

ABSTRACT

Electronic transactions that are non-face (without face to face), non-sign (do not use the original signature) and without the borders (one can conduct electronic transactions with other parties, although they are in different countries) by using information technology. Any other signature itself is not intended to distinguish one document to another document or documents created others. Another function of the signature itself that is none other than to provide the characteristics or mengindividualisir a document. Therefore, this study aimed to determine how the arrangement as well as the validity of electronic signatures in electronic transactions. This research yourself using normative legal research, using an approach based legislation (statue approach), approaches that emphasize assessment legislation relating to research. The results of this study indicate if electronic signatures are regulated under the Act outline ITE. In addition to the electronic signature is also regulated under the Law No. 3 of 2012 on the Transfer Funds, as well as in Government Regulation No. 82 Year 2012 on Implementation and Electronic Transactions. Electronic signature alone is said to have legal force and effect of law valid if it meets the requirements in accordance with Article 11 paragraph (1), namely: (a) Electronic Signature creation data is related only to the Bookmarks Hand; (b) data creation Electronic Signatures when the electronic signing process just to be in power Bookmarks Hand; (c) any changes to the Electronic Signatures after signing time can be known; (d) any changes to the electronic information associated with the Electronic Signatures after signing time can be known; (e) there is a certain way that is used to identify who the signatories, and (f) there is a certain way to indicate that the signatory has given its approval to Electronic Information.

Keywords: Legality, Electronic Signatures, Electronic Transactions.