

The Role of the Regional Supervisory Assembly in Enforcing the Law on the Position of Notaries in East Lombok District, Indonesia

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DOI: [10.22178/pos.102-11](https://doi.org/10.22178/pos.102-11)

LCC Subject Category: PE1001-1693

Received 21.02.2024

Accepted 26.03.2024

Published online 31.03.2024

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Abstract. This research aims to analyse the role of the Regional Supervisory Council in enforcing the Law on Notary Positions in East Lombok Regency, the form of supervision carried out by the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) on Notaries in the East Lombok area. This research is empirical juridical legal research, namely legal research regarding the application and implementation of legal provisions that apply to the conditions in society. The results of the study show that the supervision carried out by the MPD for notaries in East Lombok Regency is providing seminars on notarialism, holding meetings once a month, which the MPD and notaries attend to evaluate the performance of fellow notaries in East Lombok district and make visits at least once a year to check notary protocols. The law on the Position of Notaries (UUJN) is a guideline for notaries in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. If a notary commits a violation, the MPD will report it to the MPW (Regional Supervisory Council) and be given sanctions.

Keywords: Notary; Regional Supervisory Council; Authority; Supervision.

INTRODUCTION

The Notary profession in Indonesia has a reasonably old history. Notaries have existed in Indonesia since the 17th century, or more precisely, since August 27 1620 Melchior Kerchem served as the first Notary in Indonesia. At that time, Notaries did not have the same freedom as they do now because they were employees of Oost Indie, which is different from the current situation where the Notary is an independent public official. A notary is a job with unique skills that requires extensive knowledge and heavy responsibility to serve the public interest. The core task of a Notary is to regulate in writing and authentically the legal relationship between the parties who have agreed to request the services of a Notary [1].

To achieve legal objectives, one of which is legal certainty, for every engagement carried out by the public, a public Notary official is required whose role is to create authentic deeds as regulated in Law No 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary (which will from now on be referred to as UUJN). This legal certainty is neces-

sary for investment guarantees, namely providing certainty of engagement in fulfilling the rights and obligations of the parties in economic collaboration or other things deemed essential and valuable [2].

Notaries are no longer government employees but relatively independent public officials who have the authority to make authentic deeds as long as other officials are not excluded from making these deeds. In line with the importance of Notaries in people's lives, especially in making authentic deeds used as evidence, Notaries have a position as public officials who have the authority to make authentic deeds and are also an extension of the government. Along with the Notary's accountability to the community carrying out its duties, it must be guaranteed by continuous supervision and guidance by other parties so that the Notary's duties and authority are always by the legal rules that underlie his jurisdiction and can avoid abuse of the authority or trust given by the government and the public.

A notary based on Law No 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions(UUJN) is a public official with

the authority to make authentic deeds and has other authorities as intended in this law or based on other Laws. From the article above, it can be understood that a notary is a public official expressly given the authority by law to produce authentic evidence.

The existence of an institution or state agency must, of course, be based on statutory regulations or determined by the law itself. Likewise, the existence of a notary institution must be based on applicable laws and regulations [3]. Notary supervision aims to fulfil the requirements and carry out their duties by the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations to safeguard the interests of the general public, while the main task of Notary supervision is to ensure that all rights, authorities and obligations given to the Notary in carrying out their duties as provided by the relevant basic regulations, it is always carried out on predetermined routes, not only legal channels but also based on professional morals and ethics to guarantee legal protection and certainty for the community.

In NTB, it is known that seven regional administrators of the Indonesian Notary Association (Pengda INI) have been formed, including the Pengda City of Mataram, Pengda North Lombok Regency (KLU), Pengda West Lombok (Lobar), Pengda Central Lombok (Loteng), Pengda East Lombok (Lotim), while on Sumbawa Island it only consists of two Pengda, namely Pengda Sumbawa-KSB and Pengda Dompu-City and Regency of Bima. Based on direct observation in the NTB region, especially East Lombok Regency, there appears to be a high growth of notaries. Some Notary offices, for example, are very close to each other. Not to mention the shophouses on the opposite side of the same road, we can also find the Notary's office. This can, of course, give rise to unhealthy competition, which is not impossible, causing individual notaries to carry out their duties and authority in ways that do not comply with applicable regulations.

Several cases of notaries being involved in violations of professional ethics that lead to criminal law violations have surfaced several times. A notary in the East Lombok working area was suspected of committing fraud against his client. This certainly shows that in carrying out their duties and positions, a notary can be involved in legal problems, even though the performance of a notary should prioritise professional ethics by the 2014 UUJN and the applicable code of ethics.

Apart from that, there is a need for better supervision of Notaries carried out by institutional elements regulated according to the relevant law.

According to Article 1 No 6 UUJN 2014, the supervisory regulations for notaries read The Notary Supervisory Council, which, from now on referred to as the Supervisory Council, is a body with the authority and obligation to provide guidance and supervision. In Article 69 of the 2014 UUNJN, elements of Notary supervision up to the regional level are also listed, namely carried out by the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD). No further changes have been made to the description of the MPD's authority based on the 2014 UUJN, so the reference provisions are by Law No 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries (from now on referred to as the 2004 UUJN). Article 70 UUJN 2004 emphasised the authority of the MPD in providing guidance and supervision to Notaries at the regional level. Thus, Notaries need to receive attention in terms of enforcing the code of ethics carried out by the Notary Supervisory Council, especially at the Regency/City level, namely the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD), in the context of building trust in the community in making authentic deeds.

METHOD

This type of research is a research method that, in this case, combines normative legal elements, which are then supported by the addition of data or empirical elements. This normative-empirical research method examines the application of statutory regulations using legal concepts and theories as a basis, focusing on directly observing the reality in the field.

The approach used is to use a statutory approach (Statute Approach), a conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach), and a sociological approach (Sociological Approach). According to the Notary Position Law in East Lombok Regency, the statutory approach is used to analyse various laws and regulations relating to the Role of Notaries in Carrying Out Their Official Duties. In contrast, according to the Notary Position Law in East Lombok Regency, the conceptual approach is used to comprehensively analyse and examine the concept of the Notary's Role in Carrying Out The position's duties. A sociological approach is used to analyse the responsibilities of the Regional Supervisory Council in supervising notaries and preventing violations of the Notary Posi-

tion Law by notaries in the East Lombok Regency.

Technique: The legal materials and data used in this research were collected through library and field data collection methods. The library data in question was collected using document study techniques by examining literature books, statutory regulations, official documents and other literature sources related to the research object under study. Meanwhile, field data was collected using structured interview techniques, namely interviews carried out in a planned and guided manner. This field data was obtained directly from informants and respondents in the field.

The analysis used in this research uses qualitative analysis. Analysis This involves selecting and evaluating data that has been collected, both in the form of interviews and data originating from library sources, which are then used as primary sources in preparing this thesis. This data will be organised systematically and analysed in depth to produce valid findings and conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Regional Supervisory Council in Enforcement of the Law on Notary Positions in East Lombok. A Notary's duties as a public official are to record in writing and authentically the legal relations between the parties who have agreed to request assistance from a Notary's services [4]. As far as possible, the Notary must try to ensure that the identities and statements of the parties are true. The Notary can obtain these statements from people he knows and trusts or can see proof of the identity of the parties. However, suppose it turns out that all the information provided by the parties is not accurate. In that case, this is not the responsibility of the Notary because the Notary is only responsible for the formal truth that the parties have provided. Based on this, the Notary's responsibility for the deed he makes must be supported by a responsible moral intention.

An authentic deed made by a Notary means that the authentic deed is perfect evidence of what is made therein. In a trial, the judge needs evidence to decide and resolve the case definitively according to the law based on the evidence presented. With evidence, it is hoped that the truth can be achieved according to the law and that the rights of the parties involved in a lawsuit can be guaranteed balanced.

An event that gives rise to a right must be proven by the person claiming it, while an event that eliminates a right must be proven by the party who denies it. Naturally, if no evidence is presented or insufficient evidence is presented at trial, the claim for rights or lawsuit will be rejected or not granted.

So, the role of a notary, in this case, is to provide services to the community, to create authentic evidence that has perfect evidentiary power, to free or make members of the public aware of fraud or evil intentions from certain people and to guarantee the rights and obligations of the parties involved Interested. Thus, notaries and parties requiring notary services must have high integrity and morality to achieve legal protection and certainty. In a civil case process, one of the judge's duties is to investigate whether the legal relationship that is the basis of the lawsuit actually exists or not. This legal relationship must be proven if the plaintiff wants to win.

As is known, notaries are supervised by the Notary Supervisory Council [5]. In Article 66 § 1 of the Notary Position Law, it is stated that for the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors and judges, with the approval of the Regional Supervisory Council, have the authority to:

- 1) Take a photocopy of the Deed Minutes and/or Letters attached to the Deed Minutes or Notary Protocol in the Notary's custody;
- 2) Summon the Notary to attend an examination relating to the deed he or she has made or the Notarial Protocol in the Notary's custody. In connection with the summoning of a notary as a witness before a trial in both civil and criminal cases, especially in connection with the deed he made, can the Notary, in this case, demand the implementation of the provisions referred to in Article 50 of the Criminal Code, which stipulates that anyone who commits an act to implement the provisions Law, not punishable.

This means that anyone who cannot or should not be punished because of implementing a statutory regulation. This problem depends on whether the right of denial given to him by law is only a right or an obligation and whether there is a higher interest in this case.

According to the statement from Notary Hapsan on August 23 2023, if a client makes a letter of agreement, then the Notary is obliged to explain the causes and consequences that will occur in the future, both positive and negative impacts, so

if it is considered detrimental to one of the parties, then it could be an authentic deed made void before a notary."

If a notary does an authentic deed and includes something in the deed that is not as ordered by the parties, then this action is based on Article 1365 of the Civil Code. The Notary can be said to have committed an unlawful act, and if the result of his action has caused a loss to another person or his client, the Notary is obliged to pay compensation for the losses incurred.

Furthermore, Notary Hapsan states that all legal regulations are created to balance various parties in their respective interests. In carrying out their duties and positions, Notaries are not free from mistakes because humans do not have perfect characteristics. Therefore, notaries must prioritise the element of caution to minimise the possibility of making mistakes because their deeds will be held accountable until the end of their lives. "Even deceased Notaries are responsible for authentic Deeds made using protocols passed down."

Generally, Notary engagement relationships are regulated in Article 1320 of the Civil Code. For an agreement to be valid, 4 (four) legal conditions are required, namely: 1) Those who bind themselves agree; 2) Ability to create an engagement; 3) A particular thing; 4) A legitimate cause.

Implementing the Position Law is necessary for Notaries because they are bound by their oath and position as bearers of the legal profession. The legal profession guidelines are a reference for notaries when carrying out their duties and positions in daily life; the aim is to be by the Notary Position formulated based on existing laws and regulations and also the Notary organisation, which is the professional organisation where the Notary is affiliated. These guidelines are always a reference for notaries when carrying out their duties. Several Notaries in East Lombok Regency conveyed the same: Notaries must remain firm in their principles and be guided by the law on the Position of Notaries in carrying out their professional duties.

Based on an interview, Johan said on August 9 2022, that in carrying out his authority, the Notary has implemented the Law on Notary Positions (UUJN) optimally, even though the problem that often occurs is when dealing with clients where expressing the wishes of the parties in the deed usually does not comply with the rules has exist-

ed. However, when dealing with this client, Johan still tried to explain that this could not be done and would be problematic in the future, as well as violating existing regulations because it violated applicable rules and laws, especially the Notary Position Law (UUJN).

As in the case of violation of office committed by JN Notary of East Lombok Regency on Friday, April 16 2021, which was based on the Kompas news page "Unscrupulous Notary in Lotim Suspected of Fraud Against His Client". According to HR, the No and losses victims suffer will likely increase. This is because the methods used by the perpetrators while acting were varied. One of the methods was luring the victim to complete the certificate application until it was completed within a short period. Still, the Notary took away the money he handed the victim.

"Not only that, another method used by the perpetrator was by offering to sell the object to be certified and admitted that he had many acquaintances with BPN officials and said that the money that had been handed over had been distributed to the official acquaintances," said the perpetrator when interviewed. However, after the victim handed over the money, it was used for personal needs.

Thus, the violations committed by the Notary concerned have violated the provisions of the Notary's official obligations. Notary's obligations are regulated in Article 16 of the Law on the Position of Notaries concerning Amendments to Law No 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries.

Article 16 § 1 reads: In carrying out his office, a Notary is obliged to:

- 1) act trustworthy, honest, thorough, independent, impartial, and safeguard the interests of parties involved in legal actions;
- 2) make a Deed in the form of Deed Minutes and save it as part of the Notary Protocol;
- 3) attach letters and documents as well as the person's fingerprints to the Deed Minutes;
- 4) issue Grosse Deed, Copy of Deed, or Quote of Deed based on Minutes of Deed;
- 5) provide services by the provisions of this law unless there are reasons to refuse;
- 6) keep confidential everything regarding the deed they make and all information obtained to

make the deed by the oath/promise of office unless the law stipulates otherwise;

7) bind the Deeds he makes within one month into a book containing no more than 50 Deeds, and if the number of Deeds can be included in one book, the Deeds can be bound into more than one book, and record the No of Minutes of Deeds, month and year of publication on the cover of each book;

8) make a list of deeds of protest against non-payment or non-receipt of securities;

9) make a list of Deeds relating to wills in order of when the Deeds were made each month;

10) send the list of Deeds as referred to in letter i or the nil list relating to wills to the centre for the will register at the ministry that handles government affairs in the field of law within five days of the first week of each following month;

11) record in the repertory the date of delivery of the register of wills at the end of each month;

12) has a seal or seal containing the state symbol of the Republic of Indonesia, and in the space surrounding it is written the name, position and place of the relevant position;

13) read the deed in front of the presenter in the presence of at least two witnesses or four special witnesses for making the Deed of Will privately and signed at that time by the presenter, witness and Notary;

14) accepting apprentice Notary candidates.

Based on the results of the author's opinion, in this case, the Notary has violated the provisions of Article 16 § 1 letter a, which states that in carrying out the duties of the Notary, the Notary must be honest, trustworthy, careful and so on, without causing harm to the party (client). The obligations and responsibilities inherent in a notary are burdensome and related to the honour and dignity of a public official entrusted by the public with the authority he has obtained.

Responsibilities of the Regional Supervisory Council in Supervising Notaries in Preventing Violations of the Notary Position Law by Notaries in East Lombok Regency. The Notary Supervisory Council is a body that has the authority and obligation to supervise and guide notaries. By the provisions of Article 67 of Law No 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries as amended by Law No 30 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No

30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries which states that the Minister carries out supervision of notaries by forming a Council Supervisors consisting of the Regional Supervisory Council, Regional Supervisory Council and Central Supervisory Council.

Supervision of notaries is the implementation of the task of coaching and supervising the implementation of the position and behaviour of Notaries. The Notary Supervisory Council performs this task as an extension of the Minister of Law and Human Rights.

To improve the work and role of the Notary Supervisory Board as a means of disseminating information and knowledge, it is deemed necessary to create guidelines for the Notary Supervisory Board with the hope that they can be used as guidelines for the Notary Supervisory Council carries out measurable, transparent, effective and efficient supervision to create a shared understanding for the Notary Supervisory Council in carrying out its duties and authority.

As Supervisor and Supervisor of Notaries, the Supervisory Board has the authority to:

1. Carry out supervision in the form of monitoring and evaluation regarding the implementation of the duties and functions of notaries in their work area.

2. Provide guidance related to the administration of notarial duties.

3. Authority of the Notary Supervisory Board.

4. Authority of the Regional Supervisory Council.

The administrative authority of the Regional Supervisory Council, which does not require approval from the Regional Supervisory Council meeting, includes:

- 1) Grant permission for Notary leave for a period of up to 6 months;

- 2) Determine a replacement notary by taking into account the recommendation of the Notary concerned;

- 3) Receive reports from the public regarding alleged violations of the Notary's code of ethics or violations of provisions in the law;

- 4) Keep the contents of the deed and inspection results confidential;

- 5) Receive certified copies of the register of deeds and other registers from the Notary and keep them confidential;

6) Make a note in the register book, which is part of the Notary's protocol by stating the date of inspection, the No of deeds and the No of letters under the hand that have been legalised and made since the date of the last inspection;

7) Make and submit reports to the Regional Supervisory Council.

Johan, as a member of the East Lombok Regency Regional Supervisory Council, explained that the aim of preventive supervision carried out by the Notary Supervisory Council in carrying out its supervisory duties over Notaries in carrying out their office is to prevent violations of authority by Notaries. The forms of implementation are, first, holding seminars on notarial matters to increase knowledge and provide information about the world of Notaries and holding joint meetings once a month, which are attended by the Regional Supervisory Council, which aims to provide direction so that Notaries implement UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics, and the Regional Supervisory Council visits the Notary's office to check the writing of Notary protocols at least once a year (Results of interviews with Johan, Member of the East Lombok Regency Notary Supervisory Council)

The imposition of sanctions is also adjusted to the severity of the violation. If a notary violates the code of ethics or UUJN and does not materially harm the public, the Notary is given a warning and provides guidance first. The Notary Honorary Council or the Notary Supervisory Council notifies that the Notary concerned has committed a violation as regulated in statutory regulations or the code of ethics and is given an appropriate explanation and solution so that he does not commit a breach in the future.

The preventive supervision carried out by the Notary Supervisory Council to prevent violations of the Notary Position Law is carried out by reflecting on the Notary Code of Ethics position to provide material related to implementing the Notary Position holding seminars. The Supervisory Council visits the Notary's office at least once a month to check the protocol. Notary Public. Johan also said that the form of preventive supervision was passive, meaning that the supervision was carried out based on reports from the public accompanied by various evidence.

Notary Fanniyah, as a Notary and member of the Notary's Honorary Council, stated that the preventive supervision carried out by the Notary

Supervisory Council to prevent violations of the Notary's Position Law is only by increasing knowledge about notarial duties, holding seminars, visiting the Notary's office at least once a year to check the protocol. Carried out by the MPD, joint meetings are held monthly to harmonise the notary position's performance. The supervision carried out on notaries aims to ensure that as many notaries as possible fulfil their requirements. The requirements are not only based on law or statute but also on the trust placed by the client in the Notary. The purpose of this supervision is not only aimed at structuring the Notary's Code of Ethics but also for a broader purpose, namely so that Notaries, in carrying out their official duties, fulfil the requirements set by law to safeguard the interests of the community they serve.

Based on the description above, it can be observed that the Notary Supervisory Board carries out several supervision methods to prevent violations of the Notary's position. These include holding seminars on notarial duties and meetings once a month, which the Regional Supervisory Council attends to provide direction for implementing UUJN. Notaries are required to continue to broaden their knowledge about notarial matters. The Regional Supervisory Council also visits the Notary's office at least once a year to check the Notary's protocol.

The supervision that the Notary Supervisory Board can carry out to prevent violations of the Notary's position is only passive supervision. Supervision is only waiting for reports from the public, not supervising Notaries individually. Notaries suspected or proven to have committed violations of their position will only be given guidance in the form of imposing sanctions. Still, the imposition of sanctions is also adjusted to the severity of the violation. If a Notary commits a minor infraction, the Notary Honorary Council or Notary Supervisory Council will issue a warning and provide a solution or direction so that the Notary does not commit a violation in the future.

Notary Sheikh Alkaff, SH, according to an interview conducted at the Notary's office on August 21 2023, stated that the supervision carried out by the Regional Supervisory Council had been optimal. Suppose some actions are not by the Law on Notary Positions. In that case, the Regional Supervisory Council will not hesitate to warn the Notary concerned verbally. So, in facing the rapid growth of notaries in East Lombok Re-

gency, compliance and awareness from each Notary is required.

Furthermore, Notary Sheikh Alkaff, SH revealed that the Regional Supervisory Council provides action in the form of guidance and cannot impose sanctions on individual notaries who violate the Law on Notary Positions; it only offers recommendations to the Honorary Council for sanctions. However, if you hope for more optimal supervision, additional members of the Regional Supervisory Council are needed because the No of MPDs does not match the growth ratio of notaries in East Lombok Regency, and the current supervision is still less than optimal.

In line with the above, Johan., SH, MH hopes for more detailed supervision to hold the Regional Supervisory Council accountable for deeds made by Notaries. He can also provide solutions for notaries in their duties and positions. The responsibility of the Regional Supervisory Council is to prevent violations of the Law on Notary Positions by Notaries in East Lombok Regency. It needs to be adjusted to the conditions of many Notary formations in several East Lombok Regency areas to anticipate unfair competition.

Furthermore, Johan., SH, MH explained the forms of responsibility carried out by the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD), one of which is by routinely conducting inspections of notaries in the East Lombok Regency area according to schedule, as well as providing input and suggestions to Notaries who are detected as having deviations from the law on the Position of Notaries as well as for notaries who encounter obstacles in carrying out their daily duties and obligations. It also summons the Notary who receives reports from the public regarding problems considered to have been carried out by the Notary.

According to the chairman of the MPD, namely Hj. Fanniyah., SH, who was interviewed on August 21, 2023, said the implementation of supervisory duties by the Regional Supervisory Council is going well in terms of the implementation of its obligations. It has carefully carried out supervision, such as monthly reports and notary protocol inspection reports on the deeds it makes. Inspections are carried out periodically, once a year or at any time deemed necessary to carry out an inspection to create harmony between the

Notary's performance and public satisfaction with the Notary's services.

The form of sanctions for notaries who violate their position can be civil, criminal, or administrative. If a Notary whom the Supervisory Board supervises continuously commits violations of his/her position, then the Notary concerned may be subject to sanctions by those regulated in the UUJN in the form of 1) Written warning; 2) Temporary suspension; 3) Dismissal with honour; Dishonorable discharge.

According to information from Notary Hapsan, a member of the Regional Supervisory Council, the sanction given by the Regional Supervisory Council of East Lombok Regency was only in the form of a warning.

Dealing with the obstacles of client ignorance, which is often not possible according to existing regulations, is a challenge and obstacle to implementing a notary's performance. Notary Fanniyah acknowledges this as a Notary in East Lombok and chairman of the Regional Supervisory Council; so far, the authority and performance of notaries have been able to run well. Still, there are often several obstacles in this implementation because there are several authority provisions which, in reality, cannot be fully implemented by a notary, for example, as stated in article 15 (5) f.

CONCLUSIONS

The role of a notary in carrying out his duties according to the law on the Position of Notaries in East Lombok Regency is by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries, which Law of the Republic of Indonesia has amended No 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions (both called UUJN).

The Regional Supervisory Council supervises the performance of notaries in the East Lombok district by carrying out routine and periodic supervision, apart from holding seminars to increase knowledge about notarial law. The Regional Supervisory Council also visited to carry out protocol checks and held regular meetings as a form of refreshing notarial knowledge for notaries in the East Lombok Regency.

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