

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INNOVATION OF SHARIA DEED-MAKING TECHNIQUES IN THE DIGITALIZATION OF NOTARY SERVICES IN INDONESIA

Maman Sudirman¹⁾

¹⁾Facultas Hukum, Universitas Jayabaya, Jakarta, Indonesia, E-mail: m.sudirman321@gmail.com

Abstract. *This study examines the urgency, challenges, and innovation models for digital-based sharia deed creation in Indonesia by examining its relationship with the Quran, Sunnah, fatwas of the National Ulema Council (DSN-MUI), the Notary Law (UUJN), and the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE). The research method used is normative legal research with a legislative approach, which reviews relevant laws and regulations, such as the Criminal Code, the Law on the Status of Notaries (Law Number 2 of 2014), Law Number 1 of 2024 as the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019, and the DSN-MUI fatwa on muamalah contracts, conceptual approaches, and literature. The results of the study indicate that the application of digital technology in the creation of sharia deeds requires regulatory adjustments to align with the provisions of the UUJN and utilize the legitimacy of documents and electronic signatures as regulated in the ITE Law. Regulatory integration, increased digital literacy, and strengthened technological infrastructure are necessary to ensure that digital Sharia deeds have the same legal force as conventional deeds and comply with Sharia principles.*

Keywords: *Blockchain; Legal Innovation; Notary; Notary Digitization; Sharia Deeds.*

1. Introduction

The Qur'an and As-Sunnah provide the basis of principles for the implementation of muamalah, including the obligation to fulfill the agreed contract, as stated in the Qur'an. Al-Maidah verse 1 about the importance of keeping promises and contracts. As-Sunnah also affirms the principles of justice, clarity, and openness in every transaction. These principles are the moral and ethical basis in the practice of sharia-based notary, which requires a guarantee of legal certainty and protection of the rights of the parties (Maulidi & Yakin, 2021). The fatwas of the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Dewan Syariah Nasional Majelis Ulama Indonesia*/DSN-MUI) also provide guidance on the validity of muamalah contracts in accordance with sharia principles (Taufan & Hoesein, 2025). In this context, the making of sharia deeds must be in line with the provisions of fiqh muamalah, ensuring that the substance of the contract does

not contradict Islamic law. This requires the role of a notary who understands both positive law and sharia principles.

The Law on Notary Positions (*Undang Undang Jabatan Notaris/UUJN*) Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public provides a clear legal basis for the authority of notaries to draft authentic deeds, including sharia deeds (Anshori, 2021). On the other hand, Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, as lastly amended by Law Number 1 of 2024 (*Undang Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik/UU ITE*), provides legal recognition for electronic documents and electronic signatures, thereby opening opportunities for the realization of digital deeds.

The integration of sharia principles with the UUJN and the ITE Law is the main urgency in the digital era. Innovations in the making of sharia deeds must accommodate the values of the Qur'an and As-Sunnah, comply with the fatwa of DSN-MUI, and comply with the provisions of national law. With the harmonization of regulations and the use of technology, the creation of digital-based sharia deeds can be realized legally, efficiently, and in accordance with sharia guidance and positive Indonesian law (Imani & Basoeky, 2025).

The development of the sharia economy in Indonesia is increasingly rapid along with the increasing awareness of the Muslim community on the importance of transactions in accordance with sharia principles (Harahap et al., 2020). This can be seen from the growth of Islamic financial institutions, Islamic capital markets, and various forms of sharia-based businesses that require the support of strong legal instruments, one of which is in the form of authentic deeds made by notaries. Sharia deeds are an important instrument to ensure legal certainty and protection for parties who conduct transactions in accordance with Islamic law. Along with the transformation of information technology, various public services including legal services have entered the digital era (Agustin & Anand, 2021). Digitalization in the field of notary provides a great opportunity to improve the efficiency, transparency, and security of services, especially through the implementation of electronic signatures, online databases, and the use of blockchain technology.

However, this development raises questions related to the suitability of existing regulations, especially regarding the validity of digital-based sharia deeds (Syafriana, 2024). In addition, the implementation of digital sharia deeds has its own challenges because it must integrate two important aspects: compliance with national legal principles and conformity with the provisions of Islamic law. This requires notaries not only to understand the substance of positive law, but also the principles of fiqh muamalah that underlie sharia contracts (Taufan & Hoesein, 2025). On the other hand, the existing legal framework does not fully support digital innovation in the field of notary, especially for sharia-based deeds. Based on these conditions, this study seeks to answer the question of how the urgency, challenges, and innovation models of sharia deed making techniques in the digital era can be formulated? However, existing studies have not yet specifically examined an integrated model for the preparation of digital-based sharia deeds that harmonizes fiqh muamalah principles with the provisions of the UUJN and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law. The results of the research are expected to contribute to the development of notary law that is adaptive to technological advances while meeting the needs of the Muslim community in Indonesia.

Changes in people's increasingly digital lifestyles require the legal system to adapt quickly. Business transactions and legal agreements are now mostly carried out online, so they require legal documents that are not only legally valid, but also efficient and easily accessible (Herliyan et al., 2025). Digital-based sharia deeds can be the answer to this need, while ensuring that sharia values are maintained in every transaction. In addition to efficiency factors, digitization of sharia deeds can also increase accountability and transparency, reduce the potential for fraud, and strengthen data protection of the parties to the transaction. With the application of blockchain technology, any data changes can be tracked permanently, thus minimizing the risk of manipulation (Kaarisma et al., 2022). This is very important to maintain public trust in notaries as public officials who have a strategic role in ensuring legal certainty. However, the implementation of this innovation requires the support of various parties, ranging from policy makers, academics, legal practitioners, to the community using notary services (Raditya et al., 2025). Cross-sectoral collaboration is needed to develop clear regulations, applicable technical guidelines, and secure and reliable technology systems. Without comprehensive support, digital sharia deed innovation will be difficult to implement effectively. By understanding the challenges and opportunities that exist, this research aims to provide practical solutions in the form of innovative models of sharia deed making techniques that can be implemented in Indonesia (Imani & Basoeky, 2025). It is hoped that this model can be a reference for policymakers in formulating new regulations, as well as a guideline for notaries in facing the ever-growing digital era.

The relevance of this research is getting stronger with the government's push to carry out digital transformation in various public service sectors, including the legal sector (Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). Programs such as the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) and the acceleration of electronic signatures show the government's commitment to building a secure and trusted digital ecosystem (Hamsah et al., 2024). Digital-based sharia deeds can be part of this ecosystem, thus providing benefits to the wider community. Furthermore, the digitization of sharia deeds can also support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in terms of increasing access to justice and inclusive legal services (UNDP Indonesia, 2023; Kencono et al., 2024). By utilizing technology, geographical barriers and costs can be reduced, so that people in remote areas can access notary services more easily and quickly.

Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions (UUJN) is the main legal basis for the practice of notary in Indonesia (Wiradiredja, 2015). The Law regulates in detail the authorities, responsibilities, and procedures that must be carried out by a notary in making an authentic deed. In the context of sharia deeds, understanding the UUJN is important so that the process of making deeds remains in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The UUJN emphasized that notaries have a role as public officials who are authorized to make authentic deeds. In practice, this includes various types of deeds, including those based on sharia principles (Sari et al., 2018; Fatriansyah, 2023). With the development of digitalization, regulations related to the use of technology in the making of deeds still need adjustments so as not to conflict with the provisions of the UUJN.

The provisions in the UUJN also include aspects of legal protection for parties who use the services of a notary. Therefore, any innovation in the making of deeds, including digital-based sharia deeds, must consider the legal certainty stipulated in this law

(Maulidi & Yakin, 2021). Without legal certainty, deeds made digitally have the potential to face obstacles in proving them in court. By paying attention to the provisions of the UUJN, this study highlights the importance of developing new regulations or revisions of existing rules to accommodate the application of digital technology in the making of sharia certificates. This aims to ensure that innovation in the field of notary is not only efficient and modern, but also in accordance with the provisions of national law.

The Law stipulates that an authentic deed must be made directly by a notary in the presence of the parties. However, the digital era requires innovation so that deeds can be made and legalized electronically while still ensuring the authenticity, integrity, and validity of documents. This regulation does not explicitly regulate the use of electronic signatures or online media in the making of deeds. Therefore, there is an urgent need to harmonize the UUJN with the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law) so that electronic deeds have legal force equivalent to conventional deeds.

Articles in the Law that regulate the procedure for reading deeds, the presence of parties, and signing documents need to be reviewed to provide space for the application of digital technology. This adjustment is important so that notaries can carry out their role as public officials by utilizing technology, without violating applicable legal principles. The revision and addition of articles that regulate the procedures for making sharia-based electronic deeds will strengthen the legal basis for notary practice in the digital era. Thus, the integration between the UUJN, THE ITE Law, and related implementing regulations needs to be carried out in harmony. This step will ensure that innovations in the preparation of digital-based sharia deeds can be implemented with legal certainty, protection for the parties, and conformity with sharia principles.

In response to the growing digitalization of notarial practices and the increasing demand for sharia-compliant legal instruments, this study examines the position of sharia deeds in the digital era. This research is directed at identifying the urgency, challenges, and potential innovation models of digital-based sharia deed making within the framework of Indonesian law and Islamic legal principles. Accordingly, the study is guided by the following research questions:

1. Why are sharia deeds urgent in the digital era of notarial practice?
2. What challenges arise in the making of digital-based sharia deeds?
3. What innovation models are appropriate for digital sharia deed making?

2. Research Methods

This research uses a normative juridical approach, which is legal research conducted by examining primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. This approach was chosen because the research focuses on the analysis of applicable legal norms related to the technique of making sharia deeds and the opportunities for their application in the era of digitization of notary services. To operationalize this normative juridical approach, the research is further structured through several analytical approaches that enable a comprehensive examination of the relevant legal norms. The approach used in this research includes a statute approach, which reviews relevant laws and regulations, such

as the Criminal Code, the Law on the Position of Notary (Law No. 2 of 2014), Law No. 1 of 2024 as the Second Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, Government Regulation No. 71 of 2019, and the DSN-MUI fatwa regarding muamalah contracts. Furthermore, this study applies a conceptual approach to examine legal doctrines, principles, and legal theories related to sharia deeds, notarial digitization, and the integration of national law and Islamic law. Furthermore, a comparative approach is used to compare the practices of notarial digitization and sharia deed creation in several countries that have implemented cyber notaries or smart contracts in their legal systems.

Primary legal materials include laws and regulations and fatwas of DSN-MUI which are the legal basis for making sharia deeds. Secondary legal materials are in the form of relevant literature, books, and journal articles. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting sources that help clarify legal terms. Once the legal materials are identified and collected, they are further examined through systematic analytical methods. The analysis of legal materials is carried out by a descriptive-analytical method, namely by describing the applicable legal provisions, then analyzing them to find suitability, shortcomings, and the need for legal reform. In addition, comparative analysis is used to identify best practices from other countries that can be a reference in developing innovations in digital-based sharia deed making techniques in Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Urgency of Sharia Acts in the Digital Era

The obligation to fulfill contractual agreements in Islamic law is rooted in fundamental principles that emphasize commitment, honesty, and legal certainty in contractual relationships. Islamic legal doctrine views contracts (*akad*) as binding agreements that create rights and obligations for the parties, which must be performed in good faith and in accordance with the agreed terms (Sjaiful, 2015; Sarmigi et al., 2022). The fulfillment of contracts is therefore not only a legal requirement but also an ethical obligation that ensures trust, fairness, and accountability in economic and legal transactions. In this context, sharia deeds function as formal legal instruments that document contractual agreements and provide evidentiary certainty regarding the intentions and obligations of the parties (Yulianti, 2008). Consequently, the enforceability of sharia deeds is essential to uphold the principles of justice and legal certainty in sharia-based transactions, including those conducted in a digital environment (Semrawi, 2010; Zubair & Hamid, 2016). These principles reinforce the necessity for sharia deeds whether conventional or digital to be legally valid, clearly formulated, and capable of being effectively enforced.

The Qur'an emphasizes the importance of keeping the contract, as mentioned in the Qur'an. Al-Maidah verse 1, while As-Sunnah teaches justice, transparency, and clarity in muamalah transactions (Harahap et al., 2025). These principles are the moral basis for the making of sharia deeds that uphold legal certainty and the protection of the rights of the parties. The DSN-MUI fatwa also provides guidance related to the conformity of the contract with sharia principles, so that each deed must meet the provisions of *fiqh muamalah* (Madjid, 2018). The integration of sharia principles with positive legal provisions, namely the UUJN and the ITE Law, is important so that digital-based sharia deeds are not only religiously valid but also legally recognized in Indonesia.

The development of information technology has a major impact on the world of notary, including in the preparation of sharia deeds. The Law on Notary Positions (UUJN) provides a clear legal basis regarding the authority of notaries in making authentic deeds, including deeds based on sharia principles (Febry, 2015). However, along with the public's need for digital services, the implementation of the UUJN needs to be aligned with the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law) so that electronic deeds can have the same legal force as conventional deeds. The current law still stipulates that the deed must be made directly in front of a notary and signed by the parties. This provision is a challenge in the digital era, where the process of making deeds can be done online by utilizing certified electronic signatures (Iskandar, 2010; Nurwulan, 2018). Therefore, the integration between the UUJN and the ITE Law is important so that the preparation of digital-based sharia deeds still has legal certainty and strong evidentiary value.

The urgency of new arrangements related to electronic deeds is very relevant to the need for efficiency, security, and speed of notary services. With clear regulations, people can obtain sharia deed services in accordance with sharia, while meeting national and international legal standards related to electronic transactions (Mulyana, 2025). Sharia deeds play a strategic role in providing legal certainty for people who conduct transactions according to sharia principles. In the midst of the growing awareness of the Muslim community towards the sharia-based economy, the need for legal documents that are not only legal in national law but also in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law are becoming increasingly urgent (Zainudin, 2025). Sharia deeds are a guarantee that the contract carried out not only meets formal legal elements, but also complies with sharia principles.

In the digital era, the urgency of sharia deeds is increasing because people's transaction patterns have undergone significant changes. Online commerce, digital financial services, and various technology-based economic innovations require legal instruments that can support efficiency without ignoring legal validity. Therefore, the development of digital-based sharia deeds is an important step to ensure that sharia values are maintained in every transaction.

In addition to providing legal certainty, digital sharia deeds can also expand access to legal services for the public, including those living in remote areas. With the support of technology, the creation of deeds can be done without having to meet face-to-face, thereby reducing geographical barriers and costs that have been obstacles. Another urgency is the need to adapt notary practices to global developments (Lestari & Nugroho, 2022; Khan & Obaidullah, 2023). A number of countries have implemented digital-based legal documents with a high level of security. If Indonesia does not adapt immediately, there is a risk of falling behind in global competition, especially in the rapidly growing field of sharia economics at the international level (Financial Services Authority, 2024).

Digital sharia deeds can also increase transparency and accountability, reduce potential fraud, and strengthen data protection. With the support of technology such as blockchain, any data changes can be tracked permanently, thus providing a sense of security for the parties to the transaction. Furthermore, the implementation of digital sharia deeds is in line with the Indonesian government's digital transformation program, such as the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) and the acceleration of electronic signatures (Khan & Obaidullah, 2023). This shows that there is a synergy

between legal innovation and national policies to realize more efficient, transparent, and accountable public services. The urgency of developing digital sharia deeds is also closely related to the protection of Muslim consumers. With a deed that is sharia-compliant and legally valid, consumers will feel safer in making transactions. This will increase public trust in Islamic financial institutions and strengthen the national Islamic economic ecosystem.

The development of information technology has a major impact on the world of notary, including in the preparation of sharia deeds. The Law on Notary Positions (UUJN) provides a clear legal basis regarding the authority of notaries in making authentic deeds, including deeds based on sharia principles (Jaya et al., 2022). However, along with the public's need for digital services, the implementation of the UUJN needs to be aligned with the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law) so that electronic deeds can have the same legal force as conventional deeds. The current law still stipulates that the deed must be made directly in front of a notary and signed by the parties. This provision is a challenge in the digital era, where the process of making deeds can be done online by utilizing certified electronic signatures (Lubis, 2021). Therefore, the integration between the UUJN and the ITE Law is important so that the preparation of digital-based sharia deeds still has legal certainty and strong evidentiary value. The urgency of new arrangements related to electronic deeds is very relevant to the need for efficiency, security, and speed of notary services (Putri, 2020). With clear regulations, people can obtain sharia deed services in accordance with sharia, while meeting national and international legal standards related to electronic transactions.

3.2. Challenges of Making Digital-Based Sharia Deeds

The main challenge lies in the regulatory aspect. The Notary Position Law has not explicitly regulated electronic deeds or the use of digital technology in making deeds. This raises legal doubts regarding the validity of deeds made electronically, especially for deeds that contain sharia principles. In addition, there are technical challenges in the form of the need for a system that is secure and can ensure the integrity and confidentiality of documents (Putri, 2020; Anshori, 2021). In terms of substance, there is no standard that regulates the format of digital-based sharia deeds. Although DSN-MUI has issued various fatwas on muamalah contracts, these fatwas have not been fully integrated into digital notary practices. Haron and Hamat's (2021) research shows that the integration of sharia law in digital contracts requires a clear legal framework to avoid disputes in the future.

In addition to regulatory constraints, another challenge is related to digital literacy among notaries and the public. Not all notaries have a deep understanding of the application of information technology in notary practice (Lestari & Nugroho, 2022; Mulyana, 2025). This can be an obstacle in implementing an electronic deed system. On the other hand, the public also needs to be convinced about the security and validity of digital certificates so as not to cause distrust. Therefore, special training is needed for notaries on the use of digital technology as well as socialization to the public to increase acceptance of electronic-based deeds (Zainudin, 2025).

In addition to regulatory and technical aspects, the implementation of digital-based deed systems is also challenged by the uneven distribution of technological infrastructure across Indonesia. Limited internet access in several regions constitutes a significant

obstacle to the effective application of digital deed services and potentially creates disparities in access to legal services between urban and rural areas. According to Iskandar (2010) and Nurwulan (2018), inequality in technological infrastructure may weaken the principle of equal access to justice and legal certainty in the provision of public legal services. Ethical challenges also arise from the use of digital technology, which demands a higher level of responsibility from notaries in maintaining the confidentiality and integrity of data. According to Febry (2015), the risk of data leakage and misuse of sensitive information can have serious implications for public trust in notarial institutions. Therefore, as emphasized by Harahap et al. (2025), the implementation of strict cybersecurity systems accompanied by effective supervisory mechanisms is essential to ensure accountability and safeguard legal certainty in the practice of digital-based deeds.

Furthermore, the adaptation of notarial work culture presents a significant challenge in the transition toward digital-based services. Notaries who have long relied on conventional practices may demonstrate reluctance to adopt digital systems due to concerns regarding technical complexity, system reliability, and the potential risk of errors. According to Wiradiredja (2015), resistance to technological change in legal professions is often rooted in institutional habits and a lack of digital competence, thereby requiring a structured change management strategy. Such a strategy should include continuous training, mentoring, and incentive mechanisms to ensure a smooth and sustainable transition to digital notarial services (Kencono et al., 2024). In addition, challenges also emerge from inconsistencies between national regulations and international legal frameworks governing electronic documents. In the context of cross-border transactions, differences in legal standards may impede the recognition and enforceability of digital sharia deeds. According to Fatriansyah (2023), regulatory harmonization and cooperation with international certification authorities are essential to enhance mutual recognition and legal certainty of electronic documents at the global level.

The issue of cost is also a factor that cannot be ignored. The implementation of the digital certificate system requires a large initial investment in infrastructure procurement, training, and security system development. For some notaries, especially those who practice in areas with low transaction volumes, this fee can be a significant barrier. The creation of digital-based sharia deeds faces a number of legal challenges that are closely related to the Notary Position Law (UUJN) and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law). The Law stipulates that an authentic deed must be made in front of a notary with the physical presence of the parties. This provision does not explicitly accommodate the creation of deeds online, so regulatory adjustments are needed so that the digital process does not conflict with the principles of authentic deeds.

Meanwhile, the ITE Law has provided a legal basis related to electronic signatures and electronic documents. However, the integration of the ITE Law into notary practice has not been regulated in detail (Herliyan et al., 2025; Raditya et al., 2025). This creates uncertainty regarding the power of proving sharia deeds made digitally, especially in terms of electronic signature validity, data security, and document authenticity. In addition to legal challenges, there are also technical obstacles such as uneven technological infrastructure, lack of digital literacy among the public and notaries, and cybersecurity risks. All of these challenges require synergy between policymakers, legal practitioners, and other stakeholders so that the resulting regulations are able to provide

adequate legal certainty and protection. The need for the revision of the UUJN and the drafting of implementing regulations governing the creation of sharia-based electronic certificates is becoming increasingly urgent (Syafriana, 2024). With a clear regulation, digital deeds can obtain legal force equivalent to conventional deeds, while answering people's needs for efficient, modern, and sharia principles.

3.3. Innovation Model of Sharia Deed Making Techniques

An innovation model for sharia deed-making techniques may be formulated through a hybrid approach that integrates the substantive principles of sharia law with the utilization of digital technology (Haron & Hamat, 2021). First, the format of the deed is prepared in accordance with the provisions of national law and sharia principles, for example by including a clause for the conformity of the contract with the DSN-MUI fatwa. Second, the deed can be created and notarized electronically using a digital signature recognized by law, as well as stored in a blockchain-based system to guarantee the integrity of the document. This innovation model can be complemented by a dual verification system, namely authentication through electronic signatures registered with the Electronic Certification Provider (PSrE) and automatic recording on a blockchain-based system (Kaarisma et al., 2022). In this way, the authenticity of the deed can be verified in real-time, thus preventing the occurrence of document forgery. This model is also in line with the concept of smart contracts that allow the automation of the execution of agreements after certain conditions are met, which could be a breakthrough in sharia-based transactions.

The model needs to be equipped with clear technical guidance for notaries, including the standard format of digital sharia deeds, procedures for implementing electronic signatures, and procedures for storing documents on the blockchain system (Kaarisma et al., 2022). The preparation of this guideline must be carried out collaboratively between the government, notary professional organizations, academics, and related institutions, so that it can be implemented effectively and in accordance with applicable legal principles (Nurdin, 2023). The implementation of this model also requires a pilot project stage before it is widely implemented. Trials can be carried out in major cities that have adequate technological infrastructure and a high number of sharia transactions. The evaluation of this trial will be the basis for improving the system before it is implemented nationally.

The success of this innovation model is highly dependent on the readiness of human resources, especially notaries, in understanding digital technology. Therefore, training and certification for notaries related to the use of electronic signatures, data security, and understanding of sharia principles are very important. With the increase in competence, notaries will be better prepared to face challenges and take advantage of opportunities from the digitization of notary services (Anshori, 2021; Susanto, 2022). Government support in the form of clear regulations, incentives for notaries who implement digital systems, and education campaigns to the public will accelerate the acceptance of digital-based sharia deeds. With these steps, Indonesia can become a pioneer in the implementation of a digital sharia deed system that is efficient, safe, and in accordance with Islamic law.

This innovation model must also consider interoperability with the international legal system. With the right standards, digital sharia deeds from Indonesia can be recognized

in various jurisdictions, facilitate cross-border transactions, and strengthen Indonesia's position in the global sharia economy (Zainudin, 2025). This requires cooperation with international certification bodies and the drafting of regulations that are harmonious with global standards. It is also important to integrate high-level cybersecurity aspects, including data encryption, multi-factor authentication, as well as trail audits that can be monitored by the relevant authorities (Firdaus, 2024). Thus, digital sharia deeds are not only legally valid but also safe from the threat of cybercrime.

The innovation model for making sharia deeds in the digital era needs to be designed by combining the provisions of the Law on Notary Positions (*Undang Undang Jabatan Notaris/UUJN*) and the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (Susanto, 2022). The UUJN provides a legal basis for the authority of notaries to make authentic deeds, while the ITE Law provides legitimacy for the use of electronic signatures and electronic documents. The integration of these two regulations allows the creation of sharia deeds online while still meeting the requirements for authenticity, integrity, and validity of documents. Innovations that can be applied include the use of a secure and encrypted online platform for the identity verification process of the parties, virtual reading of the deed via video conference, and the use of certified electronic signatures in accordance with the provisions of the ITE Law. This model must be equipped with a digital document storage mechanism that has high security standards so that it is not easily hacked or illegally modified.

In addition to the technical aspect, it is important to prepare implementing regulations that explain the procedures for making sharia-based electronic certificates. This includes procedures for validating sharia contracts, the involvement of digital witnesses, and provisions regarding electronic evidence that can be used in court. Adjustments to the articles in the UUJN are very necessary so that the practice of modern notary does not conflict with the applicable legal principles. The implementation of this innovation model is expected to be able to improve the efficiency of notary services, provide legal certainty, and expand public access to sharia deed services in accordance with sharia principles (Susanto, 2022). With adequate regulatory support, digital sharia deeds can have the same legal force as conventional deeds and be legally recognized in the Indonesian legal system.

4. Conclusion

Innovation in sharia deed-making techniques within the digitalization of notary services in Indonesia constitutes an urgent necessity in response to technological developments and the growing demand for sharia-compliant legal instruments. Such innovation must remain firmly grounded in sharia principles as derived from the Qur'an, As-Sunnah, and the fatwas of the DSN-MUI, while consistently upholding contractual certainty, justice, and legal accountability. This study demonstrates that the primary obstacles to the implementation of digital-based sharia deeds stem from regulatory limitations within the Law on the Position of Notary (UUJN), insufficient normative integration with the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law), and the absence of standardized technical guidelines governing sharia electronic deeds. Although the UUJN establishes the notary's authority to create authentic deeds and the ITE Law provides legal recognition for electronic documents and signatures, the lack of systematic harmonization between these regulations prevents digital sharia deeds from attaining legal force equivalent to conventional deeds. Consequently, this research emphasizes

the need for comprehensive regulatory reform, including revisions to the UUJN and the formulation of implementing regulations specifically addressing digital sharia deeds. In parallel, the enhancement of digital literacy among notaries and the public, along with the strengthening of technological infrastructure, is essential to ensure the effective, secure, and sharia-compliant operation of digital deed services. Therefore, future policy initiatives should prioritize institutional collaboration between the government, notary associations, and sharia authorities to establish an integrated and sustainable framework for inclusive digital notary services in Indonesia.

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