

BEYOND Bureaucracy 2026: Applied AI in the Criminal Justice System

Middlesex University
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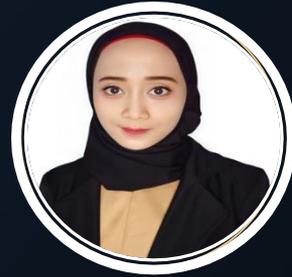


Our team



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Why This Matters?



1

Gender-based violence is widespread in Indonesia



3

Only a fraction of cases enter the criminal justice system



2

1 in 4 women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence



4

Justice increasingly depends on **digital and data-driven processes**

The Reporting Gap



1

Police recorded **36,000+**
gender-based violence cases
(2025)



2

Only **~13% reached legal**
resolution



3

Civil society documentation
reports **330,000+ cases (2024)**

Justice Gap

Significant gap between:

- lived experiences
- reported cases
- judicial outcomes

The Digital Turn in Indonesian Criminal Justice



■ 1

Police digital reporting platforms

■ 2

Integrated criminal justice databases. Ex: **SPPT-TI / e-Berpadu**

■ 3

Court case-tracking systems
Ex: **SIPP**

Logic Behind Digital Justice Systems

Digital systems are typically built around:

7

Administrative efficiency

Designed to speed up case processing and reduce procedural delays.

01

Data standardisation

Uses uniform categories and formats so information can be stored, compared, and transferred easily.

02

Inter-agency coordination

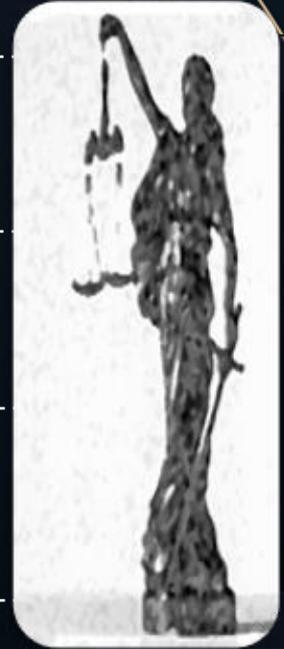
Connects police, prosecutors, and courts through shared digital databases.

03

Performance measurement

Enables institutions to track case numbers, timelines, and completion rates.

04



These systems are designed to optimise institutional workflow, not to reflect survivors' lived experiences

Research Focus

- How **data-driven systems** shape access to justice
- The impact on **women survivors of gender-based violence**
- Early procedural stages:
 - complaint registration
 - case classification
 - procedural escalation



Core Arguments



- Digital justice systems prioritise:
 - efficiency
 - standardisation
 - procedural completeness



- Survivors' experiences are often:
 - fragmented
 - delayed
 - undocumented



- **Result:** structural barriers embedded in routine procedures

Exclusion occurs through system design, not necessarily discriminatory intent

How Digital Systems Operate

Formal identity documentation

Cases are linked to official ID numbers → survivors without accessible documents may struggle to register or process complaints.

Predefined offence categories

Digital systems rely on standard legal classifications → complex or non-physical abuse may be misclassified or minimised.



Complete digital records

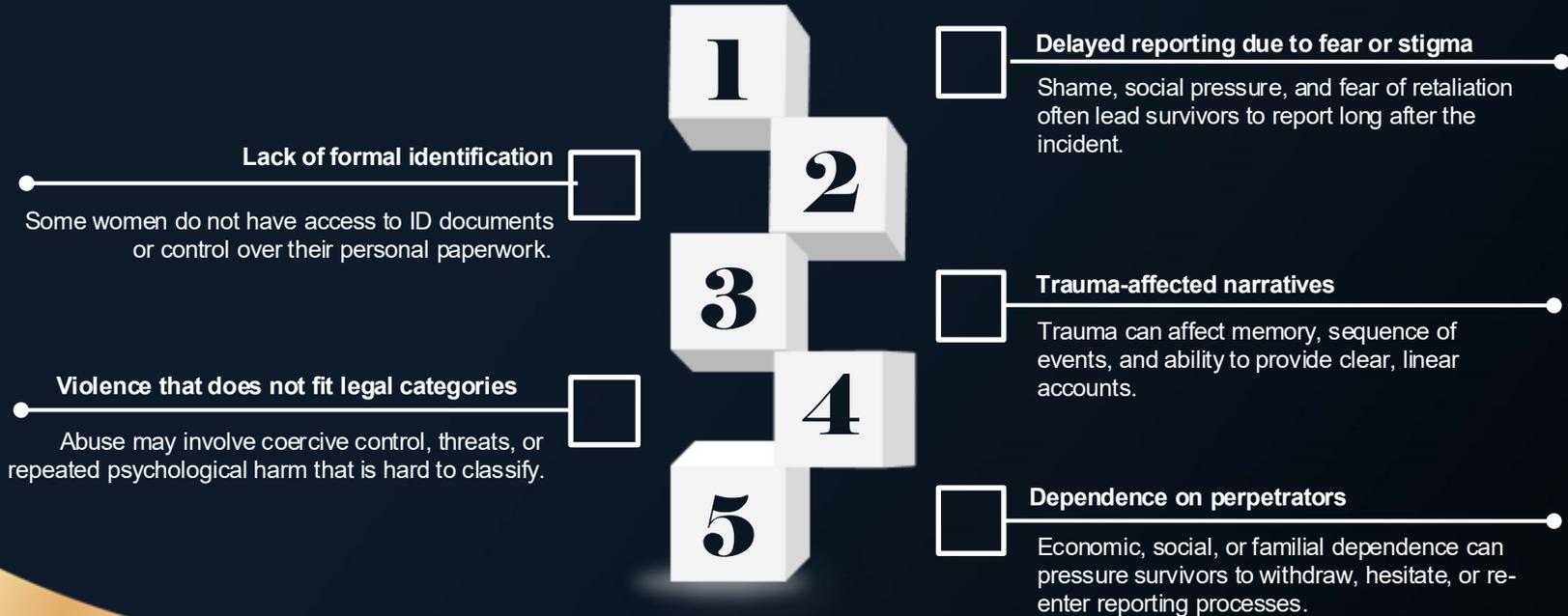
Cases often cannot progress without fully completed data fields → trauma, missing evidence, or delayed reporting can stall cases.

Linear procedural progression

Systems assume cases move step-by-step → gender-based violence is often cyclical, disrupted, and non-linear.

Survivors' Realities

Women survivors often face:



Mismatch between **system logic** and **lived experience**

Where Barriers Are Embedded

Barriers emerge at **early procedural stages**:



Why Early Procedural Stages Matter



1

Entry into the system determines whether justice is possible at all

If a complaint is not formally registered or recognised in digital systems, the case cannot proceed to investigation, prosecution, or court.



2

Cases filtered out early never reach investigation or trial

Procedural obstacles at the beginning can quietly remove cases from the system before legal review ever happens.



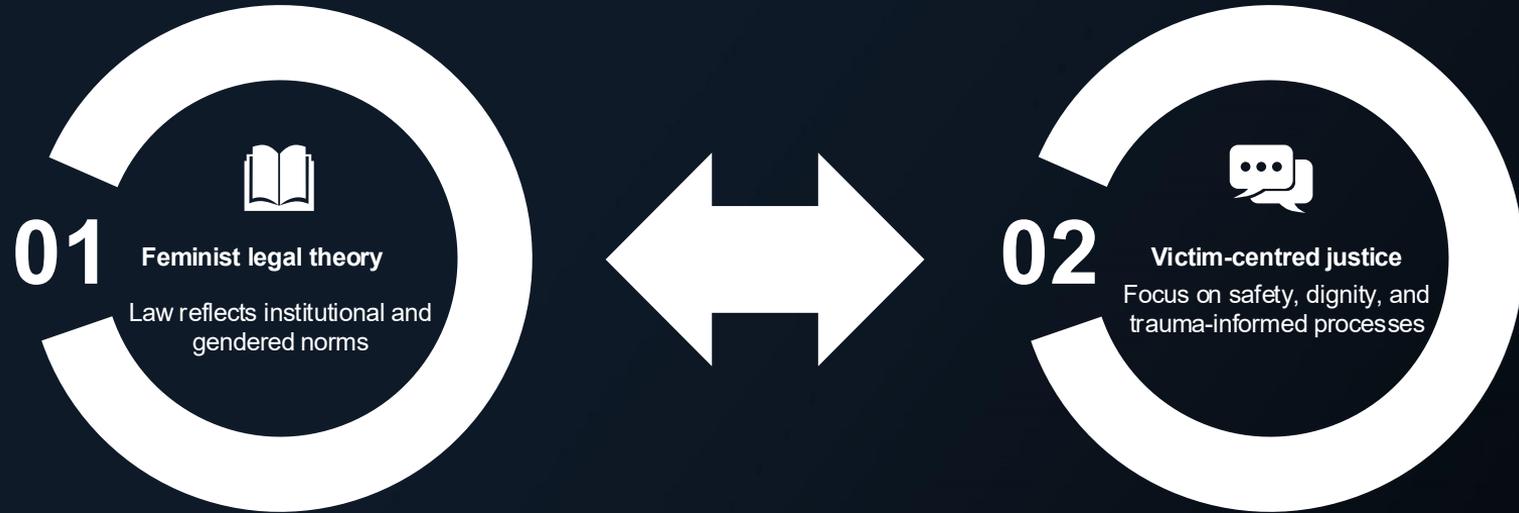
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Digital systems structure these entry points

Reporting platforms, databases, and case-management tools define how cases are recorded, classified, and moved forward.

Procedural gatekeeping shapes substantive justice

Analytical Framework



Justice must adapt to survivors, not the reverse

Key Risk Identified

Bureaucratic digitisation without accountability



Global South Contribution

AI & justice debates often focus on Western predictive tools

Most scholarship examines sentencing algorithms and predictive policing in Europe or the US.

01



Shows that technological “neutrality” is context-dependent

Systems that appear efficient and neutral may reproduce inequality when applied in settings with social and documentation disparities

03



02

Indonesia illustrates a different risk:

Administrative digitisation shaping access to justice. Digital procedures determine whether cases are registered, classified, and escalated at all.

04

Highlights importance of system design in Global South contexts

Where reporting gaps and structural inequality are high, procedural design can deepen exclusion.



Conclusion

1. Digital reform is not inherently harmful
2. Without gender-sensitive and trauma-informed safeguards:
data-driven justice can undermine substantive access to justice
3. Justice should not depend on bureaucratic or digital conformity

Key Takeaway

**Data systems should expand access to justice,
not exclude those who do not fit predefined categories**
