

ABSTRAK

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TANGGUNG JAWAB NOTARIS DALAM PELAKSANAAN E-RUPS PADA PERUSAHAAN PENERBIT EFEK MELALUI LAYANAN URUN DANA BERBASIS TEKNOLOGI

(xi + 86 halaman)

Pelaksanaan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham secara elektronik (E-RUPS) telah menjadi inovasi penting dalam mendukung tata kelola perusahaan yang transparan dan akuntabel, terutama di era digital dan pandemi Covid-19. Namun, penerapan E-RUPS pada perusahaan penerbit efek melalui *Securities Crowdfunding* (SCF) masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan regulasi dan teknis. Penelitian ini mengkaji tanggung jawab notaris dalam pelaksanaan E-RUPS pada perusahaan penerbit efek melalui SCF, serta keterbatasan regulasi Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) yang belum mengatur secara spesifik tata cara pelaksanaan E-RUPS untuk SCF. Selain itu, penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya pelaporan hasil E-RUPS kepada OJK sebagai bentuk pengawasan dan transparansi, sekaligus mengidentifikasi kebutuhan perbaikan regulasi untuk mencegah risiko fraud dan manipulasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan normatif empiris dengan analisis peraturan perundang-undangan dan praktik pelaksanaan E-RUPS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun OJK telah mewajibkan pelaporan hasil E-RUPS, regulasi khusus yang mengatur pelaksanaan E-RUPS di SCF perlu segera disusun untuk menjamin integritas dan akuntabilitas pasar modal digital. Disarankan pula penggunaan sistem eASY.KSEI sebagai platform resmi pelaksanaan E-RUPS guna meningkatkan efisiensi, keamanan, dan kepatuhan terhadap regulasi. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan regulasi dan praktik tata kelola perusahaan di era teknologi informasi.

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Kata Kunci: Tanggung Jawab Notaris, *Securities Crowdfunding*, E-RUPS

ABSTRACT

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NOTARY RESPONSIBILITIES IN IMPLEMENTING E-RUPS IN SECURITIES ISSUING COMPANIES THROUGH SECURITIES CROWDFUNDING

(xi + 86 pages)

The implementation of electronic General Meetings of Shareholders (E-RUPS) has become an important innovation in supporting transparent and accountable corporate governance, especially in the digital era and the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the implementation of E-RUPS in securities issuing companies through Securities Crowdfunding (SCF) still faces various regulatory and technical challenges. This study examines the responsibilities of notaries in implementing E-RUPS in securities issuing companies through SCF, as well as the limitations of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) regulations which have not specifically regulated the procedures for implementing E-RUPS for SCF. In addition, this study highlights the importance of reporting the results of E-RUPS to the OJK as a form of supervision and transparency, while identifying the need for regulatory improvements to prevent the risk of fraud and manipulation. This study uses an empirical normative approach with an analysis of laws and regulations and the implementation practices of E-RUPS. The results of the study indicate that although the OJK has required the reporting of the results of E-RUPS, special regulations governing the implementation of E-RUPS in SCF need to be drafted immediately to ensure the integrity and accountability of the digital capital market. It is also recommended to use the eASY.KSEI system as the official platform for implementing E-RUPS to improve efficiency, security, and compliance with regulations. This study contributes to the development of regulations and corporate governance practices in the information technology era.

References: 26 (1986-2024)

Keywords: Notary Responsibility, Securities Crowdfunding, E-GMS