

## **Analysis of the Legal Status of Joint Office in Notary Civil Partnership: Perspective of Article 20 of UUJN-P**

**Yusifa Nur Annisa<sup>1</sup>, Reka Dewantara<sup>2</sup>, Arini Jauharoh<sup>3</sup>**

Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University Malang, Indonesia<sup>123</sup>

Email: yusifana13@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

This article focuses on the Analysis of the Legal Status of Joint Offices in Notary Civil Partnerships: Perspective of Article 20 of the Law Concerning Notary Positions (hereinafter UUJN-P), which focuses on the legal status of joint offices by notary civil partnerships. The research in this article uses normative juridical research. Aims to describe and analyze the legal status of establishing a joint office by a civil partnership of notaries. Notaries can enter into civil partnerships to form a joint office as regulated in Article 20 of Law Number 02 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 concerning Notary Positions. Establishing a joint office can be a convenience for notaries when opening a notary office which requires expensive costs. However, there is legal ambiguity regarding the regulation of the legal status of the establishment of a joint office by a notary civil association, where there is a synonym for terms in article 20 UUJN which equates notary civil partnerships with notary joint offices and civil partnerships in the Civil Code.

### **Keywords:**

Notary Public; Civil Partnership; UUJN-P

### **INTRODUCTION**

In carrying out his/her position, a notary is based on Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Position (hereinafter referred to as UUJN) jo Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Position (hereinafter referred to as UUJN-P). In carrying out their duties, a notary is only allowed within the scope of their position, and the scope of the notary position covers the entire province where the notary is domiciled. If a Notary works outside the scope of his/her office, then the deed he/she makes is invalid, because the Notary does not have power in the place where the deed is made, so that the deed only has the strength of a deed under the hand in accordance with Article 18 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of UUJNP.

Article 19 of UUJN-P emphasizes that notaries are prohibited from having more than one office to carry out their official duties. The prohibition in Article 19 of UUJN-P is a form of professionalism of notaries because in essence notaries are public officials, not entrepreneurs who pursue economic value or services that only take into account profit and loss. Thus, the presence of the position of Notary is desired by the rule of law with the intention of serving people who need written evidence that is authentic regarding circumstances, events and legal acts.

As a public official, a notary has the authority in addition to making an authentic(Ridwan, 2022) deed to certify the signature and ensure the date of the letter under the hand by registering in a special book(Rahmadhani, 2020), book the letter under the hand by registering in a special book(Ningsih et al., 2022), make a copy of the original letter under the hand in the form of a copy containing the description as written and described in the letter concerned(Rayi Kharisma Rajib and Rouli Anita Velentina, 2022), and certify the suitability of the photocopy of the original letter under

the hand. If the notary doubles as an auction official, he is also authorized to make minutes of the auction. (Aditya, 2022)

After taking the oath or promise of office, the notary can open a notary office and carry out their work properly. They can also submit the minutes of the oath or promise of office to the Minister of Law and Human Rights, notary organizations, and regional supervisory assemblies. They must also provide the Minister of Law and Human Rights with a sample of their signature, office address, and initials and provide the Minister of Law and Human Rights with a red notary seal or stamp.

In addition to the requirements that are not easy and the long process, the cost of creating a notary office is also not cheap and requires a considerable amount of money. (Kantor Wilayah Banten, 2023) So that this can be an obstacle for prospective notaries. Because notaries have an obligation to maintain and store deeds in the form of deed minutes, so notaries need adequate facilities and storage areas. One solution to this is for notaries to establish a joint office.

The joint office of notaries was initially regulated in Article 20 of the UUJN. Article 20 of the UUJN states:

1. "Notaries may perform their duties in the form of a civil association while still paying attention to their independence and impartiality in carrying out their duties."
2. "The form of civil association as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Notaries based on the provisions of laws and regulations."
3. "Further provisions regarding the requirements in carrying out the office of Notary as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation."

Then in 2010, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH.01.AH.02.12 of 2010 concerning Requirements for Running the Office of Notary in the Form of a Civil Association (hereinafter referred to as Permenkumham 2010) was promulgated as an implementing regulation of Article 20 paragraph (3) of UUJN. (Hanif Millata Ibrahim, 2022) Permenkumham 2010 is an implementing regulation of UUJN that regulates in detail the requirements for the establishment, rights, obligations, responsibilities, expiration of the association, management of the association, amendment of the deed of establishment, amendment of the deed of establishment and dissolution of the association. However, after the enactment of UUJNP, there were changes starting from the change in terminology of Notary Civil Association to Notary Civil Association, then the abolition of article 20 paragraph (3). (HRS, 2014) Article 20 of the UUJNP reads:

1. "Notaries may perform their duties in the form of a civil partnership while taking into account their independence and impartiality in performing their duties."
2. "The form of civil partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Notaries based on the provisions of laws and regulations."
3. Deleted.

The elucidation of Article 20 paragraph (1) of the UUJN clearly stipulates that the civil partnership referred to in the provisions of Article 20 paragraph (1) is a joint office of notaries. (Tuqa et al., 2019) Thus, the UUJN provides that notary civil associations are equated or can be referred to as joint notary offices. Thus, the question arises whether if a notary establishes a notary civil partnership, he/she automatically establishes a joint notary office and vice versa. The equation provides problems that have an impact on the legal issue of vagueness of norms.

The vagueness of norms lies in the definition of civil partnership in the elucidation of Article 20 of the UUJN which equates the civil partnership of a notary with a joint

office of a notary with a civil partnership found in Article 1618 of the Burgerlijk Wetboek hereinafter referred to as BW, in addition to whether the civil partnership established by a notary is the same as a civil partnership established by other legal professions such as lawyers (lawyers) or civil partnership of Firma, CV or others.

Also, Article 20 paragraph (2) of the UUJNP states that "the form of civil partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by notaries based on the provisions of laws and regulations", while notaries cannot form laws. The deletion of Article 20 paragraph (3) of the UUJN also creates problems because the Article regulates further provisions regarding the requirements for running a joint office by notaries. So that here there is a blurring of norms related to the provisions of a joint office established by a Notary civil partnership.

### METHOD

The research method used uses normative juridical research to conduct this research. Normative legal research analyzes legal regulations that apply and are relevant to legal issues that are the subject of research. (Benuf & Azhar, 2020) Normative legal research is conducted to produce new arguments, theories or concepts as prescriptions in solving the problems at hand. (Marzuki, 2005) The focus of the research is legal principles, legal systematics, legal history, and comparative law. (Soerjono Soekanto, 1983)

Basically, the doctrinal or normative method focuses on finding answers to legal questions through analysis of the legal text itself. (Marune, 2023) The reason for using this type of research is because this research is conducted on legislation or written law that is bound. Namely, specifically analyzing Article 20 of UUJN-P and other related laws and regulations.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Legal Status of Joint Office by Notarial Civil Partnership

The registration of civil partnership is specifically regulated in the Ministerial Regulation of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. 17/2018 on the Registration of Limited Liability Partnerships (hereinafter referred to as PERMENKUMHAM 17/2018), Firm Partnerships, and Civil Partnerships. PERMENKUMHAM 17/2018 stipulates that the establishment of a Maatschap must be established by a minimum of two allies who by definition are established by agreement and can be established in a simple agreement without the need for formal filing or government approval. The establishment can be oral but can also be based on a deed of establishment, either written or oral or even expressed through the actions or deeds of the parties. (Utami, 2020)

The establishment of a civil partnership through an agreement must fulfill the conditions for the validity of an agreement as stipulated in Article 1320 of the Civil Code, namely the agreement of the parties, capability, the object of the agreement and a lawful cause. The terms of agreement and capability are subjective requirements concerning the people who make the agreement, while the object and lawful cause requirements are objective requirements concerning the object of the agreement. (Joko Sriwidodo dan Kristiwanto, 2021)

Permenkumham 17/2018 defines a Civil Partnership as a partnership that carries out a profession where the allies can represent themselves and have responsibility for third parties. In accordance with the provisions of Permenkumham 17/2018 relating to

the establishment of a Civil Partnership, it requires business actors to register a Civil Partnership through a system managed by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. This is different from the previous Civil Partnership registration provision in KUHD which required business actors to apply for registration to the District Court (PN) based on the domicile of the Civil Partnership.

The system is the Business Entity Administration System (SABU). As stipulated in article 1 point 5 of Permenkumham No. 17/2018, the Business Entity Administration System is an electronic business entity information technology service organized by the Directorate General of General Legal Administration. So that to establish a Civil Partnership must go through the process of applying for a name through SABU.

The dissolution of a civil partnership could occur if the time specified in the agreement establishing the civil partnership has passed, the goods are destroyed or the action that is the subject of the partnership is completed, by the will of some or one of the allies; and if an ally is placed under guardianship or declared bankrupt.

The division of assets of a civil partnership in the Civil Code occurs when the partnership is dissolved, the assets will be divided among the members of the Maatschap based on the previous agreement, after deducting debts to third parties. If the assets of the partnership are not sufficient to pay the debts, the debts will be borne jointly (jointly and severally) by the allies based on the agreement that has been made previously. As is the case with all agreements made for a certain time, a partnership agreement made for a time specified in the agreement ends when the time expires.

## **2. Civil Partnership in the Notary Public Law**

Notaries in carrying out their profession can jointly build an office that will be used together with other notaries who have a domicile in the same city. Notaries together with their office partners in forming a joint notary office must comply with the applicable rules, namely Article 20 of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Position (UUJN) which was later amended by Law Number 02 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Position (UUJNP).

Some of the things that were changed in Article 20 of the UUJN are the change in terms from civil associations to civil partnerships, then the deletion of Article 20 paragraph (3). The content of paragraph (3) in Article 20 of the UUJN states that further provisions regarding the requirements in carrying out the position of Notary as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a ministerial regulation. The changes to Article 20 can be described in the following table:

	<b>UUJN</b>	<b>UUJNP</b>
Article 20 Paragraph (1)	A notary may perform his/her duties in the form of a civil partnership with due regard to independence and impartiality in performing his/her duties.	Notaries may perform their duties in the form of a civil partnership with due regard to their independence and impartiality in performing their duties.
Article 20 Paragraph (2)	The form of civil partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Notaries based on the provisions of laws and regulations.	The form of civil partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Notaries based on the provisions of laws and regulations (No amendment).
Article 20 Paragraph (3)	Further provisions regarding the requirements in carrying out the position of Notary as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.	delete

Although in civil law civil partnerships and civil associations have a not too significant difference in meaning, civil partnerships and civil associations in UUJN and UUJNP have the same meaning, namely a joint notary office. Partnership and association basically come from the translation of the same word, Maatschap. The legal terms used are different, but the meaning is the same. This is based on the provisions governing partnerships or associations. (Adjie, 2015)

The Notary Position Law allows notaries to form a joint office with other notaries. Related to this provision, it is regulated in article 20 of UUJN which was later amended in article 20 of UUJN-P. Article 20 of UUJNP paragraph (1) states that: "A notary may carry out his/her office in the form of a civil association while still paying attention to independence and impartiality in carrying out his/her office."

Then the problem is that the use of the word "Jabatan" in article 20 paragraph (1) is deemed inappropriate, because if the word Jabatan is used, it can be interpreted that these notaries jointly work on a deed for one client. This is certainly contrary to the principles that must be held by a notary, namely the principle of independence, the principle of impartiality and the attitude that must be applied by notaries, namely independently, honestly, which has been regulated in the UUJN and the notary Code of Ethics. So it is more appropriate to use the word "Profession", because if you use the term profession then there will be a clear separation between the notary when he has to carry out his rights and obligations to his clients and the rights and obligations of the notary when with his fellow notary offices.

The sentence "the form of civil partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated by the Notaries based on statutory provisions" in article 20 paragraph (2) states that there are no rules regarding how the form of the notary civil partnership and this raises problems because the paragraph states that notaries regulate themselves regarding how the form of the notary civil partnership, and as we know that notaries cannot form laws and regulations. Especially with the deletion of article 20 paragraph (3) which regulates further provisions which are used as the basis for the formation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number M.HH.01.AH.02.12 of 2010 (hereinafter referred to as Permenkumham 2010 concerning the requirements for running a notary office in the form of a civil partnership).

So the legal status of the 2010 Permenkumham is also a problem because until now the 2010 PERMENKUMHAM has not been revoked but with the promulgation of the UUJN-P in 2014, the Permenkumham is no longer valid, as well as because the Permenkumham still uses the term civil partnership so that it cannot be used as the basis for the formation of a notary civil partnership.

However, we can further discuss the form or characteristics of the notary civil partnership referred to in the UUJN in the 2010 PERMENKUMHAM. The PERMENKUMHAM 2010 provides a definition of a notary civil partnership as a cooperation agreement between Notaries in carrying out their respective positions as Notaries by including all the needs to establish and manage and join in one Joint Notary Office.

### **3. Appropriate Form of Business Entity for a Joint Office of Notaries**

Based on the description above, it shows that both the civil partnership in the Civil Code and the civil partnership in UUJN are basically inappropriate to be used as a forum for notaries to jointly carry out their duties in a Joint Office. Because the definition of a civil partnership in the Civil Code has the aim of seeking profit while the Joint Office of notaries is basically formed only to share offices, other issues such as



the benefits and obligations of notaries in carrying out their positions become their personal affairs. So, it is necessary to establish a business entity other than a civil partnership that is in accordance with the joint office of notaries and in accordance with the principles and code of ethics that apply to notaries.

The business entity itself is basically divided into 2:

a. Legal entity

A legal entity has a legal subject that is the business entity itself and there is a separation of assets between personal wealth and its managers or members. Examples: Limited liability companies, foundations and cooperatives. However, a joint notary office cannot be in the form of a legal entity because a Notary cannot be a member of the Board of Directors of a Limited Liability Company / private legal entity while carrying out his/her position, as this has been specifically described in the provisions of Article 17 paragraph (1) letter f of the UUJN regarding the prohibition of Notaries concurrently holding positions as leaders or employees of state-owned enterprises, regionally-owned enterprises or private business entities. In this case, the Board of Directors is included as a leader in a Limited Liability Company which is a legal entity. Because this can trigger a conflict of interests that can harm other parties. (Wijaya, n.d.)

b. Unincorporated business entity

This non-incorporated business entity runs a business based on an agreement between its members, but this association is not a legal entity, meaning that there is no separation of company property and personal property, which are included in this Business Entity, among others:

a) CV (Commanditaire Vennootschap)

CV in the Commercial Code is regulated in Articles 19 to 21, in its implementation CV can generally be equated with a firm. in CV there are two groups of allies, namely:

(1) Active Allies (Complementary Allies)

Active allies have the same management characteristics as allies in a firm. These allies are fully and jointly liable.

(2) Passive Allies (Committed Allies)

These allies, based on Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Commercial Code, may not perform management actions. The function of passive allies according to Article 19 of the Commercial Code is as capital lenders (either in the form of money or goods). These allies are entitled to the profits of the partnership and can also carry out internal supervision.

b) Firm

A firm is an association formed to run a company under a joint name pursuant to Article 16 of the Commercial Code. Firma has a special pattern compared to civil partnership. Its specificity lies in three elements in addition to civil partnership, namely:

(1) Running a company (Article 16 of the Commercial Code).

(2) Under a joint name or firm (Article 16 of the Commercial Code).

(3) The liability of a partner is personal to the whole (Article 18 of the Commercial Code). (Handri Raharjo, 2013)

Based on the description of the differences and similarities of civil partnership, firm and CV as well as the regulation of notary civil partnership. It can be concluded that the form of notary joint office that best suits the characteristics of the notary itself

is a civil partnership. This is due to the concept of separation of responsibilities between allies, which is in line with the notary's responsibility for the deed he makes. In addition, because civil partnership is the most common form, further provisions regarding the amount of paid-up capital, notary employees, the use of a joint name for the office name and other provisions can be further regulated in the Deed of Establishment of the Notary Joint Office.

The notary civil partnership regulated in UUJN-P is not a partnership that runs a business in a commercial sense. The notaries who are members of the partnership as public officials who carry out their profession as a job responsibility, profit is not the main orientation in carrying out the profession. The notaries join in a joint office in the sense of carrying out their profession in one joint office.

Then if the joint office of notaries is interpreted as a firm, there is a contradiction in the characteristics of the firm related to the responsibilities of the members. In a firm, it is known that the members are jointly and severally liable, whereas in a notary public joint office, this characteristic cannot be applied because when dealing with deeds, the responsibility will be transferred only to the notary who makes the deed. Although in a notary joint office there are rules related to the use of a joint name in a notary civil partnership and all of its allies are active in carrying out their respective positions, the form of the firm itself is not suitable when used in a notary joint office.

### **Discussion and Analysis**

In the realm of establishing joint offices through notarial civil partnerships, the regulatory landscape is governed by PERMENKUMHAM 17/2018 and the Notary Public Law (UUJN/UUJNP). These regulations outline the prerequisites for forming civil partnerships, including registration procedures via the Business Entity Administration System (SABU), and criteria for dissolution. Additionally, they detail the division of assets and liabilities upon dissolution. Meanwhile, within the Notary Public Law framework, amendments to Article 20, which governs notaries forming joint offices through civil partnerships, have been made. These changes focus on terminology adjustments and the elimination of provisions for further regulation by ministerial decree. The emphasis remains on upholding independence and impartiality in notarial duties. Nevertheless, concerns arise regarding terminology and regulatory gaps, warranting further attention and clarification to ensure the integrity of notarial services and adherence to ethical standards.

When considering the appropriate form of business entity for joint notary offices, limitations surrounding legal entities such as limited liability companies become apparent due to potential conflicts of interest with notarial duties. Instead, unincorporated business entities like CV or firm partnerships emerge as more suitable alternatives. These entities offer flexibility and alignment with notarial responsibilities. However, it's crucial to address the compatibility of these forms with the unique characteristics and obligations inherent to notarial practice. By navigating these complexities and ensuring regulatory coherence, the legal landscape can better accommodate the establishment and operation of joint notary offices, ultimately upholding the standards of professionalism and ethical conduct within the notarial profession.

## CONCLUSION

The legal status of a joint office by a civil partnership of notaries in Indonesian laws and regulations there is a blurring of norms on the phrase civil partnership which has two (2) meanings, namely civil partnership in the Civil Code which defines civil partnership as a form of association that aims to seek profit and the definition of civil partnership in the UUJN which defines it as a Joint Office of Notaries. Based on the description above, it shows that the notary joint office in question is a joint office formed by notaries who have the same position and only aim to share offices, other issues such as profits and obligations of notaries in carrying out their positions become their personal affairs. The appropriate form of business entity of a joint notary office is a civil partnership compared to other forms of business entity such as CV, Firm or other Legal Entity, because in a Civil Partnership there are characteristics that separate the responsibilities of its allies, this is in line with the concept of separation of responsibilities between allies in a Civil Partnership which is in line with the responsibility of notaries for the deeds they make. In addition, because civil partnership is the most common form, further provisions regarding the amount of paid-up capital, notary employees, the use of a joint name for the name of the office and other provisions can be further regulated in the Deed of Establishment of the Notary Joint Office.

## Recommendations:

To address the ambiguity in norms, it is advisable to consider clarifying and aligning terminology within relevant legal regulations concerning notarial civil partnerships. This can be achieved through the revision of regulations to provide more specific and clear definitions and scopes for civil partnerships within the notarial context. Additionally, the development of practical guidelines or a code of ethics governing notarial civil partnership practices in more detail, including procedures for establishment, operation, and dissolution of joint notary offices, is essential. These measures aim to enhance legal clarity and ensure professional notarial practices aligned with ethical principles.

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