

THE LEGAL ADVANTAGES OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR NOTARY PROTOCOL ARCHIVES

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Abstract

This paper discusses the legal advantages of using blockchain technology for notary protocol archives in Indonesia. This research is normative legal research. It uses primary and secondary legal materials to analyze the blockchain technology for notary protocol archives. With the development of information technology, notary services are inevitably shifting to electronic services, known as cyber notaries. The Notary Protocol is considered a state document and must be treated as such, stored, and kept authentic according to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary. Even if the notary who owns the protocol is on leave or dies, the protocol is categorized as a State Archive and is subject to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives. Blockchain technology offers a decentralized way of digital archiving.

Keywords: *archieves, blockchain technology, legal advantages, notary protocol*

A. Background

In Indonesia, a notary is a government representative who carries out his or her duty according to a code of ethics and laws.¹ For every authentic deed produced by the notary, it must uphold the value of legal certainty.² Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary as amended by Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 regarding the Amendments to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary stipulates that a "Notary is a public official authorized to make authentic deed and has other authority as referred to in law or under any other law."³ Furthermore, Article 15 paragraph (1) of Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 regarding the Amendments to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary stated, "Notary public is authorized to make an authentic deed of all the deeds of the treaty, and the provisions required by legislation and/or desired by the

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¹ Christian Bagoes Prasetyo, Aryani Witasari, and Akhmad Khisni, "Roles And Responsibilities Of Notary Deed In Limited Liability Company (PT) In Order To Improve The Economy Of Indonesia Especially In Blora," *Jurnal Akta* 7, no. 2 (2020): 324-745.

² Ong Argo Victoria, Ade Riusma Ariyana, and Devina Arifani, "Code of Ethics and Position of Notary in Indonesia," *Sultan Agung Notary Law Review* 2, no. 4 (2020): 397-407.

³ President of the Indonesia Republic, "Law Number 2 of 2014 Regarding the Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Positif of a Notary" (2014).

interested parties to be stated in the authentic deed, date of making of the deed, saving the deed, giving Grosse, copy and quotation of the deed, all of which during the making of the deeds are not also assigned or exempted to other official or another person as stipulated by law."

One of the responsibilities of a notary in the administration area is to preserve and maintain all papers, including a collection of deeds and other paperwork which is generally referred to as a notary protocol. Following the guidelines of Article 1 paragraph (13) of Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 regarding the Amendments to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary (hereinafter abbreviated as Law No. 2/2014), it is stated that the Notary Protocol is a collection of papers that are state archives and that a Notary is required to retain and maintain them in compliance with applicable laws. According to Article 62 of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary (hereinafter abbreviated as Law No. 30/2004), the Notary Protocol consists of the following:⁴

1. The original master of the deed;
2. Register of deeds or repertoire;
3. Privately made deed signed before and attested by a notary;
4. List of names of the appearers or Klapper;
5. Protest register book;
6. Will register the book; and
7. Other records that a notary must keep in conformity with the principles of laws and regulations.

As stated in Article 1 paragraph (13) of Law No. 2/2014, the Notary Protocol is one of the state archives, and as such, it must be considered a state document that is stored and authenticated. As a result, even if the notary who owns the protocol is on leave or dies, the notary protocol must always be retained and maintained. The archival law, namely Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, must therefore also be considered when discussing the Notary Protocol as a state archive (hereinafter abbreviated as Law No. 43/2009).⁵ The retention of an archive itself is not regulated by Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary as amended by Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 regarding the Amendments to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary, it is however addressed in Article 49 letter b of the Law No. 43/2009 that preservation time has passed and which may be destroyed. This means that a notary protocol has no expiration date and must be retained indefinitely.

In the last several decades, the subject of archives has been greatly impacted by the advancement of information technology in the digital era.

⁴ President of the Indonesia Republic, "Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Position of a Notary" (2004).

⁵ President of the Indonesia Republic, "Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2009 Concerning Archives" (2009).

Before gradually switching over to digital means, archive administration was done mostly on paper or manual handling, which brings a lot of inconveniences.⁶ At the moment, managing digital archives are common. The development of electronic archives gives a variety of benefits and opportunities that were previously unavailable due to the lack of physical archives. When compared to conventional archives, electronic archives provide significant improvements in the simplicity and efficiency of distribution and sharing. Additionally, electronic archives reduce the need for physical storage space. Although the idea of blockchain is not particularly new, it has lately gained attention and become a trend across a variety of industries.⁷ Blockchain first emerged in the 2010s, a decade that was characterized by a cryptocurrency bubble, with Bitcoin being the most well-known currency. Considering that it was created especially for the creation of digital money by a group operating under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto. The term blockchain was first used for Bitcoin, however, there is a paradigm, and the blockchain may be utilized in a variety of sectors, including archives.

Anyone may read and verify the complete record since it is a distributed ledger, which is a decentralized concept used in blockchain technology. Due to its decentralized structures, blockchain is also regarded as a system that cannot be interfered with or hacked, thus if someone wants to modify anything, they must update everything in all systems. As a result, the system as a whole will automatically reject any changes made without first getting approval or getting them confirmed. Therefore it is believed that a blockchain-based system is directly implemented to improve work efficiency, it also provides high credibility and transparency.⁸

B. Identification Problems

Based on the background of the research above, this paper will study the following main problems. First, what is the legal status of notary protocol filing. Second, what are the legal advantages of blockchain for archiving notary protocols?

C. Research Methods

This research is normative legal research due to the fact that this research focuses on the analysis of laws and regulations, namely Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary Public as amended by Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 regarding the Amendments to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2004 regarding Notary and Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2009 concerning

⁶ Ying Gao et al., "The Notarial Office in E-Government: A Blockchain-Based Solution," *IEEE Access* 9 (2021): 44411–25, <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3066184>.

⁷ Yevhen Shcherbyna, "The Application of the Concept of Consideration to Smart Contracts on a Blockchain," *International Journal of Private Law* 11, no. 1 (2023): 15–28, <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJPL.2023.131476>.

⁸ Gao et al., "The Notarial Office in E-Government: A Blockchain-Based Solution."

Archives.⁹ This research uses primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials are legal materials that involve the element of authority, which include but are not limited to laws and regulations, jurisprudence, and other legal materials that hold legally binding power. Secondary legal materials are legal materials which give an explanation on primary legal materials. Those include books, articles, journals, and academic research. This research uses statutes and doctrinal approaches.

D. Research Findings and Discussion

1. Archiving Authority of Notary Protocol

According to the elaboration of Article 62 of Law No.30/2004, the notary protocol consists of:

a. The original master of the deed

In these minutes of the deed, the personal information of the appearers and other papers necessary for the creation of the deed are included as original master of the deed, which are original notarial deeds.

b. Register of deeds or repertoire

Every day, a Notary is required to enter all deeds prepared by or presented to them, both in the form of minutes of deed and originals into the Repertorium, noting the date, serial number, monthly number, type of the deed, and the names of the parties appearing.

c. Privately made deed signed before and attested by a notary; Notaries are obligated to legitimize and record private papers by providing the serial number, date, nature of the letter, and the names of all parties.

d. List of names of the appearers or Klapper

Every month, notaries are required to compile a list known as a klapper that includes the names of all parties involved, the kind of deed, and its number. This list is organized alphabetically.

e. Protest register book

Every month, the Notary provides a List of Protest Deeds, and if there are none, the protest deed must still be filed with the word "*NIHIL*" or "NONE"

f. Will register book

The will that a notary created must be included in the will register book. Furthermore, by the 5th of each month, a notary is required to create and submit a list of wills for the previous month. Even if no will has been made, one must be made and reported with the words "*NIHIL.*" or "NONE."

⁹ President of the Indonesia Republic, Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of a Notary; President of the Indonesia Republic, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2009 concerning Archives.

- g. Other records that a notary must keep in conformity with the principles of laws and regulations. One of these is the Limited Liability Company Register Book, which keeps track of the date the company was founded, the deed number, any amendments to the articles of association, and any changes to the membership of the board of directors, board of commissioners, or shareholders.

A notary is required to provide to the Notary Supervisory Board or *Majelis Pengawas Notaris* a certified copy of the list of deeds and other lists produced in the preceding month by written submission every month by the 15th at the latest.

According to Article 70 of Law No. 30/2004, the Notary Supervisory Board has the authority to examine the notary protocol, decide the place of storage of the notary protocol that is 25 (twenty-five) years old or older, and select a notary to temporarily retain the notary protocol who is appointed as a state official. According to Article 63 paragraph (5) Law No. 2/2014, a notary protocol from another notary that is 25 (twenty-five) years old or older at the time of submission is submitted to the Notary Supervisory Board by the notary who receives the notary protocol. According to Article 70 Letter E of the Law No. 30/2004, the Notary Supervisory Board is given the power to choose where the notary protocol is preserved. According to this rule, the Notary Supervisory Board, as a notary supervisor, has the authority to decide where the notary protocol is stored. However, the provisions of this article have not clarified how the Notary Supervisory Board performs its obligations for deciding the location of storage. This has an impact on the Notary Supervisory Board, which lacks a legal foundation for policymaking, resulting in the absence of standard operating procedures in the submission of the notary protocol.

Notaries have the power to store Notary Protocols. As part of his or her power and responsibility, a Notary is required to retain the protocol and keep it confidential, as specified in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f of Law No. 2/2014.

Every power or grant must be accompanied by a corresponding obligation and/or responsibility to the bearer. The Notary must thus complete all criteria established to preserve the state document, including in the form of Minutes of Deed, which are also a part of the Notary Protocol, since the Notary has been granted the authority to make an authentic deed. The requirement and responsibility to preserve it will remain for as long as the office of a notary is still required by the State.

Notary Protocol Archiving is an endeavor to preserve the integrity of the notary deed as an accurate record for the parties and their successors regarding everything included in the deed. Preserving the confidentiality of the Notary Protocol and the integrity of the Notary Protocol with state archives are also objectives of a Notary's duty to

store and archive the Notary Protocol. If the notary is shown to have been irresponsible and failed to maintain the secrecy of the appearers listed in the deed in the future, they will be held accountable.

According to Article 1 number 3 of the Regulation of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2021 concerning the Management of Electronic Archives, "Electronic Archives are archives generated and collected in electronic format or archives resulting from media transfer." Electronic Archive Management is executed in accordance with Article 4 paragraph (1) of the National Archives Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2021 about Electronic Archive Management, including the principles of authenticity, reliability, integrity, and usability:

- a. Authenticity is a description of the features of electronic records that can demonstrate that they were made or delivered by the correct party at the appropriate time;
- b. The term "reliability" refers to the features of electronic records whose contents are considered to offer a comprehensive and accurate description of the transactions, activities, or facts expressed and may be relied on for later transactions or activities;
- c. The term "integrity" refers to the features of an electronic archive that is comprehensive, unaffected, and secured from illegal modification; and
- d. Usability provides a description of electronic records that may be located, accessed, displayed, and analyzed at a time determined by stakeholders and linked to work activities or transactions.

2. The Characteristics of a Notary as a State Archivist

The notarial attestation of the act of signing documents is a central service provided by civil law notaries, as well as Indonesian notaries. The involvement of notaries institutionalizes these tasks for the benefit of individuals and organizations, ensuring the identity every time a document is signed, the existence, and awareness of a document's contents also the validity of the signature.¹⁰ Additionally, for every case the notary must check whether the signing party has the necessary legal capacity so that the parties are prevented from acting with undue haste. Therefore the role of the notary is to ensure the involved party makes the authentic deed.¹¹ The notary must conceal everything about the deed made and the information obtained for a deed by the oath of the pledge

¹⁰ Hans-Georg Fill and Felix Härer, "Usage Scenarios for Blockchain Technologies in the Domain of Civil Law Notaries," in *International Trends of Legal Informatics, Festschrift Für Erich Schweighofer, Editions Weblaw, Bern*, 2020.

¹¹ Andyna Susiawati Achmad and Astrid Athina Indradewi, "The Notary's Responsibility Regarding Deliberate Dishonesty Actions," *Journal of Private and Commercial Law* 6, no. 2 (2022): 132–56.

of the office unless the law determines the other as stipulated under the law.¹²

In English, a document is something written or printed, as well as any item that contains information that has been selected to be collected, compiled, delivered, or distributed.¹³ There are various expert perspectives on document meaning, including:¹⁴

a. According to Louis Gottschalk

In contrast to oral traditions, artifacts, painted remains, archaeological remains, and artifacts, documents are written sources of historical knowledge. Official letters and state papers such as letters of agreement, legislation, grants, and concessions are created for use in documents. In its widest meaning, a document is any sort of evidence-based on any type of source, whether written, oral, graphic, or archaeological.

b. According to G.J Renier

Documents, in the broadest meaning, comprise all written sources, both written and oral. Documents in a narrow sense, which includes only written sources. Only official letters and state letters, such as letters of agreement, statutes, concession awards, and so on, are considered documents. Documents are all materials that can convey important and legitimate information in the form of products, photographs, or writing.

According to Article 16 paragraph (1) Law No. 30/2004, preserving the minutes of the deed as part of the Notary Protocol is also a Notary obligation. This also means that the Notary should maintain the Notary Protocol personally and not allow the Notary Protocol to be controlled by the employee or loaned to anyone without going through the application process since the Notary Protocol is a set of papers that are state archives that a Notary must preserve and maintain.

According to Article 2 Law No. 43/2009, the management of national archives is meant to give legal clarity. Meanwhile, archival management based on Article 3 Law No. 43/2009 intends to:¹⁵

a. Ensuring the establishment of archives for activities executed by state institutions, local governments, educational institutions, corporations, political groups, community organizations, and

¹² Djuniatno Hasan, Agus Ekhsan, and Gunarto Gunarto, "Implementation of Legal Protection of Confidential Obligation Notary In Running Position," *Jurnal Akta* 7, no. 2 (2020): 223–28, <https://doi.org/10.30659/akta.v7i2.7872>.

¹³ Ivo Dewi Kumalawati, Muhammad Khoidin, and Nurul Ghufron, "Karakteristik Minuta Akta Notaris Sebagai Arsip Negara (Characteristics Minuta Deed as a State Archives)," *LSP-Jurnal Ilmiah Dosen, Universitas Jember*, 2019.

¹⁴ G Anand, *Karakteristik Jabatan Notaris Di Indonesia (The Characteristic of Notary in Indonesia)* (Surabaya: Zifatama Publisher, 2014).

¹⁵ Kumalawati, Khoidin, and Ghufron, "Karakteristik Minuta Akta Notaris Sebagai Arsip Negara (Characteristics Minuta Deed as a State Archives)."

- individuals, as well as the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia as the national archives' organizer;
- b. Providing accurate and dependable archives as legal evidence;
 - c. Assuring the implementation of dependable archive management and the usage of archives by the provisions of laws and regulations;
 - d. Supporting the preservation of the state's interests and citizens' rights through the administration and use of authentic and reliable archives;
 - e. Organizing the national archives dynamically as a comprehensive and integrated system;
 - f. Maintaining the safety and security of archives as record of responsibility in society, nation, and state life;
 - g. Maintaining the preservation of national assets in the economic, social, political, cultural, defense, and security sectors as well as national identity and personality; and
 - h. Improving the quality of public services through the administration and the use of authentic and trustworthy archives.

For the Notary Protocol, which is a crucial dynamic state archive if it is connected to the aforementioned Article 3 of the Archives Law, the UUJN's goals in managing its archives are as follows:¹⁶

- a. Providing accurate and dependable archives as legal evidence;
- b. Assuring the implementation of a dependable Notary Protocol management and the use of archives in line with applicable laws and regulations;
- c. Contribute to the protection and civil rights of the parties who have entrusted the Notary as the public authority that upholds the Notary Protocol;
- d. Maintaining the integrity and preservation of archives as proof of the Notary's obligation;
- e. Ensuring the Notary's authority as a public officer; and
- f. Improving Notaries' performance as public and authorized officers in the reliable and secure preservation of Notary Protocols

3. Legal Advantages of Blockchain in Notary Protocol Archiving

Blockchain Technology, often known as Cryptocurrency, is one of the technologies presently being discussed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Blockchain technology is a secure, transparent, and long-term digital data storage platform. As suggested by its name, which is made up of the words block (block) and chain (chain), blockchain makes use of resources to create a block chain that includes various types of information. Each piece of information will be connected to the others. Each data block contains three (three) major elements: data,

¹⁶ Kumalawati, Khoidin, and Ghufon.

hash, and hash generated from the preceding block. Since each block of data and its contents are marked or differentiated by a hash, even if the data is public, no one can identify who transacted with or saved the data. The main characteristics of blockchain might contribute to faster and more secure transactions. Other than that, it is immutable or, at least, tamper-resistant, so it is not possible to change or eliminate a block. It, therefore, provides trust and transparency, as everyone may check that a certain transaction exists and that it has not been changed, even though no central authority is involved.¹⁷

Blockchain technology is one of the most significant breakthroughs of the 21st century, with numerous applications from banking to manufacturing until education. Several governments across the world have begun to incorporate blockchain into their government systems. Blockchain advantages have three (three) key qualities, which are as follows:

a. Decentralization

With blockchain technology, all crucial data and information won't be stored in a single site. Using computer resources, blocks that hold all information will be connected to form a network or chain to multiple locations.

b. Transparency

The cryptography system used in this transparent storage system protects the security and privacy of the data and information saved. Each block will contain a hash that may be used to generate a special code for the presentation of completed transactions.

c. Immutability

Data and information that is saved are immutable and permanent. It is impossible for anybody to modify, interfere with, or hack the data and information entered. The sabotage alarm will activate if someone tries to change the data or information. The cryptographic hash's unique code will modify the whole blockchain.

Meanwhile, blockchain technology itself is divided into several categories, namely:¹⁸

a. Public

The distributed ledger system in Blockchain is permissionless, which implies that anybody who has access to the

¹⁷ Rosa M Garcia-Teruel, "Legal Challenges and Opportunities of Blockchain Technology in the Real Estate Sector," *Journal of Property, Planning and Environmental Law* 12, no. 2 (2020): 129–45, <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPEL-07-2019-0039>.

¹⁸ Iuon-Chang Lin and Tzu-Chun Liao, "A Survey of Blockchain Security Issues and Challenges," *International Journal of Network Security: A Survey of Blockchain Security Issues and Challenges* 19, no. 5 (2017): 653–59, [https://doi.org/10.6633/IJNS.201709.19\(5\).01](https://doi.org/10.6633/IJNS.201709.19(5).01).

internet and can join the blockchain may be a part of it. One example is the use of Ethereum.

b. Private

In contrast to public blockchains, private blockchains require authorization to enter the system. Blockchain is often employed in companies that are already blockchain-registered. Blockchain is appropriate for organizations and companies since it is exclusively used internally. Furthermore, data for this type is consolidated in a single network maintenance authority.

c. Consortiums

Blockchain is the best ideal for implementation in an organization since it integrates both forms of blockchain, including public and private blockchain. In this case, more than one network is in charge, or generally more than one organization is involved in providing access to this network. This access might take the form of being able to read, write, or audit the blockchain. This kind preserves its decentralized character since there is no single authorization.

The use of blockchain technology in the archives sector is directly related to digital archives, which have previously been discussed about electronic archives and have been defined under the National Archives Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2021 concerning Electronic Archive Management. Electronic Archives are defined in Article 1 number 3 as archives formed, particularly to be made and received in electronic format, or archives resulting from media transfer.

Blockchain is a distributed database system that can track any data recorded in it. This system will include a link to the block containing the prior transaction and an adjustment to the Notary protocol archive to update the time information. Each data block has an identity, which is encrypted using a specific algorithm. The block will be decentralized and stored in the network, making the contents of the block permanent and unchangeable. The data block can only be added; it cannot be changed since changing it would influence other blocks, causing the modification to be rejected by the blockchain. As a result, the data recorded by the blockchain will be protected against hackers or anybody intending to change the data. The idea behind this is to make processes more efficient in terms of cost and time by replacing traditional intermediaries with algorithmic agents that autonomously decide about the steps for recording information on immutable, decentralized registers.¹⁹

Blockchain may be viewed as an archive of transactions stored in blocks with timestamps. A hash uniquely identifies each block.

¹⁹ T Seeber, M Schweiger, and M Schachner, "Immobilientransaktionen Über Die Blockchain," *Immolex Zeitschrift*, no. 2 (2018): 38ff.

However, each block refers to the hash of the previous block. As a result, connections between blocks formed, resulting in the formation of a blockchain. This is described in the Description of Article 73 paragraph (1) letter c Law No. 43/2009:

“The intended phrase of “preserving and rescuing archives and archive storage locations” is to coordinate rescue operations with associated parties to authority and competency, with the aim that archive rescue may be conducted efficiently and effectively.”

According to the description of Article 73 paragraph (1) letter c Law No. 43/2009 above, in addition to knowing that the Notary Protocol is a state archive and the authority of a Notary who should archive the Notary Protocol, as well as the authority of the Notary Supervisory Board which must determine the place of storage of the Notary Protocol if it is 25 (twenty-five) years old or more at the time of handover. The Notary Supervisory Board is then given the authority to appoint a Notary who will serve as the holder of the Notary Protocol. Through using this authority, the Notary Supervisory Board can assign other parties who are authorized and have the competency to use blockchain technology to archive the Notary Protocol. The Directorate General of Taxes is a member of the Indonesian Blockchain Association (ABI), [6] which indicates that parties aiming to integrate the Notary Protocol archiving into Blockchain technology already exist in Indonesia.

Furthermore, based on the 2021 National Survey on Public Perceptions of Personal Data Protection conducted by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia discussed and analyzed the concept of preserving personal data privacy as one of the citizens' constitutional rights. According to the survey, 94.1% of Indonesian citizens understand what personal data is.

The definition of personal data in the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Number 20 of 2016 concerning the Protection of Personal Data in Electronic Systems is specific individual data that is saved, maintained, and preserved true while also being secured by confidentiality.

Meanwhile, personal data has a close relationship with the right to privacy as disclosed in Article 28 Letter G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that everyone has the right to protect personal, family, honor, dignity, and property that are under their control, and have the right to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something that is a human right.

According to Article 26 paragraph (1) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Informations and Transactions, the correlation between the right to privacy and personal data is that, unless otherwise specified by the Laws and Regulations,

the use of any information concerning a person's data through electronic media must be conducted with the consent of the person concerned. Based on the discussion above, it can be stated that personal data and the right to privacy have a relationship that resides in a person's right to open or inform their data to other parties in line with that person's intentions.

According to Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f Law No. 2/2014, a Notary has the responsibility to maintain everything about the deed they made and any information collected for the preparation of the deed in line with the oath/promise of office, unless the law specifies differently. As can be observed from the above paragraph, the Notary must maintain the confidentiality of all personal information and information on the deed they issued.

The advancement of technology appears to be straightforwardly relative to the right to privacy. Numerous incidents have led to the distribution of people's data that should be secured by a company or institution as a result of hacking. Blockchain is a decentralized technology in which all important data and information are not held in a single location. Through computer resources, blocks that hold all information will be connected to form a network or chain to multiple locations.

The Notary Protocol archive received by the Blockchain will be turned into a block, then connected with a chain or what is known as a chain, and eventually given a time stamp. Since the blocks are interlinked, anyone attempting to change one of them must first get approval from the person in control of the entire network. As a result, changing one block changes the whole blockchain. Furthermore, the installation of sharing security increases the layered nature of data security in the Blockchain. Therefore, if someone wants to change a block on the blockchain, they must get past several authorized persons who are linked to the Notary Protocol archive.

E. Conclusions

The Notary Protocol is a state archive since it contains specified sorts of documents related to the Parties' legal standing and responsibilities, as well as a Minutes of Notary Deed that is fully admissible in court. Based on the function, creation, preservation, administration, and access to the Notary Protocol, it can be inferred that the Notary Protocol is an essential closed dynamic State Archive. The Notaries, Notary Supervisory Board, and Minister of Law and Human Rights all have the authority to appoint additional parties who are qualified and authorized to handle electronic filing, particularly regarding Blockchain Technology. Furthermore, with the usage of decentralized Blockchain Technology, modifying the Notary Protocol that has been stored in advance into Blockchain Technology would be impossible. This is in relation to the Notary's privacy and authority to keep the deed they issued confidential.

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