

The Role of the Regional Supervisory Board in Supervising the Notary Code of Ethics in Central Java Province

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the implementation of supervision by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPW) of Central Java Province regarding the implementation of the notary professional code of ethics, as well as the obstacles and solutions encountered. The research method used is normative legal research with a statute approach and a case approach. Legal sources include laws and regulations, notary codes of ethics, ministerial regulations, and secondary literature in the form of books, journals, and scientific articles. The results of the study indicate that normatively, the regulations regarding notary supervision are adequate as stipulated in Law No. 30 of 2004 in conjunction with Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights, and the Notary Code of Ethics. However, in practice, obstacles are still found, such as budget limitations, low notary compliance with summons, weak deterrent effects of sanctions, and overlapping authority with the Notary Honorary Council. Nevertheless, the MPW continues to strive to carry out supervision through coaching, routine inspections, and recommendations for sanctions. For more effective oversight, data synchronization, improved coordination between levels of the assembly, stricter enforcement of sanctions, and strengthening of preventive functions through professional ethics education and outreach are required. Thus, the MPW is expected to maintain notary integrity while providing better legal protection for the public.*

Keywords: *Code; Ethics; Notary; Supervisor.*

1. Introduction

If it's a Notary, a public official authorized by the state to create authentic deeds. The existence of notaries is specifically regulated in Law No. 30 of 2004, which was later updated through Law No. 2 of 2014. This regulation emphasizes that notaries are not merely a profession, but a position that carries a significant responsibility in ensuring legal certainty, justice, and protection for the public who require valid written evidence.(Indriet Pratiwi Wiranita Wiratmodja & Romlan, 2022).

In the explanation of the law, a notary is positioned as the sole public official authorized to create authentic deeds, unless the law grants specific authority to another official. This means that whenever the public requires an official document with legal force, a notary is present to guarantee that the document is prepared in accordance with applicable law. Thus, the presence of a notary provides a sense of security and legal certainty for all parties involved.(Candra et al., 2023).

More than just a formality, deeds drawn up by a notary are crucial in everyday life, from land purchase agreements, marriages, business establishments, and various other forms of legal agreements. The role of a notary extends beyond writing the words of the deed; it also serves as a guardian of public trust, ensuring that all agreements are valid, fair, and without prejudice to either party. Therefore, the role of a notary is not only about authority, but also about integrity and moral responsibility to the community.(Latifah, 2021).

The notary profession is crucial due to the nature and essence of its work, which is highly focused on legalization. This can serve as the primary legal basis for determining the status of property, rights, and obligations of the parties involved. A notarial deed must contain the wishes or desires of the parties, as outlined in the agreement (deed).(Suhaimi et al., 2023). This is regulated in Article 15 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2014: "Notaries have the authority to make authentic deeds regarding all deeds, agreements and stipulations which are required by statutory regulations and/or which are desired by those interested to be stated in authentic deeds, guarantee the certainty of making deeds, store deeds, provide grosse, copies and extracts of deeds, all of this as long as the making of the deeds is not also assigned or excluded to other officials or other persons determined by law"(Parana, 2025).

Notary is a job that requires special skills that require broad knowledge, as well as heavy responsibility to serve the public interest and the core of the notary's duties is to regulate in writing and authentically the legal relations between parties who have agreed to request the services of a notary.(Harahap et al., 2022).

Notaries in carrying out their duties:(Novianti & Prasetya, 2023).

1. Notaries are required to draft deeds properly and correctly. This means that the deeds they create fulfill the legal requirements and the requests of the interested parties due to their position.
2. Notaries are required to produce quality deeds. This means that the deeds they create comply with legal regulations and the wishes of the parties involved, in the true sense, and not fabricated. Notaries must explain to the parties the truthfulness of the contents and product of the deeds they create.

3. It has a positive impact, meaning that anyone will acknowledge that the notary's deed has perfect evidential power.

With the new provisions, namely Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary, Guidance by the Notary Honorary Council is regulated in Article 66A, while supervision is carried out by the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) which is regulated in Article 67. The Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) can provide recommendations to the Central Supervisory Council (MPP) to impose sanctions on Notaries.(Nadia et al., 2021), both at the regional and central levels when a notary commits a violation of the notary professional code of ethics in accordance with the guidelines made by the professional organization that applies to all members of the Indonesian Notary Association and other people who hold and carry out the position of notary both in carrying out the position and in everyday life.(Naufaldy & Bonaparta, 2023).

In carrying out their duties, a notary is not only bound by the law but must also uphold a professional code of ethics as a guide to morality and integrity. This code of ethics is dynamic, adapting to changing times, ensuring the notary profession remains relevant and trusted by the public. However, recent cases have emerged in which notaries have had to confront law enforcement officials, either as witnesses or on suspicion of committing violations.(Hetharie et al., 2022)This demonstrates that any negligence or abuse of authority can no longer be taken lightly, as the injured party can report it to the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) or the police. If proven guilty, a notary can face severe sanctions, ranging from warnings and license revocation to criminal or civil proceedings. Therefore, maintaining integrity and compliance with the law is essential for a notary in carrying out their duties.(Rifiana et al., 2022).

A notary's ethical responsibilities are fundamentally rooted in moral norms, which serve as a benchmark for determining whether an action is right or wrong, good or bad. In carrying out their profession, notaries are required not only to obey the law but also to uphold ethical values that uphold the dignity of the profession.(Legoh, 2023)This responsibility arises when a notary is able to use his or her reason normally, acts with free will, and is aware of the consequences of each of his or her actions, especially if the action is carried out intentionally and has the potential to harm others.(Madyastuti, 2020).

Unfortunately, practice in the field shows that some notaries still violate their professional code of ethics. Data collected from 2022 to 2024 in Pandeglang Regency recorded 31 cases of violations. These violations are not merely minor mistakes, but involve fundamental issues that undermine public trust, such as failing to read deeds in front of the parties, failing to sign according to procedure, or even working outside their designated area of authority.(Fatriansyah, 2023a).

In addition, other violations were also discovered, such as opening the office outside of official business hours, being absent despite having a sign posted, changing office addresses without

reporting, and making copies of deeds that do not match the original minutes. These things seem simple, but if left unchecked, they can cause legal harm to the public and damage the image of the notary profession. Therefore, maintaining ethical responsibility is not merely a formal obligation, but a manifestation of the notary's integrity and commitment to providing legal certainty and a sense of security for the public.(Radifan et al., 2023).

A notary has significant obligations in carrying out their profession, as stipulated in Article 16 of the Notary Law (UUJN) Number 30 of 2004 in conjunction with Law No. 2 of 2014. These obligations include basic attitudes such as working honestly, trustworthy, independently, and protecting the interests of the parties with whom they deal. Notaries are also obliged to prepare and store minutes of deeds, attach documents and fingerprints of the parties appearing, provide copies or extracts of deeds, and maintain the confidentiality of the contents of the deeds they create. In addition, notaries must carry out administrative procedures such as binding deeds, creating a list of wills, submitting reports to the relevant ministries, and reading the deeds before the parties appearing in the presence of other parties. All of these obligations serve as the foundation for ensuring that every deed created is truly valid, transparent, and provides legal certainty for the public (Fatriansyah 2023).

On the other hand, notaries are also bound by various prohibitions stipulated in Article 17 of the UUJN to ensure the dignity and credibility of their profession. For example, notaries may not hold positions outside their area of responsibility, leave their area of responsibility without valid reason, or hold other professions, such as civil servants, advocates, or state officials.(Fahrul, 2019). Notaries are also prohibited from carrying out work that is contrary to religion, morality, or propriety. If this provision is violated, then according to Article 17 paragraph (2) of the UUJN, notaries can be subject to tiered sanctions, ranging from written warnings, temporary dismissal, to dishonorable dismissal. Thus, this regulation is not merely a restriction, but rather protection so that notaries continue to carry out their duties professionally, with integrity, and in a manner that is trustworthy to the public.(Panarai & Santoso, 2024).

The authority of a notary is always related to the public who use legal services or are related to the creation of evidence in the form of authentic deeds.(Maya, 2017). Therefore, the Notary's position is a position of trust from the public and for the implementation of his/her duties, supervision of the Notary is necessary. Supervision of Notaries is a preventive and curative activity carried out by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) for notaries. Supervision carried out by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) is not only the implementation of the Notary's duties and position to comply with the provisions of the Notary Law, but also supervision of the actions or behavior of the Notary's life that can harm the noble dignity of the Notary's position. Supervision of the Supervisory Board (Article 67 paragraph (5) of the Notary Law) has a broad scope, especially the role of the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) in cases of violation of the notary's duties, such as not reading the deed, is very important. This is in line with the main function of the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) as an institution tasked with

providing guidance and supervision of the notary's performance. With this mechanism, it is hoped that every violation can be followed up appropriately, so that the dignity of the notary's office remains maintained, public trust is not reduced, and notarial practices can take place in accordance with applicable legal regulations.(Kurnia, 2017a).

Based on Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation, the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) has the authority to impose sanctions in the form of written warnings to notaries who violate obligations and prohibitions in carrying out their duties. Some violations that can be subject to sanctions include if the notary does not carry out his/her duties in a real manner, for example not submitting minutes of the oath/promise of office or not reporting the office address and official signature as required by law. In addition, violations can also occur when the notary ignores the obligations stipulated in Article 16 of the Notary Law, or actually does things that are expressly prohibited in Article 17 paragraph (1).

Furthermore, sanctions can also be imposed if a notary has more than one office address, performs his/her duties outside his/her jurisdiction, or neglects notarial protocol, both during and after leave. Furthermore, notaries' social obligations are also monitored, such as providing free legal services to the underprivileged. If a notary violates the principle of confidentiality of a deed by leaking the contents of the deed to an unauthorized party, or is negligent in preparing, storing, and submitting the protocol as stipulated, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) has the right to issue a written warning. Thus, this regulation demonstrates that the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) functions not only as a supervisor, but also as a guardian of the integrity and professionalism of the notary office, ensuring that it continues to operate in accordance with the mandate of the law.(Marbun et al., 2024a).

2. Research Methods

Based on the topic raised, this research used a normative legal research method. This research focused on the analysis of legal norms, namely statutory regulations, and will therefore be conducted through a literature review. The approach used was a statute approach to in-depth review of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary and other related regulations, and a case approach to analyze relevant court decisions.(Benuf & Azhar, 2020).

The legal sources used include three types. Primary legal sources include the Notary Law, the Notary Code of Ethics, and the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation concerning the Supervisory Board's examination procedures. Secondary legal sources include books, journals, and scientific articles. Tertiary legal sources, such as legal dictionaries, will be used to clarify relevant legal terms.(Reinaldo, 2024).

The legal materials were collected using library research techniques, where the author systematically identified, read, cited, and reviewed all legal materials relevant to the research

topic. After the legal materials were collected, the analysis was conducted using qualitative descriptive methods. The author described existing regulations, analyzed how these regulations were applied in cases of violation, and evaluated the effectiveness of the Regional Supervisory Board's oversight.(Supriyadi, 2017).

Through these stages, the author will draw conclusions that answer the research questions, namely how the Regional Supervisory Board implements its role in overseeing the Notary Code of Ethics in Central Java Province, as well as the obstacles encountered. The results of the analysis are expected to provide a comprehensive understanding and constructive suggestions for improving oversight of the Notary profession in order to create better legal protection for the public.(Lutviandany et al., 2021).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Regulations and Implementation of Supervision by the Regional Supervisory Board on the Implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics in Central Java

The notary profession in Indonesia has a long history dating back to the colonial era. The existence of notaries was first regulated in the *Regulation op het Notarisambt in Nederlandsch Indie*, which was issued on January 11, 1860 and announced in Staatsblad 1860 Number 3. This regulation was signed by Governor General Chs. F. Pahud together with Algemene Secretary A. London in Batavia, then became effective throughout Indonesia on July 1, 1860. After Indonesian independence, this regulation was better known as the Notary Position Regulation (PJN), which became the initial basis for regulating the notary profession.(Putra et al., 2023).

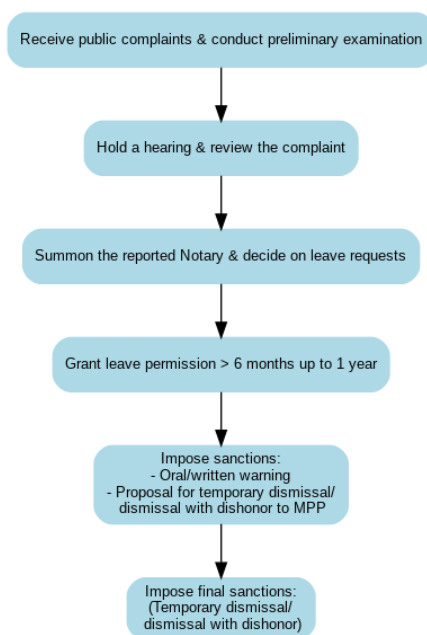
Over time, the needs of society and increasingly complex legal dynamics have encouraged regulatory reforms. One such law is Law No. 33 of 1954 concerning Deputy Notaries and Temporary Deputy Notaries. Furthermore, there is also Decree of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M-01.HT.03.01 of 2003 concerning Notary Affairs, issued on January 17, 2003. All of these regulations are evidence that the notary position continues to be strengthened to enable it to carry out its important functions in the legal field, particularly in providing certainty, order, and legal protection for the community.(Sulistya, 2021).

Over time, the position of notary has become not only regulated by law but also supervised through a special mechanism. The state has established a supervisory body called the Notary Supervisory Council, which is divided into three levels: the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD), the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW), and the Central Supervisory Council (MPP). All three have interrelated roles in supervising, fostering, and taking action against violations in the performance of notary duties.(Respationo et al., 2024).

The Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) of Notaries plays a crucial role in this oversight system. It has the authority to provide guidance and impose administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings or reprimands to notaries who commit violations. Furthermore, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) can also propose to the Central Supervisory Board (MPP) the imposition of more severe sanctions, such as temporary or even dishonorable dismissal. With this authority, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) serves as a crucial bridge in ensuring that oversight does not stop at the regional level but extends to the central level. (Handayani et al., 2019).

The role of the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) is not limited to imposing sanctions, but also to ensuring that notaries always carry out their duties with integrity, professionalism, and responsibility. With strict supervision, notaries are expected to prevent abuse of authority, such as negligence in reading deeds, leaking confidential documents to unauthorized parties, or neglecting their social obligation to provide free legal services to the underprivileged. All of these forms of oversight are essentially aimed at protecting the interests of the public as the parties served by notaries.

“AUTHORITY FLOW OF THE REGIONAL SUPERVISORY COUNCIL (MPW) OF NOTARIES”



Thus, the existence of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) demonstrates that the notary profession is not left to its own devices, but rather is within a system that guarantees its accountability. This not only maintains the dignity of the notary profession but also strengthens public trust in notarial institutions. Ultimately, the oversight exercised by the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) represents a concrete step by the state to ensure that

notaries are truly public officials with integrity and are capable of providing fair, transparent, and trustworthy legal services to all levels of society.

Under the Notary Law, the scope of supervision and guidance of notaries is mandated to two institutions: the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) and the Notary Honorary Council (MKN). The Notary Supervisory Board is established by the Minister and has the authority to formally oversee the performance of notaries, including conducting inspections and imposing sanctions if violations are found in the performance of their duties. On the other hand, the Notary Honorary Council is part of the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI), which acts as a professional organization, tasked with upholding the ethics, honor, and dignity of the notary profession.

These two institutions complement each other in carrying out their supervisory functions. The Notary Supervisory Council (MPN) emphasizes the legal and administrative aspects of the position, while the Notary Honorary Council (MKN) focuses on the ethics and professionalism of notaries. With guidance and supervision from both sides, it is hoped that notaries will work professionally, comply with the law, and maintain their integrity as public officials. This is crucial to maintaining public trust in the notary profession and ensuring that the legal services provided are truly fair, transparent, and beneficial to all parties.

Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public stipulates that supervision of Notaries is carried out by an institution established by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, called the Notary Supervisory Board. The elements of the Notary Supervisory Board are contained in Article 67 paragraph 3 of the Law on the Position of Notary Public.(Treasure, 2024).

- a. The government consists of 3 people;
- b. Notary Organization as many as 3 people and
- c. 3 experts or academics.

Furthermore, according to the letter from the Directorate General of General Legal Administration of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: C.HT.03.10- 05 concerning the Establishment of the Notary Supervisory Board or what is called the Notary Regional Supervisory Board. In number 7.1 it is stated that the establishment of the Notary Supervisory Board or the Notary Regional Supervisory Board domiciled in the provincial capital, its membership consists of:(Fatriansyah, 2023)

- a. The Government elements are employees of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Head of the Legal Section of the local Regency/City Government and employees of the Regional Inheritance Office at the Inheritance Office.

- b. The elements of the Notary Organization are Notary members proposed by the local regional management of the Indonesian Notary Association.
- c. The Expert/Academic elements are teaching staff/lecturers from the Faculty of Law of state/private universities or local legal colleges.

The authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) of Notaries as regulated in Article 73 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2014 demonstrates its strategic role in maintaining the quality and professionalism of notaries. The Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) has the authority to hold hearings to follow up on public reports received through the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD), as well as to summon reported notaries for examination. In addition, the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) also has administrative authority, such as granting leave permission to notaries who need a break of more than six months to one year, or deciding on leave requests rejected by the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD). This authority demonstrates that the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) is the liaison between initial examinations at the regional level and higher decisions, so its role cannot be underestimated.(Marbun et al., 2024).

In addition to its administrative functions, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) also holds the authority to enforce discipline against notaries. The Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) can issue sanctions in the form of verbal or written warnings to notaries found to have committed violations. Furthermore, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) also plays a role in proposing more severe sanctions to the Central Supervisory Board (MPP), ranging from temporary suspension to dishonorable discharge. This mechanism reflects the importance of the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) in maintaining the integrity of the notary profession, as every action taken not only protects the legal interests of the public but also upholds the dignity of the notary profession as a public official who must act honestly, professionally, and responsibly.

Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.02.PR.08.10 of 2004 concerning Procedures for Appointing Members, Dismissing Members, Organizational Structure, Work Procedures and Examination Procedures of the Notary Supervisory Board in Article 26 paragraphs 1 and 2 reads:(Kurnia, 2017)

- a. The Regional Audit Board examines and decides on the results of the Regional Audit Board's examination.
- b. The Regional Audit Board will begin to examine the results of the Regional Supervisory Board's examination within a maximum period of 7 (seven) calendar days from when the files are received.

- c. The Regional Supervisory Board has the authority to summon the reporter and the reported party to hear their statements.
- d. The decision will be pronounced within a maximum period of 30 calendar days from the date the file is received.

In 2 points 1 of the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.-39-PW.07.10 of 2004 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Duties of the Notary Supervisory Board, it is emphasized that the Regional Supervisory Board has the authority to impose sanctions as referred to in Article 73 of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary and Article 26 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.02.PR.08.10 of 2004 concerning Procedures for Appointing Members, Dismissing Members, Organizational Structure, Work Procedures and Procedures for Examination of the Notary Supervisory Board, then number 2 point 2 of the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.-39-PW.07.10 of 2004 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Duties of the Notary Supervisory Board, regulates the authority of the Regional Supervisory Board:

- a. Propose to the Central Supervisory Board the imposition of a sanction of honorable dismissal.
- b. Examine and decide on objections to the decision to refuse leave by the Regional Supervisory Board.
- c. Record the leave permission granted in the leave certificate.

When supervision and inspection are carried out, the Notary concerned must be in his office and prepare all protocols to be inspected, which consist of:(Dyani, 2017)

- a. Minutes of Deed.
- b. Deed register book or reportorium.
- c. A special book for registering private letters whose signature is authenticated and private letters that are recorded.
- d. The book lists the names of the parties or the klappers from the list of deeds and the list of private letters that have been legalized.
- e. Protest register book.
- f. The book of wills and testaments, and
- g. Another register that must be kept by the notary.

In addition, the Examination Team records in the register book and bundle of minutes of deeds included in the Notary protocol by stating the date of examination, the number of deeds and the number of private letters that were legalized and made since the date of the last

examination. The above is as regulated in Part V of the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.39- PW.07.10 of 2004 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Duties of the Notary Supervisory Board.

All forms of supervision and supervisory institutions for Notaries arise because of the need to enforce the ethics of the profession itself, where the ethics of the profession contain good and bad values, what is permissible and what is not permissible, and regarding propriety related to the implementation of the Notary profession. The implementation of the Notary profession is seen as a life attitude, which is in the form of a willingness to provide professional services in the legal field to the community with full involvement and expertise in order to carry out tasks in the form of obligations to the community who need legal services accompanied by careful reflection, and therefore in carrying out their profession there are basic rules in the form of a professional Code of Ethics.

Furthermore, supervision is implemented to maintain public trust in the notary profession as users of notary services. To achieve ideal guidance and supervision practices, the principles of guidance and supervision are highly dependent on how they are implemented. In other words, the implementation of supervision must be tailored to the needs and objectives to be achieved through these activities. Therefore, the steps taken by the Notary Supervisory Board in conducting guidance and supervision must be carefully considered and meticulous to ensure they are on target.

3.2. Inhibiting Factors and Solutions Provided in the Supervision of the Central Java Provincial Supervisory Board

The Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the notary profession. One of its primary duties is to receive reports from the public regarding alleged violations of both the Notary Code of Ethics and statutory provisions. The Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) provides an official channel for those who feel aggrieved to file complaints, allowing any alleged violations to be processed through legitimate oversight mechanisms. This ensures the public remains protected while preserving the honor of the notary profession.(Umar & Bachmid, 2020).

However, based on the described task structure, the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) has so far focused more on post-violation actions, namely following up on reports and conducting inspections. This makes it appear as if oversight is merely reactive, rather than proactive. However, preventative measures are crucial to ensure notary practices comply with regulations, thus minimizing violations from the outset.(Dewi et al., 2022)In other words, there is still room for strengthening the role of the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN), particularly in the prevention aspect. For example, through regular coaching, code of ethics socialization, technical guidance, or discussion forums with notaries to increase their understanding and awareness of their obligations and prohibitions. Such preventive efforts not only protect the

public but also help notaries carry out their profession with greater care, professionalism, and integrity.(Putri, 2025).

In the context of enforcing the professional code of ethics, the Notary Honorary Council (DKN) plays a crucial role. In accordance with Article 8 of the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) Code of Ethics, the Notary Honorary Council (DKN) serves as an organizational tool authorized to investigate alleged violations of the code of ethics. This means that any notary's actions deemed to violate the ethical rules of their profession will first be examined by the Notary Honorary Council (DKN) to ensure their accuracy. This serves as a form of internal oversight to ensure the dignity and honor of the profession is maintained.(Satya Wibowo et al., 2022).

Beyond inspections, the Notary Honorary Council (DKN) also has the authority to impose sanctions on notaries found to have violated the code of ethics. These sanctions can range from warnings to other forms of punishment depending on the severity of the violation. With this mechanism, it is hoped that every notary will be more careful in carrying out their duties and always uphold ethical and professional values. Ultimately, the role of the Notary Honorary Council (DKN) is not only as a supervisor, but also as a guardian of public trust in the notary profession.(Livia, 2025).

If we look at it further, there is an overlap in the assignments that are the authority of the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) and the Notary Honorary Council (DKN), namely the absence of clear regulations regarding preventive efforts carried out by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) to prevent violations of office by Notaries and there is an overlap in authority between the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) and the Notary Honorary Council (DKN) as described above.

The primary objective of preventive supervision conducted by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) is to prevent violations of authority in the performance of a notary's duties. In other words, this supervision is directed more at prevention than enforcement, so that notaries can always work in accordance with the provisions of the Notary Law (UUJN) and the Notary Code of Ethics. This is crucial because public trust in the notary profession depends heavily on the integrity and professionalism carried out in each of their duties.(Ardini & Yahanan, 2024).

One form of preventive supervision carried out by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) is holding seminars and coaching activities in the notary field. Through seminars, notaries can update their knowledge and obtain the latest information regarding the notary world. In addition, the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) also holds regular monthly meetings with the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW). These meetings aim to provide direction and guidance so that notaries fully understand and comply with applicable legal regulations, both statutes and codes of ethics.(Adhilia, 2022).

In addition to meetings, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) also conducts in-person visits to notary offices at least once a year. These visits typically focus on administrative checks, such as the writing of notary protocols, to ensure that formal procedures have been properly implemented. This step is not merely a form of oversight, but also a means of fostering and reminding notaries to consistently maintain the quality of their performance.(Wardio & Hanim, 2018).

In addition, the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) also conducts outreach, not only to notaries, but also to the public, the police, and academics. This outreach aims to ensure that notaries understand their rights and obligations and that they know where to report any harm. This way, the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN)'s role as a supervisory institution becomes better known, and the public feels protected. Outreach to officials and academics is also crucial for building a shared understanding of the supervisory function, thus fostering effective collaboration in maintaining professionalism and trust in the notary profession.(Caesar et al., 2023).

Supervision of notaries is a form of moral responsibility carried out by the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) to the public. Although the law does not specifically explain how preventive supervision is carried out, the existence of the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) remains a guarantee that the notary profession is monitored to maintain public trust. Thus, the public can feel more secure because there is an institution that ensures notaries carry out their duties in accordance with applicable regulations and ethics.(Khairunnisa & Notary, 2025).

In practice, supervision and guidance are closely related, like two sides of the same coin. Supervision is conducted to assess whether a notary has performed their duties properly and correctly. If the supervision reveals any suspected violations, the next step is guidance, which aims to encourage the notary to correct their mistakes and return to work in accordance with regulations. If the violations are proven serious, the guidance can be implemented in the form of sanctions in accordance with Article 6 of the Notary Code of Ethics. These sanctions can include reprimands, warnings, temporary dismissal from the association (schorsing), permanent dismissal (onzetting), or dishonorable discharge from the association. With this mechanism, it is hoped that every notary will be more careful and consistently uphold integrity, as this profession is concerned with legal certainty and public trust.(Abdullah, 2017).

In practice, the implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics still faces numerous obstacles because the oversight and sanctioning system is ineffective. To date, sanctions imposed have tended to be light, limited to reprimands or warnings, while firm sanctions such as temporary dismissal (schorsing) have never even been implemented. This situation is exacerbated by the Honorary Council's reluctance to impose severe penalties on colleagues, as it is considered unethical to dismiss fellow notaries. As a result, enforcement of the code of ethics is weak, lacks a deterrent effect, and results in only moral sanctions without affecting the notary's position itself. This suggests that psychological factors among fellow notaries significantly

influence the oversight process, putting the code of ethics at risk of remaining merely a paper rule with no real power to maintain the integrity of the profession.

Based on the research results, it appears that the existence of a notary code of ethics should be binding on all notaries, without exception. However, in reality, the implementation of this code of ethics is still considered weak due to the existence of more than one notary organization considered a professional organization. In fact, the only organization officially recognized by the government is the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI). This situation means that the code of ethics developed by the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) is considered applicable only to its members, so it is not fully adhered to by all notaries in Indonesia.(Prakoso & Gunarto, 2017).

Furthermore, sanctions for violations of the code of ethics have not been strictly enforced. Generally, sanctions consist only of verbal warnings without any more concrete follow-up from the INI Honorary Council. As a result, the code of ethics has lost its authority as a regulation that should enforce discipline and maintain the dignity of the profession. Without consistent enforcement and firm sanctions, the code of ethics risks becoming merely a formal regulation that is ineffective in guiding and supervising notaries to ensure they always work ethically and legally. The effectiveness of the supervision of the Notary Regional Supervisory Council (MPWN) in Central Java still faces several obstacles that prevent its supervisory function from functioning optimally as mandated by laws and regulations. First, there are still discrepancies in notary data between the MPWN and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, making it difficult to map the actual number and status of notaries. Second, the MPWN has not fully implemented its duties in accordance with applicable regulations, for example by not conducting routine or periodic inspections of the behavior and positions of notaries in its region.(Yuniati & Wahyuningsih, 2017).

The Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) is also considered to be reluctant to handle reports of problematic notaries at the regional level, so investigations are often directly delegated to the National Supervisory Board (MPN). However, in the supervisory hierarchy, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) plays a crucial role as the second-highest point of supervision after the regional level. Furthermore, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) has not provided guidance in its notary protocol audits regarding compliance with the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation on PMPJ Reporting (Reporting of the Position Supervisory Board) or the notary's obligation to report suspicious financial transactions to the Financial Transaction Reporting Agency (PPATK) through the GoAML system.(Priyambodo & Gunarto, 2017).

Another obstacle is that the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) has not consistently submitted periodic reports to the Notary Supervisory Board (MPN) regarding the results of notary protocol examinations. Some notaries are even difficult to examine but are not immediately reported. This condition results in ineffective supervision, putting the notary's code of ethics and job regulations at risk of being violated without clear follow-up. Thus, although legally the

Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) has firm authority under the Notary Law (Law No. 2 of 2014 in conjunction with Law No. 30 of 2004), in reality, many obstacles remain in the field that prevent the supervisory function from functioning optimally. (Samosir et al., 2022).

To address various obstacles to effective supervision, there are several steps that can be taken by the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW). First, it is necessary to synchronize notary data between the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to avoid discrepancies in information, thus making the supervision process more accurate and transparent. Second, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) must be more responsive in following up on public reports, as this is part of its legal and moral responsibility to public services as mandated by the Notary Law (Law No. 2 of 2014 jo. Law No. 30 of 2004). Third, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) needs to be more active and courageous in carrying out its duties in accordance with laws and regulations, including conducting routine supervision of notaries in the Central Java region. If there are reports of violations, investigations should first be conducted at the regional level from the results of the overflow in the regions (MPD). Fourth, the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) is required to prepare periodic reports to the Notary Supervisory Council (MPN) regarding the results of notary protocol examinations, and to report notaries who are difficult to examine so that joint examinations can be conducted between the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) and the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW). Fifth, in accordance with the authority granted by law, the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) must also carry out the function of examining alleged violations of notary behavior or office, and ensure routine and periodic inspections. With these steps, it is hoped that supervision of notaries will be more effective, transparent, and able to consistently enforce the code of ethics and legal provisions of the notary office to protect the interests of the public. (Mustofa, 2021).

4. Conclusion

Normatively, the supervisory regulations by the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) in Central Java Province are adequate, both through the Notary Law, the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation, and the Notary Code of Ethics. However, in practice, various technical and non-technical obstacles are still encountered. The Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) has carried out routine and incidental supervision by providing guidance, warnings, and even recommendations for dismissal. However, budget limitations, the weak deterrent effect of sanctions, and low compliance of some notaries with examinations are challenges in themselves. Nevertheless, the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) continues to make maximum efforts through coordination with the Regional Supervisory Board (MPD) and the Central Supervisory Board (MPP), and support from the Indonesian Notary Association (INI). To make supervision more effective and provide legal certainty and protection for the public, it is necessary to strengthen regulations related to sanctions, increase synergy between boards, and develop the ethics of the notary profession on an ongoing basis. The Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) in Central Java plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the notary

profession and protecting the public interest. However, practice in the field still faces several obstacles, such as oversight that is more reactive than preventive, overlapping authority with the Notary Honorary Council (DKN), weak enforcement of ethical code sanctions, budget constraints, and a lack of consistency in reporting and routine inspections. These conditions often result in suboptimal supervision and inadequate deterrent sanctions. To address this, concrete steps are needed in the form of data synchronization between the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, increasing the courage and consistency of the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) in following up on reports and conducting routine supervision, and firmly enforcing ethical code sanctions so that they are not limited to moral reprimands. Furthermore, strengthening the preventive function through guidance, outreach, and legal education for notaries and the public also needs to be improved. With a clear legal basis as stipulated in Law No. 30 of 2004 in conjunction with Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary and the INI Code of Ethics, effective supervision is expected to be able to uphold the professionalism of notaries, strengthen public trust, and guarantee legal certainty for the community.

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