

AHU-Online as a Means of Notary Performance Assistance and Responsibility of Documents Produced

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Abstract--Notaries as public officials who carry out part of the State's duties in the civil sector have benefited greatly from the development of information technology. The implementation of the use of information technology by notaries includes the registration of companies (legal entities) online through AHU-ONLINE Director General of the General Law Administration (AHU) of the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The purpose of this study is to study and analyze the data input process through AHU-ONLINE which results in differences in data and to review and analyze the validity of AHU-ONLINE products in the event of data differences. The approach method used in this research is empirical juridical research method and the research specifications are descriptive analysis. Data collection of this study by using the method of collecting primary data and secondary data. Analytical technique is qualitative technique. From the research that has been conducted, the results show The cause of the difference between the data input via AHU-ONLINE and the reality that exists, because the internet network is not good and the online AHU system has an error. The online AHU system cannot be accessed either because of the system improvements being made by the AHU online so that the system is better, it can cause the system to become and legal certainty over AHU-ONLINE products for the general public if there is an error in data entry. It expected that the ministry of law and human right and the government can pay more attention to regulation and supervision as well as relatively large and sophisticated servers.

Keywords: AHU-ONLINE, notary, performance

I. INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology developing at this time greatly affects various aspects of human life. The progress and development of information technology that facilitates the activities of human life greatly affects the way and lifestyle of humans. Internet (interconnection-networking) at this time is an essential thing in the life of our society.

Shifting human lifestyles due to developments in information technology can be seen in everyday life, from

the usual traditional transactions of exchanging goods for money now to electronic transactions involving internet technology such as online shopping, payments for electricity, telephone and even taxes can be made through Internet banking and other electronic models as a form of utilization of information technology that exists today. This development has caused changes in the activities of human life in various fields which have directly influenced the birth of new forms of legal action.

The trust issue regarding electronic transactions (via the internet) in regional, national and global scope requires a legal umbrella to protect these activities. Law No. 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions is expected that the management of information and electronic transactions at the national level can be evenly distributed so that the development of information technology can be optimal and spread throughout all walks of life to educate the nation's life.

Notary is a public official authorized to make an authentic deed and other authorities as referred to in Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Position Regulations (here in after referred to as UUJN).[1]

The description of the authority of a notary in relation to the duties of his office is as referred to in Article 15 paragraph 1 of the UUJN. The authority of a notary in carrying out his position is in the domicile, that is, in the regency or city and his jurisdiction is the whole province from his domicile.

Notary as a public official who carries part of the State's tasks in the civil field has benefited greatly from the development of information technology. The implementation of the use of information technology by a Notary includes online company registration (legal entity) through AHU-Online (<https://ahu.go.id/>) by Director General of General Law Administration (AHU) of the Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the use of e-mail for sending data from clients and other matters related to the use of information technology.

Law Number 11 Year 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (hereinafter referred to as ITE Law) contains arrangements for electronic transactions with the support of Electronic Certificates, Electronic Signatures, and Electronic Systems, with Electronic Certificates and Electronic Signatures so that the parties to each other can authenticate who is the signatory, and

the status of electronic documents/information signed is known.

Business actors offering products through electronic systems must provide complete and correct information related to the terms of the contract, the manufacturer, and the product offered. The parties who carry out electronic transactions certainly want the security and legal certainty with the agreement made. There are various possibilities for a Notary to be involved in providing security and legal certainty in electronic transactions, including by way of legalization or *waarmerking* with regard to the agreement in the electronic transaction.

The problem is whether the Notary public can perform the action because the Notary, in carrying out his duties, has been limited by legal rules that must not be violated, one of which is the obligation to witness the signing process and ensure the date of the agreement being signed, and though it can be done, how can the procedure be done?[2]

This phenomenon demands that notaries in Indonesia always keep up with the latest technological developments and regulations regarding it. The ITE Law has also accommodated electronic documents as valid evidence but this does not apply to everything, because the ITE Law itself limits its use. This can be seen in Article 5 paragraph (4), which determines that the provisions regarding electronic information and/or electronic documents as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to:

- 1) Letters that according to the law must be in written form;
- 2) The securities along with their documents which according to the Law must be made in the form of a notarial deed or deed drawn up by the deed-making official.

Notary in the ITE Law is a public official who has the authority to *legInternet* (interconnection-networking) at this time is an essential thing in the life of our society itemize a certain position. The closed opportunity in electronic transactions, until now, has no legal instrument that regulates the legalization of electronic deed or contract by the Notary electronically because electronic signing and ratification requires special rules and the role of the Notary in this case in Indonesia carried out by the CA agency (Certification Authority) or an electronic certification implementing agency, which is an institution that authorizes digital signatures as an independent third party that has the authority to issue digital certificates that contain the identity of users.

Due to the existence of this digital certificate, the party associated with the digital certificate holder in electronic transactions becomes convinced that the authenticity of the certificate is guaranteed. Business actors in electronic transactions can be certified by a reliability certification agency. In Electronic Transaction, there is also known as Reliability Certification (SK)

which is an evidence proving business operators trade appropriately and is a certification logo (trust mark). This Electronic Certification Provider or CA Institution is the same as a Notary in the real world who authorizes electronic signatures so that they have perfect proofing power.

Notary at this time is likely to be requested by client to be involved in an agreement which is a product of a relatively large electronic transaction. This is a challenge for the notary profession in responding to globalization in the world of information technology, here means the task of Notaries as public officials develops along with the times. In this study, researchers will examine the extent to which the possibility of a Notary to play a role in the issuance of electronic certificates through the Electronic Certification Provider.

The opportunities to be examined include the role of the Notary to carry out the overall authority of the Electronic Certification Provider (Certification Authority) as well as the role of the Notary in the issuance of Electronic Certificates through the Electronic Certification Provider. In Japan and Belgium, cyber notary has been practiced since 2000, a public notary who performs notary services with documents electronically. Digital Notary Services is a tool which helps the Notary in his work and organizes communication between the Notary and the parties conducting the transaction.[3]

Judging from some of the phenomena above, it can be concluded that there is a new dynamic of community change due to globalization and the development of information technology that requires notary services in carrying out existing legal actions with current information technology facilities, but the Notary is still hampered due to the absence of legal instruments that protect and regulate Notaries in carrying out the act.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Research conducted by authors is more aimed at legal approaches and case approaches. The legal approach is conducted by studying all laws and regulations that are relevant to the law issues being addressed. The case approach is done by conducting a study of cases relating to the issues faced by the Court's decision. The author conducts research with the aim to withdraw the legal principles ("*Rechtsbeginselen*") that can be done against a written positive law or unwritten positive law.

In this research conducted reconstruction of social reality, by advancing the interaction between researchers with what is examined through source-source and informant, as well as attention to the context that makes up the input, process and results of research, and Its wearability.

Methods of research with triangulation techniques are used with the two assumptions, namely the first, at the level of approach, the triangulation technique is used because the desire to conduct research using two methods

at once namely, the method Qualitative research and quantitative research methods. This is based on because, each method has a certain weakness and surplus, and has different opinions and assumptions in looking at and responding to a problem.

A problem if viewed using a method would be different if viewed using another method. Therefore, it will be very useful if the two different viewpoints are used together in response to a problem so that it is expected to obtain a more complete and perfect result. At the level of research approaches, the merging of quantitative and qualitative methods in a research activity is aimed at discovering something more intact from the research object. The second assumption underlying the use of triangulation techniques is, at the level of data collection and analysis. Data collection and analysis requires a procedure to test data analysis results

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. *What is the process of inputting data through AHU-Online resulting in data differences?*

Regulations for approval of limited liability companies (PT) are implemented by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in accordance with the provisions of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Filing Applications for Legal Entity Approval and Approval of Amendments to Articles of Association and Submission of Notification of Amendments to Articles of Association and Amendments to Limited Company Data and Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 1 of 2016 concerning Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2014.

Implementation of the establishment of a PT by a notary public using the online General Law Administration (AHU) system must be based on existing regulations. This is a new era in the implementation of the establishment of a Limited Liability Company which must be fulfilled by a Notary in Indonesia. The notary is demanded to apply the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation in order to obtain a Minister of Law and Human Rights Decree regarding the ratification of the Company's legal entity.

The establishment of a Limited Liability Company is one of the legal services received by the Notary Office, as regulated in Article 9 of Law Number 40 Year 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT). It states that the founder can only authorize a notary.

Online General Law Administration System (AHU) makes it easier for the Legal Entity ratification of a Limited Liability Company compared to the previous Legal Entity service systems. AHU-ONLINE implements excellent service by prioritizing free and extortion-free services.

The detailed explanation of the establishment of limited liability companies according to Article 11-17 Permenkumham Number 4 of 2014 and Permenkumham Number 1 of 2016 is; In Article 11 Permenkumham Number 4 of 2014, in order to obtain a Ministerial Decree concerning the ratification of the Company's Legal Entity, the applicant must submit an application electronically to the Minister. The request is submitted within a maximum period of 60 days from the date the deed of establishment was signed. The application is made by filling in the format for the establishment of the Company.

Requests for Legalization of Legal Entities The company are required to pay the authorization fees paid through a perception bank in accordance with statutory provisions (Article 12 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2014). The amount of the cost of ratifying the Company's Legal Entity is in accordance with the Appendix of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2014. The filling out of the Company's establishment format electronically must also be accompanied by supporting documents submitted electronically as well.

The supporting documents are in the form of an electronic statement from the applicant regarding the documents for the establishment of the Company that have been completed and in addition, the applicant must also upload the Company's Deed of Establishment (Article 13 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 1 of 2016). The notary is obliged to fill out an electronic statement stating the format of the Company's establishment and information regarding supporting documents is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and the Notary must be fully responsible for the format of the Company's establishment and the statement (Article 14 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2014).

The notary public can directly print the Minister's Decree on the ratification of the Company's legal entity, using F4/folio size white paper weighing 80 grams (Article 15 paragraph (3) Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2014). Ministerial Decrees must be signed and affixed with a position stamp by a Notary Public and contain a phrase stating "This Ministerial Decree is printed from SABH" (Article 15 paragraph (4) Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2014). If in the format of the Company's Establishment which is accompanied by supporting documents that are not in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, the Ministerial Decree shall be revoked (Article 16 of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 4 of 2014).

Establishment of a Limited Liability Company (PT) through the AHU system online based on Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation (Permenkumham) Number

4 of 2014 and amendments to Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 1 of 2016. But there are also Permenkumham which are not implemented according to regulations by the Notary Public. For this reason, according to the author, the implementation of Permenkumham on the establishment of the Company through the online AHU system, The notary, namely: Article 11 Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2014 .

The notary public established a Limited Liability Company using the AHU-Online system. The provisions of Article 9, Article 10 and Article 11 of the Company Law have detailed procedures for obtaining a Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights regarding the ratification of a limited liability company. The time period for submitting a deed of establishment to obtain legal entity status has been strictly determined. The request is submitted within a maximum period of 60 days from the date the deed of establishment was signed.

1) Article 12 Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2014

In the opinion of the Author, in terms of payment of the costs of the application for the ratification of the Company's Legal Entity in accordance with article 12, the Notary has paid the PNBK fee of Rp. 1,000,000. 00 at Bank BNI for the ratification of the Company's Legal Entity (Attachment of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning Amendment to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2014).

2) Article 13 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 1 of 2016

The notary has filled in the format for the establishment of the Company with supporting documents submitted electronically. These supporting documents are used as a condition for establishing a Limited Liability Company for each notary. The uploading of the Company's deed of establishment after paying the PNRI fee is Rp. 580,000. 00 paid at BNI Bank. The notary is fully responsible for the deed uploaded to the AHU-Online system. After the establishment process of the Company is completed, the Notary will save the supporting documents for the establishment of the Company along with the minutes of the Company's establishment deed.

3) Article 14 Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2014

In the opinion of the Author based on interviews conducted with a Notary, to fill in a statement stating the format of the Company's establishment, information on supporting documents is in accordance with statutory provisions and the Notary must be fully responsible for taking time to preview first. In this case, these responsibilities are:

a) The responsibility of the Notary on the deed he made;

The responsibility of a Notary Public in the event of an error in the process of legalizing the establishment of a Limited Liability Company, where in the case of such an error is divided into an error due to a non-compliance with the laws and regulations and an error in terms of data suitability;

Article 15 Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 4 of 2014 Notary uses 100 grams of weight paper to print the Decree ratification of the Company's Legal Entity. Whereas according to Article 15 paragraph (3) of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation clearly states that "Notary can directly print the Minister's Decree on the legalization of the Company's legal entity, using F4/folio size white paper weighing 80 (eighty) grams".

Based on interviews with Notaries, they did this to make the Decree look better and not be easily damaged or torn. This was also done because their clients felt distrustful of authenticity if the Decree was printed with 80 gram paper. After the Author described the implementation of the establishment of a Limited Liability Company by a notary according to the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 1 of 2016 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Law and Rights Regulation Human Rights Number 4 of 2014.

Notary has implemented most of the regulations correctly, but there is one Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation that is not obeyed, namely Article 15 (3) Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 4 of 2014. The three notaries should also be able to be obeyed again and also become a consideration for the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

Each notary has constraints in establishing a limited liability company through the online General Law Administration (AHU) system in their respective offices and solutions. Overall, the constraints in each Notary are almost the same. The author divides the constraints of establishing a Limited Liability Company by a Notary Public as follows:

1) Poor internet network

Constraints about poor internet network is an obstacle faced by Notary. However, according to the author, this cannot be used as an absolute reason to hamper the Company's establishment process through the online AHU system. That is because the internet is a facility to support performance in the Notary Office itself, so the Notary Office should have the best internet network and good computer equipment. A poor internet network can also be caused by the location of a Notary Office that cannot accommodate internet signals properly, so the internet network becomes poor.

2) AHU-Online system to experience error

Constraints also occur because of the Online AHU system errors often occur or are not accessible. According to the authors this happened because of the online AHU system which is unable to accommodate the number of the servers accessing the site. Online AHU system inaccessibility can also be caused by a system improvement being carried out by Online AHU so that the system is better.

3) Communication with Online AHU services

An obstacle that is also almost found in all Notary Offices is the difficulty of contacting or communicating by telephone or email with call center on online AHU system services. In my opinion, Online AHU services should be able to optimize its performance, because sometimes the Notary has things that need to be asked to Legal Service officers. Constraints faced in the implementation of the establishment of a Limited Liability Company through the AHU-Online system be input to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, especially in the services of the Civil Law Agency, the Directorate General of General Law Administration. When viewed from the obstacles encountered in the establishment of a Limited Liability Company through online AHU, it still needs improvement between the two parties, namely as a Notary and online AHU services.

Solutions to overcome obstacles faced in the implementation of the establishment of a Limited Liability Company through the AHU-Online system appeared to overcome the obstacles encountered. The author divides the solution in overcoming the obstacles as follows: GSA slow internet network solution

Checking the internet network when it will carry out the process of establishing a Limited Liability Company (PT) is deemed necessary to be carried out so that the process of establishing the Company does not stop in the middle of the road. Maybe Notaries can also use other internet networks, but this is rarely the case, because most Notary Offices have only one internet network. Error AHU-Online System Solutions The notary tried to contact the party from the AHU-Online service to ensure when the system can be accessed again. In the opinion of the author, it is only natural for the Notary because in the case of the Company's establishment, the Notary has the responsibility to his client to be able to ascertain when the Decree can be processed. Therefore, the AHU-Online service should notify when the system will be ready back or if the system is under repair there should be prior notice. Basically only parties from AHU-Online Services who can overcome this obstacle.

1) The solution for communicating with AHU-Online services.

It is not easy to communicate with online AHU call center services. This might be because many people tried to contact online AHU services. The notary is expected to

be more patient with this and keep trying. According to the author, if there are things that are very important to consult Online AHU services, then the Notary can come to the Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, precisely at the AHU Directorate General.

Notary can directly communicate with AHU-Online services especially in the Sub-Directorate of Civil Legal Entities. Consultation is carried out on the 3rd floor at 09.00-14.00 WIB.

Based on solutions to overcome the obstacles faced by a notary in the implementation of the establishment of a limited liability company through the online AHU system, it can be explained that the role of the Notary as the executor or applicant for the establishment of the Company must be aligned with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as the online AHU's rules maker and system. AHU-Online Services can make improvements to the system and the Notary can also make improvements to the internet network so that obstacles that arise can be overcome and the needs of the parties can be achieved.

2. What is the validity of AHU-Online products if there are data differences?

Public notary is a public official who has the authority to make deeds related to actions, agreements and decisions that are required by public legislation or the parties concerned to be stated in an authentic letter, determine the date, keep the deed and give the grosse (legal copies), copies and quotations, and all of this during the making of the deeds is not also required to the official or specifically be his obligation.

In relation to proof of legal certainty, it includes the rights and obligations of a person requiring the role of a notary public. The role of the Notary regarding assistance provides legal certainty and legal protection for the community is very important. The role of this notary is to be more preventative of future legal problems by making an authentic deed related to the legal status, rights and obligations of a person in law, etc. which functions as the most perfect evidence in a court of law in the event of a rights dispute and its obligations.[4]

Notaries in carrying out their duties is based on legislation that is often called the Law of Notary Position (UUJN) No. 2 of 2014 Jo. Law Number 30 Year 2004. In the provisions of the Notary Position Regulations and the Notary Position Act (UUJN).

The main task of a notary is to make authentic deeds. In Article 1870 of the Civil Code it is said that an authentic deed gives an absolute agreement to the parties who made it. Thus, the importance of the notary's position is on the authority of the notary given by the law to make absolute proof devices or instruments and therefore the authentic deed is essentially considered true, so that it is very important especially for those who need it in personal or business affairs.

Notarial Deed has an important role in creating legal certainty because of its authentic nature and can be used as a strong and full evidentiary tool when there are problems related to the deed. Today the need for authentic deeds as proof is increasing along with improving business relations in various fields of business both from local to international scale.

Of the many needs for authentic deeds in the business field, one of them is a limited liability company deed. Lately Limited Liability Company (PT) is a form of business that is the most desirable and most preferred by people who are involved in the business or business world because of its limited liability. Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 40 of 2007 gives the meaning of a limited liability company as a legal body of capital association based on an agreement to do business with authorized capital in the form of shares in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws.

Based on UUPT Number 40 of 2007 in Article 7, it is determined that the company is established by two (2) or more people with a notarial deed drawn up in Indonesian. In making the Deed of Establishment, the Founder may be represented by another person, for example by a Notary, based on a power of attorney. The registration process of a Limited Liability Company in the Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Number M-04 HT. 01. 01 of 2001 is carried out manually.

Along with the development of an era that requires speed in processing an administration and along with the development of current technology, the manual method is considered inefficient and ineffective because the process is long since it takes some months.

Based on these reasons, the Government issued new provisions in the form of Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Number M-05 HT. 01. 01 of 2002 concerning the Imposition of Legal Entity Administration System at the Directorate General of General Law Administration of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, in which therein it is stated that the legal entity settlement process which includes a legal entity including the application for ratification of the establishment of a Limited Liability Company and application for approval and submission of the deed of amendment to the articles of association of a Limited Liability Company, is carried out by a Legal Entity Administration System (SISMINBAKUM) in an online system and the old system, the manual one, ended on June 30, 2002.

New regulations issued in the form of Minister of Law and Human Rights (PERMENKUMHAM) Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Filing Requests for Legal Entity Ratification and Approval of Articles of Association and Submission of Notification of Amendments to Articles of Association and Amendments to Limited Company Data updated with Permenkumham Number 1 year 2016 concerning Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Law and

Human Rights Number 4 of 2014 concerning Procedures for Filing Requests for Legal Entity Approval and Approval of Articles of Association and Submitting Notification of Amendments to Articles of Association and Amendments to Limited Company Data made through electronic media (Online).

Change from a manual system to an electronic system or online is expected to run the registration or endorsement more efficiently and more effectively. Similar with the previous provisions, the new provisions in the implementation still require the role of a notary public.

In the implementation of online SABH, it is also possible that there are problems that can become obstacles especially related to the role of the notary public. The obstacles that can occur including the lack of knowledge and understanding of SABH, lack of skill in operating computers and the internet as the main means of online SABH, and other shortcomings.

In the case of such a situation, the notary has the authority to delegate the administrative tasks to another person, that is, his employees. Things like this are very possible to cause the occurrence of data entry errors or data validity and even the data abuse. If this happens then the consequences that arise in it are the responsibility of the Notary himself.

Along with the development of the globalization era, the use of modern technology occurs in all aspects of life including the use of the internet in the business world. Even in the legal world, internet networks are also applied to facilitate the registration services of a legal entity/company such as a Limited Liability Company (PT) in its administrative system.

Mechanism for registration and approval of Limited Liability Companies (PT) in online, based on the results of an interview with a notary public, is preceded by ordering a Limited Liability Company name in online. In ordering the name of PT as the applicant, first enter the home page of the site www.ahu.go.id to the SIMPADHU section to place an order voucher for the company name, it is also explained that the payment limit is only 3 days from the date of ordering the voucher, if it has passed 2 days, then the voucher number cannot be used. After that, the Applicant returns to the site www.ahu.go.id to Company Limited And Company display appears. After that, order name and enter the voucher code that has been paid and the desired company name. After that, a statement will appear that the name ordered is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, then the menu will be accepted or not, if the name is the same, then it must be changed.

Based on the experience of several notaries about registration of limited liability companies with the online system, which is essentially the same, it can be said that the limited company registration

online system is proven practical, judging by the following points, namely:

- 1) It is more practical because there is no need to carry a lot of files/files all the way to Jakarta with the risk of missing or some files are left behind so they have to go back and forth to Jakarta.
- 2) It is efficient because it saves time; considering the time required from registration to get a decree is only one month, while the manual method takes up to 6 months.
- 3) It can be done from your office without having to go far to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to register for a limited company (PT) so that it saves cost, time and energy.
- 4) It is transparent with the online system since the registration is done openly, nothing is hidden because if there is an error, the risk is borne by the notary himself.
- 5) It is minimizing or eliminating the practice of collusion which is basically an act or action that is contrary to the law itself. So it can be said that the limited company (PT) registration using the online system is not only practical but also faster, efficient, effective, economical, transparent and can minimize or avoid the occurrence of acts or actions that violate or contravene the law such as collusion or illegal fees.

The role of the notary public in a limited liability company registration online is as stated by the informants is to enter limited company data, check all data that has been entered to avoid data entry errors, then just signed.

Based on the results of interviews with respondents, different opinions were obtained about the role of the notary public but it was clearly found that the common thread was that the role of the notary public in limited company registration was limited to the extent of examining the data of the applicant's deed and reading the deed that had been made before being signed by the notary. From the results of the study, it was found that the notary considered the action taken by him in a series of limited company registration processes from ordering the company's name to the issuance of the deed of SK from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, not his role, even though it was clearly an act of the role of a notary public as an authorized official to legalize a legal entity. Although in practice, it is assisted by an assistant or administrative employee in his office but is under the orders of a notary so that it is still within the scope of the role of the notary. The act of checking data carefully and thoroughly is part of the role, from a series of roles of notaries in the online registration of limited liability companies.

The data error during the process of data entry into the system is something that is not desired by anyone, but

sometimes it still happens. The situation is certainly not free from the role of the notary. According to the informants, if a data entry error occurs, the role of the notary is to correct the data before inputting or entering or uploading, and the notary checks the wrong part and matches the data brought by the applicant because if a mistake is made by the notary, the notary must be responsible for making a new deed at the expense of the notary, but if an error is made by the applicant, the notary will convey that a new deed should be made at client's own expense.

In the establishment of a Limited Liability Company, the notary's responsibility starts at the time of making a deed of establishment of a Limited Liability Company before a notary that includes, among other things, the formulation of the company's aims and objectives, therefore the notary is required to be as thorough as possible regarding the matters contained in the Deed of Establishment.

The results of interviews with informants about the responsibilities of notaries in registering with the online system is if the error is in the notary's office, the notary will correct it at the fees of the notary. But there is still cooperation with the applicant, for example in the process of improvement/changes requiring GMS data and meeting invitations, then it is made by a notary and the applicant who has signed. While other informants stated that if the notary public is wrong then it becomes the full responsibility of the notary, and the notary corrects the wrong deed at the expense of the notary himself.

Legal Consequences of Notary Roles and Responsibilities In the event of Notary Data Entry Notary which makes the deed not in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, a strict sanction may be imposed by the Notary Supervisory Board so that in the future it can be finalized notarial deed notary in accordance with statutory provisions in the field of notary law.

Based on the results of interviews with respondents, different opinions were obtained about the role of the notary public but it was clearly found that the common thread was that the role of the notary public in limited company registration was limited to the extent of examining the data of the applicant's deed and reading the deed that had been made before being signed by the notary. The other informant also stressed by stating that if there is an error resulting in a risk, that must be borne by a notary. Another informant stated that the legal result is that the deed is corrected and must be repeated and corrected again, but the act number remains the same.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded: *First*, Data input process through AHU-Online resulting data differences, is caused by poor internet connection and AHU-Online

system which experiences error. AHU-Online system inaccessibility can also be caused by a system improvement being carried out by AHU-Online so that the system is better; *Second*, The validity of AHU-Online products for the general public if there are differences in data, not related to the ITE Law because there is no article that states explicitly or implicitly that a notary may be subject to sanctions if he makes a mistake in entering data in a limited company registration with a online system. However, it is related to Article 1365 of the Notary Civil Code in which the mistake in entering data can be detrimental to other parties so that they must compensate for the loss by repairing the data and making the deed of change at a cost charged to the notary who made the mistake.

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