

Immigration Legal Politics Supporting IKN Development as a Global Economic Growth Hub

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Abstract

The development of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) as a national strategic project is aimed not only at relocating the center of government but also at establishing a new hub of global economic growth. This article aims to analyze the role of immigration legal politics in supporting investment inflows, the mobility of foreign experts, and diaspora participation in the development of the IKN. This study employs normative legal research using a statutory and conceptual approach, examining Law Number 6 of 2011 on Immigration, Law Number 3 of 2022 in conjunction with Law Number 21 of 2023 concerning the IKN, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 22 of 2023 on Visas and Residence Permits. The findings indicate that Indonesia's immigration policy has undergone a paradigm shift from a purely supervisory function toward a selective and incentive-based approach that supports national development objectives. Instruments such as the Golden Visa, Limited Stay Permit (ITAS), and Permanent Stay Permit (ITAP) provide legal certainty for foreign investors, professionals, and the Indonesian diaspora, thereby facilitating capital inflows, technology transfer, and global connectivity for the IKN. However, the study also identifies challenges, including the potential misuse of residence permits, regulatory overlap between central authorities and the IKN Authority, and the need to balance economic openness with the protection of national sovereignty and local labor. This article concludes that the establishment of specific and harmonized immigration regulations for the IKN is essential to ensure legal certainty, effective supervision, and policy coherence. An adaptive and selective immigration legal strategy is crucial for positioning the IKN as a sustainable, competitive, and globally integrated economic center while safeguarding Indonesia's national interests.

Keywords: *Legal Politics, Immigration, Indonesian Capital City, Selective Policy, Golden Visa.*

Abstrak

Pengembangan Ibu Kota Indonesia (IKN) sebagai proyek strategis nasional tidak hanya bertujuan untuk merelokasi pusat pemerintahan tetapi juga membangun pusat pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang baru. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran politik hukum keimigrasian dalam mendukung arus masuk investasi, mobilitas pakar asing, dan partisipasi diaspora dalam pengembangan IKN. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian hukum normatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan hukum dan konseptual, mengkaji Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2011 tentang Keimigrasian, Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2022 juncto Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2023 tentang IKN, dan Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan HAM Nomor 22 Tahun 2023 tentang Visa dan Izin Tinggal. Temuan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan keimigrasian Indonesia telah mengalami perubahan paradigma dari fungsi pengawasan murni menuju pendekatan selektif dan berbasis insentif yang mendukung tujuan pembangunan nasional. Instrumen seperti Golden Visa, Limited Stay Permit (ITAS), dan Permanent Stay Permit (ITAP)



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memberikan kepastian hukum bagi investor asing, profesional, dan diaspora Indonesia, sehingga memudahkan arus modal masuk, transfer teknologi, dan konektivitas global bagi IKN. Namun, studi ini juga mengidentifikasi tantangan, termasuk potensi penyalahgunaan izin tinggal, tumpang tindih peraturan antara otoritas pusat dan Otoritas IKN, dan kebutuhan untuk menyeimbangkan keterbukaan ekonomi dengan perlindungan kedaulatan nasional dan tenaga kerja lokal. Pasal ini menyimpulkan bahwa penetapan peraturan keimigrasian yang spesifik dan harmonis untuk IKN sangat penting untuk memastikan kepastian hukum, pengawasan yang efektif, dan koherensi kebijakan. Strategi hukum imigrasi yang adaptif dan selektif sangat penting untuk memposisikan IKN sebagai pusat ekonomi yang berkelanjutan, kompetitif, dan terintegrasi secara global sekaligus menjaga kepentingan nasional Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Politik Hukum, Imigrasi, Ibu Kota Indonesia, Kebijakan Selektif, Golden Visa.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) was designated as a national strategic project through Law Number 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital, which has been amended by Law Number 21 of 2023.¹ This development is not only intended to move the center of government from Jakarta, but also to create a new center of economic growth that has global appeal.² Indonesia's strategic position on international trade routes requires policies that can encourage connectivity with foreign investors, experts, and international mobility.³ It makes the immigration sector a crucial instrument in overseeing the successful development of the new capital. Immigration functions not only as a regulator of the entry and exit of foreigners but also as a catalyst for strategic development.⁴

Indonesia's immigration policy plays a major role in building a conducive investment climate.⁵ Foreign investors who wish to invest their capital in the IKN require legal certainty regarding ease of residence permits and security of business activities.⁶ Likewise, international experts who will contribute to the transfer of technology and expertise need a flexible and non-burdensome residence permit scheme.⁷ This close relationship demonstrates that immigration law is no longer merely administrative but also has a political-legal dimension that determines the direction of national development. Without investment-friendly immigration regulations, the attractiveness of the new

¹ K.M. Pradana et al., "Politik Hukum Investasi Dalam Pembangunan Ibu Kota Baru Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang No 3 Tahun 2022," *Jurnal Cakrawala Ilmiah* 3, no. 4 (2023): 1139–50.

² R. Febrina and Y.A. Minastasia, "Investasi Asing di Ibu Kota Nusantara Dalam Perspektif Konsep Ekonomi Konstitusi di Indonesia," *Indonesian Research Journal on Education* 4, no. 4 (2024): 2767–72.

³ H. Annisa and F.U. Najicha, "Konsekuensi Geopolitik Atas Perdagangan Internasional Indonesia," *Jurnal Global Citizen: Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan* 10, no. 2 (2021): 8–14, <https://doi.org/10.33061/jgz.v10i2.5768>.

⁴ D. Mayang et al., "Strategi Pengawasan Keimigrasian Serta Peran Hukum Keimigrasian Dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Kedaulatan Negara Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Sains Riset* 11, no. 1 (2021): 44–56.

⁵ A. Indrady et al., "Kebijakan Visa dan Ijin Tinggal Keimigrasian Bagi Penanam Modal Asing Dalam Dimensi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di D.I Yogyakarta," *Wicarana* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1–28, <https://doi.org/10.57123/wicarana.v1i1.8>.

⁶ A.A. Satiaputra et al., "Analisis Hukum Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN) dalam Manajemen Risiko Pengembalian Investasi Asing," *UNES Law Review* 7, no. 1 (2024): 360–71.

⁷ A. Setiawan et al., "Pemindahan Ibu Kota Indonesia: Peluang dan Tantangan dari Kerja Sama Internasional," in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Penelitian LPPM UMJ* (2023).

capital will diminish internationally. Immigration legal policy will ultimately become one of the pillars of the new capital project's success.⁸

The challenges of immigration regulations in Indonesia so far have revolved around complicated bureaucratic procedures, lack of certainty of time, and limited special mechanisms for strategic projects.⁹ Many foreign investors believe that Indonesia's immigration regulations still tend to be protectionist and less adaptive to global needs.¹⁰ In fact, the development of the new capital city (IKN) demands legal flexibility to attract foreign capital, bring in experts, and connect the Indonesian diaspora with the homeland. If immigration regulations are not updated, the new capital city will struggle to compete with other countries that offer easier access for foreign investors and professionals. Legal policy changes in this area are urgent to keep pace with development needs.

According to Mahfud MD, the concept of legal policy is the direction of legal policies formulated by the state to achieve specific goals. Legal policy can be understood as a state strategy in building a legal system that aligns with national interests.¹¹ Satjipto Rahardjo emphasized that legal politics is not only about the text of the law, but also includes social reality and the needs of the society that is to be regulated.¹² In immigration, legal politics function to determine who can enter, who cannot enter, and what conditions must be met.¹³ Thus, immigration law policy becomes a selection instrument that filters foreigners according to development interests.

Immigration law policy has two complementary sides. On the one hand, the state must safeguard national sovereignty and security by strictly regulating the mobility of foreigners. On the other hand, the state must also provide selective access for parties who benefit from development.¹⁴ This tension between the interests of protection and openness is what gave birth to selective policy as the basis of modern immigration policy. States have the right to reject foreigners deemed to threaten national stability, but are obligated to facilitate the entry of investors, experts, and those who support development.¹⁵ The political direction of immigration law ultimately reflects current national development priorities.

⁸ F.S. Wahyudi, "Proyek Pemindahan IKN: Upaya Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Baik Ataukah Untuk Pengembangan Ekonomi," *Humantech: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Indonesia* 2, no. 9 (2023): 1890–908.

⁹ B. Hanan et al., "Inovasi Administratif Dalam Pelayanan Keimigrasian: Menuju Birokrasi Modern dan Responsif," *Journal of Administrative and Social Science* 6, no. 1 (2025): 170–81, <https://doi.org/10.55606/jass.v6i1.2107>.

¹⁰ D.F. Sari and W.O. Ningsih, "Analisis Strategis Keanggotaan Indonesia dalam BRICS terhadap Migrasi dan Proteksionisme Tenaga Kerja: Tinjauan Ekonomi Politik Migrasi," *Global and Policy Journal of International Relations* 13, no. 01 (2025).

¹¹ A. Kurniawan and Suhadi, "Pemikiran Mahfud Md Terkait Politik Hukum dan Penerapan Tertib Hukum di Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Doktrin Kelsenian," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora dan Politik (JIHHP)* 4, no. 5 (2024): 1610–17.

¹² M.I. Sarumpaet et al., "Peran Politik Hukum dalam Pembangunan Hukum Progresif di Indonesia," *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 4, no. 4 (2024): 3991–4003.

¹³ J. Hamidi and C. Christian, *Hukum Keimigrasian Bagi Orang Asing di Indonesia* (Sinar Grafika, 2021).

¹⁴ Y. Yasir, "Analisis Politik Hukum Pariwisata Indonesia dan Dampaknya terhadap Kebijakan Keimigrasian," *Jurnal Syntax Admiration* 6, no. 1 (2025): 235–44, <https://doi.org/10.46799/jsa.v6i1.2011>.

¹⁵ E.A. Putri and N.W. Priadarsini, "Polemik Keberadaan Izin Tinggal Terbatas Investor Terhadap Keamanan Nasional Republik Indonesia," *KERTHA WICAKSANA* 19, no. 1 (2025): 48–57.

Selective immigration policy aims to screen foreigners entering Indonesia so that only those who bring added value are granted access.¹⁶ Investors with significant capital, experts with specialized skills, and those supporting national strategic activities are prioritized. The concept ensures that immigration is not merely administrative but also serves as a development tool. Through selective policy, Indonesia strives to strike a balance between openness to the international community and protection of national interests.¹⁷ The success of a selective immigration policy is measured by the extent to which it enhances national competitiveness without sacrificing sovereignty.

Developed countries have proven the effectiveness of selective immigration policies in enhancing global competitiveness. Singapore, for example, developed an Employment Pass policy that allows foreign experts to enter with certain salary requirements and skills aligned with national needs.¹⁸ The United Arab Emirates launched the Golden Visa program to attract investors, professionals and entrepreneurs to stay longer and contribute to the economy.¹⁹ These two countries have successfully utilized immigration as a strategic instrument in supporting national development. Indonesia can learn valuable lessons from this experience to strengthen selective policies relevant to the development of the capital city. Similar policies will increase the capital city's potential to become a magnet for international investment.

Indonesia's current immigration legal framework is still based on Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. This law provides the legal basis for visas, stay permits, deportation, and the rights and obligations of foreigners in Indonesia. Although relatively modern, the Immigration Law still requires adjustments to be more responsive to the needs of the capital city's development. This is because the Immigration Law is still oriented towards a supervisory function and does not optimally provide selective instruments that favor large investments and strategic projects. Regulatory adjustments are needed to strengthen the capital city's legal position as a region with special needs.

Legal reform through Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation has brought changes to several aspects of immigration, including simplifying permits. However, this law was later revoked and replaced by Law No. 6 of 2023, which emphasized bureaucratic simplification in the investment and labor sectors. These changes are relevant to supporting the investment climate in the new capital city. Immigration, as part of the investment legal system, must be directed so as not to hinder international mobility.²⁰ This new law provides a crucial foundation for the government to develop derivative regulations aligned with the development needs of the new capital city. This way, immigration law can be more closely aligned with the direction of national development policy.

¹⁶ J.P. Sande, "Selective Policy Imigrasi Indonesia Terhadap Orang Asing Dari Negara Calling Visa," *Indonesian Perspective* 5, no. 1 (2020): 92–111, <https://doi.org/10.14710/ip.v5i1.30196>.

¹⁷ D.R. Rabbani, "Dinamika Penerapan Asas Selective Policy Dalam Hukum Keimigrasian Terhadap Penangkalan Warga Negara Asing Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 10, no. 1 (2021): 43, <https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v10i1.643>.

¹⁸ H.L. Trang, "The Potential Pitfalls of Singapore's Training Employment Pass Regime-A Lesson from Japan," *The Singapore Law Review* 34 (2016): 365.

¹⁹ F.S. Rauf and M.Z. Arifin, "Hubungan Sistem Perbankan Syariah dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Dubai, Uni Emirat Arab," *Co-Value: Jurnal Ekonomi Koperasi dan kewirausahaan* 15, no. 4 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.59188/covalue.v15i4.4320>.

²⁰ A. Kriswibowo et al., "Kebijakan Keimigrasian Indonesia: Pandemi, Infrastruktur, dan Kontrol Perbatasan," *Jurnal Kajian Strategik Ketahanan Nasional* 6, no. 2 (2023): 1–17, <https://doi.org/10.7454/jkskn.v6i2.10078>.

The implementation of the Immigration Law is further regulated in Government Regulation Number 31 of 2013, which was later updated by Government Regulation Number 48 of 2021. The regulation details visa types, residence permit application procedures, and categories of foreigners eligible for benefits. One important update in Government Regulation 48/2021 is the integration of the immigration system with investment licensing services. It produces synergy between the Directorate General of Immigration and the Investment Coordinating Board in regulating foreign investors. With this legal foundation, selective policies can be implemented more effectively to support the development of the new capital city. The existence of this Government Regulation demonstrates that immigration is positioned as an instrument of development, not merely administrative control.

The latest Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation provides room for innovation for more adaptive immigration policies. One significant breakthrough was the issuance of Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 22 of 2023 concerning Visas and Residence Permits for Investors, known as the Golden Visa. This scheme provides long-term residence permits for foreign investors, experts, and international figures, considered to bring significant benefits. Furthermore, diaspora policies are accommodated by simplifying residence permits for Indonesian citizens of Indonesian descent who wish to contribute to Indonesia. The regulation serves as a strategic legal instrument to support the capital city as a center of global economic growth. With this legal umbrella, the direction of immigration law becomes apparent and more progressive.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is normative legal research with a statutory and conceptual approach. The statutory approach is carried out by examining various relevant regulations, including Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, Law Number 3 of 2022 in conjunction with Law Number 21 of 2023 concerning the National Capital, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 22 of 2023 concerning Visas and Residence Permits. The analysis of these regulations aims to identify the legal basis, position, and implications of immigration policy in supporting the development of the New Capital City as a center of global economic growth. The conceptual approach is used to explore legal political theory, the concept of selective policy, and comparisons with immigration practices in other countries that have successfully managed global mobility for the benefit of national development. This approach provides a broader framework for understanding how law functions not only as a normative tool but also as a strategic policy instrument. Through the combination of these two approaches, the research seeks to develop a comprehensive argument regarding the ideal direction of immigration legal policy for the New Capital City, while also providing normative recommendations regarding existing weaknesses and challenges. The research results are expected to demonstrate the relationship between positive regulations and conceptual ideas, so that they can become a real contribution in the development of immigration law that is adaptive, selective, and oriented towards national interests and global competitiveness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Politics of the Development of the Indonesian Capital City as a National Strategic Project and Center for Global Economic Growth

The National Capital Region (IKN) was established under Law Number 3 of 2022 in conjunction with Law Number 21 of 2023 as a new legal entity that is not merely a center of government but also a hub of global economic growth. Article 2 of the IKN Law

affirms that the IKN functions as the center of state government, a symbol of national identity, and a center for sustainable innovation. The legal affirmation reflects the socio-political engineering through legal instruments that explicitly position the IKN as a long-term project. The legal policy of IKN development cannot be separated from the state's strategy to attract international actors, both through investment and the mobility of foreign experts, which must be facilitated through immigration policies.

The projected development of the IKN as a center of global economic growth requires legal instruments that regulate foreign involvement in a targeted manner. The vision is embodied in the IKN Master Plan, which focuses on the concepts of a green economy, a smart city, and global connectivity. The need for capital and technology makes immigration no longer merely an administrative instrument but part of the legal development strategy. The legal political implication is that the state must restructure its foreign selection instruments to ensure their presence aligns with the IKN's strategic objectives. This means that immigration becomes a legal subsystem that supports economic development in this new region.

The involvement of foreign experts in the new capital city (IKN) is based on the urgency of Indonesia's limited technological expertise. Projects ranging from smart transportation, digital infrastructure, and renewable energy systems cannot be handled solely by local resources. Immigration law exists to provide legal entry for foreign experts with specialized qualifications. Article 39 of Law Number 6 of 2011 provides the basis for granting limited stay permits to foreign workers with specific skills. This article demonstrates that the presence of foreign workers is considered legitimate as long as it aligns with national development needs.

The role of foreign investors in the development of the new capital city is regulated by Article 24 of the IKN Law, which states that development funding can come from cooperation with foreign business entities and investments. This norm creates a legal framework that allows for broad global engagement. Legal policy at this point is evident in the state's efforts to provide immigration instruments that support investors. Large investors require the certainty of long-term stay permits to directly oversee their investments. Immigration law addresses this need through a special visa mechanism that ties investor involvement to development interests.

The Golden Visa policy, as stipulated in Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 22 of 2023, is a concrete product of immigration law policies geared toward the interests of the new capital city. The Golden Visa provides long-term residence permits of up to ten years for foreign investors with significant capital investments. This scheme demonstrates the transformation of immigration law from a previously protective approach to a more open and selective one. The legal policy here no longer emphasizes solely monitoring the entry and exit of foreigners, but instead makes residence permits a legal incentive for strategic investment. This policy is clearly aligned with the development needs of the new capital city.

The immigration law policy for the new capital city addresses not only incentives but also selection. The selective policy, stipulated in Article 8 of Law No. 6 of 2011, stipulates that every foreigner entering Indonesia must possess a valid visa. This norm serves as a selection instrument that has been extended to the new capital city. The state can reject the entry of foreign workers who are irrelevant or potentially detrimental to national interests. Conversely, the state provides special facilities for experts who directly contribute to the development of the new capital city. Legal policy through selective policy here functions as both a protective barrier and a gateway that opens limited access.

The political direction of immigration law for the new capital city demonstrates a balance between state sovereignty and economic openness. On the one hand, the government aims to ensure that the influx of foreigners does not pose a threat to social, cultural, or national security stability. On the other hand, the government recognizes that without the presence of foreign experts and international capital, the vision of making the new capital city a global economic hub will be difficult to achieve. Legal policy serves as a mechanism to balance these two seemingly opposing interests. This demonstrates that immigration law has a strategic function, not merely an administrative one.

Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, which affirms that the economy is structured as a joint venture based on the principle of kinship, serves as the philosophical foundation for immigration law. This principle can be interpreted as meaning that foreign involvement must be directed as much as possible towards the prosperity of the Indonesian people. The presence of foreign experts in the new capital city (IKN) must bring about technology transfer that can strengthen the capacity of local human resources. Foreign investment should create new jobs, not block access for domestic workers. Immigration law for the new capital city serves as an instrument to ensure that foreign involvement complies with this constitutional principle.

Adjustments to immigration regulations for the new capital city also demonstrate innovation in development law. The state cannot simply rely on the Immigration Law; it needs to establish more specific derivative regulations for strategic areas. Legal policy allows the government to design special residence permit schemes, expedite bureaucratic processes, and provide stronger legal certainty. All of this is aimed at ensuring the new capital city can truly become a global economic hub supported by regulated international mobility. Legal policy here functions as a legal engineering tool to achieve national development goals.

An analysis of immigration legal policy shows that the direction of state policy is not simply to invite foreign involvement but also to regulate mechanisms that ensure the sustainability of the capital city's development. Legal policy operates through selection, incentives, and legal protection of national interests. Thus, the capital city's development is not merely a physical project but also an arena for the implementation of complex legal policies. The capital city serves as a laboratory for the implementation of a unique selective policy, where immigration is positioned as a primary instrument for connecting Indonesia with the world while maintaining sovereignty.

Analysis of Immigration Policy in Supporting Investment, Mobility of Experts, and Diaspora for the Development of the IKN

Facilitating visas and residence permits is a key instrument determining the success of the immigration strategy in the Indonesian Capital City (IKN). Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 22 of 2023 concerning Visas and Residence Permits introduces the Golden Visa scheme, which provides broader access for foreign investors, experts, and international figures deemed to have strategic contributions. This scheme goes beyond granting entry permits to open pathways for active involvement in the economic and technological development of the IKN. The Golden Visa mechanism is designed to ensure investors bring more than just capital, but also encourages the transfer of knowledge and technology. This facility positions immigration as a strategic entry point for IKN-based global economic development.

Limited Stay Permits (ITAS) and Permanent Stay Permits (ITAP) for experts and investors are also designed to provide legal certainty. These regulations emphasize that immigration not only regulates the movement of foreigners but also facilitates their

continued participation in long-term projects. ITAS provides space for experts in construction, green technology, and smart city development to work legally without administrative obstacles. The longer-term ITAP guarantees that large investors will not be hindered in planning their business strategies in the IKN area. With this mechanism, immigration policy signals Indonesia's readiness to accommodate the need for global talent relevant to national strategic projects.

Special facilities for the Indonesian diaspora demonstrate another dimension of immigration policy for the capital city. Diaspora with international competence and global networks is considered a crucial asset for accelerating development. This policy emphasizes that immigration is not merely about regulating the entry of foreigners but also about strengthening ties with Indonesian citizens who have long resided abroad. Support in the form of easier residence permits and work facilities in the capital city serves as a strategy to transform the diaspora's potential into tangible contributions. This approach demonstrates that immigration policy for the capital city is not only outward-looking but also inward-strengthening.

The selective policy implemented in the capital city is based on the principle that only workers and investors who bring tangible benefits are granted access. This screening mechanism emphasizes specialized expertise, significant capital, and a clean legal record as absolute requirements. This policy ensures the capital city does not become a gateway for irrelevant foreign workers or those who have the potential to cause social problems. This strict selection is in line with the principle of state sovereignty in determining who is allowed to enter and contribute. This approach demonstrates an effort to balance the need for global openness with the protection of national interests.

The integration of immigration policy with investment policy through the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) and the Online Single Submission (OSS) system demonstrates a synergistic approach. Investors applying for residence permits no longer have to go through separate bureaucratic channels but can instead access a single portal that connects immigration requirements with business certainty. This integration expedites the process and minimizes regulatory overlap. This model also demonstrates that the development of the new capital city (IKN) requires coordination across sectors, not just between immigration agencies. The success of this policy will determine whether the new capital city (IKN) can emerge as an efficient and modern center of global economic growth.

The potential for misuse of residence permits is a serious challenge that must not be ignored. The phenomenon of overstayers, or the misuse of work visas for other purposes, is a classic problem that must be anticipated. In regions designed to become global hubs, this risk is heightened by the high mobility of people and capital. Immigration officials need to develop technology-based monitoring systems, such as the use of big data and artificial intelligence, to detect patterns of misuse. Such oversight will strengthen public trust in the open policies offered for the new capital city.

The regulatory gap between the central government and the IKN Authority also poses potential obstacles. Law No. 3 of 2022 concerning the National Capital City grants the IKN Authority special authority in various areas, including investment. However, immigration remains under the authority of the central government through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This situation necessitates harmonization to prevent the IKN Authority's authority from conflicting with the central authority. If not addressed, overlapping regulations could potentially hamper the speed of service for investors and experts.

The balance between national interests and global openness also presents a dilemma. On the one hand, the new capital city (IKN) requires foreign capital, skilled labor, and international networks to develop as a global economic hub. On the other hand, excessive openness risks reducing protection for local workers and the nation's strategic interests. Immigration policy must accommodate global needs without sacrificing sovereignty. This strategy requires the formulation of regulatory instruments that are adaptive, flexible, and based on regular evaluation.

The prospects for developing a dedicated immigration policy for the new capital city are growing stronger with the discussion of developing more specific derivative regulations. A dedicated regulatory framework would provide certainty for investors, experts, and the diaspora seeking to engage in the new capital city. These regulations could also establish a cooperation mechanism between the New Capital City Authority and the Directorate General of Immigration. This step would provide clarity regarding procedures, rights, and obligations for all parties involved. Developing such regulations would demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to building a legal foundation that supports global economic growth.

The new capital city has the potential to become a regional hub for business and technology if immigration policies are managed adaptively. Indonesia's strategic geographic position along international trade routes will be further strengthened if the capital city (IKN) can create a welcoming climate for global investors. The presence of foreign experts in technology, renewable energy, and smart infrastructure could transform the capital city into an innovation hub in Southeast Asia. Immigration policies are key to realizing this potential through appropriate screening, effective oversight, and consistent regulations. This prospect opens up significant opportunities for the capital city to solidify its role as a globally oriented city of the future.

CONCLUSION

Immigration law plays a strategic role in supporting the development of the Indonesian Capital City (IKN) as a center of global economic growth. Legal instruments such as Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration, Law Number 3 of 2022 in conjunction with Law Number 21 of 2023 concerning the IKN, and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 22 of 2023 concerning Visas and Stay Permits demonstrate that immigration is no longer merely regulating the mobility of foreigners but has become an integral part of the national development strategy. The availability of Golden Visa, ITAS, and ITAP facilities for investors, experts, and the diaspora is a concrete manifestation of selective policies designed to encourage investment, technology transfer, and the contribution of expertise to IKN projects. These policy dynamics demonstrate that immigration law must be directed in an adaptive and visionary manner so that the IKN can realize its vision of becoming a sustainable, inclusive, and competitive global city.

Special immigration regulations for the IKN that align with central government regulations are needed to ensure legal certainty and speed of service. The National Capital Authority, together with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, needs to establish a transparent and efficient integration mechanism, particularly regarding the screening of foreign experts, monitoring of residence permits, and protecting local workers. The use of information technology, such as big data, artificial intelligence, and integrated systems with the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)/OSS (Overseas Investment Coordinating Board), is also urgently needed to minimize residence permit abuse and strengthen the national capital's competitiveness. Future strategies should not only focus

on economic interests but also on safeguarding sovereignty, security, and social justice, so that the development of the national capital can become a symbol of Indonesia's successful legal policy in responding to global challenges.

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The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

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