**Artificial Intelligence in Indo-Pacific: Quo Vadis International Humanitarian Law and Regional Peace and Security in Southeast Asia**

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***Abstract***: Utilization of technology in the military has existed since antiquity. The use of artificial intelligence technology represents the third military revolution, following the use of gunpowder and nuclear weapons. The use of Artificial Intelligence in the military is like two sides of a coin: on the one hand, it can provide convenience and aid in military operations, and on the other, it can hinder military operations. However, if there are no restrictions on its use, it will be dangerous and potentially catastrophic for humanity. The United States, China, Australia, Japan, and India are examples of nations whose militaries have developed artificial intelligence technology. Geographically, Southeast Asia, which is located in the middle of these nations, will become a region with a significant impact if there is no international consensus on the military application of artificial intelligence technology. Using an autonomous or autonomy system to operate this technology will reduce the amount of human control and allow it to operate without any human intervention. Obviously, this will be a significant issue concerning the application of the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, such as the distinction principle, and proportionality principle. Where these principles are tightly intertwined with human command and control in making decisions regarding the execution of attacks. The article employs normative legal methodology. Subsequently, this paper will examine the relevance of international humanitarian law principles in the artificial intelligence arms race era and the role of ASEAN in maintaining stability, peace, and security in Southeast Asia region. This study suggests that the development of artificial intelligence on military applications must in accordance with fundamental principles on international humanitarian law and ASEAN must ensure its regional peace and security through a new regional regulatory framework on the limitations in developing and using of artificial intelligence for military purposes.

**Keywords**: *Artificial intelligence arms race; fundamental principles on international humanitarian law; peace and security; southeast Asia.*