

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE JUDICIARY: ETHICAL AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE USE OF AI IN THE INDONESIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Catur Yuniarto

Pendidikan Pancasila dan kewarganegaraan UNIVERSITAS Argopuro Jember
ycaturyuniarto@gmail.com

Karman

Universitas Sultan Muhammad Syafiuddin Sambas

Abstract

This article analyses the digital transformation of the judiciary through the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Indonesian criminal justice system, with a focus on its ethical and legal implications. This qualitative literature review identifies ethical risks such as algorithmic bias, a lack of transparency (the 'black box' problem), the dehumanisation of processes, and threats to human rights such as the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial. From a legal perspective, inconsistencies were found between the human-centred Criminal Procedure Code and the logic of AI, particularly regarding the admissibility of digital evidence, legal liability for system errors, and the absence of specific regulations for judicial AI. This study recommends a National AI Ethics Framework, PERMA AI for the judiciary, digital literacy training for legal officials, and periodic independent audits to realise digital justice that is fair, accountable, and humane in accordance with the values of Pancasila.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, criminal justice, digital transformation, AI ethics, algorithmic bias, Criminal Procedure Code, e-court, digital justice, human oversight, AI fairness

Introduction

Digital transformation has become a global phenomenon affecting almost every sector of life, including the criminal justice system. Developments in information technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), present significant opportunities to enhance the efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility of legal processes. In this context, the judiciary is no longer understood as a wholly conventional institution, but rather as a system that is beginning to integrate with digital technology at various stages of its processes (Susskind, 2019).

In Indonesia, digital transformation within the judicial sector is beginning to take shape through the implementation of e-court and e-litigation systems, as well as the use of information technology in case administration. The Supreme Court is actively promoting digitalisation as part of bureaucratic reform and the improvement of public services in the legal field. However, the integration of more advanced technologies such as AI is still in its early stages and requires in-depth study, particularly from ethical and legal perspectives (Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).