

The Obligations of Notaries in Providing Free Legal Services to Indigent People Based on Law No. 2 of 2014

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Abstract. *This research aims to determine and analyze legal regulations regarding the Notary's obligation to provide free legal services to people who cannot afford it, and to find out and analyze the legal consequences for Notaries who do not provide free legal services to people who cannot afford it. To achieve the above objectives, the author uses a type of Normative Juridical legal research. The approach method in this legal research uses a statutory approach (Statute Approach) and a conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach). The type of data used in this research is secondary data including words and actions, as well as written data sources. Research data sources consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The data collection method is used to collect data by means of literature study. The data analysis method uses Descriptive Research. Based on the research results, conclusions were obtained, firstly that Legal regulations regarding the obligation of Notaries to provide free legal services to people who cannot afford them are contained in Article 37 paragraph (1) UUJN and Article 3 paragraph (7) Notary Code of Ethics. Article 37 UUJN and Art3 paragraph (7) Notary Code of Ethics is something that must be implemented, however, because there are no standard rules from INI as the organization that oversees Notaries throughout Indonesia regarding procedures and who can be said to receive legal assistance to determine whether someone is eligible or can be exempt from fees. Second conclusion, the legal consequences for Notaries who do not provide free legal services to people who cannot afford them are sanctions. In terms of administrative sanctions, Notaries can be subject to sanctions in the form of: Government coercion (besturssdwang), Withdrawal of decisions, Imposition of administrative fines, Imposition of forced money by the government (dwangsom). Meanwhile, the sanctions contained in Article 37 paragraph (2) UUJN are in the form of: verbal warning, written warning, temporary dismissal, honorable dismissal and/or dishonorable dismissal. Sanctions contained in Article 6 paragraph (1) of the Notary Code of Ethics include: reprimand, warning, temporary dismissal from Association membership, honorable dismissal from Association membership, and/or dishonorable dismissal from Association membership.*

Keywords: Incapacitated; Obligations; Services.

1. Introduction

As a legal state, Indonesia is obliged to provide guaranteed certainty regarding the fulfillment of the rights of its citizens by mandating it in statutory regulations. Because the aim of the rule of law is to provide certainty, create order and provide legal protection for its citizens. Social community life will give birth to various forms of legal acts, society is a forum or place for the enactment of laws. Law exists because of the existence of society and the existence of society will be followed by the existence of legal norms or values that live in society.¹

Notary is a professional position that has a very large role in accommodating legal actions carried out by every group of society in accordance with the demands of the times. This is in line with the birth of the Notary position itself, because the Notary profession was born from interactions between fellow members of the community and was developed and created by the community itself.² Notary is called a profession because a notary must have high knowledge of law, especially civil law. With the existing knowledge, Notaries are obliged to use it for the benefit of many people, not just to make money but also to find meaning or a calling in life through service to the community. The profession they undertake is also self-actualization to express freedom, honor and responsibility. That is the basic thing that differentiates work and profession.³

A notary is a public official whose role is to accommodate civil legal actions carried out by the public. The position of a Notary is not in the executive, legislative and judicial institutions so that he can be trusted as an impartial expert in making authentic deeds. A deed made by an authorized public official contains or authentically describes an action carried out or a situation seen or witnessed by the public official making the deed. Authentic deeds produced by Notaries can be accounted for and protect clients in carrying out legal actions. The strength of the authentic deed produced is perfect proof for the parties, so that if a party files an objection it can be proven in court.

A notary is a public official appointed by the state, who also works for the interests of the state, however a notary is not an employee as intended in Law No. 8 of 1974 concerning Personnel Principles, because he does not receive a salary from the state.⁴ but the Notary receives an honorarium for legal services provided to clients in accordance with his authority as regulated in Articles 36

¹Widhi Handoko, 2014, Land Law Policy A Reflection of Progressive Legal Justice, Thafia Media, Yogyakarta, p. 48.

²Habib Adjie, 2008, Indonesian Notary Law, Rafika, Bandung, p. 8. (Hereinafter abbreviated as Adjie, Habib I)

³Central Management of the Indonesian Notary Association, 2008, The Identity of Indonesian Notaries, Past, Present and Future, Gramedia Pustaka, Jakarta, p. 194.

⁴Suhrawardi K. Lubis, 2014, Ethics of the Legal Profession, Cet. VII, Sinar Graphics, Jakarta, p. 34.

and 37 UUJN. Regarding the provisions on the amount of honorarium stated in article 36 UUJN, namely only providing a nominal maximum limit of rupiah for legal services provided by a Notary Public, we can see this in the sound of article 36 Paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) in the UUJN it is in the form of the words "largest" and the words "not to exceed". Based on the opinion above, we can understand that the UUJN regulates Notary's honorarium only at a maximum limit, in other words the limitative/minimum limit of honorarium for Notary services is not regulated in the UUJN.

The development of social life has increased the intensity and complexity of legal relations which must receive protection and certainty based on evidence that clearly determines the rights and obligations of each legal subject. It has been explained that the public must receive legal protection and certainty, the use of notarial services by people who can afford it can be done by providing an honorarium to the Notary. This is inversely proportional to groups of people who cannot enjoy Notary services because they are economically hindered.

As previously explained, as long as a Notary carries out his or her official duties, even though he or she is appointed and dismissed by the government, he or she does not receive a salary from the government or a pension from the government. So it can be said that the honorarium received by the Notary as the personal income of the Notary concerned is the Notary's right, in the sense that the person who has used the Notary's services is obliged to pay the Notary's honorarium. However, the Notary is obliged to provide free assistance to those who are unable to provide an honorarium/fee to the Notary. Basically, a Notary cannot refuse any client who comes to carry out legal actions in the notarial field in accordance with article 37 paragraph (1) UUJN which contains:

"Notaries are obliged to provide legal services in the field of notarial services free of charge to people who cannot afford it"

Legal services for those who are able to pay the Notary's honorarium or are provided free of charge by the Notary due to their inability, must be given the same legal action by the Notary, because the deed made by the Notary in question will not be any different for those who are able to pay the Notary's honorarium or for those who cannot afford it or are given it for free.

Indonesian citizens who are less fortunate in terms of legal protection have the right to obtain justice and a sense of security known as human rights, therefore they must be respected, upheld and protected by the state, law and government, as well as everyone for the sake of honor and protection of dignity and human dignity, including the right to feel safe when a person carries out legal actions and especially in the field of notarial matters where he has the right to demand the provision of free notarial legal services by a Notary.

However, in practice in the field, Notaries often prioritize the material aspect rather than the social aspect. Because on the one hand, Notaries are required by statutory regulations to maintain their idealism as public officials, but on the other hand, Notaries are also urged to live a realistic life. The issue of honorium is a complicated matter, because Notaries still need materials to carry out their activities.

2. Research Methods

To achieve the above objectives, the author uses a type of Normative Juridical legal research. The approach method in this legal research uses a statutory approach (Statute Approach) and a conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach). The type of data used in this research is secondary data including words and actions, as well as written data sources. Research data sources consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The data collection method is used to collect data by means of literature study. The data analysis method uses Descriptive Analysis Research, namely research that describes the applicable laws and regulations associated with Positive Legal Theories relating to the problems being researched.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Regulations Concerning the Obligation of Notaries to Provide Free Legal Services to People Who Are Inadequate

Notaries as public officials are required to be able to provide legal counseling for parties who come to them so that they gain full legal awareness and that everyone is able to understand matters and their obligations as citizens. Obligations in a profession are absolutely carried out by the person who has these obligations, if they are violated or do not carry out the obligations, the sanctions that have been regulated will apply. In connection with the profession as a notary, the obligations and strength of proof of a deed produced by a notary, according to Habib Adjie, he gave his opinion by concluding:

- a. The position of notary has the task of formulating the wishes of the parties or all the actions that the parties will carry out which will be stated in an authentic deed, which is adjusted to all existing and still valid regulations.
- b. As a deed that has been made by a notary, namely a deed, has perfect evidentiary power in the eyes of the law, so an authentic deed does not have to be 're-proved', and if later there is a party who says that the deed is false or not

true, then proof or a statement will be needed. in accordance with applicable regulations.⁵

The notary is obliged to keep the deed confidential and maintain confidentiality regarding the contents of the discussions between the parties before the deed was made. Notaries have a form of personal and public responsibility, having responsibility for themselves can mean being a professional person in carrying out their work due to their morality, reason and professionalism in carrying out their work as part of their life. Furthermore, being responsible to the community can mean that a Notary is willing to provide the best service possible, by not providing different services to clients who can afford to pay high fees or clients who are less well off and can provide quality services, and provide a positive impact and help the community.

In accordance with the regulations stipulated in Article 36 UUJN, namely the honorarium of a notary, the contents of which determine that a notary has the right to receive an honorarium for legal services that have been carried out in accordance with the authority he has. However, it is not only the rights that a notary obtains by providing legal services, the Notary is also obliged to provide voluntary assistance to people who need or need the services of a Notary, but the person does not have the economic capacity, in the sense of not having the ability to pay the honorarium. for the notary's services, and this is stated in Article 37 UUJN. However, there are other cases where the Notary is obliged to refuse to provide assistance, namely in the case of making a deed whose contents are contrary to public order or morality. Also in the case of making a deed where there are no witnesses who cannot be known by the Notary or cannot be introduced to him.⁶

The mechanism for providing legal assistance in deed-making services and other notary services to poor communities is currently still guided by UUJN Jo. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (UUBH), Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 42 of 2013 concerning Conditions and Procedures for Providing Legal Aid and Free Distribution of Legal Aid Funds, and the Notary's Code of Ethics.

The supporting factor for providing legal assistance in the field of notarial matters is Article 37 Paragraph (1) UUJN: "Notaries are obliged to provide legal

⁵Siska Harun Buko, 2017, "Judicial Analysis of the Obligations of Notaries in Providing Services to Disadvantaged People Based on Law no. 2 of 2014", LEX PRIVATUM, Vol. V No. 1, p. 90. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/155782/analysis-yuridis-tangan-kewajiban-notaris-dalam-berikan-jasanya-kepada-masya>, accessed May 10, 2023 at 10 p.m. 14:50.

⁶Abdul Ghofur Anshori, 2009, Principles of the Notary's Office, Legal and Ethical Perspectives, UII Press, Yogyakarta, p. 5.

assistance in the field of notarial services free of charge to people who cannot afford it." And based on Article 3 point 7 of the Notary Code of Ethics: "Providing deed-making services and other authority for people who cannot afford it without collecting an honorarium."

Legal assistance in the field of notarial matters is provided by notaries based on UUJN Article 15 number 2 letter e, which states that notaries also have the authority to provide legal counseling in connection with the preparation of deeds. The legal education referred to here is not for the general public, but is the Notary's obligation to the parties or presenters in making the deed requested by him.

Notaries in carrying out their duties provide legal counseling in the form of providing explanations, providing information and providing understanding related to legal acts that will be implemented in the deed. The form of legal counseling in question includes, among other things, the actions that must be carried out by the Notary or the parties before the deed is made or after the deed is made.

UUJN does not describe the conditions for obtaining free legal services for poor people in detail, but if we refer to Article 3 of the Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 42 of 2013 concerning Conditions and Procedures for Providing Legal Aid and Distribution of Legal Aid Funds in detail Freely states that to obtain Legal Aid, Legal Aid Applicants must meet the following requirements:

1. Submit a written application containing at least the identity of the Legal Aid Applicant and a brief description of the main issue for which Legal Aid is requested;
2. Submit documents relating to the case; And
3. Attach a certificate of poverty from the Village Head, Village Head, or official at the same level where the Legal Aid Applicant lives.

Meanwhile, the procedures for providing legal aid according to Article 6 of Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation Number 42 of 2013 concerning Conditions and Procedures for Providing Legal Aid and Free Distribution of Legal Aid Funds are:

1. Request for Legal Aid submit a written request for Legal Aid to the Legal Aid Provider.
2. The application as intended in paragraph (1) must at least contain:

- a. Identity of Legal Aid Applicant; And
 - b. A brief description of the main issue for which Legal Assistance is requested.
3. Applications for legal assistance as intended in paragraph (1) must include:
- a. Certificate of poverty from the Village Head, Village Head, or official of the same level as the Legal Aid Applicant's residence; And
 - b. Documents relating to the case.

Article 37 UUJN is something that must be implemented, however there are no standard rules from INI as the organization that oversees Notaries throughout Indonesia regarding procedures and who can be said to receive legal assistance to determine whether someone is eligible or can be exempt from fees. So that in practice the requirements for receiving legal aid are returned to the personal assessment of the Notary concerned. Because it is impossible for a Notary to research or survey a person's economic status carefully in a short time. What a Notary usually does or can do is to gather information from the person (client) by conducting a direct dialogue, then determining whether the person can be categorized as an incapacitated person and deserves to be provided with free legal services.

Conditions that do not yet support the implementation of free legal aid to the public by notaries have resulted in a legal vacuum so that the requirements and procedures regulated by UUBH become relevant in the implementation of free legal aid to the public.

The Notary's obligation to provide free legal services to people who cannot afford it in accordance with the mandate of Article 37 paragraph (1) UUJN is a form of worship from the Notary himself (obedience to God Almighty) and is also a reflection of the Notary's good morals and personality. which is also required or required in the Notary's code of ethics. There are other factors that form the background for providing legal services voluntarily by notaries, namely:

- a. Humanitarian factor Based on the humanitarian factor, in providing free assistance in the field of notarial matters, the notary is based on an encouragement for the morality of a notary in providing assistance to others, where the client has financial deficiencies economically and asks for assistance to be able to make a deed without providing an honorarium or by not paying the full honorarium to the notary. A situation like this can reflect a notary who has a high value of moral integrity in carrying out his obligations professionally as a notary.

b. The client's honesty factor towards the notary. The factor of candor or honesty from a client is very necessary in providing legal services voluntarily by a notary. By having honesty on the part of the client regarding the client's inability to pay the honorarium for the notary's legal services, it can inspire and touch the social spirit of the notary so that the notary can provide relief and assistance to the client.

c. The notary's confidence factor in the parties appearing. Notary confidence factor. In providing assistance to poor people, it is also based on a notary's assessment regarding the appearance and what type of legal services the person wants, so that later this assessment can provide wise decisions in serving society, especially for people who cannot afford it.⁷

As explained in the previous points, one of the notary's codes of ethics is that notaries are obliged to provide services and are not allowed to refuse unless there is a reason for the refusal that is justified by law. As stated in Article 16 letter e UUJN, the reasons that can justify a notary refusing services are reasons that result in the Notary not taking sides, such as the existence of a blood or marriage relationship with the Notary himself or with his husband/wife, one party does not have the ability to act to commit acts or other things that are not permitted by law.⁸

Even if the Notary refuses to provide his services to a party who needs them, then the refusal must be a refusal in the legal sense, meaning that there is a clear and firm legal reason or argument so that the party concerned can understand it. In essence, whatever the reason for the rejection made by the Notary will be up to the Notary himself to determine it.⁹

There is a dilemma because providing legal assistance is the Notary's personal responsibility, because each Notary has different abilities both financially and in terms of legal knowledge due to lack of experience. This is because Notaries are appointed by the state as officials but in the honorarium system they are not paid by the state. So it would be difficult in carrying out the duties of a Notary to have to pay honorarium to people because in making deeds we need to go to several agencies related to licensing, such as the Ministry of Law and Human

⁷Claudia Verena Maudy Sridana, 2020, "The Obligation to Provide Free Legal Services by Notaries to Indigent People", *Acta Comitatus: Journal of Notarial Law*, Vol. V No. 3, p. 456-457. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352300534_Obligation_to_Provide_Legal_Services_Only_Cuma_Cuma_By_Notary_On_Incapable_People, accessed 10 June 2023 10 p.m. 14:50.

⁸Indonesia, UUJN, Explanation of Article 16 letter e.

⁹R. Soegondo Notodisoerdjo, 1993, *Notary Law in Indonesia: An Explanation*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, p. 98.

Rights, tax, etc., this is where the Notary has to pay costs. The costs incurred by a Notary for the purposes of licensing a deed he or she makes are not actually the needs of the Notary but rather the needs of the client who uses the services of a Notary.

3.2. Legal consequences for notaries who do not provide free legal services for people who cannot afford it

In carrying out your position as a Notary, you must adhere strictly to the provisions stipulated in the UUN and the Indonesian Notary Code of Ethics as well as other related laws and regulations. So that in carrying out the duties and obligations of the position, violations of the implementation of the position and violations of related provisions can be avoided.

Notaries in carrying out their duties and positions as public officials who have the authority to make authentic deeds can be burdened with responsibility for all their actions. Basically the law provides a burden responsibility for actions carried out by the Notary, however, this does not mean that all losses to third parties are the responsibility of the Notary. The law itself sets limits on the Notary's responsibilities. This is what is known in legal science as a form of legal protection for Notaries as public officials tasked with providing services to the community.

Finances are the main factor hindering the implementation of Article 37 paragraph (1) because Notaries are Public officials who carry out their notary profession require office operational costs such as employee salaries, electricity costs and telephone costs, this is because notaries are public officials who are not paid by the state, but notaries earn their own income from honorariums for their services in making deeds that are needed by the public. Please remember that the notary's fees are not only for himself but also related parties, for example fiduciary registration fees.

Every legal rule that applies in Indonesia always has sanctions at the end of the legal rule. The inclusion of sanctions in various legal regulations is an obligation that must be included in each legal regulation. It is as if existing legal rules cannot be obeyed if at the end they do not include sanctions.

The essence of sanctions as a form of coercion based on law, also provides awareness to the party who violates it, that an action carried out is not in accordance with the applicable legal rules, and to return the person concerned to act in accordance with the applicable legal rules, as well as to maintain the balance in the running of a rule of law. The sanctions aimed at the Notary are also an awareness that the Notary in carrying out his official duties has violated the provisions regarding the implementation of the Notary's official duties as

stated in the UUJN and to return the Notary's actions in carrying out his official duties to an orderly manner in accordance with the UUJN. In addition, imposing sanctions on Notaries also protects the public from Notary actions that could be detrimental to society. These sanctions also function to maintain the dignity of the Notary's position, because if the Notary commits a violation and there is no sanction, it can reduce public trust in the Notary. Individually, sanctions against Notaries are a risk in carrying out their official duties.

In the world of law, especially notarial law, it is known that there are administrative sanctions, which are also recognized in the UUJN, namely, if a Notary commits a violation, not only can he be given civil sanctions but he can also be subject to administrative sanctions. The definition of sanctions in state administrative law is a tool of power which is public law in nature, used by the government as a reaction to non-compliance with obligations contained in state administrative law norms.¹⁰Administrative sanctions include:

1. Government coercion (besturssdwang). Concrete actions by the authorities aimed at ending a situation that is prohibited by a rule of administrative law;
2. Withdrawal of favorable decisions (decisions) (permits, payments, subsidies). The application of sanctions is based on withdrawing or declaring an earlier decision as invalid and issuing a new decision.
3. Imposition of administrative fines. Imposed on anyone who violates the law with a certain amount of money based on statutory regulations.
4. Imposition of forced money by the government (dwangsom). Imposed with the aim of adding a definite penalty, in addition to the fine specified in the statutory regulations.

Determination of Administrative Sanctions is very good for notaries, because it can provide warnings if there are violations that have been stipulated in the UUJN, Code of Ethics and other related regulations.

Notaries who do not provide free legal services to people who cannot afford it based on Article 37 paragraph (2) may be subject to sanctions in the form of:

- a. Verbal warning;
- b. Written warning;
- c. Temporary suspension;

¹⁰Ridwan HR, 2011, State Administrative Law, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, p. 80..

- d. Dismissal with honor; or
- e. Dishonorable discharge.

These sanctions apply in stages, starting from a reprimand, which is a sanction that is considered light, to the heaviest, namely dishonorable discharge. The imposition of sanctions, whether by giving a verbal warning or by giving a written warning, is the initial form of imposing sanctions and subsequent sanctions are not classified as administrative sanctions. Administrative sanctions according to Philipus M. Hadjon "In administrative sanctions in the form of government coercion, before being imposed the sanction must be preceded by an oral warning and a written warning, this is included as an aspect of the real coercion procedure"¹¹

Regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions, it is carried out directly by the agency authorized to impose these sanctions. The imposition of administrative sanctions as a preventive measure (supervision) is carried out through periodic inspection of notary protocols and possible violations in the performance of notary office and repressive measures (imposition of sanctions), carried out by imposing sanctions by the Regional Supervisory Council, in the form of verbal warnings and written warnings and the right to propose to the Central Supervisory Council for temporary suspension within 3 (three) months to 6 (six) months.¹² Then the Central Supervisory Council then carries out a temporary dismissal and has the right to propose to the minister a dishonorable dismissal. Then the Minister, based on the proposal of the Central Supervisory Council, can dismiss the Notary with honor and dismissal without honor. Administratively, the responsibility of a notary is that a notary can be given administrative sanctions in the form of temporary dismissal, honorable dismissal or dishonorable dismissal of a notary who commits an unlawful act.¹³

The type of sanction of temporary dismissal from the position of Notary or suspension is a period of waiting for the implementation of coercive sanctions from the government. The purpose of the sanction for temporary dismissal from a notary's position is to prevent the notary from carrying out his duties and position for a while, before sanctions in the form of honorable dismissal and/or dishonorable dismissal are imposed on a notary. As time goes by, the dynamics of modern society's life are getting faster, so people's need for legal protection is increasing, which is why there is a general perception that legal services, especially in the field of notarial services in terms of making authentic deeds, are

¹¹Philipus M. Hadjon, et.al., 2002, Introduction to Indonesian State Administrative Law, Juridika, Surabaya, p. 23.

¹²Siska Harun Buko, 2017, op.cit 93

¹³*ibid.*

increasingly needed both in the country's economy and in the life of the community. getting better.¹⁴

Apart from that, Notaries in Indonesia also gather in one professional organization, namely INI, which also has a code of ethics, namely the Notary Code of Ethics. So, apart from being subject to UUJN, notaries are also subject to the Notary Code of Ethics issued by INI. The Notary Code of Ethics functions as a moral rule for notarial practice in Indonesia. The Notary's Code of Ethics contains good and bad things as well as sanctions that can be imposed if someone commits a violation. The existence of sanctions against Notaries who violate shows that Notaries are not subjects who are immune to the law. Apart from being subject to civil and administrative sanctions as explained above, notaries can also be subject to ethical and even criminal sanctions.

Based on Article 6 paragraph (1) of the Notary Code of Ethics, sanctions imposed on members who violate the Code of Ethics can be in the form of:

- a. Reprimand;
- b. Warning;
- c. Temporary suspension of Association membership;
- d. Dismissal with honor from membership of the Association;
- e. Dishonorable dismissal from membership of the Association.

The regulations regarding sanctions are imposed on notary members who have violated the provisions of the regulations, by adjusting the severity of the violation that has been committed. What is meant by Sanctions according to Article 1 paragraph (12) of the Notary Code of Ethics, namely:

"Sanctions are a punishment imposed by the Honorary Council which is intended as a means, effort and tool to enforce obedience and discipline for members of the Association and other people who hold the office of Notary."

In practice, there has never been a public complaint regarding a Notary who refuses to provide free legal services, both at the central and regional levels. Even if there is, it will be resolved amicably between the Notary and the complaining community, facilitated by the Regional Honorary Council. The sanctions given do not extend to expulsion but are limited to verbal or written warnings. This is due to the difference in treatment between free legal services

¹⁴Ibid.

provided by Advocates who can be reimbursed from the Department of Law and Human Rights, while Notaries cannot be reimbursed which comes purely from the Notary's own pocket. This means that the implementation of providing free assistance by notaries cannot be enforced¹⁵

4. Conclusion

Legal regulations regarding the obligation of Notaries to provide free legal services to people who cannot afford them are contained in Article 37 paragraph (1) UUJN and Article 3 paragraph (7) Notary Code of Ethics. Article 37 UUJN and Article 3 paragraph (7) Notary Code of Ethics is something that must be implemented, however, because there are no standard rules from INI as the organization that oversees Notaries throughout Indonesia regarding procedures and who can be said to receive legal assistance to determine whether someone is eligible or can be exempt from fees. Second conclusion, The legal consequences for Notaries who do not provide free legal services to people who cannot afford them are sanctions. In terms of administrative sanctions, Notaries can be subject to sanctions in the form of: Government coercion (*besturssdwang*), Withdrawal of decisions, Imposition of administrative fines, Imposition of forced money by the government (*dwangsom*). Meanwhile, the sanctions contained in Article 37 paragraph (2) UUJN are in the form of: verbal warning, written warning, temporary dismissal, honorable dismissal and/or dishonorable dismissal. Sanctions contained in Article 6 paragraph (1) of the Notary Code of Ethics include: reprimand, warning, temporary dismissal from Association membership, honorable dismissal from Association membership, and/or dishonorable dismissal from Association membership.

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¹⁵Sigit Somadiyono, 2017. "Implementation of Providing Free Legal Assistance in the Field of Notarial Affairs to People Who Are Poor", LEX SPECIALIS Journal, No. 20, p. 112. http://jih.unbari.ac.id/index.php/LEX_SPECIALIST/article/view/40/37, accessed on June 30, 2023 pkl. 10.00.

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