

Development of The Notary Cyber Concept in Implementation of The Electronic GMS of Open Companies

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ABSTRACT

The development of information and communication has affected various aspects of human life, and has affected the implementation of the duties of a Notary, who based on this authority will provide legal services to the community. Related to the implementation of the duties of a Notary, it is called an e-notary or also called a cyber notary. The use of technology in the digitalization era, therefore provides opportunities for digital transformation to facilitate interaction patterns in all aspects of life. a change in mindset (paradigm) in order to provide a positive response to opportunities for convenience, speed and accuracy of data accuracy. This information is expected to be the right concept for completing tasks, especially in the notarial field. The concept of a cyber notary through the latest platform can be connected directly to the internet network using an electronic media digitization system. Moreover, this system has developed as an integration of digital technology or digital transformation. That's why the author wrote this article.

Keywords: cyber, notary, digitalization

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi mempengaruhi berbagai aspek kehidupan manusia, dan telah mempengaruhi pelaksanaan tugas Notaris, yang berdasarkan kewenangan ini akan memberikan pelayanan hukum kepada masyarakat. Terkait dengan pelaksanaan tugas Notaris disebut dengan e-notary atau disebut juga dengan cyber notary. Penggunaan teknologi di era digitalisasi, oleh karena itu memberikan peluang bagi transformasi digital untuk memfasilitasi pola interaksi di semua aspek kehidupan. perubahan pola pikir (paradigma) dalam rangka memberikan respon positif terhadap peluang kemudahan, kecepatan dan akurasi akurasi data. Informasi ini diharapkan menjadi konsep yang tepat untuk menyelesaikan tugas khususnya di bidang kenotariatan. Konsep cyber notary melalui platform terbaru dapat terhubung langsung ke jaringan internet menggunakan sistem digitalisasi media elektronik. Apalagi sistem ini telah berkembang sebagai integrasi teknologi digital atau transformasi digital. Untuk itulah penulis menulis artikel ini.

Kata Kunci: digitalisasi, siber, notaris

INTRODUCTION

The improvement of data information and communication innovation technologies has been carried smoothly and quickly, which has affected various aspects of human life, and affected the usage of the obligations of a Notary performance responsibility, who based this authority will legal services to the public. Have to adapt following the development of the use of electronic media information technology and communication. The related of implementation the duties of a Notary position is referred to be e-notary or also known as a cyber notary. This electronic media is an alternative that brings together the intentions and wishes of the parties even though they are not dealing directly (physical activity).

The era of digitalization marked by the development technology of information and communication to provided of convenience for everyone to interact with users. So, the work system technology of information and communication, the use of tends be unlimited, has cross space and time. All of which have brought various impacts. significant in the pattern of interactions in various aspects of human life.

The media of electronic can be used,

because it is an information technology and communication. Media based on a system of digitalization media' electronic that is performed through Media for teleconference, Conferences on video, and Other facilities for electronic media. The application were usually used for teleconference is Zoom Cloud Meetings (ZCM). This application is used an email address, all of which are electronic media. This application is also a communication tool with a documentation system. The results of the recording and data collection are very good and reliable and easy. Of course, this application complies with Government policies in the emergency situation of the Pandemic COVID-19.

Pengurus Pusat-Ikatan Notaris Indonesia (PP-INI) issued a numbered letter: 65/33-III/PP-INI/2020 March 17, 2020 related to an appeal for prevention of covid-19 and letter Number: 67/36-III/PP-INI/2020 dated March 23, 2020, PP-INI to prevent the spread of covid-19 related to the implementation based an activities of work service from home.

Based on PP-INI's policy, that the development of the situation with the rapid spread of COVID-19 is marked by the appeal of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia just only work at

home. Engagement to interrupt the Covid-19 viral spread chain Structured, methodical and broad implementation must be achieved through consistent actions by requiring every citizen to always submit and obey every instruction from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Public policies also work to restrict the spread of the COVID-19 virus, The policies made are:

- a. Social distancing. is a limitation of social activities that involve many people;
- b. Public distancing. is a limitation on crowd and/or gathering activities involving many people;
- c. Physical distancing is face-to-face communication that should be carried out maintaining a certain distance of 1 meter.

The development of the situation and state of health emergencies related to the Covid-19 pandemic infection widespread, It has to be necessary to consider special policies in public services that allow them to be carried out without violating the rules that have been set, especially in relation to the duties of a Notary position as a General Officer who only carries out activities at home. Work From Home/WFH). This is based on Article 1 point (1) UUJN which states that the notary is a public official authorized to perform authentic acts and has other

powers specified in this Act or in accordance with other regulations.

According to Makarim, there are several things that need to be considered when technology expansion occurs, namely:

- a. Technology that consists of information and applies all stages of planning, organization, and operation of an industry or company (commercial) with all its activities.
- b. Technology has contributed to make various stages which include planning, organization and operation of the activities of an industry or company; The technology does not only consist of scientific knowledge, because it contains business or organizational knowledge.
- c. Technology that is tangible (bodied) and intangible.¹

As already explained, that work from home is not a form of violation as stipulated in the provisions of Article 17 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Notary Positions (hereinafter abbreviated as UUJN-P) which states the prohibition of a Notary in carrying out his office.

The PP-INI provides confirmation of public services when carrying out their

¹Edmon Makarim, *Pengantar Hukum Telematika*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007), p. 8

duties and positions to make "agreements, actions, or meetings" in accordance with the laws and regulations in each document so that they are not made under the hands and are also included in clauses or restated in an authentic deed. immediately after the Covid-19 emergency was lifted by the Government.

The use of technology in the era of digitization, that provides of the digital transformation opportunities to facilitate patterns interaction in all aspects of life. This is also followed by a change in thinking patterns (paradigms) in order to provide a positive response to opportunities convenience, speed and accuracy of data accuracy. This information is expected to be an appropriate concept for the completion of tasks, especially in the notary field. The concept of a cyber notary through the latest platform can be connected directly to the internet network by using an electronic media digitization system. Moreover, this system has developed as an integration of digital technology or digital transformation. This is why the author wrote this article.

CONCEPT OF CYBER NOTARY

The term "notary" comes from the word "notary". In literature and writing Classical Romans discovered is "notarius" the meaning is a classpeople do some form of paperwork. However, the "notary" at that time was not the same known at that time currently, only the name is the same.²

Notodisoerjo is of the opinion that a notary is designated as a public officials (openbaar ambtenaar) because it involves authority and delivery to make authentic deeds.³ Notaries have a characteristics and characteristics that distinguish it from other positions in the Public.

Regarding the opinions on above, it can be concluded that public officials as state organs authorized to serve the public interest general in making authentic deeds related to legal actions civil field.

The meaning of the term "notary" over time has experienced change from the original meaning. The history of the notarial institution begins in the 11th century or 12th in the trading center area in Northern Italy her called "Latijnsenotariat".⁴ At first this notarial

²G.H.S. Lumban Tobing, *Peraturan Jabatan Notaris*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2005), p. 5

³R. Soegondo Notodisoerjo, *Hukum Notariat di Indonesia suatu Penjelasan*, (Jakarta: Grafika Offset, 1982), p. 42.

⁴*Ibid.* p. 3

institution was brought from Italy to France, from France was then at the beginning of the 19th century notarial institutions as known today has expanded to surrounding countries which include throughout mainland Europe and Spain and other countries in the world.

The duty of a Notary to established legal relationship between the parties in written and a certain format. This is a authentic deed. He can be a robust document report maker in a legal proceedings.⁵

Openbare Ambtenaren is the one has tasks related public interest, appropriate if Openbare Ambtenaren is defined a public official. Especially with regard to Openbare Ambtenaren which is translated as Public Official her means an official entrusted with the task of making a authentic. Public interest serves, and qualifications as granted to a Notary.⁶

The rule of law above which regulates the existence of Notaries do not provide limitations or definitions regarding public officials, because Currently, those who are qualified as General Officers not only

Notaries. The Land Making Officer (PPAT) is also qualified as an Official General, Auction Officer. Qualifications as a General Officer to officials in the General Officials. The meaning of Official General, because like PPAT it only makes relating to land with the type of deed that has been determined and Auction Officer.⁷

This notary institution in Indonesia is not an institution. Notaries became known in Indonesia in the early 17th century, in the name Oost Indische Compagnie is a combination of trading companies Dutch for trade in the East Indies, after known as V.O.C (Vereeningde Oost Indische Compagnie) with the Governor General named Jan Pieterszoon Coen. So, Melchior Kerchemas the first Notary in Jakarta on 27 August 1620.⁸

After Melchior Kerchem as a Notary, the number of notaries continues to grow, although slowly adjusted according to the needs at that time.⁹ Notary in Indonesia was brought by the Dutch from the Netherlands, while the Netherlands and other Western

⁵Tan Thong Kie, *Studi Notariat: Beberapa Mata Pelajaran dan Serba-Serbi Praktek Notaris, Buku I, Cetakan 2*, (Jakarta: Ichtar Baru Van Hoeve, 2007), p. 159.

⁶Habib Adjie, *Sanksi Perdata dan Administratif Terhadap Notaris Sebagai Pejabat Publik*, (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2009), p. 27.

⁷Dody Radjasa Waluyo, *Kewenangan Notaris Selaku Pejabat Umum, Media Notariat (Menor) Edisi Oktober-Desember 2001*, p. 63

⁸Komar Andasasmita, *Notaris Selayang Pandang (Bandung, Alumni, 1983)*, p. 1

⁹Tobing, *Peraturan*, p. 17

Europeans have followed the example of ancient nations/nations such as Egypt and Greece.¹⁰

The beginning of the entry of notaries in Indonesia is regulated by two regulations in 1625 and 1765, then in 1822 the notarial institution was regulated in the *Instructie Voor de Notarissen* in Indonesia which consists of 34 articles.¹¹ In 1860 the Dutch government adjustments to regulations regarding Notary position in Indonesia with the regulations in force in the Netherlands promulgated the notary position regulation (Notary Regulation) on 1860 Number 3 which on January 26, 1860 and came into force in Indonesia on July 1, 1860. The Notary Position Regulation consists of 63 articles, where the articles in the Notary Position Regulations. These are copies of the articles in the notary regulations (*Notariswet*) applicable in the Netherlands.¹²

Notaries are institutions that exist in society and arise because there is a need for community members who carry out a legal act, which requires the existence of a written evidence if there is a dispute or problem, so that it can be used as the strongest evidence in court. The reason,

¹⁰Andasasmita, *Notaris*, p.15

¹¹*Ibid*

¹²*Ibid*

community members need a notary to make a Authentic deed.¹³

Notary presence is required by the rule of law with the intention of to help and serve people who need written evidence authentic in terms of circumstances, events or legal actions that required by the parties to be specified within the frame as the form of a toused as evidence based on statutory regulations that certain legal actions must be made in the form of an authentic deed. Substantively a Notary deed can be in the form of: (1) a condition, event, or legal action wanted to be indicated by the parties within the shape of an authentic deed to be used as evidence, (2) based on the laws and regulations that certain laws must be made in the form of an authentic deed.¹⁴

For example, the deed of establishment of a limited liability company, as well as the minutes of the meeting of the shareholders in a limited liability company, deed of establishment of a foundation, partnership limited partnership (CV), and so on.

According to Budiono, in traffic legal relations private, Notary enjoys

¹³Liliana Tedjosaputro, *Etika Profesi Notaris: Dalam Penegakan Hukum Pidana*, (Yogyakarta: Bigraf Publishing, 1995), p. 84

¹⁴Habib Adji, *Sekilas Dunia Notaris dan PPAT Indonesia, Cetakan Pertama*, (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2009), p. 22

exclusive authority to make deeds authentic. The authentic deed is given the strength of strong evidence in civil cases, so that the Notary who is authorized to make deeds authenticity occupies a very important position in legal life. In many things Notary is a trusted advisor of people who need legal assistance, and for clients can act assign post.¹⁵

The word cyber notary consists of two term which then form an understanding of legal terms:

1. The word Cyber which comes from the phrase means cyberspace and
2. The word Notary which is understood as Notary. The Legal regulations on the Position of Notaries known as public officials to get attribution authority from the State to enforce some government duties in the civil law area.

The two syllables mentioned above form a cyber notary phrase can simply be interpreted as a Notary Public Official in carrying out his/her duties use information and communication technology.

In addition, according to Nurita, that the juridical technical understanding of Cyber notary is a concept utilizes

technological for Notaries to make authentic in cyberspace and carry out in every day. For example, the signing of the deed electronically and the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) by teleconference. Of course, this behavior makes it easier for the parties who live far apart. The existence of a cyber notary makes distance not a problem.¹⁶

The term cyber notary was introduced for the first time by the American Bar Association (ABA) in 1994. This concept implies that someone who carries out cyber notary activities is "a person who specializes in legal and computer skills". In this concept it is perceived that its function is similar to that of a Latin notary in facilitating an international transaction, can authenticate documents electronically, and is expected to verify legal capacity and financial responsibilities.¹⁷

Basically, laws and regulations that open up opportunities for notaries to utilize information technology in carrying out their authority, for example Law no. 8 of 1997 concerning Company Documents (UU DP) and UU ITE. But some laws and regulations difficult to

¹⁵Herlien Budiono, *Asas Keseimbangan Bagi Hukum Perjanjian Indonesia, Hukum Perjanjian Berlandaskan Asas-Asas Wigati Indonesia*, (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2006), p 257

¹⁶Emma Nurita, *Cyber Notary Pemahaman Awal dalam Konsep Pemikiran*, (Bandung: Refika Aditama), 2012, p. 53

¹⁷Edmon Makarim, *Tanggung Jawab Penyelenggara Sistem Elektronik*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers), 2010), p.40

accept the concept of a cyber notary, Requirements will affect the strength of evidence. The invalidity of a notarial deed is certainly contrary to the principle of the UUJN regulation to produce a deed that can legal certainty and able to provide maximum protection. UUJN and several Legislation and regulations makes the concept of legal change very important to Take consideration from context of revising the UUJN.

Granting of qualifications of a Notary as a General Officer in relation to Authorized notary. According to Article 15 paragraph (1) UUJN that a Notary were make an authentic deed, throughout the making of the deed is not delegated or exempted to the office or other people.¹⁸

Giving authority to officials or other agencies, such as the Civil Registry Office, does not mean providing qualification as a General Officer but only performs the function as an Official It's common when making deeds determined by the rule of law, and their position in their positions as before as employees Country. For example deeds, which are made by the Civil Registry Office also include authentic deed. The head of the Civil Registry Office who

made the remain domiciled as a Civil Servant.¹⁹

Based on the above understanding, a Notary makes either by the parties or according tthe rule of law be made in the authentic model. The making of the deed must be the ruleslaw relating to the procedure a notary deed, so the position ofNotaries as Public Officials no longer need to be given other related designationswith the authority of a Notary: such as a Notary as a Cooperative Deed Maker based on the State Minister for Cooperatives and the Republic of Indonesia for Small and Medium Enterprises decree Number: 98/KEP/M.KUKM/IX/2004.

The concept of cyber notary is intended to facilitate transactions between parties who live far apart. For example, shareholders in America, Japan or Singapore can attend the GMS using teleconference media with shareholders in Indonesia, witnessed by a Notary in Indonesia. The physical presence of these shareholders is not required. Shareholders who are can be considered to continue to attend the said GMS and their voting are counted in the quorum of attendance. Likewise, at the time of signing of the GMS, and the shareholders who are overseas can sign the meeting

¹⁸See Article 15 paragraph (1) of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning PositionsNotary Public.

¹⁹ Adjie, *Sanksi*, p. 28.

documents electronically.

Cyber Notary Concept talk about the implementation as a notary authority based on information technology. Two aspects that are on cyber notary is authority and technology. Make aspects of Economic progress of authority and technology interrelated. Rapid economic changes a notary to immediately process contract. That one of the means that can support the acceleration of the process information of technology. In Indonesia, the demands are increasing large after the enactment of the Law Number 11 of 2008 on information and electronic transactions (UU ITE) in the use of technology information.²⁰

The existence of the cyber notary concept was previously introduced and has obtained a legal basis for its use related to the "authority to certify transactions conducted electronically (cyber notary)" as expressed at the provisions of Article 15 Paragraph (3) of Law Number 2 of 2014 regarding the Amendments of the Law Number 30 of 2004 regarding the Position of a Notary Public (UUJN-P) that basically states: "In expansion to the specialist as alluded to in Section (1) and Section (2), a Notary has another powers and specialist

that regulated at the legislation", then further reaffirmed the technical juridical definition of "other authorities regulated in laws and regulations" as referred to in the explanation of Article 15 Paragraph (3) UUJN-P expressly stated "Other special regulation that regulated in legislation, including On the other hand, the right to electronically certifying carried out electronically transactions (cyber notary), to prepare an act for issuing a waqf pledge of pledging waqf and mortgage loans

On the basis of Article 15 illuminate on Paragraph (3) UUJN-P is an 'official interpretation' (authentic) of the norms regulated in Article 15 Paragraph (3) by providing limitations on the juridical technical understanding of "other regulated in laws and regulations", the other powers of a Notary include:

1. To certification the transactions made electronically (cyber notary),
2. waqf pledge made on the deed, and
3. Make an airplane mortgage.

The The notion of cyber notary as referred to in the explanation of Article 15 Paragraph (3) alluded that do not completely contain the technical requirements and juridical construction. In practice of implementation or specifically the concept of cyber notary related to the authority to certify

²⁰See Article 4 of Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

transactions electronically (cyber notary) cannot be as expected, particularly with regard to in connection with the implementation to usage of office duties within the shape of the authority of a notary who cannot be qualified legal entity to certify transactions electronically. Cyber notary reverse to the provisions of the ITE Law which requires legal entities the the authority to authorize transactions made electronically (cyber notary).²¹

In practice, according to Putri and Budiono, said that the cyber notary still has shortcomings in terms of meaning and conceptualization in making deeds through cyber notary institutions, because there is a legal vacuum between meaning and implementing regulations rather than cyber notary itself. In addition, the notary cyber institution has been regulated but has a legal vacuum (*rechtsvacuum*) in the perspective of its meaning which has consequences for the notary cyber institution, thus causing difficulties in carrying out one of the notary's powers.²²

The development concept of the

cyber notary is the most important and inseparable part of the latest technological in the form of new electronic media innovations. Digital transformation is very dependent on strengthening rules relating to changes in regulations or rules for implementing a Notary position. Which can be via teleconferencing, video conferencing, and other electronic media facilities such as zoom, whatsapp video, google meets, Microsoft teams, etc and can be followed by a change in paradigms in the form of an understanding of the importance of the digital technology and the readiness of the resources that will use it.

The use of advanced technology within the time of globalization characterized by digital transformation provided a stronger opportunity facilitate to interaction patterns in all aspects of life. Paradigms to respond positively to various opportunities that provide convenience, speed and accuracy of data and information are working concept in accordance with the target completion of tasks or goals to be achieved. The concept of cyber notary through the latest platform that will be connected to the internet with a system based on the electronic media digitization has developed as an integration of digital technology or digital transformation.

²¹Lubis, Ikhsan. "The Validity of the Electronic Signature in Electronic General Meeting of Shareholders S of the Limited Company's." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 23.2 (2021): 257-273.

²²Cyndiarnis Cahyaning Putri and Abdul Rachmad Budiono, *Konseptualisasi Dan Peluang Cyber Notary Dalam Hukum*, Jurnal JIPPK, Vol. 4 No.1, 2019. p. 3,

CYBER NOTARY NOWADAYS

In the digitalization era, notary cyber activities rely on the internet network with a system electronic media means of holding the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS or e-GMS). The concept of cyber notary can be seen on the basis of the provisions on the article 77 paragraph (1) of the Law. Number 40 of 2007 concern about Limited Liability Companies. "In addition to holding the GMS as alluded to in Article 76 related to The GMS is organized using telephonic media, video-conferences and other electronic media capabilities, which enable GMS members to connect and engage immediately." Article 77 Paragraph (4) which confirms "The minutes of the conference must be authorized and signed by all GMS participants for each GMS convening referred to in paragraph (1)." Article 77(4) explains that what has been meant by digital or virtual approval and signature is accepted and signed.

A limited liability corporation shall take over the General Meeting of Shareholder (GMS) and the annual GMS shall be conducted no more than 6 (six) months after the conclusion of the financial year. However, the annual GMS which involves the physical attendance (facial to face) of all shareholders

presents dangers in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which the government has established to be in a health emergency condition.

Now for public companies (Tbk), the legality of the implementation of the electronic GMS is contained under Regulations 15/POJK.04/2020 of the Financial Services Authority of the Republic of Indonesia about the planning and coordination of the general meeting of public companies shareholder, as well as Regulation 16/POJK of the Financial Services Authority of the Republic of Indonesia.

Public companies have an obligation to carry out the GMS, which in its current development is possible to do it electronically based on Regulation 16/POJK.04/2020 of the Republic of Indonesia Financial Services Authority, including legal issues for the implementation of POJK Number 16/POJK.04/2020 are also intended to implement the provisions of Article 23 paragraph (1) letter c Government Regulation on pandemic management and/or threats endangering the national economy and/or the financial system stability contained in the Republic of Indonesia's State Gazette of 2020 No. 87 supplement to the National Gazette Rep, L. 1 of 2020, on State Financial and/or

Corona Virus Stability for 2019 (COVID)

the concept of cyber notary still has shortcomings both in terms of meaning and conceptualization in making deeds through cyber notary institutions due to the legal vacuum between meaning and implementing regulations rather than cyber notary itself. So it can be seen that the cyber notary institution has been regulated but has a legal vacuum (*rechtsvacuum*) in the perspective of its meaning which has consequences for the notary cyber institution, thus causing difficulties for the implementation of one of the notary's powers.

However, the existence of Law No. 40 of 2007 on limited company liability is one of legal breakthroughs that is quite responsive following developments that existed at that time. In 2007 it has regulated the holding of the GMS by utilizing technological developments which in the end the implementation of the GMS can be carried out through electronic media such as teleconferencing, e-mail, video conferencing, or other electronic media means.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of a cyber notary has various advantages, namely the implementation will be more effective and

efficient compared to conventional ones, both in terms of tasks, time and costs. Indonesia also has a trusted digital signature or digital certificate, where there is no need to doubt the security and legality of electronic deed documents. The linkage of a cyber notary with the three fundamental aspects of bureaucratic reform (innovation, collaboration, and the use of ICT) is a supporter of the implementation of a cyber notary bureaucracy in Indonesia, because it can assist government administration to achieve good governance.

The conflict of norms between Article 15 paragraph (3) and Article 16 paragraph (1) letter m of Law Number 2 of 2014 can be resolved by continuing to use Article 15 paragraph (3) of Law Number 2 of 2014 and can also make a notarial deed on generally as long as the implementation of the article is in accordance with Article 16 paragraph (1) letter m and Article 38 of Law Number 2 of 2014 and must also meet the elements in Article 1868 of the Civil Code which are requirements for the authenticity of the deed. This is because in one law it is prohibited to override other articles and the certification of transactions using a cyber notary is legal because it has been regulated in Article 15 paragraph (3) of Law Number 2 of 2014 which authorizes notaries to certify transactions independently. cyber notary while still

paying attention to the elements of an authentic deed To obtain a strong legal basis regarding cyber notary, Indonesia must change several regulations, including the Notary Position Act, Article 1868 of the Civil Code, and Article 5 paragraph (4) letter b Constitution of electronic information and transaction.

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