

Artificial Intelligence as a New Challenge for Law and Legal Professional Ethics in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought about significant changes in the practice of the legal profession through its application in legal research, document analysis, contract drafting, and legal consulting services. While offering benefits such as increased efficiency and effectiveness, the use of AI also raises various legal issues due to the absence of specific regulations governing its application within the Indonesian legal profession. This study aims to analyze the legal framework regarding the use of AI in the Indonesian legal profession and to examine the associated legal challenges. It employs a normative legal research method utilizing statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches. Data collection was conducted through a literature review, examining relevant academic literature, scholarly journals, policy documents, and other scholarly sources. The analysis was performed using a descriptive-analytical method involving the inventory, reduction, categorization, and interpretation of research materials. The findings indicate that Indonesia lacks comprehensive regulations governing AI; consequently, AI is currently treated as a legal object, with its operations remaining under human responsibility. Furthermore, the use of AI presents various legal challenges, including regulatory gaps, unclear legal liability, risks of privacy violations, algorithmic bias, and a lack of system transparency. Therefore, specific, adaptive regulations are required to ensure legal certainty, the protection of public rights, and the professionalism of the legal practice in the digital era.



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INTRODUCTION

Advancements in information and communication technology have brought about significant changes across various aspects of human life, including the legal field. One technological innovation rapidly evolving in the current digital era is Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI is a technology designed to emulate human intellectual capabilities through processes such as learning, data analysis, decision making, and automated problem solving. The advent of AI has driven major transformations across diverse sectors such as the economy, education, healthcare, and government and the legal sector is no exception.

In the legal field, the use of AI is expanding and is increasingly being utilized by various legal professionals such as lawyers, judges, prosecutors, notaries, and legal consultants for tasks ranging from legal research, document analysis, contract drafting, and case data management to the provision of digital legal consultation services. AI's ability to process vast amounts of data quickly and efficiently makes it a powerful tool for enhancing the effectiveness and productivity of legal professionals. Amidst the complexity of regulations and the growing public demand for fast and accurate legal services, AI is viewed as a solution capable of supporting the modernization of legal practice.

Legal professional ethics, as an integral part of the legal system, constitute the norms governing the conduct of practitioners in upholding integrity, justice, and humanity. These ethics serve as a normative framework bridging positive law and universal moral values. However, in the digital landscape, challenges to professional ethics have become increasingly complex. Legal practices

involving technologies such as e-courts, e-litigation, and the use of AI for legal research offer opportunities for efficiency but also give rise to risks regarding algorithmic bias and data privacy violations. As technology becomes a primary tool in the delivery of legal services, clarity and steadfast adherence to professional ethics become absolute prerequisites (Anam *et al.*, 2025).

Despite offering various benefits, the use of AI in legal practice also raises a number of legal issues requiring serious attention. Unlike conventional technologies, AI possesses the capability to independently perform analyses and generate recommendations based on the algorithms and data utilized during its learning process. This situation gives rise to questions regarding the limits of AI usage, the validity of its outputs, the protection of data processed by AI systems, and the party to be held liable should the use of such technology cause harm to others.

Another issue that has arisen is the absence of specific and comprehensive legal regulations governing the use of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia. To date, Indonesia lacks legislation that explicitly addresses the development, utilization, oversight, and legal liability associated with AI technology. Existing provisions remain scattered across various regulations concerning information technology, electronic systems, and personal data protection. This situation demonstrates that the advancement of AI technology is outpacing the development of the laws intended to regulate it. Consequently, concerns have emerged regarding a potential legal vacuum, which could lead to legal uncertainty in the practical application of AI particularly in areas of law that directly impact the rights and interests of the public.

In the practice of the legal profession, the absence of clear regulations can give rise to various issues. For instance, the use of AI in drafting legal documents or providing legal recommendations carries the risk of generating information that is inaccurate, biased, or even inconsistent with applicable laws. Should such errors result in losses, questions of liability arise: who is responsible the system developer, the service provider, or the legal professional utilizing the technology? Furthermore, the use of AI involving the processing of vast amounts of data poses a potential risk of violating privacy and information confidentiality, which are critical aspects of the legal profession.

Another legal challenge concerns the transparency and accountability of AI systems. Many modern AI systems operate using complex algorithms, making their decision-making processes often difficult for users to comprehend. This situation can make it challenging to explain the rationale behind a recommendation or legal analysis generated by AI. Yet, the legal profession demands certainty, transparency, and accountability for every action taken and decision made. Furthermore, the use of AI carries the potential for algorithmic bias, which can compromise objectivity and fairness in legal decision-making processes.

From the perspective of the legal profession, the use of AI also presents challenges regarding the maintenance of professional quality and integrity. The legal profession relies not only on technical proficiency but also requires moral judgment, ethics, and an understanding of the values of justice evolving within society. These capabilities are fundamentally human characteristics that cannot yet be fully replicated by technology. Therefore, AI should be viewed as a tool to support the practice of law, rather than as a substitute for the human role in carrying out legal functions.

The rapid advancement of AI highlights the urgent need for clear and comprehensive legal frameworks. Adequate regulations are essential to provide legal certainty, safeguard public rights, establish accountability mechanisms, and ensure that the use of AI within the legal profession aligns with principles of justice and professionalism. Furthermore, identifying the various legal challenges posed by AI adoption is crucial for formulating legal policies that are responsive to technological developments.

Based on the foregoing, the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice in Indonesia presents both opportunities and challenges. On one hand, AI can enhance the efficiency and quality of legal services; on the other, it gives rise to various issues concerning legal regulation, liability, data protection, transparency, and legal certainty. Therefore, it is essential to examine the regulatory framework governing the use of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesian legal practice and to analyze the legal challenges posed by this technology, with the aim of ensuring that AI utilization aligns with legal objectives and societal developments.

The issues identified concern the legal regulatory framework governing the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice in Indonesia, as well as the impact of Artificial Intelligence usage on the principles of independence, accountability, and professional responsibility within the legal profession.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a normative legal research method aimed at analyzing the regulatory framework governing the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in legal practice in Indonesia, as well as examining the impact of AI adoption on the principles of independence, accountability, and professional responsibility within the legal profession. It utilizes statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches to understand the evolution of legal regulations and professional ethics in the face of advancements in artificial intelligence technology.

Research materials were gathered through a literature review, examining relevant sources including academic books, national and international scholarly journal articles, research findings, policy documents, and other academic materials pertaining to Artificial Intelligence, technology law, and legal professional ethics. Sources were selected based on their relevance to the issues of legal regulation and the ethical implications of using Artificial Intelligence in legal practice.

The analysis was conducted using a descriptive-analytical approach, comprising stages such as the inventory of research materials, data reduction, categorization based on the study's focus, and the interpretation of the relationship between the development of Artificial Intelligence and legal and professional ethical principles. The analysis aimed to identify existing legal frameworks, uncover emerging legal issues, and examine the impact of AI usage on the independence, accountability, and responsibility of the legal profession.

To ensure the validity of the research findings, various sources offering diverse perspectives were examined to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issue under study. The analysis results were then used to formulate a legal regulatory framework responsive to the evolution of Artificial Intelligence and to reinforce professional legal ethics in the face of Indonesia's digital transformation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Structure of legal regulation regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal professional practice in Indonesia

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought about significant changes across various sectors of life, including the legal field and the legal profession. Although the adoption of AI is becoming increasingly widespread and offers various conveniences in professional activities, Indonesia currently lacks regulations that comprehensively and specifically govern the development, use, and legal liability associated with AI technology (Dhimas & Lusiani, 2024). Existing regulations remain sectoral in nature and are scattered across various rules concerning information technology, personal data protection, and digital transformation (Hasanuddin *et al.*, 2026).

Philosophically, the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) challenges the foundational Summa Divisio of law the classical distinction between legal subjects (Persoon) and legal objects (Zaak). From the Napoleonic codification era to modern legal systems, legal subjecthood has been exclusively reserved for natural persons (Natuurlijke Persoon) and legal entities (Rechtspersoon). However, the autonomy possessed by AI specifically its capacity to make decisions without direct human intervention creates an urgent need to re-examine the ratio legis behind the granting of legal subjecthood. From the perspective of legal formalism, AI is currently viewed merely as a tool. Yet, from a functionalist standpoint, when AI performs actions that factually resemble human volition (agency), a discourse regarding Electronic Personhood emerges. Philosophically, the need to regulate AI is not intended to stifle innovation, but rather to safeguard dignitas humana (human dignity) against being reduced to mere data points in algorithmic calculations (Rudi Margono, 2026)

Given the mounting evidence of Artificial Intelligence's sophistication in performing legal functions, the major question arises: can Artificial Intelligence accurately and correctly identify the essence of law—namely, justice? Law is fundamentally about justice, and justice is a sentiment that is not mathematical in nature; this contrasts with the cognitive algorithms of an AI machine, which rely on input data from millions of information points processed through a responsive machine-learning mechanism. Such models can generalize the characteristics of a "good" response and generate a response that aligns with those characteristics. However, the resulting output is quantitative in nature. In contrast, according to Hans Kelsen, justice is qualitative—a matter of subjective consciousness rooted in the society where it develops (Rizka *et al.*, 2026)

To date, Indonesia lacks legislation specifically governing Artificial Intelligence. This situation indicates a regulatory gap (legal vacuum) regarding the status, scope of application, liability limits, and oversight mechanisms for Artificial Intelligence technology. Yet, AI technology is advancing rapidly and is already being utilized in various activities capable of giving rise to legal consequences. The absence of specific regulations could lead to legal uncertainty in the event of system errors, technology misuse, privacy violations, or damages resulting from the use of Artificial Intelligence.

Existing regulations in Indonesia are inadequate and do not yet fully accommodate the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Many of these regulations remain rooted in outdated paradigms, failing to adapt to the latest technological advancements. Furthermore, the absence of a clear and coordinated legal framework hinders innovation within the AI sector. This situation creates uncertainty for companies and developers looking to implement AI solutions, as they worry about potential sudden regulatory changes or rules that do not align with industry needs. Consequently, there is a need to formulate policies that are more adaptive and responsive to technological dynamics, while simultaneously ensuring sufficient protection for the public and users' personal data (Atiyah *et al.*, 2025).

There are no specific regulations under Indonesian law that explicitly govern Artificial Intelligence. AI is still regarded merely as a machine or a tool designed to facilitate human work—specifically, a technological product intended to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of human tasks. AI is not yet recognized as an entity possessing independent legal status or autonomy; rather, it functions as an aid to assist in the completion of tasks or operational activities. Viewing AI as a tool or instrument allows for a connection to relevant prior research suggesting that AI could be classified as a legal subject. AI holds significant potential to be designated as a subject of civil law, given that such status can be established through the fiction theory and the organ theory. Alternatively, under current Indonesian positive law, AI could be equated to an object (property) (Amboro & Komarhana, 2021).

Although there are no specific regulations regarding AI, this does not mean that the use of AI in Indonesia operates in a completely unregulated environment. Certain existing legal provisions can serve as a basis for the indirect regulation of AI usage. Current regulations remain sectoral and fragmented, distributed across instruments such as Law Number 19 of 2016 (amending Law Number 11 of 2008) concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, and Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (Hasanuddin & Nurfransiska, 2026). Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions was enacted to address technological developments and advancements (Febri & Wilton, 2021). Provisions regarding electronic systems, personal data protection, information security, and the liability of electronic system operators can essentially provide a legal framework for overseeing the use of AI-based technology. However, these regulations remain general in nature and are not yet capable of addressing the specific issues arising from the increasingly complex and autonomous characteristics of AI.

Under Indonesian positive law, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is classified as an electronic system, as outlined in Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the ITE Law. Furthermore, AI is regarded as an electronic agent because it operates automatically based on human instructions, aligning with the definition of an electronic agent found in Article 1, Paragraph 8 of the ITE Law. It is important to note that within the Indonesian legal framework, Artificial Intelligence is not a legal subject but rather a legal object. This means that AI is a technology operated by humans specifically by electronic system providers as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Electronic Systems and Transactions. Consequently, the electronic system provider bears responsibility as the legal subject for the operation of the AI (Haris & Tantimin, 2022).

Beyond the ITE Law, the issue of liability regarding Artificial Intelligence can also be examined through the perspective of the Civil Code (KUHPerdata). From a doctrinal standpoint, an analogy arises wherein Artificial Intelligence could potentially be viewed as a worker (employee); this implies that legal liability for negligence or errors caused by the Artificial Intelligence would shift to and be borne by its owner or operator, acting in the capacity of an employer. However, it must be emphasized that, under prevailing positive law, AI is not a legal subject capable of independent liability but rather a legal object whose operations remain under human control and direction (Firdaus *et al.*, 2026).

One of the major obstacles is the legal uncertainty surrounding the assignment of liability for criminal acts involving Artificial Intelligence. In many instances, AI systems operate autonomously based on algorithms created by developers or information provided by users. Secondly, the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions—along with other relevant regulations—fails to provide

adequate technical guidance for law enforcement agencies handling AI-related crimes. For instance, deepfake technology, which utilizes AI to generate video or audio content that closely mimics the genuine article, requires digital forensic tools and deep technical expertise to identify and prove manipulation. Thirdly, current legal frameworks are unable to anticipate the cross-sectoral impacts of AI-based crimes. For example, the misuse of AI to manipulate financial data or steal personal information can have significant consequences for the economy, privacy, and public trust (Wahyudi, 2025).

In legal practice, the use of Artificial Intelligence raises a number of issues that require clearer regulation. For instance, utilizing AI to draft legal documents carries the risk of generating inaccurate information or even citing non-existent legal references a phenomenon known as "hallucination." If such output is used by lawyers, notaries, or legal consultants and subsequently causes harm to a client, the question of liability arises. Under current circumstances, that liability rests with the legal professional using the AI, as Artificial Intelligence lacks the legal capacity to bear responsibility independently.

Beyond the issue of liability, the use of Artificial Intelligence also carries the potential for violations of privacy rights and data confidentiality. The legal profession relies heavily on trust; therefore, safeguarding client information and data is an essential obligation. The use of Artificial Intelligence platforms involving the processing of large volumes of data can create risks such as data breaches or the use of information without the consent of the relevant parties. Consequently, legal regulations governing Artificial Intelligence must ensure the protection of data and the security of information utilized within the practice of the legal profession.

In light of these various issues, a legal framework is needed that can accommodate the development of Artificial Intelligence without stifling technological innovation. The regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia should be built upon a risk-based approach. This approach calibrates the level of oversight and liability according to the degree of risk posed by the use of Artificial Intelligence. The greater the potential impact of an Artificial Intelligence system on the rights, interests, and safety of the public, the stricter the regulation and oversight must be.

In addition to a risk-based approach, the regulatory framework for Artificial Intelligence must also be grounded in several fundamental principles: transparency, accountability, security, personal data protection, non-discrimination, and human oversight. The principle of transparency is essential to ensure that the operational processes of Artificial Intelligence systems can be understood and evaluated. The principle of accountability aims to ensure there is a party responsible for the use of Artificial Intelligence. Principles regarding security and data protection are necessary to prevent the misuse of information. Meanwhile, the principle of human oversight asserts that decisions carrying legal consequences must remain under human control and not be left entirely to Artificial Intelligence systems.

Artificial Intelligence systems can inadvertently reinforce biases present in their training data, potentially leading to discriminatory outcomes. Managing AI ethics requires proactive measures to detect and mitigate these biases; however, in Indonesia, discussions regarding fairness in AI deployment particularly within a culturally diverse society remain limited. Furthermore, the use of AI must align with the protection of human rights, including the right to privacy. Indonesia's existing ethical and legal frameworks are often inadequate for balancing technological innovation with individual rights. This is particularly evident in cases of AI-enabled surveillance and monitoring, where a lack of protective safeguards increases the risk of misuse and rights violations (Judijanto & Harsya, 2025).

One major issue is algorithmic bias or unfairness. Artificial Intelligence learns from data, and if that data is biased from the outset for instance, by representing only a specific group the resulting decisions can also be biased. For example, AI systems in the workplace tend to display high-paying job advertisements to men more frequently, even when women possess identical qualifications. In the healthcare sector, biased data can lead AI to misdiagnose patients from certain groups, which inevitably impacts the quality of treatment (Hariri, 2025).

In the context of the legal profession, the use of artificial intelligence should be viewed as an assistive tool rather than a replacement for the profession itself. While artificial intelligence can aid in information retrieval, document analysis, and legal data management, legal decisions involving ethical, moral, and justice-related considerations must remain the responsibility of humans. This is crucial for upholding the fundamental values of the legal profession that cannot be replicated by artificial intelligence.

Consequently, the legal framework governing the use of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia should be directed toward establishing regulations that are comprehensive, adaptive, and focused on protecting public rights. Such regulations must provide legal certainty regarding the status of Artificial Intelligence, liability mechanisms, data protection, security standards, and the boundaries of AI usage within the legal profession. Through clear regulation, the utilization of AI can support the modernization of legal services without compromising the principles of justice, legal certainty, and professional ethics that form the fundamental pillars of the Indonesian legal system.

2. Legal challenges posed by the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice in Indonesia

The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought about significant changes in the practice of the legal profession in Indonesia. Various AI based technologies are now employed to assist with legal research, document analysis, contract drafting, case data management, and even the provision of digital legal consultations. The utilization of these technologies offers numerous benefits, including increased efficiency, faster workflows, and easier access to legal information. However, the use of AI also presents various legal challenges that require serious attention to ensure that its application does not lead to legal uncertainty or violations of established legal principles.

However, beneath the promise of efficiency and modernity lie significant concerns that cannot be ignored. On one hand, AI can accelerate legal processes and broaden access to legal information. On the other, the technology also risks creating new areas of legal uncertainty such as algorithmic bias, a loss of accountability in decision-making, and the erosion of the ethical and empathetic human role in legal proceedings. In the Indonesian context, these challenges are further complicated by a legal system still transitioning from manual to digital operations, the absence of specific regulations governing AI use in the legal sphere, and low levels of technological literacy among law enforcement officials (Taufiq, 2023).

In a state governed by the rule of law, an understanding of the technological tools used in law enforcement processes constitutes part of the minimum professional competence required of every law enforcement official. This institutional challenge demonstrates that legal regulations are difficult to implement effectively without institutional strengthening (Zafriana, 2025).

The experiences of various countries demonstrate that the use of artificial intelligence in legal practice entails legal and ethical challenges that offer valuable lessons for Indonesia. In the United States, the case of **Mata v. Avianca Airlines** (2023) saw lawyers submit documents containing citations to fictitious court rulings generated by AI, sparking debate regarding professional responsibility and the limits of reliance on technology in legal practice. Meanwhile, the use of the COMPAS algorithm to analyze recidivism risk within the US criminal justice system revealed racial bias against Black defendants, prompting criticism concerning algorithmic discrimination and violations of the principle of equality before the law. Furthermore, the 2023 lawsuit against the "robot lawyer" platform DoNotPay—accused of providing erroneous legal advice and engaging in the unauthorized practice of law—illustrates that AI-based legal services carry the potential to harm users and transgress regulatory boundaries governing the legal profession. These three examples serve as critical reminders that the adoption of AI in the legal sphere requires robust regulations, ethical standards, and accountability mechanisms to avoid undermining legal certainty and professional integrity (Setyawan, 2025).

Artificial Intelligence is beginning to transform the way lawyers and judges work. Administrative tasks, such as document review or searching for legal precedents, can now be performed more quickly using Artificial Intelligence. As AI capabilities advance, certain traditional legal roles are at risk of being replaced; for instance, paralegals or legal assistants who typically handle documentation now face stiff competition from AI-based software.

The automation of legal work represents a major development in the legal field. With the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, many administrative tasks formerly performed by lawyers or legal assistants can now be handled by automated systems. For instance, AI technology can be utilized to analyze legal documents, draft reports, or even provide basic legal advice to clients. While this enhances efficiency and reduces workloads, challenges remain regarding how lawyers can uphold human values and ensure well-considered legal judgments in more complex matters (Rudi Margono, 2026).

The excessive use of AI has the potential to diminish the quality of legal reasoning and the professionalism of legal practitioners. The convenience offered by AI can foster a reliance on technology, thereby reducing the role of critical analysis that should be performed by legal professionals. After all, the legal profession relies not only on technical skills but also requires moral and ethical considerations, as well as values of justice, that cannot be fully replicated by machines.

Furthermore, the use of AI raises ethical issues concerning professional independence, client confidentiality, and the professional obligation to provide competent and responsible legal services. Therefore, the utilization of AI must remain within the bounds of legal professional ethics to avoid compromising the quality of legal services and public trust in the legal profession.

The presence of Artificial Intelligence in the legal realm brings not only technical convenience but also raises fundamental questions regarding legal and ethical aspects. One crucial issue concerns accountability. In the context of legal processes involving AI systems, it remains unclear who should be held responsible when errors occur in analysis results. This ambiguity creates a legal gray area and potentially leads to injustice for the aggrieved party (Iman Nasim, 2022).

The lack of clarity regarding accountability in the use of Artificial Intelligence within the legal field reflects a fundamental weakness in legal frameworks, which have yet to adequately address the complexities of autonomous technology. Artificial Intelligence does not operate neutrally; it reflects the designs, data, and objectives embedded by humans, meaning that errors arising from it are not merely technical glitches but consequences of human decisions underlying the system. However, when responsibility is dispersed among various actors ranging from developers and institutions to end users mechanisms for legal accountability become obscured. In a legal system that prioritizes principles of justice and certainty, this situation is not only normatively confusing but also practically dangerous, as it creates loopholes for impunity. Therefore, it is necessary to reconstruct legal norms to explicitly govern accountability structures regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence in the legal sector, ensuring that the technology does not become a tool to legitimize harmful practices.

Furthermore, Artificial Intelligence systems that operate based on historical data risk reinforcing biases within the legal system. If the data used contains racial, gender, or social class biases, the AI's outputs will inevitably reflect those same biases. In this context, Artificial Intelligence could actually perpetuate legal inequalities rather than rectify them. Therefore, it is crucial to develop principles of algorithmic transparency, enabling users of digital legal systems to audit the processes occurring behind the scenes.

The implications of algorithmic bias in digital legal systems cannot be underestimated, as they have the potential to reinforce injustices long entrenched in conventional legal practices. When Artificial Intelligence is trained on data that historically reflects discrimination or unequal treatment, the system reproduces those same patterns of bias at greater speed and scale. This raises concerns that technology may serve to refine and amplify the legal exclusion of vulnerable groups. Therefore, the principle of algorithmic transparency must be a mandatory requirement for any use of Artificial Intelligence in the legal sphere, ensuring that decision-making processes can be monitored, tested, and held accountable. Without open audit mechanisms, AI risks becoming a "black box" immune to public or legal correction.

From an ethical standpoint, the use of AI also challenges fundamental principles of the legal profession that emphasize moral and contextual considerations (Surya Aditya, 2023). Over-reliance on automated systems can erode ethical values and diminish the scope for humanistic judgment in legal decision-making. Consequently, there is a need to update the legal profession's code of ethics to regulate the limits of AI usage in legal practice, including mechanisms for overseeing breaches of professional standards resulting from the application of technology.

The absence of a legal framework specifically governing the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in legal practice creates a normative gap that risks generating legal uncertainty. Currently, existing regulations in Indonesia—such as the Personal Data Protection Bill (RUU PDP) and the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence—offer only macro-level guidance that lacks legal binding force regarding the concrete application of AI within the judicial system. Consequently, legal actors—including judges, prosecutors, and lawyers—face ambiguity concerning the legitimacy of using AI, particularly regarding the assessment of digital evidence, the generation of automated legal recommendations, and the application of predictive analytics in law enforcement processes. This

situation paves the way for a trial-and-error approach to technology adoption that could ultimately disadvantage those seeking justice.

The multitude of issues arising from artificial intelligence and its rapid advancement necessitates the enactment of legislation that provides clear and specific regulations, particularly given that artificial intelligence will become increasingly sophisticated and complex in the future. Consequently, establishing specific laws governing artificial intelligence is a matter of urgency that must be addressed immediately to avert various problems—whether past, present, or future (Rama et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

The legal framework governing the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indonesian legal profession remains fragmented and lacks specific, comprehensive regulation. Under current Indonesian law, AI is treated as a legal object or a tool, with its use remaining the responsibility of humans acting as legal subjects. Consequently, there is a need for a legal framework that establishes certainty regarding AI's status, liability mechanisms, personal data protection, and usage standards within the legal profession—grounded in principles of transparency, accountability, security, non-discrimination, and human oversight. Furthermore, the use of AI presents various legal challenges, including regulatory gaps, ambiguous legal liability, risks of privacy breaches, algorithmic bias, a lack of system transparency, and the potential erosion of professionalism in legal practice. Thus, the formulation of comprehensive and adaptive AI regulations is urgently required to ensure that the utilization of AI in the legal profession aligns with the principles of justice, legal certainty, and professional ethics in Indonesia.

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