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**VALIDITY OF SIGNING A NOTARY DEED WHO USES SIGNATURES
AND ELECTRONIC SEALS**

^a Barawaja, ^b Fahrul Ramadan, ^c Bambang Santoso

^a *Doktoral in Law, Bandung Islamic University, Bandung. E-mail: jayabara@yahoo.co.id*

^b *Faculty of Economics & Business, Pamulang University, Tangsel. E-mail: Lawyer.fahrul@gmail.com*

^c *Faculty of Law, Pamulang University, Tangsel. E-mail:*

Article	Abstract
<p><i>Received: Des 02, 2025; Reviewed: Jan 07, 2026; Accepted: Feb 09, 2026; Published: Feb 26, 2026</i></p>	<p><i>The development of information technology has triggered significant digitalization in legal practice, including notary. The use of electronic signatures (TTE) and electronic stamps (e-stamps) offers efficiency and flexibility, but at the same time raises the problem of validity in the context of making authentic deeds by notaries. This study analyzes: (1) the validity of signing a notary deed using TTE and electronic stamp according to positive Indonesian law; and (2) reconceptualization of the necessary arrangements to ensure legal certainty in the implementation of electronic notary deeds. With normative legal research methods based on legislative, conceptual, and comparative approaches, the study found that although the ITE Law and PP PSTE provide legitimacy to TTE and e-stamps, the Law on Notary Positions (UUJN) has not explicitly regulated the application of electronic in the minutes of the deed, so that deeds signed electronically have the potential to lose their authenticity. Comparisons with Singapore and Malaysia show that the two countries have been more progressive and adaptive in integrating electronic notarization through special regulations that provide legal certainty. This study recommends the harmonization of the UUJN with information technology regulations and the establishment of a legal framework for "cyber notary" to realize valid, safe, and effective digital authentic deeds.</i></p> <p>Keywords: Authentic Deed, Notary, Electronic Signature, Electronic Seal, Cyber Notary</p>

A. INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology has brought significant changes in almost all aspects of life — including in the realm of law and notary. The adoption of electronic documents, electronic signatures (TTE) and electronic stamps (e-stamps) is increasingly widespread in various civil transactions, commercial agreements, or corporate administration. This encourages efficiency, ease of access, and flexibility for the parties involved. In recent years, the adoption of electronic documents and electronic signatures (TTEs) has become more widespread, including in legal transactions and agreements. (Sitorus & Wanma, 2024). Normatively, regulations in Indonesia provide legal recognition for electronic signatures as long as they meet certain conditions. The development of electronic regulations in the form of recognizing electronic signatures as valid in electronic transactions through the ITE Law and Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions (PP PSTE) opens up the possibility of implementing TTE and electronic stamps in notary deeds (Poerana, 2020).

On the other hand, the notary position as an official who makes authentic deeds is regulated by the Notary Position Law, which requires deeds to be made "conventionally" with wet signatures, witnesses, and in physical form. (Sterisa & Arifulloh, 2025). The inconsistency between the development of electronic regulations and the provisions of the UUJN creates a "normative vacuum" that creates ambiguity: even though TTE is generally recognized in electronic agreements/documents, can TTE and electronic seals be used in notarized deeds and still produce authentic deeds with full legal force? (Wahyudi & Swardhana, 2023). Although the ITE Law paves the way, the Law has not specifically regulated it, leaving a gray space that can harm the community (Natawidjaja, 2025).

The concept of "*cyber notary*" in the manufacture of electronic notary deeds in Indonesia has not been firmly formed because regulations have not specifically regulated it. (Wahyudi & Swardhana, 2023). This is where comparisons with neighboring countries in ASEAN become so relevant. such as Singapore and Malaysia, which have been more agile in embracing digitalisation. Singapore has taken a big step towards electronic notarization. On 2 August 2023, the Singapore parliament passed *the Oaths, Declarations and Notarisations (Remote Methods) Act 2023* ("ODN Act") (Republic Of Singapore Government Gazette Acts Supplement, 2023), which amends a number of laws including the notarization law to allow for the notarization of documents through electronic means such as by using video conferencing and electronic signing with certain security requirements (Ministry Of Commerce). of Law Singapore, 2023). In Malaysia, the practice of notarization even though *digital signatures* are legally valid, the notarization of certain documents (especially those that require legalization or official stamps) still demands physical form as well as the presence of a party before a notary (Certinal, 2025). The notarization of certain documents in Malaysia still requires a physical form for legalization, creating a balance between innovation and prudence (Shunfang, 2025).

In the context of an increasingly integrated ASEAN, this comparison is not just an academic about how we can learn from our neighbors to accelerate our own pace. This study aims to explore the validity of TTE and e-stamps in Indonesian notary deeds, while comparing them with Singapore and Malaysia, to reconceptualize regulations that are more humane and inclusive. In this way, we not only answer legal questions, but also build bridges to a future where law serves people, not the other way around. Many recent studies have shown that there is a normative ambiguity: whether notary deed signers in Indonesia using digital signatures and electronic stamps really have the same authentic force and legal certainty as traditional physical deeds as in previous studies that examined the use of TTE for electronic authentic deeds are

considered invalid because the UUJN has not yet regulated specifically (Setiadi & Bagiastra, 2021).

Regarding the issue of legal certainty for the signing of notary deeds in Indonesia using digital signatures and electronic stamps as in the background of this problem, the researcher has raised two issues, namely:

1. What is the validity of signing a notary deed through the use of electronic signatures and seals in Indonesia?
2. How is the regulation of notary deed signing through the use of electronic signatures and stamps in Indonesia to realize legal certainty?

B. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The method used in this study is a normative research method. This normative research method is used because "there is a disintegration between the expected state (*das sollen*) and reality (*das sein*) which raises a question mark from a normative point of view, what exactly is happening?" (Efendi & Ibrahim, 2018) the reality that occurred in this study is related to the signing of deed minuta using digital signatures and electronic stamps in Indonesia which are starting to be widely used by business actors in signing their documents.

The approach used in this study uses a statutory approach (statute approach) due to the fact that there is a conflict between the ITE Law, the Stamp Duty Law and the UUJN related to digital signatures and electronic stamps used in notary deed minutes. A conceptual approach is also used in this study related to the concept of Cyber Notary. The concept of Cyber Notary is a concept where in his work the Notary is assisted and uses technology and electronic media both in the process and the results of the Notary's work itself. The concept of Cyber Notary has not been implemented in Indonesia because it has not been regulated by the UUJN or the implementing derivative regulations of the UUJN. A comparative legal approach was also applied, comparing three ASEAN countries to identify similarities (such as TTE recognition) and differences (such as physical witness involvement), with inspiration from comparative studies such as those conducted by the team in the International Journal of Electronic Legal Studies. (Nugraha, 2025)

The data sources used in this study consist of primary, secondary and tertiary legal sources. Secondary data is obtained by means of literature study by processing primary data and presented in the form of data analysis results. The primary legal material in this study is in the form of "laws and regulations, jurisprudence and international agreements". (Susanti, 2016) The relevant laws and regulations related to legal issues in this study include: Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 117 of 2004, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4432). Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2014, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5491) (hereinafter referred to as the Law). Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 58 of 2008, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4843). Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 251 of 2016, Supplement to Statute

Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5952). Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Electronic Systems and Transactions (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 185 of 2019, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6400). Secondary legal materials are legal materials that support primary legal materials, consisting of "books written by influential legal experts (de horseede leer), legal journals, doctrines, legal cases and symposium results" (Efendi & Ibrahim, 2018) related to legal issues in this latest study. To enrich understanding, we complement it with in-depth literature studies, gathering secondary sources from international journals, government reports, and current case studies (2020-2025). References are strictly selected: only those published within the last five years, from credible sources such as Google Scholar, Academia.edu, and the official ASEAN government website. Tertiary legal materials are "laws that provide guidance or explain primary legal materials and secondary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias."

The analysis process is carried out literally: starting from regulatory description, normative interpretation, to synthesis of recommendations. We avoided primary empirical data to maintain a focus on the legal aspect but added qualitative elements such as secondary interviews from the report to capture the "voice" of practitioners. This method is not only scientific, but also humanistic in the way we ask: how does this regulation affect the daily lives of the people who depend on it? Thus, this research is not just a document, but an invitation to rethink the law that is closer to the human heart.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Validity of Notary Deed Signing Through the Use of Electronic Signatures and Stamps in Indonesia

1. Normative Framework for the Use of Electronic Signatures and Electronic Seals

The recognition of the validity of electronic signatures has been affirmed through Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions and its amendments in Law Number 19 of 2016. Article 11 of the ITE Law states that TTE is considered valid as long as it meets the requirements: related to identity, integrity, verification process, and is made with a trusted electronic certificate infrastructure. This provision is clarified in PP 71/2019 (PP PSTE) which distinguishes between certified and non-certified TTEs, where certified TTE has stronger evidentiary power (Poerana, 2020). On the other hand, e-stamps have gained legitimacy through the Stamp Duty Law and the Regulation of the Minister of Finance which regulate the form, use, and mechanism of electronic verification. Thus, there are theoretically no normative barriers to the use of e-stamps for electronic documents. e-Meterai as an "official stamp" of digital has gained legitimacy through Law Number 10 of 2020 concerning Stamp Duty and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 81 of 2022 which regulates the form, use, and mechanism of electronic verification through platforms such as e-Meterai of the Directorate General of Taxes. This ensures that electronic seals are not only symbolic, but also safe from counterfeiting thanks to encryption and digital trail audits. Thus, theoretically there are no normative barriers to the use of e-stamps for electronic documents, even in the increasingly paperless commercial context." (Wibowo, Hapsari, Lutfiyani, Fildzah, & Zulfah, 2025).

The problem arises when the two electronic instruments are applied to a notary deed, which is a document that according to the UUJN must meet certain formal requirements to obtain qualification as an "authentic deed". The process of making, drafting the deed, reading the minutes of the deed by an Indonesian Notary is in the presence of the witnesses, witnesses and

signing of the deed. This process must be carried out by a Notary who carries out his duties in Indonesia in making his deed so that the deed made by and before the Notary has evidentiary value as an authentic deed according to the laws and regulations applicable in Indonesia. If this process is violated, it will result in the deed made to decrease the evidentiary value to become a deed under hand. The paradigm of the authenticity of deeds produced by Notaries in Indonesia is still seen from the form of the final result in the form of printed results stamped and signed by the Notary, not the deed in electronic form. Deeds in electronic form have not yet been regulated in Indonesia. The progress of current technological development is like a double-edged sword on the one hand providing convenience for those who can take advantage of current technology, on the other hand creating new problems (Ramadan & Dewantara, 2022).

2. Normative Conflict between the ITE Law, the Stamp Duty Law, and the UUJN

This conflict is like a tug-of-war between the past and the future: the ITE Law and the Stamp Duty Law push us forward into the digital age, while the Law holds us back in the paper and ink tradition. An authentic deed according to Article 1868 of the Civil Code must meet three elements:

1. Made by/in the presence of an authorized general official.
2. In the form prescribed by law.
3. Made according to the authority of the place.

The UUJN as *a lex specialis* for the position of notary contains very technical provisions (Sterisa & Arifulloh, 2025), including the obligation:

- Reading the deeds,
- physical presence of the parties,
- signing using wet signatures,
- signature by witnesses.

This provision emphasizes that the deed minuta is a physical paper document that must be stored in a notary protocol, complete with a wet seal for authentication (Kurnia, Sood, & Hirsanuddin, 2023). When the signature is replaced with a TTE and the seal is transferred to electronic form, there is a violation of the formal requirements of the authentic deed, so that the deed loses its authentic nature because its form is not in accordance with the UUJN (Supanji & Adjie, 2023).

The ITE Law does recognize TTE, as well as the Stamp Duty Law which recognizes the use of electronic stamps. However, this recognition does not automatically change the *provisions of lex specialis* related to authentic deeds. This conflict is increasingly felt in the era of hybrid work, where physical presence is a challenge, and *cyber notaries* as adopted in Singapore through the ODN Act 2023. Similarly in Malaysia, the Digital Signature Act 1997 (updated 2020) accommodates TTE for non-notarized documents (Natawidjaja, 2025). The comparison of the two countries can be an inspiration for the harmonization of laws and regulations in Indonesia.

If the deed is signed using an electronic signature and seal without regulatory adjustments, then there are several consequences including the minuta does not meet the form required by the UUJN, so that it is only a deed under hand (only simple evidence, not absolute); the evidentiary power decreases, because the deed no longer has a "perfect" and "binding" nature like Article 1870 of the Civil Code; the risk of not being accepted in the evidentiary process in court, where the judge can reject it on the basis of an inauthentic form; and cannot be used as a basis for legalization or waarmeding as a notary duty (Article 1 of the UUJN) (Suwarni, Suryani, & Haryanti, 2024). This creates legal uncertainty for business actors who have begun to implement paperless systems and digital signatures in commercial documents (Natawidjaja,

2025). The use of electronic signatures and stamps in notary deeds is currently challenged in court due to the lack of a "physical presence", which is similar to the debate in Malaysia where e-signatures are legal but require additional validation for notarization (Sangaswary, Wijaya, & Wesna, 2025).

3. *Validity Theory*

Legality in Dutch is known as "*rechtmatig*" which means "based on the law". While in English it is known as "*legality*" with the meaning of "*lawfulness*" or in accordance with the law. The origin of the concept of wetness came from the conception of the state of law (*rechtsstaat*) where government actions must be based on the existence of legal provisions that govern "*rechtmatig van het bestuur*" which is centered on the application of the principle of legality in all government legal actions. At that time, the king's identity as the holder of absolute sovereignty (*princeps legibus solutus est*) was born, so the concept was born as an attempt to limit the power of the king. The existence of the adagium *king can do no wrong* at that time resulted in the birth of the law as a limitation of power (Ramadan, Dewantara, & Sudirman, 2022). As a result, if the government's action exceeds the provisions that have been set by the law or is not based on the law, then the government's action becomes legally defective (*onrechtmatig*) or invalid. The principle of legitimacy is closely related to the aim of protecting the rights of the people from government actions. A decision made can be a valid decision, there are two conditions that must be met, according to Kuntjoro Purbopranoto, namely formal requirements and material requirements. The formal conditions for the validity of the Decision (Ramadan, Dewantara, & Sudirman, 2022), include:

- a. The conditions are determined in relation to the preparation for the decision making and in relation to the way in which the decision is made must be fulfilled.
- b. It must be given a predetermined form.
- c. The conditions related to the implementation of the decision are met.
- d. The period of time must be determined between the arising of the rights that led to its creation and the announcement of the decision and must not be forgotten.

Meanwhile, the material requirements for the validity of a decision include:

- a. The government apparatus that makes decisions must be authoritative (entitled).
- b. In the will of the decision-making apparatus of government there should be no juridical deficiency (*geen juridische gebreken in de wetsvorming*).
- c. Decisions must be given the form (*Vorm*) stipulated in the regulations on which they are based, and their formation must also take into account the decision-making procedure if the procedure is expressly stipulated in the regulation (*Rechtmatig*).
- d. The content and purpose of the decision must be in accordance with the content and goals to be achieved (*Doelmatig*).

Van der Pot stated that a decision made by the government can be valid as a valid decision must meet 4 (four) conditions, including:

- a. Decisions must be made by the powerful tool (*organ*) that makes them,
- b. Since a decision is a declaration of the will (*wilsverklaring*), the formation of the will does not contain juridical deficiencies (*geen juridisch gebreken in de wilsvorming*),
- c. The decision in question must be given the form stipulated in the regulation on which it is based, and the maker must also pay attention *to the procedure for* making the stipulation, if the method in question is expressly stipulated in the basic regulation,
- d. The content and purpose of the decision must be in accordance with the content and purpose of the basic regulations.

This validity theory is used as an analysis knife to analyze the validity of the signing of the minutes of the deed using electronic signatures and stamps as in the formulation of the first problem of this study. Van Der Pot's opinion above is simpler in formulating the conditions for the validity of a decision or legal rule. A legal rule becomes valid or not seen from who makes the rule, or the product of the law. In the process of making a notary deed, the notary deed minuta must be signed by the audience and the notary. Second, the decision, rule or legal product must be in accordance with the applicable law, there are no legal deficiencies or defects. Third, it must be in the form of a clear regulation or legal product and in accordance with the underlying regulation. The regulations that regulate the signing of the minutes of the deed using electronic signatures and stamps, the underlying regulations are the regulations on the Notary Position, the ITE Law and the Stamp Duty Law. Fourth, the regulations to be made must be in line with the content and purpose of the underlying regulations. This needs to be cited because it will be useful in analyzing the validity of the signing of the deed minuta using electronic signatures and stamps.

The existence of a regulatory vacuum for the signing of notary deeds using electronic signatures and seals is currently likened to a black hole that swallows innovation before it has time to shine. Digital regulations (UU ITE & PP PSTE) which allow TTE freely, while regulations in the world of notaries with UUN as a *specialist lex* have not explicitly accommodated TTE, are still trapped in the pre-digital era and there are no derivative regulations that regulate cyber notaries, including the mechanism for signing minutes of deeds using signatures and electronic stamps. Without harmonization, digital notary practices cannot produce valid authentic deeds (Widyartama, Hermeilitha, & Asropi, 2024). The need to amend the UUN to align with ASEAN standards, such as remote notarization in Singapore which has reduced bureaucracy by 40% (Lahangatubun & Mulyono, 2025). This vacuum is not the end of the story, but rather an invitation to action for policymakers. Like Singapore which dared to revise its laws in 2023, Indonesia can start with a pilot project of cyber notaries in major cities, ensuring that the law is no longer a burden, but a bridge to fairer and more accessible justice. So that in the future it is necessary to reconceptualize the regulation of notary deed signing through the use of electronic signatures and seals in Indonesia in realizing legal certainty as in the formulation of the second problem in this study. The unregulated use of electronic signatures and seals in the *lex specialis* arrangement in the UUN results in the unauthorized use of electronic signatures and seals in the minutes of the notary deed.

Reconceptualization of Arrangement for Signing of Notary Deed Minutes Using Electronic Signatures and Stamps

Arrangements for signing notary deeds using electronic signatures and seals that need to be reconceptualized. This is necessary for the creation of legal certainty that regulates the vacuum of norms that currently occur in the world of notary. The reconceptualization of the arrangement for signing notary deeds using electronic signatures (TTE) and electronic seals is not just a patchwork. The basis for consideration and thinking for the reconceptualization of the legislative arrangements is as follows:

First, harmonization between regulations is the main key, such as uniting the pieces of the puzzle that have been scattered. The UUN needs to be amended to explicitly accommodate certified TTE and e-stamps as an integral part of the process of making authentic deeds, in line with the ITE Law and the Stamp Duty Law. It's not just a matter of adding new articles; It is about creating a holistic "*cyber notary*" framework, where physical presence can be replaced with secure digital verification such as *video conferencing* with end-to-end *encryption*. As

proposed in the blockchain-based e-notary framework for notaries in Indonesia, this technology could ensure the integrity of documents without sacrificing authenticity, reducing the risk of forgery to almost zero (Putra, Muda, Bakry, Yusuf, & Santosa, 2025).

Second, reconceptualization must consider the urgency of implementing *cyber notaries* in Indonesia, which has been hampered by rigid regulations. Recent research shows that without adjustments, the validity of electronic deeds remains in doubt, even though technology is already possible (Fahmi & Luthfi, 2025). Form a cross-ministerial team (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Communication and Informatics, Directorate General of Taxes and BSSN) to draft derivative regulations that regulate digital storage mechanisms in notary protocols, input on the transformation of the role of notaries in electronic deed regulation, where digital technology can help verify identity, but remain under human supervision to ensure the validity of parties who use electronic signatures and seals in notarized deed minutes (Simanjuntak & Santosa, 2025).

In a comparative context, let's learn from ASEAN neighbors who are one step ahead, such as brothers who moved to modern homes first. Singapore, through the ODN Act 2023, has revolutionized electronic notarization by allowing remote witnessing via video and TTE, as long as it meets high security standards to reduce bureaucracy by up to 40% and improve accessibility for citizens (Nugraha, 2025). In Malaysia, with the Digital Signature Act 1997 updated in 2020, it offers a balance: TTE is recognized for public documents, but authentic notarization still requires additional validation to maintain trust (Abdillah, Ghapa, & Makhtar, 2023). From the experiences of Singapore and Malaysia, reconceptualization is not just about rewriting the rules, but about building trust in the digital age where people such as small entrepreneurs or families separated from each other can still sign important documents without having to meet face-to-face.

Third, reconceptualization must emphasize on human aspects such as inclusivity and education. There is a need for regulations that include mandatory training for notaries on cyber notaries, including the use of AI for identity verification and forgery detection, as discussed in a recent study on the integration of AI in the notarial process (Simanjuntak & Santosa, 2025). There is also a need for regulations that include mandatory training for notaries on *cyber notaries*, including the use of AI for identity verification and forgery detection, as discussed in a recent study on the integration of AI in the notarial process (Jamus, Budi, Sari, & Parmitasari, 2024).

Fourth, this reconceptualization must be based on the principles of ASEAN regional sustainability and adaptation. With a deeper comparison, Indonesia could adopt a hybrid model like Malaysia, where TTEs for notarial deeds require certification from authorities such as the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, while learning from Singapore about remote notarization which has been shown to reduce the backlog of legal cases (Low & Partners, 2025). The ASEAN comparative study emphasizes that the reconceptualization of *cyber notary* regulations in Indonesia needs to prioritize harmonization between countries to facilitate cross-border transactions, as in today's increasingly prevalent digital trade (Ghani & Priyono, 2025). Ultimately, this reconceptualization is not just about changing the law, but

making the law work for people, ensuring that amidst the digital frenzy, justice and legal certainty remain within reach for everyone and all groups.

Harmonization with the ITE Law, the Stamp Duty Law, PP PSTE, and BSSN security standards are the main foundations that make the UUJN part of the national digital ecosystem, not as a stand-alone regulation. This integration can be realized through several steps:

1. An explicit amendment in the UUJN to recognize certified electronic signatures as a legal form of signing a deed minuta.
2. The official recognition of the e-stamp as an authentic part of the digital deed minuta, not just an attachment.
3. New definitions of electronic minutes, including encryption requirements, metadata, and digital archive provisions of notary protocols.

Digitalization has knocked on the door of the Indonesian notarial system. Electronic signatures and electronic seals are no longer just a discourse but have become a real necessity in the midst of the transformation of work, business, and public services. However, our legal reality is still lagging behind. The UUJN as a pillar of notary has not provided space for this innovation, so the use of TTE and e-stamp in the minutes of the deed has not been able to produce an authentic deed as referred to in Article 1868 of the Civil Code. This study shows that:

1. Normatively, TTE and e-stamp are valid according to the ITE Law and the Stamp Duty Law, but it is not yet valid to mint a notary deed because it is contrary to the formal provisions of the UUJN which requires wet signatures and physical documents.
2. Regulative, there is a significant *regulatory gap*, so that an electronically signed deed has the potential to only have the power of a deed under hand.
3. Comparatively, the experience of Singapore and Malaysia shows that the digitization of notaries can be effective if supported by specific regulations and robust technology.

Therefore, a thorough reconceptualization is needed in the form of:

- harmonization of UUJN with digital regulations,
- the establishment of a cyber notary legal framework,
- national pilot projects, and
- emphasis on security as well as document integrity.

With these steps, Indonesia not only follows the global trend, but also leads as a country that is able to combine the tradition of civil law with technological innovation in a balanced manner. Law in Indonesia is present not only as a text, but as a friend of human beings in the face of changes and developments of the times.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion from the beginning to the last chapter of this research, it can be concluded that the validity of notary deed signing through the use of electronic signatures and seals in Indonesia currently does not have a valid value. This is due to the existence of juridical deficiencies (*geen juridisch gebreken in de wilsvorming*) and procedures related to the arrangement of signing notary deeds through the use of electronic signatures and stamps have not been regulated in the UUJN. The form of reconceptualization of laws and regulations related to the signing of notary deeds through the use of electronic signatures and stamps is the harmonization of the ITE Law, the Stamp Duty Law, PP PSTE, and BSSN security

standards are the main foundation that makes the UUJN part of the national digital ecosystem, not as a stand-alone regulation.

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