



## Legal reconstruction of responsibility and legal protection for retired notaries on deeds based on justice value

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### Abstract

The age limit for Notaries as stated in Article 8 of the Law on the Position of Notaries, namely 65 years of age, is the limit for Notaries and they are no longer able to exercise any authority over their position. deed that he has made when he retires at the age of 65, then The Notary is still responsible for every deed he makes even though the Notary's protocol has been handed over or transferred to the party holding the Notary's protocol. This means that this responsibility remains with the Notary's person even until the notary retires. This research aims to analyze weaknesses regulation of responsibility and legal protection for retired notaries for deeds that have been made and analyze the reconstruction of Pancasila values for retired Notaries must contain legal values that protect Notaries in carrying out their official duties. This research uses a juridical-empirical approach method using primary data and secondary data (primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials) then analyzed using a descriptive-analytical approach. The results of the research show that the weakness of the legal structure consists of the majority of Notaries not fully understanding the substance of the Law on the Position of Notaries, the Indonesian Notary Association has not carried out optimal socialization of the Law on the Position of Notaries, and has not intensively carried out collaborative partners with law enforcement officials in understanding the substance of the Law. -Notary Position Law. Weaknesses in legal substance, unclear regulations in Article 66 of the Notary Position Law, there is no legal protection for retired notaries. Legal culture, a culture of society that has the ego to win for itself, a culture of society that exploits the weaknesses of notaries, a culture of notaries while still in office that is materialistic, a culture of notaries that has a pragmatic paradigm, several notaries that continues to increase drastically. Reconstructing Pancasila values for Notaries who have retired includes reconstruction Norms regarding Article 66 paragraph (1) of the Law on the Position of Notaries so that it becomes paragraph (1) For the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, or judges with the approval of the Notary's honorary council have the authority to: a. take a photocopy of the Deed Minutes and/or letters attached to the Deed Minutes or Notary Protocol in the Notary's custody; and b. summon the Notary, Full Service Notary to attend an examination relating to the Notarial Deed or Protocol which is in the Notary's custody.

**Keywords:** Reconstruction, notary, regulation, retirement

### Introduction

The role of the Notary is very important in helping to create legal certainty and protection for the community and the role of the Notary in society is very necessary because the community needs the information of a reliable Notary, who can be trusted, and whose signature and seal (stamp) provide perfect guarantees and information to convey the wishes of the community into deed form. In making an authentic deed, the Notary has the authority to do so, as long as the authentic deed does not fall under the authority of other public officials (Sinaga, Raffles, & Suryahartati, 2022) <sup>[1]</sup>.

The validity of an authentic deed depends on the strength of the evidence of the authentic deed. Evidence here has the aim of showing the existence of a legal relationship between 2 (two) or more parties based on evidence submitted to the judge, as material for consideration and confidence in deciding a case, to provide legal certainty and justice (Tjahjaningtyas, Franciska, & Hutomo, 2023) <sup>[2]</sup>.

Notaries as public officials who carry out their profession in providing legal services to the public, need to receive protection and guarantees to achieve legal certainty. Guarantees of protection and guarantees of achieving legal certainty regarding the implementation of Notary duties have been regulated in Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries.

The Law on Notary Positions determines the form and procedures for making a notary public as an authentic deed. In carrying out their duties, a notary must be disciplined, and professional, and his or her moral integrity cannot be doubted, because a notary in making a deed must fulfill the requirements determined by law so that the deed is authentic. Everything contained in the deed from the beginning to the end of the deed is an expression at the time of making the deed describing the actual situation. This is the responsibility of the Notary (Aida & Riyanto, 2023) <sup>[3]</sup>. Notaries as officials authorized by the state to make evidence in the form of authentic deeds, with the enactment of the Population Administration Law Notaries have a very important role in making inheritance certificates, based on this the author will discuss the authority of Notaries regarding making inheritance certificates for Indonesian citizens from the perspective of Article 106 of Law Number 23 of 2006 As Amended by Law Number 24 of 2013 Concerning Population Administration in the following explanation: Certificate of Inheritance is a letter which is used as the basis for the right of the heirs to take legal action on an inheritance left by the heir (Hanifah & Djajaputra, 2023) <sup>[4]</sup>.

In carrying out his duties and authority, namely in making an authentic deed, the Notary is obliged to keep the minutes of his deed. A deed made by a Notary is a State document that must be kept and kept confidential. The deed kept by

the Notary is a minute of the deed. The minutes of the Deed are the original deed which includes the signatures of the parties, witnesses, and the Notary which is kept as part of the protocol (Arifaid, 2017) <sup>[5]</sup>.

The Notary Public Position Law regulates matters relating to the implementation of the Notary position. Law on the Position of Notaries Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Law on the Position of Notaries states that "A notary is a public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds and has other authorities as intended in this Law or based on other laws".

Notaries have a term of office as regulated in Article 8 paragraph (1) letter b and paragraph (2) of the Notary's Position Law, namely, the notary ceases or is honorably dismissed from his position if the notary is 65 years old. Notaries can also apply to the Minister of Law and Human Rights to extend their term of office for 2 years taking into account the health of the person concerned.

The end of a notary's term of office does not end the notary's responsibility for the deed he or she has made. The provisions relating to the notary's responsibility for the deed he or she makes are contained in Article 65 of the Law on the Position of Notaries, which has now been replaced by Article 65 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries, which reads:

"Notaries, Substitute Notaries and Temporary Acting Notaries are responsible for every deed they make even though the Notary Protocol has been submitted or transferred to the party holding the Notary Protocol."

If you look at the provisions above, then a notary who has retired must still be responsible for the deed he or she makes. Once a notary is 65 years old, the notary's term of service has expired. A notary who has retired from service is obliged to submit a notary protocol to the replacement notary he has appointed. If the notary does not appoint a replacement notary, then the Regional Supervisory Council has the authority to nominate another notary as the protocol holder to the Minister.

In Article 66 paragraph (1) of the Law on the Position of Notaries, it is explained that taking the minutes of a deed and summoning a Notary for examination must obtain approval from the Notary's honorary council. By Article 66 paragraph (1), it can be said that "approval" means that without approval, this cannot be done. This shows that there is confidentiality and that it is not easy to take a photocopy of the minutes of the deed and/or letters attached to the minutes of the deed or Notary's protocol in the Notary's custody and summon the Notary to attend an examination relating to the deed made based on the Notary's protocol which is located in the custody of the Notary.

The provisions of this law only apply to notaries who are still in office, so that notaries who are still in office receive legal protection. Notaries who have retired do not receive legal protection from the Honorary Council of Notaries, while notaries who have retired must still be responsible for the deeds they do with an explanation in Article 65 of the Notary Position Law, but there is no legal protection for it.

An example of how a Notary can be involved in a civil case related to an authentic deed that he has issued is a civil case that occurred in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. This action was carried out by a retired notary official who made land deeds in Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta because the notary was careless and did not work carefully. The incident on

November 14 2017 resulted in the person concerned being sentenced to 1 year in the Sleman District Court.

The Law on Notary Positions does not specifically regulate legal protection for retired notaries, so in this case there is a legal vacuum. So in the end these rules give rise to various interpretations.

Based on the descriptions above, the problems raised in writing a dissertation with the title Reconstruction of Responsibility Regulations and Legal Protection for Retired Notaries for Deeds Made Based on Justice Values.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is:

1. What are the weaknesses in the regulation of responsibility and legal protection for retired Notaries regarding deeds that have been made to date?
2. How is the reconstruction of responsibility regulations and legal protection for retired Notaries for deeds that have been made based on the value of justice?

### Method of research

The research type used in writing this paper is qualitative research. Writing aims to describe a society or a certain group of people or a description of a symptom or between two or more symptoms.

The approach method used in this research is *Empirical-Juridical* (Ibrahim, 2005), which is based on the norms of law and the theory of the existing legal enforceability of a law viewpoint as interpretation.

The sources of research used in this study are

1. Primary Data is data obtained from information and information from respondents directly obtained through interviews and literature studies.
2. Secondary Data is an indirect source that can provide additional and reinforcement of research data. Sources of secondary data in the form of Primary Legal Material and Secondary Legal Materials and Tertiary Legal Material.

In this study, the author uses data collection techniques, namely literature study, interviews, and documentation where the researcher is the key instrument which is the researcher himself who plans, collects, and interprets the data (Moleong, 2002).

The method used to analyze the problems in this research is by elaborating on legal materials (secondary data) with reinforcement from primary data obtained by researchers from interviews with selected sources. Primary data collection was carried out using field research, both interviews and observations (Sakundiana, 2023) <sup>[8]</sup>.

The specification of this legal research is in the form of analytical descriptive research. Descriptive means that the researcher in analyzing wants to provide an overview or explanation of the object of his research. Primary data collection was carried out by observation (direct observation) and interviews with several informants in this study. In terms of observation observation is an activity carried out by researchers in the context of collecting data by observing the phenomenon of a certain community at a certain time as well. This primary data is also through interviews with several sources. Deep interview (interview) is the process of obtaining information for research purposes using question and answer while face to face between interviewers and informants or interviewees, with or without using guidelines (guide) interviews, where interviewers and

informants are involved in social life for a relatively long time (Widodo *et al*, 2023).

## Research result and discussion

### 1. Weaknesses-Weaknesses in Regulation of Responsibility and Legal Protection for Retired Notaries for Deeds that have been made to date

#### a. Legal Structure Barriers

1. Most Notaries do not fully understand the substance of the Notary Position Law.
2. The Indonesian Notary Association as a forum for Notary Associations has not implemented optimal socialization of the Notary Position Law.
3. The Indonesian Notary Association has not intensively implemented collaborative partnerships with its main law enforcement officers: the Indonesian police in understanding the substance of the Law on the Position of Notaries and so on.
4. The Regional Supervisory Council in interpreting the substance of the Law on Notary Positions also still varies.
5. The police as an investigating agency have not yet fully understood the philosophy of the Notary Position Law itself.

#### b. Obstacles to Legal Substance

Article 66 of the Law on the Position of Notaries states that for the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, and judges who require photocopies of minutes of deeds and/or letters attached to minutes of deeds or notarial protocols which are in the notary's custody, must obtain approval. From the Honorary Council of Notaries first. However, this article does not apply to notaries who are no longer in office or have retired. In this case, it can be interpreted that there is no legal protection for notaries who have retired, even though they still hold responsibility for the deeds they have made. Notaries who have retired do not receive distributive justice, namely justice related to equality of rights, because notaries who have retired have lost their rights in legal protection according to their position even though they still have responsibility for the deed they made when the deed was problematic.

#### c. Cultural Barriers / Legal Culture

##### 1. Community Culture

Several cultural factors in society can influence notaries in carrying out their positions:

- a. The ego culture is to win alone, for example, a client without complete administrative requirements, but who has a large amount of money, feels that the Notary will still carry out his wishes.
- b. In the culture of taking advantage of the Notary's weaknesses, there are individuals (third parties) who have bad intentions and take advantage of the Notary's existence. For example, when making an inheritance deed, one of the heirs was fake, so the Notary was called to act as a sanction at the request of the court, and to provide information about what he saw, heard, and knew.

##### 2. Notary Culture While Still in Office

To obtain an overview of the empirical reality regarding the legal culture of Notaries in providing notarial services, the following research results will be

presented which describe the process of providing notarial services which is the social setting in this study, namely

- a. Materialistic Culture, is a value that symbolizes material things as a measure of human success. Firmness in idealism, obedience, and honesty are not admirable indicators for other people.
- b. Pragmatic Paradigm, like instant noodles that can be cooked for three minutes and can be eaten straight away, instant culture also wants everything to be achieved with lightning speed, including in legal matters and the world of notary affairs. For example, some individuals use broker services to find clients. Even though this is contrary to the Notary Code of Ethics.
- c. The number of Notaries continues to increase drastically. Fierce competition encourages every Notary to adopt a pick-and-roll strategy because if they just wait for clients to come to the office, they will be unable to compete with other Notaries who are more aggressive in working on the market. This phenomenon has been going on for a long time.

According to Abdul Ghofur Anshori, there is a tendency for the rules expressed in a Code of Ethics to sometimes be ignored by Notaries. Neglect of the Notary Code of Ethics is due to the negative influence of some individuals in society and work relationships in professional organizations.

### 2. Reconstruction of Responsibility Regulations and Legal Protection for Retired Notaries for Deeds Made Based on Justice Values

Notary as a position has limits in terms of the authority it has and has time limits in carrying out the duties and positions it holds. The time limit for a notary's liability is as long as the notary carries out his or her official duties until the notary retires because he or she has reached the age of 65 years or extended to 67 years, or retires at his or her request. For a Substitute Notary, if he no longer acts as a Substitute Notary and does not do any more deeds, then the Substitute Notary does not need to take any responsibility, nor does the Acting Notary Public.

Even though the notary protocol has been handed over to the notary holding the protocol, this does not mean that responsibility shifts to the notary holding the protocol, whereas the Supervisory Council which determines the storage place for the notarial protocol at the time of handing over the notarial protocol is 25 years old or more only must explain what the deed is. Hold or keep it.

In Indonesia, the notary is a position that carries part of the state's authority in civil law, namely providing authentic evidence for the people who need it. In Article 1870 of the Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek), an Authentic Deed is something authentic that provides perfect proof of what is contained therein for the parties concerned and their heirs or for those who get the rights from them (Soenaryo, 2022).

In carrying out his official duties, apart from having to carry out the authority or duties given by the Law, namely making authentic deeds, a Notary must also be responsible for the deeds he has made. The theory of legal responsibility is very necessary to explain the relationship between notary responsibilities relating to the notary's authority based on the Law on Notary Positions which is in civil law. The responsibility and professional ethics of a notary are closely

related to morals and integrity, so if a notary does not have integrity and good morals then a notary cannot be said to have good professional responsibilities and ethics either (Arsy, Widhiyati, & Ruslijanto, 2021) <sup>[11]</sup>.

It is very difficult to accept logically if a notary is sued in connection with a deed made in front of or by a notary, because the scope of carrying out the duties of a notary is to make the deed desired by the parties for a particular legal action, apart from that the notary also provides legal advice by deed issues. However, what is stated in the relevant deed is entirely the wishes and information of the parties concerned. Legal protection for notaries who are still serving as witnesses, suspects or defendants is specifically regulated in article 66 of the Law on the Position of Notaries Number 2 of 2014. This article expressly states that for the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, and judges who require a photocopy of the minutes of the deed and/or letters attached to the minutes of the deed or notary's protocol which are in the notary's custody, must obtain approval from the Notary's Honorary Council first. However, this article does not apply to notaries who are no longer in office or have retired. In this case, it can be interpreted that there is no legal protection for notaries who have retired, even though they still hold responsibility for the deeds they have made. Notaries who have retired do not receive distributive justice, namely justice related to equality of rights, because notaries who have retired have lost their rights in legal protection according to their position even though they still have responsibility for the deed they made when the deed was problematic.

The main ideas regarding the various possibilities for errors by notaries that need to be differentiated are personal errors and errors in carrying out their official duties.

For personal mistakes, the mechanism is the same as for ordinary people who can be held accountable, and the same legal protection mechanisms apply to ordinary people in general. For errors related to the position of a notary, it is necessary to provide a legal protection mechanism that is different from that of ordinary people even if the notary's term of office has ended or has retired. If there is a notary protection organization, this is a filter for the authorities relating to the confiscation of minutes of photocopies of minutes of deeds, and a filter for cases of parties that are not relevant to the notary. The importance of legal protection for notaries is:

- a. maintain the honor and dignity of his position, including when giving testimony and proceeding in examinations and trials
- b. keep deed information confidential to safeguard the interests of the parties involved in the deed
- c. keep the minutes or letters attached to the minutes of the deed, as well as the notary's protocol in storing it.

In this way, it will be more secure if all acts of summons, examination, and detention are carried out after obtaining permission from the professional organization that examines them first so that in the end legal certainty will be created for the public by the principles of trust that underlie the authority of notaries.

There is a need to reconstruct the regulations on the Notary Position Law by the Pancasila values of justice. Pancasila is also an ideology in organizing state government and also a legal ideal so that it is the most basic reference or foundation for all legal rules that will be made to regulate

the entire life of the nation and state. So all positive legal products created must not conflict with the values of Pancasila and the values contained are by the values contained in Pancasila. This means that Pancasila is the source of all sources of law and philosophy as well as the way of life of the Indonesian nation (Amalia, 2023) <sup>[12]</sup>.

Before the reconstruction of Article 66 paragraph (1) of Law no. 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries reads "(1) For the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, or judges with the approval of the Notary's honorary council have the authority to:

- a. take a photocopy of the Deed Minutes and/or letters attached to the Deed Minutes or Notary Protocol in the Notary's custody; And
- b. summon the Notary to attend an examination relating to the Notarial Deed or Protocol which is in the Notary's custody."

This article expressly states that for the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, and judges who require photocopies of deed minutes and/or letters attached to deed minutes or notarial protocols that are in the notary's custody, must obtain approval from the Honorary Council. Notary first. However, this article does not apply to notaries who are no longer in office or have retired. In this case, it can be interpreted that there is no legal protection for notaries who have retired, even though they still hold responsibility for the deeds they have made. Notaries who have retired do not receive distributive justice, namely justice related to equality of rights, because notaries who have retired have lost their rights in legal protection according to their position even though they still have responsibility for the deed they made when the deed was problematic.

After reconstruction, it becomes:

Article 66

1. For the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, or judges with the approval of the honorary panel of Notaries are authorized to
  - a. take a photocopy of the Deed Minutes and/or letters attached to the Deed Minutes or Notary Protocol in the Notary's custody; And
  - b. summon the Notary, Purna Bakti Notary to attend an examination relating to the Notarial Deed or Protocol which is in the Notary's custody.

The implications of reconstruction are:

- a. For personal mistakes, the mechanism is the same as for ordinary people who can be held accountable, and the same legal protection mechanisms apply to ordinary people in general.
- b. For errors related to the position of a notary, it is necessary to provide a legal protection mechanism that is different from that of ordinary people even if the notary's term of office has ended or has retired.
- c. If there is a notary protection organization, this is a filter for the authorities relating to the confiscation of minutes of photocopies of minutes of deeds, and a filter for cases of parties that are not relevant to the notary.

## Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the problems above, it can be concluded that:

1. Weaknesses in the regulation of responsibility and legal protection for retired Notaries regarding deeds that have been made at this time consist of:
  - a. Weaknesses in the Legal Structure, consisting of the majority of Notaries not fully understanding the substance of the Law on Notary Positions, the Indonesian Notary Association as a forum for Notary Associations not yet maximally carrying out socialization of the Law on Notary Positions, the Indonesian Notary Association not intensively implementing collaborative partners with law enforcement officials Mainly: with the Indonesian police in understanding the substance of the Law on the Position of Notaries and so on, the Regional Supervisory Council in interpreting the substance of the Law on the Position of Notaries is also still diverse. The police as an investigating agency have not yet fully understood the philosophy of the Law on the Position of Notaries. Alone.
  - b. Weaknesses in Legal Substance, Unclear Regulations in Article 66 of the Notary Position Law, there is no legal protection for retired notaries, even though they still hold responsibility for the deeds they have made. Notaries who have retired do not receive distributive justice, namely justice related to equality of rights, because notaries who have retired have lost their rights in legal protection according to their position even though they still have responsibility for the deed they made when the deed was problematic.
  - c. Weaknesses of Legal Culture/Culture, consisting of Community Culture including the culture of ego to win for itself, for example, a client without complete administrative requirements, but having a large amount of money, feels that the Notary will still carry out his wishes. In the culture of taking advantage of the Notary's weaknesses, there are individuals (third parties) who have bad intentions and take advantage of the Notary's existence. For example, when making an inheritance deed, one of the heirs was fake, so the Notary was called to act as a sanction at the request of the court, and to provide information about what he saw, heard, and knew. Notary culture while still in office includes materialistic culture, a value that symbolizes material things as a measure of human success. Firmness in idealism, obedience, and honesty are not admirable indicators for other people. Pragmatic Paradigm, like instant noodles that can be cooked for three minutes and can be eaten straight away, instant culture also wants everything to be achieved with lightning speed, including in legal matters and the world of notary affairs. For example, some individuals use broker services to find clients. Even though this is contrary to the Notary Code of Ethics. The number of Notaries continues to increase drastically. Fierce competition encourages every Notary to adopt a pick-and-roll strategy because if they just wait for clients to come to the office, they will be unable to compete with other Notaries who are more aggressive in working on the market. This phenomenon has been going on for a long time.
2. Reconstruction of regulations on responsibility and legal protection for retired Notaries for deeds that have been made based on the value of justice consists of: a). Reconstructing the values of Pancasila justice in the regulation of responsibility and legal protection for retired Notaries for deeds that have been made, namely *First* The law that protects notaries in carrying out their official duties is the provisions in the Law on the Position of Notaries as a principle *lex specialist derogate legi generali*, *Second* The Notary's responsibility for the authentic deed he or she makes must be based on the concept of Notary as a position. Whereas long as the Notary still has the authority to make deeds, so long is the responsibility for the deeds made attached to and borne by him. *Third* the Notary's responsibility is not for the contents of the deed he or she makes, but only for the procedure and manner in which the deed is made. b). reconstruction of Article 66 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary so that it becomes paragraph (1) For the judicial process, investigators, public prosecutors, or judges with the approval of the Notary's honorary council authorized: a. take a photocopy of the Deed Minutes and/or letters attached to the Deed Minutes or Notary Protocol in the Notary's custody; and b. summon the Notary, Full Service Notary to attend an examination relating to the Notarial Deed or Protocol which is in the Notary's custody

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