

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NOTARY OF PROTOCOL HOLDER TO THE 25-YEAR-OLD PROTOCOL

Dian Ayu Istyaningrum
Burhanudin Harahap

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to find out and examine the responsibilities of the Notary of Protocol holders to the 25-year-old notary protocol. As those stated in Article 63 paragraph (5) of Law number 2 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 on the Position of Notary which stated that a 25 years old or older notary protocol is submitted by the protocol holder notary to the Assembly Regional Supervisor. This is a normative law research. The legal materials used in this research were Laws, Books, Journal and other researches from the previous researchers, supported by interviews with the Assembly Regional Supervisor. The data collection was conducted by literature studies and interviews. The results showed that it is not clearly stated in the law whether the responsibility of the Notary of the Protocol holder related to the submission of the 25-years-old or more Notary Protocol to the Assembly Regional Supervisor is mandatory or not to be carried out by the Protocol holder Notary, and there are obstacles which make the provisions in the Article cannot yet be implemented, one of them is due to the place and maintenance costs. Regarding the issuance of Grosse of Deed, Copy of Deed, and Excerpts of Deed on the Deed Minute of the 25-year-old Protocol according to the provision of Article 64 paragraph (2) of Law Number 30 of 2004 explained that the protocol holder is authorized to issue Grosse of Deed, Copy of Deed and the Excerpts of Deed on the Deed Minute of the 25-years-old or more Notary Protocol. The law Number 43 of 2009 on Archives regulates about the retention period of archives based on the Archive Retention Schedule (JRA). Based on this JRA, an assessment is made of an archive whether it will be transferred to an archival institution, destroyed or made permanent. Meanwhile, the Notary Protocol without required to be assessed, must be stored and maintained by the Notary, protocol holder Notary, and Assembly Regional Supervisor (MPD), so that the retention period of the notary protocol is unlimited as long as the notary protocol is needed by the client and/or related parties.

Keywords: Notary, Notary Protocol, Notary Protocol of 25-years-old/older, Assembly Regional Supervisor.

INTRODUCTION

A notary is a public official based on the provisions in the Law of Notary Position. Notary, as mentioned in Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 30 of 2004 on Notary Position which has amended by the Law Number 2 of 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the Law of Notary Position), is a public official authorized to make authentic deeds and other authorities as referred to in this law. Based on such authorities the notary deed is a perfect proof that it can guarantee the certainty order and legal protection for those who have truth and justice¹. The authority of notary is determined based on laws and regulations established by the state institution (the Government together with the House of Representatives) or authorized State Officials and generally binding².

The Notary Deed or as referred to as authentic deed is a deed made by or before a notary as a public official according to the form and procedure stipulated in the Law. The authentic Deed made or before a public official only occurs if³ :

1. There are interested parties who request or want that their legal actions are expressed in an authentic form; and/or
2. In addition to the requests and wishes of the interested parties, it is also because the law requires the legal actions to be made in an authentic form. If not, the legal actions are null and void, meaning that it is considered as never existed.

The meaning of authentic deed is having a perfect evidentiary power and can also be stated that anyone is bound by the deed as long as cannot be proven otherwise based on a court decision that has permanent legal force⁴.

Authentic or *Authentiek*⁵ can be interpreted as: general, occupational, providing perfect proof (of letters): especially in the word: *authentieke akte*, the special Notary is appointed to make an authentic deed either on request or by order; but some state officials have the right to make it regarding matters relating to their job duties.

¹ Herlien Budiono, *Kumpulan Tulisan Hukum Perdata di Bidang Kenotariatan*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2013 page 173

² Rosjidi Ranggawidjaya, *Pengantar Ilmu Perundang-Undangan Indonesia*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, 1998, page 19.

³ Sjaifurrachman dan Habib Adjie, *Aspek Pertanggungjawaban Notaris dalam Pembuatan Akta*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, 2011, page 59

⁴ Habib Adjie, *Kebatalan dan Pembatalan Akta Notaris*, Cetakan Ketiga, Refika Aditama, 2015, page 6

In addition, in carrying out their duties and positions administratively, the notary makes a deed in the form of a minutes of deed and keeps it as part of the notary protocol, as stated in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter b Law Number 2 of 2014 on Amendments to the Law 30 of 2004 on Notary Position. Therefore it is not surprising that we see several cupboards full of piles of minutes of deeds kept by notaries in the form of notary protocol.

Notary protocol is a collection of state archives documents that must be stored and maintained by a Notary in accordance with the provisions of the law. A notary is obliged to keep the notary protocol, as stated in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter b of Law Number 2 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 on Notary Position Regulations. The notary protocol consists of:

- a. Minutes of deed
- b. Books of the list of deeds or repertory
- c. Books of the list of underhand deeds that is signed before a Notary or listed underhand deeds
- d. Books the list of names of appearer or klapper
- e. Books of ltheist of protests
- f. Books of wills, and
- g. Books of other lists to be kept by a Notary based on the provision of law.

The notary protocol in Article 1 paragraph 13 of Law Number 2 of 2014 on amendments to Law number 30 of 2004 explains that the notary protocol is a collection of state archives documents that must be kept and maintained by a Notary in accordance with the provisions of law. The importance of the Notary protocol is that its existence needs to receive good care and storage by the Notary itself and by the Notary of the protocol recipient.

The position of a notary must be continuous even if someone has retired from his position as a Notary and the deeds made before or by the retired Notary will still be recognized and will be kept (as a continuation) by the Notary holder of the Protocol.⁶

The Notary Protocol was submitted to the notary of the protocol holder in the case that the notary:

- a. Passed away
- b. His term of office has ended
- c. He asked for himself
- d. Spiritually and/or physically unable to perform the duties as a notary continuously for more than 3 (three) years
- e. Appointed as a state official
- f. Move from this position area
- g. Temporarily suspended
- h. Discharged disrespectfully.⁷

The Notary of protocol holder cannot take any action such as changing the contents of the deed, all he can do is take care and issue a cop at the request of the parties whose names are in the deed or by their heirs. Therefore the Notary deed has a juridical age that is permanently valid and binds to the parties whose names are listed in the deed although the Notary has retired from his position as a Notary. Although those who perform the duties and positions of a notary are limited to biological age, but the juridical age of the Notary may be as long as the legal rules governing the Notary Position remain to exist, compared to the biological age of the Notary himself that will end due to the death of the Notary.⁸

The submission of the protocol is in accordance with the Article 63 paragraph (5) of Law Number 2 of 2014 on the Notary Position Regulations then the notary protocol of 25 (twenty-five) years old or more shall be submitted by the Notary receiver of Notary protocol to the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*. However, it is unclear whether or not the submission of the protocol is mandatory to be performed by the Notary of protocol holder. There is no clause that requires a notary of the protocol holder to submit the 25-years-old or older Protocol to the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*.

The measurement of the 25-years-old or older deeds that is submitted to the Assembly Regional Supervisor by the notary of the protocol holder from another notary is not clearly explained in the law of a notary position. When it is related to the legal exposition of evidence in the Civil Code article 1967, it is explained that all lawsuits, both those that differences and those that are individual, are deleted due to the expiration of thirty years, whereas those who show the expiry do not need to display a right, anyway it cannot be promoted against something that is based on bad faith. Civil Code also stated that the expiration in Article 1967 of the Civil Code is 30 years. So in this case, the measurement of the 25 years is still unknown.

⁵ N.E. Algra, H.R.W. Gokkel-dkk, *Kamus Istilah Hukum Fockema Andreae*, Belanda-Indonesia, Binacipta, Jakarta, 1983, page 37

⁶ Habib Adjie, *Sanksi Perdata dan Sanksi Administratif Terhadap Notaris sebagai Pejabat Publik*, Second Edition, Refika Aditama, Bandung, 2009, page 40

⁷ Article 62 Law Number 30 of 2004 on Notary Position.

⁸ Habib Adjie, *op.cit*, page 41

Based on the above description, the purpose of this research was to find out and reviews the responsibilities of Notary of Procol holders on the 25 years old/more protocol and whether the notary of such protocol holder is authorized to issue Grosse deed, copy of deed and minuta of deed from the protocol that is 25 years-old or older.

METHODOLOGY

This is a normative legal research. The legal materials used in this study is the Law, namely Law Number 30 of 2004, Law Number 2 of 2014, and Law Number 47 of 2009, Minister Regulation, Books, Journals, and interview results from the previous researchers, supported by the interviews to the Assembly Regional Supervisors. Data collection was performed by literature study and interviews

DISCUSSION

3.1 The Responsibility of the Notary of the protocol holder towards 25-year-old or older Notarial Protocol

The term responsibility or in Dutch is called as *erantworting* shows that every human activity in social life will be bound with responsibility⁹. Someone who realizes his/her responsibility to interact nicely with other human beings will also realize to obey the valid law. It will rise an assumption that responsibility is an action that obliged to bear, to have the responsibility, to be responsible with anything related to it, to provide the answer and to bear the outcome¹⁰.

According to R. Soegondo Notodisoerjo, a Notary is Public Official of *Openbare ambtenaren*, because it has a close relation with authority or the main obligation such as creating authentic deeds¹¹. Besides Notary, other public officials who have the authority to make authentic deed are census officers *burgerlijke stand*, bailiff *deurwaarder*, judge, clerk of court, and etcetera¹².

Notary is known as the official with an authority to make an evidence in form of authentic deed which has perfect proofing power for the legal standing of the people in the private law activity¹³. The position that the Notary has is a matter of trust given by the law and the society and therefore, a Notary is responsible to keep upholding the legal ethics and dignity.

The general tasks of the Notary are as follows:

- (1) Creating authentic deed as mentioned in Article 1 of Notary Law and Article 1868 Code of Civil Law.
- (2) According to article 1874 Code of Civil Law, a Notary has a task to sign up the unnotarized deed into a special book (*waarmerken*), then legalize the unnotarized deed (*legaliseren*).
- (3) Provide a legal counsel regarding the creation of deed.
- (4) Creating a copy from the original unnotarized deed as a Copy which contains the explanations as have been written and described in the particular deed.
- (5) Implementing matching legalization of the original letter (*legaliser*) with the copy one.
- (6) Correcting the misstyping in the minutes of deed that has been signed, by creating official record (OR) and attaching a note regarding the matter in the original minutes of deed which metions the date and the number of the correcting OR and the copy of it is sent to the related parties¹⁴.

The Notary as the public official who has the authority of creating authentic deed as the written evidence as mentioned in Article 1868 Code of Civil Law, regarding other authorities of the Notary is regulated in Article 15 of Notary Law as follows:

- (1) The Notary has an authority to make authentic Deed regarding all of the agreemeents and stipulations that is obliged by the law and/or that is agreed by the stakeholders to be stated in a form of authentic deed which guarantees the certainty of the Deed creation date, Deed keeping, grosse providing, Deed quoting and Copy, and all of those matters are not to be assigned to or excluded from other officials or other people that has been regulated by law.
- (2) Besides the authority as mentioned in paragraph (1), the Notary also has an authority to:
 - a. Validate the signature and stipulates the certainty of the date of the unnotarized deed by signing it up to the special book;
 - b. Record the unnotarized deed by signing it up to the special book;
 - c. Make a copy of the original unnotarized deed which contain the explanation as what has been written and described in the unnotarized deed;
 - d. Implementing the matching legalization of the original letter with the copy one;
 - e. Providing a legal counsel regarding the creation of deed;
 - f. Creating deed that related to land; or
 - g. Creating deed regarding minutes of auction.

⁹ Yohanes Usfunan, Human Rights. Political Freedom in Indonesia, Udayana University Press, Denpasar, page 38

¹⁰ Frista Artmanda W, Indonesian Complete Dictionary, Lintas Media, Bandung, 2004, page 747

¹¹ R. Soegondo Notodisoerjo, Notary Law in Indonesi. An Explanation, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 1993, page 42

¹² R. Supomo, Civil Law in District Court, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta, 1982, page 77

¹³ Herlien Budiono, Renvoi Number 1.109.X, June 2012, page 76

¹⁴ Hartanti Sulihandari, Nisya Rifiani, The Basic Prionciples of A Notary, Dunia Cerdas, First Edition, 2013, East Jakarta, page 14-15

- (3) Besides the authorities as mentioned in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), the Notary has other authorities that have been regulated by law.
Besides the authorities that have been mentioned above, the Notary also has authorities to give legal advice and explanation regarding the law to the related parties¹⁵.

The Notary is appointed and dismissed by the Minister, in this context by the Minister of Law and Human Rights. One of the rules and regulations of the implementation of Notary Law is the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.01 HT.03.01 Year 2006 regarding the requirements and procedures the nomination, displacement and dismissal of the Notary. Article 2 paragraph (2) letter m of the Regulation of the Minister of law and Human Rights regulates the documents that are obliged to be attached when proposing a proposal of Notary appointment. One of the documents that is obliged to be attached when proposing a proposal of Notary appointment is the original stamped statement letter which states that the applicant is willing to be the protocol holder from other notary, either due to movement, pension, passed away, served as the state officials, retirement or temporary dismissal. According to the rules, it is known that the Notary must not refuse the protocol from other Notary since from the beginning of his/her appointment, the particular Notary has stated to accept the protocol from other Notary.

For the Notary protocol that will be handedover in which the age of the protocol is 25 years / more, according to Law Article 63 paragraph (5) Law Number 2 Year 2014 regarding the Amendment of Law Number 30 year 2004 regarding the Position of Notary which mentions that the Notary Protocol aged 25 years / more should be submitted to the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*. Yet, in the particular Article, it is not explained in details whether the clause from the particular Article is obliged to be implemented by the Notary or not.

When viewed from the provisions of Article 85 of Act Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Position which regulates the provisions of sanctions that violate the provisions as referred to in several Articles, one of which is Article 63, then the violation may be subject to sanctions in the form of:

- a. Oral reprimand;
- b. Written warning;
- c. Temporary stop;
- d. Resignation with respect; or
- e. Disrespectful dismissal.

then the submission of the Protocol should be carried out by the Notary holding the Protocol, because if it is not implemented, it will be sanctioned. Related to the mechanism, the Notary holding the Protocol reports and submits the Notary Protocol aged 25 (twenty five) years or more to the Regional Supervisory Board, after the Regional Supervisory Board receives a report, the Regional Supervisory Board determines the storage area of the 25th Notary Protocol (two those fifty years or more. The Regional Supervisory Board may appoint a Notary Holder of the first Protocol or appoint another Notary to keep the Protocol, or determine to be kept in the Office of the Regional Supervisory Board

Practically, according to the research findings found by the researcher by doing an interview with the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* that up until now, there is no Notary of the protocol holder who submit the Protocol aged 25 years / more to the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*. It is because there are some problems that inhibits the rule. The problems are as follows:

1. There is no storage in the office of *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*.
Up to this days, the office of the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* is in the Notary Office which during that time served as the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*. Besides in the Notary office, the office of the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* is in the Correctional Institution. It causes the second problem as follows;
2. *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* assumed that the particular Notary Protocol is saver in Notary Office of the Protocol Holder that has been appointed by the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* from the beginning.
3. It takes a lot of costs for the maintenance to contain and keep the particular Notary Protocol, for example, the maintenance for keeping the protocol save from termite.

3.2 Issuance of Grosse of Deed, Copy of Deed and Excerpt of Minutes of Deed of a 25-year-old or older Notarial Protocol

The main authority of a Notary includes issuing an authentic Deed concerning all deeds, agreements and decrees required by the laws and/or desired by the affiliated parties to be stated in an authentic deed, and guaranteeing the certainty of the date of the deed, retaining the deed, providing grosse, copies and excerpts of the deed, as long as the deeds are not assigned to or exempted from other officials or other persons stipulated by the law¹⁶.

Grosse of Deed is one of the Copies of Deed for debt acquisition with a heading that says "FOR JUSTICE IN THE NAME OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD" which has an executive power, Copies of Deeds are word-for-word copies of all Deeds with a bottom phrase that says "a COPY with the exact literal content is provided", while Excerpt of Deed is a word-for-word excerpt from one or more parts of a deed and with a bottom phrase that says "provided as an EXCERPT". As stated in Article 1 number 9, 10 and 11 of 2014 Act Number 2 on Amendment to the 2004 Act Number 30 on Notary Position.

¹⁵ G.H.S Lumban Tobing, Regulation of Notary Position, Erlangga, Jakarta, page 37.

¹⁶ Sjaifurrachman and Habib Adjie, *op.cit*, pg. 79-80

Gross notices of deed, Copy of deed and quotation of Minuta deed of notary protocol which is 25 (twenty-five) years or more, is not clearly defined and complete in the Notarial Deed of Law. The provisions of Article 57 of Law No. 30 of 2004 only regulate the authority of expenditure of Grosse deed, Copy of deed and deed of deed attached to deed kept in the notary protocol may only be issued by a Notary who makes it, a Notary Notary, or a legal notary of the notary . In this article there is no mention of the grosse expense of the deed, Copy of deed and quotation of deed of minuta deed of notary protocol which is 25 (twenty-five) years or more. Whereas as stated in Article 63 paragraph (5) of Law No. 2 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Notary Public, that the Notary Protocol which is at the time of handover is 25 (twenty five) years or more the notary of the protocolholder submits it to the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah*, and the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* to determine the place of storage of the Notary Protocol of 25 (twenty-five) years or more

According to the provisions on the expiration date contained in Article 1967 of the Civil Code, the expiration limit is 30 years. Therefore, if there is a legal act that has passed 30 years of age, it cannot be processed. However, the 2009 Act Number 47 on Archives does not mention that Notarial Protocol is a State Archive, while Article 1 number 13 of 2014 Act Number 2 on Amendments to the 2004 Act Number 30 on the Position of Notary states that a Notarial Protocol is a collection of documents considered as the state's archives, which must be retained and maintained by a Notary in accordance with the provisions in the regulations.

If Notarial Protocol is categorized as the state's archive, then each archive has a retention schedule (JRA). Archive Retention is the duration for which the archive is retained in an active or in-active file before being moved or destroyed. The benchmark for determining the retention time should be based on the archive classification, to categorize the vital, important, useful and useless ones. Archive retention time in both active and inactive files should be in accordance with the needs of each office. After an agreement is reached, the archive retention schedule is enforced in the form of a regulation or a decree. With archive retention schedule, officers can sort all the archives to be moved or destroyed. However, in the case of a Notarial Protocol as the state's archive, the archive retention schedule is not regulated.

Table
Example of Archive Retention Schedule¹⁷

Archive Category	Archive	Archive Age		Perennial/To be destroyed
Vital	1. Establishment Certificate	-	-	Perennial
	2. Company	-	-	Perennial
	3. Shares List	-	-	Perennial
	4. Land Certificate	-	-	Perennial
	5. Decree	-	-	Perennial
	6. Etc.	-	-	Perennial
Important	1. Financial Responsibility	5 years	25 years	
	2. Document Checking			
	3. Agreement	5 years	25 years	
	4. Etc.	Tentative	Tentative	
Useful	1. Annual Report	2 years	10 years	Destroyed
	2. Scale			
	3. Etc	2 years	10 years	Destroyed
Useless	1. Invitation	1 month	-	Destroyed
	2. Double Announcement	1 month	-	Destroyed

The table above shows which archive is to be retained or destroyed, based on the archive classification in terms of the use. The ones in vital group are perennial and will not be destroyed while the ones classified as useless are retained for not more than a month before destruction.

¹⁷ <http://m-notariat.narotama.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/IMPLIKASI-HUKUM-PROTOKOL-NOTARIS-SEBAGAI-ARSIP-NEGARA.pdf>, accessed on October 13, 2018, at 20.20 Indonesia Western Time

The Act of Notary Position must include more clearly the authority to issue a grosse deed, a copy of the deed and quotation of the deed of the Minuta deed from the notary protocol which is 25 (twenty five) years or more. Although implicitly, the authority to issue a grosse deed, a copy of the deed and quotation of the deed of deed from the notary protocol that is 25 (twenty five) years or more is the authority of the notary holder of the protocol, if the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* determines the 25 year old protocol storage (twenty five) years or more at the Notary Office holding the first Protocol. If the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* determines the place of storage other than the Notary Office holding the first Protocol, then the *Majelis Pengawas Daerah* that is authorized to issue a grosse deed, a copy of the deed and quotation for the Minuta deed of the notary protocol that is 25 (twenty five) years or more that is.

Despite 2009 Act No. 47 on Archives not stating that Notarial Protocol is the state's archive, it does not mean that Notarial Protocol is allowed to be destroyed. Notarial Protocol will forever be authentic evidence of a legal act that can be used in the trial, thus the period of retention for it is not limited to the extent that it might be required by the client and/or affiliated parties.

CONCLUSION

The responsibility of a holder of Notarial Protocol for a 25-year-old or older notarial protocol, with regard to whether it is an obligation of the holder to submit the 25-year-old or older protocol is not explained in detail in the Notary Position Act. In the future, the provision must be amended to avoid multiple interpretations of Article 63 paragraph (5). The holder of notarial protocol shall report to the Regional Supervisor Council about the 25-year-old or older Protocol, regarding the retention of the Protocol, which will then be followed with the issuance of the Regional Supervisor Council letter stating that the Notarial Protocol is still retained by the holder of the notarial protocol.

Issuance of grosse, copies and excerpt from Minutes of Deed from a 25-year-old or older protocol must also be regulated in detail in the Notary Act. Because this is related to the authority granted to the holder of notarial protocol. However, if there are no provisions regarding 25-year-old or older Protocols, the Notarial Protocol holder is authorized to issue grosse, copies and Minutes of deed contained in the Notarial protocol. The Notary, Notary Substitute and Temporary Notary Officer are responsible for every Deed they issue even though the Notarial protocol has been submitted for retention.

REFERENCE

Book

- G.H.S Lumban Tobing, (1980), *Peraturan Jabatan Notaris*, Erlangga, Jakarta
- Frista Artmanda W, (2004), *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia*, Lintas Media, Bandung
- Habib Adjie, (2009), *Sanksi Perdata dan Sanksi Administratif Terhadap Notaris sebagai Pejabat Publik*, cetakan kedua, Refika Aditama, Bandung
- Habib Adjie, (2015), *Kebatalan dan Pembatalan Akta Notaris*, Cetakan ketiga, Refika Aditama, Bandung
- Hartanti Sulihandari & Nisya Rifani, (2013), *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Profesi Notaris*, Cetakan pertama, Dunia Cerda, Jakarta Timur
- Herlien Budiono, (2013), *Kumpulan Tulisan Hukum Perdata di Bidang Kenotariatan*, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung
- N.E. Algra, H.R.W. Gokkei-dkk, (1983), *Kamus Istilah Hukum Fockema Andreae*, Belanda-Indonesia, Binacipta, Jakarta
- R. Soegondo Notodisoerjo, (1993), *Hukum Notariat di Indonesia suatu penjelasan*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta
- R. Supomo, (1982), *Hukum Acara Perdata Pengadilan Negeri*, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta
- Rosjidi Ranggawidjaya, (1998), *Pengantar Ilmu Perundang-Undangan Indonesia*, Mandar Maju, Bandung
- Sjaifurrachman & Habib Adjie, (2011), *Aspek Pertanggungjawaban Notaris dalam Pembuatan Akta*, Mandar Maju, Bandung
- Yohanes Usfunan, *Ham Politik Kebangsaan Berpendapat di Indonesia*, Udayana University Press, Denpasar

Regulation

- Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata
- Undang-Undang Nomor 30 tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris
- Undang-Undang Nomor 47 tahun 2009 tentang Kearsipan
- Undang-Undang Nomor 2 tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Undang-Undang Nomor 30 tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris
- Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor M.01.HT.03.01 Tahun 2006 tentang syarat dan tata cara pengangkatan, perpindahan dan pemberhentian Notaris

Article/Magazine

- Majalah Renvoi Nomor 1.109.X, Juni 2012

Online and Other Resources

- <http://m-notariat.narotama.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/IMPLIKASI-HUKUM-PROTOKOL-NOTARIS-SEBAGAI-ARSIP-NEGARA.pdf>

Dian Ayu Istyaningrum
Master of Notary
Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia
Email: dianayuistyaningrum@gmail.com,

Burhanudin Harahap
Master of Notary
Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia