



LOCAL CHAPTER
UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO

Public Relation Division
Proudly Presents



Public Relation
Division

THRIVE MAGAZINE

#4

Asian Law Students Assosiation
Local Chapter
Universitas Diponegoro 2022 / 2023



**ASIAN LAW STUDENTS'
ASSOCIATION**

“

THE REAL QUESTION IS

*when will we draft an artificial intelligence
bill of rights?*

*What will that consist of? And who will get to
decide that?*

”



GRAY SCOTT

Quotes

Thrive magazine is an online magazine created by the Public Relation Division of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro (ALSA LC Undip), an entity which is part of ALSA National Chapter Indonesia. This year, Thrive Magazine brought "Artificial Intelligence" as the theme which aims to introduce the Asian Law Students' Association (ALSA) and provides us channel to express our concern on social issues that are currently being discussed in the community as a law students, in the hopes that Thrive Magazine readers will share this concern. This magazine will provide a wealth of informative material, including articles and interviews with reliable sources. Thrive magazine also contains contents that are both compelling to read and surely will captivate all the readers.



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MEET THE THRIVE TEAM

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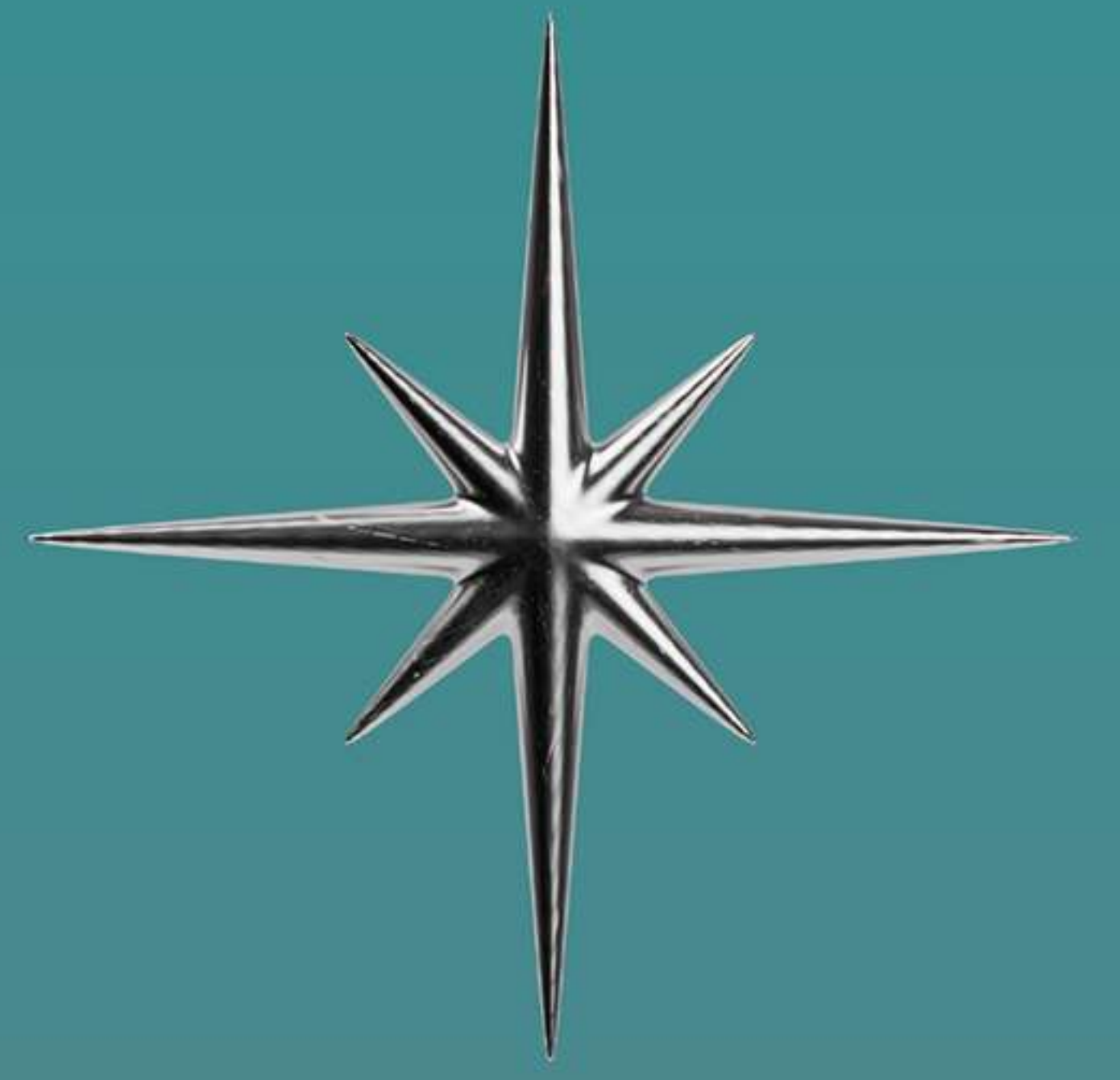


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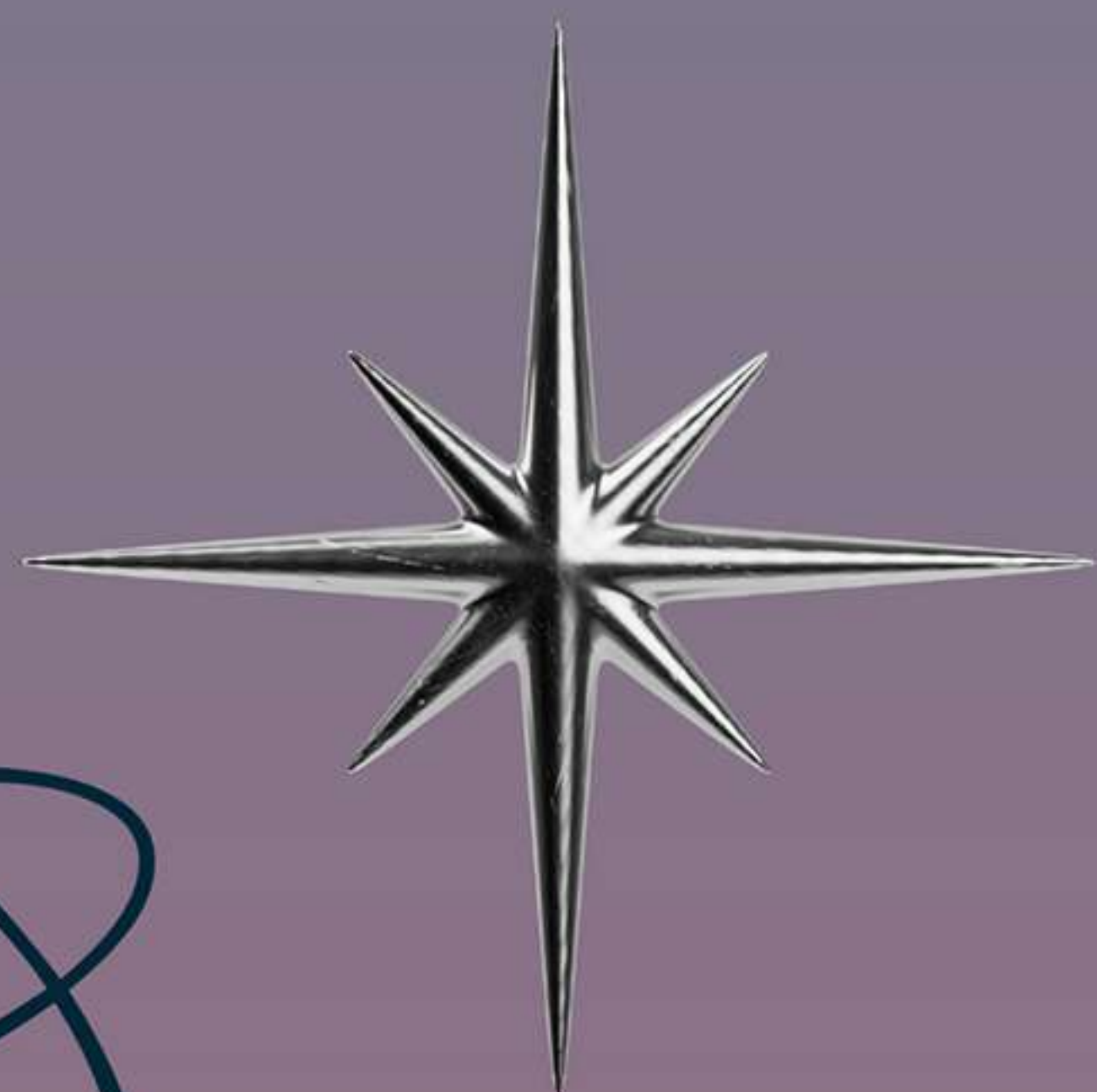
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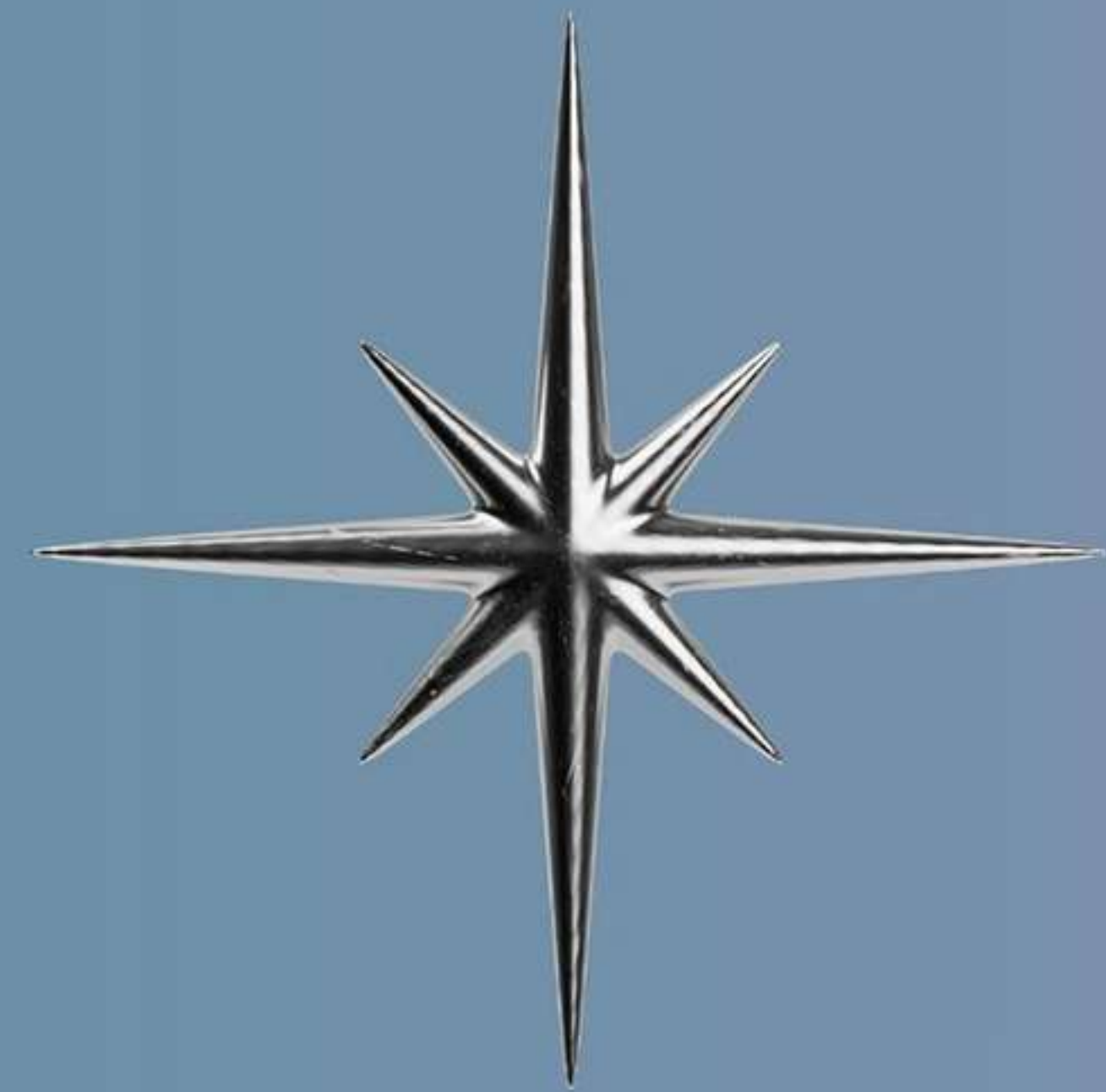


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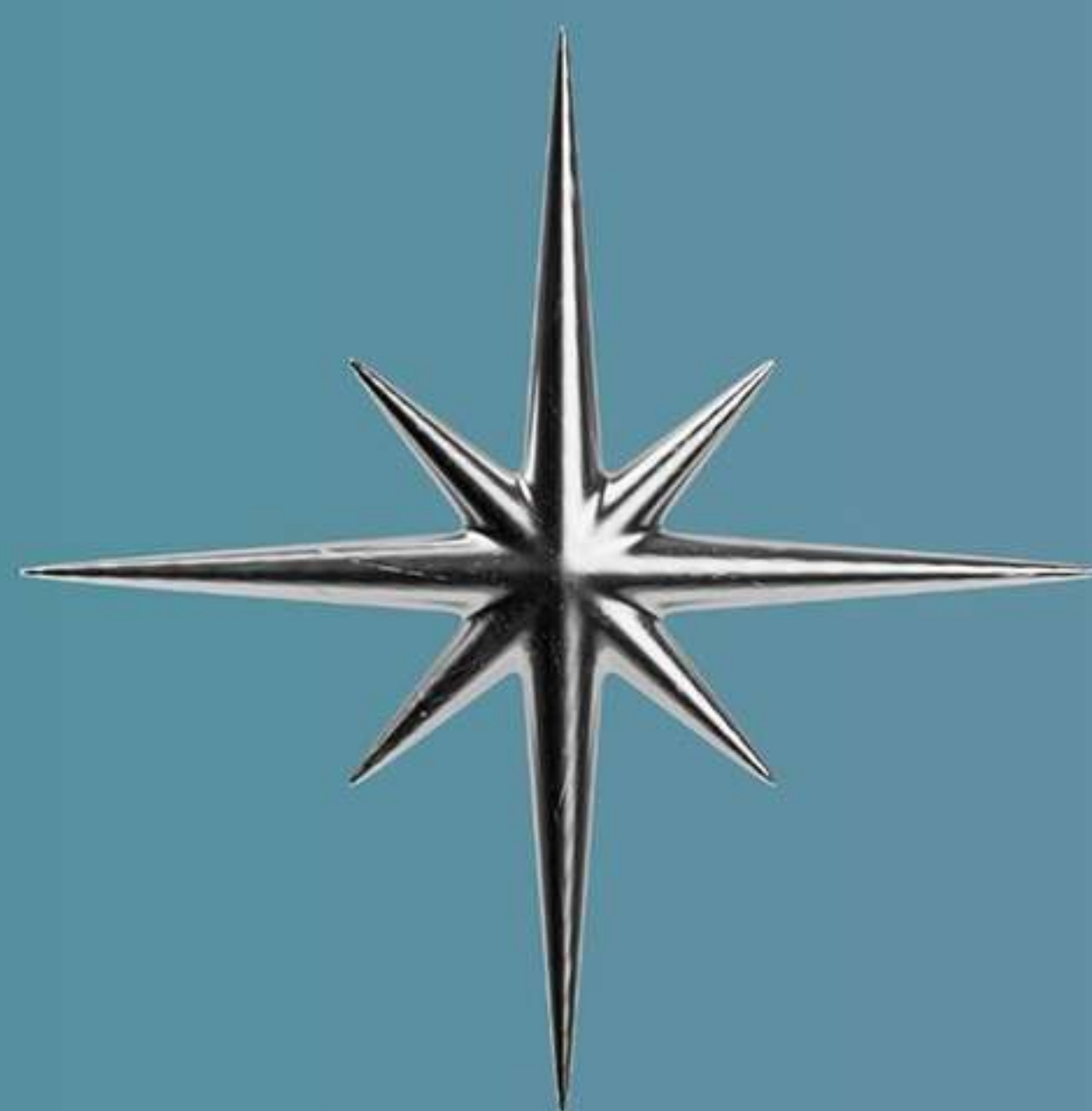
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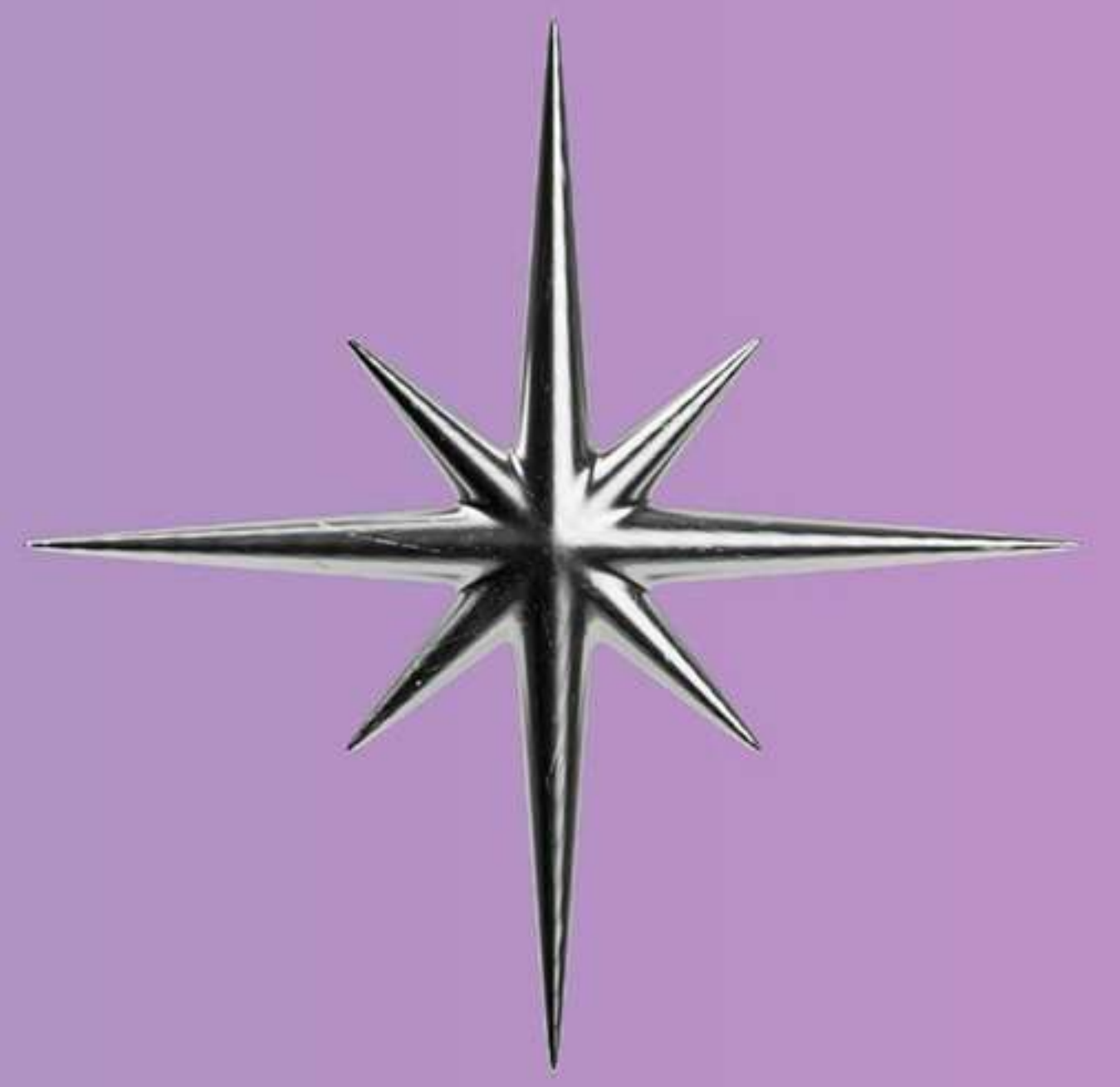


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Fundraising



Warm Greetings, Everyone!

First of all let us all praise god for his mercy and blessing until this time. Now, I would like to introduce myself, my name is Charolus Stevanus Sirait as the Project Officer of this year's thrive magazine. Second, I would like to thank ALSA LC Undip, especially Public Relation Division for all the hard work for this thrive magazine and for the amazing experience. In this year's thrive magazine we decided to make Artificial intelligence (AI) as our main theme because nowadays most of our day to day activities are indirectly related to AI. As law students, it is appropriate for us to know the limits, regulations and AI's point of view from various laws. Such as, point of view AI in Criminal law, AI in Civil law and many more. Hopefully, this magazine can be helpful to others and can be an insight for people who want to learn more about AI.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a very hot topic and issue these days because at this time we often use AI to help us in our work and activities. So , I hope it can entertain people who read it. We hope this magazine can give you a better insight into the topics of Artificial intelligence (AI). In this issue, we also have interviews with practitioners who are experts in this field.

We hope that this magazine can be a wonderful source for facts about Artificial intelligence (AI) and we hope that this magazine can be more aware of the negative impact on Artificial intelligence (AI). We also hope that this magazine can be entertaining as well.

Thankyou,
ALSA Always Be One.

Forewords
Welcome
Project Officer Thrive Magazine

Charolus Stevanus Sirait

Greetings Readers!

My highest gratitude to the mighty god Allah SWT, for his mercy and blessing which had been given to us opportunity to always spread the benefit to wider society. I would like to give my gratitude to Alumni, Demissioner and especially advisory board that always give us support and my beloved Member of Local Board who always give their best contribution to our beloved organization.

Since 29 years ago ALSA LC Undip always trying to improving and escalating every aspect in the organization so as to be able give an impact to our member itself and also to the society.

As a research and academic-based and international-scale law student organization, ALSA LC Undip always strives to make its members a catalyst for change and become part of the nation's progress with global vision. ALSA LC Undip also always brings innovation, its creations so as to make a progressive and dynamic organization in keeping up with the times.

Thrive magazine is our implementation in providing education and information in a variety of ways attractive to readers. Thrive magazine is also aims to introduce ALSA LC Undip Local Board 2022-2023, besides that Thrive magazine is also present to provide an education and information, especially regarding Artificial Intelligence. which is currently becoming trend in society .

As a form of participation in legal development with creative ways, we are proudly present Thrive Magazine by the Public Relations Division. We hope that with the release of Thrive Magazine, it will be able to provide information and education for readers, especially on Artificial Intelligence. Thank you and happy reading!

Finally, I would like to appreciate Public Relation Division who have worked hard in designing this Thrive Magazine so that this Thrive Magazine can be realized which is able to provide an attractive reading experience in legal aspects and introduces ALSA LC Undip.

Thankyou!

Grow Potential, Be Beneficial!

Sincerely Yours,
Vivi Tri Meidiani Putri
Director ALSA LC Undip Local Board 2022-2023

Vivi Tri Meidiani Putri

Forewords
Welcome

Director ALSA LC Undip 2022/2023

Welcome Forewords

Warm Greetings, ALSAians!

With pride and joy, I welcome readers to enjoy Thrive Magazine, creatively and comprehensively compiled by the ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro. This magazine contains information related to ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro Local Board of 2022-2023, as well as informative and engaging discussions on legal issues. I invite readers to broaden their knowledge and insights about ALSA LC Undip, and specifically about legal issues through the content presented in this magazine.

I hope through this magazine, readers can always feel the presence of ALSA Indonesia through its positive impact on its members and the society. May further works like this continue to be produced and become a source of entertaining, educational, and easily accessible information for the public. Additionally, I would like to express my highest appreciation to every individual who is involved in the making of this magazine.

Happy reading and enjoy!

ALSA, Always be One!

Salam Hormat,
Adhiqhy Putera Imansyah
Presiden ALSA National Chapter Indonesia
periode 2023-2024

Presiden ALSA Indonesia 2023/2024

Adhiqhy Putera Imansyah

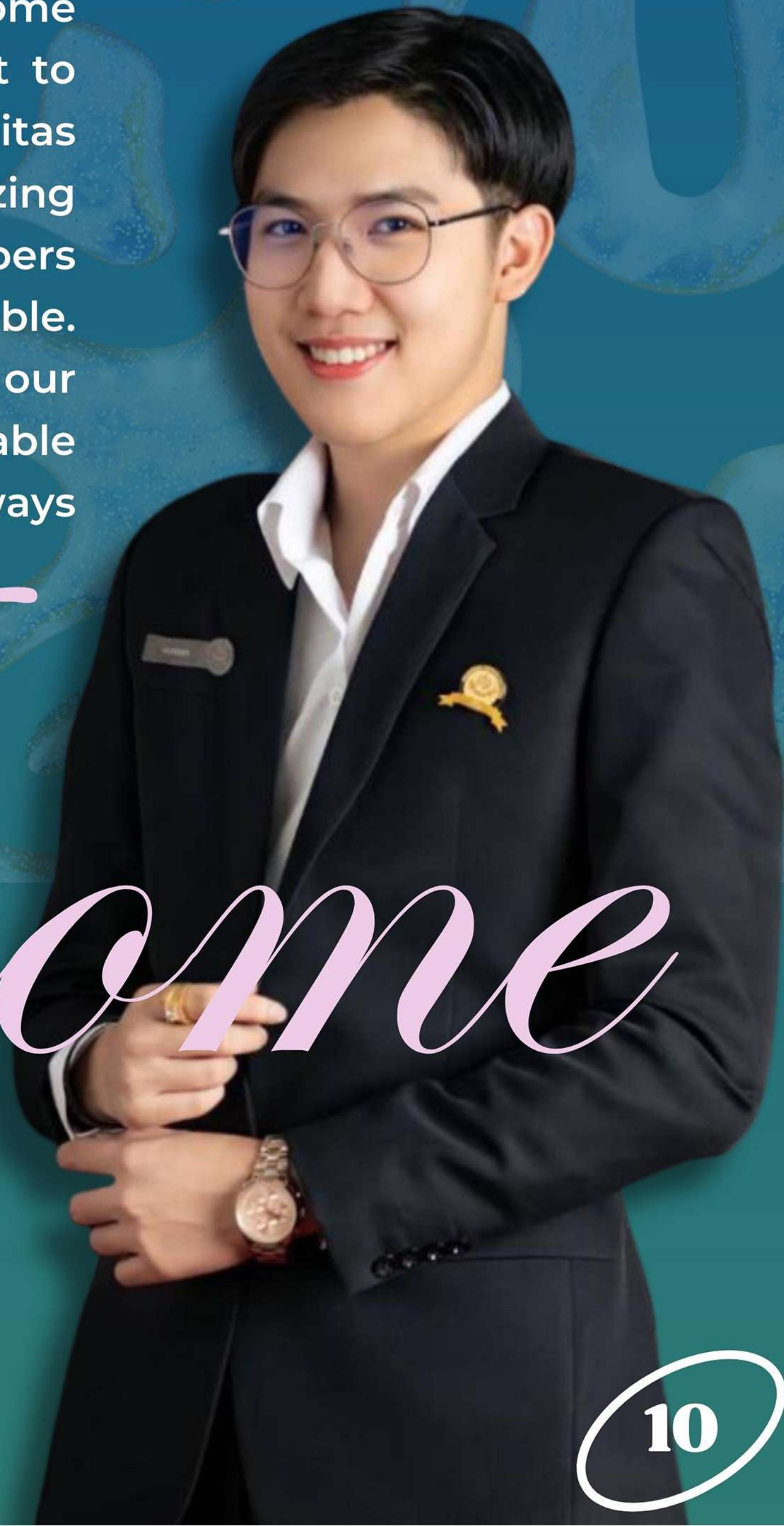
Presiden ALSA International 2022/2023

Vatthana Inthalucksa

Sabaidee and hello everyone to ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro's please allow me to send my great gratitude to each and every one of you. My name is Vatthana Inthalucksa or Banky as I am the President of ALSA International Board this term. I would like to welcome you all to the Thrive Magazine. I'd like to welcome everyone to Thrive Magazine. I'd want to thank the ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro Director, the Organizing Committee, Professor, and our members for making this incredible event possible. Nonetheless, I want you to know that our International Board will always be available to you because we are one and will always be one!

Welcome

Forewords



ALSA LCUNDIP



Vivi Tri Mei
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Shafira Zahra
Secretary I



Katya Namora
Dalimunthe
Secretary II



Fadhlán Husni
Vice Director for Internal Affairs



Josia
Vice Director for Affairs

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Manager



Ananda Windra
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Manager



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Vice Manager

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Vice Director for Academic Development



Gifrani Salsabila Nakaputri
Treasurer

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Internal Affairs*

06



Josia Pedro
*Vice Director for
External Affairs*

07



Aflah Alfayyadh
*Vice Director for Academic
Development*

Of Director

02 Secretary I

- Assist Director in the secretariat of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the scope of Internal (Members, Advisory Board, UKM-F's, Faculty of Law, and University);
- Responsible for all secretariat affairs of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the form of administration & bureaucracy within law faculty and university;
- Supervise and Revise documents from Internal Post and Academic Post (MODD, Ganbon, LDD, EDD);
- Responsible for the making of minutes of meetings of Local Board Meetings (BoD & BPH Meetings, General Meetings, etc);
- Coordinate with the Treasurer in preparing Letters of Accountability for disbursement of funds from the Faculty of Law Universitas Diponegoro;
- Manage the Internal Email of ALSA LC Undip (alsaundip@gmail.com);
- Invested all of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro's goods and responsible for the inventories of ALSA LC Undip;

03 Secretary II

- Assist Director in the secretariat of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the scope of External (Other LC's, NB, IB, NC's, Alumni, and all external parties related Universitas Diponegoro);
- Responsible for all secretariat affairs of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the form of reports and administration for National Board and any other external (partnership/sponsorship);
- Supervise and Revise documents from External Post and Treasury Post (PRD, ARD, Soccom, & Funding);
- Manage the External Email of ALSA LC UNDIP (alsalocalchapterundip@gmail.com) (alsalcundip@gmail.com);
- Guide and protect all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro

04 Treasurer

- Assist Director in the financial of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Responsible for all financial affairs of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Monitor the progress as well as the running of duties and functions of the Funding Division of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Coordinate with the Secretary in preparing the required documents for Treasurer;
- Guide and protect all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

05 Vice Director for Internal Affairs

- Assist Director in maintaining the integrity of the internals of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Monitor the progress as well as the running of duties and functions of the internal divisions of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Assist Director in running the programs for ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro, specifically in internal divisions;
- Guide and protect all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

06 Vice Director for External Affairs

- Assist Director in running the programs of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the external divisions;
- Monitor the progress as well as the running of duties and functions of the external divisions of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Assist Director in establishing and maintaining good relationships with all parties related to ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Guide and protect all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

07 Vice Director for Academic Development

- Assist Director in running working program of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the divisions in the field of education and competition;
- Monitor the progress as well as the running of duties and functions of divisions in the field of education and competition ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Assist Director in developing the ability of all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in Law and English field;
- Guide and protect all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

Membership and Organizational Development Division



- Disseminate all policies and decisions of ALSA National and International forums to all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Responsible for biodata and database of all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Supervise the Organizing, Leadership, and Management of ALSA;
- Responsible for the first phase program;
- Conduct training for all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro to improve their skills and knowledge in the organizational matters;
- Provide knowledge for each member that aims to improve their skill set;
- Introduce ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro to the new students in Faculty of Law Universitas Diponegoro;
- Coordinate with the Secretary and be responsible in maintaining the inventories of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Provide means of evaluation among members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

Gathering and Bonding Division



- Conduct programs and activities aimed at improving sense of belonging among
- fellow members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Responsible for the cohesiveness, harmony, and sense of belonging among fellow
- Members ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

Mission OBDESC

- Conduct social activities with the society;
- Organize and manage visits to social places;
- Coordinate assistance on behalf of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro as an act of social responsibility;
- Conduct legal advocacy program that is beneficial for society.

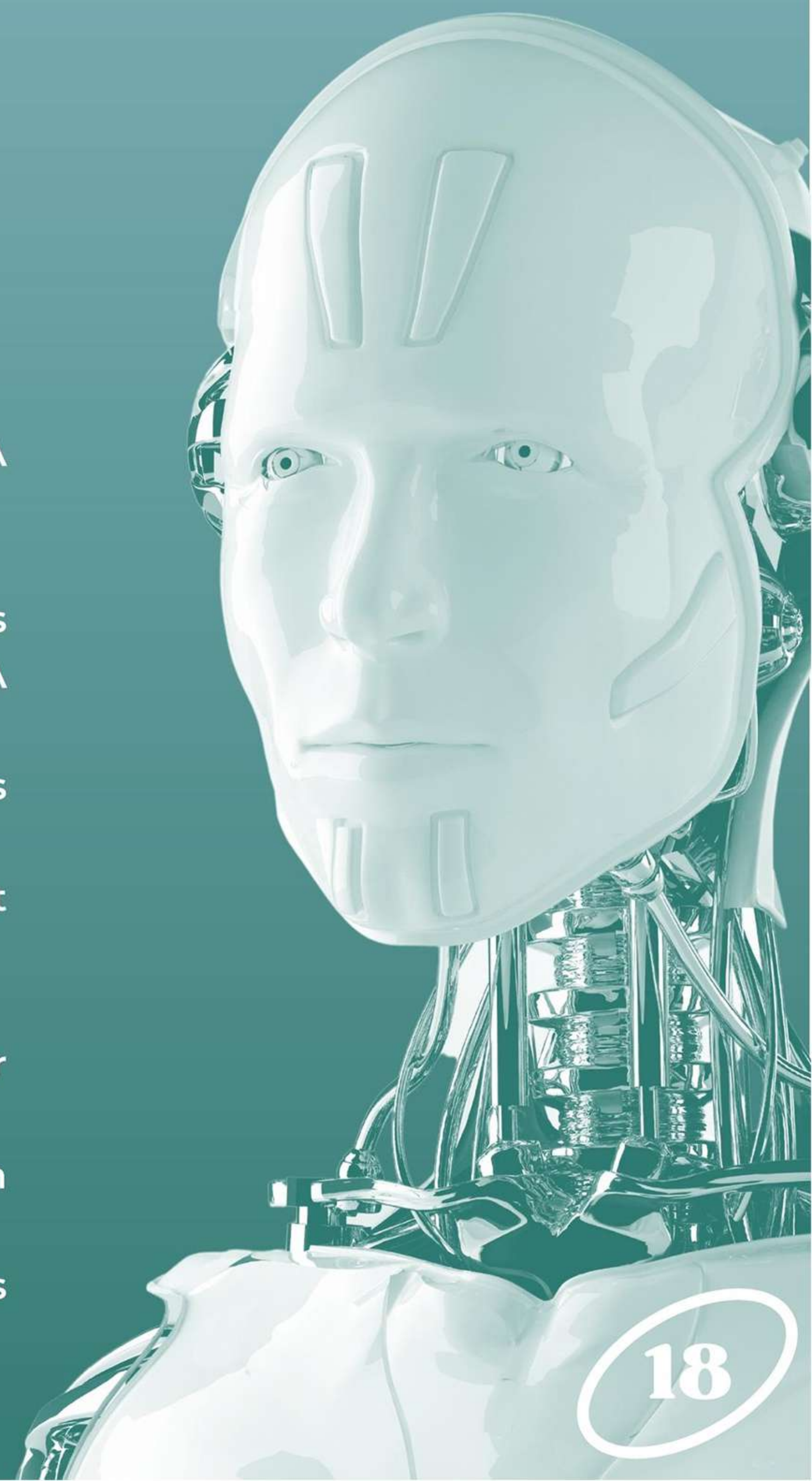


- Merchandising : Create, sell and promote the merchandise of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Join Partnership : Arrange and prepare an offer package as well as cooperate with other party to assist the needs of all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Business : Manage ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro's business as a source of finance;
- Fundraising Traffic Controller : Manage and mitigate the risk of conflict between fundraising from ever working program that is held by ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Treasury : Collect cash from members with the help of the Treasurer from each division;
- Sponsorship : Arrange and prepare an offer package and cooperate with other party to fund the Local Board;
- Education : Conduct a working program in the subject areas of business and finance which aims to educate all members.

Social Community Division



Funding Division





Public Relation Division

- Maintain good relationship and communication with ALSA Local Chapter and ALSA National Chapter, student organizations and other parties both within and outside the Faculty of Law Universitas Diponegoro;
- Keep up the development of ALSA National and International's activities;
- Attend the National Meeting's activities;
- Responsible for delegates' dispatch and repatriation to and from national and International events followed by ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Disseminate the information of ALSA National and International events;
- Establish partnership with other parties, specifically media partnership and organizational partnership;
- Conduct Fit and Proper Test Local Chapter for National Board Candidates and International Board Candidates from ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Responsible for all information of every social media owned by ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- Responsible for making event reviews of every working program held by ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro and for every National and International events which participated by ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro's members;
- Conduct activities for all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro to improve their ICT skills.

Alumni Relation Division



- Establish and maintain good relationship with alumni of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro through the activities and various media;
- Conduct activities that are oriented towards career development for all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro with the alumni of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro as speakers;
- Responsible of the database alumni of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro's alumni;
- Coordinate in cooperation with alumni in organizing Alumni Charity;
- Accommodate alumni of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in disseminating job vacancy information;
- Organize internship programs for all members facilitated and/or alumni of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro by the alumni.



- Conduct activities that aimed to channeling and enhancing the knowledge and abilities for all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in particular and the academic community of the Faculty of Law of Universitas Diponegoro generally in the field of law including:

Education

- Conduct legal discussion both formally and informally;
- Provide briefings to delegates for National and International Events;
- Conduct a seminar and workshop in law field;
- Fill in the content on ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro website;
- Cooperate with English Development Division on giving education in printed form;

English Development Division

- Conduct activities aimed at channeling and improving the English language
- proficiency and English for law for all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas
- Diponegoro in particular and the academic community of the Faculty of Law of
- Universitas Diponegoro in general, among others :

Education

- Conduct an English Training in order to develop each member's English skills;
- Conduct a Legal Training in English with an international-based legal company;
- Hold discussion both formal and informal by using English;
- Fill in the content for the website of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro.

Law Development Division


Competition

- Introduce and prepare the establishment of National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung XXVI delegates;
- Prepare and organize training for National Moot Court Competition Piala Mahkamah Agung XXVI delegates;
- In collaboration with English Development Division to conduct a legal competition for the internal of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro;
- In collaboration with English Development Division to establish and organize training for all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro for English spoken competitions in the field of legal studies;
- Supervise ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro members who participate in the competition in the field of law.



Competition

- Supervise ALSA English Festival;
- Introduce and prepare all members of ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Diponegoro in the competition that uses English and the competition in the field of law that uses English;
- Establish and organize training for all members of ALSA Local Chapter
- Universitas Diponegoro in English-spoken competitions and English-spoken competitions in the field of legal studies.



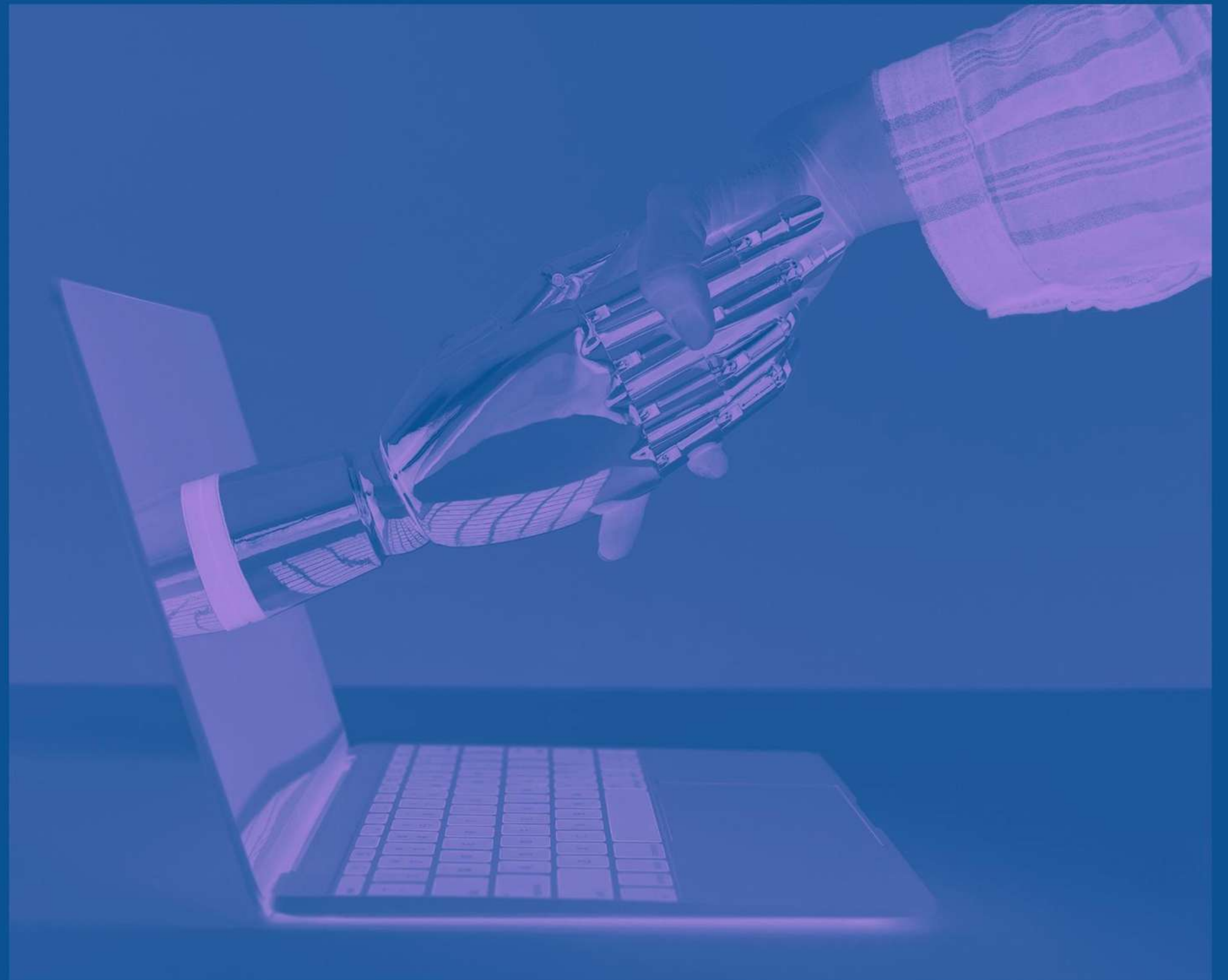
Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a scientific field that makes computers imitate human habits which has succeeded in making one of the most phenomenal technologies today. AI can also be interpreted as part of computer science that focuses on machines with intelligent capabilities that can interact and work like humans. The presence of AI has a very significant impact on human life, including in the social, business, economic and health fields. The working process, which can be similar or even equivalent to humans, is obtained from the AI's learning process of a decision-making pattern obtained from a data.

The legal basis governing AI is none other than accommodated by the ITE Law in legislation. This is known through the nomenclature "Electronic Agent" in article 1 of the ITE Law which, according to the definition described, is in accordance with the meaning and function of AI. With the existence of legal regulations regarding it, it means that it can be said that AI is something that can not only be useful and can provide benefits, but can also be held accountable to the organizers if it causes harm to society.

About AI

Referring to the definition above, AI is a technology that is needed by humans in today's modern life. Several reasons are seen from the sophistication of AI in assisting humans in completing work, not only in terms of effectiveness, but also efficiency. Decision-making patterns that AI has learned and implemented in its work help to get things done with an accumulative understanding of previous data and are continuously updated through machine learning.

With this in mind, AI can accommodate repetitive and simple jobs, while more complex and difficult jobs can be focused on humans. The use of AI is something that is beneficial to society in general, but does not rule out the potential losses that can be caused,



Such as data security that is threatened and reduced employment opportunities for humans because it is considered that there are many jobs that can be replaced by AI. In essence, AI can indeed replace some human jobs, but AI can never replace the emotional side of humans.

Written by:

*Ryan Adyuta
Arghea Nurazlia*



Legal Essay



*Written by : Raden Roro Arifah Zahra
Anggana Putri - Internship of ALSA LC Undip*

Criminal Liability of Artificial Intelligence According to Regulations In Indonesia

The world is entering the industrial era 4.0, and all abilities are mobilized to develop existing technology. Technology has been developing very rapidly, and many innovations have been created. These innovations were born from human thoughts with the intention of facilitating all kinds of transactions, work, mobility, and all other things that contribute to the continuation of human life so that all needs can be fulfilled efficiently. One of the manifestations of advanced technology development that is most felt today is the creation of Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI is oftenly described as a technology that automates and performs tasks that typically require human intelligence and a lot of human work.¹ It is undeniable that the existence of AI greatly facilitates humans in carrying out their daily activities. One example is the role of AI in virtual assistants such as Google Assistant, Siri, and Alexa. We can turn on various electronic devices automatically, play songs, and even interact with our AI by simply calling their names. Not only that, in the legal field, AI can also be used to analyze client problems, provide a choice of strategies in handling cases, and help find information related between cases by checking it in the legal database.² This has been implemented in China, which since 2017 has taken advantage of the development of artificial intelligence technology as a judge in electronic trials. However, the implementation still needs to be improved and in further development.³ Of course, this implementation is beneficial for legal practitioners in carrying out their duties because it can facilitate the investigation process.

On the other hand, creating AI also means that we have opened a gap for the emergence of new problems and become a challenge for human civilization. Therefore, all countries need provisions that regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence as a form of anticipation in the event of malfunctions and misuse of AI. However, until now, the country has not yet formally finalized the law. Indonesia itself still interprets Artificial Intelligence as an Electronic Agent and classifies related problems in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

This is not a good thing because in the future, it will be possible for misinterpretation to occur, and there are no clear boundaries regarding the mention of "Artificial Intelligence" so that legal certainty will not be implemented. Sophia, a sophisticated robot made by a company in Hong Kong, Hanson Robotics, officially obtained Saudi Arabian citizenship in 2017. Sophia has also been invited to various international seminars and has spoken with essential figures. Because the level of sophistication is starting to surpass human intelligence, people are worried about the existence of AI. In addition, the law that should have overseen the development of AI has lagged far behind. Many questions arise about criminal liability if AI makes mistake and who can be blamed if material or immaterial losses occur to humans.

In Indonesia, based on positive law, AI has only served as a legal object and has not been acknowledged as a legal subject. AI is a product of technology operated by people who cannot accomplish their work independently. Except in a force majeure circumstance, the electronic system operator bears responsibility for activities taken by AI in accordance with positive law⁵. According to Van Hamel, who argues about the limitations of accountability,

These are: being able to understand the meaning and consequences of deeds done; being aware of actions that are contrary to public order; and being able to determine the will to do deeds. Moreover, this criminal liability is also based on the principle of Geen straf zonder schuld, Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, which means that there is no crime if there is no guilt. Sudarto states it has not fulfilled a criminal liability if a person has committed an act against the law. Another criminal condition that must be fulfilled is the presence of guilt. Meanwhile, in terms of AI, it is different from humans. AI has no soul and only behaves in such a way because humans design it with thousands of codes and patterns that are arranged in the machine. Therefore, AI is not a legal subject and cannot be compared with a legal entity. When AI is unable to act, it is a result of the humans who are unable to operate it. When AI encounters system problems, the humans who control it are the ones who are responsible for the actions taken by the AI.

Thus, AI cannot be assumed as a legal subject in criminal law and bears no criminal liability for its crimes. In terms of accountability in the use of AI, looking at it through the lens of applicable criminal law, if AI commits an act and/or acts against the law, it can be traced back to the concept of accountability in criminal law, namely those responsible are the creators and users of intelligence⁶. Because according to Simons, perpetrators of criminal acts must be aware of, understand, and be able to determine the will for their actions. In this case, AI is not aware of its actions but is based on orders and is limited in determining will according to the maker's intent and purpose.

References

[1] Surden, H. (2019). Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview. 35(4), 1307. Retrieved July 12, 2023 from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3411869.

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[3] Widiartana, G., & Setyawan, V. P. (2023). Prospects of Artificial Intelligence Criminal Liability Regulations in Indonesian Criminal Law. Citizenship Journal, 7(1), 325-331. Retrieved July 12, 2023 from <https://journal.upy.ac.id/index.php/pkn/article/view/4780>.

[4] Kristo, F. (2019). Kecanggihan Sophia, Robot yang Akan Ngobrol dengan Jokowi. Retrieved July 12, 2023 from Thus, AI cannot be assumed as a legal subject in criminal law and bears no criminal liability for its crimes. In terms of accountability in the use of AI, looking at it through the lens of applicable criminal law, if AI commits an act and/or acts against the law, it can be traced back to the concept of accountability in criminal law, namely those responsible are the creators and users of intelligence[1]. Because according to Simons, perpetrators of criminal acts must be aware of, understand, and be able to determine the will for their actions. In this case, AI is not aware of its actions but is based on orders and is limited in determining will according to the maker's intent and purpose.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

Legal Essay



*Written by : Gemma Zalyana Utari
Staff ALSA LC Undip*

Utilization of Artificial Intelligence in The Prevention of Corruption Through Account Mutation Reports

According to the 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index report released by Transparency International, Indonesia is ranked 96 out of 180 countries with the most corruption cases (Transparency International, 2018).¹ Corruption is an act committed with the aim of obtaining some benefit that is contrary to official duties and other truths "an act of an official or a person's trust which violates the law by using a number of benefits for himself or others." (Transparency International, 2018).²

It is unfortunate that the condition of the Indonesian bureaucracy in the current reform era has not shown a better direction of development, because there are still many bureaucrats who are arrogant, act as rulers, carry out corruption, collusion, nepotism, and waste practices both in the realm of central, provincial and district/city governments. The crime of corruption is considered to have become an extraordinary crime, where corruption has a huge impact on the economic development of the Indonesian state. For this reason, the eradication of corruption is an important and urgent matter for the Indonesian state, especially in relation to good governance and money laundering.³

Money laundering is a dual crime characterized by the act of laundering money as a follow-up crime after the occurrence of the predicate crime, which is referred to as the core crime, or unlawful activities that generate money which is then laundered. Law Number 25 Year 2003 on the Crime of Money Laundering Article 1 Point (1) states that Money Laundering is the act of placing, transferring, paying, spending, granting, donating, entrusting, bringing abroad, exchanging, or other actions on Assets that are known or reasonably suspected to be the proceeds of criminal acts with the intention to hide, or disguise the origin of the Assets so that they appear to be legitimate Assets.

Joni Emirzon (2002:31-32) argues that there are 3 stages of the money laundering process, namely: 1) Placement; 2) Transfer (Layering); and 3) Use of Assets (Integration). Placement is an attempt to deposit funds from criminal activities into the financial system which can be in the form of placing funds in banks or financial service providers, smuggling cash, financing a business that seems legitimate, or buying high-value goods. Transfer or Layering is an activity to disguise the proceeds of criminal activities carried out with a series of complex transactions. This activity can be carried out by transferring funds from one bank to another, using cash deposits, and cross-border money laundering.

The Use of Assets or Integration is an activity of using assets that have been seen as legitimate which is the main purpose of the perpetrator to disguise the origin of the money obtained from criminal acts. In practice, the placement, layering, and integration processes are mostly carried out using the personal bank accounts of law enforcers and state administrators. In Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Banking, Banks are stated as business entities that collect funds from the public in the form of deposits and channel them to the public in the form of credit and or other forms in order to improve people's lives.⁴ In terms of obtaining information on the history and transactions of a bank account, it can be seen in the bank account mutation in the form of the flow of funds into and out of the account. In other words, account mutation is one of the features provided by the bank to view all history or records related to financial transactions that have occurred in a savings account.⁵

Technology developments in Indonesia have had a major impact on people's lives. These developments have fundamentally changed society, both in terms of behavior, patterns of social relations, and ways of working⁶. Current developments present the fact that technology has taken a very crucial role in people's lives. Ultimately, it must be recognized that technology will determine the sustainability of human life. In this era and with the rapid advancement of technology, there is also a merging of new skills and technology.⁷ This is known as artificial intelligence (AI). Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a term used to describe intelligent behavior and critical thinking that is comparable to humans using computers and technology used to solve a problem, by learning and thinking like humans. Law is an instrument that regulates human behavior in everyday life.⁸ The applications of AI technology in the legal field that have been implemented include contract analysis, litigation prediction, and legal search. Artificial intelligence in the legal sector is known as legal tech. This technology creates various possibilities for innovation to provide low-cost and more efficient legal services.

Given that corruption is an extraordinary crime committed by white-collar criminals, it requires extraordinary legal instruments to combat it.⁹ KPK (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi) is a state instrument that has the authority to coordinate preliminary investigation, full investigation, and prosecution of corruption, establishing a reporting system in corruption eradication activities, request information about corruption eradication activities to relevant agencies, conduct hearings or meetings with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption crimes and request reports from relevant agencies regarding the prevention of corruption. In this case, the KPK as the Eradication Commission together with commercial banks in Indonesia can work together to prevent criminal acts of corruption by creating a centralized website which can be used to obtain information on account mutations carried out by all law enforcement officials and state administrators integrated with AI which can detect if there are unusual transactions to further assist KPK investigators in conducting further examination efforts.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) can work to compile account mutation information uploaded by commercial banks used by law enforcement officials and state organizers, then conduct reviews and analysis to detect if there are unusual transactions made by law enforcement officials and state officials. Artificial intelligence (AI) is essentially equipped with big data and machine learning capabilities. It can identify documents that have been uploaded to it and automatically generate a risk analysis of those documents in 20 to 60 per cent less time than manual examination by experienced advocates. If there are reports of suspicious account mutations, law enforcement officials and state officials have the right to prove that they have not committed a criminal act of corruption, which is in line with Article 37 and Article 37 A of Law Number 21 of 2001. With this centralized website supported by Artificial Intelligence (AI), it can facilitate efforts to eradicate corruption that continues to occur in Indonesia.

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Legal Essay

Local Chapter

1. How to register Artificial Intelligence for Property and Intellectual Rights in Indonesia? And can Artificial Intelligence be protected by Property and Intellectual Rights in Indonesia?

The regulation in regards to Artificial Intelligence in Property and Intellectual Rights in Indonesia has not been accommodated yet. However, the most possible regulations and methods for AI protection could be referred through copyright.¹ Artificial Intelligence could also be further elaborated through Indonesia's law such as the Law Number 11 Year 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions or through Law Number 28 Year 2014 concerning Copyrights as these two laws can provide a legal basis that regulates the use of technology in terms of its intellectual property rights². However, these regulations are not specifically made and curated for Artificial Intelligence as Artificial Intelligence could not be equated to an ordinary computer software as it has significant differences.

2. What is the position of Artificial Intelligence as a legal subject?

Artificial Intelligence as a legal subject is still an ongoing debate in Indonesia. There are two theories in regards to legal subjects in Indonesia. First, the natural law theory which is based on the principle that human rights and the existing must be based on human nature in itself, which means that everyone as a legal subject will have the same rights and cannot be revoked by other different forces. While the second theory is the positive law theory which defines the legal subject by positive law or the applicable law that is present. In which these legal subjects can be in the form of people or entities that are recognized by the positive law with rights and obligations in regards to their legal status.³ As of now, the legal position of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia itself has not been specifically regulated in Indonesia's current law. With that, the legal position of AI is still questioned up until day. Some legal opinions, currently recognised AI as a law entity which has legal responsibilities in a few cases. When Artificial Intelligence is recognised as a legal subject, this means that AI will have legal rights and obligations just like any other form of legal subjects such as people or entities.⁴ With these legal rights and obligations, AI will also have its own legal responsibilities which may violate the regulated copyright and privacy laws. Now this leads to another debate on who will be the responsible for these violations? With these questions at hand, there must be new regulations in regards to this matter on how AI can be held legally responsible for those violations. Many legal opinions have also stated that AI cannot be held accountable as a legal subject that has legal rights, obligations and responsibilities as it is unable to create and innovate as an inventor or a patent owner. As an invention can only be done by humans to create, design, operate or control the AI in itself. Legal expert opinions have also analysed the legal standing of Artificial Intelligence. As a technology that is still progressing and developing, many different legal experts have different opinions in regards to this matter. Prof. Joana Bryson, a professor at the Hertie School, who has done her research in Artificial Intelligence stated that AI should hold a status as an "agent" who is treated just like any under legal subject under the law. She expressed her opinion through her analysis that Artificial Intelligence has become a massive aspect and has a significant impact in human life and the environment. While other legal experts believe that AI should not be treated as a legal subject but rather as a legal object that is held accountable by its creators and users. This legal perspective focuses on the responsibility of AI based on who develops or uses the technology.⁵

Artificial Intelligence in the Property and Intellectual Rights

*Written by : Edelweis
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Universitas Brawijaya 2022/2023*



3. The data that were taken by Artificial Intelligence for Open AI (Chat GPT) are usually taken from other people's writing. What is the legitimacy of its work? And what are the regulations regarding this matter?

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence technology developed by OpenAI, an American Based AI Company. The release of ChatGPT raises concerns in regards to a variety of fields, specifically the legal field in itself. ChatGPT particularly raises concern in regards to the risk of data privacy, in which data collection method that ChatGPT uses may be unlawful data that is used without the consent of its owners.[5] Therefore, this clearly becomes a major legal issue as ChatGPT may raise legal concerns such as data privacy, misinformation in regards to its data usage or even cybersecurity. Data protection laws in countries will then still be applied when accessing personal information in publicly accessible sources. However, ChatGPT in itself has its own Terms and Conditions that applies to all users, in which they will be responsible if there are any lawsuits against Open Ai for any reason that is initially caused by the users for example copying and pasting AI content that has not been fact-checked or plagiarism-checked prior of usage.⁶ Seeing that Indonesia has not specifically regulated Artificial Intelligence, this becomes a main concern for the arising technological development with ChatGPT as an example. Indonesia could refer to other progressive countries that have put an act in regards to this matter, such as the European Union that has proposed legislation called the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act or the UK Government that has published a white paper entitled " A- Pro Innovation Approach to AI Regulation".⁷

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Legal Essay

Local Chapter

The rapid development of technology in line with the industry continues to drive the transformation of the implementation of artificial intelligence, which has an impact on field of law. The development of technology in the field of law is clearly visible in the emergency court. E-court is a series of court proceedings conducted online.¹ Besides that technological developments can also be seen through the making of contract agreements. Implementation Artificial intelligence in the contract law sector aims to gain efficiency and accuracy in drafting contracts so that it saves the dilemma of how significant the impact is on efficiency, accuracy, and the impact on the contract law sector in Indonesia. Featuresmart contracts have the ability as contract generator systems to make a complete draft of the contract along with a legal analysis of the contract. However, there are some risks to its use in the form of human-biased decision making, data leakage and cyber attacks. Utilization of artificial intelligence in the legal sector has penetrated the field of contract law. A contract is a legal relationship between two or more parties based on an agreement to give rise to legal consequences in the form of rights and obligations that must be fulfilled by the parties who are bound.² The parties in drafting contracts must comply with five principles as stated in the Civil Code (KUH Perdata).

First, the principle of freedom of contract based on Article 1338 paragraph (1) of the Civil Code states that all agreements that are made are legally valid for those who make them. Based on the article, then this principle gives freedom for the parties to: (1) make or not make an agreement; (2) enter into an agreement with anyone; (3) determine the content of the agreement, its implementation, and its requirements; and (4) determine the form of the agreement in oral or written form.³ Second, the principle of consensualism is based on Article 1320 paragraph (1) of the Civil Code, which explains that in determining whether an agreement is legal or not, an agreement must be fulfilled by both parties. The agreement does not have to be held formally, but there is sufficient agreement from both parties. This means that the agreement can be verbal or formal. Third, the basis of legal certainty or basic agreements is to be kept related to the consequences of the agreement. This principle originates from Article 1338, paragraph (1) of the Civil Code. The principle of legal certainty means that the parties to the agreement have an equal position. As for third parties, they may not intervene in the contents of the agreement or, in other words, they must respect the substance of the law because the agreement made is legal and applies as law to the parties bound by it. Fourth, the principle of good faith is based on Article 1338, paragraph (3) of the Civil Code, which reads, "Agreements must be implemented in good faith". This principle requires that the parties are required to carry out the substance of the contract based on trust, honesty and good will without any coercion, in order to achieve common goals.⁴ Fifth, the personality principle is based on Article 135 and Article 1340 of the Civil Code. The personality principle is the principle that determines someone who will carry out and/or make a contract only for the benefit of individuals, which only applies between the parties who make it⁵. Based on the above contract design principles, it can be concluded that the contract contains specific things that are needed by the parties, such as definition clauses, transaction clauses, specific clauses, and general clauses. First, the definition clause (definition) is a clause that discusses the definition for contract purposes which aims to streamline the following clauses so that they do not require repetition. Second, transaction clause (operative language) are clauses that contain transactions to be performed.

Disruption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Transformation in Contract Law Practices

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Third, specific clauses are clauses that regulate specific matters in a transaction such as payment for the object of the contract. Fourth, general provisions clauses are clauses governing legal domicile, dispute resolution, choice of law, notification, the whole of the agreement, and so on.⁶ Based on Article 21 of the ITE Law alludes to arrangements for electronic agents when carrying out electronic transactions. Under the ITE Law, electronic agent operators are basically electronic system operators. Why? This is because actually an electronic agent is a form of electronic system administration. Which means, all the rights and obligations of electronic system operators apply *mutatis mutandis* to electronic agent operators. Every electronic system operator must ensure that the system he uses is operated in a safe, reliable and responsible manner. Therefore, all legal consequences that are carried out through electronic agents are the responsibility of the organizers of Electronic Agents. With a note that the error or failure to operate the electronic system is not caused by the user's negligence. Artificial intelligence responsibility actually has been comprehensively regulated, including the obligation to keep data confidential, control user personal data, guarantee user privacy, and convey information related to the system it uses so that it does not harm the user. One of the main challenges in determining AI's legal standing is determining who is responsible in the event of an error or loss caused by AI. Is the AI itself responsible, or is it the users or creators of AI who are responsible? Intellectual Property Rights. Then, Does an AI that is capable of creating creative works such as paintings or music have a copyright, or does the creator or user of the AI have to own the copyright? Then, How to ensure that the data collected and processed by AI is not used illegally or violates individual privacy? This is a debate about determining whether AI can be considered as the party responsible in cases of discrimination and the resulting bias. Regulations and Standards: Finally, another challenge in establishing the legal standing of AI is establishing the necessary regulations and standards to ensure that AI is used properly and responsibly. However, the making of these regulations and standards also requires the involvement of many parties, including the government, industry and the wider community.

In conclusion, in general, it can be said that the legal position of Artificial Intelligence is still a complex and controversial issue. The challenges and debates related to AI include legal liability, intellectual property rights, data privacy and security, discrimination and bias, as well as regulations and required standards. Therefore, there is a need for more intensive discussion and cooperation in determining the legal standing of AI so that the use of this technology can provide maximum benefits for humans and the environment.

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1. How is the legal regulation of Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) in Singapore?

Blessed with advanced technological infrastructure, Singapore was one of the first countries in the South-East Asia to address AI related issues.

In fact, Singapore has been aligning its data protection policies and regulations with the ever-changing digital landscape since as early as 2012 – the year the Singapore government passed the Personal Data Protection Act (“PDPA”).

Presently, there is no hard law in Singapore governing AI. Hence, the government can be said to be in support of AI since it has not built in any roadblocks (legal or otherwise) to regulate AI in Singapore.

As a statutory board in the Singapore government, we seek to deepen regulatory capabilities for a converged infocomm media sector to safeguard the interests of consumers and foster pro-enterprise regulations. Amid the growing use of data, we will also continue to support data protection and innovation in Singapore through our Personal Data Protection Commission to boost public confidence in how personal data is used in the private sector.

However, there are facilitative regulations for autonomous vehicles. For example, the Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC) has issued a model AI governance framework for organisations who develop or own AI systems.



2. Who is responsible for AI Users in Singapore?

In terms of Singapore’s regulatory landscape, the Personal Data Protection Commission (“PDPC”) oversees all data and AI, including but not limited to AI developers and also companies utilizing AI.

The Info-comm Media Development Authority (“IMDA”), a Statutory Board under the Ministry of Communications & Information, oversees all laws applicable to AI systems and decides on issues that impact the AI industry.

Hence, one could say that these are regulatory bodies in Singapore under the aegis of the Government of the Republic of Singapore.

3. How is the impact of AI on a daily basis and to the laws of Singapore?

The general approach has always been to facilitate innovation whilst safeguarding consumers interests which is in line with the government's vision of a "Smart Nation" for Singapore. Even in schools, whilst AI tools like ChatGPT has raised uncomfortable questions about teaching and classroom learning, the current Minister for Education, Mr Chan Chun Sing has advised students and teachers to "learn and properly use tools like ChatGPT"[1]. For example, students enrolled in International Baccalaureate (IB) programmes in Singapore will have been allowed to use content created by artificial intelligence (AI) tool ChatGPT in their schoolwork. However, any content generated by ChatGPT that students use in their essays should be credited and appropriately referenced.[2] Even civil servants (i.e. government officials) have been encouraged to harness the power of AI when drafting speeches or doing research but have been cautioned to "not to feed these applications with sensitive information under new guidelines issued in May 2023"[3]. Hence, the use of AI in Singapore can said to be widespread: in close to all sectors of society.

4. What are the limitations on the implementation of AI in daily life of Singapore?

Whilst the possibilities of AI use in daily life appear to be limitless, the Government will very like look into how AI-generated deepfake content may change judicial approaches to assessing evidence. Courts and tribunals will likely to become more sceptical of digital evidence, e.g., videos and audio recordings, which are not corroborated by multiple sources. All this is not something which can be easily legislated. Perhaps, this will spur the need for technological development in producing digital recordings with metadata that is immediately encoded on a public blockchain, so that the recording's authenticity is indisputable. Be that as it may, the general approach has always been to facilitate innovation whilst safeguarding the interests of consumers.

5. Who is responsible for the legal protection of the law for AI users in Singapore?

For now, the use of AI is largely "at your own risk". However, when there are clear breaches of personal data since organisations have a range of responsibilities to you in how they handle your data, pursuant to the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA), one can file an official complaint with the Personal Data Protection Commission where there are known penalties for any breach of the PDPA.

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National Chapter Opinion

Written by :

Zaher Zee (The 20th President of ALSA Singapore)

Expert Opinión

Legal Internship at Abrianna Law Firm



Amalia Hanifati S.H., M.Kn.

1. Is there a legal basis that regulates the use and development of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia?

Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia is currently not specifically regulated in law, but the following laws that may apply to AI are:

- Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE)
- Law Number 28 Year 2014 on Copyright
- Government Regulation (PP) Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions

2. Can the work of an Artificial Intelligence be said to be a work of creation that can be protected by copyright or patent?

According to Black's Law Dictionary, intellectual property is "a category of intangible rights protecting commercially valuable products of the human intellect" in this case it can be seen that what is protected is the product of human intellect or intelligence. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) defines intellectual property as "creations of mind". Intellectual property protected by copyright is the result of intellect or intelligence of the human mind. AI or artificial intelligence, in this case, is the fruit of thought or the result of human intellect. Related to this does not rule out the possibility that is protected by copyright is AI or artificial intelligence itself, not the work of AI.



Cantika Putri Reza S.H.

3. What is the model for regulating Artificial Intelligence technology as an invention protected by law?

Artificial Intelligence in this case is characterized as an Electronic Agent where according to Article 1 of the ITE Law it is explained that an Electronic Agent is a device of an electronic system made to perform an action on certain Electronic Information automatically organized by a person.

Legal protection for AI can be analogized to a Science-Fiction Movie (Sci-fi), where the characters in the film seem to "act" their roles like humans, even though behind the making of the film there is an organizer who made it. Therefore, the legal protection covered in AI is the organizer who provides electronic system services.

The ITE Law and PP 71/2019 as its derivatives have also explained the limits of the obligations and responsibilities of electronic agent organizers, including providing features for users to change information that is still in the transaction process. The liability has also been comprehensively regulated including its obligations in terms of protecting personal data, controlling user personal data, ensuring user privacy, conveying information related to the system it uses so as not to harm users.

4. Are there any restrictions on the implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia?

Based on the "Proceedings of Use Cases Artificial Intelligence Indonesia" published by the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) AI has been used in 5 clusters of artificial intelligence fields, namely industrial and defense research, public services and health, smart cities and disasters, food security and maritime, and the artificial intelligence utilization initiative cluster. However, until now there is no regulation in Indonesia that strictly regulates the restrictions on the implementation of the type of Artificial Intelligence used. The limitations on the implementation of AI at this time are limited to liability in the use of AI and are not specific to the type used.



Fazahra Rimbani Kuning S.H.

1. Is there a legal basis governing the use and development of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia?

In particular, there is no legal regulation that regulates Artificial Intelligence issues, but if you look at the Law on ITE, Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Artificial Intelligence can be included in Electronic Agents, as stipulated in Article 1 number 8 which contains Electronic Agent is a device of an Electronic System that is made to perform an action on certain Electronic Information automatically held by a Person.

In Article 21 letter C, UU ITE:

if done through an Electronic Agent, all legal consequences in the implementation of Electronic Transactions shall be the responsibility of the Electronic Agent operator.

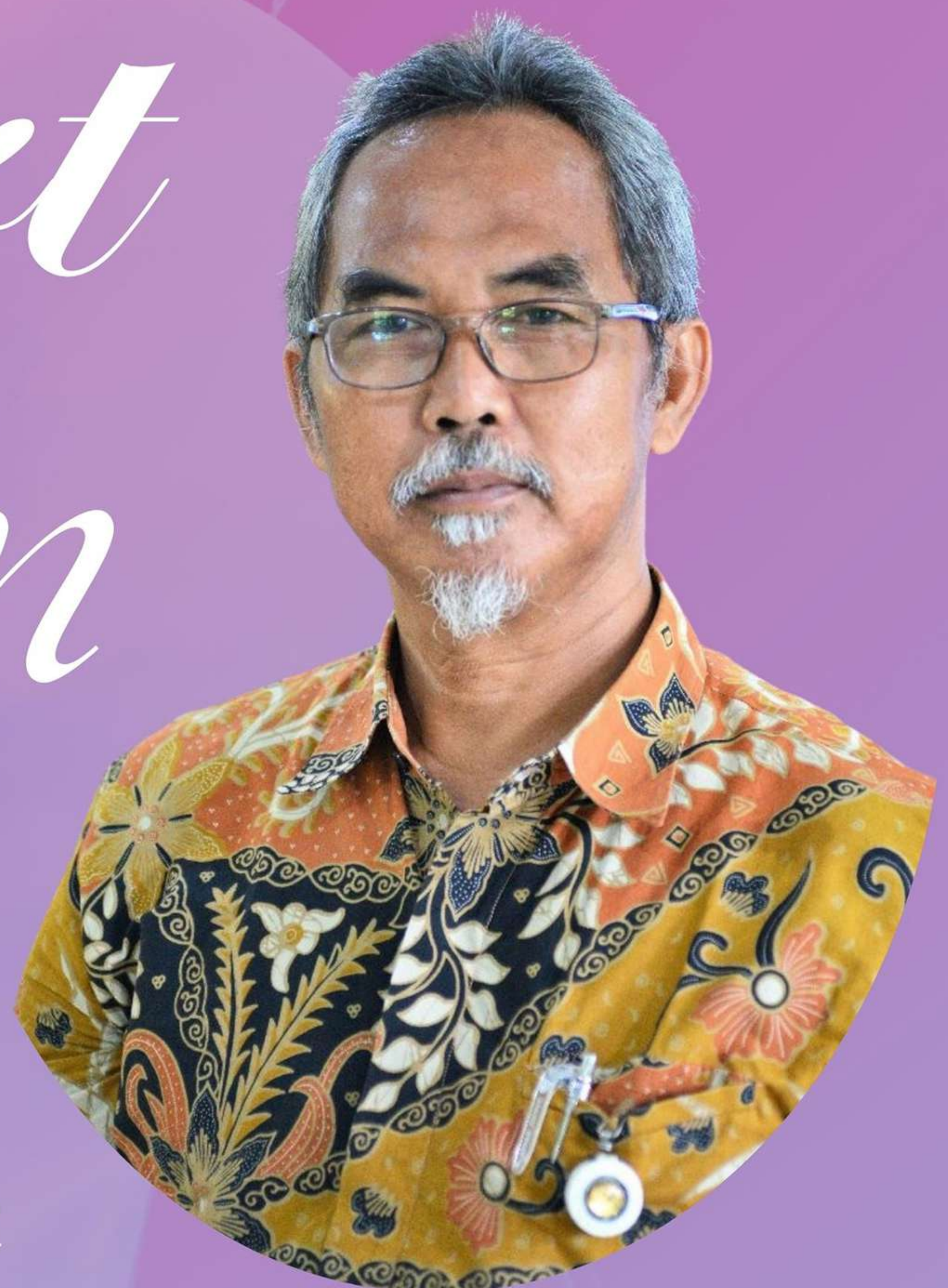
2. What is the regulatory model for Artificial Intelligence technology as an invention protected by law

As a form of Artificial Intelligence invention is protected by the Patent Law (Law No. 13 of 2016) or Copyright (Law No. 28 of 2014)

Expert Opinion

Artificial Intelligence in the
Perspective of Intellectual
Property Rights Law

By : *Dr. Ery Agus Priyono, S.H., M.Si*



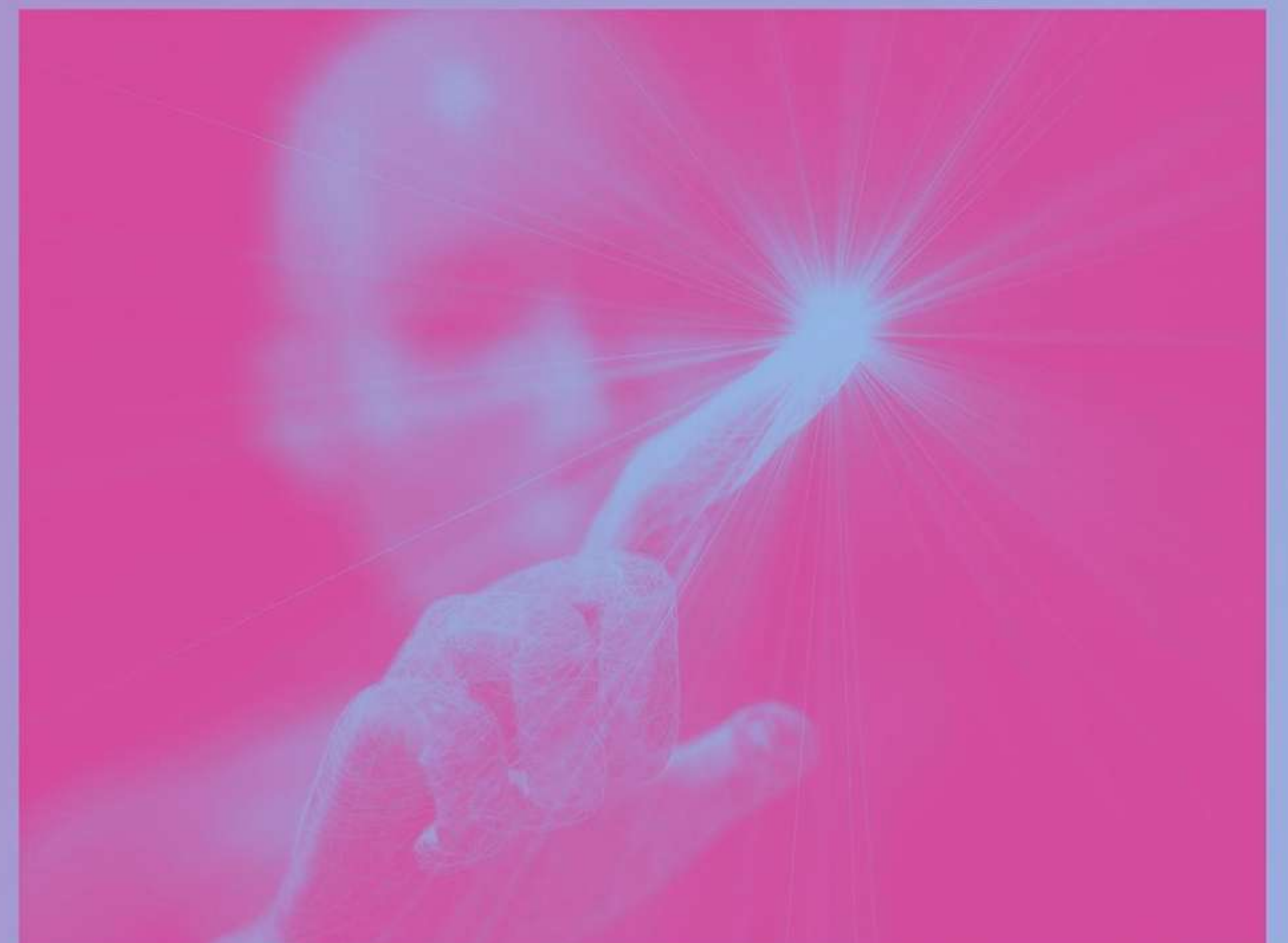
3. Can the work of an Artificial Intelligence be said to be a creation that can be protected by copyright or patent?

Referring to Article 1 number 8 and Article 21 letter C of the ITE Law, Artificial Intelligence is a product, created by humans or a group of people, so that any product or technology created from Artificial Intelligence cannot place Artificial Intelligence as an inventor, because Artificial Intelligence cannot more than a technology system, essentially Artificial Intelligence is a "product" not a "Producer". Article 1 number 3 of Law No. 13 of 2016 concerning Patents states that An inventor is a person or several people who jointly carry out ideas that are poured into activities that produce inventions. So Artificial Intelligence can never be an inventor.

Talking about Legal Subjects, it is generally known that there are 2 types, firstly natural persons (natuurlijke personen) and Legal Entities (recht persons), related to inventors in the IPR or KI regime both in Indonesia and in developed countries, the name of the inventor is certain a person or a group of people, even a legal entity that is recognized as a legal object alone cannot be an inventor, because not a person, but merely a rights holder listed as a permanent inventor of a person, not a legal entity.

4. Are there any limitations on the implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Indonesia?

In general, anything that comes from outside (the result of technology transfer) or is the product of the nation's own sons, is either called a creation (Article 1 number 3 of the Copyright Law: ... Resulting from inspiration, ability, mind, imagination, dexterity, skill, or expertise that is expressed in a tangible form, or invention)



(Article 1 point 2 of the Patent Law: is an inventor's idea that is poured into a specific problem-solving activity in the field of technology in the form of products or processes, or improvement and development of products or processes).

Philosophically:

It must not conflict with the philosophy of Pancasila which is reflected in the Pancasila precepts.

Juridically:

May not conflict with higher regulations, if the regulation is with a law then it may not conflict with the 1945 Constitution, may not conflict with parallel regulations, both laws must be harmonious, for example not contradicting the Intellectual Property Law, especially patents and copyrights , UU ITE, UU related HAM, etc.

Sociologically:

Must be able to provide maximum benefits for the people, nation and State of Indonesia.

Public Opinion

AI in Psychological Studies : Benefits or Threats?

AI (*Artificial Intelligence*) is something that you can find anywhere these days. It is because it's enormous benefit when implemented to human's work. When it's viewed from psychological studies perspective, AI will surely related to it. Data analysis that has been AI main function can help psychological studies to understand more about human behaviour with more effective and better way using data that have been collected by AI. That's not all because AI can also used for developing a helping psychological system that can allow people to use it online such as psychological consultation using *chatbot*, etc.

According from above, it can be seen that AI give many benefits for psychological studies in order for it to grow drastically for it's implementation toward people. Aside from the benefit that already has mentioned above, there are more of it such as; increasing efficiency of human's work so that repetitive work can be solved by AI while human handle the harder part, better data analysis that can help human to arrange or analyze complex data regarding human's need that are hard to decrypt,

Increasing the potency of psychological treatment to be more adaptive and adjusted for each individual's need, while the last one is to increase accessibility for people and it can be seen from how easier it will get in the future for people to consult their psychological problem without seeing the specialist.



Aside from all those benefits, AI can be called as dual edged blade that can be a dangerous thing if not managed perfectly, especially for psychological studies. There are many threats to this study regarding those things, and can be seen from things such as privacy, workplace, connection, and discrimination.



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With the use of AI, psychological consult may result in leak in privacy and data because the data of the consult will be stored in AI and can be seen by the creator. The second one is that it will surely make future that will need less psychologist because all the need for psychological consultation will be fulfilled by AI. The last one is that online or technology-based consultation will result in low personal connection from the consultant toward the people and will translate into discrimination resolution if there are no mutual connection, in solving the psychological issues.

The benefits and threats of AI for psychological studies above shows that AI can not only serve happiness and good things, because it will be dangerous if it can't be harmonized with the studies itself. The harmonization between AI and psychological studies will surely lead toward a better future.

It can be achieved by doing things like strengthening collaboration with the professional at psychological studies regarding the limitation of AI usage in it, creating a systematic and clear regulation that can manage portion of AI in psychological consult, educating psychological student to learn the use of AI in their early day to prepare for it in the future. Algorithm of the AI itself is also important because if the AI will be used for handling psychological issues, then the algorithm will have to be understandable to at least professional at it's studies. While the last one is to test and validate the AI for how it works before launched and ready to be used by people. Therefore, it is best to harmonize AI and studies to fully achieve the maximum capability of it with also minimizing the threats of it.



School for Cool

Opening Yourself To Development: The Importance of Having a Mentor ”

Written by: Hill from T. Lamhot



In one's life and career journey, having a mentor who can provide guidance, inspiration, and support is very important. Mentors can provide valuable perspectives and experiences that may not necessarily be found in books or formal training. In fact, a mentor can also help identify the strengths and weaknesses of the mentored individual, and help direct the focus and develop their potential.

Having and trusting a mentor's crucial discussions means seeking to open up with the goal of personal development, this can be achieved by expanding social networks and opportunities. Participating in seminars, workshops, or joining relevant communities can allow a person to meet people who share the same interests and vision.

Opening up also means being willing to learn from others, listening to different points of view, and developing effective communication skills. In today's ever-changing and competitive world, having a mentor and opening up can help a person develop to their full potential and achieve success. They can be an invaluable source of inspiration, motivation, and support in a person's personal and professional journey.

Upcoming Project



The Sounds Project
Vol.6
11th-13th August



David Foster
12th August



Ronan Keating
18th August



Bruno Major
19th August



Synchronize Fest
1st-3rd September



Soundrenaline
2nd-3rd September



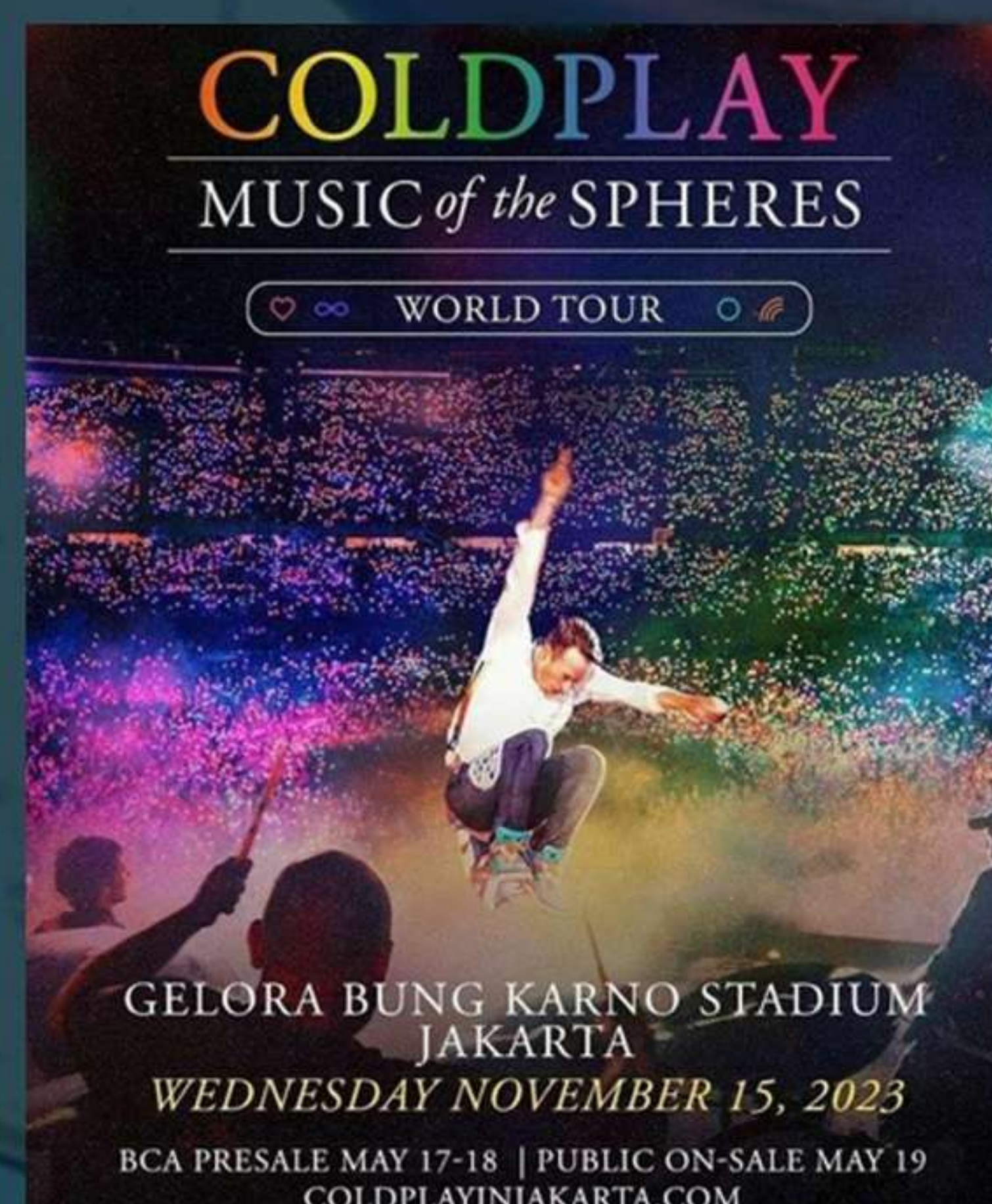
Pestapora
22nd-24th September



Niki Zefanya
26th September



Charlie Puth
8th October



Coldplay
15th November

Movie Review



Law School

★★★★☆ Rate: 8/10

Set in Hankuk University Law School, the series tells the story of students and professors in the law school who come across an unusual case. A professor at a prestigious law school and his students get involved in an unprecedented case.

Yang Jong-Hoon (Kim Myung-min) is a former prosecutor. He is now a professor at Hankuk University Law School. He is straightforward and tends to unleash biting remarks. Students don't like him because of this and nicknamed him "Yangcrates", but Yang Jong-Hoon does not care what his students think of him. Yang Jong-Hoon is focused on cultivating personnel for the law field, members who will be able to contribute meaningfully. Professor Kim Eun-Sook (Lee Jung-eun) is his only colleague that he can speak openly with.

Kang Sol (Ryu Hye-young) and Han Joon-Hwi (Kim Bum) are first year law school students. Kang Sol barely got into law school. She comes from a poor family background, being raised by a single mother. At school, she is surrounded by students who are smart and come from wealthy backgrounds. She feels insecure and even shameful due to her background. Kang Sol slowly learns about the true legal profession. Han Joon-Hwi is at the top among first year law school students. He is an attractive young man with leadership qualities, but he has a secret.

One day, a law school professor was found dead at the school and Professor Yang was arrested as a main suspect. They started to work together to reveal the truth behind Professor Seo's death, and prove Professor Yang's innocence.

The synopsis of the film *Miracle in Cell No. 7* begins with the story of a father named Yong-Goo (Ryoo Seung-Ryong) who has mental retardation, but loves his daughter very much but is accused of a crime and sent to prison. Then, his daughter Ye-Seung (Park Shin-Hye) who is a student at law school, works hard to prove her father's innocence.

The story returns to 1997, when Yong-Goo is living happily with his daughter Ye-Seung (Kal So-Won). They stopped by the store every day to see the yellow Sailor Moon backpack she was hoping to buy for her daughter.

One day, they notice that the last yellow Sailor Moon backpacks are being sold. Yong-Goo goes inside the store to buy it, but the other dad who bought the backpack ends up slapping Yong-Goo.

The next day, the girl who bought the yellow Sailor Moon backpack sees Yong-Goo working in the grocery store parking lot. She told him she knew another shop that sold the same yellow backpack. Yong-Goo then follows the girl. Moments later, the girl is lying on the ground unconscious and Yong-Goo is trying to perform CPR. Then, a woman passed by and called the police.

Because of this, Yong-Goo is accused of kidnapping and murder. The father of the dead girl was the head of the National Police Agency. Finally, Yong-Goo is given the death penalty and imprisoned. The police quickly took advantage of his disability and coerced him into admitting to the crime, while ignoring the evidence that might have exonerated him.



Miracle in Cell No. 7

★★★★☆

Rate: 8.1/10

Yong Gu is imprisoned and placed in Cell No. 7, which is the loudest cell in the maximum security prison. While in prison, Yong-Goo shares a prison cell with five other inmates. One day, Yong-Goo saves the life of his cellmate So Yang-Ho (Oh Dal-Su) from the leader of a rival prison gang. Yang-Ho then offers to help Yong-Goo in any way he can to return the favor. Yong-Goo tells So Yang-Ho that he wants to see his daughter Ye-Seung. The five inmates then plan to make a miracle happen, which will bring the father and son pair together.

The Good Bad Mother raises the story of the relationship between mother and child as its main theme. Narrated, Jin Young Soon is a single mother of her only son named Choi Kang Ho. Everyday, he takes care of the pig farm to support his small family.

At first, Young Soon is the wife of Choi Hae Sik who is also a well-established pig farm manager. Unfortunately, the husband had to die after being killed by a group of people who wanted to eviction his farm. As a result of the tragedy, Young Soon had to go through the pregnancy of her first child alone, without a husband. She even raises and cares for her child alone.



The Good Bad Mother



Rate: 8.4/10

He has a different upbringing style due to a sad event in the past. In the beginning, he didn't want his son to grow up to be someone as helpless and give up easily as he was in the past. Young Soon chose to be a bad mother and continued to be tough and strict with Kang Ho. He just wanted his son to be a disciplined and strong person. Thanks to this merciless discipline, Kang Ho was finally able to grow into a successful person. He is also a prominent prosecutor who is respected by many people because of his cold personality.

Not only that, Kang Ho also chose to stay away from his mother to pursue a career as a law enforcer. His departure was also done to cover up one of the big secrets he had kept so far. One day, Kang Ho had an accident. He was injured quite badly and had to suffer from amnesia or memory loss. The tragedy also turned out to be successful in changing Kang Ho's behavior. The Prosecutor, who was previously known as a very cold person, turned back into a seven year old child. Kang Ho also finally decided to return to his hometown and live with his mother. In order to restore Kang Ho's former figure, Young Soon is also forced to return to being a bad mother in front of her child. In his hometown, Kang Ho also meets Mi Joo, his childhood friend and former girlfriend as a teenager. The reunion of the two turns out to change their lives little by little.



In her latest drama entitled QUEEN MAKER, Kim Hee Ae will play a character named Hwang Do Hee, a career woman who has skills and expertise. So he is trusted by his company, especially in handling troubling internal cases. Hwang Do Hee works as a personal political consultant and is the head of the strategic planning office at Grum Eunsung. Once upon a time, Hwang Do Hee joined Oh Seung Sook's (Moon So Ri) campaign. Dong Hee's skills will help Oh Seung Sook in trying to win the election for mayor of Seoul.

Oh Seung Sook will be played by Moon So Ri who is a labor rights defender lawyer. In addition, Seung Sook is the president of the Women Workers' Association and the leader of the Solidarity for Workers' Rights Foundation. Seung Sook has proven her worth as one of the strong female leads and will always stand up for the weak. Then Seung Sook is a person who is not interested in power. However, due to persuasion from Hwang Dong Hee, Seung Sook was determined to run for mayor of Seoul.

Queen Maker



Rate: 7.6/10

Company



ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Jember
2022 -

Profile



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- 2023

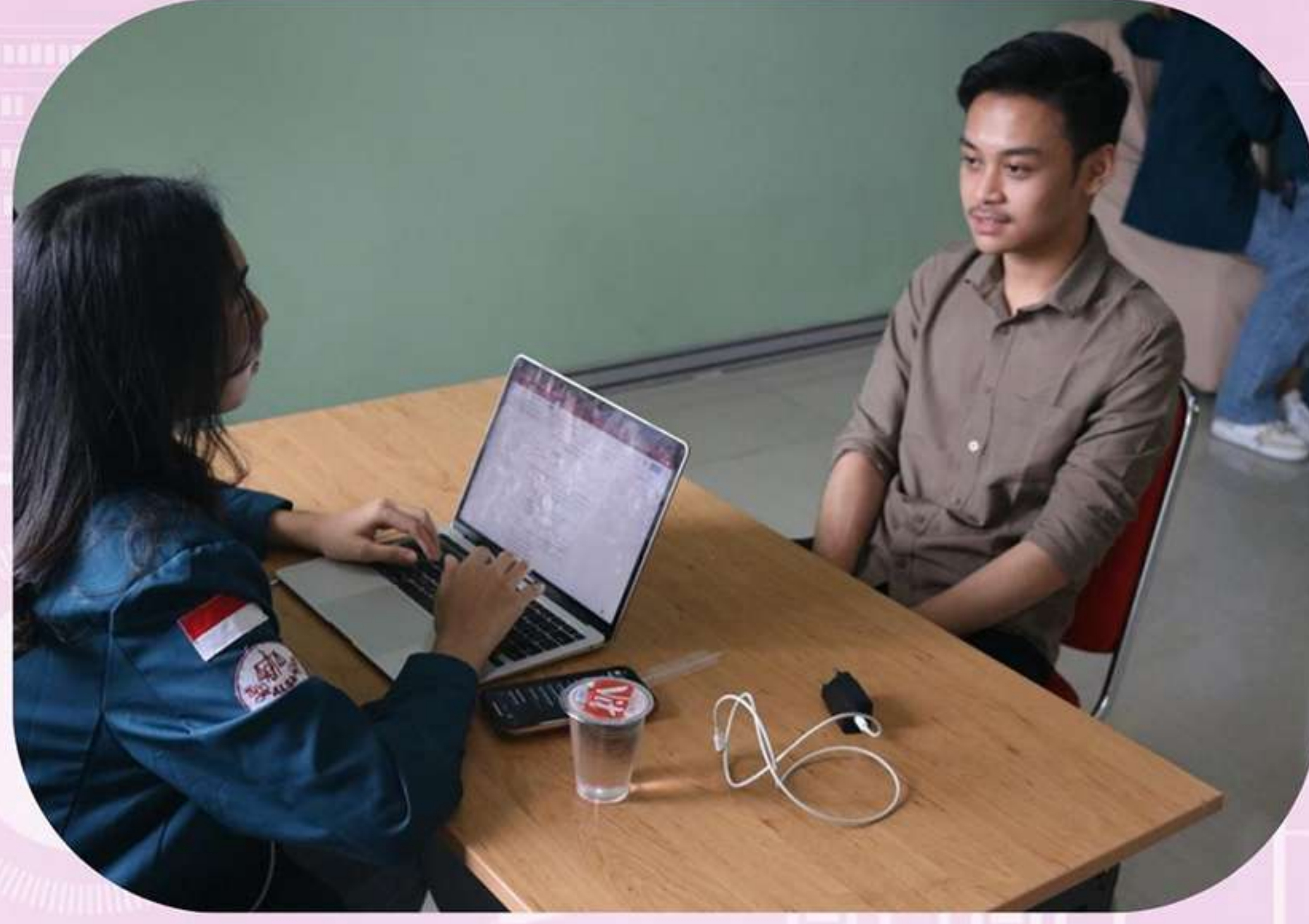


Check it out only on :  ALSA LC Undip



ALSA Class II

ALSA Class II is one of the series of events for OLMA 2023 and becomes mandatory for every participant of OLMA 2023.



Interview with BoD

Interview with BoD is a part of OLMA 2023 series of events to test OLMA participants about ALSA in general with several questions from Board of Directors.



OLMA Training

OLMA Training is an opportunity for participants to develop public speaking, and



English Discussion

With the theme "Medical Malpractice Accountability Analysis in The Scope of Indonesian Law", English Discussion is the first working program of English Development Division of ALSA LC Undip as well as one of the series of event of Organizing, Leadership, and Management of ALSA (OLMA 2023) that engages critical thinking through problem-solving and legal English skills.



OLMA Day is the platform for promoting members of ALSA

20 OL

THEME : "Instill Values and Abilities Through Development"



Training

event that provides
OLMA 2023
top their leadership,
legal writing skills.



Diskusi Hukum

Diskusi Hukum is the first working program of Law Development Division of ALSA LC Undip as well as one of the series of event of Organizing, Leadership, and Management of ALSA (OLMA) 2023, that aims to provide new legal knowledge and insight for the future members of ALSA LC Undip, also increase their legal skills and awareness about a particular regulation issues in Indonesia.



Informal Session

Informal Session is a part of OLMA 2023 series of events to build and maintain good relationship between each OLMA participants through several games.

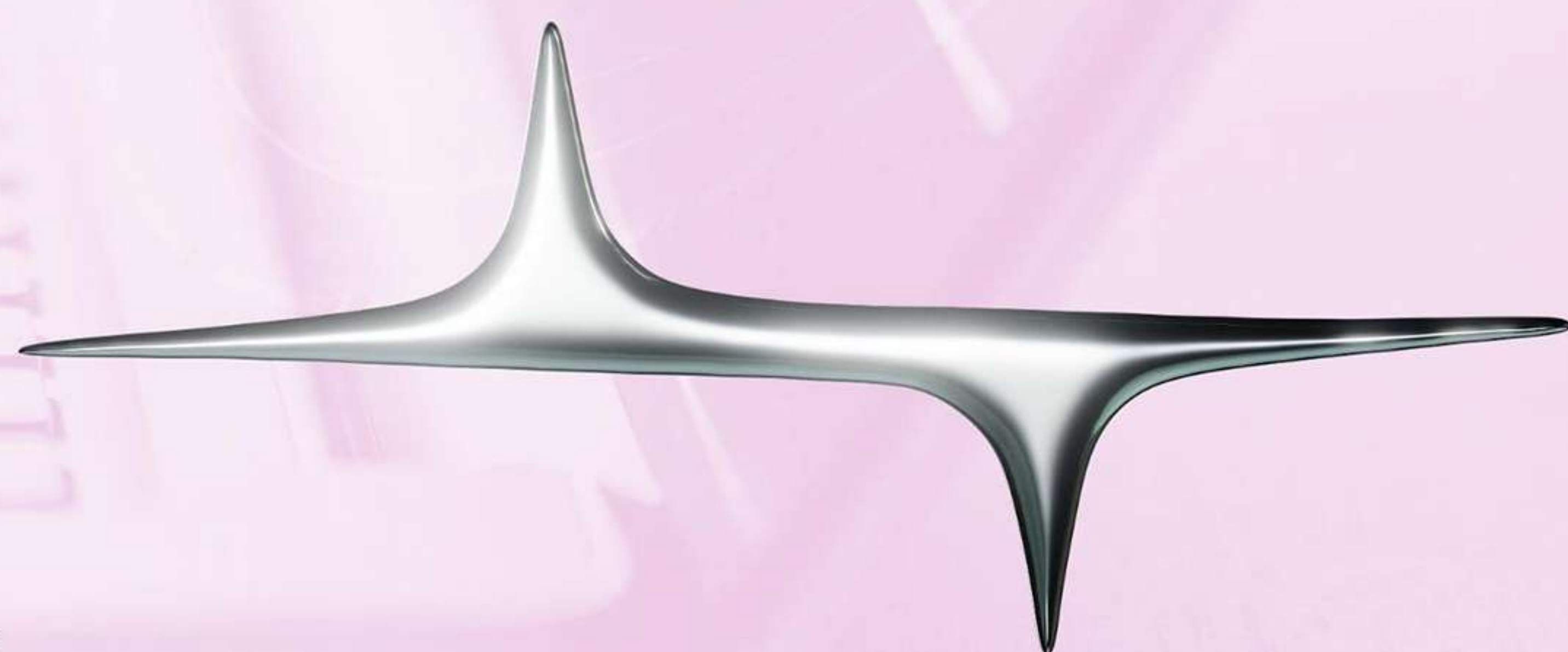


OLMA Day

the peak event of Organizing, Leadership, and Management of ALSA (OLMA) 2023. OLMA Day is a prospective ALSA LC Undip members to gain new knowledge and also the confirmation of new ALSA.



OLMA



23

Self Character Building to Create Collective
ment"

Gallery Memory

01. UKM-F Gathering X Forum Lingkar Humas
02. ALSA IFTAR With Alumni
03. Earth Day
04. ALSA Anniversary
05. Seminar & Workshop NMCC
06. Grand Opening Monotetra

01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08



09



10



11

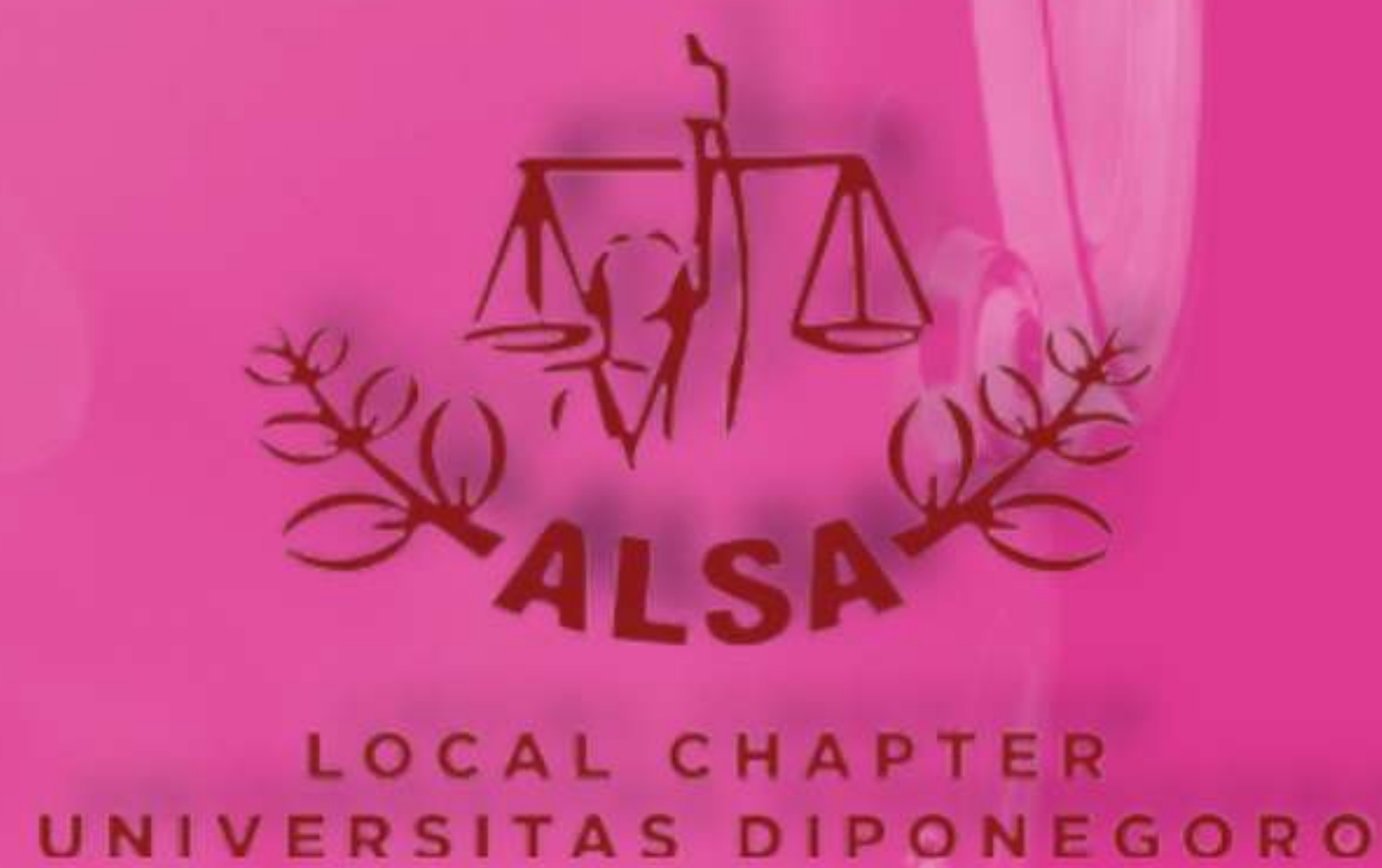


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- 07. General Meeting I
- 08. ALSA Training
- 09. ALSA English Festival Class
- 10. ALSA Graduation
- 11. ALSA LC Undip Delegates for SEMUNAS XXX
- 12. Rapat Kerja Local Board 2022/2023

Merch



ALSA Car Sticker
25k



ALSA Hoodie

- 165k (ALSA LC Undip Member)
- 175k (Alumni, Demissionner, Others)



ALSA Pin + Sticker
30k

Our Partners



**Indonesian Law
Career Network**





THRIVE MAGAZINE

Edisi 04

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