

## **Roles and Responsibilities of Notaries in the Establishment of Limited Liability Companies After the Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation**

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**Abstract.** *This research aims to analyze: 1) Provisions for establishing a Limited Liability Company according to Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation. 2) The role and responsibilities of a notary in establishing a Limited Liability Company in connection with the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation. This type of research is normative legal research. The approach method in this research is the statutory approach. This type of data uses secondary data obtained from literature studies. The analysis in this research is prescriptive. The research results concluded: 1) Provisions for the establishment of a Limited Liability Company according to Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, namely that the Law Maker differentiates the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company established by 2 (two) people or more with an Individual Limited Liability Company, but both types of Limited Liability Company must both have legal entity status. The difference is, a Limited Liability Company established by two or more people must be carried out with a notarial deed made in Indonesian. Meanwhile, an Individual Limited Liability Company is established based on a Statement of Establishment made in Indonesian. 2) The role of a notary in establishing a Limited Liability Company in connection with the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, namely making*

*an authentic Deed in accordance with Article 109 of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Determination Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation which states that a Company is established by 2 (two) or more people with a notarial deed made in Indonesian. The deed created as the basis for the formation of the PT is known as the Deed of Establishment. The responsibility of a notary begins when the deed of establishment is drawn up before a notary which includes, among other things, the formulation of the aims and objectives of the company, therefore the notary is required to be as thorough as possible regarding the matters contained in the Deed of Establishment. The notary is fully responsible for the data entered and the notary is ready to accept all forms of sanctions if it is proven that the notary has violated statutory provisions.*

**Keywords:** *Company; Responsibilities; Roles.*

## **1. Introduction**

Indonesia is one of the countries assessed by the World Bank as an investment-unfriendly country. This is due to the many overlapping rules and regulations governing business activities in Indonesia. On November 2 2020, it was stipulated by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. This law cuts and reorganizes all business regulations in Indonesia (Omnibus Law). However, on December 30 2022, President Joko Widodo signed Perppu Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to replace Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which was declared conditionally unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court (MK). The Constitutional Court declared the Job Creation Law conditionally unconstitutional in November 2021 in accordance with decision Number 91/PUU-XVIII/2020. Since the beginning of its formulation, this draft law has raised many objections. However, the government continues to ratify it. Following up on this decision, President Joko Widodo finally issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 2 of 2022 to replace the Job Creation Law.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, on March 31 2023 the Government finally enacted Law (UU) Number 6 of 2023

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<sup>1</sup><http://jdih.baritoutarakab.go.id/berita/baca/undang-undang-nomor-11-tahun-2020-tangan-buat-kerja-resmi-dicabut>, accessed on 25 November 2023, at 23.00 WIB

concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law.

The enactment of this law is an early milestone in the history of Indonesia's economic development because the law regulates the ease of doing business in Indonesia. One of them regulates the conditions for establishing a limited liability company. In fact, the government encourages all Indonesian people to flock to create businesses and establish Limited Liability Companies.

A Limited Liability Company is a legal entity whose legal entity status results in the Limited Liability Company having its own assets and responsibilities. The corporate status of a Limited Liability Company (PT) is the first element of all the elements inherent in the definition of a limited liability company as described in Article 1 point 1 of Law No. 40 of 2007 (UUPT).<sup>2</sup>The meaning in Article 1 of Law No. 40 of 2007 was later amended by Law (UU) Number 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation that what is called a Company, is a legal entity which is an association capital, established based on an agreement, carrying out business activities with authorized capital which is entirely divided into shares or individual legal entities that meet the criteria for micro and small businesses as regulated in the laws and regulations regarding micro and small businesses.

Limited Liability Company can also be interpreted as an association of shareholders created by law and enforced as artificial persons by the courts, which is a legal entity therefore completely separate from the people who founded it by having the capacity for continuous existence and as a legal entity, limited liability company has the authority to receive, hold and transfer assets, sue or be sued and carry out other authorities granted by applicable law.<sup>3</sup> The establishment of a Limited Liability Company (PT) cannot be separated from the role of the Notary in making the deed of establishment and amending its articles of association. In Article 15 paragraph (1) that the Notary has the authority to make authentic Deeds regarding all deeds, agreements and stipulations which are required by statutory regulations and/or which are desired by interested parties to be stated in authentic Deeds, guarantee the certainty of the date of making the Deed, store the Deed , provide grosses, copies and quotations of the

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<sup>2</sup>Herri Swantoro, 2019, *Limited Liability Company Law and the Threat of Bankruptcy*, Rayyanakomunikasindo, Jakarta, p. 17

<sup>3</sup>Munir Fuady, 2003, *New Paradigm Limited Liability Company*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 2.

Deed, all of this as long as the making of the Deed is not also assigned or excluded to other officials or other people as determined by law. Therefore, in order to create public order in society, the notary is the person who has the authority to make authentic deeds according to the rules determined by law regarding the form of authentic deeds and understands the legal requirements in the agreement, then if these requirements are still violated it is the responsibility of the notary as a person. who knows about the law and plays a role in providing legal advice to clients as a preventive measure, so that legal chaos does not occur and frees the notary from legal problems.<sup>4</sup>

Notaries, who in fact are one of the law enforcers in Indonesia, play an important role in protecting and providing assistance with legal certainty to the public, especially regarding anything related to authentic deeds. Civil law and Notaries are closely related so that in carrying out their work, Notaries are entrusted with taking care of several jobs that relate to society and this branch of legal science.<sup>5</sup>Notaries as public officials whose duty is to serve the community, explain alternative efforts to fulfill the wishes of the parties, accompanied by reasons and legal consequences that may arise, so that the parties can make choices according to their wishes.<sup>6</sup> The authority to make authentic notarial deeds also includes the authority to make deeds of establishment and changes to the articles of association of Limited Liability Companies (PT).

This is very interesting, of course there are many new provisions and changes regarding the establishment of limited liability companies in Indonesia. One example is the emergence of the term individual company, namely a limited company which is founded by only 1 person and is a Micro and Small Business but must change to a Limited Liability Company as in Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies if it has fulfilled certain provisions that have been stipulated. set. Changes and updates to the provisions for establishing a Limited Liability Company according to Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which was then removed and replaced with Law (UU) Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of

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<sup>4</sup>Ary Yuniastuti, Jawade Hafidz, *Juridical Review of Deed Voidability and Notary Liability*, *Deed Journal*, Volume 4 Number 2 June 2017, p. 131

<sup>5</sup>Dewi Ajeng Wulansari and Anis Mashdurohatun, *The Role of Notaries in Making Legal Entity Deeds of Fishermen's Associations*, *Proceedings of UNISSULA STUDENT SCIENTIFIC CONSTELLATION (KIMU) 7*, Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang, 19 January 2022, p. 140

<sup>6</sup>Mochamad Elmo Sidiq, Asep Sunarsa, Amin Purnawan, *The Role of Notaries in Land Procurement Transactions for the Location of the Sekadau Regency Government Office Complex*, *Deed Journal*, Vol 5 No 1 March 2018, p.239

2022 concerning Job Creation into Law automatically has implications for the roles and functions of Notaries considering that limited liability companies are legal entities whose establishment involves a notary. Notaries as parties involved in the PT establishment process have an important role in ensuring this process is carried out in accordance with the new regulations.

## **2. Research Methods**

This type of research is normative legal research. The approach method in this research is the statutory approach. This type of data uses secondary data obtained from literature studies. The analysis in this research is prescriptive.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1. Provisions for the Establishment of Limited Liability Companies according to Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation**

The Law on Job Creation simplifies dozens of regulations into one law, so that it can be a shortcut to harmonizing policies and streamlining regulations in Indonesia.<sup>7</sup>In line with the dynamics and response of society to the existence of the Law on Job Creation, which resulted in the Constitutional Court Decision declaring the Law on Job Creation conditionally unconstitutional, at the end of 2022 the government issued Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation (Perpu on Job Creation). This Perpu is intended as a replacement for the Law on Job Creation, as stated in the closing provisions of the Perpu on Job Creation which states that it revokes the Law on Job Creation. The DPR RI together with the Government have discussed and approved the Perpu on Job Creation to become a Law which was promulgated through Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation to become Law, State Gazette of 2022. 2023 No.41, Supplement to State Gazette No.6856.

The stipulation of the Perpu on Job Creation by President Joko Widodo on December 30 2022 is an implementation of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 91/PUU-XVIII/2020 regarding the formal review of the Law on Job

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<sup>7</sup>Anggraeni Arief and Rizki Ramadani, 2021, Omnibus Law on Job Creation and Its Implications for the Basic Concept of Limited Liability Companies, *Al-Adalah: Journal of Islamic Law and Politics*, Volume 6 Number 2, p. 107

Creation. The Constitutional Court's decision stated, among other things, that the formation of the Law on Job Creation is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and does not have conditionally binding legal force as long as it is not interpreted and no improvements are made within 2 (two) years after the Constitutional Court's decision was pronounced. (conditionally unconstitutional) and orders the legislators to make improvements within a period of no more than 2 (two) years after the Constitutional Court's decision is pronounced and if improvements are not made within this time limit, the Law on Job Creation will become permanently unconstitutional.<sup>8</sup>

According to the World Bank, if these ten indicators receive a good assessment from the survey results of business actors as respondents, then this will not only have a positive impact on MSMEs, but also the Indonesian business world as a whole. The research results of the Regional Autonomy Implementation Monitoring Committee (KPPOD) stated that from the study instruments and EoDB indicators, the ease of doing business being advocated for targets MSME scale businesses. However, EoDB only provides an assessment of the company's business form (standardized company). This means that indirectly, the EoDB policy which is beneficial for MSMEs in Indonesia, will only receive positive recognition from the World Bank if the MSMEs are in the form of a Limited Liability Company.<sup>9</sup>

Article 1 number 1 of Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (Law concerning Limited Liability Companies) requires that Limited Liability Companies be legal entities consisting of partnerships or capital associations. Through the Law on Job Creation which was then strengthened by the Perpu on Job Creation, the scope of Limited Liability Companies is to become a capital partnership legal entity established based on an agreement to carry out business activities with authorized capital which is all divided into shares or individual legal entities that meet the criteria for Micro and Small Businesses. (Article 109 number 1). The change in the definition of company shows that the Law recognizes two types of companies, namely companies founded by two or more people, therefore they are capital partnerships, and companies founded by one person are called Individual Companies or also commonly called Individual

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<sup>8</sup>Sulasi Rongiyati, 2023, Requirements for the Establishment and Responsibilities of Individual Company Shareholders, DPR RI Journal, Volume 14 Number 1, p.107

<sup>9</sup>Fahrurrozi, 2018, Supporting Ease of Business for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises with Legal Entities with the Idea of Establishing a Limited Liability Company by a Single Shareholder", *Rechtswinding Journal*, Volume 7 Number 3, p. 448.

Limited Liability Companies. From a legal perspective, changes in the definition or definition of a Limited Liability Company will certainly affect the mechanism of establishment, share ownership, authorized capital, company organs and bankruptcy.

The provisions for the establishment of a Limited Liability Company, which were originally limited to a capital partnership with share ownership of more than 1 (one) person, in the Perpu on Job Creation were amended by allowing individual legal entities that meet the criteria for micro and small businesses to establish a Company, as formulated in Article 1 number 1 The Law on Limited Liability Companies as most recently amended by Perpu Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation which is now promulgated through Law No. 6 of 2023 as follows.

Limited Liability Company, hereinafter referred to as a Company, is a legal entity which is a capital partnership, established based on an agreement, carrying out business activities with authorized capital which is entirely divided into shares or individual Legal Entities which meet the criteria for Micro and Small Enterprises as regulated in the statutory regulations regarding Micro and Small Enterprises.

The Law Maker differentiates the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company established by 2 (two) or more people from an Individual Limited Liability Company, however, both types of Limited Liability Company must both have the status of a legal entity. The difference is, a Limited Liability Company established by two or more people must be carried out with a notarial deed made in Indonesian. Meanwhile, an Individual Limited Liability Company is established based on a Statement of Establishment made in Indonesian, as required by Article 153A of the Revised Law on Limited Liability Companies. This means that even though the founder is only one person, a Limited Liability Company still has the same legal status as an ordinary Limited Liability Company founded by 2 or more founders. The status of an Individual Limited Liability Company as a legal entity is confirmed in Article 1 PP No. 8 of 2021 which states that a Limited Liability Company, hereinafter referred to as a Company, is a legal entity which is a capital partnership, established based on an agreement, carrying out business activities with authorized capital which is entirely divided into shares or individual legal entities that meet the criteria for micro and small businesses as regulated in laws and regulations regarding micro and small businesses.

Referring to the provisions of the Perpu on Job Creation and PP no. 8 of 2021

concerning the Authorized Capital of Companies and Registration of Establishment, Changes and Dissolution of Companies that Meet the Criteria for Micro and Small Enterprises, several basic regulations regarding Individual Companies for micro and small businesses, namely as follows:

Table 2. Comparison of Company Establishment Conditions

<b>Substance</b>	<b>limited liability company</b>	<b>Individual Company</b>
<b>Establishment</b>	- 2 people or more. - Notarial Deed.	- 1 person. - Statement of Establishment
<b>Shareholders</b>	- Legal subjects are individuals or legal entities	- Individual person
<b>Obtaining legal entity status</b>	- Letter of validation as a legal entity from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights	- Electronic registration certificate from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights
<b>Company Organs</b>	- Directors, Commissioners, and Law. General Meeting of Shareholders	- Not regulated by law
<b>Responsibility</b>	- Limited liability of Limited Liability Company shareholders in bearing losses experienced by the Company	- Shareholders are not personally responsible for the company's obligations and are not responsible for the company's losses in excess of the shares they own.

Apart from the advantages, Individual Companies have weaknesses, including those related to the risk of unlawful acts or crimes of Individual Companies which are considered to be weaknesses and challenges of the Individual Company model. This is because individual companies are established and controlled by only one shareholder and there is a wide possibility of fraud being committed by the shareholder concerned against third parties by taking advantage of limited liability. However, the concept of piercing the corporate veil or lifting the veil can be applied because an Individual Company is part of the legal form of a Limited



Liability Company.<sup>10</sup>

### **3.2. Role and Responsibilities of Notaries in the Establishment of Limited Liability Companies in connection with the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation**

A notary is a legal professional who has important authority and duties in ratifying and recording agreements and other legal documents so that they have valid and binding legal force. According to the Law on Notary Positions (UUJN), a notary is defined as an individual who has been appointed by the state and has the authority to make authentic deeds, carry out duties related to the law, and provide guarantees for the validity and accuracy of the documents he or she prepares. Within the scope of their duties, notaries have a central role in creating legal certainty and protecting the interests of the parties involved in legal agreements.<sup>11</sup>

The establishment of a Limited Liability Company (PT) cannot be separated from the role of the Notary in making the deed of establishment and amending its articles of association. Deeds relating to proof of legal certainty include a person's rights and obligations requiring the role of a notary.<sup>12</sup>This is in accordance with Article 109 of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation which states that a Company is established by 2 (two) or more people with a notarial deed made in Indonesian. What is meant by person is an individual, either an Indonesian citizen (WNI) or a foreign citizen (WNA), as well as an Indonesian or foreign legal entity. The provisions in this paragraph confirm the principle that applies under this Law that basically as a legal entity, a company is established based on an agreement.

A notarial deed is needed in the case of establishing a PT considering that the deed is able to create legal certainty because of its authentic nature so that it can be used as a perfect, strong and full proof tool if problems arise related to the

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<sup>10</sup>Muhammad Faiz Azis and Nunuk Febrianingsih, 2020, Creating an Individual Limited Liability Company (PT), *Rechts Vinding Journal: National Legal Development Media*, Volume 9 Number 1 p.102

<sup>11</sup>Soebekti, R., & Gunawan, D, 2012, *Dictionary of Legal Terms: Notary and Judiciary*, Prenada Media, Jakarta, p.80

<sup>12</sup>Sjaifuracchman, 2011, *Aspects of Notary Responsibility in Making Deeds*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, p. 7-8

deed itself.<sup>13</sup>The existence of a notarial deed is seen as binding and perfect evidence or known as an authentic deed<sup>14</sup>The deed made as the basis for the formation of the PT is known as the Deed of Establishment. The existence of a Deed of Establishment in the formation of a PT regulates matters that must be believed to be true and does not require additional evidence. This deed will later be submitted for application for ratification of the deed of establishment of a Limited Liability Company.

Based on Philipus M. Hadjon's theory of authority, authority is obtained through three sources, namely attribution, delegation, mandate. Attribution authority is usually outlined through the division of state power by the Constitution. Based on this theory, the authority of a notary in making authentic deeds of establishment and amendments to the articles of association of a Limited Liability Company (PT) is an attributional authority, where this authority is granted by law, namely Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2021 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Registration for the Establishment, Changes and Dissolution of Limited Liability Company Legal Entities as well as Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation.

The role of a notary in a PT is not only limited to making deeds, but is also obliged to provide legal advice regarding deeds that will be made by/in front of him. The advice in question is things that need to be corrected or avoided so as not to cause problems for both the client / presenter, as well as as a safeguard for the notary himself.<sup>15</sup>The role of a Notary in providing legal certainty and legal protection for the community is very important. The role of the notary is more preventative or preventive of future legal problems by making authentic deeds related to legal status, a person's rights and obligations in law, etc. which function as the most perfect evidence in court, namely in the event of a rights dispute. and those obligations.

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<sup>13</sup>Safitri, AN, 2019, Forgery of Sale and Purchase Deeds made after PPAT died (Case Study of Supreme Court Decision Number 620K/PID/2016). Indonesian Notary, Volume 1, Number 001, p.1

<sup>14</sup>Sasauw, C., 2015, Juridical Review of the Binding Strength of a Notarial Deed. Lex Privatum, Volume 3 Number 1, p.1

<sup>15</sup>Mulyoto, 2016, Criminalization of Notaries in Making Limited Liability Company (PT) Deeds, Cakrawala Media, Yogyakarta, p. 11

The notary has an important responsibility and role in making the deed of amendment to the articles of association. Notaries who make deeds that do not comply with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations can be subject to strict sanctions by the Notary Supervisory Council so that in the future the creation of notarial deeds that do not comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of notarial law can be minimized.<sup>16</sup> Administrative, civil responsibilities and the Notary's code of ethics are subject to sanctions that refer to the actions carried out by the person concerned, while criminal responsibilities that are subject to criminal sanctions target the perpetrator (person) who carries out the legal action.

The responsibility of a Notary in relation to a Limited Liability Company begins when the deed of establishment of the Limited Liability Company is drawn up before a notary which contains, among other things, the formulation of the aims and objectives of the company, therefore the notary is responsible for being as thorough as possible regarding the matters contained in the Deed of Establishment. The notary's responsibility in registering with the online system is that if the error is on the part of the notary's office, the notary will correct it at the notary's expense. However, there is still cooperation with the applicant, for example, if the repair/change process requires GMS data and meeting invitations, this is made by a notary and the applicant signs. Meanwhile, if the notary makes a mistake, it is the full responsibility of the notary, and the notary corrects the wrong deed at the notary's own expense.

The legal consequence of data entry errors that apply to the role and responsibilities of the notary is that the deed remains valid, but is accompanied by a deed of amendment made by the notary accompanied by new data which is sent back to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights using the online system, which will be followed by the issuance of a new decree . If there is an error resulting in a risk that must be borne by the notary, then the legal consequence is that the deed is corrected and must be repeated and corrected again, but the deed number remains the same.<sup>17</sup>

In making a deed of amendment to the articles of association, the notary also has the responsibility to notify the Minister as stated in Article 10 Jo. Article 12 Permenkumham Number 21 of 2021. A notary who is negligent or deliberately

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<sup>16</sup>Wahyu Wiriadinata, 2013, *Morals and Ethics of Law Enforcement*, CV Vilawa, Bandung, p. 108

<sup>17</sup>Erina Permatasari, Lathifah Hanim, *Op.cit.*, p. 405

does not report changes to company data to the Minister and/or does not submit related documents to the applicant for the interests of the PT, can cause losses to the PT so that the Notary concerned can be deemed to have committed an unlawful act and violated the code Notary ethics.

Based on Hans Kelsen's theory of legal responsibility, the notary's responsibility in this case can be categorized as responsibility based on error. Article 1365 of the Civil Code states that an unlawful act is any act that violates the law, which causes loss to another person, requiring the person whose fault it was to cause the loss to compensate for the loss.<sup>18</sup> In the process of making a deed, a notary is responsible if it can be proven that the notary is guilty and has violated the provisions.<sup>19</sup> In Hans Kelsen's theory of legal responsibility, this responsibility is called individual responsibility.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Provisions for establishing a Limited Liability Company according to Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, namely that the Law Maker differentiates the Establishment of a Limited Liability Company founded by 2 (two) or more people from an Individual Limited Liability Company, however, both types of Limited Liability Companies must both have legal entity status. The difference is, a Limited Liability Company established by two or more people must be carried out with a notarial deed made in Indonesian. Meanwhile, an Individual Limited Liability Company is established based on a Statement of Establishment made in Indonesian. The role of a notary in establishing a Limited Liability Company in connection with the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation, namely making an authentic Deed in accordance with Article 109 of Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Determination Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation which states that a Company is established by 2 (two) or more people with a notarial deed made in Indonesian. The deed created as the basis for the formation of the PT is known as the Deed of Establishment. The responsibility of a notary begins when the deed of establishment is drawn up before a notary which includes, among other things, the formulation of the aims

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<sup>18</sup>R Subekti and R Tjitrosudibio, 2017, *Civil Code (KUH Perdata)*, Balai Pustaka (Persero), Jakarta, p. 379.

<sup>19</sup>Sjaifuracchman, 2011, *Aspects of Notary Responsibility in Making Deeds*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, p. 173

and objectives of the company, therefore the notary is required to be as thorough as possible regarding the matters contained in the Deed of Establishment. The notary is fully responsible for the data entered and the notary is ready to accept all forms of sanctions if it is proven that the notary has violated statutory provisions.

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