



INDONESIAN ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS AND THE SOLUTION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 11 th 2022 Accepted: November 11 th 2022 Published: December 28 th 2022	The implementation of cyber notary in Indonesia raises legal phenomena. On the one hand, cyber notary enhances the capabilities of Notaries in accordance with current technological developments. On the other hand, cyber notary creates an unsynchronization between traditional notary tasks and digital notary tasks. The purpose of writing is to synchronize the implementation of the tasks of the Notary according to the Law and the Civil Code, and the implementation of the tasks of the Notary according to the ITE Law. The results of the study and the conclusion that the application of cyber notary in Indonesia raises doubts for the Notary regarding the saving of the minutes of the deed, must be stored manually or electronically, in line with the lack of legal basis governing the mechanism for the storage of the minutes of the deed. The conclusion is that cyber notary in Indonesia should not be fully implemented and there needs to be some consideration because the legal system in Indonesia is much different from the legal system in other countries

Keywords: Synchronization of Article 1868 Civil Code, Cyber Notary.

INTRODUCTION

Development technology information and communication (ICT) progress the more amazing, even in this time of the Covid-19 pandemic ICT growth of 9.81% or almost double digits (Pikiran Rakyat.com). Technology, Information and Communication is something combination Among technology informatics and technology communication (Daniel, 2012). In same context, Elston put forward technology information and communication (ICT) includes 2 (two) aspects that is aspect Technology Information and aspects Technology Communication. Difference Technology Information (IT) and Technology Information and Communication (ICT) on an ongoing basis simple namely "It as the technology used to manage information and ICT as the technology used to manage information and communication" (Elston, 2007).

Refers to understanding the show that ICT is something need for everyone and want no want to must follow development, so that ICT develops with outside normal especially during this difficult time of pandemic. Even Indonesian people from various circles start from elementary school students arrive college tall must utilise ICT sophistication in carry out activities in the world of education. No only circles students and students, all circles too start used to utilise ICT sophistication or technology online for prevention infection with Covid-19.

One those who started utilise sophistication technology on line ie circles profession Notary, let alone

with existence draft cyber notary so that circles profession this need learn again and improve ability in the field technology online. Though difficult for apply it however along with demands, so Notary Public must organize activity with exploit the cyber world. According to Emma Nurita (2012), the application of the world of ICT for Notary Public for temporary could interpreted as Notary running Duty or authority position with based technology information related with tasks and functions Notaries, in particular in making deed. In essence, the existence and development of the world of ICT for life Notary Public really beneficial To use support effectiveness and efficiency work Notary inside operate Duty its functions and powers in accordance with Constitution Number 2 of 2014 concerning Position Notary (UUJN).

Notary Public according to Habib Adjie, namely "a public official who is the only one authorized to make authentic deeds regarding all actions, agreements and stipulations required by a general regulation or by those interested in wanting to be stated in an authentic deed, guaranteeing the certainty of the date, keeping the deed and giving grosse, copies and excerpts, all as long as the making of the deed by a general rule is not also assigned or excluded to officials or other people" (Habib Adjie, 2008).

According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Position Notary, understanding Notary Public is "Office authorized general _ for make deed authentic and own authority



other as meant in Constitution this or based on Constitution others " (UUJN, 2014). Other powers granted to Notary Public namely in the regulated process of establishing a Company in Article 9 paragraph (1) of the Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, which states that " For obtain a Ministerial Decree regarding ratification of the Company 's legal entity as meant in Article 7 paragraph (4), founder together submit application through service technology information system administration of legal entities in a manner electronic to the Minister with fill out the loading form at least a) name and place position of the Company, b) term time establishment of the Company, c) aims and objectives as well as activity the business of the Company, d) the amount of authorized capital, issued capital and paid- up capital, and e) address complete company ."

Next in Article 9 paragraph (3) of the Limited Liability Company Law said, " In matter founding father no submit alone application as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), the founder only could give power to Notary ." So that if guided by Article 9 paragraphs (1) and (3) of the Limited Liability Company Law, those who can or entitled submit application ratification of the legal entity of the Company to the Minister is the founder of the Company individually together, and them could give power for submit application but who can given power only limited to Notary (M. Yahya Harahap, 2009).

For could support implementation Duty profession Notary in the technological era on line or digitization, sue Notary Public for more Upgrade ability in the field technology and information in line with duties and obligations as Notary. one obligatory obligations done Notary Public is related making deed Notary, as arranged in Article 1 number 7 of the Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Position Notary (UUJN). In chapter the stated that " Deed Next notary _ called Deed is deed authentic made by or in the presence of Notary Public according to prescribed form and procedure _ in Constitution this ." Deed authentic is something inside deed the form determined by law made by or before a employee authoritative public for make it on the spot where deed that made (R. Subekti, 2010).

Deed Notary (Minuta deed) is tool perfect proof as arranged in Article 1870 of the Civil Code, minuta deed give between the parties including experts his heir or people who get right from the parties that something perfect proof _ about what was done / declared in deed this means have strength proof such shape because considered attached to the deed that alone so that no need proven again and for the judge is " evidence ." mandatory " or Verplicht Bewijs " (I Ketut Tjukup, 2016). With thus, goods who stated that deed

authentic that false so he must prove about fake deed it, because that's so deed authentic have strength proof good outwardly, formally nor material. Proof this Becomes central where the arguments of the parties tested through Step proof To use find the law will applied (rechttoepasing) or found (rechtvindng) within something case certain (Riawan & Chandera, 2001).

Besides obligation above, then for do things that have arranged in Constitution Position Notary, a Notary Public still have something obligation other. this _ relate with oath / promise Notary containing that Notary Public will keep it a secret content deed and information obtained in implementation position Notary. Use right for keep it a secret something related _ with position also set in criminal procedural law, law civil law, and the Criminal Code. Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code states that those because work, dignity, or position required for keep secret, got ask for released from use right for give description as witnesses, that is about trusted thing to him (Muhammad Ilham Arisaputra, 2012). With so, only Constitution only can instruct Notary Public for open confidential content relevant deed and statement / statement known by the Notary with making deed meant.

Obligation above, is set in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f of the Law Position Notary Public subject is also mentioned obligation Notary Public in keep it a secret deed notary (Minuta deed) made before the appearers or interested parties _ in making deed. In chapter the emphasized " keep secret all something about the deed he made and everything information obtained _ To use making deed in accordance with oath / promise job, except Constitution determine otherwise." If Notary Public do violation keep it a secret deed Notary, then for Notary Public concerned could imposed Article 322 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, namely unpack secret, though actually Notary Public must save it. Even in connection with case civil, that is if Notary Public is at in position as witness, then Notary Public could request for released from his obligations for give testimony, because position according to Constitution required for keep it secret (Habib Adjie, 2008).

look closely mean from Article 1 number 7, and Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f of the Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Position Notary, reflected that stipulated conditions _ in second chapter the show out of sync or contrary with development technology and information moment this is obligatory Notary Public in operate Duty profession use technology latest or known with the cyber world, and more its relevant is cyber notary. It says exists out of sync Among implementation duties and obligations Notary Public according to Constitution Position Notary, especially



Article 1 number 7 and Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f, clear appear seen. Cyber notary is something draft Notaries in general run _ function Notary Public with apply it to in transaction or connection in a manner electronic through the internet as the main medium in performance for make something deed notary and leads to form the original deed legitimate if poured in paper , headed to deed in a manner electronics (deed electronics) or in form document electronics (Fahma Rahman, 2015).

Something facts , Notary in create and read a deed , required deed the made up front Notary and read out in front of interested parties , in something room particular (office notary). On the other hand, with existence technology advanced moment this (cyber world) requires Notary Public operate Duty profession utilise sophistication technology cyber , so mean from Article 1 number 7 UUJN deviates far from implementation Duty Notary Public in a manner conventional . Same thing with mean from Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f regarding " keep secret all something about deed ", contrary with exists draft cyber notary .

Draft cyber notary arranged in Constitution Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronic (ITE), in Article 5 paragraph (1), (2), and (3) of the ITE Law. Mean from " documents electronics " in Article 5 said show that deed Notary (minuta deed) that has been made Notary Public required for saved in a manner electronically (e-save). this _ no close possibly confidential data Notary Public related deeds client could with easy hacked by hackers with his expertise break into important data owned by Notary Public or owned by something agency Obligation as also meant to be contradictory with sound Article 1868 of the Civil Code , which confirms " an deed authentic is something deed made in form determined by law or in front official authorized general for it's in place deed that made " (Civil Code). Deed authentic must Fulfill what is required in Article 1868 of the Civil Code , its nature cumulative or must covers everything . The deeds made , though signed by the parties , however no Fulfill requirements Article 1868 of the Civil Code , no could treated as deed authentic , only have strength as written below hands . Besides deed Notary Public characteristic authentic , deed is also made as tool perfect proof _ in every related problems with deed Notary Public the . Strength deed Notary Public as tool proof lies in the peculiarities character its maker , that is Notary appointed by law as official generally given authority for make deed (Sjaifurrachman , 2011).

Issues discussed in this paper is " how synchronization Article 1868 of the Civil Code in support implementation draft cyber notary in Indonesia?."

Writing in the form article journal this is original results the thoughts (ideas) of the author and not

results research in one object research . For anticipate plagiarism and for ensure originality (authenticity) research , author include a number of study kind ever researched by researchers before . Study kind of form article journal these include Journal article ever written by Luthvi Febryka Nola titled " Opportunity Application Cyber Notary In Regulation Legislation in Indonesia", published in Jurnal NEGARA HUKUM Vol.2, No.1 June 2011. Equation article journal Luthvi with article journal writer ie you're welcome discuss about concept and application cyber notary in Indonesia. The difference is article journal owned by Luthvi study opportunity with applied cyber notary studied from corner view Constitution Position Notary Public with ITE Law . In other words, the coverage more broad . Whereas article journal writer coverage more narrow however point at the object ie compare Among system storage document Notary Public manually with system storage in a manner electronically (e-documents) . with level security and confidentiality document the .

Next article ever journal written by Edmon Makarim entitled " Modernization of Future Notary Law : Legal Studies on Possibility Cyber Notary in Indonesia", published in Journal of Law and Development 41st Year No. 3 July -September 2011. Equation article journal Makarim with article journal writer ie you're welcome discuss and study about cyber notary that will implemented in Indonesia. The difference is article journal Makarim describe hopes in the future if implemented cyber notary in Indonesia against maintenance Duty obligations and powers Notary Public from during _ this he did . Whereas article journal writer discuss and study out of sync Among Article 1868 Civil Code , Article 1 point 7 UUJN with Article 5 paragraph (1), (2), and (3) (UU ITE) regarding create and read deed as well as storage minutes deed . In other words, the difference is very significant Among article journal Makarim with article journal writer .

Final is article journal written by Syamsir , Ellita Rahmi and Yetniwati , with title article " Prospects Cyber Notary as Storage Media Supporters going to Professionalism Notary ", loaded in Journal of Recital Review Vol.1 No.2 of 2019. The similarities is same case with article journal previously ie discuss possibility applied cyber notary in Indonesia. The difference is very significant with article journal writer . Journal article Syamsir et al , discussion more wide that is future prospects if applied cyber notary in Indonesia as a storage medium supporters going to Professional notary . In article journal Syamsir et al no discuss level security and confidentiality document Notary containing _ a number of minutes deed if storage in a manner electronically (e-documents) . Whereas article journal author , review and discuss level security and confidentiality minutes saved deed in a manner electronics , moreover lately this many experts such



hackers easy breaking into network security (codes password) of a number of institution urgent government .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synchronization Article 1868 of the Civil Code in Support Implementation Draft Cyber Notaries in Indonesia

Important point from journal this is discussion , that is discuss problem synchronization Article 1868 of the Civil Code in support the realization of cyber notary .Notary Public is official authorized general for make deed authentic about all deeds , agreements , and provisions required by regulations legislation and/ or as desired by interested parties for stated in deed authentic , guarantee certainty date making deed , save deed , give grosee , copy and quote deed , everything that throughout making deeds that not assigned either or excluded to other officials or other people determined by law .If We see from mean Notary Public mentioned above , there is the word " save deed ". The word " save deed " shows that a Notary Public required keep minutes deed (original deed notary) . in nature _ minutes deed the covers original sign hand , initials or thumbprint _ hand left of the appearers , witnesses and Notaries , as well as other supporting evidence deed attached to the minuta deed the . Minutes deed this **must kept** by Notary , given number monthly and included to in deed book _ notary (repertorium) as well given number repertorium . Before minutes deed done storage by Notary , minuta the **must be in the volume** created within 1 (one) month Becomes loaded book _ no more of 50 (fifty) deeds , and if total deed no could loaded in one book , deed the could bound Becomes more from one books and notes total minutes deed , month , and year cover making _ every book (Cut Era Fitriyani , 2012) .

With thus , shows that storage process deed Notary Public like thereby done in a manner traditional , looks in the word " saved and must be bound " . is a manual process or traditional . The problem is with existence draft obligatory cyber notary Notary Public in the storage process deed in a manner electronic or document electronic (e- document) along with the digitalization era , becoming challenge for profession Notary . The challenge is how change from habit use paper replaced with method electronic though no easy use document electronics . So that need knowledge and expertise certain to be familiar with document electronics (Keakopa et.al, 2009).

Along with maintenance profession Notary , period the problem is how legitimacy and security from deed The usual notary stored and bound manually , however now saved in a manner electronic on documents Notary (e-document), so doubt security from documents the especially the more many experts

technology sprung , with easy breaking into document confidential a institution urgent government . Understanding e-documents according to Kurniadi (2012) is something content electronic media in the form of computer programs or files that require electronic media or technology electronic displays for can use , read , or see it .

Provision Article 1 paragraph (4) of the Law Number 11 of 2008 provides understanding about document electronic that is every information electronically created , forwarded , sent , received , stored _ in analog, digital, electromagnetic , optical forms or like that can seen , shown and heard through computer or system electronic but no limited to writing, sound , pictures , maps , plans , photos or the like , letters , signs , numbers , codes access , or symbol that has meaning and can understood by those who can understand it . Document electronic could made tool valid evidence , this _ in accordance with Article 5 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law . related with other powers granted to Notary Public that is for certify transaction using _ cyber notary , then results printout from certification the can also be categorized to in document electronics . Which document electronic it should too Fulfill elements in Article 1868 of the Civil Code about authenticity deed (Zinatun Rossalina , tt) .

Obligation keep deed Notary Public in a manner electronic or e - document, naturally contrary or leave behind with sound Article 1868 of the Civil Code , which regulates that " a deed authentic is something deed made _ in form determined by law by or before official authorized general for it's in place deed that made ". In other words, deed authentic must Fulfill what is required in Article 1868 of the Civil Code , its nature cumulative or must covers everything . The deeds made , though signed by the parties , however no Fulfill requirements Article 1868 of the Civil Code , then no could treated as deed authentic , only have strength as written below hand (Article 1869 of the Civil Code) (Abdul Wahid, et al , 2019). From sound chapter the reflected that existence Article 1868 of the Civil Code contribute big to validity (authentication) a deed . It says so , because a deed could said authentic if has Fulfill criteria following i.e. 1) Created in form that has determined Laws ; and 2) Made by or in the presence of official general have authority . Article 1869 of the Civil Code also states that deed no could enforced as deed authentic if official general made it no authorized or no competent as official general or form deed the no Fulfill stated requirements in law . Something fact , existence draft cyber notary in Indonesia, which makes it mandatory whole minutes deed saved in a manner electronics , so minutes deed could categorized as as deed below hand because no Fulfill the elements specified by Article 1868 of the Civil Code .



Activity keep deed is part from protocol Notary . Protocol Notary Public is one state document function is could used as tool proof about exists deed law that has carried out by the parties related with agreement in realm law civil (Des Rositawati , et al , 2018) . Temporary according to Article 1 point 13 UUJN, Protocol Notary Public is gathering document which is State archives that must be stored and maintained by the Notary . In Explanation Article 62 of the Law Position Notary Public mentioned Protocol Notary Public consists on Minutes deed ; Book of deeds or repertorium ; List of deeds below the signing hand done up front Notary Public or deed below registered hand ; Name book facing or clappers ; Protest register book ; Testament book ; and other must list books kept by the Notary based on provision regulation legislation .

Thereby importance position deed authentic made by a Notary , so storage minutes deed as part from protocol Notary Public is important thing . Protocol Notary who is state archives must stored and maintained with best of all by the Notary . In storage protocol Notary Public careful processing is required , in order for the protocol Notary Public the no scattered , lost or damaged (Chiska Claudia Putri, 2019). Kurun time storage protocol Notary Public no short and deep his journey often found risk damage or even lose .

Save it according to writer that with expand understanding deed authentic with enter deed to in form electronic as results practice cyber notary precisely will raises conflict new possible will lower strength proof from deed authentic the . Refer to the provisions Article 5 paragraph (4) of the Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Transactions Electronic (ITE Law), mentioned in Article 5 paragraph (4) regarding " Provisions about Information Electronic and/ or Document Electronic as referred to in paragraph (1) no apply for a) A letter that complies Constitution must made in form written ; and b) Letter along with according to the document Constitution must made in form deed notary or official deed maker deed ." Hence , from mean chapter is reflected that deed electronic no have strength perfect proof like deed authentic . Until moment this deed electronic only considered as deed below equal hand with documents , letters and certificates electronics . So , author argue that draft a mere cyber notary originate from America should no applied in a manner as well as immediately remember exists difference about function and authority Notaries and public notaries.

Besides that , change to provision good understanding nor condition related deed authentic must studied in a manner more deep until to reason philosophies that create understanding nor condition that though seen old and impressed force Notary Public for permanent work in a manner traditional precisely have consideration more laws kind and give more

protection strong so that guard wholeness strength proof from deed authentic the that is related to 3 (three) things , power proof formal , strength proof material and strength proof out .

As road out , according Indonesian writers as a civil law country can give understanding alone related cyber notary and apply restrictions use technology To use guard validity from a deed authentic so that it stays in line with spirit main exists profession Notary Public as a official general . For example , as implemented in Georgia, a country in Eastern Europe , where there is electronicization no negate obligation party for present before Notary . The solution understanding Notary Public this expanded that second splt party no must present at one The same notary , but each present before Local notary domicile and then the Notaries the role as facilitating party the way omission agreement past video conferencing. Example the give affirmation that cyber notary in practice in civil law countries is not abolish obligation from a Notary Public for permanent uphold tall its traditional in framework guard wholeness strength proof the deed he made (Andes Willi Wijaya, 2018) .

Therefore something form document electronics , got have strength proof original and original if use system electronic in a manner safe , reliable as well as responsible answer . However according to law positive Indonesia, related with deed Notary Public to enforcement cyber notary the no acknowledged as tool proof electronics . it because there is article prohibiting it that is Article 5 paragraph (4) of the ITE Law . With thus , if associated with deed Notary Public to enforcement cyber notary where deed Notary Public shaped electronics (deed electronics), then strength deed Notary Public the no have perfect proof like deed authentic . it because deed Notary Public to enforcement cyber notary with deed Notary Public shaped electronic no Fulfill condition authenticity something deed , besides that Constitution Position Notary Public 2014 and the ITE Law has not either accommodate (Fahma Rahman, 2015) .

Reason why deed authentic moment this not yet can shaped electronic because a number of thing , namely :

1. Deed authentic determined by law and up to moment this not yet there is regulation governing legislation in a manner specifically stated that deed authentic could made in a manner electronics (deed electronics) .
2. Regarding sign hand , deed authentic must signed by the parties , witnesses , and Notary , however until moment this not yet there is regulation statutory provisions that sign digital hands okay for used in deed authentic .



3. Basically in making deed authentic, the parties must present in a manner physical in front of Notary and witnessed by witnesses, for next read by the Notary before the parties and witnesses and then signed by the parties, witnesses, and by the Notary. However until moment this not yet there is regulation statutory provisions that draft face to face can through teleconferencing media (Fahma Rahman, 2015).

According to Eddy OS Hiariej, with based on provision Article 5 paragraph (4) of the ITE Law, deed electronic no have strength perfect proof _ like deed authentic. Until moment this deed electronic only considered as deed below _ equal hand with documents, letters and certificates electronics. So, though has legit Constitution Number 2 of 2014 concerning Changes to the Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Position Not even a notary make deed electronic as deed authentic. Existing conditions in Article 15 paragraph (3) UUJN-P which states that " Besides authority as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Notary have other regulated powers in regulation legislation ". In matter this is meant with other regulated authorities _ in regulation legislation ". is authority certify transactions made _ in a manner electronic (cyber notary). However strength certify the no same with something deed constant authenticity stick to the terms in Article 1868 of the Civil Code (Eddy OS Hiariej . 2014) .

Provision from Article 1868 of the Civil Code which contains arrange deed authentic including deed Notary, mandatory made in form that has determined by laws and deeds the made by or made up front official general authority in the place where the deed that made, so if deed made the has in accordance with the form determined by law and officials general make deed the in accordance with authority so deed the could classified as deed authentic. However will Becomes problem if in the process of reading and signing the deed use cyber notary or in other words use tools electronic for example teleconference or video calls. this because in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter m of the Law Number 2 of 2014 stated that reading deed must carried out in front of the appearers and at least attended by 2 (two) witnesses, and in the explanation stated that Notary Public must present in a manner physical and signed Deed before appearers and witnesses. Word Present in a manner physical, if explained word for word present and in physical. Present it means there is or come (R. Soeroso, 2010), while the word physical has the meaning body / body, so meaning present in a manner physical that is there is in a manner physical in other words tangible or seen in a manner physical. Explanation about

present in a manner physical raises conflict norm in Constitution Number 2 of 2014, because cyber notary as part from progress technology could meet two party or more in different places with facility real sound and picture, so form face, voice and state real could seen (Zainatun Rossalina, et al, tt).

Referring to the discussion above, can analyzed that deed Notary Public to enforcement cyber notary no have strength perfect proof like deed authentic. Until moment this deed Notary Public to enforcement cyber notary only considered as deed below equal hand with documents, letters and certificates electronics. Though has egit Constitution Number 2 of 2014 concerning Changes to the Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Position Notary, where existing provisions in Article 15 paragraph (3) UUJN-P which states that " Notary have other regulated powers in regulation legislation ". In matter this is meant with other regulated authorities _ in regulation legislation ". is authority certify transactions made in a manner electronic (cyber notary) the no same with something deed constant authenticity _ stick to the terms in Article 1868 of the Civil Code (Eddy OS Hiariej, 2014). Though thereby if look Roscoe Pound's theory, " law as a tool of society engineering " (law as something tool update society), which is expected position law should be in front development (Salim HS, 2010), then no no possible if something moment cyber notary in Indonesia can applied, given the current Indonesia this is at in the era of globalization with marked development technology information and communication.

With so, so that deed Notary Public to enforcement cyber notary worth authentic and got base law, then must change Article 1868 Civil Code, Law Position Notary, and Law Information and Transactions Electronics. Because of the spirit or intensity from deed Notary Public contained in Article 1868 of the Civil Code.

CONCLUSION

Based on discussion and analysis as has discussed before, got writer take conclusion that in essence effort government for enforce draft cyber notary in Indonesia yet appropriate for moment this. Though so can also be applied however no fully plagiarized application from draft cyber notary as has been applied by common law countries. this naturally no objective if draft cyber notary applied some in Indonesia.

For enact / apply fully draft cyber notary in Indonesia, should be need done a number of step constructive especially is renewal Article 1868 of the Civil Code to ITE Law so both of them there is synchronization in support implementation cyber notary in Indonesia. Constructive steps other is necessity optimization ability Notary in the field of ITE, so that in



implementation Duty profession no there is again doubts and/ or uncertainty inside law operate profession as Notary .

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World Bulletin of Management and Law (WBML)
Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>
Volume-17, December 2022
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