

August 29th 2018

THE 4th INTERNATIONAL AND CALL FOR PAPER

Legal Construction and Development in Comparative Study
The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law

IMAM AS SYAFEI BUILDING
Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University
Jalan Raya Kaligawe, KM. 4 Semarang, Indonesia

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INFORMATION OF THE CONFERENCE AND CALL PAPER

UNISSULA
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THE 4th INTERNATIONAL AND CALL FOR PAPERS

"Legal Construction and Development In Comparative Study"
The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law

29-30 August 2018

IMAM AS SYAFEI BUILDING
Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University
Jalan Raya Kaligawe, KM. 4 Semarang, Indonesia

INVITED SPEAKERS :

1. Prof. Henning Glaser
Thammasat University, Thailand
2. Dr. Hilaire Tegnán, LL.M.
Faculty of Law, Sorbonne University
3. Prof. Shimada Yuzuru
Nagoya University, Japan
4. Prof. Dr. Topo Santoso, S.H., M.H.
Indonesia University (UI), Indonesia
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Semarang, Indonesia

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This Conference And Call Paper was held by the Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University (UNISSULA) Semarang, on:

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Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University

Jl. Raya Kaligawe Km. 4 PO. BOX.1054 Telp. (024) 6583584

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AND CALL FOR PAPER**

“Legal Construction and Development in Comparative study (The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law)”

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PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

First of all, let's say Thanks to Allah, who has been giving us guidance, happiness, healthy, and mercy, so we can finish this conference proceeding without any obstacles. Praise and salutation upon our prophet Muhammad saw the last messenger, the best figure of this universe; the person who was able to save us from Jahiliyah era.

We would like to extend our thanks to the invited speakers: **Prof. Henning Glaser from Thammasat University, Prof. Shimada Yuzuru from Nagoya University, HilaireTegnan, Ph.D from Sorbone University, Prof. Topo Santoso From Indonesian University, and Dr. Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, S.H., M.H from Sultan Agung Islamic University.**

This was our fourth International conference and call for paper held by Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University. This annual conference tries to gain any information and studies done by academician and practitioner in the concerned field to be discussed as guidelines to exchange and talk about views on the most important recent on Legal Construction and Development focusing on The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law happens in both developed and developing countries and its role in shaping a good future, and to discuss the challenges and practical aspects in integrating competition law enforcement and guidelines to develop legal state in accordance with the diversity of all countries around the world. We hope this conference brings benefit for both participants and our faculty.

We are pleased to have your critique, suggestion and correction in order to make us better. Finally, we do thanks to all who helped this conference. May Allah guide us to always develop useful knowledge for human being.

See you in our fifth International and call for paper next year.

Wassalamualaikum, Wr. Wb

Semarang, August 31th 2018

Chairman of the Committee,



Dr. Anis Mashdurohatun, S.H., M.Hum
NIDN : 06-02105-7002

GREETING FROM THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF LAW

As-salamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Thank to Allah is an absolute act that we must say after conducting the International Conference and Call for Paper by theme : “Legal Construction and Development in Comparative study (The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law)” which was held by Faculty of Law Sultan Agung Islamic University (UNISSULA) Semarang, on August 29th 2018.

This conference tried to reviews different theories of legal development focusing on The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law in order to highlight their similarities and differences. In the field of law, the substance of the discussion does not lie in 'whether the law is traditional because of the heritage of the past or not', but on the meaning of justice contained in the law. Often in discussing legal matters, we are caught up in the understanding of law in a procedural sense, not a law in a substantive sense-that satisfies the sense of justice. So it is not realized, there is a reduction of the meaning of the law substantively (which meets the sense of justice) becomes law procedurally. Especially when human life enters the era of globalization characterized by modern, as well as loaded with contemporary challenges and issues.

Globalization, in general people understand it is a process in the life of mankind to a society that covers the whole globe. This process is possible and facilitated by advances in technology, especially communication and transportation technology. Such understanding is not much different from the understanding of globalization as a process that refers to "a single interdependent world in which capital, technology, people, ideas, and cultural influences flow across borders". With such understanding, we are gradually going to live in a one world where individuals, groups and nations become more interdependent. In the global human society there will be patterns of social relationships that are different from before. And that too is a portrait of social life not found before.

Therefore, to discuss more about legal construction and development, Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University was confidence to conduct a conference by the theme “Legal Construction and Development in Comparative study (The Role of Indigenous and Global Community in Constructing National Law)” focusing on the development of law in both developed and developing countries and its role in shaping a good future.

Finally, we thank to the presenters, article senders, and comittee who had contributed in this event, so that this international seminar ran well.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Semarang, August 31th 2018

Dean,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a long, sweeping horizontal line that curves upwards at the right end, ending in a small arrowhead.

Prof. Dr. Gunarto, SH, SE, Akt, M.Hum
NIDN.062004670

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GOVERNMENT REGULATION IMPLICATIONS CONCERNING PPAT OFFICES TOWARD PPAT AREAS / WORKING AREAS

Angga Wisnu Firmansyah
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Students of Master of Notarial Law, Faculty of Law, Univeristas Islam Sultan Agung

ABSTRACT

The problems in this research can be formulated as follows: 1) What are the factors causing the change in the PPAT work area / area in Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 from regencies / municipalities to provinces? 2) What is the opinion of PPAT on changes to PPAT working areas / areas? 3) What are the implications of Government Regulation no. 24 of 2016 amendments from government regulation no. 37 of 1998 concerning the Position of PPAT against the Work Areas / Areas of PPAT?

The legal approach method used in this research is empirical legal research. The type of research used in this research is explanatory research. PeThis research is classified as normative and empirical research, so the data required is secondary data and primary data. In the implementation of data collection, it is used by means of library research and field studies, then analyzed with the theory of certainty and the theory of benefit.

The results showed that 1) Factors Causing Changes in the PPAT Work Area / Area in Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 from Regency / City to Province. Changes in the work area of the PPAT, among others, have an impact on: For PPATs, this change in the area / working area makes them free to move and must make changes. The judiciary establishes communication more comprehensively with the BPN regional office and the Regency / City BPN office, and the PPAT, especially regarding land disputes that are ongoing in the judiciary, whether they are assigned branches or not, so that disputes do not become more complicated. Implications of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 Amendment From Government Regulation No. 37 of 1998 concerning the Position of PPAT in the working area of the PPAT. Suggestions: 1) To PPAT, it is recommended that in carrying out its authority in the work area in accordance with the applicable government regulations, with the change in this region / working area, it is hoped that PPAT can work more professionally. 2) To the government, changes to the Region / Work Area will have an impact on PPAT performance, so that it is hoped that the government will further tighten the PPAT authority in their respective work areas.

Keywords: Implication, Government Regulation, Position of PPAT

A. INTRODUCTION

In practice, the development and supervision of PPAT is carried out by the Head of the Agency, the Head of the Regional Office and the Head of the Land Office. Guidance and supervision of PPAT carried out by the Head of the Land Office as regulated in Article 66 paragraph (3) Perkaban Number 1 of 2006 in conjunction with Perkaban Number 23 of 2009 are as follows: 1) help convey and explain land policies and regulations as well as technical instructions for the implementation of duties PPAT which has been stipulated by the Head of the Agency and the statutory regulations; 2) examine the deed made by the PPAT and notify the PPAT in writing if it is found that the deed does not meet the requirements to be used as the basis for registering their rights; 3) conduct examination regarding the implementation of PPAT operational obligations.

In addition to the implementation of PPAT positions in Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016, it is also necessary to pay attention to the provisions regarding the Code of Ethics that apply to PPAT which are formed by the Management of the Association of Land Deed Making Officials (IPPAT) as an association organization that oversees PPAT officials. In the provisions of

the IPPAT code of ethics, in carrying out its functions and guidance, a management structure is formed as a complement and also an Honorary Council. The Management and the Regional Honorary Council can impose sanctions in the form of reprimands or sanctions to the PPAT.

The problems in this research can be formulated as follows.

1. What are the factors in the change in the PPAT work area / area in Government Regulation no. 24 of 2016 from regency / city to province?
2. What is the opinion of the PPAT on the changes in the PPAT working area / area?
3. What are the implications of Government Regulation no. 24 of 2016 amendments from Government Regulation No. 37 of 1998 concerning the Position of PPAT in the Regions / Working Areas of PPAT?

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The legal approach method used in this research is empirical legal research. The type of research used in this research is explanatory research. This research is classified as normative and empirical research, so the data required is secondary data and primary data. The data that has been obtained are then processed and then analyzed qualitatively, which is done by describing the resulting data in the form of a sentence description or explanation. From the data analysis, it is continued by drawing conclusions inductively, namely a way of thinking based on general facts, then followed by taking specific conclusions which are answers to problems based on research results and then given some suggestions.

C. DISCUSSION

1. Factors Causing Changes in the PPAT Work Area / Area in Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 from Regency / City to Province.

A few changes to the above rules Government regulations No. 37 of 1998 concerning Land Deed Making Officials which are the signs that must be obeyed by Land Deed Making Officials (PPAT) in carrying out their duties. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 has made quite a lot of important changes to Government Regulation No. 37 of 1998, specifically regulates changes to:

- a. Changes in definition by deleting article 1 paragraph 7 regarding Notary Formation and amending article 1 paragraph 9 concerning the Minister who is authorized to PPAT.
- b. Requirements to become a PPAT (article 6)
- c. Professions that are prohibited from concurrently with the PPAT position (article 7)
- d. Discontinuation of being a PPAT (article 8)
- e. Amendment of the provisions regarding the cessation of the PPAT position due to lifting the notary oath in another working area (article 9)
- f. Termination of PPAT (article 10)
- g. Abolition Article 11
- h. PPAT Work Area (Article 12 paragraph 1 was amended and added 1 paragraph, namely paragraph 3).
- i. PPAT's domicile that is within the scope of its working area (article 12-A) and regarding the transfer of place of domicile and work area (article 12-B)
- j. Regional expansion (article 13)
- k. Determination of the PPAT Formation by the Minister is deleted (article 14)
- l. PPAT appointment (article 15)
- m. Execution of PPAT positions (article 19)
- n. The PPAT office must be the same as the Notary office (article 20)
- o. Substitute PPAT (article 31)
- p. PPAT honorarium and levies (article 32)

q. PPAT guidance and supervision (article 33)

The changes in these articles are caused by several factors, including:

- a. government efforts to make it easier for people to get services from PPAT.
- b. to increase the role of Land Deed Making Officials (PPAT) and to improve services to the community for land registration.
- c. The age limit for PPAT candidates to be appointed as PPAT needs to be adjusted to the age limit for the appointment of a Notary.
- d. Prevent PPAT proposing to move work areas
- e. In order to guarantee legal certainty and legal protection for legal actions regarding the use of upper and basement space, it is necessary to regulate the PPAT's authority over legal actions regarding Spatial Use Rights.
- f. To ensure the quality of service to the community, justice and certainty of law enforcement for PPAT who violate the provisions of the legislation, it is necessary to regulate the existence of the PPAT Supervisory Council.

2. Opinion of Land Deed Making Official on Changes in PPAT working area.

Amendment to Government Regulation Number 38 of 1998, concerning Regulations on the Position of Land Deed Making Officials. What is interesting is that there has been a change in the working area of the PPAT working area, which previously was limited to a regency / city area, into a provincial area. So now, a PPAT who has a work area in a quiet small district can make land deeds in big cities in the provincial capital and vice versa.¹

In connection with the above, I have the following opinion:

- a. Changing the PPAT working area from a regency / city to a provincial area needs to be followed by clear technical guidelines, so that this change does not become an opening for land mafias, especially in big cities such as Jakarta, Medan, Surabaya.
- b. Give greater authority to the Province through deconcentration in the PPAT sector so that the Provincial Kanwil becomes more lively, so far there is an opinion that the Provincial Kanwil is only a place for disposal of Regency / City employees.
- c. It is better if the online reporting system through the web site of each BPN Regional Office and integrated with the Regency / City Land Office, can be implemented to facilitate checks and recalls on PPAT deeds in each Province.

With the Government Regulation no. 24 of 2016 means that it returns to the situation before the issuance of PP. 37 of 1998, where the PPAT working area became 1 Province. So, PPAT which is domiciled in Bekasi City, for example, can make PPAT deeds to Cirebon, Bandung, Bogor as long as it is still in the territory of West Java Province. This regulation is in line with the authority of the notary who has the authority to carry out his / her position (read out, sign, etc.) notarial deeds as long as they are still in their working area within 1 province.

The reappointment of the PPAT who has moved the work area shall be carried out in accordance with the domicile of the Notary. Then, a PPAT in one day can only sign a deed of up to 20 deeds.

BPN Letter Number 562 / 7.1 / II / 2015 concerning Work Area Arrangement and PPAT Formation which contains no more restrictions. Letter of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency Number 13 / se / viii / 2015 regarding 70-70 services. Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning procedures for establishing communal rights over land of customary law communities and communities residing in certain areas.

Decree Number 208 / KEP-17.3 / VIII / 2015 concerning the Work Area of Land Deed Making Officials, the contents of which are without limitation on the number or specific formation. There is also Letter number 3391 / 17.3 / VIII / 2015 concerning notifications regarding the PPAT

¹ Widi Arianto, <http://kicauanwidi.blogspot.co.id/2016/07/w-Wilayah-kerja-ppat.html>

work area. "The content is to provide opportunities for PPATs who concurrently serve as Notaries who are still of different positions to apply for adjustments to PPAT work areas.

3. Implications of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 Amendment From Government Regulation No. 37 of 1998 concerning the Position of PPAT in the Regions / Working Areas of PPAT.

The title maker of Land Deeds (commonly known as PPAT) is a public official who is given the authority to make authentic deeds regarding certain legal actions regarding land rights or property rights over apartment units. Even though they are called an official, PPAT is one of the professions in the field of civil law. The public usually sees the positions of PPAT and Notary as no different. When looking at a Notary, the public also thinks of PPAT, and vice versa. In fact, PPAT is not always Notary, and Notary is not always PPAT.

Because it is appointed and appointed by the government on behalf of the state. However, not including state officials. PPAT is not paid by the state.

For the officials themselves, there is a less than perfect impression if PPAT is not a notary and vice versa. In addition, a Notary can even double as a Class II Auction Officer. However, there are special arrangements and this is also a criticism in the Notary profession itself that in order to make deeds in certain fields such as deeds in the capital market or cooperatives, training and some kind of certification are required, even though the products produced remain the same, namely authentic deeds. .

One of the fundamental differences between the PPAT and Notary professions is the question of their authority in making deeds. PPAT is only authorized to make special deeds in the field of land (including flats, with a certain deed format), while notaries are authorized to make deeds that are broader (general) in terms of legal actions in the civil sector.

Apart from the authority to make deeds, the difference also lies in the government institution that has the authority to regulate, develop and supervise the PPAT profession. PPAT is a position under the authority of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning as well as the Head of BPN, while Notary is a position under the authority of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

In practice, the difference between the authority of the institutions that regulate the profession of PPAT and Notary (considering that the positions of Notary and PPAT are considered as one unit that is difficult to separate), sometimes difficulties arise that are faced by PPAT itself in adjusting everything so that it can fulfill the provisions regarding the positions of PPAT and Notary Public. . One of them, is regarding the domicile or area / area of work of PPAT and Notary.

According to the amendments to the PPAT Position Regulation No. 37 of 1998 (PP No.24 of 2016), what is meant by the PPAT working area is an area that shows the authority of a PPAT to make deeds regarding land rights and ownership rights to apartment units located in it. Regarding this work area, there are fundamental changes which are still ineffective to date. According to Article 12 paragraph (1) PP No.37 of 1998, the PPAT working area is one working area of the Regency / City Land Office. However, this provision has been amended by PP. 24 of 2016, so that the PPAT working area / area is a province. This new provision provides significant changes. At first,

In the Law on the Position of a Notary, it is called the area of office of a Notary. Regarding the appointment of PPAT, since the issuance of Ministerial Decree No.208 / KEP-17.3 / VIII / 2015 dated 13 August 2015 concerning the PPAT Work Area, the appointment system has been implemented regardless of formation. This means that PPAT can be appointed for any work area.

According to the previous provisions based on PP 37 of 1998, in the event that PPAT is appointed (based on a Ministerial Decree) and is sworn in / inaugurated (in its meaning: proven by the Minutes of Inauguration) or carrying out duties as a Notary in an area of domicile that is different from the position of the Notary, then the position The PPAT stops automatically (Article 8 paragraph (1) letter c). Article 9 further explains that the relevant PPAT can be reappointed as

PPAT at the new place of domicile / working area. Regarding the dismissal by itself, there is no need to make a ministerial decision regarding the dismissal (Article 25 Perkab No.1 of 2006). As a result of the law, since the date of dismissal, PPAT is no longer authorized to make deeds.

As has been explained above, according to Government Regulation 37 Year 1998, the difference in the domicile of the Region / Work Area between the PPAT and the Notary has resulted in the dismissal of being a PPAT by itself. However, this provision has subsequently been amended by PP 24 of 2016. The provisions of Article 9 paragraph 1 of PP 24 of 2016 state that in this case the PPAT concerned has 2 options that must be exercised. First, submitting an application to move the PPAT's domicile in accordance with the domicile of the Notary to the minister. Second, resigning as a Notary at a domicile that is different from the position of the PPAT.

If you choose the first option, then according to the provisions of Article 10 paragraph (4), the PPAT must first be terminated by the Minister, namely in the form of a temporary dismissal. With a temporary dismissal by the Minister, then PPAT will stop running its position. However, in the amendment to the PP, there is no explanation regarding the period of the temporary dismissal and creates confusion. The first confusion is whether the deed made by PPAT after being appointed as Notary at a different domicile causes the deed to be canceled or not. If previously it was stipulated that after being appointed as Notary at a different domicile, PPAT would automatically terminate itself and the deed made afterwards was canceled because PPAT was not authorized. The second confusion, The temporary dismissal arrangement is included in the scope of the violation category, in which the PPAT before being temporarily suspended is given the right to provide a defense (Article 10 paragraph 6). The question is, is being appointed / serving as a Notary at another place of domicile always including an act of violation as well as being a defendant or committing a disgraceful act? In fact, the PP stipulates that in the event of a difference in place of domicile, the PPAT has 2 options as mentioned above.

Regarding this, of course there needs to be further elaboration. If it is considered a violation, it does not mean that the PPAT in this case intentionally committed the 'violation', considering that the procedure for moving the PPAT's domicile (if you wish to adjust the domicile of the Notary) must be carried out after the minutes of the Notary's inauguration are carried out. Moreover, if it is related to the limited formation of Notaries which causes PPAT to choose another place of domicile, this condition inevitably faces many PPATs. In fact, the same position is also the dream of a Notary who is also PPAT.

Regarding the temporary dismissal, the PPAT protocol was then submitted to PPAT in its working area (Article 27 paragraph (1) PP 24/2016). Since the beginning of their appointment, PPAT has indeed been required to make a statement to accept other PPAT protocols. The problem is, what if no PPAT wants to accept the protocol? Article 29 PP 37 of 1998 states that the Head of the Provincial BPN Regional Office will appoint PPAT which is obliged to receive it. Furthermore, the handover of the PPAT protocol is stated in the Minutes of the Handover of the PPAT protocol which is known / witnessed by the Head of the local Land Office.

D. CLOSING

CONCLUSION

1. Factors Causing Changes in the PPAT Work Area / Area in Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 from Regency / City to Province.

- a. government efforts to make it easier for people to get services from PPAT.
- b. to increase the role of Land Deed Making Officials (PPAT) and to improve services to the community for land registration.
- c. The age limit for PPAT candidates to be appointed as PPAT needs to be adjusted to the age limit for the appointment of a Notary.
- d. Prevent PPAT from proposing a transfer of work areas / areas

- e. In order to guarantee legal certainty and legal protection for legal actions regarding the use of upper and basement space, it is necessary to regulate the PPAT's authority over legal actions regarding Spatial Use Rights.
- f. To ensure the quality of service to the community, justice and certainty of law enforcement for PPAT who violate the provisions of the legislation, it is necessary to regulate the existence of the PPAT Supervisory Council.

2. Opinion of the Official for Making Land Deeds on Changes in the PPAT working area / area.

Amendment to Government Regulation Number 38 of 1998, concerning Regulations on the Position of Land Deed Making Officials. What is interesting is that there has been a change in the working area of the PPAT working area, which previously was limited to a regency / city area, into a provincial area.

Changes in the PPAT work area have an impact on, among others:

- a. The expansion of the PPAT work space is no longer a term across job boundaries, meaning that it is a fortune for senior PPATs who already have many relationships, but when viewed on the other hand for junior PPAT this is getting narrower to get luck because of the wider space for senior PPAT to move.
- b. With the expansion of the working area / area, it can be interpreted as a new opportunity for PPAT, but there will be technical problems faced by PPAT. Difficulties when dealing with other regional land agencies (BPN), difficulties in taxation will also experience obstacles when conducting sale and purchase transactions regarding the payment of Land and Building Acquisition Fees (BPHTB) because payments must enter the account of the Regional Government concerned and the problem is related to the ethics of fellow PPAT colleagues when a PPAT takes clients in almost every city, although it does not violate the rules.
- c. Government policy to align it with article 18 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Law number 30 of 2004 in conjunction with number 2 of 2014 concerning the Law on the Position of Notary Public. which states that: 1. The notary has a domicile in the regency or municipality area, 2. The notary has a region / territory of office covering the entire province of his domicile. Then the change in the Region / Work Area of the PPAT Position is based on Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 is in accordance with the breath of the Law on the Position of Notary Public, because in practice PPAT is also held by a Notary, so that PPAT can provide services to the public with easier access.

3. Implications of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2016 Amendment From Government Regulation No. 37 of 1998 concerning the Position of PPAT towards the Region / Area of the PPAT work.

According to the amendments to the PPAT Position Regulation No. 37 of 1998 (PP No. 24 of 2016), which is meant by *PPAT working areas* is an area that shows the authority of a PPAT to make deeds regarding land rights and ownership rights over apartment units located therein. Regarding this work area, there are fundamental changes which are still ineffective to date. According to Article 12 paragraph (1) PP No.37 of 1998, *PPAT working area* is *one working area of the Regency / City Land Office*. However, this provision has been amended by PP. 24 of 2016, so that *PPAT working area / area* is *one province region*. This new provision provides significant changes. Previously, PPAT could only make deeds where the land / apartment is located in one Regency / City according to the Regional / Area of the local Land Office, now the area's coverage is wider than before and the same as the Notary's working area / area.

The expansion of the work area or area is quite controversial among PPAT and notaries. According to the ATR ministry, with this expansion of the working area it is hoped that all PPATs will have the same opportunity to carry out their positions, without having to create work plots as before. However, there are also those who see that with this expansion, PPAT job opportunities in 'regional' areas are becoming less and more limited.

The provisions of Article 9 paragraph 1 of PP 24 of 2016 state that in this case the PPAT concerned has 2 options that must be carried out. First, submitting an application to move the PPAT's domicile in accordance with the domicile of the Notary to the minister. Second, resigning as a Notary at a domicile that is different from the position of the PPAT.

SUGGESTION

From the results of the conclusions described above, the following suggestions can be given:

1. To PPAT, it is recommended that in exercising its authority to make authentic deeds it must always pay attention to the essential elements or requirements in the process of making authentic deeds, so that PPAT can avoid all legal problems related to the deeds it makes.
2. To the government, it is advisable to guarantee legal protection for PPAT positions, it should immediately stipulate implementing regulations in a Government Regulation as well as in a Ministerial Regulation, so that it is clearer regarding the position, role and function of the position itself. This is done so that the institution can quickly respond to and decide on cases that occur.

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