

Legal Dynamics in the Era of Digitalization and Globalization: Challenges for Legal Professional Institutions in the Future

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Abstract

The digitalization of legal institutions, along with technological developments, requires legal institutions to keep pace with current digital developments and to have the necessary technological or digital infrastructure to develop within their institutions. Legal development in Indonesia is crucial in the digital era, as technology continues to advance. Increasing the legal profession's knowledge of technology will only make their work easier. In legal institutions, a significant amount of data must be kept confidential. Issues arise regarding the security of legal data, such as important files and legal documents, which must be properly stored and safeguarded. In today's digital age, new crimes, such as hackers, are becoming increasingly widespread and rampant, as they easily breach computer security systems. This article is a normative legal research. Normative legal research is a research method used to conduct research on secondary sources. The results of this research suggest that legal institutions must be more vigilant in securing important documents within legal institutions to ensure the smooth running of law in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Digitalization, Globalization, Legal Profession.*

INTRODUCTION

Legal technology is generally defined as a technology used as a means of interacting with legal substances or assisting users in interacting with the law, and the capabilities of the technology are used to achieve legal objectives. In the legal industry, with these developments, the term legal technology has emerged, known in English as legal technology. Legal technology, in its meaning, can be categorized into two models: a model of lower-cost legal services and a legal transformation through technology-assisted automation [1]. Digitalization has both positive and negative impacts on every country, including Indonesia. One of the beneficial impacts of the 5.0 era is forcing society, government, and the private sector to adapt to advances in digital technology and information. However, on the other hand, the negative impact of the 5.0 era is the emergence of cybercrimes such as unauthorized access to computer systems and services, data falsification, illegal content, cyber espionage, cyber sabotage and extortion, privacy violations, and violations of intellectual property. The development of sophisticated technologies such as artificial intelligence has brought significant changes to people's social lives. With the use of this technology, humans can solve social problems more quickly and easily, and can also replace manual labor.

The legal profession is directly related to the lives of the general public. It is perhaps true that legal scholars are the ones who shape our civilization. In other words, the progress and decline of civilization lies in the hands of legal scholars. Many legal scholars serve in law-making

institutions, government, and dominate judicial institutions. They also interpret laws, and judges enforce them. Many legal scholars also play a role in business and industrial matters.

Therefore, it would be wise for professional legal practitioners in Indonesia, together with regulators, to seriously consider the future of the Indonesian legal profession amidst the rapid and increasingly rapid changes (evolution) in the legal world in recent years. Before it's too late, legal scholars and practitioners must be willing to change and improve our traditional legal and business practices [2].

Today, more and more world-class, previously established law firms are being forced to change their business strategies to maintain their existence. To survive, many professional law firms have established specialized, low-cost services for routine legal work or those that can be performed with the assistance of modern technology. The fact that the legal profession has entered an era of transformation is not new. For several years now, numerous institutions (both private and government) and international legal professional associations have conducted research and studies on this subject. Furthermore, the Indonesian legal profession is not yet fully aware of and prepared to face it [3].

Another emerging legal challenge relates to digital rights. In an increasingly connected era, the individual's right to equitable access to technology and information has become increasingly crucial. The digital divide can exacerbate social injustice, especially for marginalized groups. In Indonesia, many regions still lack adequate internet access, leading to inequities in access to legal information and services. In facing these challenges, it is crucial for the government and legal institutions to develop flexible and responsive policies to technological developments. The existing legal framework needs to be updated to encompass new aspects emerging from disruptive technological change.

Breakthroughs in legal services utilizing technology have had a significant impact on the legal services industry. The rise of technology in society has had a direct impact, accelerating and facilitating public access to the law. This digital revolution not only offers new business models but also threatens traditional legal service practices [4].

The above description of this article demonstrates the gap between *dasein* and *dassolen*. The development, awareness, and knowledge of the public as users of legal services demand legal professionalism in accordance with established professional standards. What criteria for legal professional standards should be realized in the legal institutions of the era of digitalization and globalization?

METHOD

In this study, the author applies a juridical normative research method. This method analyzes applicable legal norms and how they interact with rapid technological advances [5]. Juridical normative research aims to understand and explain existing legal positions and seek legal solutions to problems arising from technological disruption. This research will be conducted using a qualitative approach, where data will be collected from various legal documents, literature, and relevant previous research [6]. These sources include laws, government regulations, journals, and scientific articles that discuss issues surrounding digital justice and the legal challenges faced. The Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law, the Law on Advocates, and the Law on Higher Education in Indonesia, which are important regulations in regulating digital activities, will be analyzed to evaluate the extent to which regulations on the digitalization of legal

institutions along with technological developments. Of course, legal institutions must be able to keep up with current digitalization developments and must also have technological or digitalization facilities and infrastructure that must be developed in legal institutions. Legal development in Indonesia is crucial in the digital era due to the continuous advancement of technology [7].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Instruments to Address the Challenges of Digitalization and Globalization: The Fundamental Form of the Future Legal Profession

The digital era and globalization are fundamentally changing the landscape of social, economic, and legal relations. Rapidly developing information technology enables electronic transactions, real-time data exchange, and faster and cheaper cross-border interactions. Globalization opens up access to global markets, necessitating the alignment and harmonization of legal regulations between countries. In this context, inequality in access to technology can exacerbate social and economic conditions, creating a deeper gap between those with access and those without. Individuals without a stable internet connection or adequate technological devices will face difficulties in obtaining critical information, such as job opportunities or healthcare services [8]. (This situation creates a cycle of injustice that is difficult to overcome, as those already at a disadvantage are further marginalized in an increasingly digital society. In the era of technological disruption, legal uncertainty is one of the main challenges facing the Indonesian legal system. Rapid technological developments are often not matched by appropriate regulations, creating legal loopholes that can be exploited by certain parties [9].

Legal technology, also known as legal tech or legal technology, is defined as the implementation of technology into legal services practices, utilizing it to automate documents and search for legal resources, with the aim of improving the work of legal professionals. The use of new technology in the legal industry to assist lawyers, law firms, legal businesses, and other parties supporting legal work is known as "legal technology." [10]. The use of legal technology can benefit its users, such as accelerating procedures and organizing the work of legal professionals, reducing costs and time for legal professionals, and changing and simplifying the form of agreements between legal professionals and potential clients. The presence of legal technology in practice can disrupt traditional practices. Legal uncertainty not only affects individuals or companies but also impacts the progress of the digital economy as a whole [11]. With legal certainty, innovation can develop more optimally, which in turn will have a positive impact on Indonesia's economic growth in the current digital era. Therefore, it is crucial to take strategic steps to formulate clear and effective regulations to create true digital justice [12].

Indonesian law accommodates this through the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, currently regulated by Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law) [13], which regulates the validity of electronic transactions and digital signatures [14]. The ITE Law recognizes that electronic transactions conducted with a valid digital signature are also legally binding [15].

Knowledge about the ethics of the legal profession provided at the educational level is essentially aimed at creating basic conditions for the creation of a legal profession that is valuable and fair, instilling moral, honest, and good skills and attitudes in shaping the legal profession [16].

The Final Report on Professional Discipline Standards prepared by the National Law Commission of the Republic of Indonesia in 2003 also contains 12 (twelve) fairly comprehensive principles of general morality for the legal profession as follows (National Law Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, 2003): (1) A legal professional is obliged to always carry out his profession with high integrity and to uphold and implement justice (the duty to uphold justice and the administration of justice) [17].

1. A legal professional will always carry out his/her profession with a full sense of dedication to the community based on honesty, openness, and propriety (principles of honesty, candor, and reasonableness).
2. A legal professional is obligated to handle legal matters for which he/she has the competence and must perform all and any legal services he/she is able to provide for the benefit of the client or other party (principle of competence).
3. A legal professional provides legal services, exercising his/her legal expertise, including the termination of legal services, including the termination of legal services.

Based on the core concept of Mochtar's development law theory explained above, referring to legal technology legislation, in fact, to date, no legal framework has been found, and a legal vacuum remains. The use of legal technology in Indonesia through platforms is certainly closely related to the placement of advertisements related to legal services offered by lawyers. As a comparison of the use of legal technology in Indonesia, the following table compares legal regulations regarding the use of legal technology with those in Singapore [18].

The concept of law as a tool, according to Mochtar, includes [19]: the role of laws and regulations in Indonesia in the legal reform process is more prominent, the concept of law as the application of "legisme" during the Dutch East Indies era, and law as a tool for societal reform has been accepted as a means of national legal policy [20].

CONCLUSION

The digital era can indeed assist in completing current work, but not all fields can be addressed by this intelligence, one of which is the legal field. If a legal professional wants to survive in the future, they must possess honesty, competence in skills, and a constantly evolving vision. The basis of public trust in a legal expert is the ability to share their desires and problems. A person's profession depends entirely on the individual's actions to advance their profession. Many legal scholars serve in law-making institutions, government agencies, and dominate judicial institutions. A legal professional must be someone who can be fully trusted, ensuring that legal professionals will not abuse the existing situation. The birth of the legal profession is characterized by knowledge of legal knowledge, not only dogmatics, theory, and philosophy of law, but also the legal knowledge taught as a foundation for distinguishing between ideals and facts, between formal truth and material truth. Determining the desired graduate profile, improving the quality of educators, planning the implementation of the knowledge transfer education method that combines theoretical, practical and case studies and is supported by instilling and internalizing the noble values of a positive attitude in the legal profession from an early age are some of the points that must be the path to realizing professional and dignified legal professionals.

DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI

In this work, the author urges Komdigi and law enforcement to create harmony in enforcing the law. In carrying out the legal profession, advocates must understand the ethics of technology law.

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