

Reconstruction of Notaries Liability on Their Authentic Deed Based on Justice Value: Moderating Role of Supply Chain Management

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Abstract-Notaries' liability for the authentic deed they draw must be based on the concept of a Notary Public as a position. This concept means were as long as the Notaries still have authority to do the deed, the liability for the make of deed is attached to and imposed on him. This study uses socio-legal approach, in which in this context, legal institutions are not understood as normative entities, but will be seen as part of the whole social system that is in an interrelated condition with other social variables. The result of this research is that the liability principle of a notary which is used is based on mistakes liability. The results also conclude that supply chain management (information facilitation) system acts as a positive moderator in the relation. Notaries can be held liable if there is an element of error they did. Noting the provisions of Article 65 of the Law on Notary Position, the retired Notaries Public will remain responsible for the deed they made. Therefore, there is confusion about the limit of Notaries liability based on Article 65 of the Notarial Law (UUJN) that even though all the deeds made by the Notaries have been handed over or transferred to the Notary protocol depositor, and even they have stopped or not served any longer as Notaries, they must still be responsible for the liability as notaries for their entire lives.

Keywords; Notaries liability, Authentic deed, Supply chain management (information channel), Justice based

1. Background

The notary public official has the authority to make an authentic deed, as stipulated in the explanation of Law No.30 of 2004 Jo No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary, in Article 1 number 1. "Notary is a public official who is authorized to do an authentic deed and has other authorities as referred to in this Law or based on other laws." The notary public official who is authorized to do an authentic deed can be liable for his actions in connection with his work in making such a deed [1]. The position of the Notary Public Official in the midst of the community and the power of proof of the authentic deed he made, it can be said that the position of Notary is a position of trust. The position of trust given by the law and the community requires that someone who works as a Notary is responsible

for carrying out that trust as well as possible and upholds the legal ethics, dignity and nobility of his position. And if the trust is violated in making the deed both intentional and unintentional, then the notary must be held responsible [2].

If an individual is not aware of the information, he/she is linked will definitely face a bundle of hurdles. The common issues for all the developing countries are illiteracy. Where their people are illiterate are not aware of the proper knowledge of the system, then they are unable to understand the system. It the department which provides a proper supply chain management (information facilitation) system this will have an impact on the entire system. Supply chain management (information facilitation) system will help from top to bottom to bottom in the system. The basic working of supply chain management (information facilitation) system is to remove the hurdles faced by the common man and do exist in the system [3]. The supply chain management (information facilitation) system will create awareness in the general public to have the proper knowledge of the system prior to starting any transaction [4].

The responsibility of a Notary Public seen from Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public is very closely related to the duties and work of the Notary Public. It is said so because, in addition to doing authentic deeds, Notaries are also assigned and responsible for registering and ratifying (waarmerken and legalizing) letters/deeds made under the hand. Deed made before a notary is called a notarial deed, or authentic, or authentic deed. Related to the elements of Article 16 paragraph (1) letter a of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary, related to the meaning of "not taking sides", if the person before the client is a notary candidate then the deed is lost to its authority or can become a deed under the hand. The existence of a notary deed in a state of law, especially Indonesia, has a crucial function. Since the recognition of a notary deed is a deed that has a perfect proof of power makes the position of a notary deed as the first and foremost evidence in the civil proof law, its existence also needs to be regulated in such a way so that the power of proof of the notarial deed does not become a boomerang for the parties who made it [5].

The responsibilities of the Notary Public Official comprise private law, tax law, and criminal law. It is possible that liability of Notaries Public in one area of law does not relate to another area of responsibility. Notaries' liability lies primarily in private law. Usually, the language of the law is complex all around the globe. This complexity of language is used by the Notaries agents to guide the people. The supply chain management (information facilitation) system will guide the effectiveness to stay away from these agents and contact directly with the department for resolution of issues. Every department must have a strong supply chain management (information facilitation) system in order to facilitate its customers. Once the customers or the people attached to any institution are facilitated by the supply chain management (information facilitation) system, this will increase their reliance on it [6, 7].

As an official, the authority limit is when he is an official as determined in the legislation. Likewise, Notaries in carrying out their duties and positions are limited by age, so that the Notaries Public have a time limit in carrying out their official duties. This is in accordance with Article 8 Notarial Law (UUJN) paragraph (1) letter b that the Notaries stop or are dismissed from their position with respect as they reach 65 years old. Furthermore, Article 8 Notarial Law (UUJN) paragraph (2) states that the age requirement as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can be extended to 67 years by considering the health concerned. However, in accordance with the provisions of the time limit in carrying out his official duties, it was not explained regarding the deadline for the liability of the Notaries to the deed they made. Even Article 65 of the Notarial Law (UUJN) stipulates that: Notary, Substitute Notary, Special Substitute Notary, and Temporary Notary Officer is responsible for any deed he makes; though if it is related to the theory of responsibility, the accountability carried out by Notaries Public is a result of the implementation of their duties and positions. Therefore the responsibility used in Notarial Law (UUJN) is responsibility based on mistakes. Acts committed by a Notary may be held liable for violations committed by intentionally committing such acts and incurring losses for the parties.

2. Hypotheses development

Notary agents will put their dawn to dusk efforts for failure of the supply chain management (information facilitation) system, but the concerned department will have to pay special attention towards its success. As the failure of supply chain management (information facilitation) system will ultimately benefit the notary agents to cheat the people more and more [8]. The individuals deployed at supply chain management (information facilitation) system must be followed in order to avoid their linkage with the notary agents. The failure of any department starts internally the same is the case with supply

chain management (information facilitation) system [9]. The notary agents will approach the inner department individuals for the failure of the system. The better the checks attached on the supply chain management (information facilitation) system, the better the performance will be. There must be a feed-back section attached with supply chain management (information facilitation) system to boost the performance [10].

The principle of accountability used in this reconstruction is accountability based on mistakes. There are, indeed, still weaknesses of notaries in making authentic certificates and the importance of holding the principle of prudence so that problems do not occur in the future. Reconstruction of the Notaries' liability in the making of authentic deed based on justice is needed by the Notary Official to reach justice that is expected [11]. The position of Notary is a symbol of the state; but not in the sense of state symbols such as the President of the National Flag. The symbol of this country can at least be proven by the authority of the Notary to use the Garuda Pancasila symbol in the practice of the position of Notary. This authority will certainly not be given by the state to any or just anyone. Only those who are considered to represent the state or who are judged to carry out the mandate of the state directly in achieving the country's goals, which the state is given the authority to use the Garuda Pancasila symbol.

Limitation of Liability or Responsibility in the legal dictionary is a must for someone to carry out what is required of him. According to the law, liability or responsibility is a result of the consequences of a person's freedom of conduct related to ethics or morals in carrying out an act. Furthermore, according to the Titik Triwulan, responsibility must have a basis, that is, a matter that causes legal rights for one person to sue another person as well as things that emerge to someone else's legal obligation to give responsibility. There are mixed results witnessed in the literature regarding justice value and supply chain management (information facilitation) system. The results of the study conclude that the supply chain management (information facilitation) system acts as a moderator on the relationship between notaries liabilities, authentic deed and justice value [12]. The results vary from country to country. If supply chain management (information facilitation) system acts as a positive moderator in one country, it might have negative moderation in another region [13].

There are two terms that refer to accountability in the legal dictionary, namely liability and responsibility. Liability is a broad legal term that designates almost all the characters of risk or responsibility. Liability includes all actual or potential character rights and obligations such as losses, threats, crime, costs or conditions that create the duty to carry out the law. Responsibility means things that can be accounted for by an obligation, including decisions, skills, abilities and abilities, including the obligation to be responsible for the laws implemented. In the sense and

practical use, the term liability refers to legal liability, that is, accountability due to mistakes made by legal subjects, while the term responsibility refers to political accountability. According to civil law, the basic responsibility is divided into two types, namely mistakes and risks. Thus known as a liability on the basis of errors (liability without based on fault) and liability without known errors (liability without fault) which is known as risk responsibility or absolute responsibility (strict liability) [14]. Regarding the issue of official accountability, according to Kranenburg and Vegtig, there are two theories underlying it:

a. The fates personally theory, namely the theory which states that losses to third parties are borne by officials who because of his actions have caused losses. In this theory, the burden of responsibility is directed at humans as individuals.

b. Theory fates de services, namely the theory which states that losses to third parties are borne by the agency of the official concerned. According to this theory, the responsibility is borne by the position. In its application, the losses incurred are also adjusted whether the mistake made is a serious mistake or a minor error, where the severity and severity of an error have implications for the responsibilities that must be borne.

According to Abdul Kadir Muhammad, the theory of responsibility in illegal acts (tort liability) is divided into several theories:

a. The responsibility resulting from unlawful acts that are carried out intentionally (international tort liability), the defendant must have committed the act in such a way as to harm the plaintiff or know that what the defendant will do will result in losses.

b. Liability due to unlawful acts committed due to negligence (negligence tort liability), is based on the concept of error (a concept of fault) relating to morals and laws that have been intermingled (intermingling).

c. Absolute responsibility due to acts that violate the law without questioning the mistake (strict liability) is based on his actions either intentionally or unintentionally, meaning that even though it is not his fault, he remains responsible for the losses arising from his actions.

According to Hans Kelsen in his theory of legal liability stating that, "a person is legally responsible for a particular act or that he bears legal responsibility, the subject means that he is responsible for a sanction in the case of a contrary action". Hans Kelsen further stated that: "Failure to exercise the precautions required by law is called negligence; and oversight is usually seen as another type of error (culpa), though not as hard as the error which is fulfilled because it anticipates and desires, with or without malicious intent, a harmful result." Hans Kelsen then divides responsibilities into four parts consisting of :

a. Individual responsibility, that is, an individual is responsible for the violations he committed himself;

b. Collective responsibility means that an individual is responsible for an offence committed by another person;

c. Liability is based on an error which means that an individual is responsible for an offence that was committed intentionally and is expected with the aim of causing harm; when connected with this research, the theory of responsibility is used to determine the responsibility of the Notary in implementing the Notarial Law.

d. Absolute liability, which means that an individual is responsible for violations that he did because accidentally and unexpectedly [15].

Determination of limitation of Notaries Liability for notarial deeds made in the future unclear arrangements regarding the limits of Notaries Liability for authentic deed made in article 65 of the notary position law changes will lead to the multi-interpretation understanding of when the burden of responsibility must be borne by the Notary [16]. Violation of civil provisions related to the provisions for civil prosecution expiration in article 1967 BW, which states that the time limit for prosecution will end after a 30 year grace period has passed. So, after being 95 years old, the Notary can no longer be held responsible for the authentic deed he made. Assuming the notary has ended his term of office at the age of 65 years plus an expiry deadline of 30 years [17].

The Notaries' liability for the authentic deed they draw must be based on the concept of Notaries' Public as a position. This concept means were as long as the Notaries still have authority to do the deed, the liability for the make of deed is attached to and imposed on him. So if the Notary has resigned from his position either temporarily or permanently stops, then along with that the authority to make the deed is limited and also has an impact on the release of the burden of responsibility he bears for any problems that arise relating to the authentic deed he made [18]. If it is seen from the responsibility of a notary that applies for life, a retired Notary who should be able to enjoy his old age calmly and without a heavy burden of mind will always be overshadowed by anxiety and insecurity for the rest of his life, since it could be at any time that he must be called by the investigator as a witness or even become a suspect related to the deed he made. This is, of course, very contrary to human values that distinguish humans from other creatures. Humanity requires every individual to be able to behave and treat other human beings humanely. By humanizing humans, one is able to maintain the dignity of his humanity.

Removing human values is like positioning yourself not as a creature of a higher rank than other beings. Without holding on to human values, one will easily undermine the dignity of others. Only with human values can a human become more tolerant and humanist. Therefore, giving the burden of responsibility for the deed, he made to the Notary until his life has deprived his human rights. Because in that age range, the Notary will experience a decrease in brain

memory which affects his memory related to which deed he has ever made and who the parties have faced him with. Not to mention if it turns out there are also health problems experienced by retired Notaries who are permanent and permanent [19].

So if someone receives an inheritance from the testator, then not only will his wealth be received, but he must also assume the debt of the testator. With this explanation, it is very clear that the inheritance is not merely an authority over the ownership of wealth from the testator to the heir to the heir but also transfers the responsibility of the testator to the heirs regarding all liability of the testator's debt. Transfer of debt is regulated in the provisions of article 1100 of the Civil Code which states that the heirs who have been willing to receive an inheritance, must take part in the payment of debts, wills and other burdens, balanced with what each received from the inheritance [21]. The criminal law also regulates the expiration provisions. Expiry in criminal law is one reason for the abolition of the authority to prosecute and carry out the punishment. Usually, criminal prosecution of Notaries is related to falsification of letters. In the provisions of article 264 paragraph 1 of the Indonesian Criminal Code, it is stated that the falsification of a letter is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of eight years if it is done against an authentic deed. To determine the expiry date for criminal prosecution in relation to counterfeiting by a Notary Public, it must be based on the provisions of article 78 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code which stipulates that the right to criminal prosecution will expire over a certain time limit, i.e.:

- a. For all types of criminal offences and crimes committed by printing, the expiry date after one year.
- b. For crimes where the threat is in the form of a fine, imprisonment or imprisonment of up to three years, the expiry date after six years.
- c. For criminal offences where the threat of imprisonment exceeds three years, the expiry date after twelve years;
- d. For a criminal offence that carries a death penalty or a life sentence or a maximum prison sentence of twenty years, the expiry date after eighteen years.

In accordance with the explanation of the article above that the falsification of the letter is a criminal offence whose threat is above three years so that the limit for the criminal prosecution is twelve years. For a notary who has died, but the criminal prosecution has not expired, the criminal liability cannot be borne by the person who has died. This is based on the provisions of article 83 of the Criminal Code, which states that the authority to carry out a criminal offence if the convict dies. Judging from the perspective of the theory of legal protection that with the limitation of the responsibility of the Notary to the deed he made based on the expiration date of the prosecution will further ensure legal certainty regarding how long a Notary must be responsible for the deed he made. That way, the sense of

justice of the Notary Public is not damaged because the limitation of responsibility is very beneficial for the realization of the security and peace of life of the Notary in living his retirement. A notary is usually considered an office where someone can get reliable advice. Everything is written and determined is true; he is a strong document maker in a legal process. The position of a Notary Public as a functionary in a respected society, but at present, his position is somewhat misunderstood by most people. Perhaps this is caused by the actions and behavior of the Notary himself.

First of all, you need to know is that Notaries in Indonesia have different functions from Notaries in Anglo-Saxon public notary countries such as Singapore, America and Australia because Indonesia adheres to the Latin / Continental legal system. The Latin notary has the main characteristics where he performs a function that is public. Appointed by the Government and charged with carrying out public service functions in the field of law, he thus carries out one part of the duties of the state. A notary is authorized by law to make a deed have perfect and specific proof of value. Because of the position of an independent and impartial Notary Public, the resulting deed is a symbol of certainty and definite legal guarantee. To find out the violation of the duties and positions of the Notary, it is first necessary to know the Notary duty stated in the legislation. Notaries have the task of doing authentic deeds. Notaries are also assigned to register and validate (watermarked and legalisiren) letters/deeds made under the hand. The notary also provides legal advice and explanations regarding the law to the parties concerned.

Notary gets his power directly from executive power, meaning that Notary does some of the executive power. What is meant by obtaining direct power from executive power is that the Notary is a person with his service with general cooperatives, namely the provinces/municipalities and others, the Autonomous Region, representing these bodies in carrying out obligations and carrying out tasks that are carried out exist in his service.

This concept of liability if related to the profession of Notary, then the Notary can be held accountable for his mistakes and omissions in carrying out his duties and positions. The notary is not responsible for the contents of the deed made before him, but the Notary is only responsible for the formal form of authentic deed as stipulated by the Act.

Article 1 of the Notarial Law (UUJN) and Article 15 of the Notarial Law (UUJN) have made it clear that the main task of a notary is to do an authentic deed and that authentic deed will provide to the parties who make it a perfect proof. This can be seen as stated in Article 1870 of the Civil Code which states that an authentic deed gives between the parties along with their heirs or persons who have the right than them, perfect proof of what is contained therein. Herein lies the important meaning of the Notary profession

is that it is because the law is given the authority to create a perfect proof, in the sense that what is authentic is in essence considered to be true.

The notary is not only authorized to do an authentic deed in the sense of Verlijden, that is compiling, reading and signing and Verlijken in the sense of doing a deed in the form specified by law as intended by Article 1868 of the Civil Code, but also based on the provisions contained in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter d of the Notarial Law (UUNJ), namely the existence of an obligation to the Notary to provide services in accordance with the provisions in this law, unless there is a reason to reject it. The notary also provides legal advice and explanations regarding the provisions of the law to the parties concerned.

The responsibilities of the Notary Public Official cover the fields of private law, tax law, and criminal law. It is possible that liability in one area of law does not involve another area of law. Conversely, actions that lead to claims based on acts against the law (Article 1365 of the Civil Code) can lead to taking action in the field of criminal law.

In the provisions of article 65 of the law on the notary position changes, it is stated that the Notary must be responsible for any deed he has made even though the Notary protocol has been submitted or transferred to another Notary. This provision gives a confused understanding because, in the article clause, it is not explicitly stated about how long a Notary must be responsible for the deed he has made. The obscurity of this article 65 editorial course will bring a multi-interpretation understanding. A notary who has quit honorably for the rest of his life will always be overshadowed by a sentence that can at any time be imposed on him. Based on these literature, current study developed the following hypotheses:

H1: There is a positive association between Notaries Liabilities and Justice Value.

H2: There is a positive association between Authentic Deed and Justice Value.

H3: The supply chain management (information facilitation) system acts as a moderator in the relationship between Notaries Liabilities, Authentic Deed, and Justice Value.

3. Methodology

This study uses a PLS-SEM Approach, in this context legal institutions are not understood as normative entities, but will be seen as part of the whole social system that is in a condition interrelated with other social variables. Thus the focus of this study is to make a description of social and legal reality and try to understand and explain the logic of logical connection between the two with the help of moderating role of supply chain management. The specifications of this study indicate a quantitative study, which is a study conducted by describing the facts that exist or the activities carried out by the object under

study. Quantitative research is one type of research whose aim is to present a complete picture of a social reality phenomenon, clearly describing a number of variables with the problem under study. The data were collected for the courts and 450 questionnaires were distributed but only 290 were returned and used for analysis. The predictors such as notaries liability (NL) has nine items, authentic deed (AD) has five items while dependent variable such as justice value (JV) also has five items and moderator namely as supply chain management (SCM) has ten items. These are shown in Figure 1.

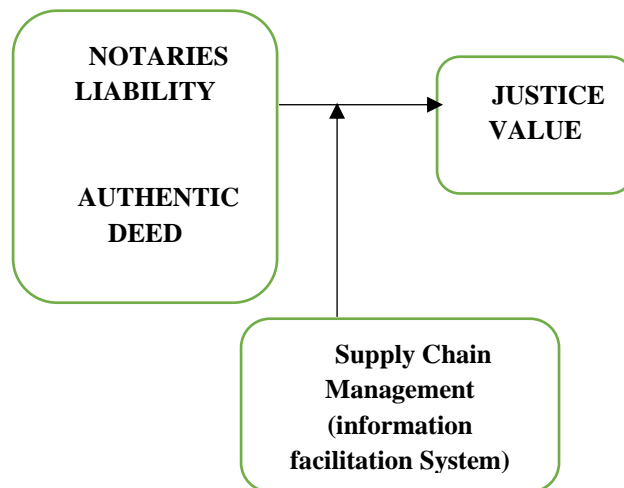


Figure 1. Theoretical framework

4. Results

The results show the discriminant validity and convergent validity along with the path analysis for hypotheses testing. The convergent validity is valid in the study because Alpha and Cr values are greater than 0.70, while AVE and loadings values are larger than 0.50. These are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Convergent validity

Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
AD1	0.695	0.835	0.890	0.671
AD2	0.897			
AD4	0.770			
AD5	0.898			
JV1	0.825	0.852	0.900	0.693
JV3	0.827			
JV4	0.854			
JV5	0.824			
NL1	0.834	0.941	0.951	0.710
NL2	0.862			
NL3	0.848			
NL5	0.813			
NL6	0.869			

NL7	0.869			
NL8	0.853			
NL9	0.787			
SCM1	0.568	0.919	0.925	0.589
SCM10	0.890			
SCM2	0.567			
SCM3	0.884			
SCM4	0.904			
SCM5	0.568			
SCM6	0.891			
SCM7	0.904			
SCM9	0.574			

The discriminant validity is also valid in the study because Heterotrait Monotrait ratios are smaller than 0.85 and show no high correlation among the constructs. These are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Heterotrait Monotrait ratio

	AD	JV	NL	SCM
AD				
JV	0.833			
NL	0.388	0.460		
SCM	0.427	0.439	0.718	

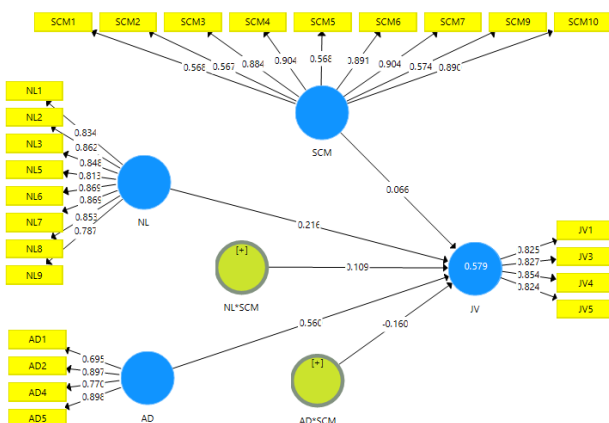


Figure 2. Measurement model assessment

The path analysis show that notary’s liability and authentic deeds have positive association with the justice values and accept H1 and H2. In addition, the findings also exposed that supply chain moderates positive notaries liability and justice values, while supply chain negatively moderates among the links of authentic deeds justice values and accept H3. These are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Path analysis

Relationships	Beta	S.D.	t-statistics	p-values
AD -> JV	0.56	0.05	11.45	0.00
AD*SCM -> JV	-0.16	0.05	3.18	0.00

NL -> JV	0.22	0.06	3.62	0.00
NL*SCM -> JV	0.11	0.05	2.17	0.03

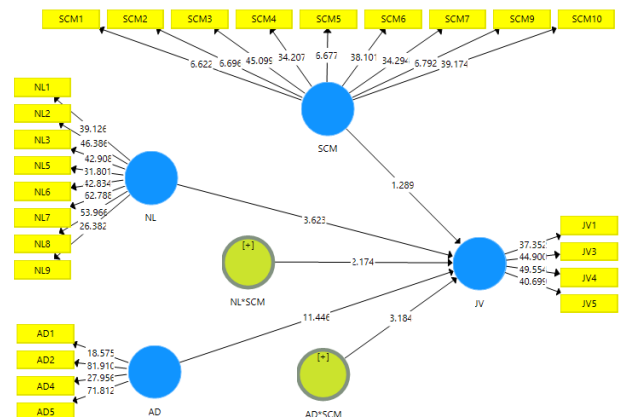


Figure 3. Structural model assessment

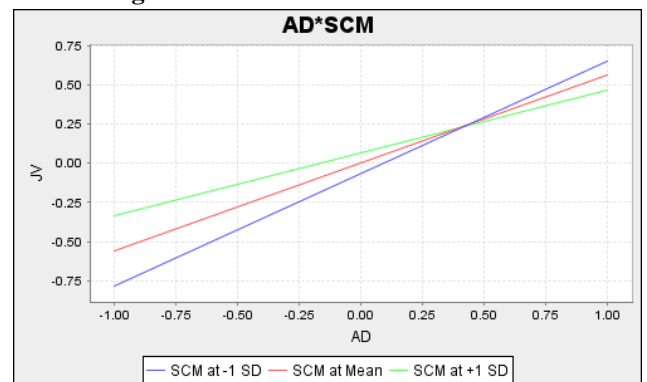


Figure 4. AD*SCM

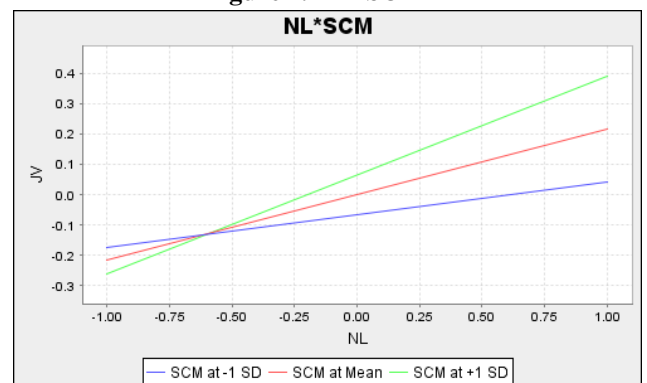


Figure 5. NL*SCM

5. Discussion and conclusion

The notaries liability principle used is liability based on mistakes. A notary can be held accountable if there is an element of error he did. The supply chain management (information facilitation) system will be also helpful for the notary in better understanding of the authenticity of the deed [22]. The supply chain management (information facilitation) system will help the notary prior to committing any mistake. This system will enhance the reliance on supply chain management (information facilitation) system. Noting the provisions of Article 65 of the Law on Notary Position, the Regional Notary Public will remain responsible for the deed he made. Therefore there is

confusion regarding the limit of Notaries liability based on Article 65 of the Notarial Law (UUJN), even though all the deeds made by the Notary have been submitted or transferred to the depositor of the Notary protocol, even though they have stopped or no longer serve as Notaries, they must still be responsible for their entire lives. It will greatly disturb the sense of calm and comfort in living his old age. The importance of humanity's value is to create a sense of security, comfort and comfort for every human being, especially for people who are no longer able to be given a heavy burden of responsibility due to their weak physical and psychological condition. Whereas if the Notaries Liability applies until the end of his term of office, this will be very detrimental to the parties who will do an authentic deed [20].

Although at the time of doing the deed, the Notary had carried out in accordance with the procedures determined by the law, there were many possibilities that could result in the Notary having to get entangled in legal issues that were not his fault. The responsibility without any time limit has robbed the rights of the Notary who has stopped respectfully to obtain a guarantee of legal protection after relinquishing his position. From the perspective of legal certainty theory, the absence of clear boundaries regarding Notaries liability in article 65 of the Law on Notary change can be interpreted that the notary Notary Act has not been able to provide a clear and general understanding to the Notary Public so that it will lead to multiple interpretations that confuse the Notary Public. Who has stopped respectfully?

This confusion will certainly lead to a sense of insecurity and insecurity for retired Notaries who carry out their duties whereas the purpose of the law should be to provide guarantees of protection and legal certainty which gives birth to generally accepted methods so as to create a safe and peaceful atmosphere. The provisions of Article 65 in the notary position of amendment constitute an unusual provision in Indonesia because, in Indonesia, there is no absolute responsibility without a time limit. This means that there are no positions in Indonesia with unlimited responsibilities.

Every person who carries or holds a certain position in any field as an executor of the structure of the state, government, or organization has restrictions. There are limits in terms of authority there are also in terms of time, that is to say, the time limit when the position held by someone must end. Therefore, any position has a time limit of responsibility, which is, as long as the person concerned holds an office or because of the position held by someone has expired, the person concerned also ceases to be responsible for the position he once held.

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