**The Prepatory of Lawyers in the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Legal Case Management in Indonesia**

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**ABSTRACT:**

*The purpose of this paper is to find out the various skill from lawyer and ethics to use artificial intelligence for finished a case. The research method used is library research which will examine various sources such as scientific journals, legal writings, and laws and regulations in order to examine norms, legal principles, theories, and legal doctrines. The results of this study indicate that relation between artificial intelligence and legal profesional ethics can be useful for finished a case with various example, first digital legal consultations without face-to-face, second creating digital legal documents, third drafting legal articles, and using the Regulatory Compliance System Cloud specifically for corporate clients. For the legal profesional ethics, lawyer in Indonesia, refer to Chapter VI Article 7 point (g) of the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics that was ratified in 2002.*

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Indonesia, Lawyer, Protection*

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The development of information technology is a modern development that impacts various aspects of society, including the legal field in Indonesia. In terms of the need for legal assistance, the public will require various quick, easy, and transparant access to government services, include legal services, making digital solutions a primary necessity today. The continuous digital revolution over the past twenty years will run alongside various sectors of life, including the legal and judicial systems. Information and communication technology will become an essential need, particularly regarding public services such as access to legal assistance in society.

In this era of disruption will play a crucial role in the dimensions of life, where it is predicted to replace the role of humans as the main workers in daily routines, because technology can fulfill the needs of humanity as a whole. From a legal perspective, the industrial revolution will shift the ways people interact with the legal field, especially with the presence of AI as a branch of computer science that can adapt to human intellectual capabilities. The work steps of AI will include identifying patterns, assisting in decision-making, and efficiently and quickly completing complex tasks. Examples of AI technology tools include GPT, which can answer legal questions, while also serving as a tool for searching legal sources to determine legal provisions for a case.

AI will perform repetitive operations while also reviewing documents, analyzing contracts, drafting documents, processing data, chatbots, and predictive analytics that encompass various rules and jurisprudence, and can even provide a legal opinion on a legal issue faced by society, thereby encouraging the acceleration of disruption in the field of law.

In this context, the current legal industry will intersect with the term technology known as legal technology. Legaltech can be understood as two types or models: a model of legal services that are affordable and an effort for legal transformation through automation assisted by technology. Indonesia has now recognized various digital platforms for legal services that utilize various legal tech and can be accessed by the public, such as hukumonline, allex, hukumku, perqara, justika.com, kontrak hukum, and other platforms. These digital platforms have disrupted various conventional legal services that were traditionally conducted in person at offices. The current era ultimately requires lawyers to adapt in providing legal services.

Indonesia is known as a country based on law (rechtstaat). Law serves as a guide for human behavior in Indonesia, where positive law is recognized as man-made, with some being inherited, which includes as a Penal Code or KUHP that has been adopted as national law to this day. Law enforcement includes efforts to realize the ideas and concepts of law that are expected to be realized by society. Law enforcement is carried out by the Police, Public Prosecutors, Judges, and lastly, the profession that interacts the most with the public, which is Lawyer. The legal profession demands perfection in moral values from those who practice it. The primary duty of an advocate is to maximally protect clients by seeking available legal remedies while also benefiting from any losses incurred by clients, regardless of their best efforts, intellect, abilities, professionalism, and personal traits.

Lawyers, as enforcers of the law in legal proceedings, have rules and ethics to follow, one of which is to avoid conflict of interest. This principle prohibits lawyers from performing their duties when there is a conflict of interest, as it would harm the interests of their clients. This is outlined in the Indonesian Advocates Code of Ethics, particularly in the section on relationships with clients. Lawyers are prohibited from representing two clients whose interests conflict. When utilizing the services of a lawyer, one must base their needs on their own legal awareness and be cautious of lawyers who can sometimes be aggressive in impacting their clients while litigating in court. As legal developments progress, a legal consciousness is needed to uphold truth and justice that is non-discriminatory. The provision of legal aid should be directed towards individuals who understand equality before the law and access to legal counsel.

Lawyer, known as a component of the judicial system, have legitimacy in supporting the enforcement of the rule of law and human rights. Lawyer not only perform functions in the judicial process but also play roles in professional pathways outside the court. The demand for legal services outside of the court is increasing with the development of society's needs, especially as society enters a more open life with interactions among its members. Through alternative dispute resolution such as negotiation, drafting contracts like trade contracts, and providing legal consultant services, lawyer have contributed to community empowerment as well as the renewal of national law in various fields such as economics, trade, and dispute resolution outside of the judicial system.

The authority of lawyers from the perspective of judicial power is specifically designated as a protection representing the community. Unlike judges, prosecutors, and police who are designated to protect the interests of the state. In this position, lawyers are important to maintain the balance between the interests of the community and the state. The function of lawyers in terms of justice can be divided into two: first, regarding interests, representing clients to uphold justice and playing a role for the clients they represent. The second function is assisting clients where lawyers need to maintain the legitimacy of the judicial system and the role of lawyers. Besides these two crucial functions, it is also important how lawyer can provide alternative legal solutions for the community. Solutions or enlightenments are generally carried out through counseling, socialization of various regulations, legal consultations either through print media, electronic media, or face-to-face.

Lawyers, in their various functions even outside the court, still have important obligations which include upholding certain principles such as maintaining the independence and freedom of lawyers, through efforts of recruitment, supervision, action, upholding justice and the principles of the rule of law, while also developing the organization of lawyers in the future. Therefore, with various technological disruptions in the legal field such as the presence of AI, it is essential for lawyers to collectively pay attention to ensure that the independence, freedom, and dignity of lawyers are maintained. Based on this background, the author is interested in conducting the following research with the problem formulation: (1) how is the knowledge of lawyers regarding the utilization of AI in handling legal issues, (2) how does the code of ethics of the legal profession as stated in the Indonesian advocate code of ethics address the utilization of AI.

1. **METHOD**

This article uses a normative research type, namely legal research conducted by examining library or secondary materials.(Soerjono Soekanto, 2013)*.* Law is often conceptualized as what is written in legislation. Primary and secondary materials from the author's reading through libraries or digital libraries become references in completing the research. The approach method in this research is the statute approach. (Marzuki, 2008)*.* A normative legal research must certainly use a statutory approach, because what will be studied are various legal regulations that are the focus and central theme of a research. The legal materials obtained are then processed by describing qualitatively, with a prescriptive approach.

**III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION** ;

The profession of an legal attorney, in its implementation, indirectly needs to be safeguarded by ethics and morals as relevant foundations for carrying out the core duties of the profession. Both foundations are part of what requires supervision, as they relate to the behavior, and when ethics and morals are not adhered to, it can lead to consequences or even sanctions. Moreover, in today's era, the duties of legal attorneys are not carried out alone and tend to involve cooperation with various parties and tools such as AI. In the midst of various changes in the world, such as the emergence of artificial intelligence, attorneys must uphold integrity, which means adhering to the code of ethics properly, as the integrity of an attorney must be based on character that reflects ethics, morals, and responsibility as an attorney.

AI today has developed to the legal sector, for example is contract law. AI can be known as Legaltech or Lawtronics, which are applications of legal services that act as intermediaries between users and professional experts in the field of law, capable of being personalized to answer questions, provide legal literature, and offer templates for legal documents. Currently, Legaltech has a UI and UX design that utilizes design thinking methods with a human-centered approach, ensuring that the process stages still originate from humans, which can then bring benefits to humans. In Legaltech, users especially lawyer, can utilize service features according to their needs to support user satisfaction for the products, which can be elaborated as follows:[[1]](#footnote-1)[[2]](#footnote-2)

1. Legal Consultation is a form of socialization or interaction between two or more parties to discuss, exchange information, and reach a resolution or decision related to the latest legal issues. Legal consultation is a process where individuals communicate with legal experts to obtain advice or legal opinions regarding a legal problem. Consultation through Legaltech allows users to receive legal consultation results from experts without having to physically visit a law office as in the past.

2. Legal Articles are writings in the field of law that include analysis, research, and thoughts on the latest legal issues. Articles are generally obtained from legal journals and will serve as a reference for the public to understand legal issues and the legal systems that apply in criminal law, civil law, business law, and others.

3. Free consultations are generally aimed at users who need legal advice from a lawyer, but they are usually limited compared to regular legal consultations. Free consultations are conducted in a questions and answers format where users ask questions and the consultant will help provide insights on those issues.

4. Legal documents include legal products that explain various matters related to legal issues, including regulations, agreements, court decisions, official documents with legal power, consolidation regulations, precedent decisions, non-precedent decisions, a list of the latest regulations, translation services for regulations both at the central and regional levels along with their legal principles. Additionally, legaltech also includes legal briefs (analyses of the latest rules), law digests (analyses of rules and legal issues simultaneously), and monthly law reviews (summaries of the latest government regulations).

5. Regulatory Compliance System Cloud (RCS Cloud), is a tool used to assist in the execution of tasks within a company to identify and comply with applicable laws and regulations. The primary goal of RCS Cloud is to consistently monitor or manage a company's compliance efforts with existing regulations. RCS Cloud will conduct real-time and comprehensive monitoring utilizing AI. In addition, this tool can also be utilized in the creation of Contracts. A Contract is a legal relationship between two or more parties based on an agreement to create a legal consequence known as a performance, which consists of obligations and rights that must be fulfilled by both parties who bind themselves. The parties in the execution of a contract generally need to pay attention to the principles in the Civil Code. Generally, the principles of a contract will include specific matters that are of interest to the parties, including definition clauses, transaction clauses, specific clauses, and general provisions clauses. Currently, the rapid development of AI, which has the capability to perform certain tasks better, will have an impact in the legal field such as contract drafting, especially since the demand for contract drafting is very high. The utilization of AI in contract drafting conducted by lawyers can include, among others, first legal due diligence reviews, which are examinations or investigations from a legal perspective of a company to obtain objective data that reflects the actual condition of the company.

AI as a whole has big data and machine learning competencies. These capabilities support the identification of uploaded documents to facilitate risk analysis on the documents about 20-60 percent faster. Moreover, when a merger is conducted, it will incur high operational costs and take a long time to obtain information about the company targeted for the merger. This is available and can be accessed through artificial intelligence known as kirasystems to inventory and find company information from various literature. This system also has the ability to send notifications when documents or contracts are about to expire.

Contract drafting activities generally need to pay attention to many factors such as the ability to create drafts that meet requirements or obligations with the appropriate use of legal language. AI in contract drafting service that can be acess right now provided by thomsonreuters.com. This service will assist in the preparation of contract documents and arrange them according to specific company parameters. Additionally, companies as clients can also choose the contracts used and process them more quickly.

Then there is an inventory of contract archives where before there was AI and the work was done manually, it was a tiring activity, whether for contracts that needed to be renewed, contracts that were terminated, or contracts that were sorted based on transaction objects. AI has software called twobirds contract risk assessment. AI, or what can be referred to as today's legaltech, continues to drive various innovations to provide low-cost and efficient legal services.

Legaltech, when viewed from the type of service, can be divided into three categories:[[3]](#footnote-3) enabler technologies, support process solutions, and substantive law solutions. First, Enabler Technologies are designed to support the processing of legal documents in digital form, such as the presence of cloud storage services and cybersecurity. Second, support process refers to services that enhance the effectiveness and efficiency in management, such as supporting the processing of data in the human resources development division, business development, as well as administration or financial processing. Finally, substantive law solutions are technologies that support or replace legal services in litigation or physical form. Legaltech will provide legal consultation services ranging from simple to complex according to the needs of society.

Various aids or services provided by AI or legaltech will certainly impact every statement, opinion, or clarification made by lawyer, therefore it is important that the utilization of artificial intelligence is not positioned as a primary source but rather as a supporting source in carrying out the core duties of an lawyer. This can be interpreted as lawyer needing to maintain the integrity and morality of various sources used to complete their tasks, so as not to harm the interests of others. This has been regulated in Chapter VI article 7 point (g) of the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics (KEAI), which was ratified on May 23, 2002. In the KEAI, it is emphasized that every statement or opinion must be conveyed proportionally or not exaggerated so as to avoid conflicts of interest, and for that reason, on the other hand, lawyer are still guaranteed immunity in both civil and criminal cases.

Therefore, lawyer in carrying out their case duties, whether utilizing artificial intelligence or not, must pay attention to the applicable code of ethics, even though the use of artificial intelligence is not explicitly regulated in the code of ethics.

1. **CONCLUSION**

1. In the development of artificial intelligence, legal professionals such as lawyer have generally acquired knowledge in utilizing it to resolve legal cases through various steps, including supporting digital legal consultations without face-to-face interaction, creating digital legal documents, drafting legal articles, using the Regulatory Compliance System Cloud specifically for corporate clients, and more.

2. In the legal profession ethics specifically for lawyer regulated by the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics (KEAI), there are no explicit provisions regarding the use of artificial intelligence to resolve legal cases in Indonesia. However, lawyer in Indonesia, in maintaining their integrity and morality, can refer to Chapter VI Article 7 point (g) of the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics that was ratified in 2002.

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