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Legal Certainty and Evidentiary Strength of Electronic Documents in E-Marketplace Auction: The Relevance of Notarial Position

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Abstract: The development of information technology has transformed conventional transaction systems into digital-based systems, including auction implementation through e-marketplace auction. The digitalization of auction systems provides efficiency, transparency, and broader accessibility for society. However, such transformation also creates various legal issues concerning legal certainty, the validity of electronic documents, evidentiary strength, electronic authentication, and the relevance of notarial authority within digital auction practices. This study aims to analyze the legal regulation of digital auctions under Indonesian law, examine the relevance of notarial positions within the implementation of e-marketplace auction, and assess the extent to which Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023 guarantees legal certainty in digital auction systems. This research employed a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches. The legal materials consisted of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials analyzed qualitatively. The results demonstrate that the implementation of e-marketplace auction has not fully accommodated the role of notaries in the authentication and verification of electronic auction documents. Although Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023 has provided legal foundations for digital auction implementation, the regulation has not explicitly governed the authority and position of notaries within electronic auction mechanisms. This condition potentially creates legal uncertainty regarding the validity and evidentiary force of electronic auction documents in future disputes. Furthermore, the development of electronic transactions, cyber notary practices, and artificial intelligence-based legal systems requires adaptive legal reform capable of harmonizing technological advancement with legal certainty and evidentiary protection within Indonesia's digital legal framework.

Keywords: Digital Auction, E-Marketplace Auction, Legal Certainty, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023, Notary.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology has brought significant changes to various aspects of human life, including the fields of economics and law. The

phenomenon of globalization marked by the advancement of digital technology has encouraged the emergence of various forms of electronic-based economic activities that were previously conducted conventionally. Technological development has significantly influenced the advancement of law in Indonesia, as the legal system is required to adapt to social changes occurring within society (Raihana, Jagat, & Perdana, 2023).

Digital transformation has also resulted in changes to increasingly complex legal relationships within society. Communication systems, electronic transactions, and digital commercial activities continue to develop rapidly, thereby influencing evidentiary mechanisms and legal protection within the national legal system. Such developments indicate that law no longer deals solely with conventional legal relationships, but also with various forms of electronic-based legal activities that require adaptive regulations capable of accommodating technological advancement (Raihana, Jagat, & Perdana, 2023).

In recent years, studies concerning cyber notary and the digitalization of legal services have increasingly developed. The implementation of digital technology within notarial practice is regarded as an inevitable necessity in the era of digital transformation. Technological advancement has encouraged changes in legal service systems, including the preparation of electronic documents and the utilization of electronic systems within notarial practices (Efendi & Sesung, 2025).

Furthermore, technological development has also influenced the evidentiary system within Indonesian civil procedural law. Documents and information that were previously presented in physical form are now commonly generated and stored electronically, such as emails, digital documents, online transaction records, and various other forms of electronic data. Such conditions require adjustments to the civil evidentiary system, which historically relied upon conventional evidentiary instruments as regulated under HIR/RBg and the Indonesian Civil Code (Kesha, Nasution, Jafair, & Putri, 2026).

Digital transformation has now penetrated almost all sectors of public services, including the implementation of auctions. Economic development and business dynamics in Indonesia have increased the demand for transaction systems that are more efficient, transparent, and easily accessible to society. In this context, the government through the Directorate General of State Assets Management (Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Negara/DJKN) and the State Assets and Auction Service Office (Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang/KPKNL) has developed an electronic auction system or online auction through the official platform lelang.go.id.

Subsequently, the government issued Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023 concerning Auction Implementation Guidelines as a response to the development of electronic-based commercial transactions. Within the regulation, an Electronic Auction Marketplace (e-marketplace auction) is defined as an electronic marketplace used to facilitate the buying and selling of goods through auction mechanisms. This regulation demonstrates the government's effort to accommodate digital technological development within the national auction system.

Fundamentally, auction digitalization provides various advantages, including process efficiency, transaction transparency, and broader public accessibility toward auction implementation. Nevertheless, digital auction systems also create various new legal issues, particularly concerning legal certainty, the validity of electronic documents, legal protection for the parties involved, and the evidentiary strength of electronic transaction documents.

Within the Indonesian legal system, electronic evidence has indeed been recognized as lawful evidence through the Electronic Information and Transactions Law. However, the evidentiary strength of electronic evidence is not automatic because it remains dependent upon the fulfilment of authentication requirements, data integrity, and the validity of the electronic system utilized (Kesha, Nasution, Jafair, & Putri, 2026).

Another issue that emerges concerns the relevance of the notarial position within the implementation of digital auctions through e-marketplace auction. In conventional systems, notaries possess important roles in guaranteeing legality and document authentication through authentic deeds. However, within digital systems, authentication processes rely more heavily upon electronic systems and digital signatures, thereby raising questions concerning the extent to which notarial authority and relevance remain applicable within digital transactions.

The development of the cyber notary concept demonstrates that the digitalization of notarial services constitutes part of modern legal transformation. The implementation of cyber notary fundamentally possesses the potential to increase efficiency and effectiveness within legal services; however, it still faces various challenges related to legal certainty, system legality, and inconsistencies within existing regulations (Rizkianti et al., 2025).

Moreover, the development of artificial intelligence within the legal sector has also created new challenges concerning the legality of electronic documents and the validity of digital-based deeds. Although the utilization of artificial intelligence in drafting legal documents offers efficiency, it simultaneously raises issues concerning authentication, legal validity, and the evidentiary strength of electronic documents produced through digital systems (Adam & Syahindra, 2026).

In judicial practice, issues concerning electronic evidence also continue to demonstrate inconsistencies in judicial consideration regarding the evidentiary strength of electronic documents. The assessment of electronic evidence remains highly dependent upon judicial discretion due to the absence of uniform technical guidelines concerning standards of authentication, relevance, and evidentiary sufficiency in civil disputes (Maryam, Wulandari, Wulandari, & Handayani, 2026).

Accordingly, there remains a significant research gap concerning the legal certainty and juridical relevance of notarial positions within the implementation of digital auctions through e-marketplace auction under the Indonesian legal system, particularly in relation to the validity of electronic auction documents, the authentication process, and their position within the evidentiary system in civil law. Existing studies generally focus on the implementation of online auctions and electronic transactions, while limited attention has been given to the normative implications of digital auction mechanisms toward the authority and relevance of notaries in ensuring legal certainty. This study offers a focused and novel contribution by examining the normative legal implications of digital auction implementation, particularly in relation to legal certainty, validity of electronic auction documents, and the relevance of notarial authority within e-marketplace auction practices. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the legal regulation of digital auctions under Indonesian law, examine the relevance of notarial positions in the implementation of e-marketplace auction, and assess the extent to which PMK Number 122 of 2023 guarantees legal certainty in digital auction practices.

METHOD

This study employed a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches. The statutory approach was conducted by examining various legal regulations related to electronic transactions, digital auctions, electronic evidence, and notarial authority within the Indonesian legal system, including the Notary Office Law, the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023 concerning Auction Implementation Guidelines. The conceptual approach was utilized to analyze legal doctrines and theoretical concepts related to legal certainty, authentication, evidentiary strength, cyber notary, and the validity of electronic documents within civil law. Meanwhile, the analytical approach was applied to examine the juridical implications arising from the implementation of e-marketplace auction and the transformation of notarial functions in the digital era. The legal materials used in this research consisted of primary, secondary, and

tertiary legal materials collected through library research. Secondary legal materials included scientific journals, legal doctrines, research findings, and scholarly publications related to electronic evidence, digital transactions, cyber notary, and digital legal transformation. The collected legal materials were analyzed qualitatively through legal interpretation and systematic legal analysis in order to identify legal issues, normative gaps, and the need for regulatory reform concerning the relevance of notarial authority within digital auction systems in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rapid development of information technology has significantly transformed various aspects of social, economic, and legal relations within society, including the implementation of public services and commercial transactions. Digital transformation has shifted conventional transaction mechanisms toward electronic-based systems that emphasize efficiency, accessibility, and transparency. One sector experiencing substantial transformation is the auction system, which has evolved from conventional physical auctions into digital auction systems through e-marketplace auction. This transformation demonstrates that technological advancement not only affects patterns of communication and economic activity but also reshapes the construction of legal relations and evidentiary mechanisms within the Indonesian legal system.

Within the Indonesian positive legal framework, auctions constitute legal mechanisms producing juridical consequences for the parties involved. Therefore, auction implementation must guarantee legality, legal certainty, legal protection, and evidentiary validity. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023 defines auctions as public sales conducted through written and/or oral bidding mechanisms to obtain the highest bid price. Through this regulation, the government attempts to accommodate technological advancement within auction implementation by introducing e-marketplace auction as part of digital transformation in public services and commercial transactions.

The implementation of e-marketplace auction fundamentally provides numerous advantages. Digital auction systems enable auction activities to be conducted without physical attendance, thereby increasing efficiency, reducing operational costs, expanding public participation, and improving transaction transparency. Digitalization also enables auction supervision and documentation to be conducted electronically and systematically. In this regard, the development of electronic auction systems reflects the modernization of legal and administrative services in response to increasingly complex digital economic activities.

The transformation of conventional auction systems into electronic-based auction mechanisms also reflects a broader process of legal engineering within society. The implementation of e-marketplace auction does not merely represent technological modernization, but also demonstrates the state's effort to reconstruct legal and administrative systems in response to the demands of digital economic activities. In this regard, electronic auction systems function as instruments of social and legal transformation intended to improve efficiency, transparency, and accessibility within public services and commercial transactions (Sunardi, Putra, Adonara, & Adjie, 2025). The implementation of electronic auction systems has also contributed to improving the effectiveness of public services within auction administration. Digital auction platforms simplify administrative procedures, reduce procedural delays, and expand public participation in auction activities. Furthermore, the utilization of e-auction systems enhances transparency and accountability in the management of auction services and state assets through more systematic and electronically documented transaction mechanisms (Patria, 2025).

Nevertheless, despite offering efficiency and accessibility, digital auction systems simultaneously create various legal challenges, particularly concerning legal certainty,

authentication mechanisms, validity of electronic documents, and evidentiary strength within civil law. Electronic transactions differ fundamentally from conventional legal relations because they rely heavily upon electronic systems, digital identities, and electronic data processing. Consequently, the transformation from conventional auction systems toward electronic auction systems also changes the legal construction of evidentiary mechanisms within auction practices.

Within the Indonesian civil law system, authentic deeds prepared by or before a notary possess significant evidentiary value and contribute to legal certainty in civil relationships. Notarial authentication serves not merely as an administrative formality but also as a legal safeguard for establishing the identity, legal capacity, and declarations of the parties within the scope of the notary's statutory authority. Nevertheless, the evidentiary function of notarial deeds must be distinguished from that of auction minutes prepared by duly authorized auction officials. In conventional auctions, legal certainty depends on compliance with the applicable auction procedures and the respective legal authority of the officials involved, rather than on the mandatory participation of a separate notary.

In e-marketplace auction systems, however, registration, identity verification, document submission, bidding, and the determination of auction results increasingly rely on electronic systems and digital technologies. The absence of direct physical interaction may complicate the assessment of identity, legal capacity, and the authenticity of supporting documents, particularly when verification procedures are inadequate or electronic records are compromised. These conditions may create risks involving identity misuse, document manipulation, system failures, and disputes concerning the validity of electronic transactions. Such risks do not necessarily render electronic auctions legally invalid; rather, they raise questions about the adequacy of existing authentication mechanisms, the evidentiary reliability of electronic records, and the allocation of responsibility when verification failures occur. Accordingly, the legal challenge is to determine whether existing auction procedures and electronic authentication mechanisms provide sufficient safeguards, and whether narrowly defined supplementary measures are necessary to address any remaining gaps.

The existence of notaries within the Indonesian civil law system possesses strategic importance because authentic deeds prepared by or before notaries hold perfect evidentiary force. Notarial authentication functions not merely as administrative formalities but also as legal protection instruments designed to ensure the validity, certainty, and reliability of legal relationships between the parties. Consequently, within conventional auction systems, the role of notaries and auction officials becomes an essential element in ensuring the legality and evidentiary validity of auction transactions.

However, within e-marketplace auction systems, authentication and verification processes are increasingly dependent upon electronic systems and digital technologies. Participant registration, identity verification, document submission, bidding mechanisms, and auction determination processes are conducted electronically without direct physical interaction between the parties and authorized officials. Such conditions create new legal vulnerabilities related to data manipulation, misuse of digital identities, electronic system failures, and disputes regarding the validity of electronic transactions.

The evidentiary status of electronic records in Indonesian civil proceedings must be assessed by distinguishing the types of documents generated during an electronic auction. Article 5 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, as amended by Law No. 1 of 2024, recognizes electronic information, electronic documents, and their printouts as lawful evidence and as an extension of the evidentiary instruments recognized under Indonesian procedural law, subject to the limitations prescribed by Article 5(4). Article 6 addresses the legal significance of electronic information or documents where written form is required, provided that the information is accessible, displayable, maintained in its integrity,

and accountable for explaining the relevant circumstances. Article 11 establishes the requirements for valid electronic signatures, including the ability to identify the signatory and detect subsequent changes to the signature or associated electronic information. These provisions must be applied alongside the specific regulations governing auction minutes, including Minister of Finance Regulation No. 86 of 2024 on Auction Minutes. Accordingly, the legal status and evidentiary effect of an auction-related document cannot be determined solely by whether it exists in digital or physical form. Rather, the assessment must consider its issuer, legal basis, prescribed form, authentication method, integrity, and relevance to the disputed fact. This approach distinguishes the technical reliability of electronic records from the legal status of an authentic deed and avoids treating all electronic auction records as evidentially equivalent (Kesha, Nasution, Jafair, & Putri, 2026).

The implementation of e-Litigation and the broader recognition of electronic evidence have expanded the possibilities for presenting digital records in Indonesian judicial proceedings. Nevertheless, the assessment of electronic evidence requires a document-specific examination of its authenticity, integrity, relevance, and probative value. In electronic auction disputes, platform logs, bidding histories, identity-verification records, and official auction minutes perform different evidentiary functions and should not be treated as interchangeable forms of evidence. The possibility of divergent judicial assessments therefore warrants further examination, particularly where disputes concern the attribution of electronic actions, the integrity of digital records, or compliance with the formal requirements applicable to official documents. Such concerns should be evaluated against the reasoning adopted in identifiable judicial decisions or, where the analysis relies on academic literature, presented as concerns reported by the relevant authors rather than as an established pattern of inconsistent judicial practice (Maryam, Wulandari, Wulandari, & Handayani, 2026).

Such conditions become increasingly complex within the implementation of digital auctions because auction documents possess highly important legal implications concerning ownership transfer, contractual obligations, and civil rights protection. The absence of comprehensive authentication mechanisms within e-marketplace auction potentially creates legal uncertainty regarding the evidentiary force of electronic auction documents if disputes arise in the future.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Conventional Auction and E-Marketplace Auction

Aspect	Conventional Auction	E-Marketplace Auction
Auction Mechanism	Physical and direct	Electronic and digital
Presence of Parties	Direct attendance required	Conducted remotely
Identity Verification	Conducted directly by officials	Conducted through electronic systems
Authentication Process	Authentic deed and physical verification	Digital verification and electronic authentication
Evidentiary Instrument	Auction minutes as authentic deed	Electronic documents
Notarial Position	Explicitly recognized	Not explicitly regulated
Evidentiary Strength	Strong and perfect	Dependent on system validity
Legal Risks	Relatively limited	Data manipulation and system vulnerabilities
Legal Certainty	More stable	Requires stronger regulatory harmonization

The comparison above indicates that electronic auction systems can improve efficiency and accessibility, but the legal implications of digitalization must be assessed in light of the applicable auction regulations. Under Article 79 of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 122 of 2023, auction organizers using internet-based auction applications or e-Marketplace Auction systems are required to provide secure, reliable, and accountable systems, maintain specified transaction data, and ensure that auction officials can access such data to prepare the auction

minutes. Furthermore, Minister of Finance Regulation No. 86 of 2024 on Auction Minutes, which took effect on 1 January 2025, expressly recognizes electronic auction minutes and permits their electronic preparation and derivatives where nationally supporting electronic and storage systems are available. Article 1 defines auction minutes as an authentic deed with perfect evidentiary force and defines electronic auction minutes as minutes created in electronic format using an electronic system, while Article 35 establishes the conditions for their electronic preparation. These provisions demonstrate that Indonesian auction law does not leave the legal status of electronic auction minutes entirely unregulated. Nevertheless, legal authorization for electronic auction minutes must be distinguished from the operational readiness and actual implementation of the supporting systems. The existence of these provisions alone does not establish that nationally supporting systems have been fully implemented or that all electronic auction platforms operate under identical technical and procedural conditions.

Accordingly, the central legal issue is not the complete absence of regulation concerning electronic auction documents, nor does the absence of an express notarial role automatically establish a legal vacuum. Rather, the issue concerns the extent to which the existing regulatory framework and its implementation adequately ensure identity verification, data integrity, traceability of bidding activities, and accountability when discrepancies arise between platform records and the official auction minutes. Although Article 79 of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 122 of 2023 establishes requirements concerning system reliability and access to transaction data, and Article 35 of Minister of Finance Regulation No. 86 of 2024 provides a legal basis for electronic auction minutes subject to the availability of supporting systems, further examination is necessary to determine whether the applicable implementation arrangements sufficiently address disputed identities, altered bidding records, system failures, and the preservation and verification of electronic auction records. Any proposed involvement of notaries should therefore be justified by identifying a specific function or regulatory deficiency that is not adequately addressed by the existing responsibilities of auction officials and electronic system operators. This approach avoids duplicating existing legal functions and directs regulatory reform toward demonstrable gaps in verification, implementation, and accountability.

The distinction between regulatory authorization and implementation is particularly important when assessing legal certainty and consumer protection in electronic auctions. A dispute concerning an electronic auction document does not automatically render the auction invalid; its legal consequences depend on the nature of the alleged defect, the applicable formal requirements, and the evidence establishing its relevance to the auction process. If identity verification fails or bidding records are disputed, the assessment must identify the responsible actors, the reliability of the available electronic records, and the extent to which the alleged irregularity affected the determination of the winning bid or compliance with mandatory auction procedures. Consequently, strengthening legal protection should focus on clarifying verification standards, preserving auditable transaction records, allocating responsibility for failures, and ensuring effective mechanisms for challenging disputed auction outcomes. Whether further regulatory measures are required should be determined through an examination of the specific auction category, the platform concerned, and the applicable implementation rules, rather than inferred solely from the absence of a separate notarial function.

The development of the cyber notary concept reflects the adaptation of notarial practice to technological advancement. Broadly, cyber notary refers to the use of digital technologies in the performance of notarial functions, subject to the legal requirements governing notarial authority, deed formalities, and evidentiary validity. Its potential application in electronic transactions may improve the efficiency of identity verification, document handling, and the

preservation of electronic records. However, the implementation of cyber notary in Indonesia must be assessed against the existing legal framework, particularly the formal requirements under Articles 16 and 44 of Law No. 30 of 2004 concerning the Notary Office, as amended by Law No. 2 of 2014. Digital technologies cannot automatically replace statutory requirements concerning the preparation, reading, and signing of notarial deeds. Accordingly, the relevance of cyber notary to electronic auctions lies in its potential to address specifically identified verification or documentation needs, provided that the proposed functions fall within the notary's lawful authority and do not duplicate the responsibilities of auction officials or electronic certification providers. Further regulatory clarification may be necessary where the proposed use of digital technology cannot be accommodated within the existing legal framework (Rizkianti et al., 2025).

The development of electronic signatures and electronic notarization has become an increasingly important aspect within digital legal services. The transformation of notarial functions into electronic-based services requires comprehensive regulations capable of guaranteeing authentication, legality, and legal certainty regarding electronic documents. In the absence of clear regulatory frameworks concerning electronic notarization, the validity and evidentiary force of electronically authenticated legal documents may create legal uncertainty within digital legal practices (Gunawan & Erniyanti, 2025).

Similarly, the transformation of notarial services into digital systems also creates challenges regarding the regulation of electronic deeds and digital authentication mechanisms. The absence of comprehensive regulations concerning electronic deeds potentially creates inconsistencies in legal practice and weakens legal protection within electronic transactions (Efendi & Sesung, 2025).

Moreover, the emergence of artificial intelligence within legal services also raises new legal concerns regarding the authenticity and validity of electronic legal documents. Although artificial intelligence may increase efficiency in legal drafting and digital administration, the use of automated systems simultaneously creates concerns regarding accountability, authenticity, and evidentiary validity of electronically generated documents (Adam & Syahindra, 2026).

Furthermore, the rapid development of artificial intelligence within legal systems has generated new challenges concerning the admissibility and reliability of electronic evidence. Although artificial intelligence may improve efficiency within legal administration and digital documentation, its utilization simultaneously raises concerns regarding accountability, authenticity, and the reliability of electronically generated legal documents. Therefore, legal systems are required to establish adaptive evidentiary standards capable of responding to technological advancement within digital legal practices and electronic transactions (Antoro, Budhijanto, & Somawijaya, 2026).

In the author's view, the involvement of notaries in electronic auction systems may remain relevant where specific legal needs concerning identity verification, legal capacity, or the authentication of related documents are not adequately addressed by existing procedures. However, the potential risks associated with electronic transactions, including identity misuse, data manipulation, and system disruptions, do not in themselves establish the necessity of mandatory notarial involvement in every electronic auction. Under the existing Indonesian regulatory framework, auction officials retain their respective statutory responsibilities for conducting auctions and preparing auction minutes, while electronic system operators and certification providers perform functions within their applicable legal and technical mandates. Accordingly, any supplementary role for notaries should be justified by an identifiable need, fall within their lawful authority, and provide additional protection without duplicating existing responsibilities.

The author further argues that digitalization should not be understood as eliminating the role of public officials in legal authentication, but as requiring the adaptation of legal procedures to technological developments within the limits of applicable law. Future regulatory reform concerning electronic auctions should therefore prioritize reliable identity verification, the integrity and traceability of electronic records, and clear accountability for failures in the verification process. Where the involvement of notaries could address a specific deficiency in existing safeguards, the relevant regulations should clarify the scope of their authority, the applicable deed formalities, and their relationship with auction officials and electronic certification providers. Such an approach would strengthen legal certainty and evidentiary reliability without presuming that the addition of a notary automatically increases the evidentiary force of electronic auction documents.

Accordingly, the implementation of e-marketplace auctions within Indonesia's legal system requires an adaptive regulatory approach that harmonizes technological advancement with the principles of legal certainty, legal protection, authentication, and evidentiary reliability. Rather than presuming that notarial involvement is necessary in every electronic auction, regulatory reform should focus on strengthening identity verification, ensuring the integrity and traceability of electronic records, and clarifying the allocation of legal responsibility among auction officials, electronic system operators, and other relevant actors. Within this framework, notaries may contribute to legal protection where specific authentication or documentation needs fall within their statutory authority and are not adequately addressed by existing mechanisms. Such a function-specific approach would support the development of reliable electronic auction practices while preserving the distinction between notarial authentication and the statutory responsibilities of auction officials.

CONCLUSION

The development of e-marketplace auction has transformed the conventional auction system into an electronic-based transaction system that offers greater efficiency, transparency, and accessibility for society. However, alongside these advantages, digital auction systems also create various legal challenges concerning legal certainty, authentication mechanisms, the validity of electronic documents, and the evidentiary strength of digital auction documents within the Indonesian legal system. This study finds that the position of notaries remains highly relevant in the implementation of digital auctions through e-marketplace auction, particularly in ensuring legality, authentication, legal protection, and evidentiary certainty regarding electronic auction documents. Nevertheless, Minister of Finance Regulation Number 122 of 2023 has not explicitly regulated the authority and role of notaries within digital auction mechanisms, thereby creating a normative gap and potential legal uncertainty in the event of future disputes concerning electronic transactions and digital evidence. Furthermore, the implementation of digital auction systems continues to face challenges related to electronic authentication, data integrity, digital identity verification, and inconsistencies in the assessment of electronic evidence within judicial practice. Therefore, adaptive and comprehensive legal reform is necessary to strengthen the regulation of notarial involvement within e-marketplace auction systems in order to provide stronger legal certainty, legal protection, and evidentiary validity within Indonesia's digital auction framework in the era of technological transformation.

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