

The International Law Co-Operation Policy: Golden Visa Artificial Intelligence Investment Defense

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the legal and policy framework governing international cooperation through the Golden Visa scheme for Artificial Intelligence (AI)-driven investment in the defense sector supporting the development of Indonesia's new capital city, Nusantara. Positioned at the intersection of international law, investment policy, defense governance, and emerging technologies, the research analyzes how Indonesia can strategically leverage the Golden Visa mechanism to attract high-quality foreign human capital and strategic investors while safeguarding national sovereignty and security interests. Using a normative-empirical and Research and Development (R&D) approach, this study evaluates existing regulations, comparative international practices, and stakeholder perspectives to design a policy model that aligns with national defense priorities, sustainable development goals, and responsible AI principles.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become increasingly pivotal to global economic and social development. The OECD defines AI as a “machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers from input how to generate outputs—such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions—that can influence physical or virtual environments” (OECD, 2024). Its applications span diverse sectors, including public administration, healthcare, and education, underscoring AI’s expanding role in both economic activity and institutional operations.

Research by the Brookings Institution indicates that global corporate investment in AI reached USD 60 billion in 2020 and is projected to more than double by 2025, highlighting the technology’s accelerating adoption and economic significance (Kerry et al., 2021). Regional studies further suggest that AI could make substantial contributions to GDP growth, particularly in Southeast Asia (Setkab, 2024).

At the governance level, the United Nations (UN) has advanced international cooperation on AI. On 21 September 2020, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/75/1, affirming commitments to digital cooperation in areas such as access, security, and governance of emerging technologies (Setkab, 2024). This was followed by the adoption of the Global Digital Compact at the Summit of the Future in September 2024, which emphasizes inclusive, risk-based approaches to AI governance that uphold human rights and sustainable development (United Nations, 2024). To support implementation, the UN established a High-Level Advisory Body on AI in 2023, tasked with analyzing governance frameworks and drafting recommendations (Setkab, 2024; United Nations, 2024).

a. International and Regional Cooperation on Artificial Intelligence Governance

The adoption of UN Resolution A/RES/75/1 at the General Assembly on 21 September 2020 marked a collective pledge by Member States to advance digital cooperation, ensuring secure, inclusive, and affordable access (United Nations, 2020). This commitment evolved into the Global Digital Compact, a framework for global digital governance that includes artificial intelligence (AI). A coordinated international approach to AI governance is expected to promote responsible use of AI while mitigating risks associated with rapid technological change (United Nations, 2024). To support this agenda, the UN established a High-Level Advisory Body on AI in October 2023, tasked with providing analysis and recommendations that informed the Compact, adopted at the Summit of the Future in September 2024 (United Nations, 2023, 2024). These developments underscore a growing consensus that AI governance requires multilateral cooperation rooted in inclusivity, sustainability, and human rights.

At the regional level, frameworks are also strengthening. The European Union (EU) has advanced regulatory initiatives such as the White Paper on AI (European Commission, 2020), the EU AI Act, and the European AI Alliance, all aimed at fostering trustworthy AI while protecting rights and supporting innovation. Similarly, ASEAN’s Digital Masterplan 2025 identifies AI as a strategic priority within regional cooperation on science, technology, and innovation (ASEAN, 2021). Beyond multilateral efforts, bilateral cooperation has expanded, with Indonesia engaging partners including the United States, Lithuania, Japan, and China to build its national AI ecosystem (Setkab RI, 2024).

With a population exceeding 270 million, Indonesia represents a significant market for digital technologies. In 2023, the country recorded 212 million internet users (77% penetration), 167 million social media users (60%), and 353 million mobile connections (128%) (Datar, 2023). Public attitudes toward AI are also favorable: an Ipsos survey found that 75% of Indonesians ex-

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