ABSTRACT

Notarial authority in making a deed has been clearly stated in Law no. 30 of 2004 concerning Notary, but in UUJN own content, have not been able to give a maximum legal protection to the notary in a dispute over terms of the deed he made. Not infrequently the parties to report on the notary deed is made, especially on the content of the information contained in the agency deed deed is often disputed by those who feel aggrieved over the deed. And here The author will focus on the responsibility for the content of the notary deed based on the statements of the parties and the notary legal sanctions imposed on deeds made legal.

The research method used in the writing of this thesis is the type of normative approach to research legislation and conceptual approaches. The study is an important factor in any writing so that in writing scientific papers have a conclusion in accordance with scientific truth to answer the legal issues at hand. In answer to the legal issues facing diperlukam a primary legal materials, legal materials and secondary non-legal materials collection and processing techniques obtained by collecting and reading the legislation, particularly in Notary, as it also undanga other regulations and some literature investigations and collect other data related to problems in this thesis. From the collection of this data is obtained by using analysis descriptive analysis.

Therefore, based on problems that occur co-authors concluded that the notary responsible for the deed he made based on civil law, administrative law, codes of conduct and also in criminal law. And if the notarial deed when performing procedures in compliance with applicable laws, but still found guilty, the notary can to bring a legal form of legal action against civil sanctions, legal action against administrative sanctions and remedies against the decision of the notary on the Regional Council of Trustees approval passed a notary public for inspection the investigator.

Keywords: Notaries Protection Law, Act, the Parties