

## Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries

Anggraeni Yuko Isnawangsri<sup>1</sup>, Pujiyono<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Sebelas Maret University

---

**ABSTRACT:** The notary profession has essential authority, namely making authentic deeds, which guarantee certainty, order and legal protection in civil law. Deeds made by a notary in minute form must be kept as part of the Notarial Protocol. The existence of the Supervisory Council as a body with the authority to supervise notaries, especially in examining notary protocols, is very central. In order to carry out the guidance and supervision function, the Regional Supervisory Council conducts inspections of Notary Protocols periodically: 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year or at any time deemed necessary. This research is sociological or empirical legal research, researchers want to know how norms related to notary protocols and the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council can be enforced in reality. The large number of notaries who must be supervised and inspected every year in conventional areas certainly requires relatively large human resources and budget support because carrying out notary protocol inspections is done by visiting the notary's office directly. In its implementation, notary protocol inspections in the regions cannot reach all existing notaries. To optimize the performance of existing resources, efforts are being made to intensify them by developing information technology-based applications, namely the Notary Monitoring Electronic Information System (SiEmon).

**KEYWORDS:** Notary, protocol examination, notary regional supervisory council, Electronic-Based Government Systems, SiEmon

---

### I. INTRODUCTION

As public officials, often called noble officials, notaries have essential authority because the profession is closely related to humanity, namely doing authentic deeds (Abdul et al., 2019, p.13). The issuance of authentic deeds guarantees certainty, order and legal protection in civil law. Hence, the position of authentic deeds functions as an implementation of the law of evidence (Herlien Budiono, 2006, p. 72). Authentic deeds are the most substantial and comprehensive evidence and have an essential role in every legal relationship in people's lives, so the need for authentic deeds is increasing due to the growing demand for legal certainty.

According to Retnowulan Sutantio, understanding an authentic deed includes three aspects, namely: (1) the strength of formal proof, because it proves between the parties that they have explained what is written in the deed; (2) the strength of material evidence because it proves between the parties that the event mentioned in the deed has occurred; and (3) the strength of the evidence which is binding, because its validity is also binding on third parties outside the parties. In line with these three aspects, GHS Lumban Tobing stated that authentic deeds have three evidentiary powers, namely: (1) external evidentiary powers because the deed itself can prove its validity; (2) the strength of formal proof because the deed is guaranteed to be formally correct by the official as described in the deed, and (3) the power of material proof because the deed contains complete substance/content and is considered to be true (certainty as the truth) to be applied to every person—the person or third party (Edmon Makarim, 2011, p.473).

The meaning of the authenticity of a deed issued by a notary can be seen from the provisions of Article 1868 of the Civil Code: "A deed in the form determined by law is done by or in the presence of powerful public servants. for this reason in the place where the deed was made." Referring to the provisions of Article 1868 of the Civil Code, the deed issued by a notary is authentic because the conditions have been fulfilled: the form of the deed issued has been determined by law, and the deed is issued by a public official, where the notary is authorized by law to issue the deed. If the requirements of 1868 of the Civil Code are not fulfilled, then the document can be said to be written under the hand; this is based on the provisions of Article 1869 of the Civil

## **Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries**

Code, which states: "A deed that cannot be treated as an authentic deed, either because of the official's lack of authority or incompetence. The general matter concerned or due to defects in its form has the force of private writing if signed by the parties."

Bearing in mind the importance of a notary's authority in issuing authentic deeds, the notary's authority must be exercised independently and issue quality deeds, and in carrying out his duties and position, he must be guided by legal rules relating to all actions that will be taken and then stated in the deed (Soesanto R, 1982, p.56). However, it is not uncommon for notaries to prioritize quantity over quality, especially in areas where the number of notaries and notary service users is disproportionate. Apart from that, the behaviour and actions of notaries are very likely to abuse their professional position, so there is a need to monitor the behaviour and actions of notaries and also the legal document products issued (Johan et al. Cahyono, 2021 p.351-354).

Apart from that, in carrying out his office, one of the obligations of a notary is to make a deed in the form of a Deed Minutes and save it as part of the Notarial Protocol. A Notary Protocol is a collection of documents which constitute state archives which must be kept and maintained by a Notary. Therefore, the existence of the Supervisory Council as a body that has the authority to supervise notaries has a vital role in ensuring that the behaviour and actions of notaries comply with applicable laws and regulations and the notary's code of ethics.

Article 67 paragraph (1) of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notaries as amended by Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 (in the future referred to as the Notary Law) states that "supervision of notaries carried out by the Minister", who in this case is the Minister of Law and Human Rights. Then, based on Article 67 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of the Notary Law, it is stated that in order to exercise authority in supervising notaries, the Minister of Law and Human Rights formed a "Supervisory Council" consisting of the following elements: the Government; Notary Organization; and experts or academics. The Supervisory Council, according to the provisions of Article 1 number 6 of the Notary Law, is "a body that has the authority and obligation to carry out guidance and supervision of notaries." Referring to the provisions of Article 6 of the Law on the Position of Notaries, the supervisory authority over notaries held by the Minister of Law and Human Rights is delegated to the Supervisory Council, so that the position of the Supervisory Council plays a vital role in developing and supervising notaries in carrying out their positions so that notarial deeds are issued. It has the function of creating certainty, order and legal protection.

In order to carry out the guidance and supervision function, one of the authorities of the Regional Supervisory Council is to conduct inspections of the Notary Protocol periodically 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year or at any time deemed necessary. This is under the provisions in Article 70 Letter B of the Notary Law. However, the Regional Supervisory Council faces several obstacles in carrying out the authority to examine notary protocols. One of these obstacles is experienced by several Regional Supervisory Councils located at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

The Regional Supervisory Council, which is located at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Yogyakarta Special Region, consists of five districts/cities where notaries work, namely Yogyakarta City, Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, Kulon Progo Regency, with a total of 525 (five hundred twenty-five) notary. The large number of notaries who must be supervised and inspected yearly in this area requires relatively large human resources and budget support because conventional notary protocol inspections involve visiting the notary's office directly. However, in its implementation, the implementation of notary protocol inspections in the Yogyakarta Special Region cannot reach all notaries working in the Yogyakarta Special Region; apart from that, there are several obstacles found when carrying out inspection tasks, including:

- a. the large number of notaries is disproportionate to the number of Regional Supervisory Council personnel;
- b. limited inspection time during working hours;
- c. conflict between the duties and functions of the leading job at the agency and additional duties as a Regional Supervisory Council;
- d. limited budget for conducting official inspection trips;
- e. the location of the notary is far from the seat of the Regional Supervisory Council; and
- f. the problem of an infectious viral pandemic.

The obstacles mentioned above result in the supervisory function needing help to be carried out optimally. Therefore, methods are needed outside of the conventional methods used so far. The progressive thing that the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has done to overcome these obstacles is to check notary protocols using an electronic-based application, namely the Notary Monitoring Electronic Information System Application (SiEMon), which can be accessed via the page: <http://siemon.kemenkumham.go.id/>. The existence of the SiEmon application can overcome obstacles in implementing notary protocol examinations. Therefore, this research will discuss:

- a. The significance of notarial protocols;
- b. The role of the Regional Supervisory Council's authority in inspecting notary protocols
- c. The urgency of the need for information technology in carrying out notary protocol examinations; And

## **Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries**

d. Can the implementation of SiEmon optimally carry out notary protocol checks?

### **II. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is sociological or empirical legal research, which uses field data as the primary data source, such as the results of interviews and observations. Empirical research is used to analyze the law, seen as patterned social behaviour in people's lives that constantly interacts and relates to social aspects. Researchers want to know how norms related to notary protocols and the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council can be enforced in reality, so the main focus of the approach is to see how notary protocol checks are carried out using the SiEmon application.

### **III. THE IMPORTANCE OF NOTARY PROTOCOL**

In carrying out their duties and positions, notaries have obligations that statutory regulations must fulfil. One of these obligations is regulated in Article 16 paragraph (1) of the Notary Law: "making a Deed in the form of Deed Minutes and storing it as part of the Notary Protocol". Referring to Article 1 number 13 of the Law on Notary Positions, what is meant by Notary Protocol is "a collection of documents which constitute state archives which must be kept and maintained by a Notary by the provisions of statutory regulations." Then, in the Explanation of Article 62 of the Law on Notary Positions it is explained that the notary protocol consists of:

- a. Deed minutes;
- b. register of deeds or repertory;
- c. a book registering private deeds whose signing is done before a Notary or registered private deeds;
- d. book listing the names of presenters or clappers;
- e. protest register book;
- f. will register book; and
- g. other register books that the Notary must keep based on the provisions of statutory regulations.

Because notary protocols are state archives, the management must also comply with the provisions of state archives as regulated in Law Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives. Based on this law, keeping notary protocols is a notary's obligation, so notaries should keep notary protocols themselves and not let notary protocols be held by their employees (Habib et al., 2020, p. 512). Tan Thong Kie also pointed out the crucial existence of notary protocols; according to him, protocols belong to the community and are under the supervision of the Minister of Justice. The protocol does not belong to the notary who made the deeds, nor does it belong to the notary assigned by the minister to keep it. Apart from that, the duties and authority of the notary are to stabilize the legal relationship between the parties, which by law has determined the form and format, so that a deed is made must meet formal and material requirements as an authentic deed that has strength and evidentiary value (Tan et al., 2000, p.267). Therefore, it is mandatory for the notary who is on leave to submit the notary protocol to the Substitute Notary. After the leave ends, the Substitute Notary must submit the notarial protocol back to the notary. This is regulated in Article 32, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Notary Law.

The importance of notarial protocols is also demonstrated through the regulation of Article 57, which states: "Grosse Deeds, Copies of Deeds, Excerpts of Notarial Deeds, or legalization of private letters attached to deeds stored in Notarial Protocols, can only be issued by the Notary who made them, Substitute Notaries, or holder of a valid Notary Protocol." Then, based on the provisions of Article 62 of the Notary Law, it is regulated that a notary protocol must be submitted if the notary dies; his term of office has ended; ask for it yourself, spiritually and/or physically unable to carry out the duties of the position as a Notary continuously for more than 3 (three) years; appointed as a state official; moving position area; temporarily dismissed; or dishonourably discharged. Apart from that, the importance of notary protocols is also shown in the provisions of Article 65 of the Notary Law, which states that "Notaries, Substitute Notaries and Temporary Notary Officials are responsible for every Deed they make even though the Notary Protocol has been handed over or transferred to the party holding the Notary Protocol."

Then, in submitting the notary protocol, based on Article 63 and Article 64 of the Notary Law, there are several provisions as follows:

- a. if the notary dies, the notary's heirs will submit the Notary's Protocol to another Notary appointed by the Regional Supervisory Council;
- b. if a notary is temporarily suspended for more than 3 (three) months, the Notary's Protocol is submitted by the notary to another Notary appointed by the Regional Supervisory Council;
- c. if the notary's term of office has expired, ask for it yourself; spiritually and/or physically unable to carry out the duties of the position as a Notary continuously for more than 3 (three) years; moving position area; or dishonourably dismissed, the notary hands over the Notary's Protocol to another Notary appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Regional Supervisory Council;

## **Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries**

- d. if a notary is appointed as a state official, the notary's protocol is submitted to the notary appointed by the Regional Supervisory Council, and the appointed notary has the authority to issue a Grosse Deed, Copy of Deed or Quote of Deed And
- e. Notarial protocols from other Notaries who are 25 (twenty-five) years old or older at the time of submission are submitted by the notary receiving the Notarial Protocol to the Regional Supervisory Council.

Based on the description above, the importance of notary protocols is that they are a form of notary responsibility, so they must be stored and maintained as well as possible. Apart from that, the notary protocol is also a part of notary office administration, which is essential in ensuring that notaries can fulfil their positions following applicable laws and regulations and the Notary Code of Ethics. Therefore, the Notary Protocol must be managed and arranged as well as possible because the Regional Supervisory Council still supervises it.

### **IV. THE URGENCY OF THE NEED FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN CONDUCTING NOTARY EXAMINATIONS**

There are several obstacles found in carrying out the task of examining notary protocols as described above; therefore, there is a need for a breakthrough in carrying out this examination. This is because the mandate of the Notary Law to carry out notary protocol examinations cannot run optimally if notary protocol examinations are still carried out conventionally. In contrast, obstacles in notary protocol examinations cannot be avoided.

One of these breakthroughs is intensification, which aims to optimize the performance of existing resources. This intensification is carried out by using information technology-based applications. Therefore, the Regional Supervisory Council must develop information technology-based applications. So that remote checks can be carried out on notary protocols at predetermined times. Visits to notary offices can only be made if there are indications of violations of the exercise of the Notary's authority, one of which is doing a deed beyond the reasonable limit (Johan et al. Cahyono, 2021, p. 341-354). Information technology-based applications aim to ensure that notary protocol inspections can run like direct inspections.

This application can be called part of the "Cybernotary" system, which utilizes digital data to conduct supervision, inspection and counselling of notaries. However, the concept of a "cybernotary" differs from what was put forward by Lawrence Leff, stating that a "Cybernotary", as conceptualized by the American Bar Association, is someone with specialization skills in law and computers. Its function is perceived as that of a Latin Notary in facilitating international transactions. In the context of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), it will bind the sender's private key with the recipient's public key under one umbrella of trust ("umbrella of trust"). The Cybernotary will authenticate documents electronically, and the Cybernotary is even expected to be able to verify legal capacity and financial responsibility, resulting in the suggestion that the requirements should be that of a lawyer (Laurence Leff, 2011, p. 472). Then Stephen Mason also stated that Cyber-Notary was originally the idea of the American Bar Association Information Security Committee (1994), which was based on: (Stephen Mason, 2011, p.472)

- a. Trust when transacting between parties over the internet;
- b. the security of the transmission;
- c. the integrity of the content of the communication; and
- d. the confidence that such transactions will receive legal recognition, so that a binding contract is enforceable.

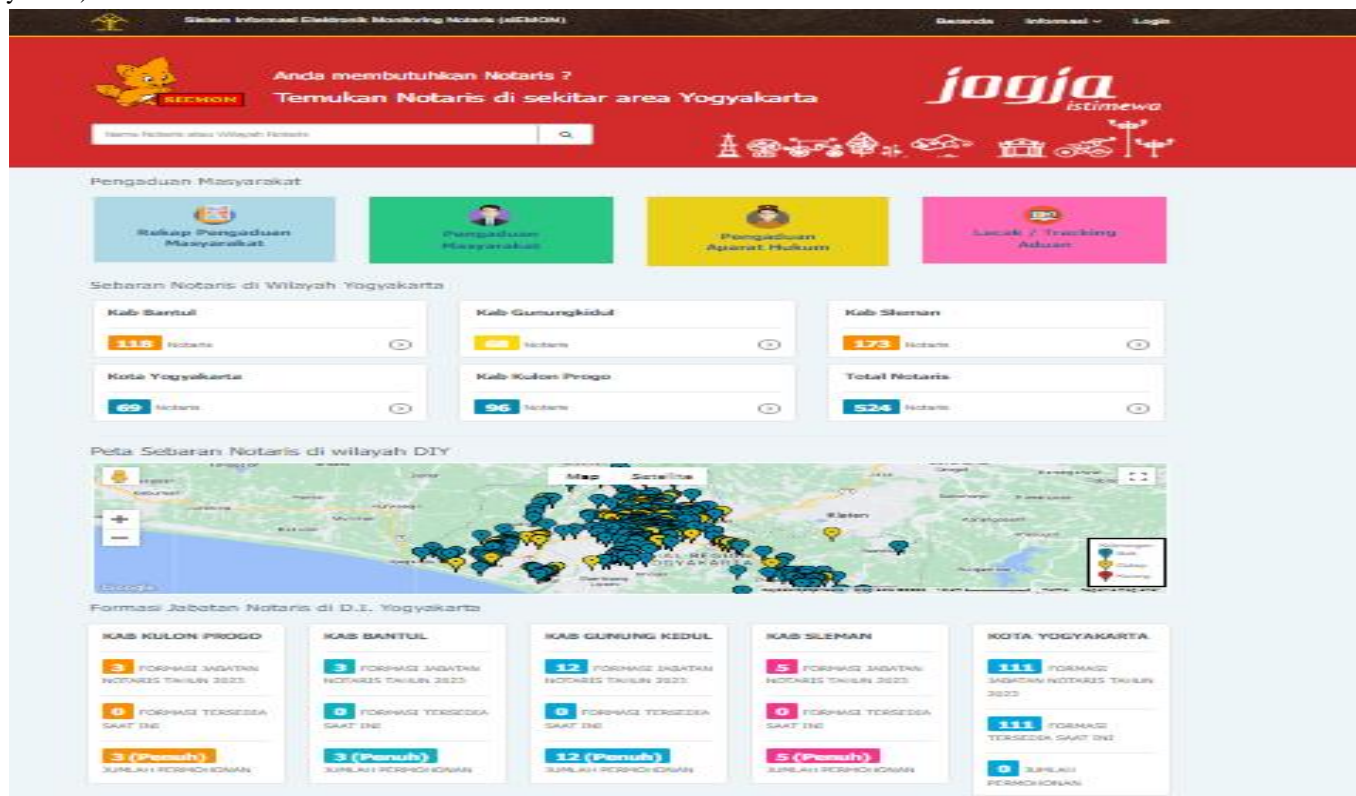
Referring to the cybernotary concept, basically cybernotary is interpreted as the concept of the evidentiary power of information and electronic transactions which have often been perceived as having weak evidentiary value, will have a stronger position because it can be understood as an authentic deed (Edmon Makarim, 2011, p. 472 ).

Even though the use of information technology-based applications in the context of examining notary protocols is not yet regulated in the Notary Law, there is a legal basis that provides a foundation for government agencies, in this case, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Yogyakarta Special Region, in developing these applications, namely Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 concerning Electronic-Based Government Systems (EBGS). EBGS is a government administration that utilizes information and communication technology to provide services to EBGS users. Other legal bases within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights have been promulgated Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

EBGS aims to realise clean, effective, transparent, accountable government governance, quality, and trustworthy public services. National governance and management of electronic-based government systems are also needed to improve the integration and efficiency of electronic-based government systems. Apart from that, the information and communication technology revolution provides opportunities for the government to innovate in the development of state apparatus through the implementation of an Electronic-Based Government System or E-Government, namely government administration that utilises information and communication technology to provide services to government agencies, state civil servants, business people, , society and other parties.

## Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries

EBGS provides an opportunity to encourage and realize open, participatory, innovative and accountable government administration, increase collaboration between government agencies in carrying out government affairs and tasks to achieve common goals, improve the quality and reach of public services to the broader community, and reduce the level of abuse of authority in the form of collusion, corruption and nepotism through the implementation of an electronic-based public monitoring and complaint system (Ministry of State Civil Service Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform, "Electronic-Based Government System").



Picture 1. SiEMon Application Front Page

### V. IMPLEMENTATION OF NOTARY PROTOCOL EXAMINATION WITH THE SIEMON APPLICATION

In order to support the implementation of EBGS or E-Government, the Yogyakarta Special Region Ministry of Law and Human Rights Regional Office collaborates with the Directorate General of General Legal Administration of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Data and Information Center of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to develop innovations related to Supervisory Administration Notary digitally via the "SiEmon" Application (Notary et al.), which can be accessed via the page <http://siemon.kemenkumham.go.id/>.

The aim of developing the SiEmon application is to facilitate the notary administration process, facilitate the process of supervising notaries, the public can obtain real-time information about notaries, and the public can also report violations committed by notaries. This Siemon is presented as a form of service to the community in providing easy access and openness to public information, especially for notaries. There are 5 (five) login access rights provided by the SiEmon application, namely:

- Notary Public;
- Notary Honorary Council;
- Regional Supervisory Council;
- Regional Supervisory Council; And
- Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

The aim of developing the SiEmon application is not only related to checking notary protocols, but several service menus can be accessed through the application, namely:

- Real-time data on notaries domiciled throughout the Special Region of Yogyakarta;
- Map of the distribution of notaries domiciled throughout the Special Region of Yogyakarta;
- Profile of notaries domiciled throughout the Special Region of Yogyakarta;
- Public complaints to the Notary Supervisory Board online or online;
- Submission of applications to the Notary Honorary Council regarding legal processes involving notaries online or online;

## Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries

- f. Notary dashboard;
- g. Notary Monthly Report online or online;
- h. Product of law;
- i. Announcement;
- j. Online or online Notary Protocol Examination;
- k. Application for Notary Leave; And
- l. SiEmon Helpdesk.

The screenshot shows a web interface for a notary's profile. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Mulai Pemeriksaan Protokol' (Start Protocol Inspection), 'Hasil Pemeriksaan' (Inspection Results), and 'Detail Pemeriksaan Protokol' (Protocol Inspection Details). Below the tabs, the notary's name 'ALFI ZAIRUL, SH., M.Kn.' is displayed, followed by '— Notaris Kabupaten Gunungkidul'. A list of 17 light blue buttons is shown, each representing a different field for data entry: 'Alamat Kantor', 'Alamat Rumah', 'Surat Pengangkatan Sebagai Notaris', 'Cuti Notaris', 'Protokol Notaris', 'Keadaan Tempat Penyimpanan Arsip', 'Penjilidan', 'Laporan', 'Uji Petik', 'Penyerahan/Pemegang Protokol', 'Sarana Kantor', 'Karyawan', 'Waktu Kerja Kantor Notaris', 'Pekerjaan Lain Diluar Jabatan Notaris', 'Sanksi / Reward', and 'Upload'. Below the buttons, there is a disclaimer: 'Informasi dan data yang disampaikan adalah yang sebenarnya dan saya bertanggung jawab penuh terhadap isinya.' (The information and data provided are as they are, and I am fully responsible for its accuracy.) At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled 'Setuju' (I agree).

**Picture 2. Filling in inspection data**

The notary protocol checking feature online or via the SiEmon application allows notaries to prove their reporting and performance more accurately and in accordance with applicable standards. Proving and checking features for notary protocols online or via the SiEmon application enables notaries to prove their reporting and performance more measurably and follow applicable standards. Proving and reporting on notary performance is carried out before being examined by the Assembly regarding the material in the online Notary Protocol Examination feature.

In carrying out a notary protocol inspection via the SiEmon application, the notary must first enter the notary's profile data and video of the office conditions into the SiEmon application. After that, the inspection team and secretary determine the inspection schedule, sent to each notary's SiEmon account. The notary joins via the SiEmon account on the specified day and time to carry out the quotation test, administrative recording of the register of deeds book, the register of private letters that are recorded, and the register of private deeds that are legalized. If the video sent by the notary is unclear, then at that time, the notary must show the safe for storing the minutes of the deed and the workroom for reading the deed.

## **Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries**

After carrying out the online examination, the examination team held a Coordination Meeting for the Evaluation of Notary Protocol Inspection of the Regional Supervisory Council. Suppose there are several notaries whose examinations must be rescheduled. In that case, it is recommended that they be visited directly at their office and summoned to the regional office to be given exceptional guidance by the Regional Supervisory Council of Notaries at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Yogyakarta Special Region. There are several reasons, including:

1. Notaries do not upload or send examination files to SiEmon;
2. The notary is not present during the inspection; and
3. There are findings during the quotation test of the minutes of the deed that need to be checked in more depth.
4. The results of the inspection scores are in the "sufficient" and/or "inadequate" categories.

In the Notary Protocol Examination in 2021-2022, which was carried out online, it can be seen that all the notaries who were examined had carried out their duties and authority following the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) mandated in the Notary Law. However, there were still some notaries who lacked discipline in carrying out their duties, namely:

- a. there are still Notaries who cannot be checked online due to illness, on leave or other reasons
- b. do not send videos/complete inspection data on SiEmon;
- c. in the SiEmon application, it is no longer there; it was not present at the inspection;
- d. unpreparedness of the Notary when carrying out the Notary Protocol examination;
- e. there are still notaries whose office conditions do not meet the standard requirements as regulated in the Notary Law;
- f. there are still some Notaries who do not have or do not maintain leave certificates while carrying out their profession as Notaries;
- g. there are still Notary offices that do not list operational hours;
- h. There are still several Notary offices where the office layout does not follow that specified in the Notary Law; namely, the staff and guest rooms are still one, and the reading of Deed Minutes is still joined to the staff room/without partitions;
- i. There are still Notaries who do not understand how to write deed minutes in the Repertory book;
- j. There are still Notaries who still need to put their signature and stamp on the minutes of the deed; And
- k. There are still Notaries whose fingerprints still need to be made or separated from the deed minutes sheet.

Using the inspection system through the SiEmon application, superiority has been seen in notary protocol inspections. Namely, the number of notaries examined in one day can reach dozens or three times the usual or conventional inspection. So, the implementation of the SiEmon application shows that it is following the principles of an electronic-based government system, with the following basic arguments:

- a. effectiveness, the SiEmon application has been proven effective in carrying out notary protocol checks. This is shown by the large number of notaries that can be checked optimally, where this cannot be done using conventional methods considering the distribution and number of notaries is so large that it is not possible with the resources limited power to examine a relatively large number of notaries;
- b. Continuity: The SiEmon application can be used continuously and continuously, provided that the development of the SiEmon application must be carried out in a planned, gradual and continuous manner following its development;
- c. Efficiency: The use of the SiEmon application has proven that notary checks can be carried out with few resources and a relatively much lower budget than checking in person;
- d. Accountability, the results of notary protocol checks via the SiEmon application in the form of reports and data, can be accessed by interested parties so they can be held accountable And
- e. Security, the SiEmon application can guarantee the confidentiality, integrity, availability, and authenticity of the data contained in the application.

By fulfilling the principles of an electronic-based government system, which is based on the implementation of SiEmon, it shows that the SIEMON application is a tangible form of government administration that utilizes information and communication technology in providing services to the government, community and other interested parties so that the existence of the application SiEmon can realize open, participatory, innovative and accountable government administration, increase collaboration between government agencies, notaries and the public in carrying out government affairs and tasks to achieve common goals, improve the quality and reach of public services to the broader community, and reduce the level of abuse of authority in the form of collusion, corruption and nepotism.

## **VI. CONCLUSIONS**

1. The importance of the notary protocol is that it is a form of notary responsibility, so it must be stored and maintained as well as possible. Apart from that, the notary protocol is also a part of notary office administration, which is essential in ensuring that notaries can fulfil their positions following applicable laws and regulations and the Notary Code of Ethics. Therefore, the Notary Protocol must be managed and arranged as well as possible because the Regional Supervisory Council still supervises it;

## Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries

2. The Regional Supervisory Council plays a strategic role in encouraging the creation of law enforcement for every community legal traffic relationship that uses notary services. Therefore, the existence of the Regional Supervisory Council is very beneficial for the community because in implementing its authority, it must become an independent institution in carrying out its supervision and guidance of notaries.
3. The urgency of the need to use the application is based on the obstacles found in examining notary protocols. Therefore, there is a need for a breakthrough in carrying out the examination. This is because the notary protocol examination cannot run optimally if the notary protocol examination continues to be carried out conventionally. In contrast, the obstacles in notary protocol examination cannot be avoided. One of these breakthroughs is the use of information technology-based applications.
4. Using the SiEmon application shows that notary protocol examinations can run optimally compared to ordinary or conventional examinations. Apart from that, the SiEmon application can be implemented by referring to the principles of an electronic-based government system, so this shows that there is government administration that utilizes information and communication technology in providing services to the government, society and other interested parties so that the existence of the SiEmon application can realizing open participatory, innovative and accountable government administration.

### REFERENCES

- 1) Abdul Ghofur Anshori, *Perspektif Hukum dan Etika*, (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2009).
- 2) Habib Adjie dan Rusdianto Sesung, *Tafsir, Penjelasan dan Komentar Atas Undang-undang Jabatan Notaris*, (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 2020).
- 3) Habib Adjie, *Merajut Pemikiran dalam Dunia Notaris dan PPAT, Cet.2*, (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2014).
- 4) Herlien Budiono, *Kumpulan Tulisan Hukum Perdata di Bidang Kenotariatan*, (Bandung: Citra Aditya, 2013).
- 5) Salim, HS. *Teknik Pembuatan Akta Satu: Konsep Teoretis, Kewenangan Notaris, Bentuk dan Minuta Akta, Cetakan Pertama*, (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2015).
- 6) Soesanto, R., *Tugas, Kewajiban dan Hak-hak Notaris, Wakil Notaris*, (Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, 1982).
- 7) Tan Thong Kie, *Serba-Serbi Praktek Notaris*, (Jakarta: PT Ichtar Baru Van Hoeve, 2000).
- 8) Dwikky Bagus Wibisono, "Peranan Majelis Pengawas Daerah (MPD) Terhadap Pengawasan Pelaksanaan Jabatan Notaris di Kabupaten Tegal," *Jurnal Akta*, Vol. 5 No. 1 (2018).
- 9) Edmon Makarim, "Modernisasi Hukum Notaris Masa Depan: Kajian Hukum Terhadap Kemungkinan Cybernotary di Indonesia", *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan*, Vol. 41, No. 3 (2011).
- 10) Johan Rahmanda Andhira & Akhmad Budi Cahyono, "Sistem Pelaporan Akta Berbasis Cyber Notary Sebagai Sarana Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan Notaris", *Jurnal Pakuan Law Review*, Vol. 07, No. 02 (2021).
- 11) Laurence Leff (ed.), "Notaries and Electronic Notarization", (Western Illinois University 2002), PDF [wd-spectools-docbook -template-03. pdf], <http://www.oasis-open.org/spectools/docs>.
- 12) N.G.Yudara, "Notaris dan Permasalahannya (Pokok-pokok Pemikiran di Seputar Kedudukan dan Fungsi Notaris Serta Akta Notaris Menurut System Hukum Indonesia)", *Majalah Renvoi*, No. 10.34. III (2006).
- 13) Satria Akbar Nagara, "Pembinaan dan Pengawasan Notaris Mantan Narapidana Oleh Majelis Pengawas Notaris di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta," *Jurnal Officium Notarium*, Vol. 1 No. 2 (2021).
- 14) Stephen Mason, "Electronic Signatures in Law", (Lexis-nexis UK 2003).
- 15) Yofi Permana. R, "Pengaturan Penyerahan Protokol Notaris yang Telah Meninggal Dunia dan Prakteknya di Provinsi Sumatera Barat", *Jurnal Cendekia Hukum*, Vol. 5, No.1, (2019).
- 16) <http://siemon.kemenkumham.go.id/>.
- 17) Kantor Wilayah Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, "Launching Aplikasi Siemon Kanwil Kemenkumham DIY", dapat diakses pada laman <https://jogja.kemenkumham.go.id/berita-kanwil/berita-utama/3374-launching-aplikasi-Siemon-kanwil-kemenkumham-diy>.
- 18) Kementerian PAN RB, "Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik", dapat diakses melalui laman: <https://www.menpan.go.id/site/kelembagaan/sistem-pemerintahan-berbasis-elektronik-spbe-2>.Tavel, P. 2007 *Modeling and Simulation Design*. AK Peters Ltd.
- 19) Sannella, M. J. 1994 *Constraint Satisfaction and Debugging for Interactive User Interfaces*. Doctoral Thesis. UMI Order Number: UMI Order No. GAX95-09398., University of Washington.
- 20) Brown, L. D., Hua, H., and Gao, C. 2003. A widget framework for augmented interaction in SCAPE.
- 21) Y.T. Yu, M.F. Lau, "A comparison of MC/DC, MUMCUT and several other coverage criteria for logical decisions", *Journal of Systems and Software*, 2005, in press.
- 22) Spector, A. Z. 1989. Achieving application requirements. In *Distributed Systems*, S. Mullende
- 23) Forman, G. 2003. An extensive empirical study of feature selection metrics for text classification. *J. Mach. Learn. Res.* 3 (Mar. 2003), 1289-1305.



**Examination of Application-Based Notary Protocols in Efforts of Intensification and Effectiveness of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Assembly of Notaries**

- 24) Fröhlich, B. and Plate, J. 2000. The cubic mouse: a new device for three-dimensional input. In Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems.
- 25) Bowman, M., Debray, S. K., and Peterson, L. L. 1993. Reasoning about naming systems.