

Readiness and Role of Notaries in Making Electronic Deeds towards the Industrial Revolution

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Keywords: Notaries Roles, Electronic Deeds, and Industrial Revolution.

Abstract: In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 it is predicted that the role of the notary will erode. So it is important to create a notary with quality in the future, especially in the midst of the invasion of technology and information. In the development of abilities. The purpose of this study is to analyze the readiness and role and legal provisions of notaries in the 4.0 era. Type of research using a comparison of the rule of law with primary and secondary material sources. With research techniques using literature study and interviews. The data analysis was done qualitatively. The results of the research are the legal provisions regarding electronic validity, namely the legal requirements of an agreement itself listed in the Civil Code, Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning notary officials and Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to law number 11 of 2008 concerning electronic information and transactions. The readiness of notaries in facing the 4.0 industrial revolution, namely having the ability to socialize, cognitive abilities, creative abilities, having knowledge of corporate law, data protection and liability. Regarding the role of a notary in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, it is hoped that he will have a more responsive ability as a notary in exercising his authority.

1 INTRODUCTION

In this era of industrial revolution 4.0, people no longer recognize agreements based on mutual trust. Every agreement made by the community will inevitably lead to a notary as a means of the validity of the agreement they do. For this reason, the position of a Notary is becoming increasingly important in times like now (Saputro 2018). In carrying out his position, the Notary plays an important role in every legal relationship in community life which includes various business relationships, banking, land affairs, social activities and others (Samsaimun 2018).

Changes in technology are getting more advanced, triggering the notary to grow well in the openness of the methods that have also developed. People find it difficult to use existing technology if they don't have existing knowledge. The notary participates in developing existing human resources to increase the community's needs for legal services. The development of technology and science is developing rapidly, so that notaries are far behind the use of current technology. For this reason, the

Notary makes changes in legal services in the community to keep up with existing technology.

Based on the laws and regulations regarding the position of a notary in Indonesia, it can be seen that the notary's duty is not only as the legality of the transaction but also as a witness and also the enforcer of the transactions carried out (Makarim 2014). However, in a notary position, it is only regulated according to the provisions of the law where every agreement made by a notary must be made before a notary because it has been regulated by law so it is not yet known how the handling or arrangement of online deeds may occur. The notary has the authority to only do or work according to his position, namely in a regency or city that is within a province where he is domiciled. The state gives the notary public to exercise their authority very much related to and influenced by information technology at this time. The central question to be discussed is whether by the use of constitutional rights in contract law something substantially new can be gained for the protection of the weaker contractual party in comparison with the well-established contract law concepts such as duties to inform. The answer to this question will become crystallized in

the course of analysing three cases which arose in three different legal systems at the beginning of the 1990s and in which the same results were attained, though in different ways (Cherednychenko, 2004).

Article 18 paragraph (1) of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions states that the transaction of any electronic agreement that occurs is binding on the parties, this is in accordance with the clause in the Civil Code which must be in accordance with the valid terms of the agreement as well as the principle of *Post Servanda*. So that the agreement that occurs in an online agreement or contract is actually very clear binding to the parties.

E-commerce has given a new dimension to the business practices that are no longer bound by any limitations of territorial boundaries and requirement of physical presence at the same place. E-commerce activities in the last 10 years have become a part of day-to-day lives of Internet users. Thanks to e-commerce that e-contracts have risen to ubiquity and Internet users entering into e-contracts are fast growing in number. Contracts have become so common in daily life that most of the time we do not even realize that we have entered into one. Right from hiring a taxi to buying airline tickets online, innumerable things in our daily lives are governed by contracts. (Jain, 2016). Electronic documents can be used as material for the preparation of authentic deeds by a notary on the condition that these documents have been proven as valid. Verification of the validity of these documents can be carried out through verification processes by parties who have the authority based on the type of document. If the electronic document is a copy or derivative of an authentic document that has been processed electronically, for example by means of a scan, digital photo, or the like, the verification can be done by presenting the original document.

Then find the ideal model of electronic contracts as a form of e-commerce legal dispute resolution. This study uses normative legal research methods, with a legal approach and a conceptual approach. Based on the research that has been done, the influence of electronic contracts in electronic transactions (e-commerce) in Indonesia has brought about major changes by changing the model of non-electronic (conventional) commercial transactions into electronic (modern) transactions and inspiring online dispute resolution. Then the ideal model of electronic contracts as a form of e-commerce legal dispute resolution in Indonesia, must contain 10 important things in the e-contract clause namely: 1. Freedom of Contract; 2). Offers and Receipts; 3). Good intention; 4). Use of Terms; 5). Risk Transfer;

6). Please Loss; (7). Emergencies; 8). Changing Contracts; 9). Termination reasons; 10). Choice of Law and Dispute Resolution online, as stated in the e-contract of Indonesian Home Credits (Ilmih, 2019).

Likewise, in the light of the nature of internet and websites there can be multiple locations involved when acceptance takes place. Therefore, determination of place of contract formation is problematic. Precise place of formation of contract cannot be determined. There is lack of rule which can indicate specific place of formation of electronic contracts under both the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act 1999 and the Electronic Transaction legislation of Australia. However, the Australian legislation provides more precise criteria and appears to be better. Traditional paper based documents or even the documents saved on the desktop are confined to a specific place they are not scattered and stored over various servers as in the case of cloud computing technology. Therefore cloud infrastructure raises security concerns in relation to writing and signature requirement. Further, by means of new technologies such as mash up, documents can be linked together raising concerns regarding scope of the document. Both the UETA and electronic transaction legislation has side stepped these aspects while addressing the criteria dealing with writing and signature (Tasneem, 2014). Documenting digitally (storage media) and CCTV as supporting documents for legal actions in the signing of the contract agreement and as a Notary Protocol can be done by using computer devices / devices and / or with a computerized system or using the Internet. Computers are human tools in completing daily work, both private work, in government and private offices. Storage media tools / equipment to declare archives that have been and are still used in the form of diskettes, laser disks, CDs, DVDs, HD-DVDs and BluRays, memory cards, memory cards, flash drives. USB Flash Drive, Hard Disk, External Hard Disk, and online archive data / document storage known as Cloud Storage. CCTV can be used as a supporting document for legal actions in signing a contract agreement and as a Notary Protocol, because CCTV can record activities that are being carried out in the form of a video record, can store documents electronically and can connect objects with one another (Syamsi, 2019).

Technological developments are in line with changes in the law which are quite rapid. Especially it can be seen through the development of electronic evidence as well as proof which is regulated in positive law. Even now, the increasing number of

evidence from electronic media is valid evidence in court. Both in social life and habits that have begun to change so that they become part of evidence which is considered important enough in court. Of course in Indonesia itself is quite affected by these things, one of which is in the civil sector. With this happening, it is quite important to examine how what happened in the era of 4.0 to a notary and the existing obstacles so that they have readiness, especially notaries and for the legal rules that apply to the notary's own performance.

The need for an Indonesian notary association in the implementation of responsibility for electronic certification in order to guarantee security and legal certainty for notaries because it maintains and opens a way for electronic transactions to be carried out. As well as the notary association as an organizational forum which plays an important role in improving the quality of human resources of notaries so as not to be left behind by increasingly advanced technological developments (Bahri, 2019). Along with globalization, legal relationships between parties are not exclusively domestic since it also involves foreign element. As the result, it affects the usage of different legal systems in establishing a contract. Unlike commercial contracts in which the position between parties is equal, consumer contracts place the consumers unequally resulting in lameness and disproportion among consumers in terms of conveying a common will to choose the clauses of contract. The existence of injustice causes a key paradigm shift on contractual freedom from "both-sided autonomy" to "one-sided autonomy." Additionally, legal uncertainty will also appear particularly on the tug-of-use of the sea point based on whether unilateral, multilateral, or substantive choices of law. Such condition requires harmonization as necessity along with the legal context increasingly global (Ali, 2017). The rapid progress of the industrial world in this era has made notaries have to be prepared for progress in the legal field with provision to be ready for existing technological developments. Bringing up a notary who is able to compete for abilities in the 4.0 era, which is a new technological and industrial development that is predicted to erode the role of the Notary. In order to continue to have a good role and opportunities, a notary must also have the ability to search for information and so on. Notary is the spearhead of the business world, the importance of a quality notary to continue to maintain the role of a notary in the midst of the invasion of technology and information in the 4.0 revolution. With the convenience, technological developments and data.

In accordance with the existing problem, it raises several questions, namely how the legal provisions regarding the validity of electronic deeds, how are notaries prepared to face the development of industry 4.0, and what is the role of the Notary for the development of industrial technology 4.0.

This paper see a notary work that difference from another paper was with interview with the notary. And get some new point that not just with how should do.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is to use normative juridical, where comparing the source of legal materials and the rules occur. And in this study, we do not forget to conduct interviews in order to add information that will be strengthened to test how ready the notary's role is for the 4.0 industrial revolution. This research was make some interviews with nortary at Medan, North Sumatera at Indonesia. That be relate that Indonesia Notary Laws with some of the interviews words. So on this research that get new info and how notary at Indonesia thinking of new methods about electronic deeds in this new 4.0 era.

3 RESEARCH RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Legal Provisions Regarding the Validity of Electronic Deeds

The validity of law has a very big importance in the approach in this research which is very close to the positivist that is held by Indonesia. Whereas existing laws have legal force and must be followed, in this case written or regulated in writing in the Law, even though there are unwritten rules such as customary regulations. In the legality of the laws and regulations, self-proof should be felt in order to have power over belief by the community even if it is not visible or invisible to the eye. The legal validity of the existing rules must be real. Most of them are written in the rules. Such as statutory regulations and circular letters.

In the provisions of Article 1868 of the Civil Code, contains a rule that makes notary's authentic deed cannot be done electronically. This is because there are preconditions that cannot be met. The drawing up of a deed of the parties explains their

wishes in front of a notary public then the contents of the agreement are set forth in a notary deed. And approved by then signed in front of as well as by a notary along with the witnesses in order to have the power of proof (Swandewi. 2015). Article 44 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary Public, the parties must sign a signature after completing the reading of the deed by the notary. Furthermore, all incidents are listed at the end of the deed (Sulihandari and Rifiani 2013).

The obligation to affix a thumbprint of the thumb of his left hand on the authentic deed which is regulated in Article 44 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary Public can be interpreted that the use of a thumbprint as a signature in the authentic deed in UUJN, the existence of the thumbprint is actually not recognized (Suwignyo.2012). Actually, the existence of this thumbprint is a way to dissect and be of concern so that notarial deeds can be arbitrary (Mertokusumo 2009).

Article 1868 of the Civil Code, that notaries are currently unable to participate in activities or the ability to keep up with technological developments. Thus, online deeds still cannot be done.

There are differences in the position of the rule of law under the current circumstances. Notaries have the obligation to be in their environment or area of office. Where the situation for making this electronic deed knows no boundaries because everything is connected to the electronic media itself.

This situation occurs by business actors but, it creates confusion on how to carry out the obligations of the business actor's wishes which are currently getting easier. The truth of signatures has legal force as long as it follows the norms stipulated in Article 11 of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (hereinafter referred to as UUIE). That is, are blind; be careful, proper when signing the deed or electronic agreement.

Legality Electronic signatures have legal force and legal consequences as long as they meet the following requirements based on Article 11 U of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, namely:

- a. The electronic signature creation data relates to the signer only.
- b. The data for the creation of an electronic signature during the electronic signing process is only in the power of the signer.
- c. Any changes to the electronic signature that occur after the time of signing can be known.

- d. Any changes to electronic information related to the electronic signature after the time of signing can be known.
- e. There are certain methods used to identify who the signatories are.
- f. There are certain ways to show that the signer has given consent to the related electronic information.

The legal substance in making electronic deeds has not been fully accommodated in Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary Public and UUIE which are the legal basis for Notaries in seizing the opportunity to make deeds electronically in accordance with the demands and developments of modern society that occur today. However, even though it is in Law No. 2/2014 concerning the Position of Notary Public, Civil Code and UUIE, making electronic deeds is not yet possible for notaries to do so, but the opportunity for electronic deeds is still open with the arrangement of electronic deeds. Only in its implementation it cannot be implemented, considering the juridical obstacles that are still faced by the Notary.

3.2 Readiness of Notaries in Facing the Industrial Revolution 4.0

The industrial revolution 4.0 is the fourth phase in the historical journey of the revolution which began in the 18th century (Kusnadi 2019). The extremely fast Industrial Revolution 4.0 has had an impact on technological and social change so it would be a mistake to ensure the right results if it relies solely on legislation and incentives from the government / regulators. Society must understand the opportunities and strengths they have to shape the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and direct it towards a future that reflects their shared goals and values as humans.¹⁸ As technological innovation develops, this fourth revolution is not just a discourse, but has happened in front of our eyes. The industrial revolution 4.0 is seen as a vantithesis of the previous industrial revolution (Danrivantro Budhijanto 2019).

Changes in the world are now in the development of industry 4.0 in information technology that has become the basis of human life. The Indonesian state must have prepared people or human resources who are able to compete with current technological developments because this is an interest that must be prioritized for the future or the position of the country in the future (Ayu 2019). The development of the industrial revolution 4.0, which has occurred to date, is marked by the era of disruption, namely the emergence of online / digital

based industries. It's not just computers, mobile technology is endemic and almost everyone is connected online. In this revolution, the role of innovation is the competitiveness of a product in the market and it turns out that there is a deliberation between industries that depend on innovation and the readiness of labor (Wicaksono 2019).

For example, if the data is faked, can the computer know because the computer works like a robot, then it cannot think that there is something suspicious so that it cannot be used, also to make contracts by lawyers or lawyers and making evidence by a notary is not possible to just enter data. The task of the Notary is to make written evidence, namely authentic deeds and other authorities as referred to by the Law (Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law Number 2 of 2014) to guarantee certainty, order and protection of the law regarding the act of agreement, stipulation and legal events made in the presence or by an authorized official. A Notary is an honorable position because it adheres to laws and regulations, is professional because it is based on knowledge and professional ethics because it is based on morals.

In the speed of development in globalization over challenges in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, graduates of notary must be able to adapt to information technology and at the same time for future learning patterns. Technological developments currently affect many professions, one of which is the legal profession which requires creativity in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 which is a challenge to respond to future problems. Legal professions such as lawyers and notaries are human beings with the possibility of being irreplaceable because they have experience and education that may only enter data on computers and computers can complete.

The opportunity for a notary in the industrial revolution 4.0 actually exists if there are clear rules regarding this cyber notary, there is adequate infrastructure, the expertise of a notary in the field of technology continues to develop. The challenge may be on the quality of Notary's expertise in the use of technology, not all are experts in technology. Notary Dessy Hamrina, SH, MKn explained: "that the readiness of notaries in the application of information and communication technology in making deeds, technically can be said to be adequate, where in every notary office currently available computer, printer, scan facilities, fax, and also the internet network "(interview with Notary Dessy Hamrina, SH, MKn, 2019). Notary Syafitri Yanti, SH, MKn stated: "The readiness of notaries in

making electronic deeds is technically adequate, this can be seen from the ability to use internet applications, such as social media, email and others. Most of the notaries currently available are able to use internet applications" (interview with Notary Syafitri Yanti, SH, MKn, 2019).

Human resources as profession bearers must have expertise that is pleasing to their knowledge, especially in their fields, because every professional must independently fulfill the needs of professional services in their field and have a personality that is fully responsible for their professional services. Thus, the quality of professionals is reflected in an attitude that upholds honesty, truth and justice, is clean and respectful and is responsible for exemplary behavior.

The presence of legal professionals (legal consultants / lawyers) is needed by a new generation for those who deal with all legal matters. During its development, in the field of law, the availability of artificial intelligence which accommodates all legal algorithms to provide opinions on various legal issues, for example: the availability of artificial itellegencia, which is capable of compiling a complete contract design by processing data input, the terms and conditions of the parties; the availability of access to legal material information, even the diversity of legal systems in the world that exist increasingly joining the large legal family which increasingly consistently equates the principles to the normative model, thus facilitating communication to reach an understanding of various legal matters or issues that occur across jurisdictions. This makes service users look for efficiency in their costs, so using the services of a legal consultant / lawyer is no longer attractive because it can be taken over by artificial intelligence, only complex legal services still require a 'human touch' (lawyers) .

Looking at the development of the digital era which is increasingly increasing its penetration. It is fitting for all countries in the world, especially Indonesia to prepare various strategies in facing the challenges this era will pose. It must be admitted, Indonesia is currently not strong enough to be able to follow the flow of industry 4.0 because Indonesia is still struggling with the problem of the lack of quality of existing human resources. Indonesia actually has the potential to be able to make industry 4.0 successful (interview with Notary Yola Ardiza, SH, MKn.)

Thus the authors conclude some notaries' opinions about the readiness of notaries in facing the industrial revolution 4.0 is that notaries are not ready

in the development of information technology or the rules in government are not sufficient so that notaries have not been able to face the industrial revolution 4.0. Therefore, the participation of the government as policy makers and regulators must also ensure the competence of human resources whether it is in accordance with the needs of the labor market with technology-based industries or not. Therefore, government cooperation with Notaries is very important and needed to maintain and improve good service.

3.3 The Role of the Notary in Facing the Industrial Revolution 4.0

The task of the notary is to control the legal relationship between the parties in a written form and a certain format, so that it is an authentic deed that he can make a strong document in a legal process (Kie 2000). The main task of a notary is to make authentic deeds, both those determined by laws and regulations and by the wishes of certain people and legal entities who need them (Supriadi 2006). Notaries have the burden of their position, namely as an extension of the hands in the government in order to make the community attain legal certainty (Muhammad Adam 1995). The role of the notary is in accordance with the procedure according to Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary (interview with Notary Shandy Izhandri SH., M.Kn, 2019).

The notary is authorized to make deeds as long as the parties want them to or according to legal regulations which must be made in the form of an authentic deed. The making of the deed must be based on legal rules relating to the manufacturing procedure. A notary in carrying out his duties is limited by the corridor rules. This restriction is carried out so that a Notary is not going too far in carrying out his practice and is responsible for everything he does. Without any restrictions, a person tends to act arbitrarily. For the sake of equity, the government limits the work of a notary (Koesoemawati and Rijan 2009).

A public official (*openbaar Ambtenaar*) is obliged to assist the community in accordance with the authority possessed by him, in carrying out services for his obligations must compare his duties in comparing what is legal and what is not legal. Both of the obligations are in line with the principle of order according to the practice that is carried out.

The role of a notary is very important for people's lives, this is because many people need the role of a notary for the sake of conducting

transactions in the business world. Among them are related to the provisions that oblige the notary to make a deed, and if this is done without a deed made by the notary, then the transaction is deemed to have no force in the eyes of the law. This shows that there is a great relationship between notaries in terms of civil and economic relations in community life. The civil relationship of a transaction involving this Notary Public has a large useful value which is determined in the Notary's role. Such as data in the form of documents in electronic form such as the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 which requires an involvement role for relevant stakeholders, including the state, notaries and the community itself.

In accordance with technological developments, Notaries can play a role in the 4.0 industrial revolution, as can be found in various countries, both with the Common Law and Civil Law traditions. Although technology allows the role of a notary public online and remotely, legally it seems impossible. Therefore, the function and role of the Notary in the context of electronic transactions is very important to be studied in depth, so that Indonesian Notaries can play a global role.

The role of the notary public places the notary as part of the component of the legal profession as well as law enforcers, in accordance with the authorities and obligations given to him in carrying out his profession. As the bearer of the service mission, the Notary profession is bound by a notary code of ethics which respects the dignity (*marwah*) of humans or the professional carer in general and the dignity of a Notary in particular, therefore the Notary profession has the characteristics of being independent and impartial, not driven by self-interest, always rationality in the sense of referring to objective truth, functional specialties and solidarity among fellow professions (Hairus, 2015).

The responsibility of the Notary profession focuses on the work that is carried out requiring technical skills and special expertise in the field of making authentic deeds in a professional manner, has undoubted quality of knowledge in serving clients, is able to work independently, the legal responsibility of Notaries in carrying out their professional duties is bound by legal rules who set it up; required to be able to master all applicable legal rules (Herry 2010).

4 CONCLUSIONS

The legal provisions regarding the validity of electronic deeds are listed in Article 1868 of the

Civil Code, Article 15 paragraph (3) of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Notary Position states that the authority to certify transactions carried out electronically (cybernotary) and Article 5 paragraph (1) and (2) Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions has stated that electronic information and / or electronic documents and / or printed results are valid legal evidence and electronic information and / or electronic documents and / or printed results or for the sake of authenticity and information or electronic documents so long as the authenticity can be accounted for, it is considered valid.

The readiness of a notary to face the 4.0 industrial revolution, namely having the ability to socialize, cognitive, creative abilities, knowledge of corporate law, tax law, data protection and liability and being able to brand himself and his law office in the world of digital technology and continue to learn and adapt with existing changes (continuous learning). Do not forget to strengthen the strengths that you have, or hone your soft skills. A person continues to upgrade himself in order to take advantage of the various opportunities that exist. Changes caused by technology cannot be prevented. However, it still has to be dealt with and one of them is by ensuring the development of expertise so that it can keep up with changes.

Regarding the role in the 4.0 period, the notary in his position still follows the applicable legal rules, then it should not be arbitrary according to the interpretation that other activities and activities are fast as desired. However, it can be submitted up to the level of information and training as well as the prevailing norms so as not to overlap.

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