

Legal Protection for a Substitute Notary on the Deed Done Before Him

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Abstract

The Substitute Notary has the same authority and responsibility as the Notary being replaced. And the responsibility of the Substitute Notary remains attached even though his position has ended. Even though they have responsibilities like a notary, there are differences in terms of legal protection between Notary and Substitute Notary. This type of research is normative legal research with a state approach and a case approach. The results of this study indicate that the provisions in Article 66 Notary Position Act only provide legal protection for Notaries but do not include Substitute Notaries. Legal Protection for Substitute Notaries can be done through preventive legal protection carried out by the Substitute Notary Public himself by carrying out his/her position carefully, thoroughly and based on the Notary Position Act, code of ethics and other statutory regulations. In addition, legal protection for Substitute Notaries related to summons for the benefit of the judiciary still follows general provisions, namely through the obligation to deny and the right to deny.

Keywords

notary; substitute notary; legal protection for substitute notary



I. Introduction

The role of Notaries is very important in supporting law enforcement. This is related to the function of the Notary's position as a public official who has the authority to make a legal product, namely an authentic deed that has perfect evidentiary power so that it can help create legal certainty for the community. The deed made by a notary can be the legal basis for the status of a person's property, rights and obligations. Mistakes in the deed made by a Notary can cause a person's rights to be revoked or someone's burden of an obligation to be revoked, therefore the Notary in carrying out his duties must comply with the various provisions stipulated in the Notary Position Act. This is what makes the position of a Notary, who is a public official, has a big duty and responsibility to work professionally for the community.

Notaries have the right to take leave during their term of office. Notary leave has been regulated in Article 25 paragraph (2) of the Law on Notary Positions, where it is explained that Notary leave can be carried out when a Notary has carried out his position for two years. And so that services to the community can still be carried out, then when a Notary will take leave, the Notary must submit a written request for leave accompanied by a proposal for the appointment of a Substitute Notary. Substitute Notaries are usually employees who have worked as well as apprentices for a long time and are considered to have been able to replace them based on the assessment of the Notary who appointed them. In addition, the Substitute Notary Public is required to fulfill the following requirements: Indonesian citizen.

Based on article 33 paragraph (2) of the Law concerning the Position of a Notary, the authority of a Substitute Notary is the same as that of a Notary, including in the case of making an authentic deed. Notary deed is an authentic deed that has legal force with guaranteed legal certainty as a perfect written evidence (*volledig bewijs*), does not require additional evidence, and the judge is bound by it.

Mistakes or omissions made by a Notary or Substitute Notary will have an impact on themselves or can result in losses for others. If there is a dispute in court and the untruth of the deed can be proven, then the deed can be canceled or null and void by law. If the cause of the cancellation of the Notary's deed through a court decision is due to the error or negligence of the Notary or Substitute Notary, then this may result in a lawsuit from one of the parties against the Notary or Substitute Notary.

The responsibility of the Notary or Substitute Notary to the deed made before him is regulated in Article 65 of the Law on the Position of Notary which states that the Substitute Notary is not solely responsible for serving as a Substitute Notary, but that responsibility will remain as long as the deed is made. by the Substitute Notary Public is still in use and the Substitute Notary Public is still alive.

Notary is a public official who is authorized to make authentic deeds and other authorities who in carrying out their duties as a Notary must be guided by the rule of law and moral code. But in reality, in carrying out their duties, many Notaries have entered the legal arena with various cases that occurred. In fact, many have been proven in court with the status of convicts. Legal disputes involving a Notary or Substitute Notary are not necessarily an error caused by a Notary or Substitute Notary. Because in this case, both the Notary and the Substitute Notary can become victims of fraud committed by the appearers.

Notaries as state officials who carry out legal service professions to the community, in carrying out their duties need to get protection and guarantees in order to achieve legal certainty. According to Habib Adjie, Notaries as public officials in carrying out their positions need to be given legal protection, with the aim of maintaining the dignity of their positions, including when giving testimony and proceeding in examinations and trials; keep the minutes or letters attached to the minutes of the deed or protocol of the Notary in the Notary's storage; keep the contents of the deed and the information obtained in the making of the deed confidential.

Legal protection for Notaries has been regulated in Law Number 2 of 2014 Article 66 concerning Notary Positions. One form of Notary legal protection in this case occurs when the Notary intentionally or unintentionally together with the parties to make a deed with the intent and purpose of benefiting only certain parties or appearers or harming other appearers which must then be proven in court. must obtain approval from the Regional Notary Honorary Council.

The provisions of the law only apply to Notaries, but do not regulate the legal protection of a Substitute Notary, while a Substitute Notary still has to be responsible for the deed he made. Legal protection for the Substitute Notary Public is not regulated in the Notary Position Act, so when there is a problem with the deed made by the Substitute Notary Public and is disputed by the parties, the Substitute Notary must deal with it himself.

So it can be concluded that there has been a legal vacuum or in other words there is no legal certainty in terms of legal protection for the Substitute Notary in being responsible for the deed he made if the deed has problems in the future and even has to be included in the judicial process or canceled by law, such as legal protection received by a Notary and regulated in the Notary Position Act.

II. Review of Literature

The theoretical approach used in this research is to use the Theory of Legal Assurance, Theory of Authority and Responsibility and Theory of Legal Protection.

The law must guarantee justice because according to legal certainty theory, The task of the law is to guarantee legal certainty in social relations. Certainty in law is achieved when there is no conflict with the rule of law in the law because the law is made based on legal reality (*rechtswerkelijkheid*) and in the law there are no different interpretations.

Authority is the right to use the authority of an official or institution according to the applicable provisions. Authority is always followed by accountability after exercising authority. Based on civil law, the basis of liability is divided into two types, namely liability, namely liability without based on fault and liability without fault, known as risk responsibility or absolute liability (*strict liability*).

According to Philipus M. Hadjon, legal protection is the protection of the dignity and worth, as well as the recognition of human rights owned by legal subjects based on legal provisions from arbitrariness or as a collection of rules or rules that will be able to protect one thing from another. Legal protection for the people is divided into two, namely preventive and repressive. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent disputes from occurring, which directs government actions to be careful in making decisions based on discretion, and repressive protection aims to resolve disputes, including their handling in the judiciary.

III. Research Method

The research method is a scientific way of working to understand, analyze, solve, and express a problem based on a certain method so that new facts and principles are obtained. Legal research is a scientific activity based on certain methods, systematics and thoughts to study one or several certain legal phenomena by analyzing them.

This research is classified into the type of normative legal research. Normative legal research is research conducted by examining library data using secondary data sources, both in the form of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials as well as tertiary legal materials. Judging from the nature of this research is an analytical perspective. The analytical perspective is a research that describes in detail the results of the analysis regarding legal principles and legal laws.

In this study, the researcher combines several approaches related to this research, namely the legal approach (*statue approach*) and the case approach (*case approach*).

The data analysis method used in this study is a qualitative analysis method. In qualitative analysis, the research data that has been collected will be presented in the form of a systematic description. The means used to analyze the data are grammatical interpretation and systematic interpretation.

IV. Results and Discussion

Based on Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of a Notary, "*Notary is a public official who is authorized to make authentic deeds and has other authorities as referred to in this Law or based on other Laws.*". M Solly Lubis stated that a Notary is a public official who is entrusted with the task of making an authentic deed that serves the public interest. A notary is a community or individual who is appointed as a public official

and is tasked with carrying out part of the activities of state duties in the field of civil law with the authority to make authentic deeds requested by the parties appearing.

As a public official, a Notary while carrying out his office has the right to leave. Leave is a state of absence from work that is permitted within a certain period of time. Provisions for Notary leave rights are regulated in Articles 25, 26 and 27 of the Law on Notary Positions which include

- a. Notaries have the right to leave which can be taken after the Notary has served his term of office for at least two years
- b. During the leave, the Notary is obliged to appoint a Substitute Notary.
- c. Leave rights can be taken annually or all at once for several years with each leave taking a maximum of 5 (five) years including the extension and during the term of office of a Notary the total time off is a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.
- d. The request for leave is stated in writing accompanied by a proposal for the appointment of a Substitute Notary and submitted to the authorized official:
 1. Regional Supervisory Council, in the event that the leave period is not more than 6 (six) months;
 2. Regional Supervisory Council, in the event that the leave period is more than 6 (six) months to 1 (one) year, or;
 3. Central Supervisory Council, in case the leave period is more than 1 (one) year.
- e. Application for leave can be accepted or rejected by the official authorized to grant leave permission.

Before taking leave, a Notary must appoint a Substitute Notary to replace him so that the public can still carry out their legal actions. Substitute Notary is a person who is temporarily appointed as a Notary to replace a Notary who is on leave, sick, or temporarily unable to carry out his position as a Notary. The position of the Substitute Notary is a public official as referred to in the provisions of Article 1868 of the Civil Code. So it can be said that the Substitute Notary has the authority as a Notary as based on the Notary Position Act, namely as a Public Official who is temporarily appointed and has the authority as a Notary.

The Substitute Notary Public is appointed by an authorized official based on the Notary Position Act, not by the Notary who proposes it or who appoints it, namely the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia who is then represented by Regional Offices from each respective region. The requirements to be appointed as a Substitute Notary are regulated in Article 33 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of a Notary and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Article 22 number 25 of 2014 concerning Terms and Procedures for Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal, and Extension of the Notary's Term.

The authority to make and ratify authentic deeds is an important meaning of the Notary profession, which is given the authority to create absolute and perfect evidence by law. The Notary's authority is also attached to the Substitute Notary as a temporary Notary official as stated in Article 33 paragraph (2) of the Notary Position Act. The Substitute Notary's powers include:

1. Receiving a Notary protocol from a Notary who is exercising his leave rights (Article 32 UUJN-P No. 30 of 2004);
2. Carry out the duties and positions of a Notary who is exercising his leave rights (Article 35 UUJN-P No. 30 of 2004);
3. Carry out the duties and positions of a Notary who is exercising his right of leave for 30 days if the Notary dies (Article 35 UUJN-P No. 30 of 2004)

4. Submit the Notary protocol from the deceased Notary to the Regional Supervisory Council no later than 60 days after the Notary dies;
5. Can make a deed in his own name and have a Notary protocol during the period referred to in paragraph (3) above.

In principle, the substance of the deed made by and or before a Substitute Notary must be made completely, completely and without any changes, either due to substitution, addition, deletion or insertion. Therefore, the Substitute Notary is responsible for every deed, so that the deed does not lose its authenticity so that it can be canceled and legally the Substitute Notary is responsible both civil and criminal. The Substitute Notary's responsibilities as a profession are born from the obligations and authorities given to him and come into effect when the Substitute Notary takes his oath of office as a substitute Notary.

Substitute Notaries can be sued for civil, criminal and ethical responsibility if they are proven to have committed an unlawful act. And the Substitute Notary's responsibility will still be the Substitute Notary's responsibility either administratively, criminally, or civilly. This is based on the source of authority received by the Substitute Notary from the delegation authority, namely the authority possessed by the Notary is then delegated to the Notary. Thus, the responsibility attached to this authority is also fully transferred to the delegates, in this case the Substitute Notary Public.

4.1 Liability of Substitute Notary in Civil Law

A person's accountability arises when there are actions that are not allowed by law and most of these acts are an act which in the Civil Code is called an unlawful act. Article 1365 of the Civil Code The article that describes acts against the law, in this article requires that there are four main elements of error, including: the existence of an unlawful act, the existence of an element of error, the existence of a loss suffered, the existence of a causal relationship between the error and the loss .

Substitute Notaries who receive civil sanctions will face a lawsuit from the aggrieved party, namely a lawsuit due to an unlawful act. And the plaintiff must be able to prove the existence of suffering losses, the existence of a clause relationship between the losses suffered and the violation or negligence of the Substitute Notary, the violation or negligence is caused by an error that can be accounted for to the Substitute Notary concerned.

The Substitute Notary is also bound by Article 1320 of the Civil Code which states four conditions for the validity of an agreement, one of which is a lawful cause. Because even though this is not stated in the Law on Notary Positions, a violation of a lawful cause can annul the Notary Deed. So the Substitute Notary must really understand whether the legal action as outlined in the deed is a lawful cause. Because if this is violated, it will result in the deed being relegated to a private deed or a deed null and void.

4.2 Liability of the Substitute Notary Criminally for the Deed He Made

Criminal liability arises when a legal subject makes a mistake, in other words there is no crime without a "geen starf zonder schuld" error. Errors can be in the form of negligence or omission. A person is found guilty according to criminal law when he fulfills the elements of the ability to be responsible, intentional or negligent and there is no excuse for forgiveness.

Criminal responsibility is the personal responsibility of the Substitute Notary in carrying out his position when committing an act prohibited by the laws and regulations

with the threat of criminal sanctions. There are several conditions so that criminal sanctions can be imposed on a Substitute Notary, namely:

- a. The existence of legal action from a Notary Substitute on the external, formal and material aspects of the deed intentionally, full of awareness and planned intention that the deed made before the Notary carefully with the parties and appearers agreed to be used as the basis for committing a criminal act
- b. There is a legal action taken by the Substitute Notary in making the deed not in accordance with the procedures for making the deed based on the UUJN;
- c. The existence of such legal action is not appropriate based on the assessment made by the Notary Honorary Council.

The provisions of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Notary Positions do not regulate criminal liability or criminal sanctions to Notaries or Substitute Notaries. If the Substitute Notary Public commits a crime related to its function as a Notary, the sanction can be imposed in accordance with the applicable law. The Substitute Notary's criminal responsibility related to responsibility for the implementation of his position is regulated among others in the Criminal Code (KUHP), namely Articles 52, 55, 263, 264, 266, 378 and 415.

4.3 Responsibilities of a Substitute Notary Under the Law on Notary Position and the Code of Ethics

Article 65 of the Law on Notary Positions places a Substitute Notary with the same responsibility as a Notary Public. According to Muhammad, as quoted by Nico, and Abdul Ghofur Anshori, notaries in carrying out their duties are required to make deeds properly and correctly. This means that the deed made fulfills the legal will and the request of the interested parties because of his position and the Notary is required to produce a quality deed, meaning that the deed he made is in accordance with the rule of law and the will of the interested parties in the true sense.

There is a very strong correlation between the Law on Notary Positions and the code of professional ethics. Without a code of ethics, the dignity of the profession will be lost. The scope of the code of ethics applies to all members of the association of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI) as well as other people who carry out the position of a Notary. Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021).

4.4 Legal Protection of a Substitute Notary for the Deed Made Before Him

The legal position of the Substitute Notary Public as a Notary is regulated in Article 1 point 3 and Article 33 paragraph (2) of the Notary Position Act stating that the Substitute Notary Public is a public official as referred to in the provisions of Article 1868 of the Civil Code and the Substitute Notary has the authority as a Notary as based on the Act. - Act on the Position of Notary, namely as a public official who is temporarily appointed and has the authority as a Notary.

The same legal position between a Notary and Substitute Notary is very necessary to eliminate public doubts that the deeds drawn up by or before a Substitute Notary are authentic and have perfect evidentiary power as referred to in Article 1870 of the Civil Code. The existence of the same legal position makes it appropriate for a Substitute Notary to also receive legal protection in carrying out his/her duties.

Maria Theresia Geme defines legal protection as an act of the state to do something by (enforcing state law exclusively) with the aim of guaranteeing the certainty of the rights of a person or group of people. According to the Legal Protection Theory, legal protection

can be divided into two, namely preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent a dispute from occurring, while repressive legal protection aims to resolve disputes.

a. Legal protection which is usually sought by a Notary Substitute Himself

The Substitute Notary is not a mere scribe. So that the Substitute Notary Public needs to examine whether what the appearer wants stated in an authentic deed does not conflict with the Law on Notary Positions and the applicable legal rules. The obligation to know and understand the requirements for authenticity, validity and the reasons for the cancellation of a Notary deed, is very important as a preventive legal protection against legal defects of a Notary deed which can result in loss of authenticity and cancellation of a Notary deed, which can harm the interests of the community, especially interested parties..

According to Dr. Mulyoto, SH, M.Kn in Suhardino there are several things that can be done by a Substitute Notary as an effort to protect the law, namely:

- a. Mastering the law properly and correctly against all legal provisions / laws and regulations relating to his duties and position as a Substitute Notary.
- b. Trying to pursue the material truth of the deed plan that will be made before him.
- c. Substitute Notaries may not rely on “copy and paste” in making the deed. Because every case faced is the will of the appearer/client and is not necessarily compatible with other deeds.
- d. Substitute Notary Public may not rely on trust in the client or the appearer even though the client or the appearer is a close friend, so entrusting the signing of the minutes of deed without having to be present before the Substitute Notary or Substitute Notary is only limited to ordering his staff to sign the deed.
- e. Substitute Notary Public may not base their power of attorney which is not Notarial or limited to a power of attorney under the hand which has not been legalized by a Substitute Notary or which is then used as the basis for making a deed.
- f. The Substitute Notary must be smart, thorough, careful and neat in making the deed, especially if it is related to the legal aspect which is a legal act contained in the deed. In this case, the Substitute Notary must be really careful in the sense that it is reviewed so that it can be detrimental to the parties involved in connection with the making of the law contained in the deed.
- g. The Substitute Notary Public may not be limited to relying on or trusting the Notary's employees or staff even though it is known that the employees or staff are honest, thorough, trustworthy and intelligent. The Substitute Notary must continue to re-examine the draft or plan of the signed deed

b. Substitute Notary Protection according to the Law on Notary Positions

The Law on Notary Positions Number 2 of 2014 has provided a special procedure for law enforcement and protection of Notaries as set forth in Article 66 Paragraph (1). The authority to grant approval for a Notary examination for the benefit of the judicial process by law is granted to the Notary Honorary Council.

The Regional Notary Honorary Council in giving approval or rejection to investigators, public prosecutors and judges, must pay attention to that if a criminal event is clear and clear without the need for an examination of the Notary as a witness (the Regional Notary Honorary Council refuses) or vice versa without the Notary's testimony a report on the incident. If a crime or a criminal event occurs cannot be processed further so that a Notary's testimony is needed so that a criminal incident becomes clear and clear (the Regional Notary Honorary Council gives approval).

The Regional Notary Honorary Council approves the examination of the Notary as a suspect if the professional error is an error as an element of a criminal act but on the contrary if the professional error is not an error as an element of a criminal act, the Regional Notary Honorary Council refuses.

The provisions in Article 66 of the Law on Notary Positions only provide legal protection for Notaries but do not include Substitute Notaries. Article 66 paragraph (1) of the Law on Notary Positions only stipulates that what must go through the Notary Honorary Council is only a summons for a Notary. Whereas the Substitute Notary Public has the same responsibility in carrying out his/her duties as stated in Article 65 of the Law on Notary Positions.

According to the method of interpretation by argumentum per analogiam by analogizing the responsibilities attached to the implementation of the duties of a position between a Notary and a Substitute Notary or Temporary Notary Official, the protection of a Notary in Article 66 of the Law on Notary Positions also applies to Substitute Notaries and Temporary Officials. Hatta Isnaini Wahyu Utomo, as a whole in the Law on the Position of a Notary, it is implied that what is meant by a Notary is also a Substitute Notary Public and Temporary Notary Officials. This can be seen from the existence of several articles in the Law on Notary Positions which provide equal responsibilities between Notaries, Substitute Notaries and Temporary Notary Officials, namely Article 33 paragraph (2), Article 65 and Article 67 paragraph (6) of the Position Act. Notary Public.

The application of the rules by analogy is carried out if there is a vacancy (leemte or lucke) in the law for actions (events) that are similar to what is regulated by law. However, the method of interpretation is argumentum per analogiam cannot be used within the scope of criminal law because of the principle of legality adopted in criminal law with the aim of providing a more correct meaning which includes the principle of legality, is formulated in detail, is not applied retroactively and prohibits analogies.

c. Substitute Notary Protection under the Law

Article 16 paragraph (1) of the Law on Notary Positions regulates the right to refuse a Notary. The right of denial is the right not to provide information to remain silent to anyone as long as the information is related to information and data in the authentic deed he made, or other information related to the data of the appearers he knows. The right to renege on the notary is related to efforts to maintain the confidentiality of the parties as well as the legal actions he or she takes as contained in the authentic deed, which is one of the obligations promised by the notary in taking his oath of office before being appointed as a notary.

Although the right of refusal in Article 16 paragraph (1) of the Law on Notary Positions only regulates the right of notarizing a Notary and not a Substitute Notary, the right to renege on a Substitute Notary has been firmly regulated in other laws, among others in Article 1909 number 3 of the KUH Civil Code and Article 89 paragraph (1) letter b of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1986 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2004 as amended again by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 of 2009 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1986 concerning the State Administrative Court.

The use of a Notary's right of denial, including a Substitute Notary Public as a witness before a court, is not automatically enforceable or can be applied automatically. If the Substitute Notary Public will use his right of denial, then the Substitute Notary must come and fulfill the summons in the trial and then must make a letter of application to the judge who hears or examines the case, that the Substitute Notary will use his Right of

Denial. At the request of the Substitute Notary, the judge examining the case concerned will determine whether to grant or reject the application.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussions that have been described in previous chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. Substitute Notaries in providing services to the community must be responsible to themselves or to the community. A Substitute Notary is responsible for civil, criminal and ethical codes/Notary Position Act for the deed made before him. And the legal responsibility of the Substitute Notary for the deed he made after his term of office ends remains the responsibility of the Substitute Notary.
- b. Legal protection of a Substitute Notary can be done through preventive and repressive legal protection.
 1. Preventive legal protection can be carried out by the Substitute Notary himself by carrying out his position carefully, carefully and adhering to the Law on Notary Positions and the Notary Code of Ethics. This will enable the Substitute Notary Public to analyze whether what the appearer wants stated in an authentic deed does not conflict with the Law on Notary Positions and the applicable legal rules.
 2. The results of the study indicate that the provisions in Article 66 of the Law on Notary Positions only provide legal protection for Notaries but do not include Substitute Notaries. Legal protection for Substitute Notaries relating to summons in the interests of the judiciary still follows general provisions, namely through the obligation to deny and the right to deny.

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