

REGULATION OF LEGAL AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUAL COMPANY FOUNDERS WHO ARE NOT YET 18 YEARS OLD FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE LAW ON THE OFFICE OF A NOTARY

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to analyze the regulation of the legal authority of individual companies that are not yet 18 years old from the perspective of the law on notary positions by reviewing Government Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Authorized Capital of Companies and Registration of Establishment, Changes and Dissolution of Companies that Meet the Criteria for Micro Businesses. and Minor, the Notary Position Law, the Civil Code, the Marriage Law, and also the Child Protection Law. There is a difference in these regulations, namely determining a person's adult age and legal capacity. The research method used is normative juridical using primary legal materials which are analyzed using a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. The research results show that There is disharmony in the regulation of the legal authority of founders of individual companies between PP Number 8 of 2021 and UUJN and Circular Letter of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 4/SE/I/2015. The disharmony in the regulation of the legal authority of the founder of an individual company means that the founder of an individual company cannot represent his company to carry out material and civil legal actions that require an authentic deed from a notary/PPAT.

Keywords: legal authority, founding father individual company, legal acts

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Indonesia is recovering economically, due to a contraction in economic growth in 2020. Where the Indonesian economy is experiencing deflation or a decline in economic development¹. The presence of Covid-19 in 2020 influenced the decline in economic growth, so the government issued policies to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. This situation made the Indonesian economy uncontrollable, to the point of experiencing a decline. So that Indonesia immediately took action to restore its economy. Based on data in the second quarter of 2022, it is known that the Indonesian economy was able to reach 5.44% and shows economic growth above 5% in three consecutive quarters.² Airlangga Hartato as Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs stated that the national economic recovery continues well³. One of the efforts made by Indonesia to realize economic growth is by making breakthrough legal regulations that make it easier for people to create business entities, namely individual companies that can be founded by just 1 (one person).

¹ Yanni Ratna Pratiwi, Recovery of the Indonesian Economy After Contraction Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, <https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/kpknl-banjarmasin/baca-article/14769/Pemulihan-Per-Ekonomi-Indonesia-After-Kontraktion-Akibat-Pandemic-Covid-19.html>. (24 February 2022)

² Ibid

³ Ministry of Finance, Indonesia's Economy Grows Optimistically in the Second Quarter of 2022, <https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/information-publik/publikasi/berita-utama/Per-Ekonomian-Indonesia-Tumbuh-Optimis>. (23 September 2022)

Regulations regarding individual companies are regulated in Government Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Authorized Capital of Companies and Registration of Establishment, Changes and Dissolution of Companies that Meet the Criteria for Micro and Small Enterprises which is a derivative of the Job Creation Law. Through the a quo government regulation, it is known that the conditions for establishing an individual company include the following:

- 1) According to the provisions of article 6 paragraph (1) it states that, "the establishment of an individual company is carried out by an Indonesian citizen by filling out a statement of establishment in Indonesian."
- 2) According to the provisions of article 6 paragraph (2), it states that, "Indonesian citizens referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the requirements, namely the minimum age limit for individual establishment, namely 17 (seventeen) years and be competent in legal acts."

So, from these requirements it can be seen that government regulations require individuals who are 17 years old to be able to establish a legal entity.⁴

E. Utrecht in Kansil believes that a legal entity is defined as an entity that has power according to law (authority) or a legal entity is any supporter of non-human rights. So, the important thing in a legal entity is to have assets that are separate from the rights and obligations of its members⁵. Apart from that, R. Rochmat Soemitro in the book CST Kansil argues that "a legal entity is an entity that can have the same assets, rights and obligations as an individual"⁶. So legal entities have the same legal position as legal subjects, which have the elements of having obligations and rights, having their own assets, being a group of people, being able to sue and being sued before a court, and being able to take legal action.⁷ Individual companies as legal entities can carry out legal actions, where legal entities have the same authority to carry out actions as individuals⁸. However, legal actions carried out by legal entities are only limited to the field of property law, where the form is a body or institution, so in carrying them out the legal entity can act through its management.⁹ One of the legal actions that can be taken is applying for a loan from the bank¹⁰. Where in this era of globalization banks are part of the world's financial system and payment system¹¹.

⁴In accordance with the definition of a company in the provisions of article 1 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 8 of 2021, which states "A Limited Liability Company, hereinafter referred to as a Company, is a legal entity which is a capital association, established based on an agreement, carrying out business activities with authorized capital which is wholly divided into in shares or individual legal entities that meet the criteria for micro and small businesses as regulated in the laws and regulations regarding micro and small businesses."

⁵CST Kansil, Jm Christine Kansil, Introduction to Legal Studies, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2011, p 9

⁶Ibid, p. 2

⁷Ibid, p. 12

⁸Tri Jata Ayu Pramesti, Legal Subjects in Civil Law and Criminal Law, <https://www.Hukumonline.com/klinik/a/subjek- Hukum-dalam- Hukum-perdata-dan- Hukum-pidana- It52bdf2508616>, accessed on February 19, 2023, at 19.40

⁹Ibid

¹⁰Rosy Hardy, Adult Age Limit in Legal Actions for Applying for Banking Credit, Lamlaj Journal, Volume 2 Issue 1, Banjarmasin, 2017, p 4.

¹¹Adrian Stedi, Banking Law: An Overview of Money Laundering, Mergers, Liquidations and Bankruptcy, Sinar Graphics, Jakarta, 2014, p 1

Referring to article 1320 of the Civil Code, obligations originating from an agreement are required to fulfill the conditions for the validity of the agreement, namely agreement, competence in carrying out the agreement, a certain cause and a lawful cause. Meanwhile, borrowing money from a bank also has conditions in accordance with Article 330 of the Civil Code, namely regarding a person's immaturity.¹² In this case, it is related to an individual company founded by one person with a minimum age of 17 (seventeen) years, where the company already has assets in the form of Building Use Rights, Business Use Rights and Use Rights in the name of the company.¹³ So with these assets the company can guarantee its assets to the bank to develop the company. Furthermore, those who have the authority to carry out the aims and objectives of the company are the directors¹⁴. This is what creates the problem, where in an individual company whose founder is only 1 (one) person and is still 17 (seventeen) years old, that is, not only as a shareholder but also as a director of the company whose legal actions are carried out by the founder of the company.¹⁵ carrying out this legal act, the directors of the company will face a notary to enter into an agreement called a Power of Attorney to Encumber Mortgage Rights, where the debtor is an Individual Company represented by the directors.

However, to appear before a notary there are requirements, namely that you must be at least 18 (eighteen) years old or married and competent in carrying out legal actions.¹⁶ This is what makes it difficult for founders of individual companies to carry out legal actions because there is a difference in the age limit regulations for appearing before a notary and for founders of individual companies, where the founder of the company as well as the management cannot appear before a notary because the requirements for appearing before a notary are not in accordance with the Law on Notary Positions or known as UUJN . Another provision that regulates age limits is Marriage Law no. 1 of 1974, namely the age limit for a person's adulthood is 18 years. Apart from that, there are other regulations that regulate the age limit for a person in the Civil Code, which is abbreviated to Article 330 of the Civil Code, namely "those who are not yet adults are those whose age has reached 21 (twenty-one) years and has not been previously married." As for Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection which regulates the age limit for a person according to article 1 paragraph (1), namely "children whose age has not yet reached 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the womb".

Regulations governing the age limit for adulthood are related to skills in carrying out legal acts¹⁷. If someone carries out a legal act, but is not yet competent, his or her actions

¹²Rosy Hardy, Ibid.

¹³In accordance with the definition of assets in the provisions of article 1 number 1 of Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, which states "company assets or known as company assets are all goods, both movable and immovable, both tangible and intangible, belonging to the company".

¹⁴Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation

¹⁵Shinta Pangesti, Strengthening Regulations on Individual Limited Liability Companies for Micro and Small Enterprises to Support Economic Recovery During the Covid-19 Pandemic, Rechts Vinding Journal Volume 10 Number 1, Tangerang, 2021, p 124

¹⁶Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions

¹⁷R. Soebekti, Principles of Civil Law, Intermasa, Jakarta, 1994, p 9

cannot be accounted for and can be cancelled¹⁸. This capability determines whether a person can receive rights or carry out legal actions or not. Therefore, from the description above, it can be seen that determining the age of 17 years as the founder of an individual company means that legal actions should not be carried out. Based on this background, the author sees problems that arise with the existence of individual companies established by micro and small businesses as legal entities with various other regulations governing the age limit for adulthood.

The theory used in this article is the theory of legal certainty according to Nurhasan Ismail where "the provisions of a number of laws and regulations relating to a particular subject do not conflict with each other". And in this article applies the legal system theory according to Lawrence Milton Friedman, where in the case of this research the components in the legal substance cannot operate optimally due to conflicting regulations.

METHOD

This article is normative legal research, namely scientific research procedures to find the truth based on legal scientific logic from the normative side.¹⁹ Researchers through this article examine the provisions of Article 39 of the Notary Position Law, Government Regulation Number 8 of 2021 regarding the minimum requirements for establishing an individual company, Article 330 of the Civil Code, and Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014. This article uses the theory of legal certainty and also the theory of the legal system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law in Indonesia currently recognizes a new legal entity called an individual company. The difference between an individual company and a corporation is that the founder, capital and organs that run an individual company are only 1 (one) person. Apart from that, the definition of individual companies according to Article 109 of the Job Creation Law concerning Amendments to Provisions in Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies states "A Limited Liability Company, hereinafter referred to as a Company, is a legal entity which is a capital partnership, established based on an agreement, carrying out business activities with authorized capital which is entirely divided into shares or individual legal entities that meet the criteria for micro and small businesses as regulated in the laws and regulations concerning micro and small businesses."

Because individual companies are MSEs with legal entity status, individual companies are also referred to as legal subjects. A legal subject is something that has legal rights and obligations, those entitled to obtain these rights and obligations are humans (natuurlijke person) and legal entities (rechts person). According to researchers, there are things that need to be understood further regarding legal entities as legal subjects. Even though a legal entity is a legal subject that has the authority to carry out legal acts, it cannot be separated from the authority to act of its organs in human form. Therefore, the authority to act from the

¹⁸ Ahmad Mafa'id, Skills in Accepting Rights and Carrying out Legal Actions in Review of Ushul Fiqh, Journal of Islamic Family Law Volume I No. 1, 2020, p 9

¹⁹ Jonny Ibrahim, Normative Legal Theory and Methodology (Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2006).p. 57

individual company organs, in this case whose representation is only the founder of the individual company itself, remains an important matter, especially regarding their competence.

Regulation of Legal Authority of Individual Company Founders Who Are Not Yet 18 Years Old in UUJN Perspective

The requirements for appearing before a notary as regulated in Article 39 of the Notary Position Law read as follows: "The person appearing must meet the requirements, namely being at least 18 (eighteen) years old or married, and competent in carrying out legal acts." Capable in this case is someone who is said to be an adult who has the authority to carry out legal actions. Meanwhile, the authority referred to in this case is having or obtaining the right or power to do something or carry out legal acts.

The main factor in legal actions carried out by someone is the age limit, which is related to their ability to carry out legal actions. The difference from the requirements for founding an individual company is that they must be at least 17 (seventeen) years old. However, when carrying out legal actions before a notary according to the Notary Law, the minimum requirement is 18 (eighteen) years. In the aspect of civil law, the age limit for adults who can carry out legal actions is those who have been declared competent. Article 330 of the Civil Code states "that a person is considered an adult if he or she is 21 (twenty-one) years old or has previously been married." The meaning of this article is that in carrying out civil legal actions, a person must be declared an adult and legally competent when he is 21 (twenty-one) years old or is married or has been married. So someone who makes an agreement before a notary must comply with Article 330 of the Civil Code, as required in Article 1320 of the Civil Code which regulates the conditions for the validity of an agreement.

Article 1320 regulates that someone who wants to enter into an agreement must have agreement, skill, a lawful cause and certain things. Terms of agreement and also skills are formal terms of an agreement, while material terms exist for lawful reasons and certain things. However, if the formal requirements cannot be met, then the agreement made can be cancelled. Meanwhile, if the material conditions of an agreement cannot be fulfilled then the agreement can be null and void by law.

Efforts to Harmonize Legal Authority for Individual Companies in Legislation

The existence of legal regulations that conflict with other legal regulations hampers the business process of developing individual companies. Of course, this is contrary to the objectives to be achieved from the promulgation of UUCK and PP Number 8 of 2021. Examining UUCK further in Article 2, it is known that the implementation of UUCK is based on principles, which when related to the problems in this thesis are in contact with the principle of legal certainty. and the principle of ease of doing business. Based on these principles, it is known that the legal rules in UUCK are based on thoughts regarding legal certainty and ease of doing business. Understanding this legal certainty as explained by the

researcher in the previous discussion sub-chapter, there is consistency in statutory legal norms. This means that the provisions of a number of laws and regulations relating to a particular subject do not conflict with each other. Therefore, based on this theory, the legal regulations regarding the age of founders of individual companies in PP Number 8 of 2021 have no legal certainty because they conflict with the UUJN.

Next, turning to the principle of ease of doing business which underlies the formation of legal rules in UUCK, it can be understood that the Indonesian Government is trying to create situations and conditions that support ease of doing business in Indonesia.²⁰ Conceptually, ease of doing business is a concept used for understand the economic life of a country from positive and negative aspects that influence the development of the business environment.²¹ Therefore, there are indicators that are used to determine the ease of doing business in a country. Based on 10 (ten) indicators of ease of doing business, researchers focused on 2 (two) indicators which include the following:

- a) Property Registration Procedure, parameters in this indicator include time and costs for transferring (assigning) property and the quality of the administration system.
- b) The process of obtaining credit, the parameters in this indicator are the law of moving collateral and the credit information system.²²

Based on these 2 (two) indicators of ease of doing business if they are linked to disharmonious norms between PP Number 8 of 2021 and UUJN So it can be concluded that the legal regulations in PP number 8 of 2021 do not meet the indicators for ease of doing business.

Therefore, to realize legal certainty and accommodate the ease of doing business indicators, it is necessary to change legal norms in PP Number 8 of 2021 which is the implementing regulation of the UUCK. The change in legal norms in question is an effort to harmonize the legal authority of individual company founders in statutory regulations. In understanding legal harmonization, researchers refer to thinking LM Gandhi who quoted the book *tussen eenheid en verscheidenheid: Opstellen over harmonisatie instaat en bestuurecht*. He stated that:

"Harmonization in law includes efforts to adjust statutory regulations, government decisions, judges' decisions, the legal system and legal principles with the aim of increasing legal unity, legal certainty, justice (justice, *gerechtigheid*) and comparability (*equit, billijkheid*), usefulness and legal clarity, without obscuring or sacrificing legal pluralism if necessary."²³

²⁰ Ubaiyana, Akhmad Haris Supriyanto, Legal Politics of Ease of Doing Business in Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, STATE OF THE LAW: Vol. 13, no. 1, June 2022, p. 67

²¹ Pawan Kumar and Dilipd Kumar, Ease of Doing Business: A critical overview, *Aegaeum Journal*, Vol. 8, no. 9, (2020): 589, DOI:16. 10089.AJ.2020.V8I9.285311.40958, in Ubaiyana, Akhmad Haris Supriyanto (Ibid)

²² World Bank, *Doing Business 2020*, Washington DC: World Bank, 2020. DOI:10.1596/978-1-4648-1440-2. As in Ubaiyana, Akhmad Haris Supriyanto (Ibid)

²³ Ten Berge and De Waard, as quoted by LM Gandhi, Harmonization of law towards responsive law, Inauguration Speech for the Position of Permanent Professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, (Jakarta 14 October 1995) in SUHARTONO, HARMONIZATION OF LEGISLATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATE EXPENDITURE BUDGET (SOLUTION EFFICIENT, EFFECTIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE ABSORPTION OF THE STATE BUDGET), Unpublished thesis, Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, Depok, 2011, p. 94-95

Harmonization of the legal authority of individual company founders is carried out as an effort or process of adjustment and harmonization between laws and regulations as an integral part or sub-system of the legal system in order to achieve legal objectives.²⁴The legal system referred to is according to Lawrence Milton Friedman's theory which states that regarding the legal system there are 3 (three) components, namely legal structure, legal substance, and also legal culture. Furthermore, as the researcher explained at the beginning, the legal substance component cannot run optimally, because there are conflicting regulations, namely between PP Number 8 of 2021 and UUJN.

According to AA Oka Mahendra, efforts to overcome disharmony are carried out in 3 (three) ways including the following:

- a) Amending or revoking certain articles that experience disharmony or all articles of relevant laws and regulations, by the institution/institution that has the authority to form them;
- b) Submitting a request for judicial review to the judiciary;
- c) Apply legal principles/legal doctrine.²⁵

Based on these efforts related to the legal substance issues in PP Number 8 of 2021, the appropriate effort is to change article 6 paragraph (2) letter b of PP Number 8 of 2021 to be as follows:

"Indonesian citizens as intended in paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

- a. 18 (eighteen) years old; And
- b. legally competent."

The age change to 18 (eighteen) years is harmonized with the legal regulations in the UUJN and Circular Letter of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 4/SE/I/2015. In this way, the founder of an individual company has the authority to act to represent the individual company in carrying out civil and material legal acts which need to be stated in an authentic notarial deed/PPAT.

When the minimum age for founding an individual company has been changed to 18 (eighteen) years in accordance with the UUJN and Circular Letter of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 4/SE/I/2015 then the authentic deed is the output of material and civil legal acts from the founder of an individual company of authentic value. An authentic deed itself is a form of deed that is made in accordance with the provisions of the law or the public official who has the authority where the deed was made. So, to be able to fulfill the authenticity of a deed, you must fulfill the requirements set out by the applicable law. In order to carry out a legal act before a notary, you must fulfill the conditions set out in the law on the position of notary.

A notary is a public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds, where the notarial profession is needed by the Indonesian people. Notaries have duties and responsibilities in making authentic deeds which aim to provide legal certainty in carrying

²⁴AA Oka Mahendra, Harmonization of Legislative Regulations (online) <http://ditjenpp.kemenkumham.go.id/htn-dan-puu/421-harmonization-peraturan-peraturan-undang.html>,

²⁵Ibid.,

out legal actions by the public, one of which is in company legal actions, because they often carry out activities that give rise to legal actions.

As an official who has the authority to make authentic deeds, notaries have been given authority in the Law on Notary Positions which is an implementation of Article 1868 of the Civil Code. This article states that an authentic deed is a deed that is made in a form that has been determined by law or before a public official authorized to do so in the place where the deed is made. One of the public officials who has been appointed by Article 1868 of the Civil Code to make authentic deeds is a Notary as a public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds.

The explanation in Article 1 number 1 UUJN is that "A notary is a public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds and other authorities as intended in this law". UUJN is a refinement of the laws left over from the colonial era and the unification of most of the laws that regulate notarial law which are no longer in line with developments and the needs of society.²⁶ It has been confirmed in the Notary Position Regulations (PJN) of 1860, namely that the work of a notary is an official job and the only public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds, as long as there are no more regulations that give similar authority to other officials.²⁷ PJN 1860 states that a notary is a public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds, unless there are other officials who have been determined by law.

Notaries as public officials who have the authority to make authentic deeds, have responsibility for their actions related to their work in making deeds. The notary's responsibility in this case includes the formal correctness of the deed made, both civil and criminal. The provisions in article 16 paragraph (1) letter (m) UUJN, clearly explain "that a notary is obliged to read the deed made in the presence and presence of at least two witnesses, or attended by four witnesses specifically for making the deed will, so that the notary can read the contents of the deed in front of the audience." So, the notary must be physically present and sign the deed in the presence of witnesses and presenters. Furthermore, the regulations regarding the reading of Notarial deeds are regulated in Article 16 paragraph (7) UUJN, And Article 16 paragraph (8) explains that "These exceptions include reading the head of the deed, comparison, brief and clear explanation of the main deed, and the conclusion of the deed." So, then the implications of not implementing what is stated in the articles mentioned above have an impact on the evidentiary power of the deed made by the Notary as stated in the provisions of Article 16 paragraph (9) UUJN, namely "The deed in question only has the evidentiary power of being the deed under hand". This means that the deed that has been made by a notary is obliged to be read in front of a notary, presenter and also witnesses, except for other matters that have been regulated in the UUJN. If these provisions cannot be implemented properly then the deed made by the notary has the power of proof as a private deed.

²⁶Reglement Op Het Notaris ambt in Indonesia (Stb 1860:3) as last amended in the 1945 State Gazette No. 101.

²⁷Than Thong Kie, Notarial Studies, Miscellaneous Notary Practice, p. 449

Thus, based on the description above, it can be seen that the disharmony in norms between PP No. 8 of 2021 with the Law on the Position of Notaries regarding provisions regarding the requirements for appearing before a notary when carrying out legal actions before a notary where the age of the directors as representatives of an individual company is below the requirements for appearing in Article 39 UUJN. Regarding the requirements for appearing before a notary as regulated in article 39 UUJN relating to skills in carrying out legal acts, the conditions for the validity of an agreement are regulated in article 1320 of the Civil Code, namely having to fulfill their binding agreement, the ability to make an agreement, a certain subject matter and a reason, which is not prohibited. So with the determination of the age of 17 (seventeen) years as regulated in PP No. 8 of 2021 gives rise to a deed made before a notary having the power of proof as a private deed or called inauthentic, because the authority to act that an individual company has if reviewed based on the Law on the Position of Notaries, then he is declared as an incompetent person so he is not authorized to do so, acting as a facer in notarial deeds. So that someone who is not competent in making an agreement can result in the agreement being cancelled. Then he is declared as an incompetent person, so he is not authorized to act as a facer in a notarial deed. So that someone who is not competent in making an agreement can result in the agreement being cancelled. Then he is declared as an incompetent person, so he is not authorized to act as a facer in a notarial deed. So that someone who is not competent in making an agreement can result in the agreement being cancelled.

CLOSING

Conclusion

There is disharmony in the regulation of the legal authority of founders of individual companies between PP Number 8 of 2021 and UUJN and Circular Letter of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 4/SE/I/2015. The disharmony in the regulation of the legal authority of the founder of an individual company means that the founder of an individual company cannot represent his company to carry out material and civil legal actions that require an authentic deed from a notary/pat. Examined based on legal system theory according to Lawrence M Friedman and harmonization of laws and regulations, it is necessary to make changes to disharmonious articles, namely by changing the age of 17 (seventeen) years in PP Number 8 of 2021 to 18 (eighteen) years. Harmonization efforts in the form of changes to this article are urgent because they relate to indicators of ease of doing business. The disharmonious legal rules between PP Number 8 of 2021 which is the implementing regulation of UUCK and UUJN do not accommodate the indicators for Property Registration and Credit Access.

Thank You Note

The author would like to thank the parties who contributed to this research, especially my supervisor.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v2i10.1402>

