of human resources in the era of automation. The Minutes of Examination within the immigration system are not merely a data printout from a computational system, but a tangible manifestation of material examination through interviews and interrogations. The synergy between biometric technology's accuracy and officers' intellectual acuity in ensuring the offender's legal confession suggests that the effectiveness of the selective policy cannot depend solely on computational instruments. The technological instrument functions to detect and prove biological anomalies; however, the analytical capacity of the law enforcement apparatus that formulates it serves as the foundation for imposing equitable sanctions.

Through the synergy of this biometric evidence-based annulment instrument and material examination, the foreign national's attempt to force the issuance of an Indonesian travel document was absolutely thwarted. Under immigration law, the state has provided specific instruments for foreign nationals found to have committed border violations. Based on the legal construction of Article 27 of Law Number 6 of 2011, the state issues a Travel Document in Lieu of a Passport for Foreign Nationals to facilitate the deportation process, rather than granting an Ordinary Passport facility.

The act of manipulating the domestic population's identity to obtain an Ordinary Passport constitutes a pure crime against sovereign identity. Thwarting this scheme demonstrates that immigration checkpoints do not merely operate as book-issuing counters but as instruments for preventing sovereignty violations and safeguarding state border integrity (Abdillah et al., 2023; Jade, 2023). Utilizing biometric verification strengthens the implementation of a proactive and selective

migration policy in the post-pandemic era by perfecting supervision mechanisms against conventional population document manipulation (Arikson et al., 2024).

Furthermore, the biometric management system's effectiveness in detecting administrative legal smuggling demonstrates the urgency of cross-sectoral digital verification transformation (Bachtiar et al., 2026). Although this system operates optimally within the internal immigration sphere, the absence of structural implementation of biometric verification at the population agency results in the restoration of legal order proceeding only partially. Referring to jurisdictional limitations and the *contrarius actus* principle within State Administrative Law, immigration authorities lack the authority to annul another agency's product unilaterally. Therefore, this biometric technology must be propelled into a cross-sectoral corrective instrument capable of triggering an interoperable alert system to the Population Administration Information System. This electronic feedback will subsequently serve as integrated evidence obligating regional population agencies to immediately execute the status revocation of documents proven to possess material legal defects.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The enforcement of national identity sovereignty in the current digital era confronts a fundamental bureaucratic supervision issue. Service practices at the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb demonstrate that the manifestation of the selective policy is systematically degraded by the use of population documents that appear valid on their face but are materially *void ab initio* due to unfulfilled citizenship qualification prerequisites. The success of foreign nationals in exploiting the online self-registration system asserts the existence of acute regulatory disharmony between the immigration and population regimes. Although Law Number 23 of 2006 has mandated integrated data utilization for public services, the absence of compliance and an equivalent imperative mandate within the Immigration Management Information System to establish real-time interoperability has transformed public service applications into instruments lacking material validation capabilities and triggered a shift of the material verification burden to the institutional authority and responsibility of frontline apparatuses.

To address this cross-sectoral synchronization dysfunction, implementing biometric scanning technology at the service counter is an absolute instrument for ensuring sovereignty. The performance of the Biometric Management System is effective not merely because of its computational capabilities for anatomical matching, but also because of its role as a law enforcement identification center directly integrated with the prevention and deterrence database. This exact interconnection absolutely invalidates the administrative manipulation of physical paper-based identities. The synergy between computational intelligence acuity and the analytical capacity of apparatuses

in formulating the Minutes of Examination successfully converts biological anomalies into valid administrative legal evidence possessing executive power. Nevertheless, the success of this internal supervision will persistently generate further jurisdictional dispute implications, considering the defense system currently lacks cross-sectoral binding power to trigger corrections within the national population database.

In response to this systemic vulnerability, strategic macro-level recommendations call for fundamental statutory reform. Policymakers must conduct regulatory harmonization that explicitly mandates cross-ministerial Application Programming Interface interconnection obligations. This bureaucratic transformation must position the immigration biometric system as a catalyst for a cross-sectoral interoperable alert system. Within the State Administrative Law framework, electronic notifications from the immigration system must be recognized as valid preliminary evidence. This notification does not unilaterally annul another agency's State Administrative Decision; rather, it serves as the legal basis obligating regional population agencies to immediately initiate the examination and status revocation process for documents that possess material legal defects, while respectfully upholding the *audi et alteram partem* principle.

At the operational and applicative levels, the Class III Non-TPI Immigration Office of Tanjung Redeb is recommended to immediately formulate standard operating procedures and technically binding memoranda of understanding with regional population agencies to prevent overlaps in service discretion. Furthermore, as a reference for advancing scientific discourse, future academic research is recommended to explore the evidentiary legal validity of digital biometric data vis-à-vis paper-based State Administrative Decisions within the framework of the state administrative justice system. The synergy among resolute regulatory harmonization, biometric identification technology integration, and institutional jurisdictional compliance ensures the absolute certainty of transforming the immigration system into an instrument that actively guarantees the purity of national identity sovereignty.

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