



The Authority of the Honorary Council of The Indonesian Notary Association in Imposing Sanctions for Violation of the Notary's Code of Ethics

Ahmad Yani¹, Taupiqqurrahman²

¹ Faculty of Law, Jayabaya University, E-mail: ahmadyani238@yahoo.com

² Faculty of Law, Pembangunan Nasional Veteran University, E-mail: taupiqqurrahman@upnvj.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Honor Council; Penalty; Code of Ethics.

How to cite:

Yani, Ahmad & Taupiqqurrahman. (2021). The Authority of the Honorary Council of the Indonesian Notary Association in Imposing Sanctions for Violation of the Notary's Code of Ethics. *Veteran Law Review*. 4(1). 1-13

ABSTRACT

Notary has the authority to make authentic deeds regarding all actions, agreements, and determinations required by the laws and regulations and / or what the interested party wishes to be stated in an authentic deed, guarantee the certainty of the deed creation date, keep the deed, provide grosse, copy and excerpt of the deed, all of it as long as the making of the deed is not assigned or excluded to other officials or other persons stipulated by law. In carrying out the positions, the Notary has a code of ethics established by the Indonesian Notary Association. The objectives of this study are 1. What are the obligations and prohibitions against Notaries, 2. How is the Authority of the Honorary Council of the Indonesian Notary Association in Imposing Sanctions for Violation of the Notary's Code of Ethics in Indonesia. The methodology used in this research is normative juridical. The results of the discussion are the Notary in carrying out its duties has obligations regulated by the law of notary office or those regulated by a code of ethics. This obligation must be fulfilled by a notary. In holding the position of a notary, there are three groupings of prohibitions for notaries, including: First, prohibition of notaries based on duties and positions, second, prohibition of notaries against colleagues and thirdly prohibition of notaries on client services. If the notary commits the violation, that means he has violated the code of ethics. The institution that has the authority to enforce the notary code of ethics is the Honorary Council. The Honorary Council upholds the code of ethics, dignity and dignity of the Notary, which is independent and free from partiality in carrying out its duties and authorities in the association. In upholding the code of ethics, the Central Honorary Council only has the authority to give warnings and recommendations to the central management to make a temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics. So even though the Notary concerned has been proven to have violated the code of ethics, the Notary can still make deeds and exercise other powers as a Notary.

Copyright ©2021 VELREV. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

If we look at the history of the Notary in Indonesia, that the Notary is derived from the word "nota literaria" is a sign of writing or characters that are used to write or describe the expression of the sentences delivered by the speakers. The sign or character in question is a sign used in fast writing (private notary) assigned by the general authorities to serve the needs of the community for authentic evidence that provides certainty of Civil Law relationships, so as long as the authentic evidence is required its existence in society.¹

Notary has been around for 4 centuries ago, that was since August 27, 1620. The first notary in Indonesia was Melchior Kerchem.² Melchior Kerchem is the secretary of College van Schepenen, after his appointment as a Notary Public, the number of Notaries in Indonesia from time to time continues to increase.³ According to Matome M. Ratiba in his book *Convecaying Law for Paralegals and Laws Students* mentions that "Notary is a qualified attorneys which is admitted by the court and is an office as notary and attorney and as notary he enjoys specials privileges"⁴.

The definition of a notary according to the legal dictionary is: "a person who gets power from the government to ratify and witness various letters of agreements, wills, deeds and so on."⁵ Gandasubrata stated that a notary is a public official appointed by the government, including elements of law enforcement who provide services to the community⁶. Notary is a public official who has the authority to make authentic deeds as long as the making of certain authentic deeds is not specific to other public officials. The making of authentic deeds is required by statutory regulations in order to create legal certainty, order and protection. In addition to authentic deeds made by or in the presence of a Notary, not only because they are required by laws and regulations, but also because interested parties want them to ensure the rights and obligations of the parties to ensure, order and legal protection for interested parties as well as for the community.

Regulation in Indonesia itself regarding Notary is regulated in Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary (UUJN). Based on Article 15 UUJN, the authority given to a Notary is very broad, namely "to make authentic deeds regarding all actions, agreements, and determinations required by the laws and regulations and /

¹ G.H.S Lumban Tobing. (1999). *Peraturan Jabatan Notaris* (Notaris Reglement). (pp. 4). Erlangga

² GHS Lumban Tobing. (1983). *Peraturan Jabatan Notaris*, Cet. III. (pp. 15). Erlangga

³ Sahrawardi K Lubis. (2012). *Etika Profesi Hukum*, Cetakan keenam. (pp. 33). Sinar Grafika

⁴ Matome M. Ratiba. (2013). *Convecaying Law for Paralegals and Law Students*. Book Boon. (pp. 28)

⁵ J.C.S Simorangkir. (2013). *Kamus Hukum*. (pp. 53). Aksara Baru

⁶ H.R. Purwoto S. Gandasubrata. (1998). *Renungan Hukum*. (pp. 484). IKAHI Cabang Mahkamah Agung RI.

or which the interested party wants to be stated in an authentic deed, guaranteeing the certainty of the date of manufacture. deed, keep the deed, provide grosse, copy and excerpt of the deed, all of this as long as the making of the deed is not assigned or excluded to other officials or other people stipulated by law.

The law gives external powers to the Notary, so that namely making authentic deeds as long as the making of certain authentic deeds is not specific to other public officials, whether required by statutory regulations or requested by the parties or parties. Of course, the deed requested by the parties should not contradict the prevailing norms in Indonesia. In carrying out their duties, a notary is bound by a professional code of ethics.

Professional code of ethics is the result of self-regulation of the profession concerned and embodies essential moral values and is not imposed from outside, professional code of ethics is only effective by the ideals and values that live within the profession itself.⁷ The objectives of the Professional Code of Ethics are: 1. Upholding the dignity of the profession 2. Maintaining and maintaining the welfare of members 3. Increasing the service of members of the profession 4. Increasing the quality of the profession 5. Improving the quality of professional organizations 6. Improving services above personal gain 7. Having professional members who are strong and closely knit 8. Set standards of its own standards.⁸

With the existence of this code of ethics, public trust in the Notary profession can be strengthened because every community has certainty that their interests will be guaranteed because the code of ethics is intended as a means of social control. The code of ethics is an inseparable part of professional organizations and almost all professional organizations have their own code of ethics.⁹

In upholding the code of ethics, the Notary organization stipulates an Honorary Council. In Article 1 paragraph (8) letter (a) the Code of Ethics of the Indonesian Notary Association describes that the Honorary Council (DK) is a tool of equipment for the association as an independent body or institution and is free from partisanship in the association which has the task of first providing guidance, guidance, supervision , improving members in upholding the second code of ethics to examine and make decisions on suspected violations of the provisions of the code of ethics that are internal or not directly related to the interests of the community and thirdly provide

⁷ Supriadi. (2006). *Etika dan Tanggungjawab Profesi Hukum di Indonesia*. (pp. 23). Sinar Grafika

⁸ Lili Rasjidi dan Ira Thania Rasjidi. (2012). *Pengantar Filsafat Hukum*. (pp. 92). Mandar Madju

⁹ Heni Kartikosari dan Rusdianto Sesung. (2017) Pembatasan Jumlah Pembuatan Akta Notaris Oleh Dewan Kehormatan Pusat Ikatan Notaris Indonesia. In *Jurnal Panorama Hukum Unikama*. (pp. 172)

suggestions and opinions to the Supervisory Board for alleged violations of the code of ethics and the position of a notary public.

Based on the description above, it is necessary to focus on this article to answer the following problems

1. What are the obligations and prohibitions against people who hold the position of notary public?
2. What is the Authority of the Honorary Council of the Indonesian Notary Association in Imposing Sanctions for Violation of the Notary's Code of Ethics in Indonesia

2. Method

This article resulted from research conducted in a normative juridical manner. Using secondary data in the form of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials, as well as a comparative approach to laws and regulations and the Articles of Association of the Indonesian Notary Public Association, whose the results are presented analytically prescriptive.

3. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

3.1. Obligations and prohibitions for people who hold notary positions

Every authority given to a position must have a legal rule. As a limitation so that the position can run well and does not conflict with the authority of other positions.¹⁰ Article 16 paragraph (1) UUJN states, that in carrying out his / her office, a Notary is obliged to:

- a) act trustworthy, honestly, thoroughly, independently, impartially and safeguarding the interests of the parties involved in legal actions;
- b) make deeds in the form of minimum deeds and keep them as part of the Notary protocol;
- c) attach the letters and documents as well as the applicants' fingerprints on the minuta deed;
- d) issue a grosse deed, a copy of the deed, or an excerpt of deed based on the minuta deed;
- e) provide services in accordance with the provisions of this law, unless there is a reason to refuse it;
- f) keep everything confidential about the deed he has drawn and all information obtained for the making of the deed in accordance with the oath / promise of office, unless the law stipulates otherwise;
- g) bind the deeds which he makes in 1 (one) month into a book containing no more than 50 (fifty) deeds, and if the number of deeds cannot be contained in one book, the deeds can be bound into more than one book,

¹⁰ Denny Saputra, Sri Endah Wahyuningsih. (2017). Prinsip Kehati-Hatian Bagi Notaris/PPAT Dalam Menjalankan Tupoksinya Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kriminalisasi Berdasarkan Kode Etik. *Jurnal Akta*. (pp. 348). Fakultas Hukum UNISSULA

- and record the number Minuta deed, month, and year of manufacture on the cover of each book;
- h) make a list of the deeds of protest against non-payment or non-receipt of securities;
 - i) make a list of deeds relating to wills according to the time sequence of the deeds making each month;
 - j) send the list of deeds as referred to in letter i or a nil list relating to wills to the center of testament at the ministry that administers government affairs in the field of law within 5 (five) days in the first week of each following month;
 - k) record in the repertorium the date of delivery of the testament at the end of each month;
 - l) has a stamp or seal bearing the symbol of the Republic of Indonesia and in the space surrounding it is written the name, position and domicile of the person concerned.
 - m) read out the deed in front of an audience in the presence of at least 2 (two) witnesses, or 4 (four) special witnesses for the making of a will under hand, and signed on the spot by the parties, witnesses and notaries; and
 - n) accept an internships of Notary candidates.

In addition to the obligations of a Notary based on Article 16 paragraph (1) UUN, Notaries must always behave and act in accordance with the Notary's professional code of ethics. The obligations of a Notary in Article 3 of the Notary Public Code (KEN) of the Indonesian Notary Association (I.N.I.) that Notaries and other people who hold and carry out the position of Notary Public are obliged:

- 1) Have good morals, character and personality.
- 2) Respect and uphold the dignity and status of a Notary.
- 3) Maintain and defend the honor of the association.
- 4) Act honestly, independently, impartially, full of responsibility based on statutory regulations and the contents of the oath of office of a Notary.
- 5) Improving the knowledge that is owned is not limited to legal and notary sciences.
- 6) Prioritize service to the interests of society and the state.
- 7) Provide deeds and other services for the poor without collecting an honorarium.
- 8) Establishing an office in a position and the office is the only office for the Notary concerned in carrying out daily job duties.
- 9) Install 1 (one) nameplate in front of / in the office environment with a choice of sizes, namely 100 cm x 40 cm, 150 cm x 60 cm or 200 cm x 80 cm
- 10) Attend, follow and participate actively in every activity organized by the association; respect, obey, implement each and every decision of the association.
 - a) Respect, comply with, implement the rules and decisions of the association.
 - b) Pay the association fees in an orderly manner.
 - c) Pay the funeral money to help the heirs of colleagues who pass away.

- d) Implement and comply with all provisions regarding honoraria determined by the association.
- e) Carrying out the position of Notary in his office, except for certain reasons.
- f) Create an atmosphere of kinship and togetherness in carrying out job duties and daily activities as well as treating colleagues well, respecting each other, mutual respect, helping each other and always trying to establish communication and friendship.
- g) Treat every client who comes well, does not differentiate economic status and / or social status.
- h) Make deeds within the limits of reasonableness to carry out statutory regulations, in particular the law regarding the position of a Notary and the code of ethics.

When viewed in the description above, it can be seen that there are 2 (two) types of regulation on Notary obligations, i.e. regulated in UUJN and regulated in KEN. Both of these obligations, both the obligations of the UUJN and the obligations of the KEN must both be carried out. If the Notary does not carry out the obligations as stipulated in the UUJN, the Notary may be subject to sanctions in accordance with the applicable provisions in the UUJN. Meanwhile, if he does not carry out the obligations as stipulated in KEN, the Notary may be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the KEN.

Apart from obligations, there are prohibitions against notaries. both prohibition due to law, and because of the code of ethics. What is meant by prohibition is an order (rule) that prohibits an act.¹¹ UUJN and KEN regulate prohibitions or actions that may not be carried out by a notary. Article 17 UUJN there are several that are prohibited in the position of UUJN, including:

- 1) Carrying out a position outside the area of office;
- 2) Leave the area of office for more than 7 (seven) consecutive working days without a valid reason;
- 3) Concurrently as a civil servant;
- 4) Concurrently serving as a state official;
- 5) Concurrently serving as an advocate;
- 6) Concurrently serving as a leader or employee of a state-owned company, regional-owned company or private business entity;
- 7) Concurrently serving as Land Deed Making Officer and / or Class II Auction Officer outside the notary's domicile;
- 8) Becoming a substitute notary; or
- 9) Doing other work that is contrary to religious norms, morality or propriety which may affect the honor and dignity of the notary's office.

Based on Article 4 of the KEN, there are several groupings here, the first grouping is the prohibition of notaries based on duties and positions, the

¹¹ Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. (2008). *Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional*. (pp. 819)

second is the prohibition of notaries on client services and the third is the prohibition of notaries for peer-to-peer relationships.

a. Prohibition of Notaries based on duties and positions:

- 1) Having more than 1 (one) office, either a branch office or a representative office
- 2) Cooperate with service bureaus / persons / legal entities which essentially act as intermediaries to seek or get clients
- 3) Put up a signboard and / or writing that reads "Notary / notary office" outside the office environment
- 4) Conducting self-publications or promotions, either alone or jointly by including their names and titles, using print and or electronic media in the form of advertisements, congratulations, condolences, thanks, marketing activities, sponsorship activities either social, religious and sports fields.
- 5) Determine the honorarium to be paid by the client in an amount lower than the honorarium determined by the association.
- 6) Not carrying out obligations and committing violations of violations as referred to in the code of ethics by using electronic media, including but not limited to using the internet and social media.
- 7) Use and include titles that are not in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- 8) Making deeds exceeding the fairness limit, the amount of which is determined by the honorary council

b. Notary prohibition against colleagues

- 1) Making efforts, either directly or indirectly, leading to unfair competition with fellow Notaries.
- 2) Deliberately employ a person who is still an employee of another notary office without prior approval from the relevant notary.
- 3) Slander and / or blame notary colleagues or deeds made by him. In the event that a Notary is facing and / or finds a deed made by a colleague which turns out that there are serious mistakes that endanger the client, the Notary is obliged to notify the colleague concerned of the mistake he made in a non-patronizing manner, but prevent the occurrence of things that are not desirable to the client concerned or the colleagues.
- 4) Forming an exclusive group of peers with the aim of serving the interests of an agency or institution, let alone closing the possibility for other Notaries to participate.

c. Notary prohibition on client service

- 1) Trying or making efforts in any way to get someone to move from another Notary to him, either the effort is directed directly to the client concerned or through someone else's intermediary.
- 2) Forcing the client by holding the documents that have been submitted and / or applying psychological pressure with the intention that the client continues to make a deed to him.

The prohibition against holding the position of a notary is something that must be obeyed. Given that Notaries as public officials who carry the trust must uphold not only the laws and regulations but also the Code of Ethics for their profession. Because without a professional code of ethics the dignity of the profession will be lost. According to Nico, there are four types of Notary responsibilities, namely:

- a. The responsibility of a notary in a civil manner regarding the material correctness of the deeds he makes;
- b. The notary's responsibility is criminally against the material truth in the deed he makes;
- c. The responsibility of the Notary based on the Position of Notary Public regarding the correctness of the material in the deed he makes
- d. The notary's responsibility in carrying out his / her job duties is based on the Notary Code of Ethics.¹²

3.2. The Authority of the Honorary Council of the Indonesian Notary Association in Providing Sanctions for Code of Conduct Violations

Before someone is appointed to be the Notary Honorary Council (DKP), they must first fulfill the requirements. The requirements are an ordinary member who has served as a Notary for at least 10 (ten) years as well as an extraordinary member (former Notary), who always obeys the rules of the association or applicable laws and regulations, is highly dedicated, meritorious and loyal and has a strong sense of concern. high to the associations elected by the congress.

The Central Honorary Council is an autonomous organ in the central management of INI. DKP consists of 5 (five) members. In carrying out its duties and positions, DKP is responsible for the congress. A person who has served is prohibited from concurrently being a member of the board of the Indonesian Notary Association, either at the central level, at the regional level or at the regional level.

As is known, that in the field there are still notaries who violate the provisions of the code of ethics in Indonesia. Therefore, the Board of Honor is expected to be able to impose sanctions on Notaries who commit violations. Because, the Honorary Council can look for facts on allegations of violation of the code of ethics by members of the association, either on their own initiative or because of a written complaint from either individual or from the association's members themselves.

Regarding the imposition of sanctions on members of the association who commit violations, of course, is the obligation of the Honorary Council. The Honorary Council has the authority to:

¹² Nico. (2003). *Tanggungjawab Notaris Selaku Pejabat Umum. Center for Documentation and Studies of Business Law (CDBL)*. (pp. 8)

- a) Providing and submitting suggestions and suggestions that are related to the code of ethics and fostering a sense of professional unity (corpsgeest) to the central management;
- b) Give warnings, either in writing or verbally directly to members who commit violations or commit acts that are not in accordance with the code of ethics or are contrary to the sense of togetherness in the profession;
- c) Notifying about the violation to the central management, regional administrators, DKW, regional administrators and DKD;
- d) Propose to the central management to make a temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics;
- e) Reject or accept complaints for violations of the code of ethics.

The institution that has the authority to carry out the examination of notaries is not only the Honorary Council, but also the Supervisory Board. At the Central Level it is called the Central Supervisory Council and has the authority as stipulated in Article 77 of the Law on the Position of Notary Public.

Table 1

1	Central Supervisory Council	Central Honorary Council
	<p>Article 77 Law Number 30/2004 MPP is authorized to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imposing sanctions for temporary suspension 2. Propose to impose sanctions in the form of dishonorable discharge to the Minister. 	<p>a) Give warnings, both in writing and orally, directly to members who violate the code of ethics</p> <p>b) Propose to the central management to make a temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics;</p> <p>Article 6 paragraph (8) KEN Banten DKP has the authority to provide recommendations accompanied by proposals for dismissal as Notary at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.</p>

The table above looks at the clear differences between the powers of the DKP and the MPP. The role of the MPP is to supervise Notaries, so that in carrying out their duties, they do not deviate from their authority and do not violate the prevailing laws and regulations.¹³ MPP is an institution that has the authority and obligation to carry out guidance and supervision of Notaries.¹⁴

¹³ Henry Donald Lbn Toruan. (2020). Legalitas Keberadaan Majelis Pengawas Notaris dan Majelis Kehormatan Notaris. *Jurnal De Jure*. (pp. 436). Balitbang Kemenkumham

¹⁴ Evi Apita Maya. (2017). Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Majelis Kehormatan Notaris Dalam Pembinaan Terhadap Notaris. *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan*. (pp. 248). Fakultas Hukum Universitas Mataram.

The membership of the MPP consists of nine people and with a composition of three elements, namely the Government of three, notary organizations of three and academics of three¹⁵. The MPP has very broad powers, namely imposing temporary dismissal sanctions. Proposing sanctions in the form of disrespectful dismissal to the Minister. Before the imposition of sanctions by the supervisory panel, the examining panel must first inspect it. In imposing sanctions, the authority is only given to the supervisory board, not to the examining panel. The Examining Panel is an internal part made by the Supervisory Panel with certain powers which remain under the control of the Supervisory Panel.¹⁶

Apart from the supervisory board, in upholding the code of ethics the Honorary Council has very broad authority. The Honorary Council in carrying out supervision of Notaries, there are several things that cause the code of ethics to be ignored by the Notary in carrying out his profession. This is caused by internal and external factors. Internally, namely in the individual Notary itself. externally, one of them is the influence of the position.¹⁷

The urgency of the Notary Honorary Council according to the Notary Association's Code of Ethics for Notaries in holding and carrying out their duties as public officials, does not violate or violate the applicable code of ethics regulations. Because the presence of the Honorary Council is very much needed by the Notary because it is to guarantee order and protection in carrying out his profession.¹⁸

The honorary council is only authorized to issue warnings and recommend dismissal. Proposal for dismissal is only proposing dismissal of members of the association, not from a notary position.

If a member of the association commits a minor violation, the form of responsibility that arises is a moral sanction. For sanctions that are given in the form of a warning or warning, they are final. Money is sanctioned and cannot take legal action anymore. There are differences in enforcement for sanctions for members of the association, namely differences in the enforcement between active and non-active notaries.

As described in the chapter above, that the honorary council can propose dismissal, even if the proposal or dismissal does not affect the authority given by UUJN to the Notary itself, so that even though the Notary concerned has

¹⁵ Deva Apriza. (2018). Limitasi Kewenangan Majelis Pengawas Notaris Daerah Kota Palembang Dalam Penanganan Pelanggaran Kode Etik yang Dilakukan Notaris, *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Kenotariatan*. (pp. 32). Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sriwijaya.

¹⁶ Deasy Ratna Sari. (2016). Pelaksanaan Kewenangan Majelis Pengawas Daerah Mengenai Sanksi Terhadap Pelanggaran yang dilakukan Notaris. *Jurnal LamLaj*. (pp. 73). Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lambung Mangkurat,

¹⁷ Abdul Ghofur Anshori. (2006). *Etika Profesi Hukum*. (pp. 169). Citra Aditya Bakti.

¹⁸ Tri Ulfi Handayani, Agustina Suryaningtyas, Anis Mashdurohatun. (2018). Urgensi Dewan Kehormatan Notaris Dalam Penegakan Kode Etik Notaris Di Kabupaten Pati. *Jurnal Akta*. (pp. 54). Fakultas Hukum Unissula.

violated the code of ethics, the Notary can still make deeds exercising other powers as a Notary, thus sanctions in the form of dismissal from association membership certainly do not affect the position of a Notary who has violated the code of ethics, because the sanction does not mean that the Notary is automatically dismissed from his position, because only the Minister has the authority to dismiss the Notary Public. from his position

Regarding the application of sanctions or ethical violations, the authority to impose sanctions by the honorary council is still very weak, where the DKD's authority only gives warnings, both in writing and orally directly to members who violate the code of ethics and Propose to the central management through DKW and DKP to temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics. Meanwhile, DKW only proposes to the central management through DKP the temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics. Propose to the central management through DKP for the temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics. Meanwhile, the authority of the DKP is only to give warnings, both in writing and orally, directly to members who have violated the code of ethics and propose to the central management to make a temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who have violated the code of ethics. For this reason, the DK should not only be able to propose a sanction (schorsing) from members of the association but it must be seen from the level of error. If the error is in a serious category, the Honorary Council is given the authority by UUJN to propose dismissal from the position of Notary through the Central Supervisory Council.

4. Conclusion

The conclusions in this article are:

- a. That the Notary Code of Ethics is a moral code determined by this association based on the congress decision of the association and / or which is determined and regulated in the laws and regulations concerning it and which applies to and must be obeyed by each and all members of the association and all people who carry out their duties and positions as a notary.
- b. The Central Honorary Council has the authority to only give warnings and recommendations to the central management to make a temporary dismissal (schorsing) of association members who violate the code of ethics.

References

Books

- Anshori, Abdul Ghofur. (2006). *Etika Profesi Hukum*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Gandasubrata, H.R. Purwoto S. (1998) *Renungan Hukum*. Jakarta: IKAHI Cabang Mahkamah Agung RI.

- Indonesia. (2008). *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- Lubis, Sahrawardi K. (2012). *Etika Profesi Hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Nico. (2003). *Tanggungjawab Notaris Selaku Pejabat Umum*. Yogyakarta: Center for Documentation and Studies of Business Law (CDBL).
- Prakoso, Abintoro. (2015). *Etika Profesi Hukum Telaah Historis. Filosofis dan Teoritis Kode Etik Notaris, Advokat, Polisi, Jaksa dan Hakim*, Surabaya: LaksBang Justita.
- Rasjidi, Lili & Rasjidi, Ira Thania. (2012). *Pengantar Filsafat Hukum*. Bandung: Mandar Madju.
- Ratiba, Matome M. (2013). *Conveccaying Law For Paralegals and Law Students*. Book Boon.
- Santoso, Agus. (2014). *Hukum. Moral dan Keadilan "Sebuah Kajian Filsafat Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Simorangkir, J.C.S. (2013). *Kamus Hukum*. Jakarta: Aksara Baru.
- Supriadi. (2006). *Etika dan Tanggungjawab Profesi Hukum di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika
- Tobing, GHS Lumban. (1983). *Peraturan Jabatan Notaris*. Cet. III. Jakarta: Erlangga
- _____. (1999). *Peraturan Jabatan Notaris (Notaris Reglement)*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Journal Articles

- Apriza, Deva. (2018). Limitasi Kewenangan Majelis Pengawas Notaris Daerah Kota Palembang Dalam Penanganan Pelanggaran Kode Etik yang Dilakukan Notaris. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Kenotariatan*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sriwijaya. 7 (1). 32.
- Handayani, Tri Ulfi, Suryaningtyas, Agustina, & Mashdurohatun, Anis. (2018) Urgensi Dewan Kehormatan Notaris Dalam Penegakan Kode Etik Notaris Di Kabupaten Pati. *Jurnal Akta Fakultas Hukum Unissula* .5 (1). 54.
- Kartikosari, Heni & Sesung, Rusdianto. (2017). Pembatasan Jumlah Pembuatan Akta Notaris Oleh Dewan Kehormatan Pusat Ikatan Notaris Indonesia. *Jurnal Panorama Hukum Unikama*. 2 (2). 172.
- Maya, Evi Apita. (2017). Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Majelis Kehormatan Notaris Dalam Pembinaan Terhadap Notaris. *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Mataram. V (2). 248.
- Saputra, Denny & Wahyuningsih, Sri Endah. (2017). Prinsip Kehati-Hatian Bagi Notaris/PPAT Dalam Menjalankan Tupoksinya Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kriminalisasi Berdasarkan Kode Etik. *Jurnal Akta*. Fakultas Hukum UNISSULA. 4 (3). 348.
- Sari, Deasy Ratna. (2016). Pelaksanaan Kewenangan Majelis Pengawas Daerah Mengenai Sanksi Terhadap Pelanggaran yang dilakukan Notaris. *Jurnal LamLaj, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lambung Mangkurat*. 1 (1). 73
- Toruan, Henry Donald Lbn. (2020). Legalitas Keberadaan Majelis Pengawas Notaris dan Majelis Kehormatan Notaris. *Jurnal De Jure*, Balitbang Kemenkumham. 20 (3). 436.

Law & Regulation

- Anggaran Dasar (I.N.I), *Anggaran Dasar Notaris Kongres Luar Biasa Ikatan Notaris Indonesia*, Banten. 2015.
- Anggaran Rumah Tangga (I.N.I), *Anggaran Rumah Tangga Kongres Luar Biasa Ikatan Notaris Indonesia*, Banten. 2015.
- Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata (KUHPer).
- Kode Etik Notaris Indonesia (I.N.I), *Kode Etik Notaris Kongres Luar Biasa Ikatan Notaris Indonesia*, Banten. 2015.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 30 tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris.