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Digital Storage of Notarial Deed Minutes in Society 5.0.

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ABSTRACT

The development of information technology in the Society 5.0 era has accelerated digital transformation across various sectors, including the management of notarial records. This study aims to analyze the urgency of regulating the digital storage of notarial deed minutes and to formulate an ideal legal framework for such regulation within the Indonesian legal system. This research employs a normative legal method using statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches by examining the Law on Notarial Office, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, the Personal Data Protection Law, and regulations governing electronic systems. The research gap lies in the absence of a comprehensive study integrating the analysis of regulatory gaps, normative inconsistencies, and the formulation of a regulatory model for digital storage of notarial deed minutes within the framework of notarial law reform. Previous studies have generally focused only on the legality of cyber notary practices, the validity of electronic documents, or digital storage as a data backup mechanism. The findings indicate that the digital storage of notarial deed minutes lacks an adequate legal basis because the Law on Notarial Office still recognizes only physical storage, while the electronic document regime excludes notarial deeds. This situation creates regulatory gaps, legal uncertainty, and juridical, technical, and ethical risks in notarial practice. The novelty of this study lies in proposing a regulatory model integrating legal certainty, legal protection, data security, electronic system accountability, and regulatory harmonization as the foundation for notarial law reform. The study recommends the enactment of comprehensive regulations to support a secure, effective, and sustainable digital notarial system in Indonesia.

Keywords : Digital Deed Minutes; Notary; Legal Certainty; Notarial Digitalization; Society 5.0.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of information and communication technology has accelerated digital transformation across various sectors, including public services and the legal profession. In the Society 5.0 era, digital technology is expected to support a human-centered society by integrating physical and cyber spaces to deliver efficient, transparent, secure, and legally reliable services. Consequently, notaries, as public officials providing legal services, are required to adapt to technological developments without compromising the principles of prudence, authenticity, and legal certainty that characterize authentic deeds (Nasution & Yuliani, 2024).

This transformation has affected notarial administration, which remains largely dependent on physical documents. Among these, the *minuta deed* serves as the original deed containing the signatures of the parties, witnesses, and notary. It forms the basis for issuing official copies and constitutes an inseparable part of the notarial protocol as a state archive. Under Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 on Notarial Office, notaries are legally obligated to prepare, maintain, and preserve *minuta deeds*. Accordingly, the *minuta deed* functions not only as an administrative record but also as the primary evidence ensuring the authenticity, integrity, and evidentiary value of authentic deeds in legal disputes.

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Despite its essential role, Indonesia still relies exclusively on physical storage of *minuta deeds*. This conventional system is vulnerable to deterioration, fire, floods, natural disasters, theft, loss, and human error. It also requires extensive storage space, high maintenance costs, and inefficient document retrieval compared with electronic systems. These limitations demonstrate that traditional archival practices are increasingly unable to meet the demands of digital-era legal services that require efficiency, accessibility, and information security (Lengkong, 2024).

Globally, many countries have adopted electronic notarization, remote online notarization, and cyber notary systems as part of modern legal administration. Countries such as the United States, the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore have implemented digital identity verification, electronic signatures, electronic archives, and online document authentication while maintaining high standards of legal validity and security (Alkatiri, Putra, & Ongko, 2023). These developments reflect a broader shift toward digital notarial governance aimed at improving public services and strengthening legal certainty.

International studies emphasize that successful legal digitalization requires a robust digital trust infrastructure to ensure identity authentication, document integrity, data confidentiality, and long-term preservation. The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA, 2021) recommends the use of electronic identification, qualified electronic signatures, electronic seals, trusted timestamps, and long-term digital preservation. Likewise, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL, 2017) recognizes electronic records as legally equivalent to conventional documents provided they satisfy the principles of reliability, authenticity, integrity, and evidentiary capability. Furthermore, blockchain technology has been widely recognized as a secure solution for protecting digital legal records (Alladi et al., 2023) through immutability, traceability, distributed ledgers, and cryptographic verification (Casino et al., 2021). Nevertheless, these studies consistently stress that technological implementation must be supported by a clear legal framework to ensure the evidentiary validity of electronic documents (Kouhizadeh et al., 2022).

Indonesia has promoted digital governance through Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 concerning the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) and strengthened data protection through Law Number 27 of 2022 on Personal Data Protection. These regulations demonstrate the government's commitment to secure digital governance. However, no legislation explicitly recognizes the digital storage of *minuta deeds* as part of the notarial protocol. Moreover, the Notary Law continues to require physical preservation of *minuta deeds*, while Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, as lastly amended by Law Number 1 of 2024, excludes notarial deeds and other authentic instruments from the electronic document regime. This

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regulatory inconsistency creates legal uncertainty regarding the status, evidentiary value, security standards, storage mechanisms, and notarial liability associated with digital *minuta deeds*, thereby hindering innovation in notarial services.

Previous Indonesian studies have mainly examined cyber notary implementation, certified electronic signatures, and digital administrative services, concluding that digitalization is inevitable. However, these studies largely focus on conceptual discussions and do not comprehensively address the legal framework governing the storage of *minuta deeds* as authentic legal instruments. International research has explored digital trust services, electronic identity, cybersecurity, interoperability, and blockchain technologies, but these studies are conducted in jurisdictions where electronic notarization has already been legally recognized. Therefore, their regulatory models cannot be directly applied to Indonesia's civil law system.

The literature reveals four critical research gaps. First, a normative gap exists due to the lack of harmonization among the Notary Law, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, the Personal Data Protection Law, and Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) regulations concerning digital *minuta deed* storage. Second, a theoretical gap remains because existing studies have not comprehensively integrated legal certainty, authenticity, legal protection, notarial liability, and the reliability of electronic documents into a unified analytical framework. Third, a comparative gap persists since previous studies provide descriptive comparisons without evaluating the adaptation of foreign electronic notarization models to Indonesia's civil law system. Fourth, a practical gap arises from the absence of national technical standards and legal regulations governing blockchain, cloud computing, electronic trust services, and long-term digital preservation for notarial protocols, resulting in a technology regulation gap that increases legal uncertainty and risks for notaries.

Unlike previous studies, this research not only identifies the legal vacuum concerning digital *minuta deed* storage but also examines the interaction between notarial law, electronic transaction law, personal data protection, and digital governance within an integrated legal framework. It proposes a legal framework for digital *minuta deed* preservation that safeguards authenticity, legal certainty, legal protection, information security, and notarial accountability. Accordingly, this study contributes to the development of notarial law while providing policy recommendations for regulating the digitalization of notarial protocols in Indonesia.

This research aims to analyze the urgency of regulating digital *minuta deed* storage in the Society 5.0 era, examine the legal implications arising from the current regulatory vacuum, and formulate an ideal legal framework that harmonizes technological advancement with the fundamental principles of notarial law. The findings are expected to contribute to national legal

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reform by promoting regulations that ensure legal certainty, legal protection, data security, and the effective implementation of digital notarial services.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs normative legal research to examine the urgency of regulating the digital storage of notarial deed minutes and to formulate an ideal legal framework that accommodates technological developments in the Society 5.0 era. The research applies statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches. The statutory approach examines the harmonization of laws governing notarial practice, electronic documents, personal data protection, and electronic government systems. The conceptual approach analyzes the legal concepts of notarial deed minutes, electronic document authenticity, and cyber notary. The comparative approach evaluates the legal frameworks of the Netherlands, France, and Estonia, selected because they (1) follow or significantly influence the civil law tradition underlying the Indonesian notarial system, (2) have established regulations and practices for digital notarial services and electronic document authentication, and (3) possess advanced legal frameworks for digital identity, information security, and electronic records management that provide valuable best practices for Indonesia.

The study uses primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials were selected based on normative relevance, statutory hierarchy, and direct relevance to the research issues, including legislation on notarial office, electronic information and transactions, personal data protection, electronic government systems, and electronic records management. Comparative primary materials also include notarial and electronic document regulations in the Netherlands, France, and Estonia relevant to the digital storage of notarial deed minutes. Secondary legal materials were selected according to three criteria: currency, academic authority, and substantive relevance. Priority was given to publications from the past decade, particularly reputable international journals and accredited national journals addressing digital notarial services, cyber notary, electronic archives, electronic signatures, cybersecurity, and personal data protection. Tertiary legal materials, including legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, glossaries, and official legislative databases, were used to clarify legal terminology, trace regulatory developments, and verify legal sources. All legal materials were analyzed qualitatively using grammatical, systematic, teleological, and comparative interpretation, supported by legal reasoning and deductive analysis. The study aims to formulate a legal model for the digital storage of notarial deed minutes that ensures legal certainty, information security, and legal protection for notaries and related parties in the Society 5.0 era.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Urgency of Legal Regulation on the Digital Storage of Notarial Deed Minutes

The development of information technology in the Society 5.0 era has transformed the management of legal documents, including notarial practice. This study finds that the Indonesian legal framework for storing notarial deed minutes remains predominantly oriented toward physical documents, as reflected in the Notary Office Act. Although notaries are required to prepare and preserve deed minutes as part of the notarial protocol, the Notary Office Act does not explicitly recognize digital storage. This regulatory gap illustrates a legal lag, where technological progress has outpaced legal development, leaving the law unable to accommodate digital transformation in modern notarial services. This finding is consistent with Engelbert and Widhiyanti, who argue that notarial digitalization is inevitable in the Society 5.0 era but remains unsupported by an adequate legal framework (Engelbert and Widhiyanti, 2023).

Critically, the primary challenge lies not in technological limitations but in the legislature's slow response to changes in legal administration. While digital document management has become common in public administration through the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE), notarial law continues to rely exclusively on physical records. This mismatch creates a gap between modern administrative practice and positive law, hindering innovation and generating legal uncertainty for notaries who adopt digital archiving. Accordingly, the issue of digital deed storage is fundamentally a matter of legislative policy rather than technical document management (Rahardjo, 2009).

From the perspective of Gustav Radbruch's theory of legal certainty, the law must provide clarity, consistency, and predictability (Radbruch, 2020). However, this study reveals that digital deed minutes lack a clear normative basis. On one hand, the Notary Office Act maintains a paper-based approach, whereas national digital governance policies under the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) promote electronic document management. This inconsistency creates ambiguity regarding the legal status of digital deed minutes and opens the possibility of conflicting interpretations among notaries, law enforcement authorities, and courts.

Legal certainty requires not only written rules but also coherence across related legal regimes. As long as the Notary Office Act, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP), and the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) regulations remain unharmonized, legal certainty will remain merely superficial. Consequently, notaries face a dilemma between maintaining inefficient conventional storage or adopting digital systems that lack explicit legal recognition. The resulting uncertainty stems primarily from regulatory disharmony rather than the absence of legal rules.

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The study further identifies a relative normative gap in regulating digital deed storage. Existing provisions governing deed minutes have not evolved to accommodate digital media. According to Maria Farida Indrati, a relative normative gap arises when existing norms fail to address subsequent social and technological developments (Maria Farida Indrati, 2007). This finding supports Nisa', who concludes that the legality of electronic deed storage remains legally uncertain (Nisa', 2020). The study argues that this gap cannot be resolved solely through judicial interpretation (rechtsvinding), as differing interpretations may produce inconsistent practices. Instead, explicit legal reform (rechtsvorming) is required to recognize digital deed minutes and establish their legal and technical standards. Thus, the issue represents a legal policy vacuum rather than a mere interpretative deficiency.

The research also finds regulatory fragmentation among the Notary Office Act, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE), the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) policy, and the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP). Although the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) recognizes electronic documents as valid legal evidence, it expressly excludes notarial deeds. In contrast, the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) and the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP) encourage secure digital data management. This inconsistency creates normative conflict and uncertainty regarding the legal status of digital deed minutes.

Originally, the exclusion of notarial deeds under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) was intended to preserve authenticity. However, advances in information security including certified electronic signatures, encryption, hash functions, blockchain verification, and audit trails now provide reliable mechanisms for ensuring document authenticity beyond physical storage. Maintaining this exclusion without legislative review risks hindering the modernization of Indonesia's legal system. This view aligns with Hakim and Mochtar, who emphasize that cyber notary implementation requires cross-sector regulatory harmonization to achieve full legal legitimacy (Hakim and Mochtar, 2025). In practice, regulatory uncertainty exposes notaries to administrative, civil, and potential legal liability if the validity of digital deed minutes is challenged. The absence of uniform standards also encourages inconsistent archival practices.

This situation demonstrates that the legal framework fails not only to ensure certainty but also to establish consistent professional standards. In a rechtsstaat, standards governing public office should derive from legislation rather than individual discretion. If notaries independently implement different digital storage systems without national standards, the quality of legal protection will vary, undermining the principle of equality before the law.

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Regulatory uncertainty also affects parties relying on notarial services. As the original source of copies and executorial deeds, deed minutes play a central evidentiary role. Without legal recognition of digital deed minutes, parties risk losing authentic evidence with full evidentiary value. From Philipus M. Hadjon's theory of legal protection, this reflects weak preventive legal protection because the law fails to provide clear guidance before disputes arise (Hadjon, 1987). More broadly, such uncertainty may reduce public trust in the notarial institution, whose legitimacy depends on the authenticity, security, and legal certainty of notarial deeds.

The study further identifies personal data protection as a critical issue in digitalizing deed minutes. Since deed minutes contain sensitive personal information, including identity, financial records, and legal relationships, digital storage without adequate security standards increases the risk of data breaches and cyberattacks. Therefore, digital transformation requires not only changes in storage regulations but also a shift in the notary's responsibilities. Beyond maintaining confidentiality under the Notary Office Act, notaries must also fulfill obligations as data controllers in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Law. Consequently, legal reform should integrate notarial regulation with the personal data protection regime to ensure comprehensive information security (Wesna & Keneng, 2021).

From the perspective of progressive law, these findings demonstrate that notarial law has failed to keep pace with social and technological developments. Rahardjo argues that law should function not only to preserve order but also to facilitate social change (Rahardjo, 2009). By maintaining an exclusively paper-based paradigm, the law risks losing its role as an instrument of legal modernization. Unlike previous studies that focus primarily on cyber notary implementation or electronic document storage, this research identifies the root causes of digital deed storage issues as legislative inconsistency, regulatory fragmentation, and the lack of integration between notarial law and personal data protection. Its contribution therefore extends beyond identifying a normative gap by proposing that reform of the Notary Office Act should establish an integrated legal framework that is technologically adaptive while preserving the authenticity of notarial deeds.

Overall, the urgency of regulating digital storage of notarial deed minutes arises from three interrelated factors: the normative gap, legal uncertainty, and inadequate legal protection for both notaries and service users. These problems ultimately reflect the absence of responsive legislative policy. Therefore, reform of the Notary Office Act should not merely recognize digital deed minutes as legally valid but also regulate information security standards, certified electronic signatures, encryption, audit trails, data backup, disaster recovery mechanisms, and integration

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with personal data protection law. Such reforms are essential to ensure legal certainty, effective legal protection, and the modernization of notarial services in the Society 5.0 era.

The Formulation of an Ideal Regulatory Framework for the Storage of Digital Notarial Deed Minutes

The findings indicate that the digital storage of notarial deed minutes has become an unavoidable legal necessity in the Society 5.0 era. However, Indonesian law still lacks an explicit normative basis governing the storage of deed minutes in digital form, creating a normative gap that undermines legal certainty for notaries and service users. From the perspective of Gustav Radbruch's theory of legal certainty, legal norms must provide clarity, consistency, and predictability to function effectively (Radbruch, 2006). Nevertheless, the Law on Notarial Office (UUJN), the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law), and the Personal Data Protection Law (PDP Law) have yet to establish an integrated legal framework for digital deed-minute storage. This regulatory fragmentation reflects a tendency to treat digitalization merely as an information technology issue rather than as an institutional transformation requiring comprehensive legal reconstruction. Consequently, horizontal inconsistencies among these laws create uncertainty regarding the legality of digital deed storage, the scope of notarial authority, and the evidentiary value of electronic documents in judicial proceedings. These findings reinforce the study of Hakim and Mochtar, which identified regulatory limitations as the primary obstacle to implementing cyber notary practices in Indonesia (Hakim dan Mochtar, 2025).

The analysis further demonstrates that legal certainty should serve as the fundamental principle in regulating digital deed-minute storage. Legal certainty extends beyond recognizing the legality of electronic storage to encompass the legal status of digital deed minutes, storage procedures, access mechanisms, and evidentiary value (Radbruch, 2006). The central issue is not merely the absence of authorization for digital storage but the lack of legal consequences governing the use of digital deed minutes as evidence and their protection against loss, damage, or data manipulation. As long as the the Law on Notarial Office (UUJN) remains oriented toward physical documents, digital deed minutes will continue to exist within a legal grey area, illustrating a legal lag between technological development and legislative reform. This finding is consistent with Rahmawati, who argues that cyber notary implementation requires legal reconstruction to keep pace with technological advancement (Rahmawati, 2024).

The study also finds that legal protection constitutes an essential component of the regulatory framework. Based on Philipus M. Hadjon's theory, legal protection includes both preventive and repressive mechanisms (Hadjon, 1987). Preventive protection should be ensured through mandatory electronic system security standards, while repressive protection should

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provide effective dispute resolution and liability mechanisms. Current regulations, however, tend to impose extensive liability on notaries without proportionate limitations regarding failures caused by cyberattacks, cloud service disruptions, or national system failures. Such an approach risks shifting liability from fault-based liability to absolute liability, contrary to the principles of fairness and proportionality. Therefore, future legislation should clearly distinguish liability arising from notarial negligence from failures attributable to electronic systems beyond the notary's control. This finding extends the work of Wesna and Keneng, which primarily focused on the notary's responsibility for digital security (Wesna dan Keneng, 2021).

Furthermore, the research emphasizes that data security must become a core regulatory principle because deed minutes contain confidential legal information. Security should guarantee not only protection against cyber threats but also document integrity, authenticity, and confidentiality. Although the Personal Data Protection Law (Law No. 27 of 2022) requires the protection of personal data, existing regulations remain generic and fail to accommodate the unique characteristics of notarial protocols as authentic state archives. Consequently, uniform security standards applied across sectors are insufficient for authentic deeds, which possess higher evidentiary value and legal consequences. The study therefore recommends that encryption, audit trails, multi-factor authentication, backup systems, and disaster recovery mechanisms become mandatory national standards for digital deed-minute storage. These findings support Arif and Nurhalimah, who identify electronic system security as a prerequisite for cyber notary implementation (Arif dan Nurhalimah, 2024).

From the perspective of legislative theory, the study concludes that the regulation of digital deed-minute storage must be established at the statutory level. According to Hans Kelsen's hierarchy of norms, matters concerning notarial authority, the validity of authentic deeds, and legal protection cannot be regulated solely through administrative policies or technical regulations (Kelsen, 1967). The transition from physical to digital deed minutes represents a substantive legal transformation rather than a mere administrative adjustment. Consequently, explicit statutory recognition is required to satisfy the principle of legality. Failure to amend the Law on Notarial Office (UUJN) demonstrates a disconnect between legislative policy and the demands of digital society.

The findings further suggest that the amended Law on Notarial Office (UUJN) should explicitly recognize digital deed minutes as an integral part of the notarial protocol. Such recognition is essential to preserve the authentic character and evidentiary value of notarial deeds under Article 1868 of the Indonesian Civil Code. Without clear statutory recognition, inconsistencies in notarial practice and judicial interpretation are likely to emerge, reducing public

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confidence in the notarial institution. This recommendation differs from Nisa', whose study focused primarily on the legality of electronic storage without proposing statutory reconstruction (Nisa', 2020).

The study also highlights the importance of balancing notarial authority and legal responsibility. Effective regulation should define the scope of notarial responsibility while allocating liability proportionately between notaries and electronic system providers when third-party digital infrastructure is used. Such an approach better reflects the principles of accountability and good governance while ensuring legal certainty.

In addition, statutory reform alone is insufficient to ensure effective implementation. Detailed implementing regulations should establish technical standards governing document formats, electronic system governance, backup and recovery procedures, security audits, certified electronic signatures, and government as well as professional supervision. Uniform technical standards are essential to prevent inconsistent implementation arising from institutional discretion.

Comparative analysis shows that several jurisdictions, including the United States through the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-SIGN Act), Japan through the J-Notary system, and several European countries, have successfully integrated digital technology into notarial practice through clear legal frameworks. Nevertheless, legal transplantation cannot be adopted mechanically because Indonesia's civil law system assigns authentic deeds perfect evidentiary value. Therefore, comparative lessons should emphasize regulatory principles—legal certainty, data security, and effective supervision rather than technological replication. This finding supports Oktavianti, who concludes that Indonesia's primary challenge lies in regulatory readiness rather than technological capability (Oktavianti, 2024).

Overall, this study proposes an ideal legal framework for digital deed-minute storage based on six fundamental principles: legal certainty, legal protection, data security, notarial prudence, electronic system accountability, and regulatory harmonization. Unlike previous studies that primarily advocate the legalization of cyber notary practices, this research offers a comprehensive normative reconstruction through amendments to the Law on Notarial Office (UUJN), a balanced allocation of responsibility between notaries and electronic system providers, the establishment of national security standards for digital deed minutes, and harmonization with the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law) and the Personal Data Protection Law (UU PDP). Accordingly, the study contributes not only by identifying existing normative gaps but also by providing a regulatory model to support the reform of Indonesian notarial law in the Society 5.0 era. The proposed framework includes statutory recognition of digital deed minutes as a valid component of the notarial protocol, implementing regulations governing technical storage

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standards, and digital ethical guidelines issued by the Indonesian Notary Association, thereby strengthening legal certainty, legal protection, and the effectiveness of digital notarial services.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the digital storage of notarial deed minutes has become an inevitable legal necessity in the Society 5.0 era as a consequence of advancements in information technology and the ongoing digital transformation of legal services. Nevertheless, the Indonesian legal system has not yet established a clear normative framework governing the existence, management, and legal validity of digital deed minutes. The lack of harmonization among the Notary Office Act, the Electronic Information and Transactions Act, and the Personal Data Protection Act has resulted in regulatory gaps, legal uncertainty, and inadequate legal protection for both notaries and the parties involved. This condition reflects a significant disparity between technological developments and notarial regulations, which remain predominantly oriented toward a physical document storage paradigm.

This study finds that the urgency of regulating digital deed minutes is not merely driven by the need for administrative efficiency and the modernization of notarial services, but also by the necessity to ensure legal certainty, legal protection, data security, and the continuity of the authentic evidentiary function of notarial deeds within the Indonesian legal system. Therefore, the digitalization of deed minutes should be regarded as an urgent legal reform agenda rather than merely an administrative option.

The novelty of this study lies in the formulation of a regulatory model for the storage of digital deed minutes that integrates six fundamental principles: legal certainty, legal protection, data security, notarial prudence, electronic system accountability, and regulatory harmonization. Unlike previous studies, which generally focus only on the legality of cyber notary practices or the role of electronic storage as a supporting mechanism, this study comprehensively examines the interrelationship between regulatory gaps, legal uncertainty, and the need for regulatory reform within a coherent legal framework. Accordingly, this research contributes theoretically to the development of notarial law in the digital era while also offering a regulatory framework that may serve as a foundation for future legal reform in Indonesia.

From a practical perspective, this study recommends reforming the Notary Office Act through the explicit recognition of digital deed minutes as a legitimate component of the notarial protocol, accompanied by implementing regulations governing technical standards for digital storage, the use of certified electronic signatures, encryption systems, audit trails, data backup and recovery mechanisms, and personal data protection measures. Furthermore, the Indonesian Notary

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Association and the government should develop ethical guidelines and national operational standards concerning the management of digital deed minutes to ensure uniformity of practice, system security, and accountability in the provision of notarial services. These measures are expected to facilitate the digital transformation of the notarial profession by enhancing legal certainty, legal protection, and the delivery of more effective, secure, and sustainable public services in the Society 5.0 era.

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