

Cheap Justice or Judicial Chaos? The Regulatory Crisis of AI Robot Lawyers in Indonesia

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) technology is advancing rapidly, and it has a significant impact on various disciplines, including the legal profession. In the United States, AI has already been given a role in legal representation wherein the AI model known as the Robot Lawyer, handled cases regarding two traffic violations 2023. From thereon, it has become critical to examine the extent of AI Robot Lawyer's role in the digital legal revolution, as well as the related opportunities and challenges within the Indonesian legal system. This study uses a normative legal research method based on a literature review. Our results show that defendants can use Robot Lawyers as legal advisors by utilizing the 'DoNotPay' app to listen to arguments before the court, in real time and then be informed on what to say through earphones. The positive impacts of using Robot Lawyers include, among others, the convenience of defendants when

facing legal charges and the cost factor which is relatively low. However, judges should be cautious when using AI in court because parties without human legal representation are unlikely to be able to aptly comprehend the arguments and claims made by a Robot Lawyer. In Indonesia, AI can support legal problem-solving but cannot replace lawyers in court. If Robot Lawyers are to be implemented, a strong legal foundation is needed. The regulations of the related court procedures must be reformed and clear guidelines must be provided to safeguard the rights and interest of the defendants who are relying on Robot Lawyers.

KEYWORDS *Cheap Justice, Judicial Chaos, Regulatory Crisis, Artificial Intelligence, Robot Lawyers*

Introduction

Rapid advancements in technology, particularly AI have had a significant impact on society, presenting both challenges and opportunities.¹ The impact of AI and law encompasses various aspects, ranging from legal practice up to professional conduct rules or AI governance.² This technology enables humans to resolve social issues more efficiently and quickly, and it has the potential to replace jobs that were previously performed manually.³

AI refers to the concept and application of systems designed to mimic, expand, and develop human cognitive abilities. AI encompasses various disciplines such as mathematics, computer science, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, and mechanics. In the future, AI is expected to be able to mimic human thinking, learning, reasoning, and behaviour in a more complex manner. The world of AI is currently experiencing rapid advancements and it has given a significant impact on various industrial sectors.⁴

¹ Rizky Bangun and Sultoni Fikri, "The Role of Generative AI in Shaping Human Rights and Gender Equity: A Critical Analysis," *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 9, no. 2 (2024): 799–834.

² Adan Zewe, "Explained: Generative AI" *MIT News*. Last modified July 20, 2025. <http://news.mit.edu/2023/explained-generative-ai-1109>.

³ Anjar Setiarma, "Disrupsi Teknologi Hukum Terhadap Jasa Advokat Dalam Pandangan Hukum Pembangunan Mochtar Kusumaatmadja," *Reformasi Hukum* 27, no. 2 (2023): 80–88.

⁴ Ni Xu and Kung Jeng Wang, "Adopting robot lawyer? The extending artificial intelligence robot lawyer technology acceptance model for legal industry by an exploratory study", *Journal of Management & Organization* 27, no. 5, (2019): 1-19.

In 2019, AI began gaining global attention due to its ability to attract the attention of researchers in the fields of science and technology to continue developing AI without limitations. The development of AI has led to technological innovations that are designed to make human work easier but increasing human needs are difficult to fulfil and it comes with a high cost. Therefore, the push toward digital transformation has become important for a more efficient future. It has been predicted that, in the future, humans will not be able to live without machine support. Modern society therefore requires a strong moral and social foundation to uphold legal values which align with existing norms. Machines developed using AI assistance are generally referred to as robots. However, not all robots have the same functions, as each AI system designed by humans has distinct roles and responsibilities.⁵

Rapid advances in information technology (IT) have resulted in major changes in various aspects of human life. Activities such as working, communicating, searching for information, and even decision-making are now greatly influenced by developments in digital technology. In this wave of global transformation, the legal world has also been significantly affected by these technological changes. The digital revolution has given rise to numerous innovations, including AI, machine learning, and big data analysis, which are gradually being implemented in legal processes and legal services. These innovations have fundamentally transformed the way the legal system operates. Modern legal systems are now beginning to adapt to the use of advanced legal software designed to streamline administrative tasks, accelerate the retrieval of legal information, and perform human tasks involved in legal analysis.⁶

Over the past decade, digital transformation has driven the emergence of various innovations that have significantly affected various aspects of life, including the legal field. In recent years, many innovations have focused on legal practice, particularly the use of AI to support lawyers' routine tasks and even automate certain processes within legal practice.⁷ AI refers to the ability of computers to mimic intelligent human behavior, particularly human cognitive

⁵ Muhammad Bayu Firmansyah, "Konvergensi Hukum Robot dalam Sistem Hukum Nasional Indonesia Pada Masyarakat 5.0", *Thesis*. (Yogyakarta: Universitas Islam Indonesia, 2021).

⁶ Joice Meiwa Steffany Sianturi, "Masa Depan Profesi Umum: Apakah Pengacara Untuk Bisa Diragukan Kembali," *Jurnal Locus Delicti* 5, no. 1 (2024): 1–18; Widodo Dwi Putro, "Disrupsi Masa Depan Profesi Hukum," *Mimbar Hukum* 31, no. 1 (2020): 19-29.

⁷ A.H. Yoon, "The post-modern lawyer: Technology and the democratization of legal representation," *University of Toronto Law Journal* 66, no. 4, (2016): 456-471.

functions such as the ability to reason, find meaning, generalize, and learn from past experiences.⁸

In various countries, AI has been used to search for jurisprudence, draft contracts, analyze court decisions, and even being used to predict the probable outcome of a case. The emergence of this technology marks the beginning of the era of legal technology (*legal tech*), which not only improves work efficiency in the legal sector, but also expands access to justice.⁹ This technology essentially enhances what lawyers do, and legal practice under this technology is less dependent on the economic scale of law firms and more empowering for solo practitioners and small firms to become similar to their counterparts in large firms. This will improve the accessibility of legal services in a way that benefits both lawyers and clients.

Classical legal principles describe how laws tend to respond poorly to societal dynamics. As society continues to evolve and science and technology advance, laws often fail to keep pace with the change.¹⁰ AI, as a promising technological development, offers potential for business; however, owing to its black-box nature, it also has significant weaknesses.¹¹

This also has an impact on the legal profession, which is now facing disruptions due to the advent of digital technology, including automation and AI. The presence of automation and AI opens up opportunities for legal professionals to identify and analyze legal issues more efficiently while improving the effectiveness of client services. These two technologies are seen as alternative solutions for society, particularly in contexts in which professional legal services are increasingly perceived as expensive and burdened with complex procedures. Some experts predict that within the next 10–20 years, at least eight professions, including lawyers, will be threatened by AI. The use of AI in the legal field is expected to continue to increase, with many tasks that previously required the direct involvement of lawyers being handled by technology.

The use of robots in a legal context raises issues regarding judicial imagination. Hopes and concerns about the future of technology are transformed into legal analysis, with rules and principles evaluated for their

⁸ Willem Gravett, "Is the Dawn of the Robot Lawyer upon Us? The Fourth Industrial Revolution and the Future of Lawyers," *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal* 23, no. 23 (2020): 1–37.

⁹ Novera Kristianti and Bryand Rolando, "Pemanfaatan Artificial Intelligence dalam Praktik Hukum: Peluang dan Tantangan Regulasi di Indonesia," *Belom Bahadat: Jurnal Hukum Agama Hindu* 15, no. 1 (2025): 82–95.

¹⁰ Steven Vago and Steven E. Barkan. "Law and society." (New York: Routledge, 2021).

¹¹ F. Königstorfer and S. Thalman. "AI Documentation: A path to accountability." *Journal of Responsible Technology* 11, (2022): 1-29

adequacy and legal gaps identified.¹² In the digital age where technology is rapidly advancing, the need for legal reforms is becoming increasingly urgent.¹³ In this wave of global transformation, the legal world has been affected by significant technological changes. The digital revolution has led to a number of innovations such as AI, machine learning, and big data analysis, which are gradually being implemented in legal processes and services. These innovations fundamentally changed the way the law was practiced. Modern legal systems are beginning to adapt to the use of advanced legal software designed to streamline administrative tasks, accelerate the retrieval of legal information, and take over human tasks involved in legal analysis.

In the United States, Robot Lawyers were introduced in February 2023, marking a new milestone in the use of AI-based robots to provide legal advice to defendants in courtrooms in the United States. The technology was used for the first time in two traffic violation cases. This use of Robot Lawyers is carried out through the defendant's smartphone *via* the "DoNotPay" app, which monitors court proceedings in real time and communicates to the defendant what to say through an earphone connection.¹⁴

As a rule-of-law state (*rechtstaat*), Indonesia upholds law as the primary foundation that must be adhered to by all segments of society. This implies that every action, behavior, and decision made by individuals must align with applicable legal provisions. Furthermore, in many jurisdictions, formal rules prohibit non-lawyers from providing legal services. Lawyers are the only group of people authorized to practice law; in this case, they are registered in accordance with the provisions of the law. In the United States, there is a broad consensus that certain activities such as appearing in court, drafting pleadings, drafting documents that govern a person's rights, and providing legal advice are part of the practice of law.¹⁵

¹² Ruth Taplin. *Artificial Intelligence, Intellectual Property, Cyber Risk and Robotics: A New Digital Age*. (London: Routledge, 2022).

¹³ Ridwan Arifin, Sigit Riyanto, and Akbar Kurnia Putra, "Collaborative Efforts in ASEAN for Global Asset Recovery Frameworks to Combat Corruption in the Digital Era," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 31, no. 2 (2023): 329–43,

¹⁴ Hukum Online, "Pertama di Dunia, "Robot Lawyer" Penasihat Hukum Terdakwa di Persidangan AS". *Hukum Online*. Last modified July 20, 2025. <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/pertama-di-dunia--robot-lawyer-penasihat-hukum-terdakwa-di-persidangan-as-lt63be79c7609a8/> See also Muhammad, and Mursyid Mursyid Irwan, "AI-Driven Traffic Accidents: A Comparative Legal Study." *Contemporary Issues on Indonesian Social Justice and Legal Reform* 1, no. 1 (2025): 1–20.

¹⁵ Ed Walters, "Re-Regulating UPL in an Age of AI," *Georgetown Law Technology Review* 316, no. 8 (2024): 316–337. See also Ulfah Dwi Rahmawati, et al. "Digital

Indonesia's law also reflects cultural values and local wisdom that serve as a reference for assessing what is considered "good" or "bad" by society.¹⁶ In legal enforcement systems, lawyers play a key role in implementing legal processes.¹⁷ The definition of a lawyer is clearly regulated by Law No. 18 of 2003. A lawyer is a person who provides legal services, both inside and outside the court, and meets the requirements based on the provisions of this law.

The use of IT by lawyers is a necessity, almost unavoidable. The same can be seen in several countries that use new technology in legal processes, thereby making IT a part of their legal services. Therefore, there will be a change in thinking from the perspective of lawyers as legal professionals toward a new paradigm, particularly in the legal process, as the primary challenge to the sustainability of a lawyer's legal expertise will depend on the quality of services and the ability to utilize data and technological tools.¹⁸

In Indonesian society today, the use of AI is not yet regulated by specific legislation, particularly those related to legal services.¹⁹ There is no explicit prohibition of AI assistance for the provision of legal services. In the future, the work of lawyers has the potential to be supported by AI in the form of work assistants, especially to improve time efficiency. In this case, AI can provide better performance.²⁰

Transformation in Case Handling: A Juridical Review of Technology Utilization in the Justice System in Indonesia and Malaysia." *Unnes Law Journal* 10, no. 1 (2024): 43-80; Nur Putri Hidayah, et al. "Metaverse as the Solution to the Absence of a Constitutional Court Moot Courtroom in Universities." *Indonesian Journal of Legal Community Engagement* 7, no. 2 (2024): 213-240.

¹⁶ Mella Ismelina Farma Rahayu, Anthon F. Susanto, and Liya Sukma Muliya, "Kearifan Lokal dalam Pendidikan Hukum Lingkungan di Indonesia," *Litigasi* 23, no. 2 (2022): 291-303.

¹⁷ M. Rizki Yudha Prawira, "Problematisa Yuridis Praktik Pro Bono Oleh Advokat: Tantangan Mewujudkan Perluasan Akses Terhadap Keadilan di Indonesia Juridical Problems of Pro Bono Practices by Advocate: Challenges in Expanding Access to Justice in Indonesia," *Forschungsforum Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2024): 1-18.

¹⁸ Budi Endarto, Arief Syahrul Alam, and Suryo Atmojo, "Knowledge Management of Technology Development for Advocate," *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization* 102 (2020): 286-289. See also Yenny Aman Serah, et al. "Building Legal Awareness Through Digital Platforms: Conceptualizing Web Applications in Responsive Legal Counseling." *Indonesian Journal of Advocacy and Legal Services* 7, no. 2 (2025): 431-466.

¹⁹ Flora P. Kalalo and Kathleen C. Pontoh, "The Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Legal Framework for International Arbitration Practices in Indonesia" *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research* 472, (2020): 6-10.

²⁰ Suvrajyoti Gupta, "Open the UPL Gates and Let the Robot-Lawyers Walk In," *Asian Journal of Legal Education* 433, no. 1950 (2025): 1-15.

The application of AI in Indonesia has also been implemented in the banking sector, which can provide significant benefits and save bank budgets while facilitating data access by improving efficiency promptly.²¹ In addition, AI can also help identify suspicious transactions, apply quick and accurate credit scores, and automate data management tasks efficiently. In previous research on how AI is changing the legal profession, it was found that the use of AI in the legal profession is very helpful in resolving legal issues, but it cannot fully provide justice and honesty in law enforcement because AI robots are only tools whose use depends on the role of humans.²²

Many business sectors have become dependent on technology, including the legal field, particularly in the practice of law. Generally, the relationship between AI and the legal profession involves support or assistance in completing legal tasks. The integration of technology and AI in this profession can be achieved through the use of computer programs and various tools or devices that support lawyers' operational activities.²³ Shimshaw explains how, in law, AI can improve access to justice as it can eliminate the costs associated with expensive legal education and drive scale by promoting efficient processes and commodification, thereby lowering prices and increasing options.²⁴

The regulatory challenges of AI in personal data protection in Indonesia are also in the spotlight, as this technology offers efficiency and speed in data-based decision-making, but at the same time poses serious challenges to the protection of privacy and personal data rights. AI works by collecting and analyzing data on a large scale, including sensitive information. Although Law No. 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection (PDP Law) is in place, the regulation does not sufficiently anticipate the complexity of AI use, particularly in relation to algorithm transparency, automated decision oversight, and legal accountability.²⁵

²¹ Purnomo, Herdaru. "Ini Robot Bank di Indonesia: Cinta, Mita, Vira, dan Sabrina." *CNBC Indonesia*. Last modified December 1, 2025. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20180403112007-17-9463/ini-robot-bank-di-indonesia-cinta-mita-vira-dan-sabrina>

²² Mutia Qori Dewi Masithoh, et al., "AI in Law: How Artificial Intelligence is Transforming the Legal Profession in Indonesia," *Justitia Jurnal Hukum* 7, no. 2 (2023): 137-152.

²³ Indah Siti Aprilia, "Pengenalan Peluang Dan Tantangan Profesi Advokat Menghadapi Kehadiran Artificial Intelligence Pada Siswa SMAN 15 Jakarta," *Jurnal Serina Abdimas* 2, no. 3 (2024): 1322-1327.

²⁴ Drew Simshaw, "Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services," *Yale Journal of Law & Technology* 24 (2022): 150-226.

²⁵ Kimmy Baby Kirana & Wilma Silalahi. "Tantangan Regulasi Kecerdasan Buatan (AI) dalam Perspektif Hukum Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Indonesia," *Cerdika: Jurnal*

The emergence of new legal professions created by humans in the future, such as Robot Lawyers, will assist humans in their work as legal experts. Several studies mention that its use in the legal profession will have a positive impact on resolving legal cases, because the use of AI such as Robot Lawyer is considered cheaper, easier, and more efficient in helping to resolve various legal cases. However, on the other hand, there are no regulations in the legal system, especially in Indonesia, regarding the responsibility and ethics related to the use of AI such as Robot Lawyer. Based on the above background, it is interesting to examine how AI can be applied as a Robot Lawyer in the digital legal revolution and explore the opportunities and challenges of AI as a Robot Lawyer in the Indonesian legal system.

This study is expected to provide intellectual input and considerations that will contribute to the development of the Indonesian legal system by utilizing the latest technology and serve as a reference for the government in formulating specific AI regulations in Indonesia. Normative legal research is used in this study. Secondary data were obtained through a literature review by analyzing issues related to Robot Lawyers in the digital revolution as well as the opportunities and challenges of Robot Lawyers in the Indonesian legal system. By conducting an in-depth qualitative analysis of relevant legal principles and regulations, this study evaluates secondary data to draw conclusions about the role of robot lawyers in the digital revolution and to identify opportunities and challenges for robot lawyers in the Indonesian legal system.

The research method used in this study is normative legal research with a legislative and comparative law approach. The legislative approach is used to evaluate laws and regulations related to the legal issues at hand. In addition, because Robot Lawyers have never been used in Indonesia, a comparative law approach was used to examine the opportunities and challenges of robot lawyers in Indonesia. The data sources for this study were secondary data, including primary legal materials such as laws and court decisions, secondary legal materials such as books, journals, scientific articles, etc., and tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and language, which were then processed qualitatively.

Ilmiah Indonesia 5, no. 6 (2025): 1807-1817. See also Juliana Ferreira, Nicole Yeo, and Antoine Dubois. "Algorithmic Discrimination and Legal Responsibility: Regulating AI in Employment and Law Enforcement". *Journal of Transformative Legal and Social Studies* 1, no. 1 (2025): 1-24; Marc Ferre Ros, Aarav Malhotra, and Jordan van der Westhuizen. "The Intersection of Technology and Human Rights: Privacy in the Digital Era: La Intersección de la Tecnología y los Derechos Humanos: La Privacidad en la Era Digital". *Revista de Derechos Humanos Contemporáneos* 1, no. 1 (2025): 43-100.

The Application of Artificial Intelligence as Robot Lawyers in the Digital Legal Revolution

AI technology was designed to assist humans by mimicking human thinking processes, enabling them to receive, process, and make decisions to complete various tasks. In this context, AI acts as a work tool that operates on logic and reasoning, similar to humans, according to the instructions it receives. One of the main advantages of AI is its ability to work faster and more accurately than humans. Considering that AI can mimic human behavior, it is important for countries to establish specific regulations to govern its use.

In Indonesia, regulations regarding AI are contained in Law Number 19 of 2016, a revision of Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE). The ITE Law was drafted in response to the rapid development of technology and aims to provide legal certainty and benefits for overcoming various technological problems. However, it should be noted that the ITE Law does not contain a specific definition of AI, leading to various interpretations regarding the relationship between AI and the provisions of the law.²⁶ In truth, the regulations contained in the law include only basic rules and do not provide concrete definitions related to AI.²⁷

Various regulations govern the use of AI in various branches of law, such as intellectual property law, civil and administrative law, criminal law, and laws related to data protection and security in various countries and international organizations. Several countries have taken concrete steps toward formulating AI-related policies. For example, the United States passed its Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act in 2019. In the same year, Russia issued President No. 490 on the Development of Artificial Intelligence, while Uzbekistan followed suit with Decree of President No. PP-4996 on Measures to Create Conditions for the Accelerated Introduction of Artificial Intelligence Technologies in 2021. Mauritius enacted the 2021 Financial Services (Robotic and Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Advisory Services) Rules in the same year. Not only countries, but also international organizations play a role. The International Telecommunications Union, under the United Nations, released United Nations Activities on AI in 2022. UNESCO also issued a Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, covering 11 policy

²⁶ Zahra Kamila et al., “Pengaturan Hukum dan Prospek Penggunaan Artificial Intelligence Dalam Era Digitalisasi Sistem Peradilan di Indonesia,” *Jurnal Riset Multidisiplin Edukasi* 2, no. 3 (2025): 16–36.

²⁷ Nicholas Tsagourias, “Digitalization and Its Systemic Impact on the Use of Force Regime: Legal Uncertainty and the Replacement of International Law,” *German Law Journal* 24, no. 3 (2023): 494–507.

areas related to AI. In 2022, NATO published a summary of its Artificial Intelligence Strategy, Data, and Artificial Intelligence Review as part of its response to the development of AI technology.²⁸

The European Union has also enacted legislation governing AI, making AI regulations more comprehensive, not only for AI systems used in the EU, but also for AI providers or users located outside the EU.²⁹ In addition, the Council of the European Union established its first international agreement on AI.³⁰ In December 2022, the AI Act was adopted; this act had a tiered and risk-based approach aimed at striking a balance with AI technology, sorting it into three categories: (1) applications and systems involving unacceptable risks, such as government-operated social scoring systems; (2) high-risk applications, such as CV screening tools that assess job applicants, which must meet certain legal requirements; and (3) all other applications that are largely unregulated by the AI Act, but not meaning that they are not regulated by other instruments, such as the Digital Services Act.³¹ The United States issued a broad executive order to regulate AI systems across federal agencies and to establish new safety standards for AI companies.³²

Regulations pertaining to AI are not specifically addressed in Law No. 11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions, Law No. 19 of 2016 amending Law No. 11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions, Law No. 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection, or Government Regulation No. 71 of 2019 on the Implementation of Electronic Transaction Systems. AI is specifically regulated by the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Regulation No. 3 of 2021 on Standards for Business Activities and Product Standards in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Postal, Telecommunications, and Electronic Systems and Transactions Sectors. Business licensing regulations in Indonesia explicitly include provisions

²⁸ Wawan Zulmawan, "Penerapan Artificial Intelligence dalam Praktik Masa Depan Advokat," *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 13, no. 2 (2024): 315–331.

²⁹ Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024. July 20, 2025, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401689.

³⁰ Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law. July 20, 2025, <https://rm.coe.int/1680afae3c>.

³¹ Stephanie Schiedermaier. *The Civil Service and Artificial Intelligence. The Civil Service in Europe*. (Speyer, German: German Research Institute for Public Administration, 2025).

³² Presidential Document by the Executive Office of the President, "Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence" Last modified July 20, 2025, <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/11/01/2023-24283/safe-secure-and-trustworthy-development-and-use-of-artificial-intelligence>.

related to AI. In Annex I, Point 4 of the Regulation, AI is mentioned regarding “Standards for Artificial Intelligence-Based Programming Business” with reference to the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification 62015, which covers AI-based programming activities. In this classification, AI is defined as a form of programming on computer devices aimed at processing and/or analyzing data accurately. AI-based programming activities include consulting services, analysis, and the development of programs using various branches of AI, such as machine learning, natural language processing, expert systems, and other forms of AI technology. This Ministerial Regulation falls under the second category of AI regulation classification, namely regulations that explicitly govern the application of AI technology in specific business sectors.

This is further regulated in the Circular Letter of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology, Number 9 of 2023, concerning Artificial Intelligence Ethics, which aims to serve as a guideline for implementing ethical values and principles for business actors, electronic system operators in the public sector, and electronic system operators in the private sector involved in AI-based programming activities. This Circular Letter also emphasizes that the implementation of AI encompasses various activities ranging from research, product development, and marketing to the utilization of AI technology itself.

AI has expanded its use in various sectors, including the legal field. Since 2017, the city of Hangzhou in China has implemented an AI judge system to resolve legal disputes, although its applications remain limited. Functionally, AI is now used to address various legal issues such as digital transactions, copyright cases, and product liability on e-commerce platforms.

In one test, AI was able to identify 30 legal issues in just four hours with 94% accuracy, outperforming experienced lawyers, who scored approximately 85%.³³ In a study aimed at evaluating the performance of zero-shot GPT-4, when assessed on the entire exam in the same way as human test takers, GPT-4 scored around 297 points, well above the passing threshold. These findings document not only the rapid and extraordinary progress in the performance of language models in general, but also the potential of these models to support legal services in society.³⁴ However, this research has been criticized by Eric Martínez, who argued that ChatGPT designers manipulated the data in their

³³ Rafli Hukom and Martinus, “The Effectiveness of Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Decision-Making in Indonesia,” *Hakim: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Sosial* 3, no. 1 (2025): 1032–1051.

³⁴ Daniel Martin Katz et al., “GPT-4 Passes the Bar Exam”. *Philosophical Transactions. Series A, Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences* 382, no. 2270 (2024): 1–17.

evaluations and that a more balanced assessment would place the system's performance at the 48th percentile.³⁵

In the United States, Baker Hostetler, a leading law firm, leveraged IBM's AI technology, known as ROSS, to support its work in court. ROSS is designed to conduct legal research, develop hypotheses, respond to user queries, understand natural human language, and adapt to the information it receives to provide increasingly accurate and relevant answers during court proceedings.³⁶

In Mexico, AI has been used in relatively simple administrative decision-making processes. A contract understanding competition judged by academics from Stanford University, Duke University, and the University of Southern California showed that a legal AI system called *LawGeex* outperformed 20 human lawyers when analyzing five contract documents. AI achieved an accuracy rate of 94% and identified several legal issues, including arbitration, confidentiality, employment relationships, and compensation. Additionally, AI has successfully detected errors in non-contractual documents such as *non-disclosure agreements*.

Hildebrandt distinguished between code- and data-based systems in Artificial Legal Intelligence (ALI). According to her, code-based systems operate based on deductive propositional logic that relies on "IFTT" or "if this, then that." Such systems have proven successful in reproducing law as organized propositional logic codes, even in the creation of law, by uncovering internal contradictions that were unnoticed by drafters.

A report presented to the International Bar Association Annual Conference in Mexico City regarding the author's views on the impact of AI on the legal profession and law. The findings highlight the challenges in implementing AI rules, including changes in mindset and culture, where lawyers must become more innovative and adaptable, supported by companies to adopt AI in their systems.³⁷

Several issues related to trustworthy AI include the protection of personal data, which is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain because it is easier to link data to specific individuals. The second category is transparent and explainable AI. Transparency requires not only information about how a system

³⁵ Eric Martínez, "Re-Evaluating GPT-4's Bar Exam Performance," *Artificial Intelligence and Law* 33, no. 3 (2025): 581–604.

³⁶ Hukum Online, "AI Lawyer Hadir di Dunia, Bisakah Menggantikan Peran Lawyer Keseluruhan," July 20, 2025, <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/ai-lawyer-hadir-di-dunia-bisakah-menggantikan-peran-lawyer-keseluruhan-lt6549edf156c0e/?page=2>.

³⁷ The Future Is Now: Artificial Intelligence and The Legal Profession International Bar Association and The Center or AI and Digital Policy 2, *International Bar Association and The Center for AI and Digital Policy* 2, (2024): 1–43, www.ibanet.org.

works and what its objectives are, but also how decisions are made, what parameters are used, and their impact on subsequent outcomes. The third is human–agent interactions. Building trust between humans and agents is a complex challenge requiring consistent reliability and transparent decision-making processes. Without trust, individuals are reluctant to rely on or collaborate with robots, limiting the potential benefits of their existence. Fourth is the policies and regulations on AI—the regulation of areas that pose specific risks to society is essential. The potential dangers and risks associated with AI systems require a comprehensive technical examination and a deep understanding of the underlying legal issues, to provide adequate guidance for policymakers in regulating AI systems. Fifth, we revisit the concept of discrimination: the potential for disruption by AI systems poses a serious threat to society. Therefore, to ensure model accuracy and fairness, it is crucial to remain vigilant and take proactive steps to identify and address potential sources of bias.³⁸

At the state level in the United States, New Jersey issued guidelines highlighting important aspects of AI use, including accuracy, honesty, confidentiality, and prevention of misuse. These guidelines are designed to ensure that AI tools are used ethically and the results meet the high standards required by the legal profession. Moreover, the State Bar of California provides comprehensive guidance for the use of AI in the legal field.³⁹

Legally, the existence and use of AI technology is recognized in the Indonesian Constitution. This is reflected in Article 28C of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that every person has the right to develop themselves through the fulfillment of their basic needs, as well as the right to education and to benefit from science, technology, art, and culture, to improve the quality of life and well-being of humanity. This recognition is strengthened by Law No. 11 of 2019 of the National System of Science and Technology, which affirms that the State guarantees every citizen the right to benefit from advancements in science and technology. The

³⁸ Markus Kattnig et al., “Assessing Trustworthy AI: Technical and Legal Perspectives of Fairness in AI,” *Computer Law and Security Review* 55 (2024): 1–18. See also Ardhitama Suchayanto, “Digital Society and the Transformation of Community-Based Dispute Resolution in Indonesia”. *The Indonesian Journal of Sociolegal Development* 1, no. 1 (2026): 31-60.

³⁹ State Bar of California, “Standing Committee on Professional Responsibility and Conduct, ‘Practical Guidance for the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Practice of Law’” *The State Bar of California*, Last modified July 20, 2025 <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Portals/0/documents/ethics/Generative-AI-Practical-Guidance.pdf>.

government is obliged to advance science and technology while upholding religious values and national unity, aiming for the advancement of civilization and improvement of human welfare. Technological advances—including AI—are therefore part of constitutional and state policies aimed at improving the quality of life, welfare, and dignity of the Indonesian people. From a legal standpoint, however, AI has not yet been recognized as a legal subject. Based on provisions such as those contained in Article 19 and Article 1(1) of Law No. 19 of 2016 on Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE), AI is viewed merely as a tool or object within the legal system, not as an entity with independent legal rights and obligations. In legal drafting practices, the use of AI is often discussed because of its ability to identify and harmonize overlapping or contradictory laws and regulations. For example, in 2020 alone, 677 laws were submitted to the Constitutional Court for judicial review; of these, 265 were upheld. Additionally, 1,267 local regulations and decisions were revised or revoked by the Ministry of Home Affairs as part of the evaluation of regulatory inconsistencies. This highlights the need for innovation, including the use of AI, in the process of harmonizing and synchronizing legal regulations to make them more effective and efficient.⁴⁰

AI offers various innovative and creative breakthroughs and significantly affects society and government systems; therefore, AI has become an integral part of modern human life. The rapid development of AI should be optimally utilized to improve the welfare of society. AI is a knowledge-based system developed according to the needs and objectives of its creators and users. In other words, the information embedded in an AI system is generally tailored to the preferences and desires of those who develop or operate the system. In a legal context, one hotly debated issue is the use of AI as a “Robot Lawyer” that acts as a legal advisor in court proceedings in the United States. One example is the DoNotPay application, which is designed to listen to court proceedings directly and provide advice to defendants regarding what statements should be made in court. This application was developed by Joshua Browder and aims to provide free legal assistance to underprivileged communities. However, the application of AI to this function faces obstacles, particularly regarding the legality and legitimacy of AI’s presence as a legal advisor in courtrooms.⁴¹ In the United States, a Robot Lawyer was used through the “DoNotPay” app, where

⁴⁰ Timotius Dwipangestu et al., “Implementasi Penggunaan Artificial Intelligence Sebagai Alat Bantu Hukum di Indonesia Dalam Menuju Society 5.0,” *Doktrin: Jurnal Dunia Ilmu Hukum dan Politik* 2, no. 1 (2024): 314–323.

⁴¹ Ni Kadek Lidya Yurisyana Arianto and Ni Putu Tya Suindrayani, “Perkembangan Artificial Intelligence: Peluang dan Penggunaannya Pada Peradilan Konstitusi Indonesia,” *Kertha Patrika* 46, no. 2 (2024).

defendants used their smartphones and earphones to hear the AI-generated advice when answering the judge's questions.

"DoNotPay", is a company known for its innovative Robot Lawyer. The company was founded in California in 2015 by Joshua Browder, a computer scientist who graduated from Stanford University. "DoNotPay" was initially a chatbot that provided legal advice to users on simple issues such as fines, late fees, and parking tickets. However, in 2020, the company began integrating AI technology into its services. Since its release, the app has gained widespread use across various regions in the United Kingdom and the United States, as reported by Business Insiders. "DoNotPay" helps users draft various types of letters, ranging from insurance claims and complaints to government agencies or local businesses and tourist visa applications. The use of "DoNotPay" increased significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, it took considerable time to train "DoNotPay's" AI assistant to handle diverse legal issues while ensuring that its accuracy remained aligned with legal principles.⁴²

Nearing this in mind, it must first be noted that Robot Lawyers are considered legal objects in Indonesia. However, if we examine their rapidly developing technological capabilities, Robot Lawyers have now demonstrated capabilities almost equivalent to those of humans in performing legal analysis. For example, in the United States, a competition was held to test the understanding of contracts, specifically non-disclosure agreements. This demonstrates that AI is no longer merely a passive tool requiring human control to perform tasks. Instead, AI has demonstrated its ability to perform actions autonomously, including analyzing legal issues and providing solutions akin to those of a legal professional.

Requirements that must be met by a lawyer to be able to practice in court include citizenship, possession of a legal degree, passing the professional examination conducted by the bar association, possessing good moral integrity and ethical conduct, and compliance with the code of ethics for lawyers; to date, these requirements have not been met by AI or Robot Lawyers.

The primary purpose of using Robot Lawyers in the United States is to fill the role of humans—typically, multiple attorneys in court proceedings—while also reducing defendants' legal costs. The effectiveness of Robot Lawyers has been proven through their success in handling a number of cases in the United

⁴² Kongres Advokat Indonesia, "Pertama di Dunia, "Robot Lawyer" di Amerika, Akankah Profesi Pengacara Digantikan Artificial Intelligence" *Kongres Advokat Indonesia*. Last modified July 20, 2025, <https://www.kai.or.id/berita/hukum/22461/pertama-di-dunia-robot-lawyer-di-amerika-akankah-profesi-pengacara-digantikan-artificial-intelligence.html>.

States. Therefore, the various advantages of this technology must be further studied and considered in the context of its possible implementation in Indonesia. Although the presence of Robot Lawyers is an important innovation in the legal world, especially in assisting lawyers in performing their professional duties, AI cannot yet be categorized as a full legal subject. At this stage, the role of Robot Lawyers is more appropriately defined as a tool for lawyers, whether providing legal consultations or indirectly assisting clients during court proceedings.

Considering that Robot Lawyers are not yet recognized as legal entities in Indonesia, their use is still limited by law. Collaboration among various stakeholders is required to prepare an appropriate legal foundation for addressing the potential presence of Robot Lawyers in national legal practice. This includes the formulation of specific legislation governing the legality, status, functions, and limitations of Robot Lawyers within the Indonesian legal system. Indonesia needs to begin preparing for the development of this legal technology, so that it can be accommodated wisely and responsibly within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Opportunities and Challenges of AI as Robot Lawyers in the Indonesian Legal System

The use of AI in the legal field has developed rapidly. Several leading legal technology companies have utilized AI to provide services to their users. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the evaluation of law enforcement processes can be analyzed through five main factors: the legal factors themselves, law enforcement officials, supporting facilities and infrastructure, the community as a subject of law, and the legal culture that develops within society. Asshiddiqie explains that law enforcement is a form of implementing legal norms that serve as guidelines for behavior in social interactions within society, and in the context of state life.⁴³ Therefore, law enforcement can be understood as a process of activities that realizes legal principles, concepts, intentions, and objectives. Additionally, Anshori emphasizes the importance of a strong understanding of legal norms, legal theories, and analytical skills among law enforcement officials. This is considered crucial for ensuring fair and balanced law enforcement.⁴⁴

⁴³ Max Tretter, Tabea Ott, and Peter Dabrock, "AI-Produced Certainties in Health Care: Current and Future Challenges," *AI and Ethics* 5, no. 1 (2025): 497–506.

⁴⁴ Anshori, "Gagasan Artificial Intelligence Dalam Penerapan Hukum di Era 4.0 Perspektif Penyelesaian Perkara Model Restorasi Justice dan Hukum Progresif," *Legal Studies Journal* 2, no. 2 (2022): 1–13.

Justice is difficult to define for specific application domains and is not something that can be managed by data scientists alone. Therefore, the involvement of various stakeholders and perspectives is crucial before conducting AI modeling to ensure agreement on the desired values and objectives of the AI system and minimize unwanted bias.⁴⁵ Given the widespread prevalence of AI systems and the risks associated with their use, it is essential to ensure that the decisions made by these systems are fair and unbiased, utilizing various mitigation systems.⁴⁶

AI is a technology that can mimic human thinking, such as learning from data, recognizing patterns, and making decisions. The application of AI has begun to bring significant changes in the legal world. Tasks that were previously complicated and time-consuming can now be completed quickly and efficiently. This creates various opportunities for lawyers, judicial institutions, and the wider community. One of the most visible positive impacts of AI is on legal services. This technology can assist lawyers in drafting contracts, finding relevant legal provisions, and automatically analyzing legal documents. What used to take hours of legal research can now be conducted in minutes with the help of AI. Many legal chatbots that can provide answers to basic legal questions without the need for direct consultation with a lawyer are already available. This innovation is highly beneficial, especially for those living far away from legal services or those who cannot afford to hire legal professionals. Chatbots and virtual assistants for customer service provide real-time support and enhance operational efficiency.⁴⁷

An example of AI misuse in the legal field occurred in the United States when two lawyers, Peter LoDuca and Steven A. Schwartz, used ChatGPT to draft a *legal brief* on a case. However, the document contains references to fictitious court rulings that did not actually exist. As a result, the two attorneys were fined USD 5,000 and required to report their errors to the judge as part

⁴⁵ Trisha Mahoney, Kush R Varshney, and Michael Hind, "AI Fairness How to Measure and Reduce Unwanted Bias in Machine Learning," (United States of America: O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2020), <http://oreilly.com>.

⁴⁶ Mingyang Wan et al., "In-Processing Modeling Techniques for Machine Learning Fairness: A Survey," *ACM Transactions on Knowledge Discovery from Data* 17, no. 3 (2023): 1–35.

⁴⁷ Abiodun Thomas Ogundele et al., "The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Advancing Sustainable Banking and Service Efficiency in Nigerian Financial Institutions: An Assessment of Selected Quoted Banks," *Journal of Sustainable Development Law and Policy* 16, no. 1 (2025): 282–307.

of their professional accountability.⁴⁸ Although ChatGPT has remarkable capabilities in generating human-like text, the information it produces can sometimes be misleading or incorrect.⁴⁹

According to the company's website, an AI-based legal service called "DoNotPay" Chat uses AI to handle approximately 1,000 cases daily. For example, parking ticket cases had a success rate of approximately 65 %, with the other types of cases achieving 100% success.⁵⁰ "DoNotPay" plans to send Robot Lawyers to contest traffic tickets in court. In this case, the AI model has been trained to state only the truth based on facts. This court case is seen as a proof of concept to promote the use of technology, particularly AI, by courts.⁵¹ This has drawn accusations of illegal practices from some state bar associations, leading "DoNotPay" founder and CEO Joshua Browder to cancel the experiment. However, Browder refused to give up on his vision of Robot Lawyers, stating that he wanted to imagine a world where people are unaware that something has happened and Robot Lawyers work in the background, almost instantly receiving a refund or similar. Browder quickly limited their vision and stated that, for now, they would only handle simple issues related to consumer rights.⁵² DoNotPay also faces a class action lawsuit from users claiming that the service does not function as expected.⁵³

The use of generative AI in New York court proceedings also caused some issues after judges realized that the lawyer defending the case before them was not a real human being. During a labor dispute hearing at the New York State Supreme Court on March 26, 2025, the plaintiff submitted a video featuring AI-generated content as part of their legal argument. The judge halted the video

⁴⁸ Dalimunthe Tampubolon, "Penyalahgunaan AI dalam Profesi Advokat". 20 July 2025. <https://dntlawyers.com/penyalahgunaan-ai-dalam-profesi-advokat/>

⁴⁹ Biyang Guo et al., "How Close Is ChatGPT to Human Experts? Comparison Corpus, Evaluation, and Detection," *Cornell University*, (2023): 1–20.

⁵⁰ David B Arato, "Lessons from DoNotPay: The Ethical Implications of AI in the Legal Industry" *Lexicon Legal Content*. Last modified July 20, 2025, <https://www.lexiconlegalcontent.com/lessons-from-donotpay/>

⁵¹ Legal Interact, "Robot Lawyer to Represent Defendant in Court in World First," *Legal Interact*. Last modified July 20, 2025, <https://legalinteract.com/robot-lawyer/>

⁵² Bryan M. Ellrod, "Programming Utopia: Artificial Intelligence, Judgement, and the Prospect of Jurisgenesis," *Law and Humanities* 19, no. 1 (2024): 48–70.

⁵³ CBSNews, "Class Action Suit Seeks Redress from Robot Lawyer Practicing Law Without License," *CBSNews*. Last modified July 20, 2025, <https://www.cbsnews.com/sanfrancisco/news/class-action-suit-seeks-redress-from-robot-lawyer-practicing-law-without-license/>.

due to a lack of prior notification regarding its use. This decision sparked controversy in courts.⁵⁴

AI has significant potential to support law enforcement, particularly in crime prevention. Using a method known as predictive policing, AI can analyze previous crime data, identify crime-prone areas, and assist law enforcement agencies in formulating strategic preventive measures. This system predicts crime patterns with high accuracy.⁵⁵ Other supporting technologies, such as facial recognition and behavioral analysis, are also being applied in the investigation process to improve their effectiveness. However, as with any other technology, the use of AI in law enforcement is not without challenges. Without strict oversight, AI has the potential to introduce algorithmic bias, such as targeting certain groups of people more frequently, which could ultimately reinforce existing discrimination.⁵⁶ In addition, the complexity of AI systems often makes them opaque, making it difficult for the public to understand the basis of a system's decision making.

The American Bar Association also emphasizes the importance of technological competence and ethical issues, such as confidentiality and oversight, to ensure that lawyers are equipped with the ability to handle AI technology responsibly and effectively. This is aimed at understanding the risks introduced by the use of AI and determining how to address them.⁵⁷ The increasing use of AI systems, including decision support systems, raises concerns about security risks and fair decision-making.

Peter K. Yu argues that AI has weaknesses in that AI systems often experience three errors that are considered typical of such systems, namely algorithmic bias, AI hallucinations, and the black box effect or lack of transparency in how automated systems reach certain conclusions. These errors

⁵⁴ Julia Bonavita, "AI- generated attorney outrages judge who scolds man over courtroom fake: 'not a real person,'" 20 July 2025, <https://www.foxnews.com/us/ai-generated-attorney-outrages-judge-who-scolds-man-over-courtroom-fake-not-real-person>.

⁵⁵ Hind Rashed Saleh Al Shamsi and Su'aidi Safei, "Artificial Intelligence Adoption in Predictive Policing to Predict Crime Mitigation Performance," *International Journal of Sustainable Construction Engineering and Technology* 14, no. 3 (2023): 289–298.

⁵⁶ John Ndikaru Wa Teresia, "Criminology and Social Impact in The Age of Artificial Intelligence [AI]," *East African Journal of Information Technology* 7, no. 1 (August 26, 2024): 221–239.

⁵⁷ American Bar Association Center for Innovation, "Task Force on Law and Artificial Intelligence: Addressing the Legal Challenges of AI (American Bar Association)," 20 July 2025, www.american-bar.org/groups/leadership/office_of_the_president/artificial-intelligence.

can occur both individually and collectively, which can reduce the quality of legal services and erode some of the benefits of access to justice offered by AI.⁵⁸

To anticipate and alleviate these risks, a clear and robust regulatory framework is required for the use of AI in the legal system. The rapid advancement of AI has raised concerns among various parties regarding the regulation of its development and operational restrictions.⁵⁹ The rules of the AI Act to be drafted should focus on high-risk applications, including obligations related to transparency and risk management.⁶⁰

Law enforcement officials must also be provided with specialized training to ensure that they can use this technology fairly, proportionally, and accountably. Collaboration between legal experts, technology specialists, and policymakers is crucial to ensure that the use of AI remains aligned with human rights principles and justice, and does not create new issues within the evolving legal system. AI has great potential for enhancing the quality of law enforcement. However, to realize these benefits equitably, their development must be carried out carefully, ethically, and responsibly.⁶¹

Indonesia currently lacks comprehensive regulations governing the use of AI. The existing provisions are limited to the Circular Letter of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 9 of 2023, on Artificial Intelligence Ethics. The circular establishes several ethical values that must be upheld in the implementation of AI technology, namely Inclusivity, Humanity, Security, Accessibility, Transparency, Credibility and Accountability, Protection of Personal Data, Sustainable Development and the Environment, and Protection of Intellectual Property.⁶²

There are also some challenges related to the implementation of Robot Lawyers in Indonesia. Among the challenges that need to be addressed and overcome is in terms of infrastructure and accessibility. The current

⁵⁸ Peter K. Yu, "The Algorithmic Divide and Equality in the Age of Artificial Intelligence," *Florida Law Review* 72, no. 19 (2020): 19–44.

⁵⁹ Matthew U Scherer, "Regulating Artificial Intelligence Systems: Risks, Challenges, Competencies, and Strategies," *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology* 29, no. 2 (2016): 354–400.

⁶⁰ Philipp Hacker, Andreas Engel, and Marco Mauer, "Regulating ChatGPT and Other Large Generative AI Models," *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series* (2023): 1112–1123.

⁶¹ Achmad Hariri, "Tantangan Dan Peluang AI Dalam Mewujudkan Keadilan Hukum Di Era Teknologi," *Fairness and Justice: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2025): 9–23.

⁶² Hukum Online, "Menakar Prospek Pengaturan Artificial intelligence," *Hukum Online*. Last modified July 20, 2025, <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/menakar-prospek-pengaturan-artificial-intelligence-di-indonesia-lt6613c94285e9b/>

infrastructure is inadequate and not evenly distributed throughout the country. This will impact the effectiveness of Robot Lawyers as stable and strong internet coverage is the integral part of the mechanism to allow it to work efficiently.

Next is the aspect of the governing laws, guidelines and regulations which are still ambiguous and there are still many loopholes that should be looked into in order to effectively comply or harmonize with the legal and professional ethics standards as well as the protection of user's privacy and data security. Information, exposure and continuous awareness programs on Robot Lawyer usage are equally important and necessary, as it is the main key towards easing the public and legal professionals to understand, accept and adapt to this technology. Users who are well informed about the usage, function and mechanism of Robot Lawyers would be more confident to rely on this new technology.

Further challenges also arise in the aspect of job displacement, particularly in traditional legal roles. The legal fraternity will be affected by the introduction of Robot Lawyers, either directly or indirectly and it may cause certain job scope to be irrelevant or redundant. There are also concerns about the language and cultural considerations in Robot Lawyers. It is critical to note that this new technology must be able to adapt to the local legal norms and cultural norms, in order to be able to render relevant and appropriate legal advice or opinion. The other challenges are in terms of costs and investment in the development of Robot Lawyers. Allocation of budget should be discussed as the costs to keep the Robot Lawyers program running would require initial development costs, system maintenance, and training costs for users and legal professionals and most importantly, the privacy and data security issues should be looked into as Robot Lawyers must be equipped with robust security systems to protect user data and ensure privacy.⁶³

Ethical obligations operate on the assumption that all members of a profession have an intuitive understanding of what constitutes an ethical decision. However, human ethics is based on human values, and from an AI perspective, ethical obligations raise classic alignment issues. These alignment issues are defined as technological challenges aimed at applying statistical parameters and algorithmic dependencies to ensure that large language models

⁶³ Zico Junius Fernando et al., "Robot Lawyer in Indonesian Criminal Justice System: Problems and Challenges for Future Law Enforcement," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 7, no. 2, (2023): 489-528.

behave in accordance with non-anomalous norms—with or without the involvement of human workers and users in the operation.⁶⁴

The value of AI technology lies in its ability to work with much larger datasets than humans can process, as well as its ability to continue to evolve over time through new patterns that humans would inevitably miss. AI lawyers cannot be held ethically or professionally accountable in the same manner as human lawyers. However, human lawyers who use AI to automate their practices are likely to be held responsible for ethical violations or professional responsibilities. However, the use of AI has been criticized because code-based systems are incapable of producing legal reasoning.⁶⁵ This is due to the strict adherence of code-based systems to conditional logic, which renders them blind to the ambiguities that lie at the heart of legal reasoning. As articulated by HLA Hart in his concept of the “penumbral case,” in law there are often situations where the conditions for applying a rule are not fully met, or where conflicting conditions for applying a rule are met, forcing rationality to consider the meaning, purpose, and values underlying and governing legal rules.⁶⁶ AI can have significant benefits for various aspects of the economy and society, although robots are not autonomous systems independent of human decisions.

Two arguments exist against the use of AI in legal practice. The first states that only human lawyers have the necessary expertise to provide legal representation. Allowing non-lawyers to interpret the legal risks that expose clients to less knowledgeable legal advisors would hinder their access to justice. Second, the argument for a monopoly of lawyers is more idealistic. This argument is based on the lawyers’ commitment to protecting the public interest. This argument views the law as a noble profession. It is not only expertise, but also lawyers’ unique commitment to justice, together with their understanding of the law as a public interest. This is refuted by McGinnis and Pearce: If machine intelligence provides services as experts as those offered by lawyers or can provide non-lawyers with access to legal services, then the monopoly of lawyers becomes obsolete.⁶⁷ Since the publication of McGinnis and Pearce’s work a decade ago, the possibility that machine learning systems using natural language processing are beginning to approach professional expertise—where

⁶⁴ Tsvetelina Hristova, Liam Magee, and Karen Soldatic, “The Problem of Alignment,” *AI and Society* 40, no. 3 (2025): 1439–1453.

⁶⁵ Brian S Haney, “Applied Natural Language Processing for Law Practice,” *SSRN* (2020): 1–43, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1971953.

⁶⁶ Goran Dajović, “Hart’s Judicial Discretion Revisited,” *Revus* 50, no. 50 (2023): 1–15.

⁶⁷ John O. McGinnis and Russell G. Pearce, “The Great Disruption: How Machine Intelligence Will Transform the Role of Lawyers in the Delivery of Legal Services,” *Fordham Law Review* 82, no. 6 (2014): 3041–3066.

systems are already capable of performing tasks such as evidence discovery and review—and the growing use of ALI in legal analytics suggests that the penetration of data-driven ALI into the legal profession may not stop there.

The Indonesian legal system has seen an increase in the use of blockchain and AI to make it more efficient and less expensive. One of the technological leaps in the field of litigation is the emergence of e-courts and e-litigation in the courts. The Indonesian Supreme Court has revolutionized the way cases are handled.⁶⁸ This e-court system could threaten the security of personal data if e-court data is transferred to foreign servers, which would violate Article 19 of the Advocate Law, which states that the advocate's duty of confidentiality covers all client documents. Data entered into the e-court system includes client identities, the subject matter of disputes, and evidence documents. If generative AI models are used to analyze this data, it will be physically and legally transferred to foreign servers.

Indonesia's legal framework currently does not fully accommodate AI technology in the application of Robot Lawyers. As in many other countries, lawyers require a license. Internationally, the legal practice of using AI already exists—but as a support, rather than a replacement for the legal profession. From a legal perspective, AI is not recognized as a legal entity and therefore, it cannot be held accountable. Robot Lawyers are currently viewed as a tool used by humans or corporations and not as an entity with rights and obligations akin to humans. In the future, collaboration between Robot Lawyers and human legal professionals will be the key to the successful implementation of AI technology in the legal field.⁶⁹

In the Advocate Law, Article 5 paragraph 1 explains that advocates as law enforcers must be free and independent, as guaranteed by law and legislation. Before practicing their profession, advocates must take an oath to uphold and implement Pancasila as the foundation of the state and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, they must also be honest, fair, and responsible based on the law and justice. This is not possessed by Robot Lawyer as a tool used to replace the duties of a lawyer.

The role of lawyers in Indonesia is not only as providers of legal services and legal aid who can use honoraria and provide free or low-cost services to

⁶⁸ Hengki Irawan, and Zainudin Hasan. "Dampak Teknologi Terhadap Strategi Litigasi dan Bantuan Hukum: Tren dan Inovasi di Era Digital." *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research* 4, no. 2 (2024): 4600-4613.

⁶⁹ See Fernando et al., "Robot Lawyer in Indonesian Criminal Justice System: Problems and Challenges for Future Law Enforcement."

those who cannot afford the full price. In addition, in Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Authority, lawyers play a role in the judicial process as defenders of human dignity and protectors of the rights of those seeking justice.⁷⁰ It must be understood that AI is not a legal service and therefore cannot replace lawyers as providers of legal services, even though AI can make legal strategy recommendations efficiently and quickly.

Supreme Court Case Law No. 635K/SIP/1973 and No. 3557K/Pdt/2015, in which attorney fees cannot be claimed as material losses, due to the principle of optional representation, meaning that there is no obligation to use the services of an attorney. The use of AI as an optional tool is needed to assist parties who do not wish to use the services of an attorney. Constitutional Court (MK) Decision No. 006/PUU-II/2004, which repealed Article 31 of the Advocate Law, which gave authority to persons not practicing as advocates to provide legal assistance as long as they met the requirements specified in the law. However, AI is not a person as referred to in the Constitutional Court decision.

In Constitutional Court Decision No. 26/PUU-XI/2013, which expands the immunity rights of advocates as stipulated in Article 16 of the Advocate Law, these rights apply not only in court but also outside of court when performing their duties in good faith. Good faith is a moral trait that only humans possess, whereas AI operates based on algorithms and cannot be assessed through the principle of good faith.

With regard to technology in Indonesia, there are specific provisions in Law No. 19 of 2016, which amended Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (EIT Law), which can be implicitly interpreted as electronic systems controlled by humans as technology users. In accordance with the provisions of Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions, the operation of AI is connected to electronic system operators, who have the responsibility as legal subjects operating these electronic systems.

In civil law, the concept of liability for unlawful acts is regulated in Article 1365 of the Civil Code, which stipulates that any unlawful act that causes harm to another person must be compensated for. Since AI is not a legal entity with rights and obligations, it cannot be held directly liable. In addition, Article 1367 paragraph 3 of the Civil Code regarding the employer's responsibility for the actions of subordinates can also be used, whereby the employer cannot avoid this responsibility unless they can prove that the act could not have been

⁷⁰ Qur'ani Dewi Kusumawardani. "Advocate Profession Towards Automation in Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era." *Journal Hukum dan Peradilan* 8, no. 2 (2019): 166-195.

prevented. In this case, the AI developer or electronic system operator can be considered the employer and the AI as an object under their supervision.

In the event that the doctrine of vicarious liability is applied, such liability may be transferred to the developer or operator of the AI electronic system as the party that supervises and is responsible for the losses caused by AI. In positive law in Indonesia, AI does not exist as a legal subject like humans and legal entities that can be held legally accountable. Although AI is a product developed and managed by humans, the development of technology can lead to situations where AI can make complex decisions that are difficult to predict without direct human intervention.⁷¹

The implementation of Robot Lawyers such as DoNotPay not only faces many challenges and controversies, such as basic legal considerations, professional ethics, accountability mechanisms, and the principles of equality before the law and the right to adequate defense, but also shows great potential in the future to provide more efficient and effective legal services. Therefore, if it is to be implemented in Indonesia, the use of AI such as Robot Lawyer must be accompanied by specific regulations to create legal certainty regarding legal responsibility for the use of this technology. Although AI is not yet recognized as a legal entity that can be held responsible, there is an urgent need to create specific regulations regarding the use of AI and its potential legal responsibility. Therefore, an appropriate legal framework must be created, for example, by implementing a certification or licensing system for the use of Robot Lawyers in court.

Conclusion

In the legal profession, where the protection of human rights and the pursuit of justice are fundamental, Artificial Intelligence (AI) should function only as a supporting tool rather than a substitute for human judgment. Decisions involving legal strategy, ethical considerations, and human values must remain under the control of legal professionals. Accordingly, users of AI systems bear an important responsibility to ensure that AI assistants are not treated as policymakers or final decision makers in legal matters. The emergence of Robot Lawyers and their direct use in court proceedings has generated significant criticism, particularly because many jurisdictions still lack clear regulations governing their use and compatibility with established procedural rules and professional standards.

⁷¹ Shofika Hardiyanti Qurrahman, et al., “Kedudukan dan Konsep Pertanggungjawaban Artificial Intelligence dalam Hukum Positif Indonesia.” *Unes Law Review* 6, no. 4 (2024): 12687-12693.

At the same time, AI-powered legal services offer considerable potential to improve access to justice, especially for individuals with limited financial resources who may otherwise struggle to obtain legal assistance. Technologies capable of providing legal information and guidance comparable to that of human lawyers could become an important tool in expanding legal accessibility and efficiency. Nevertheless, the implementation of such technologies must be accompanied by clear legal regulation, accountability mechanisms, and strict compliance with professional ethics to ensure that innovation in legal services does not compromise fairness, responsibility, or public trust in the justice system.

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