

Research Article

Legal Analysis of the Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in a Justice-based Judicial System

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ORCIDDenny Suwondo: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-7122-6682>**Abstract.**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a “machine” that is able to do different things that are considered to require human intelligence to be done, such as recognizing human language, a person’s face, driving, or, in the case of advanced AI, even using production machines in companies. The type of research used in this study is qualitative research using a normative legal approach. Qualitative research is one that aims to find out and explore various events experienced directly by research subjects to then be described using various scientific methods. The legal system faces an increasing amount of data, including laws, court decisions, evidence, and criminal records. AI can analyze big data quickly and efficiently and identify patterns, trends, and relevant information in legal cases. In addition, AI can automate routine tasks such as drafting legal documents, searching for precedents, and analyzing contracts. A significant challenge is the possibility of leakage or misuse of personal data in the digital justice system. Sensitive data such as health information, personal identities, and legal records may be attractive targets for cybercriminals, so prioritizing data protection in the design and implementation of a digital justice framework is essential. Ensuring data encryption is also important to keep information secure.

Keywords: analysis, artificial, intelligence, justice, legal

1. Introduction

Indonesia has matured Industry 4.0, a sign of the era of automation and ease of use of contact between people (Paulus Wisnu Yudoprakoso, 2019). The industrial revolution consists of two words revolution and industry. Revolution itself means very rapid change, while industry means efforts to implement production. Since these two words can be derived that the industrial revolution is a rapid change in the implementation of the production process originally made by humans began to replace the machine process in the manufacture of goods that have commercial value (Nining Rahayu, 2019). It changes the working methods of humans who have been doing it since the beginning “manually” has now evolved into “digitalization” or “automation”.

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Technological changes and their developments are global changes that have quite a significant impact in a country. Likewise in Indonesia, technological developments have a major impact on people's lives. This development will fundamentally change society, both in terms of behavior, patterns of social relations, and working methods.

One of the signs of the beginning of an era This is the application of various technologies developed in various fields of life that provide convenience for people to carry out their activities. A very significant increase It can be seen in life such as the advancement of increasingly complex knowledge technology and the application of artificial intelligence to the general public.

AI or better known as artificial intelligence (AI) is basically a “machine” that is capable of learning to do different things that are considered to require human intelligence to use it (Febri Jaya and Wilton Goh, 2021). For example, artificial intelligence can recognize human language, a person's face, driving, and even the most advanced artificial intelligence can use production machines in companies (Law Solution, 2021).

The term artificial intelligence was born in 1956, but the term is made up That's why this intelligence is getting more popular thanks to the increase in data volume, algorithms increase computer storage. Early research on artificial intelligence began in the 1950s, where problem solving was approached using symbolic methods (Eka NAM Sihombing & Muhammad Yusrizal Adi Syaputra, 2021). “At the beginning of its discovery, artificial intelligence was only available in universities and research laboratories, and there were no practical products to use artificial intelligence. Then, in the 1960s, the US Department of Defense became interested in the technology. development of artificial intelligence and produced the first product called the Defense Advanced Projects Agency (DARPA), which successfully completed the roadmap project in the 1970s (Indra Cahya, 2018). This early work paved the way for the automation and formal reasoning seen in computers today.

The use of artificial intelligence has also penetrated many fields, including law. In Hangzhou, China, Judge AI began in 2017, although he continues to focus on the digital aspects of legal disputes, including online shopping, copyright issues, and e-commerce product liability. For the first time, AI beat leading lawyers in a competition to understand legal contracts, as quoted by Time. By identifying 30 legal issues in four hours, AI achieved 94 percent accuracy in selecting risks, while lawyers with decades of experience achieved only 1 percent accuracy (85 percent).

One of the areas of utilization of artificial intelligence is the legal field, especially contract planning which is currently being developed. Contracts can be made through electronic contracts. This is clear evidence that the use of artificial intelligence has grown along with human needs for efficiency and reduced workload.

In Indonesia, Legal Online launched a platform (Legal Intelligence Assistant technology) touted as the first legal chat in Indonesia that aims to help people get legal education content, marriage law, divorce law, and inheritance law) which Richard Susskind called an inherent problem of the regulation (Ibnu Sina Chandranegara, 2019).

The development of technology in the legal field is clearly visible, for example, the emergence of electronic courts. E-court is a series of trials conducted online (Lisfer Berutu, 2021). The existence of this system is believed to have an impact on the legal profession both directly and indirectly. Looking further, the legal technology industry has created artificial intelligence products that have proven to burden the ability of lawyers to do their jobs. The speed and accuracy of legal technology is extraordinary for an experienced lawyer (Esther Salmerón-Manzano, 2021).

The use of artificial intelligence in designing regulations in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 is to minimize errors in the preparation of regulations, but whether the use of artificial intelligence can immediately replace the power of legislative institutions as a whole is of course still debatable (Joenaidi Efendi & Johnny Ibrahim, 2018). This article attempts to explain how the use of AI is implemented within the framework of statutory provisions, but only explains one type of statutory regulation, namely regional regulations (Perda). Let's say Article 7 of Perda is at the lowest level, so that the overlap with higher regulations is much greater. In addition, Indonesia is currently experiencing regulatory obesity, based on data published by the Directorate General of General Law on 4/20/2020, the total is 43,866 with details: Central Regulations 8,515, Ministerial Regulations 14,986, and Ministerial Regulations 4,398 regulations of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions (LPNK) and 15,967 Regional Regulations.

2. Methods

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research using a normative legal approach. The type of qualitative research is research that aims to find out and explore various events experienced directly by the research subjects to then be described using various scientific methods (Lexy J. Moleong, 2006). This research uses a normative legal

approach, which means it is carried out by analyzing previously existing theories and analyzing laws and regulations related to this research (Sunggono, Bambang, 2016).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Urgency of AI in Helping with Legal Issues

The development of technology in today's era is very fast. Especially can be found in the development of AI or Artificial Intelligence. Many sectors have implemented and feel helped by the presence of AI. As in the health sector, AI can already be applied to help identify potential dangers that can threaten a person's health (Hah, Hyeyoung, & Goldin, Deana Shevit, 2021). Since 2017, China has started using AI by positioning it as a judge in handling digital cases (Muhammad Tan Abdul Rahman Haris & Tantimin, 2022). Likewise, in the Netherlands, the government there has begun to utilize AI as a means of facilitating the public in accessing various regulations and agreements. Thus, it is possible that the legal world, especially in Indonesia, will also be affected considering the time efficiency and accuracy that AI can provide.

The legal system is faced with an ever-increasing amount of data, including laws, court decisions, evidence, and criminal records. AI can analyze big data quickly and efficiently to identify patterns, trends, and relevant information in legal cases. In addition, AI can automate routine tasks such as drafting legal documents, searching for precedents, and analyzing contracts. This allows lawyers and law officers to focus on more complex issues that require critical thinking. Not to mention the ability of AI to manage or translate languages that are often needed when making an agreement or contract. For example, in making a contract itself, there are several AI concepts that can be used.

First, AI with its big data management capabilities can help advocates analyze to find out about the subjects and objects in a company, such as the assets owned and also find out the legal relationships established with other companies (Sitorus, S, 2020). Then secondly, AI can also help in compiling contract documents that will be prepared so that this speeds up and makes drafting easier (Thomson Reuters, 2017). The third is archiving, of course this part is an important thing to organize so that later it can be easily found when needed. With AI's ability in terms of database arrangement, it will make it easier as a lawyer or company in terms of archiving (Two Birds Client Solution, 2017). Therefore, AI will greatly assist humans, especially in the legal field, in terms of

data management, document preparation, and analyzing legal issues faced, of course systematically and in an efficient manner.

In the context of legal practitioners, AI can be used as a tool to facilitate analysis and provision of documents quickly. Meanwhile, when viewed from a legal perspective, AI can only explore the world of legal reasoning because it can easily help to search for databases and legal analysis. The law contains relative values and often requires the interests of a person's consideration so that in this context the role of AI is difficult to use. However, in terms of reasoning to formulate laws, AI can play a role in helping to solve problems in the ambiguity of language in the preparation of the text of the law. Thus, it will be much easier to identify the language to be used in the preparation of the law. In addition, AI can also play a role in developing a winning strategy in prosecution. With its analytical capabilities, AI can be used by lawyers in analyzing relevant legal acts and regulations, making it easier to develop strategies in litigation. Thus, basically in a reasoning contest, AI can be very involved in helping to solve the legal problems faced, but in legal terms there is something called legal consideration. This is where AI cannot move far because legal consideration is a general concept that refers to the process of forming and providing answers that can be accounted for.

a. AI Accountability in the Perspective of ITE Law

From the various kinds of intelligence and actions that can be done by AI like humans, of course this underlies a policy in determining regulations regarding AI. In Indonesia itself, the regulation related to AI or technology is Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information which is then referred to as the ITE Law. This ITE Law is a form of legal certainty in resolving technological problems. However, the problem is that the ITE Law does not clearly define AI so that there are many interpretations that interpret AI in the ITE Law. Based on its character, AI can be seen in terms of electronic systems as in Article 1 number 5 of the ITE Law, this is because the way AI works is used as data collection and processing (Article 1 Number 5 of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information). AI can also be classified as per Article 1 number 8 of the ITE Law, namely as an electronic agent because it is an electronic system that can act automatically on human orders.

Based on these legal regulations, AI is not a legal subject but only a legal object whose operation still requires human assistance or is driven by humans. In Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Electronic Systems and Transactions, it is

stated that the person responsible as a legal subject in the implementation of an electronic system is the organizer or human unless there is a certain condition or force majeure (Article 3 Paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Electronic Systems and Transactions). Thus, AI cannot be said to be a legal subject and is therefore different from a legal entity.

According to Otto Von Gierke through the theory of organs, in reality the legal entity is the real reality of a natural nature and personality of humans in their legal relationships. Legal entities have independence in acting and making policies so that they have rights and obligations as legal subjects (Amboro, FYP, & Komarhana, K, 2021). While AI cannot be equated with a legal entity because in its moving condition it still needs humans and can also potentially make mistakes because of the system. Meanwhile, according to LJ Van Apeldoorn, to be said to be a legal subject, it must be able to carry out legal acts, namely the ability to hold the rights granted to it. While the ability to hold these rights can be distinguished in the capacity of a person under age or on his/her ability so that he/she can carry out legal acts, and this determines a legal subject. Therefore, it is also not right if AI is equated or juxtaposed with a legal subject, especially as a legal entity which is also included in part of the legal subject (Lin, T. C, 2019). Thus, what is relevant to responsibility for actions carried out by AI based on the ITE Law is humans who mobilize or utilize AI in carrying out legal actions.

b. Cons of AI Utilization in the Legal Field in Indonesia

The complexity of the use of AI in the legal field has raised concerns in the minds of some people working in the legal services industry in Indonesia. They are of the view that the presence of AI can intervene or replace their work. Artificial Intelligence (AI) does increase the efficiency of the litigation process, but its position is very difficult to shift, replace, or fully intervene in the legal profession in the legal services industry in Indonesia. This statement is based on the theory of legal objectives proposed by Gustav Radbruch. He emphasized that the purpose of law must be based on 3 elements, namely justice, certainty, and benefit. The principle of justice as one of the orientations of legal objectives is closely related to the element of human conscience, in this case the judge. The judge's *ratio decidendi* must be based on the element of conscience (*geweten/conscience of man*) which means that in deciding a case the judge does not only refer to positive law, but must consider the element of humanity. Artificial Intelligence (AI) as an entity that is not a legal subject (does not fulfill biological elements) certainly cannot replace the figure of the judge profession because AI does not have moral values and conscience. AI can only assist judges in determining what verdict is

appropriate to be imposed on a defendant, but abandons the principle of justice that is oriented towards conscience.

3.2. Field of AI Utilization in Justice

a. Process Language

As is known, legal processes and documents in court are conducted in the official language of a particular country. If necessary, persons involved in the case are given the opportunity to speak in court in their native language, or a freely chosen language of communication, and use the services of an interpreter. The prospects for using AI in this field are:

- 1) AI will allow participants in the process to submit documents to the court or speak during a court hearing in any language (multilingualism of the legal process) thanks to existing speech recognition programs and translate it into text (<https://speechpad.ru/>, <https://dictation.io/>, <https://realspeaker.net/>, <https://www.nuance.com/dragon.html> and others);
- 2) AI can also recognize the emotional and psychological components of a speaker's speech in court. We are talking about a speech polygraph (a technological means of psychophysiological research to assess the reliability of reported information—a lie detector), which allows a human judge to assess the integrity, reasonableness, conscientiousness or the presence of abuse of rights in the behavior of participants in public relations. A similar system has been developed in the US and detects perjury from video recordings with an accuracy of 92% of cases based on changes in facial expressions, tone of voice and other parameters (AI Dare system) 9 Fersini E, et al., 2013);
- 3) Intellectual processing of the spoken language and texts of documents presented by participants in the process will significantly reduce the time required to translate this information into the official language of the state legal proceedings, and will also reduce the legal costs of the parties, as it will eliminate the need to involve translators in the case (Guodong Du & Meng Yu, 2021). For example, in the Russian Federation, a resident of the Skolkovo Foundation, the Biorg company, has developed a system that allows recognizing documents and objects, including images and handwritten text in various languages.

b. Digital Protocol

With the development of electronic justice in court proceedings, in addition to paper protocols written by hand or using technical means (typewriters, computers, etc.), audio protocols are stored in digital format (audio recordings).

In the Russian arbitration process, audio recording is recognized as the main means of recording information about the course of the court session, as well as a means of ensuring the openness of the court process; the material medium of the audio recording is attached to the protocol (clause 16 of the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation dated 02/17/2011 No. 12 “On some issues of the application of the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation as amended by the Federal Law of 07/27/2010 No. 228-FZ “On Amendments to the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation”). The protocol of the court session is an additional means of recording the completed procedural actions (Part 2 of Article 155 of the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).

Developments in telecommunications technology and machine intelligence make it possible to record court hearings exclusively in electronic form—in the form of “digital records” of a court hearing, without duplicating them on paper.

Thus, audio recording automatically activated by artificial intelligence will optimize the court’s time in recording protocol definitions (digital definitions) and even provide a consistent shorthand recording of court hearings (Wang N, 2020). However, the above does not exclude printing the audio protocol on paper if necessary.

c. Formation of the Composition Court and Determination of Case Categories

In Russia, the composition of the court for consideration of each case, including with the participation of arbitration assessors, is formed taking into account the workload and specialization of judges through the use of automated information systems (Article 18 of the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Article 14 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Article 28 of the CAS of the Russian Federation, Article 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation).

Currently, the automatic formation of the court composition is in force, excluding the influence on its formation by persons interested in the outcome of the trial. In this direction, AI can be used not only for the purpose of automatic formation of the court composition, but also for determining the categories of cases and distributing cases among judicial panels, taking into account the specialization of judges. There are disputes with “borderline” specialization, for example, challenging the decision of

the tax authority in a corporate dispute (corporate composition of the civil board) or tax dispute (tax composition of the administrative board), and AI can quickly limit the claims (statements) filed in court.

d. Digital Execution Warrant

It seems that the traditional idea of executive documents, particularly in the form of writs of execution, will be revised in the near future.

For example, in Russia, a significant step towards optimizing the activities of Russian arbitration courts was the establishment of a provision that the issuance of a writ of execution is carried out at the request of the claimant (Part 3 of Article 319 of the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, Part 1 of Article 428 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation). This change was due to the fact that writs of execution issued by the court to debt collectors were often not claimed by the Russian post office or were returned to the court due to the invalidity of the debt collector's location address, and often the writ of execution lost its relevance, for example, in the event of the debtor's bankruptcy.

The use of AI connected to court information portals (for example, the Arbitration Case File) will make it possible to automatically determine the need to issue a writ of execution, process requests from claimants (creditors) to issue a writ and/or send it for execution to the Federal Bailiff Service of Russia or to a bank.

3.3. Artificial Intelligence (Ai) in the Formation of Legislation

As we already know, technology comes from the Greek word *technologia* which means systematic discussion of all arts and crafts (methodical treatment of the trades and crafts). The word has the root word *techne* and *ensigns* (words, speech). The root word *techne* and has been known in ancient Greek times means art, craft. Art or art originally meant something made by humans to be opposed to natural objects, but then referred to the skill in making the item (Yudoprakoso & Paulus Wisnu, 2020).

In this era of rapid technological development, artificial intelligence or Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the revolutionary breakthroughs in various fields, including the legal field. The use of AI in the legal field can provide significant benefits in efforts to catch up or narrow the gap from events. One of the main advantages of using AI in the legal field is its ability to analyze data quickly and accurately. By using AI technology, the system can process large amounts of legal information and

related documents in a short time. This helps legal professionals to research cases more efficiently, identify relevant evidence, and make more informed decisions.

In addition, AI can also be used in the process of collecting and analyzing evidence. With AI technology, the system can identify patterns and relationships in data, which may be difficult or time-consuming if done by humans. This can help in compiling strong and supportive arguments in the trial process. Not only that, the use of AI can also increase efficiency in the justice system. With AI technology, the administration and case management processes can be improved, including in terms of scheduling hearings, assigning judges, and supervising legal actions. This can help reduce bureaucracy and speed up the case resolution process.

However, of course the use of AI in the legal field also has challenges and risks that need to be considered. One of them is the issue of data security and privacy. In implementing AI, there needs to be strong protection of personal data and sensitive information related to legal cases.

Currently, many in the world are using AI as the Formation of Legislation. In relation to the use of this technology, in the process of drafting legislation in these fields, a number of problems remain, ranging from the productivity of legislative products in the DPR to harmonization. Legislation, several groups are starting to take an interest in artificial intelligence in efforts to develop regulations. In the DPR, for example, it is currently implementing a law enforcement control system using technological devices.

a. Implementation and Scope of AI

Proving a crime is regulated by strict provisions in the official criminal law system (KUHP). This system oversees the use and validation of evidence, and compares it with the actions taken by the accused. Its main purpose is to determine whether the accused can be determined as the perpetrator of the crime charged. In this context, Article 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code states: “A judge may not sentence a person to a crime unless there are at least two valid pieces of evidence that can give rise to the belief that a crime actually occurred and the accused is guilty.” According to Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, lie detectors must be used during the evidentiary stage in court. Reports or printouts from lie detector tests involving witnesses or suspects can complete the investigation documents, which are further supported by statements from forensic psychology experts explaining the analysis of graphic images. In the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), lie detectors are not recognized as evidence. However, printouts from lie detectors examined by forensic psychologists

will be considered expert testimony in court. As regulated in Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, expert testimony can be valid evidence in court (Bilaleya, 2024).

According to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, Article 5 states:

1. Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents and/or printouts thereof constitute valid evidence;
2. Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents and/or printouts thereof as referred to in paragraph (1) constitute an extension of valid evidence according to the Procedural Law in force in Indonesia;
3. Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents are considered valid if they use an electronic system that complies with the provisions of this Law.
4. The provisions regarding Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents in paragraph (1) do not apply unless otherwise determined by law.

The discussion of evidence in online gambling is closely related to the provisions governing evidence as stated in the ITE Law. Article 5 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law states that “Electronic information and/or electronic documents and/or printouts are valid evidence according to law.” Article 1 number 1 of the ITE Law explains that: “Electronic information is one or more sets of electronic data, including but not limited to writing, sound, images, maps, designs, photos, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), electronic mail, telegrams, telex, telecopy, or similar forms, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols, or perforations that are processed and can be understood by people who are able to understand them.”

Meanwhile, Article 1 number 4 of the ITE Law explains that “Electronic documents include any electronic information that is created, sent, received, or stored in various formats such as analog, digital, electromagnetic, optical, or similar, which can be viewed, displayed, and/or heard via a computer or electronic system, including but not limited to writing, sound, images, maps, designs, photos, or similar items, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols, or perforations that have been processed and have a meaning that can be understood by people who are able to understand them.”

Evidence can be obtained through searches and seizures carried out by investigators. Based on Article 43 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law, it is stated that searches and/or seizures of electronic systems and arrests and detentions of perpetrators of cyber crimes must

be carried out with the approval of the Head of the local District Court within 1x24 hours (one time twenty-four hours). The implementation of the above provisions causes obstacles, because it is impractical to obtain the approval of the Head of the local District Court in a short time. In addition, currently there is no Indonesian Government Regulation regarding the ITE Law, especially regarding the implementation of searches, seizures, arrests, and detentions of suspects in online gambling cases (Anggita, S., & Sembiring, 2023).

b. Application of Technology in the Judicial Process

A significant challenge is the potential for leakage or misuse of personal data in digital justice systems. Sensitive data such as health information, personal identification, and legal records may be attractive targets for cybercriminals, so prioritizing data protection in the design and implementation of digital justice frameworks is critical. Ensuring data encryption is also critical to maintaining information security. Strong encryption technology ensures that data remains intact, making it difficult for unauthorized individuals to access it. These security measures ensure that information in digital justice systems is kept confidential and protected from external risks. Privacy issues must also be addressed comprehensively. In digital justice systems, the personal details of case participants, witnesses, and defendants need to be kept confidential. Establishing clear and transparent privacy policies, along with enforcing restricted access to personal data, can protect individuals' right to privacy (Iqbal, M., Ardie, HJ, & Hasan, Z, 2024).

It is equally important to have a solid data retention policy in place to effectively manage and maintain data. Setting retention periods that comply with current laws and regulations can minimize the risk of data misuse and provide clarity on the purpose of data collection and use. Educating and raising awareness among stakeholders, such as judges, prosecutors, and court staff, is essential to upholding data security. Understanding the dangers and best practices in handling personal data will increase awareness of potential security threats and risks. In an era where technology continues to evolve, managing data security and privacy in digital justice systems must be an integral part of reform efforts. By prioritizing security and privacy, digital justice systems can deliver maximum benefits without compromising the integrity and rights of individuals (Huwae, VJ, et al., 2023).

Criminal justice reform faces complex challenges and requires careful management. A key challenge is resistance from within the system and its stakeholders. Some individuals are hesitant to embrace change because they are used to traditional methods

or feel they may lose power. To overcome this resistance, strong communication and education strategies are essential, as is cultivating supportive views of the benefits of reform. Political instability also presents a major obstacle to criminal justice reform. Leadership shifts or policy changes can disrupt the stability and sustainability of reform initiatives; justice reform requires a credible and enduring political commitment to have beneficial long-term effects (Husna, L., & Rizki, 2023).

Another important issue is the gap in access to the criminal justice system. Certain segments of society, particularly those in remote areas or facing financial constraints, struggle to access legal aid. Reforms in the criminal justice system must focus on increasing accessibility, which includes providing legal support to individuals who need it. In the context of globalization, achieving legal consistency and international collaboration poses additional challenges. Creating a fair and efficient justice system requires global cooperation to address transnational crime and maintain uniform law enforcement. Changing cultures and attitudes toward new concepts of justice reform also poses a challenge. The implementation of new principles, such as rehabilitative methods and crime prevention strategies, often requires changes in societal attitudes and understanding, requiring stronger education and communication initiatives to strengthen public support for these transformations (Clarina, R., Monica, DR, & Maulani, 2024).

4. Conclusion

The legal system is faced with an ever-increasing amount of data, including laws, court decisions, evidence, and criminal records. AI can analyze big data quickly and efficiently to identify patterns, trends, and relevant information in legal cases. In addition, AI can automate routine tasks such as drafting legal documents, searching for precedents, and analyzing contracts. This allows lawyers and legal officers to focus on more complex issues that require critical thinking. Not to mention AI's ability to manage or translate languages, which are often needed when making an agreement or contract. For example, in making a contract itself, there are several AI concepts that can be used. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Article 5 states: 1. Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents and/or printouts thereof are valid evidence; 2. Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents and/or printouts thereof as referred to in paragraph (1) are an extension of valid evidence according to the applicable Procedural Law in Indonesia; 3. Electronic Information and/or Electronic

Documents are considered valid if they use an electronic system that follows the provisions of this Law. 4. The provisions regarding Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents in paragraph (1) do not apply unless otherwise determined by Law.

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