



Cyber Notary as a Legal Infrastructure within the Digital Corporate Legal System Based on *Ius Integrum Nusantara*

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Abstrak

Transformasi aktivitas hukum korporasi menuju ekosistem digital telah melahirkan tantangan baru bagi sistem hukum korporasi Indonesia, terutama berkaitan dengan autentisitas dokumen elektronik, kepastian hukum tindakan korporasi digital, akuntabilitas transaksi elektronik, dan perlindungan hak para pihak dalam pengambilan keputusan korporasi. Meskipun hukum Indonesia telah mengenal transaksi elektronik, tanda tangan elektronik, dan beberapa bentuk tata kelola korporasi digital, kedudukan cyber notary masih terbatas secara normatif dan belum direkonstruksi sebagai infrastruktur hukum yang komprehensif bagi korporasi digital. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kedudukan dan fungsi cyber notary dalam sistem hukum korporasi digital di Indonesia serta merekonstruksi perannya melalui pendekatan Ius Integrum Nusantara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan analitis melalui kajian terhadap hukum kenotariatan, hukum perseroan, hukum transaksi elektronik, hukum perlindungan data pribadi, dan literatur akademik yang relevan. Artikel ini menemukan bahwa cyber notary tidak seharusnya dipahami hanya sebagai perluasan teknologi dari layanan notaris, tetapi sebagai infrastruktur hukum yang mengintegrasikan verifikasi identitas digital, tanda tangan elektronik, akta elektronik, keamanan data, kepastian pembuktian, dan akuntabilitas profesi. Melalui pendekatan Ius Integrum Nusantara, cyber notary dapat direkonstruksi sebagai mekanisme hukum integratif yang menyeimbangkan efisiensi teknologi dengan keadilan substantif, perlindungan hak, etika profesi, dan legitimasi sosial.

Kata Kunci: Cyber Notary; Hukum Korporasi Digital; Infrastruktur Hukum; Ius Integrum Nusantara; Kepastian Hukum

Abstract

The transformation of corporate law towards a digital ecosystem, particularly through electronic general meetings of shareholders and notarial documents related to corporate resolutions, creates challenges concerning the authenticity of electronic documents, legal certainty of digital resolutions, accountability of electronic transactions, and protection of parties' rights. Although Indonesian law has recognized electronic transactions, electronic signatures, and certain forms of digital corporate governance, the position of cyber notary remains normatively limited and has not yet been reconstructed as a comprehensive legal infrastructure for digital corporations. This article aims to analyze the position and function of cyber notary in Indonesia's digital corporate legal system and to reconstruct its role through the Ius Integrum Nusantara approach. This study uses normative legal research with statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches by examining notarial law, corporate law, electronic transaction law, personal data protection law, and relevant academic literature. The article finds that cyber notary should not be understood merely as a technological extension of notarial services, but as a legal infrastructure that integrates digital identity verification, electronic signatures, electronic deeds, data security, evidentiary certainty, and professional accountability. Through the Ius Integrum Nusantara approach, cyber notary can be reconstructed as an integrative legal mechanism that

balances technological efficiency with substantive justice, protection of rights, professional ethics, and social legitimacy. The article concludes that Indonesia needs comprehensive regulatory reform to recognize electronic notarial mechanisms, digital protocols, secure deed storage, and institutional supervision in order to build a digital corporate legal system that is legally certain, accountable, inclusive, and socially trusted.

Keywords: Cyber Notary; Digital Corporate Law; Legal Infrastructure; *Ius Integrum Nusantara*; Legal Certainty

I. Introduction

Digital transformation has reshaped the structure of corporate legal relationships, shifting from a system originally based on physical documents, in-person attendance and manual verification towards one that increasingly relies on electronic documents, electronic signatures, digital identities, electronic data storage, and online corporate decision-making mechanisms. These changes have an impact not only on business transaction patterns, but also on the structure of evidence, corporate governance, the validity of legal acts, and the role of public officials in ensuring legal certainty. In this context, the cyber notary is important to examine as a legal infrastructure capable of bridging the needs of corporate digitalisation with the principles of legality, authenticity, data security, and the protection of the rights of the parties.¹

Developments in digital corporate law indicate that the law can no longer be understood merely as a set of written rules operating within a physical space. The modern corporate legal system is increasingly influenced by technologies such as distributed ledger technology, smart contracts, artificial intelligence and digital platforms. These technologies open up opportunities for more efficient, transparent, and decentralised corporate governance, but at the same time raise questions regarding the validity of legal acts, the liability of corporate bodies, the security of electronic documents, and the status of digital evidence. Therefore, the modernisation of corporate law requires a balance between allowing scope for technological innovation and providing legal protection for shareholders, directors, commissioners, creditors, investors, and third parties associated with the company.²

Within the Indonesian legal system, the need for cyber notaries is becoming increasingly relevant as corporate activities have moved towards digitalisation, whether through the establishment of business entities based on electronic systems, electronic general meetings of shareholders, the digital storage of corporate documents, electronic transactions, or the use of electronic signatures. Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik, as last amended by Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2024, recognises the existence of electronic signatures and electronic certification authorities as part of the electronic transaction infrastructure. Meanwhile, Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas establishes a company as a legal entity requiring governance, documentation, and decision-making mechanisms that are legally valid. However, the relationship between the powers of notaries, the authentication of

¹ Aras Firdaus, Mhd Ansor Lubis, Wenggedes Frensh, and Muslim Harahap, "Legal Transformation in the Digital Era: Building Adaptive Regulations to the Dynamics of Technological Development," *East Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research* 4, no. 9 (2025): 4699–4714.

² M.A. Tokmakov, "Corporate Governance Modernization: Legal Trends and Challenges," *SHS Web of Conferences* 71 (2019): 1–4.

electronic documents, and the requirements of digital corporate systems has not yet been fully integrated.

The fundamental issue is that cyber notaries in Indonesia are still at a regulatory stage and are not yet fully operational. On the one hand, the concept of cyber notaries has been mentioned within the framework of a notary's authority to certify transactions conducted electronically. On the other hand, authentic deeds within the Indonesian notarial legal tradition remain strongly associated with aspects of physical presence, the reading of deeds, handwritten signatures, the minute of the deed, and notarial protocols in their conventional form. The tension between the need for digitalisation and the formal structure of authentic deeds raises an important question: is the cyber notary merely a technical extension of the notary's functions, or is it in fact part of the development of a new legal infrastructure within the digital corporate legal system?

Previous research has provided an important foundation for this discussion. Tokmakov demonstrates that digitalisation poses significant challenges for corporate law, as technologies such as DLT, smart contracts and artificial intelligence may shift corporate governance models from hierarchical structures towards more open, peer-to-peer and decentralised models.³ Afuwape also explained that international e-commerce regulations and the WTO framework influence the governance practices of digital companies, particularly in terms of compliance, data protection, accountability and cross-jurisdictional risk management.⁴ However, the study has not specifically identified notaries as institutional hubs capable of safeguarding the validity, authenticity and legal certainty of corporations within the digital ecosystem.

Another study on digital business law in Indonesia highlights that e-commerce transactions still face challenges relating to legal certainty, consumer protection, personal data security and digital dispute resolution.⁵ Research on smart contracts also indicates that Indonesia still requires a clearer legal framework to recognise, regulate and enforce digital contracts, particularly in the context of investment and the digital economy.⁶ This demonstrates that the main issue with Indonesia's digital law lies not merely in the existence of regulations, but in the fact that a legal infrastructure capable of comprehensively linking the validity of documents, the identities of the parties, transaction authorisation, electronic evidence and institutional accountability has yet to be established.

In a broader context, Indonesia's digital legal challenges are also linked to platform sovereignty and the dominance of major digital players. Studies on platform sovereignty indicate that Indonesian regulations still face limitations in curbing the dominance of digital platforms, primarily because the enforcement model tends to be ex-post in nature and has not yet fully adapted to algorithmic control, data mining, and imbalances in bargaining power

³ Tokmakov, "Corporate Governance Modernization," 1–2.

⁴ Kolawole Afuwape, "Analyzing the Impact of International E-Commerce Regulations and WTO Frameworks on Corporate Governance in Digital Enterprises," *FinTech and Sustainable Innovation* 00, no. 00 (2025): 1–3.

⁵ Sarman Sinaga, "Digital Era Business Law Transformation: Legal Certainty Analysis in E-Commerce Transactions in Indonesia," *Jurnal Meta Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2025): 127–141.

⁶ Agustianto and Ampuan Situmeang, "Legal Validity of Smart Contracts for Investment Purposes: Analysis of Indonesia's Legal Politics and Emerging Challenges," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 54, no. 2 (2025): 269–282.

within the digital ecosystem.⁷ This situation is relevant to cyber notaries because digital corporate systems require legal trust institutions that are not entirely reliant on private platforms, but remain rooted in public legal mandates, state oversight, and the protection of public interests.

The theoretical framework employed in this article is based on the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach, an integrative legal paradigm that views law not merely as a formal instrument, but as a means of fostering justice, public morality, participation, sustainability, and respect for the plurality of values that exist within society. In the research by Onny Medaline, Ikhsan Lubis, and Nur Atheefa Sufeena M. Suaree, *Ius Integrum Nusantara* is positioned as a futuristic normative framework capable of linking digital transformation, institutional reform, public participation, and responsiveness to local values.⁸ If this paradigm is applied to the cyber notary, then the cyber notary is understood not merely as the digitisation of notarial services, but as a legal infrastructure that integrates legal certainty, substantive justice, technological ethics, data protection, and social legitimacy within the digital corporate legal system.

Based on the above, the novelty of this article lies in the reconstruction of the cyber notary as a legal infrastructure within Indonesia's digital corporate legal system through the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach. Unlike previous research, which has largely focused on the digitalisation of corporate governance, e-commerce, smart contracts, platform sovereignty, and digital legal transformation in general, this article positions the cyber notary as an institutional mechanism to ensure authenticity, legal certainty, accountability, protection of rights, and social legitimacy in digital corporate activities. Thus, the cyber notary is not merely viewed as a technical consequence of the digitalisation of legal services, but as a normative and institutional foundation for a more orderly, fair, and trustworthy digital corporate system.

Against this background, this article has certain limitations in scope. Firstly, this article does not address all aspects of notarial law, but is limited to cyber notaries in relation to the digital corporate legal system. Secondly, the discussion does not focus on technical comparisons of specific digital platforms, but rather on normative, institutional and conceptual aspects. Thirdly, the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach is used as an analytical framework to assess the direction of legal reform, not as a fully codified doctrine of positive law. With these limitations, the article aims to construct a conceptual argument regarding the urgency of the cyber notary as an adaptive, integrative, and equitable legal infrastructure within Indonesia's digital corporate ecosystem.

The research questions addressed in this article are as follows: first, what is the role of the cyber notary as a legal infrastructure within the digital corporate legal system in Indonesia? Second, how does the cyber notary function in ensuring authenticity, legal certainty, accountability, and the protection of the rights of the parties involved in digital corporate activities? Third, how can the reconstruction of the cyber notary based on the *Ius Integrum*

⁷ Neil Tobing, Huala Adolf, Adrian Rompis, and Rohmad Pujiyanto, "Platform Sovereignty and Legal Reform in Indonesia: Aligning with Global for a Digital Future," *Veredas do Direito* 22, no. 3 (2025): 1–19.

⁸ Onny Medaline, Ikhsan Lubis, and Nur Atheefa Sufeena M. Suaree, "Indonesia's Agrarian Governance Through *Ius Integrum Nusantara* 2045 Paradigm Based on the Quadruple Helix Model," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan* 14, no. 1 (2026): 20–38.

Nusantara approach shape a digital corporate system that is integrative, just, and socially legitimate?

The method employed in this article is a normative legal research method utilising legislative, conceptual and analytical approaches. The legislative approach is used to examine legal norms relating to the office of the notary, limited liability companies, electronic information and transactions, electronic signatures, and electronic documents. The conceptual approach is used to establish an understanding of the cyber notary as a legal infrastructure, rather than merely a digital service mechanism. Meanwhile, the analytical approach is used to assess the gap between the development of digital corporate technology and the readiness of Indonesian positive law. The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials in the form of legislation, secondary legal materials in the form of journal articles and academic literature, and tertiary legal materials in the form of legal dictionaries and other relevant supporting sources.

This article therefore proceeds from the argument that the cyber notary must be positioned as an integral part of the development of Indonesia's digital corporate legal system. Without a legal infrastructure that guarantees the authenticity, validity, security and accountability of digital legal acts, corporate digitalisation risks becoming merely administrative modernisation without a solid legal certainty. Through the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach, this article proposes that cyber notaries must be developed in an integrated manner: linking technology with the law, efficiency with justice, formal certainty with substantive protection, and digital innovation with the legal values that are alive within Indonesian society.

II. Discussion

1. The Role of the Cyber Notary as Legal Infrastructure within the Digital Corporate Legal System in Indonesia

Digital transformation has changed the way corporate law operates, shifting from a system that originally relied on physical documents, face-to-face meetings and manual administrative procedures to one that is increasingly based on electronic documents, electronic signatures, digital identities and the conduct of legal proceedings via electronic means. This shift indicates that corporate activities no longer take place solely in physical spaces, but also in digital spaces that demand legal certainty, authenticity, data security, and accountability. In this context, corporate law can no longer be understood merely as an instrument regulating the structure of a company's governing bodies, capital, shares, meetings, and the liability of directors, but must also be capable of regulating the validity of corporate actions carried out via electronic systems.⁹

In the field of business law, digital transformation has given rise to a new paradigm that demands a shift in legal approaches. Transactions that previously relied on the physical presence of the parties can now take place virtually and across borders. The nature of digital transactions—which are not bound by physical space, occur rapidly, and utilise electronic documents—creates a need for a clear and reliable legal framework. This aligns with the view

⁹ Sarman Sinaga, "Digital Era Business Law Transformation: Legal Certainty Analysis in E-Commerce Transactions in Indonesia," *Jurnal Meta Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2025): 127–141.

that the integration of technology across all aspects of business demands a transformation of traditional business models, alongside the need for a legal framework capable of ensuring legal certainty in the digital environment.¹⁰

The transformation of the corporate legal system is also evident in the conduct of General Meetings of Shareholders via electronic means. Under company law, the General Meeting of Shareholders is a key body as it serves as the forum for strategic decision-making within the company. When General Meetings of Shareholders can be held via teleconference, video conference, or other electronic means, the concepts of attendance, approval, signatures, meeting minutes, and the evidence of corporate decisions undergo a transformation. Shareholder attendance no longer needs to be interpreted solely as physical presence, but may also be interpreted as electronic attendance provided that the system used is capable of verifying the identity, participation, quorum, and consent of the parties.¹¹

In this context, Indonesian corporate law has in fact paved the way for digitalisation, particularly through the provisions on electronic general meetings of shareholders under the Limited Liability Companies Act. However, this digitalisation has not yet fully resolved several legal issues, particularly those relating to the drafting of notarial deeds, the reading of deeds, signing, the storage of minutes, and the evidential value of electronic documents. Research on electronic general meetings indicates that the conduct of general meetings via teleconference using electronic media must employ an affirmation mechanism or other procedures demonstrating the parties' intent to be bound by an electronic transaction. In certain cases, the minutes of a teleconference general meeting may be classified as an akta relaas, or notarial minutes deed, meaning that the notary's statement in the form of the minutes may still be regarded as authentic evidence, provided that it complies with applicable legal procedures.¹²

It is at this point that the cyber notary takes on significant relevance. The cyber notary can be understood as part of the transformation of the corporate legal system towards a digital ecosystem, as notaries act as public officials who guarantee the authenticity, date, identity, intent of the parties, and evidential value of a legal document. However, the electronic conduct of a general meeting of shareholders does not necessarily mean that the resulting deed must also be electronic in form. In practice, an electronic general meeting may first produce meeting minutes, which may subsequently be formalised before a notary in the form of a deed of statement of meeting resolutions or Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat. Therefore, the digitalisation of the meeting process should be distinguished from the legal form of the notarial deed produced thereafter. In the digital age, the notarial function must not be lost, but must be reconstructed so that it can operate appropriately within an electronic environment. Research on the reconstruction of the cyber notary confirms that notaries are still required to uphold trust,

¹⁰ Sinaga, "Digital Era Business Law Transformation," 129–130.

¹¹ Ikhsan Lubis, "Transformasi Digital Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perseroan Terbatas," *Jurnal Ilmiah Penegakan Hukum* 8, no. 2 (2021): 130–141.

¹² Lubis, "Transformasi Digital Penyelenggaraan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Perseroan Terbatas," 130–132.

integrity, and justice in legal transactions, even though notarial practice must adapt to digital technology.¹³

2. The Role of the Cyber Notary in Ensuring Authenticity, Legal Certainty, Accountability and the Protection of the Rights of the Parties in Digital Corporate Activities

Cyber notaries play a strategic role in digital corporate activities, as they are understood not merely as a form of digitalisation of notarial services, but as a legal mechanism that ensures corporate actions carried out electronically retain their authenticity, legal certainty, accountability, and protection of the rights of the parties involved. Within the corporate legal system, various actions such as the incorporation of a company, amendments to the articles of association, general meeting resolutions, investment agreements, share transfers, mergers, acquisitions, and the authentication of corporate documents require robust evidential instruments. As these actions increasingly take place via electronic systems, the role of the notary as a public official must be reconfigured to ensure that digital documents do not lose their evidential value and legal legitimacy.¹⁴

The primary function of a cyber notary is to guarantee the authenticity of documents and the identity of the parties involved in digital corporate activities. Authenticity in this context means not only that the document was indeed created by the authorised party, but also that the content of the document has not been altered, that the electronic signature genuinely originates from a legitimate legal entity, and that the approval process was carried out knowingly and in a manner that can be accounted for. Research on the concept of the cyber notary confirms that notaries can play a role in guaranteeing the authenticity of electronic transactions through their involvement in the issuance of electronic certificates and cooperation with electronic certification authorities.¹⁵ Thus, the cyber notary can serve as a verification node between digital identities, electronic signatures, electronic certificates, and the validity of corporate documents.

In digital corporate activities, authenticity is of paramount importance because legal transactions are not always conducted face-to-face. Parties may be located in different regions, use different devices, and interact via electronic systems. These circumstances create opportunities for identity fraud, account misuse, document manipulation, or the use of electronic signatures without the owner's consent. Therefore, a cyber notary must act as a guardian of the authenticity of the parties' identities and intentions. Research on identity fraud in the creation of electronic notarial deeds indicates that identity fraud can result in legal defects

¹³ Ikhsan Lubis, Duma Indah Sari Lubis, and Andi Hakim Lubis, "Rekonstruksi Hukum Cyber Notary Law Untuk Menjaga Kepercayaan, Integritas dan Keadilan Dalam Sistem Hukum," *Notaire* 8, no. 1 (2025): 65–82.

¹⁴ Ikhsan Lubis, Detania Sukarja, Rosmalinda, and Tarsisius Murwadi, "Penetration of International Economic Law in the Development of the Cyber Notary Concept in Indonesia," *Al-Risalah* 22, no. 1 (2022): 125–138.

¹⁵ I Putu Suwantara and Putu Angga Pratama Sukma, "Konsep Cyber Notary Dalam Menjamin Keautentikan Terhadap Transaksi Elektronik," *Acta Comitas: Jurnal Hukum Kenotariatan* 6, no. 1 (2021): 173–184.

in the deed, invalidate its evidential value, and give rise to legal liability for the parties involved.¹⁶

The second function of a cyber notary is to ensure legal certainty in digital corporate activities. Legal certainty arises when a corporate action is based on clear authority, valid procedures, verifiable documents, and predictable legal consequences. In corporate practice, notaries play a vital role in the formation of limited liability companies, as the deed of incorporation must be drawn up in the form of an authentic deed. Notaries act not only as formal intermediaries, but also as guarantors of legal certainty for founders, shareholders, directors, commissioners, and interested third parties.¹⁷ When the incorporation or amendment of corporate data begins to be carried out via electronic systems, this function of legal certainty must still be maintained through the cyber notary mechanism.

Legal certainty in cyber notary services is also linked to the legal status of the certification of electronic transactions. Article 15(3) Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris has opened up the possibility for notaries to certify transactions conducted electronically. However, research into the authority of notaries to certify electronic transactions indicates that these provisions remain limited and do not yet provide a fully robust legal framework. The certification of electronic transactions by notaries is still largely understood as a form of legalisation of electronic transactions; therefore, further regulation is required to ensure that the role of the cyber notary is not merely administrative, but is genuinely capable of providing legal certainty equivalent to that of conventional authentication mechanisms.¹⁸

The third function of the cyber notary is to establish accountability in digital corporate governance. Accountability requires that every corporate action can be traced, verified and accounted for. In the digital context, Accountability may be reinforced through electronic audit trails, electronic certificates, digital timestamping, secure digital storage systems, and audit mechanisms embedded in the document creation process. Research on the reconstruction of the cyber notary suggests that the implementation of digital verification mechanisms and independent supervisory bodies can enhance transparency and accountability in notarial practice.¹⁹ This is important to ensure that the cyber notary not only speeds up services but also strengthens public confidence in digital legal documents.

The accountability of a cyber notary also relates to the notary's responsibility for the substance and process of drafting deeds. Although technology may be used to assist with document drafting, data verification or electronic storage, legal responsibility cannot be entirely transferred to the system. Notaries continue to bear professional responsibility for the validity, substance, and evidential weight of deeds. This is in line with studies on the use of artificial intelligence in drafting deeds, which state that AI is merely an aid and has no legal

¹⁶ Yolanda Yuliani Pradigdo and Angelia Laksana, "Implikasi Hukum Pemalsuan Identitas dalam Pembuatan Akta Notaris Elektronik," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora dan Politik* 6, no. 1 (2025): 207–214.

¹⁷ Mochammad Ibrahim Syam Rizki, "Kewenangan dan Pertanggungjawaban Notaris dalam Proses Pembentukan Perseroan Terbatas," *Jurnal Hukum, Politik dan Ilmu Sosial* 4, no. 3 (2025): 26–36.

¹⁸ Jamie Armadi Jaya, Mulyani Zulaeha, and Suprpto, "Kewenangan Notaris dalam Mensertifikasi Transaksi Elektronik Ditinjau dari Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Jabatan Notaris," *Notary Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2022): 131–144.

¹⁹ Ikhsan Lubis, Duma Indah Sari Lubis, and Andi Hakim Lubis, "Rekonstruksi Hukum Cyber Notary Law Untuk Menjaga Kepercayaan, Integritas dan Keadilan Dalam Sistem Hukum," *Notaire* 8, no. 1 (2025): 65–82.

authority as a drafter of deeds. Notaries remain fully responsible for the deeds they draw up based on the principles of due diligence, personal responsibility, and professional conduct.²⁰

The fourth function of a cyber notary is to protect the rights of the parties involved in digital corporate activities. This protection of rights encompasses the rights of company founders, shareholders, directors, commissioners, creditors, investors, business partners, and third parties with an interest in the corporation's legal actions. In digital corporate transactions, the protection of rights is not sufficient if achieved solely through electronic consent; it must also be ensured that the parties understand the content of the documents, possess legal capacity, act without duress, and are assured that the signed documents will not be altered after they have been agreed upon. It is here that the cyber notary performs a preventative function to avert legal disputes from the outset.

The protection of the parties' rights is also closely linked to the protection of personal data. Digital corporate activities almost always involve identity data, financial data, shareholding data, director data, and confidential company information. As public officials, notaries have a duty to maintain the confidentiality of the documents and data entrusted to them. In the context of the storage of electronic deeds, research on notaries' responsibilities regarding the storage of electronic notarial deeds confirms that notaries are obliged to comply with the principles of personal data protection, such as transparency, accountability, and data security. Breaches of these obligations may result in administrative, civil, or even criminal sanctions.²¹

Furthermore, the role of the cyber notary also serves to strengthen the professionalism and integrity of notaries in the digital age. Technologies such as electronic signatures, blockchain, digital storage and identity verification systems can enhance efficiency and transparency, but they also demand a higher level of technical proficiency and ethical standards from notaries. The transformation of the notary's role in the digital age must remain grounded in the values of integrity, professionalism, and fairness. Notaries must not merely pursue technological efficiency, but must also ensure that every digital action remains in accordance with the law, the code of ethics, and the protection of the parties' interests.²²

In the context of digital corporate activities, cyber notaries can also reinforce the principle of due diligence. Notaries must verify the identity of the parties, their authority to act, the legal status of the entity, the legality of documents, the validity of electronic signatures, and the compliance of corporate actions with legislation. For example, in the formation of a limited liability company, a notary must ensure that the founders meet the legal requirements, that the company's objects and purposes do not conflict with the law, and that the memorandum of association is drawn up in accordance with the prescribed procedures. Where this process is

²⁰ Meita Debi Riyanti, "Notaris sebagai Penerima Tanggung Jawab atas Draft Akta yang Dihasilkan oleh Kecerdasan Buatan (AI)," *Notaire* 8, no. 3 (2025): 431–446.

²¹ Rizqi Akbar Kurniawan and Rosalinda Elsina Latumahina, "Tanggung Jawab Notaris Terhadap Penyimpanan Akta Notariil Secara Elektronik Ditinjau Dalam Perspektif Perundang-undangan di Indonesia," *Jurnal Transparansi Hukum* (2025): 214–237.

²² Ikhsan Lubis, Taufik Siregar, Duma Indah Sari Lubis, and Andi Hakim Lubis, "Transformasi Peran Notaris dalam Membangun Integritas, Profesionalisme, dan Keadilan pada Era Digital di Indonesia," *Jurnal Citra Justicia* 26, no. 1 (2025): 1–12.

carried out digitally, these due diligence standards must not be compromised but must be reinforced through digital authentication and adequate oversight systems.

Thus, the cyber notary serves a dual function: as an instrument of legal modernisation and as a mechanism for legal protection. As an instrument of modernisation, the cyber notary promotes efficiency, speed and accessibility in corporate legal services. As a mechanism for legal protection, the cyber notary safeguards the authenticity of documents, legal certainty, process accountability, data confidentiality and the protection of the parties' rights. Consequently, the cyber notary cannot be viewed merely as a technological facility within notarial services, but must be understood as part of the digital corporate legal infrastructure that links notarial law, company law, electronic transactions law, personal data protection law, and the law of evidence.

Ultimately, the role of the cyber notary in digital corporate activities lies in its ability to strike a balance between technological efficiency and legal certainty. Digitalisation is indeed necessary to meet the needs of modern corporations, but digitalisation without authenticity, legal certainty, accountability, and the protection of rights will only give rise to new vulnerabilities. Therefore, the strengthening of the cyber notary must be directed towards the creation of a system that is not only fast and efficient, but also secure, valid, transparent, auditable, and focused on protecting the parties within the digital corporate ecosystem.

3. Reconstruction of the Cyber Notary Based on the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* Approach to Establish an Integrative, Equitable and Socially Legitimate Digital Corporate System

The reconstruction of the cyber notary within Indonesia's digital corporate legal system cannot be achieved through a purely technical and administrative approach alone. The digitisation of notarial services is indeed important to meet the needs of modern corporations that operate at a fast pace, across regions, and are based on electronic systems. However, if the cyber notary is understood merely as the transfer of notarial procedures from a physical space to a digital space, then such an update risks losing its ethical dimension, justice, protection of rights, and social legitimacy. Therefore, the cyber notary must be reconstructed through the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach, namely an integrative legal paradigm that positions law as a living system uniting written norms, social morals, living law, the values of Pancasila, and future needs.

The *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach is relevant because digital legal systems must not merely pursue efficiency, speed and automation. In the context of notarial practice, the law must continue to uphold public trust, the integrity of deeds, justice for the parties, and the protection of vulnerable parties. The article on *Ius Integrum Nusantara* explains that this paradigm views the law not merely as a formal instrument, but as a system that must be rooted in Pancasila, social morality, customary law, and the realities of Nusantara society. This paradigm also demands that the law be not only procedurally valid, but also substantively just and beneficial to society.²³

²³ Ikhsan Lubis dan Andi Hakim Lubis, "Ius Integrum Nusantara Membangun Hukum untuk Indonesia Emas 2045," *Indonesiana*, 4 Maret 2026.

Within the digital corporate legal system, the need for the reconceptualisation of the cyber notary has arisen as corporate legal acts are increasingly carried out via electronic systems, such as the online incorporation of companies, amendments to articles of association, electronic general meetings, electronic signatures, the storage of digital documents, and platform-based corporate transactions. These changes raise questions regarding the validity of digital identities, the authenticity of electronic documents, the evidential value of digital deeds, the protection of personal data, and the notary's responsibilities within the digital process. If not established within a comprehensive legal framework, digitalisation could actually give rise to new legal uncertainties in corporate activities.

The reconstruction of the cyber notary based on *Ius Integrum Nusantara* must begin with a shift in perspective regarding the role of the notary. Notaries must not be viewed merely as administrative operators who validate electronic documents, but as guardians of legal trust within the digital ecosystem. In the study on the reconstruction of the cyber notary, the notary is understood as an *officium nobile* and an *officium trust*, bearing the responsibility to uphold trust, integrity, and justice within the legal system. The study also emphasises that the implementation of digital verification, independent oversight, and technologies such as blockchain can enhance the accountability and security of electronic deeds, provided that they do not undermine the fundamental values of the notarial profession.²⁴

Under the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach, the cyber notary system must be built upon four key principles. First, the legal-formal orientation, which ensures that every action taken by a digital notary has a clear legal basis in the UU Jabatan Notaris, UU Perseroan Terbatas, UU ITE, UU Perlindungan Data Pribadi, and relevant technical regulations. Second, the ethical-professional orientation, which ensures that notaries uphold the principles of prudence, independence, confidentiality, and professional responsibility. Third, the social orientation, which ensures that cyber notary services are accessible on an equitable basis to the public and corporate entities, not merely to large corporations with robust digital infrastructure. Fourth, the futuristic orientation, which involves building a notarial system capable of responding to developments in artificial intelligence, blockchain, digital identity, and cross-jurisdictional corporate systems.

This reconstruction also requires the principle of institutional integration. Cyber notaries cannot function if the responsibility is placed solely on individual notaries. This system must involve the state, notarial organisations, electronic certification providers, personal data protection authorities, the Ministry of Law, the courts, and corporate entities. Within the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* paradigm, the law must operate holistically by linking institutional structures, the substance of legal norms, and legal culture. This aligns with the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* framework in agrarian governance, which positions this paradigm as a futuristic normative framework oriented not only towards regulation but also towards justice, public morality, participation, and the protection of social values.²⁵

²⁴ Ikhsan Lubis, Duma Indah Sari Lubis, and Andi Hakim Lubis, "Rekonstruksi Hukum Cyber Notary Law Untuk Menjaga Kepercayaan, Integritas dan Keadilan Dalam Sistem Hukum," *Notaire* 8, no. 1 (2025): 65–82.

²⁵ Onny Medaline, Ikhsan Lubis, and Nur Atheefa Sufeena M. Suaree, "Indonesia's Agrarian Governance Through *Ius Integrum Nusantara* 2045 Paradigm Based on the Quadruple Helix Model," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan* 14, no. 1 (2026): 20–38.

In the context of cyber notaries, this integrative principle can be realised through the establishment of a national digital notarial system. This system must include robust digital identity verification, the use of certified electronic signatures, a national electronic deed registry, encrypted digital minute storage, electronic audits, and cyber oversight mechanisms. The article ‘*Ius Integrum Nusantara in the Digital Age*’ emphasises that the modernisation of the notarial system must not be piecemeal, but must encompass digital identity verification, a national electronic deed registry, electronic audits, cyber oversight, and technology training for notaries.²⁶ Thus, the cyber notary is not merely a digital facility, but an integral part of the national digital legal architecture.

The development of cyber notaries must also address issues of fairness. In digital corporate practice, there is a disparity between those who have technological expertise and those who lack digital literacy. Minority shareholders, small investors, creditors, consumers and business partners may be disadvantaged if digital systems lack transparency, are difficult to audit, or fail to provide adequate safeguards. Consequently, the cyber notary must serve as a preventive legal safeguard. Notaries must ensure that every legal act within a digital corporation is carried out based on valid intent, correct identity, complete documentation and verifiable consent.

The *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach is also important to ensure that cyber notaries possess social legitimacy. Legal legitimacy cannot be built solely on procedural legality, but must also be grounded in social acceptance, public trust, and alignment with the community’s values of justice. In land law studies based on *Ius Integrum Nusantara*, this approach is described as an effort to create a legal system that is legally valid, sociologically legitimate, and philosophically just.²⁷ This formulation can be applied to cyber notaries, namely that digital deeds must be legally valid, trusted by the public, and reflect justice for the parties involved.

Furthermore, the restructuring of the cyber notary system must focus on updating regulations. Several provisions in notarial law are still based on the assumption of physical presence, the reading of deeds in person, wet signatures, and the original deed in conventional form. Meanwhile, the digital corporate system requires recognition of electronic presence, certified electronic signatures, the reading of deeds via electronic media, and the storage of digital records. A study of the technological aspects involved in the creation of electronic authentic deeds highlights the need for comprehensive regulations, as the powers of the cyber notary have not yet been fully and clearly defined, thereby potentially creating a legal vacuum.²⁸

These regulatory updates need to cover several areas. Firstly, legal recognition of certain types of electronic deeds as authentic deeds, provided they meet standards regarding identity, intent, signatures, reading, storage and digital auditing. Secondly, the regulation of digital minutes as part of notarial protocols, which must meet standards for security, encryption

²⁶ Ikhsan Lubis, “*Ius Integrum Nusantara di Era Digital*,” *Indonesiana*, 19 Januari 2026.

²⁷ Ikhsan Lubis, Duma Indah Sari Lubis, and Andi Hakim Lubis, “Rekonstruksi Sistem Hukum Pertanahan Nasional dengan Pendekatan Holistik melalui Perspektif *Ius Integrum Nusantara*,” *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Hukum* 5, no. 2 (2025): 103–112.

²⁸ Ade Irawan, M. Ryan Bakry, and Frengki Hardian, “Eksistensi Aspek Teknologi dalam Pembuatan Akta Autentik Secara Elektronik pada Pengaturan Jabatan Notaris di Era Industri 5.0,” *COMSERVA: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* 2, no. 8 (2022): 1501–1521.

and long-term retention. Thirdly, the obligation to use certified electronic systems in the cyber notary process. Fourthly, provisions regarding the notary's liability in the event of negligence in identity verification, the use of electronic signatures, or the storage of digital data. Fifthly, the strengthening of oversight by the Notary Supervisory Board and the Notary Ethics Board through cyber audit mechanisms.

This reconstruction must also take into account the principle of digital prudence. Notaries within the cyber notary system must not merely carry out a formal check of documents, but must ensure that the system used can guarantee the authenticity of identity, the integrity of documents, data security, and the validity of electronic signatures. A study on the drafting of electronic agreements confirms that notaries in the future will need to master electronic signatures, digital authentication, secure storage systems, basic cryptography, cyber law, and digital risk management to ensure that notarial services remain credible and trusted by the public.²⁹ Thus, digital competence becomes part of a notary's professional responsibilities.

Through the *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach, the cyber notary system must serve as a framework that connects three core values: legal certainty, substantive justice, and social benefit. Legal certainty is achieved through clear regulations governing electronic deeds, digital signatures, digital identities, and digital notarial protocols. Substantive justice is realised through the protection of all parties involved in digital corporate activities, including those who are economically disadvantaged or lack digital literacy. Social benefit is realised through a notarial system that is efficient, secure, inclusive, and strengthens public trust in the law.

Thus, the reconstruction of the cyber notary based on *Ius Integrum Nusantara* offers a model for legal reform that not only adapts the notarial profession to technology, but also builds a comprehensive legal ecosystem for digital corporations. The cyber notary must serve as a legal infrastructure that integrates notarial law, company law, electronic transactions law, personal data protection, professional ethics, and social legitimacy. This model demonstrates the novelty of the article, as the cyber notary is discussed not merely as a mechanism for certifying electronic transactions, but as the legal foundation for an integrative, equitable, and publicly trusted digital corporation.

Ultimately, the *Ius Integrum Nusantara*-based cyber notary emphasises that the digitisation of the law must not sever the law from its moral, social and philosophical roots. Digital corporate law must be established as a system that is legitimate, secure, fair, and meaningful to society. Within this framework, the cyber notary can serve as a digital trust infrastructure within Indonesia's corporate system—that is, a legal infrastructure that safeguards authenticity, legal certainty, accountability, the protection of rights, and social legitimacy amidst the accelerating pace of digital transformation.

III. Conclusion

Cyber notaries play a vital role as legal infrastructure within Indonesia's digital corporate legal system. This role relates not only to the use of technology in notarial services, but also to the need to ensure that every digital corporate action retains its legal basis, authenticity, evidential value and legal

²⁹ Amelia Dwi Juliani, "Penyusunan Akta Perjanjian Elektronik dalam Hukum Keperdataan: Peran Notaris dan Tanggung Jawab Hukum," *Officium Notarium* 4, no. 2 (2024): 177–201.

certainty. In the context of company incorporation, amendments to articles of association, electronic general meetings, corporate agreements, investment transactions, and the storage of digital documents, cyber notaries can act as a legal hub linking digital identities, electronic signatures, electronic documents, transaction certification, and legal evidence.

The role of the cyber notary in digital corporate activities lies in its ability to guarantee the authenticity of documents and the identities of the parties involved, strengthen legal certainty, establish accountability, and protect the rights of the parties. Cyber notaries can prevent the risks of identity fraud, document manipulation, misuse of electronic signatures, data breaches, and disputes over evidence in digital corporate transactions. Therefore, cyber notaries cannot be understood merely as technology-based administrative facilities, but rather as a preventive legal protection mechanism within digital corporate governance.

The *Ius Integrum Nusantara* approach provides a conceptual foundation for reconstructing the cyber notary so that it is oriented not only towards technological efficiency, but also towards justice, the protection of rights, professional integrity and social legitimacy. Through this approach, the cyber notary is positioned as part of an integrative legal system—one that connects notarial law, company law, electronic transactions law, personal data protection, professional ethics, and the values of social justice. Thus, a cyber notary based on *Ius Integrum Nusantara* can serve as the foundation for a digital corporate system that is legally valid, technologically secure, substantively fair, and trusted by the public.

The implementation of the findings of this article highlights the need for a more comprehensive update to Indonesia's cyber notary regulations. The government needs to clarify the recognition of certain electronic deeds as authentic deeds, regulate digital minutes, electronic notarial protocols, digital identity verification standards, data security, system audits, and the responsibilities of notaries in the digital environment. Furthermore, the notarial professional body needs to strengthen legal technology education, digital codes of conduct, and professional oversight so that notaries are able to carry out their duties professionally within the digital corporate ecosystem.

As a suggestion, the reform of cyber notary legislation should not be carried out in a piecemeal manner, but through the harmonisation of the Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris, Undang-Undang Perseroan Terbatas, Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik, Undang-Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi, and technical regulations concerning electronic signatures and electronic certification authorities. This restructuring should be aimed at establishing a national cyber notary system that is integrated, equitable, and socially legitimate, so that the digitalisation of corporate law not only speeds up services but also strengthens legal certainty and public trust.

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