



The Urgency of Electronically Storing Notary Protocol Archives Documents in the Concept of Progressive Law in Indonesia

Urgensi Penyimpanan Arsip Protokol Notaris Secara Elektronik Documents Dalam Konsep Hukum Progresif di Indonesia

Dana Ayu Fitrianingrum^{1*}, Tunggul Anshari Setia Negara², Diah Aju Wisnuwardhani³

^{*}Corresponding author: danaayuf@gmail.com

¹²³Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University Malang
East Java-Indonesia - 65145

Abstract: The development of information technology has encouraged transformation in the practice of notarial administration, including the urgency of digitizing notary protocol storage. This research aims to analyze the legal needs of the e-documents storage system in a progressive legal perspective, emphasizing the regulatory vacuum and the urgency of norm reconstruction. Using a normative juridical approach and qualitative analysis of legal documents as well as the results of previous studies, it is found that the absence of explicit regulation in the Notary Office Law regarding digital archives creates legal uncertainty and evidentiary risks. This study argues that electronic-based storage of notarial protocols should be recognized as a normative necessity in line with the principles of expediency and legal certainty. The conclusion of this study confirms the importance of new regulations that provide legitimacy to notary e-documents as part of the state's responsibility in realizing efficient, fair, and accountable legal services.

Keywords: Notary; Electronic Protocol; Progressive Law; E-Documents; Digital Transformation.

DOI: 10.47006/ijlres.v%vi%i.25524

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of global digitization has created fundamental disruptions to legal governance, including formal legal documentation systems that previously relied on physical archives. In Indonesia, the transformation towards the Society 5.0 era marks a turning point that the efficiency and security of legal information needs to keep up with the pace of information technology innovation (Hendarsyah, 2019, p. 171). Unfortunately, the notary archiving system is still lagging behind in facing this challenge. Although Law No. 43/2009 on Archives has opened legal opportunities for the use of electronic media as a medium for

archival storage, the regulation of Notary Protocol archives in digital format still suffers from a legal vacuum (Ghazala & Erni, 2022, p. 704). This raises a fundamental question: how does the rule of law respond to this administrative lag, and is the state adaptive enough to ensure people's legal rights through a documentation system that is relevant to the demands of the times?

Various previous studies have underlined the importance of keeping deed minutes as part of the notary protocol, but the approach is still limited to the issue of Notary's personal responsibility in the context of extreme situations such as force majeure. Research by Anida Riska Fitriana & Aniek Tyaswati W. L (2023) shows that the loss of deed minutes due to fire creates significant legal uncertainty, while there is no explicit provision in UUJN regarding the mechanism of Notary's responsibility in such overmacht situations (Fitriana & Lestari, 2023, p. 63). On the other hand, Muhammad Taufik's research (2020) highlights the limitations of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in managing notary protocols that have exceeded 25 years, and recommends digitization as a solution to overcome the limited means of storage (Taufik, 2020, p. 120). Although both studies have raised the importance of notary archive management, they have not directly highlighted the issue of storing Notary Protocols in the form of e-documents as a response to today's administrative, technological, and legal challenges. The gap that arises lies in the absence of a holistic approach that links the urgency of protocol digitization with the context of progressive law, a framework that positions law as an adaptive and solutive instrument to the times. In fact, the crucial point in modern notarial practice lies not only in the process of creating deeds, but also in the aspect of preserving and sustaining legal and authentic records in the long term. In this context, this study adds a critical dimension by bringing together the *ius constitutum* framework (currently applicable) with the urgency of *ius constituendum* (the law that should exist), in order to encourage legal reconstruction through the lens of progressive law (Rahardjo, 2011, p. 1). In other words, this study not only seeks to explain the legal vacuum, but also offers normative arguments for the need to integrate electronic protocol storage into the national legal system.

This research uses a normative juridical approach, which is a legal research method that relies on legal materials as the main source to answer research problems (Susanti & Efendi, 2022, p. 109). As stated by Soerjono Soekanto, normative research is intended to examine legal principles, legal systematics, and legal synchronization with an approach to applicable positive norms (Kristiawanto, 2022, p. 11). In this context, the urgency of electronic storage of Notary Protocol archives is not only seen from the applicable provisions (*ius constitutum*),

but also by reviewing the need for norm updates (*ius constituendum*) to answer the challenges of digital transformation in notarial practice (Adriaman, 2024, p. 15). This is in line with the progressive legal framework that emphasizes legal reform as an instrument of liberation and social justice.

Thus, the normative juridical research method used in this study allows researchers to not only examine the emptiness of positive legal norms related to electronic storage of Notary Protocol archives, but also to develop conceptual arguments to encourage legal changes that are more adaptive to the digital era. Through a combination of statutory, conceptual, and case approaches, the analysis in this study is directed to comprehensively answer legal issues and offer alternative normative solutions that are in line with the spirit of progressive law, namely laws that are alive, responsive, and in favor of the needs of the times.

In examining the urgency of storing Notary Protocol archives in e-documents within the framework of progressive law in Indonesia, a solid theoretical foundation is needed to understand and explain ongoing legal phenomena. The theoretical foundation functions not only as a conceptual tool for analyzing data, but also as a normative framework that bridges the problem statement with research objectives. Therefore, this research uses three main theories: first, Legal Certainty Theory to explain the importance of a juridically reliable document storage system; second, Legal Benefit Theory to assess the extent to which archive digitization has a positive impact on society and institutions; and third, Progressive Legal Theory as an evaluative framework to encourage legal reform to be more adaptive to digital transformation. These three theories are synergized to provide a comprehensive explanation of the need for new regulations in technology-based Notary Protocol archive storage.

The concept of legal certainty is the main pillar in the Indonesian legal system which adheres to the civil law tradition. According to Gustav Radbruch, legal certainty is part of a trilogy of legal objectives in addition to justice and benefit, which requires the law to be predictable and implemented in an orderly manner (Afifah & Warjiyati, 2024, p. 144). In the context of notary protocol storage, this principle is very important because the existence of deed minutes as part of the Notary Protocol is a form of authentic documentation whose existence not only supports legal legitimacy, but also provides legal security for interested parties.

Legal certainty is threatened when authentic documents such as notary protocols are lost, not stored, or cannot be accessed when needed as happened in the case of PT Tanjungkarang Decision No. 101/Pdt/2020/PT.Tjk. In this case, the loss of deed minutes

creates a legal vacuum and potential judicial error because primary evidence is not available. Jan M. Otto emphasizes that legal certainty requires regulations that are accessible, consistently applied, and uniformly understood by the public and legal apparatus (Otto et al., 2012, p. 135). Thus, the digitization of Notary Protocol storage can be seen as a form of fulfilling realistic legal certainty that is not only based on formal law, but also responsive to the needs of society in the digital ecosystem.

Jeremy Bentham's idea of utilitarianism places law as an instrument that must provide the maximum benefit to society (Pratiwi et al., 2022, p. 289). In the context of this research, legal expediency is reflected through efforts to electronically store the Notary Protocol which not only aims at administrative efficiency, but also provides quick access, long-term protection, and legal data security. This condition answers the needs of an increasingly digitized public that demands the availability of documents quickly and transparently in various legal processes, including justice, taxation, and banking.

Satjipto Rahardjo initiated that the law must continue to move, adapt, and be pro-people, pro-justice, and responsive to social change (Aulia, 2018, p. 178). Law is no longer solely understood as normative norms written in laws and regulations, but as an instrument that lives and develops with social reality.

In the case of Notary Protocol archive storage, the progressive legal approach encourages legislation not to limit itself to printed and physical instruments. Instead, it needs to open itself to digital systems that are better able to answer the needs of society and the complexity of the times. The absence of explicit arrangements in the UUJN regarding the storage of deed minutes in force majeure conditions has created a vacuum of legal responsibility, which can be bridged through legal reform based on digital progressivism (Fitriana & Lestari, 2023, p. 63).

Thus, progressive law is present not only as a criticism of normative stagnation, but also as a concrete offer to present adaptive, egalitarian, and solutive laws to problems that are not accommodated by the existing legal system.

The urgency of this study becomes even more apparent when faced with real cases such as the Tanjungkarang High Court Decision Number 101/Pdt/2020/PT.Tjk, where the unavailability of deed minutes included in the Notary Protocol caused significant legal losses to the public. The loss of this document not only shows the weakness of the archiving system, but also opens up vulnerabilities to the loss of evidence of legal actions. Thus, this research departs from the awareness of the crisis of authenticity and the delay in institutional

adaptation, which threatens legal certainty itself. If the legal document storage system is not immediately transferred to a secure and standardized digital system, the state will continue to leave open loopholes that can disrupt the public interest, administrative order, and legal protection of citizens.

In this research, two legal issues become the main focus: (1) what is the form of legal regulation for storing Notary Protocol archives in e-documents within the framework of progressive law in Indonesia? and (2) what is the mechanism for storing Notary Protocol archives in e-documents in line with the principles of legal certainty and expediency? These two formulations were developed to examine the extent to which the legal system is able to adapt to the changing social context, especially in maintaining the integrity and accessibility of vital legal documents. This research aims to normatively analyze the ideal form of legal regulation related to the storage of Notary Protocol archives in the form of e-documents, as well as to formulate the design of the storage mechanism in line with progressive legal principles. This goal is directed at efforts to harmonize the notarial system with digital transformation based on adaptive and equitable legal protection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transformation of the Registry Administration in the Digital Era: Challenges and Regulatory Needs

Credit Digital transformation in the administration of a notary public is not an option, but a necessity. This change is driven by public expectations for fast, transparent, and accountable public services. However, behind the necessity of adaptation, there are serious normative challenges, especially regarding the legal protection of authentic deeds made and kept by notaries. Notarial deeds are not only formal evidence, but also a symbol of the state's guarantee of a legal relationship (Bisyir & Putra, 2023, p. 2634). When the process of preparing and storing the deed moves to the digital realm, it must be ensured that the standards of authenticity and prudence that have been maintained physically can still be guaranteed in the digital medium.

The idea of cyber notary has been an academic discussion since the last two decades, especially after the enactment of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE) (Mvt/Mys, 2010). However, most of the literature still focuses on the digitization process when making deeds, and has not touched on the aspect of systematically storing notary protocols (Hadyan Iman Prasetya, 2020). There is no normative tool that explicitly regulates the storage of notary protocols in digital form, although Article 16 paragraph (1) letter b of

Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning Notary Position requires notaries to store and maintain protocols as state archives (Anjilna, 2025, p. 138). Herein lies the legal paradox: practices change, but regulations remain. As a result, a legal vacuum is born that can threaten the integrity of the legal evidence system.

When an authentic deed becomes evidence in a judicial process, the formal aspect of the deed often becomes a crucial point. If its storage is not carried out in accordance with the principles of prudence and document integrity, then its validity can be questioned. This is what then requires the state, through its legislative authority, to formulate new regulations that not only recognize the existence of e-documents, but also regulate verification mechanisms, authentication, and data integrity in digital systems. Because in the end, the validity of a deed lies not only in the signature and stamp, but also in the legitimacy of the accompanying data storage and protection system.

Integration of E-Documents in Notary Protocol Storage: A Progressive Law Perspective

Progressive law, as formulated by Satjipto Rahardjo, is not a law that stops at the applicable normative text (*ius constitutum*), but rather a law that adapts to the needs of society (living law) and makes substantive justice its main orientation (AA Nasihuddin et al., 2024, p. 52). In the context of notary protocol depository, this approach means that it is not enough for the legal system to maintain the conventional manual-archival mechanism, but must dare to remodel it towards a more responsive and inclusive digital system. The notarial protocol, as part of the authentication of public legal events, does not merely serve an administrative function, but has a central position in evidence in the civil and criminal realms. Therefore, e-documents-based storage is a strategic instrument in avoiding the degradation of the validity and sustainability of legal archives in the future.

Research by Reno (2022) reinforces this urgency, where they highlight the weak conventional filing infrastructure in some notary offices that causes damage or loss of protocols, especially when there is an office move or force majeure. Digitization does not only respond to technical needs, but reflects the ethical responsibility of the profession in maintaining the state's mandate for authentic and legally binding documents (Reno, 2022, p. 78). Therefore, the argument that the storage of e-archives is part of the transformation of legal ethics becomes very relevant. Notaries in the progressive legal paradigm are not only technical actors, but also moral actors in the civil law justice system.

Furthermore, electronic storage of protocols also opens up opportunities for democratization of access to legal documents, especially in cases that require the speed of archival search and verification. This is important in promoting the principles of transparency

and accountability as outlined in the concept of modern public services. E-documents integrated with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights' supervisory system will enable the strengthening of preventive supervision against the possibility of forgery, disappearance or illegal duplication of deeds. Thus, digital transformation in the storage of notarial protocols is not just a technological evolution, but a legal revolution that has consequences for the design of a more civilized justice system.

Juridical Challenges in the Implementation of Notary Protocol Digitalization: Between Legal Vacancy and Regulatory Uncertainty

Within the framework of Indonesian positive law, the digitization of notary protocol storage is still an area that is not explicitly regulated. Article 16 and Article 62 of Law Number 2 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 on the Position of Notary mention the obligation of notaries to maintain and store protocols, but the entire arrangement is still based on the assumption of physical storage (Mulia et al., 2022, p. 223). There are no provisions that explicitly allow let alone require the storage of documents in electronic format. This condition creates a legal vacuum, where norms lag behind practice, and results in juridical dilemmas in the field.

The impact of this vacuum cannot be underestimated. In judicial practice, the validity of evidence often depends on formal and material authenticity, which in the case of notarial protocols is still highly dependent on the presence of physical documents as a form of *verba volant, scripta manent* lost speech, settled writing (Indraswari, 2024, p. 122). Without established legal standards and procedures, e-documents are vulnerable to not being recognized as authentic evidence, because they are considered not meeting the requirements of authenticity according to conventional civil procedural law. This becomes a paradox when the legal system encourages efficiency and digitalization, but is held back by formalistic rigidity in the administration of legal evidence.

In this context, progressive law is a normative call to review the doctrine of formal legality that is not adaptive to social and technological changes. As stated by Satjipto Rahardjo, law should not be understood only as a system of rules, but as an institution that serves values (Hakim, 2016, p. 247). Thus, the state through lawmakers is required to immediately fill this void with regulations that clarify the legal status of digital protocols both in terms of cybersecurity technical standards, juridical validity, and connection with the national notarial information system. If not anticipated normatively, the disparity in

application will create inequality in legal services, as well as uncertainty for the justice-seeking public who depend on authentic documents.

Bridging Legal Certainty and Legal Benefit as well as Progressive Law in the Digitalization of Notarial Protocols

In the perspective of legal certainty theory, as proposed by Gustav Radbruch, good law must not only be fair and beneficial, but must also provide certainty to legal subjects (Afifah & Warjiyati, 2024, p. 145). The storage of notarial protocols in digital form without a clear legal basis has the potential to reduce the function of law as a protector of public rights and interests. When positive norms do not provide guarantees regarding the validity of electronic notarial documents, a normative vacuum arises that can cause doubts in the acceptance of deeds as legal evidence. In fact, the function of authenticity in notarial deeds is rooted in the formal legitimacy guaranteed by the applicable legal system.

Furthermore, if left without adequate regulation, the notary protocol storage system in the form of e-documents can actually be a source of injustice. Progressive notaries who have switched to a digital system will face legal risks because there are no norms that explicitly regulate it, while those who are still conventional will still be protected by a stagnant system. In this context, legal expediency, as explained by Jeremy Bentham, must be a normative consideration that the law must bring maximum benefits to society (Wibowo, 2021, p. 41). Standardized protocol digitization will provide easy access, administrative efficiency, and ensure long-term document preservation.

The absence of legal standards not only weakens certainty, but also nullifies the potential benefits of digitization. Legal certainty includes predictability of legal rights and obligations, as well as protection from arbitrariness of the state or legal apparatus (Muhamad Sadi Is & Kun Budianto, 2021, p. 20). Thus, the state needs to provide a reliable legal framework so that all parties, both notaries and the public, obtain equal protection (Haris, 2024, p. 142). Legal certainty in this case must be realized not only by enforcing existing laws (*ius constitutum*), but also by drafting laws that should be (*ius constituendum*) adaptive to technological developments.

Thus, the preparation of regulations on digital-based notary protocol storage must be interpreted as part of legal social engineering that fulfills a dual function: ensuring normative legal certainty and encouraging practical legal benefits. This regulation must include technical standards, data security guarantees, and the legality of digital authentication. Herein lies the importance of a progressive legal approach that does not only stop at dogmatic interpretation, but also opens up space for structural renewal for the sake of justice and wider benefits.

Therefore, the idea of progressive law proposed by Satjipto Rahardjo is important in addressing this challenge. Law should not rigidly shackle innovation, but must be a means of social change that is able to answer the real problems of society. The reconstruction of digital-based notary protocol storage norms must be seen as a form of responsibility of the state to create a legal system that is adaptive, just, and ensures public trust in the integrity of legal documents.

Reconstruction of Notary Protocol Storage Norms as a State Responsibility in the Digital Era

Legal reformulation related to the storage of notarial protocols can no longer be postponed in a situation where digital transformation is a global necessity. The need for speed, efficiency, and transparency of legal services drives the state's urgency to ensure that the notarial administration system is able to answer the challenges of the times. In the perspective of a modern state of law (*rechtsstaat*), the state's authority is not only to maintain normative order, but also to ensure that the applicable norms are able to protect and meet the needs of society (Moniz, 2024, p. 127). Therefore, the state is obliged to formulate regulations that provide a firm legal basis for the existence, validity, and management of electronic-based notary records as part of public legal services.

Functionally, the notary protocol not only acts as an instrument of legal proof, but also as authoritative evidence that reflects the exercise of state power in the form of authentic services (Khusnul et al., 2023, p. 51). Therefore, future regulations are not enough to give formal recognition to the existence of e-documents, but must integrate comprehensive legal protection standards. Such standards include provisions on digital authentication, personal data security, system interoperability, and auditable and verifiable long-term storage obligations. Some jurisdictions such as Estonia and Singapore have already started this path through e-Government policies, demonstrating that digitization can go hand in hand with legal guarantees when supported by clear regulations and robust systems. At this point, digitization is not just a form of technical progress, but a representation of legal reform that upholds the principles of substantive justice and legal certainty for all interested parties.

CONCLUSION

This research confirms that the urgency of digitally storing notary protocol archives is not only born from advances in information technology, but also from fundamental needs in the legal system to ensure the efficiency, security, and authenticity of legal documents in the long term. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the archive storage system, not just

the deed-making process, which has dominated the cyber notary discourse. In addition, this research critically combines a progressive legal approach with the existing regulatory gap, showing that the point of vulnerability in notarial practice arises when the deed is reused as authentic evidence. From a theoretical point of view, this research contributes by bringing together the principles of legal certainty and legal expediency, which have tended to run independently in the practice of legislation. The storage of protocols in e-documents not only accelerates access and transparency, but also has the potential to reduce administrative burdens and prevent data loss or manipulation. Therefore, it is not enough for the state to recognize the existence of technology, but it is required to reconstruct legal norms through instruments that are adaptive and responsive to change. The overall analysis shows that legal uncertainty related to digital archives in the Notary Office has created normative uncertainty and disparity in implementation. In fact, within the framework of a modern state of law, the existence of a digital storage system with guaranteed protection and validity should be an integral part of administrative law reform. Thus, the digitization of protocol archives is no longer optional, but an inevitable normative imperative to answer the challenges of legal accountability and efficiency in the era of digital transformation.

REFERENCE

- 1) AA Nasihuddin, Wibowo, & Sulyanati, NAT Utami. (2024). *Teori Hukum Pancasila*. CV. Elvaretta Buana. [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=+intitle:"Teori Hukum Pancasila"](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=+intitle:)
- 2) Adriaman, M. (2024). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Ilmu Hukum*. Yayasan Tri Edukasi Ilmiah. https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=Luf4EAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Sebagaimana+dikemukakan+oleh+Soerjono+Soekanto,+penelitian+normatif+ditujukan+untuk+mengkaji+asas-asas+hukum,+sistematika+hukum,+dan+sinkronisasi+hukum+dengan+pendekatan+terhadap+norma+positif+yang+berlaku&ots=UiPIMqHp5R&sig=ewLkPp9wtaKFIT_IO0UZiyA2jxk&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
- 3) Afifah, F., & Warjiyati, S. (2024). Tujuan, fungsi dan kedudukan hukum. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Wijaya Putra*, 2(2), 142–152. <https://doi.org/10.38156/jihwp.v2i2.206>
- 4) Anjilna, R. Q. (2025). Efektivitas Digitalisasi Terhadap Pengelolaan Dan Penyimpanan Arsip Dalam Pengaturan Protokol Notaris. *Jurnal Ilmiah Rechtszekerheid*, 2(1), Article 1. <https://openjournal.unpam.ac.id/index.php/RZK/article/view/51613>
- 5) Aulia, M. Z. (2018). Hukum Progresif dari Satjipto Rahardjo: Riwayat, Urgensi, dan Relevansi. *Undang: Jurnal Hukum*, 1(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.1.1.159-185>
- 6) Bisyr, D. A., & Putra, M. F. M. (2023). Legal Aspects of the Value of Evidence in Notary Deed. *Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan Dan Kemasyarakatan*, 17(4), Article 4. <https://doi.org/10.35931/aq.v17i4.2369>
- 7) Fitriana, A. R., & Lestari, A. T. W. (2023). Tanggung Jawab Notaris Terhadap Penyimpanan Minuta Akta Apabila Terjadi Keadaan Overmacht. *Notary Law Research*, 4(2), 50–65. <https://doi.org/10.56444/nlr.v4i2.4124>
- 8) Ghazala, M., & Erni, D. (2022). Urgensi Pengaturan Penyimpanan Protokol Notaris Sebagai Arsip Negara Dengan Sistem Elektronik Di Indonesia. *Kertha Semaya : Journal Ilmu Hukum*, 10(3), 696. <https://doi.org/10.24843/ks.2022.v10.i03.p18>
- 9) Hadyan Iman Prasetya. (2020). *Memaknai Implementasi Konsep Cyber Notary Dalam Pelaksanaan Lelang*. <https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/artikel/baca/13397/Memaknai-Implementasi-Konsep-Cyber-Notary-Dalam-Pelaksanaan-Lelang.html>
- 10) Hakim, M. R. (2016). Implementasi Rechtsvinding Yang Berkarakteristik Hukum Progresif. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan*, 5(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.5.2.2016.227-248>
- 11) Haris, M. M. (2024). Juridical Analysis of Non-Profit Principles in The Formation of Business Entities by Foundations. *Peradaban Hukum Nusantara*, 1(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.62193/fk17g819>
- 12) Hendarsyah, D. (2019). E-Commerce Di Era Industri 4.0 Dan Society 5.0. *IQTISHADUNA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Kita*, 8(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.46367/iqtishaduna.v8i2.170>
- 13) Indraswari, S. D. (2024). Legal Implications of Insurance Supervisor's Liability in Policy Failure. *Peradaban Hukum Nusantara*, 1(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.62193/gzcv287>
- 14) Khusnul, H., Khoirul, H. M., & Endang, P. (2023). The Power Proof Of Notary Protocol Stored Electronically In The Cyber Notary Concept. *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*, 143(11), Article 11. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/the-power-proof-of-notary-protocol-stored-electronically-in-the-cyber-notary-concept>

- 15) Kristiawanto. (2022). *Memahami Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Prenada Media. https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=dVW6EAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Sebagaimana+dikemukakan+oleh+Soerjono+Soekanto,+penelitian+normatif+ditujukan+untuk+mengkaji+asas+asas+hukum,+sistematika+hukum,+dan+sinkronisasi+hukum+dengan+pendekatan+terhadap+norma+positif+yang+berlaku&ots=uHBj8WOgZF&sig=orORMntn8yxKWEUXV6SVfC1cNQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
- 16) Moniz, A. R. G. (2024). Juridicity and Legality: Rule of law versus Rechtsstaat or Rule of law et Rechtsstaat? *Undecidabilities and Law*, 4, Article 4. https://doi.org/10.14195/2184-9781_4_5
- 17) Muhamad Sadi Is & Kun Budianto. (2021). *Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Prenada Media. https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=kQgtEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=kepastian+hukum+meliputi+prediktabilitas+atas+hak+dan+kewajiban+hukum,+serta+perlindungan+dari+kesewenangwenangan+negara+atau+aparatus+hukum&ots=Xs6ueDyqhr&sig=0_9dtvvfipoqYx6mvk_BdAxDZZQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false
- 18) Mulia, J., Rahmi, E., & Nuriyatman, E. (2022). Protokol Notaris Sebagai Arsip Vital Negara Dalam Perspektif Perundang-Undangan Di Indonesia. *Mendapo: Journal of Administrative Law*, 3(3), Article 3. <https://doi.org/10.22437/mendapo.v3i3.18903>
- 19) Mvt/Mys. (2010). *Pemerintah dan INI Bahas Konsep Cyber Notary*. hukumonline.com. <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/pemerintah-dan-ini-bahas-konsep-icyber-notary-i-lt4cf78b15c9e15/>
- 20) Otto, J. M., Bedner, A. W., Irianto, S., & Wirastri, T. D. (2012). *Kepastian hukum yang nyata di negara berkembang [Real Legal Certainty in Developing Countries]* (pp. 115–156). Pustaka Larasan; Universitas Indonesia; Universitas Leiden; Universitas Groningen. <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/20633>
- 21) Pratiwi, E., Negoro, T., & Haykal, H. (2022). Teori Utilitarianisme Jeremy Bentham: Tujuan Hukum Atau Metode Pengujian Produk Hukum? *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 19(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1922>
- 22) Rahardjo, S. (2011). Hukum Progresif: Hukum yang Membebaskan. *Jurnal Hukum Progresif*, 1(1), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.14710/hp.1.1.1-24>
- 23) Reno, R. (2022). *Tanggung Jawab Notaris Terhadap Pembuatan Akta Dan Penyimpanan Minuta Akta Secara Elektronik* [Masters, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung]. <https://repository.unissula.ac.id/26601/>
- 24) Susanti, D. O., & Efendi, A. (2022). *Penelitian Hukum: Legal Research*. Sinar Grafika.
- 25) Taufik, M. (2020). *Tanggung Jawab Notaris Terhadap Penyimpanan Minuta Akta Apabila Terjadi Keadaan Overmacht* [Masters, universitas hasanuddin]. <https://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/29349/>

- 26) Wibowo, K. T. (2021). *Plea Bargaining Sebagai Pembaharuan Hukum Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia*. Pustaka Aksara.
https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=8mENEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA8&dq=sebagaimana+dijelaskan+oleh+Jeremy+Bentham,+harus+menjadi+pertimbangan+normatif+bahwa+hukum+harus+mendatangkan+manfaat+sebesarbesarnya+bagi+masyarakat&ots=RzzviLUne9&sig=ju5xod0S5siNogG5cSvWQaJyvo&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false



Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>