

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi mendorong transformasi praktik kenotariatan melalui konsep *Cyber Notary*, yaitu pemanfaatan teknologi digital dalam pelaksanaan tugas dan kewenangan Notaris, khususnya terkait sertifikasi transaksi elektronik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kewenangan dan kedudukan Notaris dalam penyelenggaraan sertifikasi elektronik serta mengetahui pandangan Notaris mengenai peran dan tanggung jawabnya dalam pelaksanaan sertifikasi elektronik. Penelitian menggunakan metode hukum empiris dengan spesifikasi deskriptif-analitis. Data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan dan wawancara dengan Notaris di Semarang, Jakarta, dan Purwodadi, kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kewenangan Notaris dalam mensertifikasi transaksi elektronik memperoleh dasar konseptual dari Penjelasan Pasal 15 ayat (3) Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Jabatan Notaris, namun belum didukung pengaturan teknis yang memadai sehingga implementasinya masih terbatas. Dalam sistem sertifikasi elektronik nasional, Notaris tidak berkedudukan sebagai Penyelenggara Sertifikasi Elektronik (PSrE), melainkan dapat berperan sebagai *Registration Authority* (RA) yang melakukan verifikasi dan autentikasi identitas calon pemegang Sertifikat Elektronik. Penelitian ini juga menemukan adanya disharmoni regulasi antara Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris dan Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik yang menimbulkan ketidakpastian hukum. Para Notaris mendukung penerapan *Cyber Notary*, namun implementasinya memerlukan harmonisasi regulasi, penguatan infrastruktur digital, integrasi sistem administrasi negara, serta peningkatan kompetensi Notaris guna menjamin kepastian dan perlindungan hukum di era digital.

Kata Kunci: *Cyber Notary*, Notaris, Sertifikasi Elektronik, *Registration Authority*, Kepastian Hukum.

ABSTRACT

The development of information and communication technology has transformed notarial practices through the concept of Cyber Notary, which enables the use of digital technology in carrying out notarial duties, particularly in the certification of electronic transactions. This study aims to analyze the authority and legal position of Notaries in electronic certification and to examine their perspectives regarding its implementation. This research employs an empirical legal method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data were collected through library research and interviews with Notaries in Semarang, Jakarta, and Purwodadi, and were analyzed qualitatively. The findings indicate that the authority of Notaries to certify electronic transactions is conceptually derived from the Elucidation of Article 15 paragraph (3) of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary. However, the absence of adequate technical regulations has limited its implementation. Within Indonesia's electronic certification system, Notaries do not serve as Electronic Certification Providers (PSrE), but may act as a Registration Authority (RA) responsible for verifying and authenticating the identities of prospective Electronic Certificate holders. The study also identifies regulatory disharmony between the Notary Position Law and the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions, creating legal uncertainty in the implementation of Cyber Notary. Notaries generally support Cyber Notary as a modernization of notarial services, but its implementation requires regulatory harmonization, stronger digital infrastructure, integrated administrative systems, and enhanced professional competence to ensure legal certainty and legal protection in the digital era.

Keywords: Cyber Notary, Notary, Electronic Certification, Registration Authority, Legal Certainty.