

Digital Nomad and Analysis of Regional Economic Resilience of Tourism Sector in Bali Province After Covid-19 Pandemic

Nurina Noviarini^{1*}, Palupi Lindiasari Samputra²

Universitas Indonesia Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: noviarini03@gmail.com^{1*}, palupi.ls@ui.ac.id²

*Correspondence

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Regional Economic Resilience; Tourism; Bali; Digital Nomad. This study aims to analyze the impact of the pandemic on Bali's regional economic resilience and how the workcation trend brought by digital nomad tourists can encourage tourism recovery in Bali. The research method used is descriptive-analytical, including examining documents and statements from experts explaining the response to the economic shocks in Bali Province. Data sources were obtained from tourism ministry performance reports, BPS data, news articles, and accredited journals. The study revealed that the resistance phase was demonstrated by the disruption of the tourism sector when the COVID-19 pandemic broke out, causing the economy of Bali to decline. The reorientation phase is shown by the ability of government and business actors to adjust and adapt to shocks. The workcation trend brought by digital nomads is suitable for application during the adaptation period. The recovery phase is demonstrated by the revival of tourism in Bali Province, which has increased the number of foreign tourists. One of them comes from digital nomad tourists who increase regional income. Based on analysis using the regional economic resilience model, Bali Province in 2023 will approach economically resilient status.



Introduction

Active cases due to the COVID-19 pandemic that increased from 2020 to 2021 made almost all countries close or at least tighten their borders. The existence of restrictions on human mobility, both from land, sea, and air, as well as the obligation to carry out social distancing (social distancing), makes government agencies, offices, and other public institutions adjust through the principles of "remote life". As workers worldwide realize they are no longer physically attached to offices and desks, they are now considering working remotely in "exotic" locations, instead of working from home (Hermann & Paris, 2020). This is also driven by workers who feel higher stress and burnout due to lockdowns and higher workloads due to mobilization restrictions. Employers then began to consider the shift to remote work models to reduce high operational costs while supporting workers' productivity and well-being.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has also made the tourism industry in the world sluggish, with restrictions on human mobility and the closure of national borders to reduce the risk of spreading the virus. Travel restrictions imposed during the pandemic, such as quarantine procedures that take days, certain vaccination requirements in certain countries, and changing border entry and exit regulations, make it seem that the tourism industry has come a long way to return to its pre-pandemic starting point.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been a shock to Indonesia's economic resilience. National resilience in the economic sector can be seen when the nation's economic life maintains its independence. In economic resilience, economic aspects are related to meeting consumption needs, which include production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services to achieve efforts to improve the standard of living of individuals and groups (Marlinah, 2017). National economic resilience can be realized through several sectors: oil and gas, agriculture, industry, marine, and tourism. Tourism is one of the sectors that can support economic resilience in the creative economy, which can contribute in times of economic sluggishness. Tourism is a fairly strategic sector because it is a medium for integrating programs and activities between development sectors, so tourism is set to be a driver of development in Indonesia (Marlinah, 2017).

Before the pandemic struck, foreign tourist visits increased, making tourism one of the second largest national export foreign exchange contributors after coal (Wijaya, Sa'ban, & Nastia, 2023). According to a report from Bank Indonesia, the value of foreign exchange receipts related to tourism and creative economy activities in 2019 was recorded at 18.7 billion US dollars, or around 8.5% of the total foreign exchange receipts for exports of goods and services, which reached 220.1 billion US dollars. This achievement was mainly contributed by the expenditure of foreign tourists (tourists) related to travel, which is 90% of the total spending. The largest expenditures mostly came from foreign tourists from Saudi Arabia (2,793 US dollars), Austria (2,568 US dollars), and the UAE (2,333 US dollars) (Wijaya et al., 2023). Of course, tourism's large potential for foreign exchange receipts strengthens Indonesia's economic resilience.

One area that is very dependent on its economy in the tourism sector is Bali Province. When the pandemic happened, Bali became the most affected area. Bali's economy declined to -12.4% (yoy) in the third quarter of 2020 (Wijaya et al., 2023). Therefore, innovative steps are needed to support the region's economic resilience, especially in Bali Province. With the tourism industry taking a hit, affected stakeholders need to implement breakthroughs in the tourism sector to save their economies. One of the breakthroughs of the new type of tourism is digital nomad tourism.

This digital nomad phenomenon is fairly new for Indonesia and only emerged at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. At that time, the government was not fully aware that this phenomenon would continue, and it was predicted that more digital nomad tourists would set foot and stay in Indonesia, especially Bali, for a certain period. Digital nomads are expected to contribute to foreign exchange with longer stays and high expenses. However, to optimize digital nomad tourism, the government needs a series of policies to support this goal. In terms of economic welfare, the trend of "workcation" or

digital nomad in Bali is estimated to be able to encourage tourism recovery in Bali. This, of course, can also play a role in increasing the economic resilience of the Balinese people.

Some of the previous studies that the author collected discussed digital nomads, but research still needs to address the impact on the resilience of Bali's regional economy. Research by (Octavia, 2022), (Octarizal & Kosase, 2023) both discuss the legal side of immigration with the digital nomad phenomenon. Then, research (Jiwasiddi et al., 2024) examines the impact of digital nomads on the economy of Chiang Mai in Thailand. Meanwhile, the research (Rahayu, Kusumastuti, & Puspitosari, 2022) (Rakhmadi, 2021) discusses tourism and digital nomads in Bali but needs to examine the impact on Bali's regional economic resilience.

In their writing, the term digital nomad was first introduced by Tsugio Makimoto and David Manners in 1997. They mentioned "Digital Nomads" to describe the benefit of technological development on human life. They envision a globalized world where technology, new types of work arrangements, and developments focused on entrepreneurial practices will radically change people's lives. The distinction between work, leisure, home, and vacation will become blurred. As a result of economic competition in the global market, companies will begin to adapt, and workers will be forced to choose whether to live a life as settlers or nomads (Hermann & Paris, 2020).

According to Mouratidis (2018), the term digital nomad comes from "digital," which means related to the use of computer technology, and "nomad," which refers to people who travel from one place to another without limits. Mouratidis added that digital nomads who travel are generally driven by the motivation to vacation without abandoning their work duties and responsibilities or "working while on vacation."

Digital nomad linguistically means "digital nomad" who can work anywhere and anytime, thanks to the help of digital infrastructure and technological developments. Digital nomads are migration patterns of location-independent workers. Working in such an unattached location closely relates to individual freedom, adventure, and breaking away from the traditional work environment (office). There is also the term nomadic workers who travel "because" work, while digital nomads are more about traveling "while" work (Müller, 2016).

Research Methods

In this study, the author used qualitative research with a descriptive-analytical approach. Descriptive analysis methods analyze, describe, and summarize various conditions and situations from various data collected. Qualitative research is research on a process, event, or development where the material and data collected are in the form of qualitative information. Researchers seek to understand the meaning of events and their relation to certain people and situations (Pohan, 2007).

The data collection technique carried out in this study is documentation. The author has collected relevant data from e-books, websites, news articles, and accredited journals for the last five years. The authors collected research data from December 2023 to

February 2024. The following is a description of the data sources used in the study concerning Martin and Sunley's (2020) conceptual model of regional economic resilience:

Table 1
Research Data Sources

No.	Regional Economic Resilience Concept	Data Sources
1	<u>Resistance</u>	
	a. Data on the Decline in Foreign Tourists for 2019-2021	a. Central Bureau of Statistics
	b. Bali Tourism Level Decline Data in 2020 (during the pandemic)	b. Report by Bank Indonesia Institute
2	<u>Reorientation</u>	
	a. Central government policy on the tourism sector during the pandemic (2020-2021)	a. Website of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, Partnership Report between the Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the School of Strategic and Global Studies UI.
	b. Bali local government policies during the pandemic	b. Bali Province Website, Partnership Report between the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Foreign Policy Strategy Agency and the School of Strategic and Global Studies UI.
	c. Forms of adaptation of tourism actors in Bali	c. Partnership Report between the Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the School of Strategic and Global Studies UI.
3	<u>Recovery</u>	
	a. Data on the Increase in Foreign Tourists for 2022-2023	a. Central Bureau of Statistics b. News articles from RRI
	b. Excerpts of expert statements	c. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy's website, Partnership Report between the Foreign Policy Strategy Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
	c. Post-pandemic Central Government Policy (2021-2023)	

d. Post-pandemic Local Government Policy (2021-2023)	and the School of Strategic and Global Studies UI.
	d. Bali Province Website, Partnership Report between the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Foreign Policy Strategy Agency and the School of Strategic and Global Studies UI.

After the data was collected, to understand and analyze regional economic resilience, Hill, Wial, and Wolman (2008) used two analysis options, including (i) large N quantitative analysis and (ii) intensive case studies with quantitative or qualitative methods (Hill, Wial, & Wolman, 2008). This article will use qualitative case study analysis methods. Case studies are used to deeply and contextually assess regional economic resilience by considering the impact of public policies, corporate strategies, and institutional, historical, and cultural structures (Hill, Wial, & Wolman, 2008). The qualitative study analysis includes examining documents and statements from experts that can explain the response to the economic shocks in the region, in this case, Bali Province.

Results and Discussion

Digital Nomad as a New Tourism Trend

In the context of the tourism phenomenon, nomadic tourism has become a discourse on product development and markets that are being intensively carried by many tourist destinations that are still developing, such as Indonesia. As a country with many beautiful tropical natural landscapes among foreign tourists and relies on the tourism industry as a foreign exchange earner, the Indonesian government is intensively packaging various strategies to gain this market share. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy targets 20 million tourists by 2020, requiring them to develop a market share that is believed to have greater influence, especially among millennials associated with nomadic tourists. The types of nomadic tourists in question are very diverse. When observing the developing phenomenon at that time, the digital nomad phenomenon was a market that was growing quite significantly. Although the term nomad has many kinds, anyone who lives and works in a destination and uses internet media to support work activities is categorized as a digital nomad. From this point of view, nomadic tourism is closely related to the digitalization of the tourism industry.

According to the article Just Traveling (2016), the island of Bali is known as a digital nomad destination that is friendly among tourists worldwide. This aligns with the statement: "Bali has become one of the hottest digital nomad hubs in the world, as co-working spaces are continuously opening to accommodate new and returning digital nomads" (Prabawati, 2020). Bali has two top destinations for digital nomad tourists: Ubud and Canggu. Ubud has been a pioneer destination for digital nomad tourists since the 2014s. Still, Canggu has become the most popular digital nomad destination among digital nomad tourists, according to the Nomadlist version (Prabawati, 2020).

Canggu Village, Bali, as a favorite destination, received a score of 5/5 from 208 reviews, a perfect score reported by Nomadlist.com (Nomadlist, 2019). Following second place is Seoul, which scored 4.7/5 out of 223 reviews. Ranked third in Bangkok, with a score of 4.6/5 from 230 reviews. The Nomadlist website also included Ubud in 33rd place with a score of 4.0/5 with 197 reviews and Seminyak Bali in 53rd place with a score of 3.89/5 from 177 reviews. Based on this assessment, Canggu has a large market share potential to be used as a major digital nomad destination in Indonesia.

Of course, if the Indonesian government wants to attract digital nomad tourists to visit Indonesia, Bali must be able to prepare its needs as a digital destination.

(Prabawati, 2020) explains why Bali is attractive for digital nomads. Several factors make Canggu Village a popular spot for digital nomad tourists, including.

1. Favorable weather factors, which make Canggu Village a Tropical Paradise.
2. A fast and stable Internet connection is one of the main requirements for digital nomads' convenience while working.
3. The existence of coworking space that allows them to meet fellow digital nomads and socialize with fellow professionals.
4. The availability of cafes and restaurants that provide a variety of vegetarian and organic foods and menus.
5. Health facilities, pharmacies that are easy to find, and doctors who can be called by phone or application.
6. The availability of nightlife venues as a place for them to have fun after work.
7. Good tolerance, friendliness, and openness of the local community to anyone who comes to their place, as well as the habits of tourists from their home country.

Meanwhile, since the COVID-19 pandemic, the community and local government can no longer rely on tourists for leisure and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions). They have seen the potential of digital nomads as the main alternative to rebuilding tourism passion in Bali post-COVID-19 (Bali Provincial Government News, 2021). Indonesia's Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy, Sandiaga Uno, also realizes that digital nomads will open up many economic opportunities for the people of Bali and foreign exchange coffers for Indonesia. He said that he would provide the facilities needed to support digital nomad tourists, such as coworking spaces, food and beverage services, meeting and working rooms, and the most important and main thing is a special digital nomad visa facility, which until now has not been issued by the Directorate General of Immigration (Antara News, 2022).

Tourism as a Support for Regional Economic Resilience of Bali Province

As explained in the theory of economic resilience, a country's economic resilience can be reflected in the country's economic conditions, where the government can maintain good, healthy, and dynamic economic stability and the ability to create national economic independence with a high level of competitiveness and can realize just and equitable people's prosperity. In this case, tourism, in particular, plays a role in supporting the economic resilience of Bali Province, where through tourism, employment, the world of micro, medium, and upper enterprises, and infrastructure development can be created.

Through this, Bali Province is said to be independent in creating a healthy economic atmosphere towards regional prosperity.

When referring to Martin and Sunley's (2020) conceptual model of regional economic resilience, several things must first be mapped, namely the form of shock and risk and the three phases of regional economic resilience: the resistance phase, the reorientation phase, and the recovery phase.

According to Briguglio (2004), shocks can affect a region's economic condition internally and externally. In this discussion, the shock in question is the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the global and regional economies from 2019 to 2021.

Meanwhile, risks refer to the vulnerability of companies and workers to shocks (Lemke, Sakdapolrak, & Trippel, 2023). When the COVID-19 pandemic shocks occur, travel restrictions, social distancing, and lockdown policies affect supply chain disruptions, reduce production and consumption activities, and increase unemployment and economic growth (Saadah et al., 2023). This makes tourism business actors in Bali experience vulnerability. Bali is the area that has to face the heaviest impact of the COVID-19 pandemic due to the restrictions imposed. This condition is inseparable from Bali's economic structure, which depends on tourism activities, including foreign tourist visits. In 2020, foreign tourist visits to Bali decreased by 83.26% compared to the previous year.

Resistance Phase

Resistance is the initial impact of the shock on Bali's regional economy. The disruption of the tourism sector during the COVID-19 pandemic showed the resistance phase, which slumped Bali Province in terms of economy. Many economic losses are experienced by actors in the tourism sector (Lapointe, 2020). This is because, despite the pandemic, the operational activities of tourist attractions are still running, such as maintenance of tourist facilities, payment of water and electricity costs, and wages for workers in the tourism sector, whether they are still working or laid off. These costs burden tourism business operations even without income. This condition creates an imbalance between the income received and the expenses that tourism business actors must bear, so it does not rule out the possibility that loss-making tourism business owners have the burden of returning to doing tourism business (Saadah et al., 2023).

The COVID-19 pandemic has also caused the room occupancy rate to drop below 20%, the lowest since the Bali bombings. Declining tourism activity increased the open unemployment rate significantly from 1.57% in 2019 to 5.63% in 2020. Furthermore, Bali's poverty rate increased to 4.7% in September 2021, compared to the pre-pandemic period of 3.6% (Adiwilaga et al., 2022).

Fase Reorientasi (Reorientation)

Reorientation refers to the ability of firms, workers, and institutions to adjust and adapt to shocks. In line with the principle of resilience itself, it is not only about how to deal with shocks from the outside but also related to adaptations made after shocks. According to Obrist (2010), resilience at the regional level is included in the highest level,

where there is government intervention in the form of policies that then affect a group of people in the region.

In the first quarter of 2021, Bali experienced the largest contraction of the five other Super Priority Tourism Destinations (DPSP), around 9.85% (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021). Various steps have been taken by the central government so that tourism in Bali returns to life, including the cancellation policy of PPKM during the Christmas and New Year 2021 celebration period, acceleration of vaccination in Bali to 70% for the first vaccine, and 18.69% for the second vaccine in July 2021 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021), stimulus support to support business performance, and the initiation of a special WFB (Work From Bali) program to save Bali's economy gradually.

Meanwhile, the local government of Bali Province, together with the community and business actors, adapted by first implementing health protocols according to standards. There is close cooperation between traditional villages and TNI, POLRI, Satpol PP, and other law enforcement units to supervise the implementation of these health protocols. In addition, local governments anticipate foreign tourists exposed to COVID-19 by preparing health facilities and medical personnel in various tourist destinations. Cooperation is also implemented between local governments and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy in implementing CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environmental Sustainability) in more than 1200 tourism industries in 2021 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021).

The pandemic has also encouraged tourism businesses to shift products and procedures. Implementing health protocols (physical distancing, regulation of tourist attraction capacity, sanitation) is a top priority so that tourists feel safe and comfortable. Airports and airline companies have also changed their tendency from only paying attention to the selection of flight times, transit length, and flight prices; after the pandemic, sanitation became a priority, and transit time was shortened. Product preferences also lead to outdoor activities, self-driving, and private tours becoming post-pandemic choices (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2021).

One effort that can be made is to adapt to new types of tourism suitable for the beginning of the pandemic, one of which is digital nomad tourism. According to research by (Wu, Chen, & Chan, 2020), remote work carried out by digital nomad travelers can, in general, be an important engine that can help economic growth and stimulate tourism to rise from lagging.

The COVID-19 pandemic impacts tourism development indicators, targets, and achievements. Tourism companies and business actors adapt to tourism based on health protocols, while the government responds to the contraction situation with policies that encourage the rise of tourism. This aims to maintain the situation and conditions so that contractions do not get worse; what is expected is a rebound (bending back).

Recovery Phase

Recovery refers to the extent and nature of regional recovery from shocks. This is marked by the beginning of the rise of tourism to Bali Province, with an increase in the number of foreign tourists, up by 194.33 percent in Jan-Oct in 2023 compared to 2022 in the same month (BPS Bali Province, 2023). In full, BPS data shows that 2023 between January and October 2023, 4,388,698 foreign tourists have visited Bali, with Australia as the largest contributor to tourists (BPS Bali Province, 2023). This number represents 46.24 percent of all foreign tourists to Indonesia.

Meanwhile, the Room Occupancy Rate (TPK) of star-rated hotels in August 2023 increased 22.27 points to 60.64% (yoy). Meanwhile, TPK for non-star hotels increased by 0.26 points to 39.86% (yoy) (BPS Bali Province, 2023).



Chart 1
Number of Bali Destination Tourists in 2019-2023

The increase is inseparable from several things, including the flow of digital nomad tourists to Bali, where data from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy shows that from January to August 2022, 3,017 tourists were coming as digital nomads. In addition, the accuracy of tourism policies after the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to be promoted by Bali's central and local governments, is also the next reason. However, the thing that has helped boost tourists to come is the control of the COVID-19 pandemic itself through vaccinations and health protocols. The head of BPS Bali, Endang Retno, admitted that the recovery of visits to Bali has yet to reach 100 percent. However, it can be said that this condition indicates a recovery process that continues to improve (RRI, 2023).

Until now, the regional economic resilience carried out by Bali Province through the tourism industry has only entered the initial phase of rebounding. Wawan Rusiawan, Director of Strategic Studies of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, explained that recovery measures are being pursued, starting with efforts to build confidence and recovery of domestic tourism, then continuing with tourism development by the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) after the pandemic. According to Wawan, the key to success in the recovery stage is escorting awareness by improving tourism performance.

Regional Economic Resilience Assessment

The Central Statistics Agency report shows that in March 2023, the average per capita expenditure of Bali Province is the highest, at 20.72% (yoy) compared to March 2022. According to BPS, the high increase in average spending per person a month in Bali is directly proportional to the improving tourism conditions in the province, which

were previously affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The average national per capita expenditure will increase in 2023 due to various factors, such as inflation, increased economic growth, and decreased open unemployment.

Based on an analysis of Martin & Sunley's (2020) previous regional economic resilience model, Bali Province is approaching economically resilient status in 2023, although not completely.

Digital Nomad Visa: Analysis of Policy Enforcement Plan

The COVID-19 pandemic, besides being considered a shock to Indonesian tourism, also presents the potential for solving problems with digital nomad-based tourism. As said in the context of economic resilience, a region must have the ability to reconfigure and maintain the productivity of its territory in the event of shocks. Tourism is a key sector in Bali Province's economic resilience. When a shock occurs, Bali Province must immediately react to it and find a bounce back so that the regional economy can return to its original point. Some believe digital nomad-based tourists to be an alternative wave of potential new types of tourism for Bali's economy.

Digital nomad travelers deal with immigration matters for Foreigners. Article 8 paragraph (2) of Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration states, "Every Foreigner who enters Indonesian Territory must have a valid and valid Visa". Article 1 paragraph (18) states that a visa is a written statement given by an authorized official at the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia or elsewhere determined by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, which contains approval for Foreigners to travel to Indonesian Territory and becomes the basis for granting a Stay Permit. In other words, digital nomad tourists need a visa to enter and do activities in Indonesian territory.

Since the initial wave of digital nomad tourists at the beginning of the pandemic, most digital nomad tourists in Bali have used a 60-day tourist visa. Some also apply for a socio-cultural visa to stay longer for 6 months (single entry), ending when the foreigner leaves Indonesian territory (Octarizal & Kosase, 2023). This makes Bali only a temporary place of visit for digital nomad tourists who come and leave when, in fact, they find comfort there (Octavia, 2022). Seeing that digital nomads use the visa if further research is not suitable for its designation raises the discourse of formulating policies for digital nomad visas. This discourse was echoed by the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy, Sandiaga Uno, in 2022 and is still in the discussion stage by the Directorate General of Immigration.

Since 2020, many countries have launched special digital nomad visas to Thailand, such as Estonia, Portugal, Costa Rica, and Mauritius, with special fees and long-stay benefits. Countries that have long launched special digital nomad visas generally place tourism as a major sector of their economies. The pandemic has been the impetus for issuing such special visas. Bali is a favorite destination for digital nomads, and during the COVID-19 pandemic, out of 65,000 foreign workers in Bali, 80% were digital nomads. The government should utilize this potential optimally to re-promote the tourism industry and the potential for state income. In addition, in the field of Immigration, the benefits of having a special digital nomad visa can reduce the risk of misuse of the Visit Stay Permit

that many digital nomad tourists currently use. The formulation of a special digital nomad visa can bring at least two benefits: supporting the flow of digital nomad tourists to Bali, which is believed to restore tourism or even increase the country's foreign exchange from spending and PNPB visas, as well as clear visa regulations that can avoid visa violations and abuse by foreigners. Of course, the plan to formulate a special digital nomad visa policy must be carefully considered in relation to the existing conditions in Indonesia. The next thing to consider in developing it is whether applying for a special digital nomad visa can benefit the economic resilience of the Balinese people or other negative impacts accompany it.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has become one of the external shocks that has taught Indonesia many lessons in terms of health and economic aspects. The tourism industry, which is a considerable contributor to national foreign exchange, has also fallen due to the pandemic, thus testing the regional economic resilience of Bali Province, the region that most depends on its economy for tourism.

Using Martin & Sunley's (2020) version of the conceptual model of regional economic resilience analysis, the disruption of the tourism sector during the COVID-19 pandemic showed the resistance phase, thus making Bali Province slump in monetary terms. There are conditions where there is an imbalance between the income received and the expenditure that tourism business actors must bear, so many tourism business actors close their businesses, the open unemployment rate rises, and the poverty rate also rises.

The reorientation phase is demonstrated by companies, workers, and institutions' ability to adjust and adapt to shocks. The central and local governments issue policy interventions that support tourism growth, while business actors shift products and procedures by implementing health protocols.

To support regional economic resilience, the flow of digital nomad tourists is predicted to be the hope of a turning point for the tourism industry in Bali Province. The government should respond positively to the huge potential of digital nomad tourists by implementing a series of policies that support this. A special digital nomad visa, which, if formulated, can bring at least two benefits, supports the flow of tourists, which is believed to increase the country's foreign exchange through the tourism industry and avoid violations and misuse of visas that need to be properly designed.

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