

Legal Consequences of Notary Negligence in Deeds: The Perspective of the Law on Positions and Consumer Protection

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Abstract. *This study aims to examine the legal consequences of notary negligence in making deeds that harm third parties, viewed from the perspective of the Notary Law (UUJN) and the Consumer Protection Law (UUPK). The focus of the study covers three main things: the legal responsibility of notaries according to the UUJN, legal protection for third parties according to the UUPK, and the form of legal responsibility of notaries for losses to third parties due to their negligence. The method used is a sociological juridical approach with descriptive-analytical specifications. This approach combines normative studies of laws and regulations with empirical analysis through case studies. Two cases were used as analysis materials, namely the case of Notary Yustiana Servanda (Demak, 2025) and the case of Ali Machmudi (2019), to illustrate how notary responsibility is applied in practice. The results of the study indicate that notary negligence in making deeds that harm third parties can result in administrative sanctions, civil liability, and even criminal penalties if there is gross negligence or forgery, according to the Notary Law and Article 1365 of the Civil Code. Under the Consumer Protection Law, third parties have the right to file civil lawsuits, administrative complaints, and obtain compensation. Notaries remain liable as service providers, with obligations to conduct accurate verification, meet professional standards, and safeguard and protect the legal rights of all parties, both preventively and repressively.*

Keywords: Consumer; Deed; Negligence; Notary; Protection.

1. Introduction

A notary is a public official who carries out a position of trust, where integrity and professionalism are the main aspects. Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution affirms the right of every person to fair legal protection and certainty.¹ In this context, notaries play a crucial role in ensuring the validity of legal documents and providing protection for the parties through authentic deeds. The position of notaries is regulated by Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary (UUJN), which authorizes notaries to create authentic deeds in accordance with legal provisions. According to Article 1 number (7) UUJN, an authentic deed made by a notary has full evidentiary power according to Article 1868 of the Civil Code. This means that the deed is considered valid if it is made in accordance with the form determined by law, by or before an authorized public official, and in a place according to his authority. An authentic deed is different from a private deed, because an authentic deed provides higher legal certainty and is often used as strong evidence in legal disputes.² However, in practice, legal issues often arise from authentic deeds drawn up by notaries. Disputes and arguments often arise due to procedural errors, negligence, or lack of data verification. As a result, deeds that should serve as valid evidence actually cause harm to all parties, including third parties. In some cases, notaries can even be implicated as accomplices in alleged criminal acts, such as providing false information in deeds.³

For example, a 2025 case in Demak Regency involved Notary Yustiana Servanda in connection with the alleged falsification of the deed of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Mutiara Arteri Property. The name of one of the shareholders was included without permission in the deed, resulting in legal losses for the person concerned. The court rejected the pretrial motion, and the suspect's determination was declared valid.⁴ Another case in 2019 involved H. Ali Machmudi and his two children, who reported alleged document and signature forgery related to the transfer of BRI credit. These two cases demonstrate the importance of notary caution when drafting deeds to avoid harming other parties.⁵ This issue illustrates that notary negligence, whether due to a lack of due diligence or procedural violations, can have serious consequences. Notaries must

¹Habib Adjie, (2014), *Merajut Pemikiran dalam Dunia Notaris & PPAT*, Bandung : PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Cetakan ke 2, p. 12.

²Andi.A.A.Prajitno, (2020), *Apa dan Siapa Notaris di Indonesia?*, Surabaya : Citra Aditya Bakti, p. 51.

³Ragil Kusnaning Rini, (2020), "Status Akta Notaris Yang Dibuat Oleh Notaris Yang Merangkap Jabatan Sebagai Advokat", *Al-Daulah*, Vol. 10. No.1, p. 34

⁴jateng.antaranews.com, *Notaris di Demak dipolisikan diduga palsukan akta RUPSLB*, <https://jateng.antaranews.com/berita/515157/notaris-di-demak-dipolisikan-diduga-palsukan-akta-rupslb>, accessed May 23, 2025.

⁵matalensanews.com, *Rekayasa Pengalihan Kredit dan Pemalsuan Dokumen/ Tanda Tangan, BRI Demak Dilaporkan ke Polda Jateng*, <https://www.matalensanews.com/2020/08/rekayasa-pengalihan-kredit-dan.html>, accessed May 23, 2025

ensure the authenticity of the parties' identities, documents, and statements. If these procedures are ignored, the authentic deed is potentially legally flawed and can result in significant losses, especially for third parties not directly involved in the agreement.⁶

In addition to the UUJN (National Legal Aid Law), Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (UUPK) is also relevant. Notaries, as legal service providers, are categorized as business actors obliged to act in good faith and provide optimal protection for clients. Negligence by a notary can result in the cancellation of deeds, give rise to disputes, and trigger losses for consumers or affected third parties. Therefore, notaries have a moral and legal responsibility to ensure all processes comply with applicable regulations.⁷

In the digital era, notaries' challenges are increasingly complex, with the rise of technology-based crimes, such as digital identity forgery and data manipulation. This requires notaries to exercise prudence and utilize document verification technology to prevent potential legal disputes.⁸ This research is important to explore the legal consequences of notary negligence in making deeds and the legal protection mechanisms for third parties who are harmed. Based on this background, the author is interested in conducting an in-depth study of the legal liability of notaries for negligence in drafting deeds. This research will examine it from the perspective of the Notary Law (UUJN) and the Consumer Protection Law (UUPK) to provide a comprehensive understanding of legal protection for third parties and improve the quality of notarial practice in Indonesia.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a sociological juridical approach, namely research that examines community behavior as a result of interaction with the prevailing normative system.⁹ This approach is used to determine the extent to which the legal norms in the Notary Public Law (UUJN) and the Consumer Protection Law (UUPK) are implemented in practice. In this context, the behavior of notaries and related parties in the preparation of deeds is examined to illustrate the legal consequences of notarial negligence, both from a normative and social perspective. The research specification used is descriptive analytical, a method that aims to describe ongoing conditions or events based on research data. The data obtained is then analyzed using legal theory and applicable laws and

⁶Bella Okladea Amand, (2022), "Prinsip Kehati-Hatian Notaris Di Dalam Pembuatan Akta Yang Sempurna", *ReCITAL Review*, Vol. 4 No. 1, p. 218.

⁷Rizky Yunian, (2022), "Keabsahan Akta Notaris Yang Tidak Dibacakan Oleh Notaris Di Depan Para Penghadap Dan Para Saksi Pada Saat Penandatanganan Minuta Akta", *Officium Notarium*, No. 2 Vol. 2, p. 289.

⁸Rosiana Rahmadani Sabrina, (2024), "Pertanggung Jawaban Notaris dalam Kesalahan Pembuatan Akta", *NOTARIUS*, Volume 17 Nomor 2, p. 732.

⁹Ronny Hantijo Soemitro, (2015), *Metodelogi Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia, p. 71.

regulations, so that the research results can provide a comprehensive picture of the problem being studied.¹⁰

The data collection method was carried out through two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through observations of notarial practices and the impact of notarial negligence in making deeds, interviews with Notary and PPAT Anne Ludviyanti, SH, M.Kn., and Notary Yustiana Servanda, SH, M.Kn., using a guided free technique with a guide to the main questions, as well as documentation in the form of a review of official documents and archives related to the research.¹¹ Meanwhile, secondary data was collected through a literature review, reviewing laws and regulations, legal journals, books, scientific articles, and other relevant literature. Furthermore, the data analysis method used was descriptive qualitative, which describes, illustrates, and analyzes data from field studies and literature studies. This analysis aims to understand the legal consequences of notary negligence in drafting deeds and examine legal protection for third parties under the Notary Law and the Consumer Protection Law.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Consequences for Notaries who are Negligent in Making Deeds that Harm Third Parties According to the Perspective of the Law on Notary Positions

As a public official, a notary public has the authority to issue authentic deeds with full evidentiary force, as stipulated in Article 1 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Notary Public Law (UUJN) and Article 1870 of the Civil Code. However, this authority cannot be exercised arbitrarily, as every deed has direct legal implications for the parties and third parties.¹² A notary's responsibilities are both formal and substantive, encompassing document verification, the validity of the parties' intentions, and compliance with legal requirements. Negligence, whether administrative, formal, or substantial, can give rise to legal liability under Article 1365 of the Civil Code, the principle of good faith, and the principle of prudence, as well as violating the constitutional right of third parties to legal certainty (Article 28D of the 1945 Constitution).¹³

Negligence can include a lack of document verification, not listing parties who

¹⁰Zainuddin Ali, (2019), *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta : Sinar Grafika, p. 223.

¹¹Ronny Hantijo Soemitro, *Op. Cit*, p. 71.

¹²Syifa Aisyah, (2021), "Akibat Hukum Terhadap Akta Notaris Yang Tidak Sesuai Dengan Fakta Hukum", *Repertorium: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Kenotariatan*, Vol.10 No.2, p. 147.

¹³Paskadwi, Bunga Mentari, (2022), "Peran Dan Tanggung Jawab Notaris Terkait Pengenalan Penghadap Serta Akibat Hukum Atas Pembuatan Akta Autentik Oleh Notaris (Studi Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan Nomor 366/PID.B/2021/PN.JKT.SEL)", *Indonesian Notary*, Vol. 4, p. 569

should be involved, or ignoring formal and material requirements.¹⁴In practice, cases involving land rights disputes, sales, gifts, or inheritance demonstrate the legal risks resulting from negligence, as experienced by Notaries Anne Ludviyanti and Yustiana Servanda. Examples include a dispute over a land sale deed by heirs whose validity was not verified and a gift deed that was challenged because not all heirs gave their consent, highlighting the importance of multiple levels of verification and adherence to legal procedures.¹⁵

The UUJN affirms the integrity and independence of notaries (Article 4), the obligation to be honest, objective, careful and responsible (Article 16), as well as the administrative sanction mechanism of the Notary Supervisory Board (Article 85), ranging from warnings to dismissal, with the possibility of criminal prosecution in the event of gross negligence or falsification of documents.¹⁶The principle of due care emphasizes that notaries must act in accordance with professional standards; negligence, even without malice, can still give rise to legal liability. Preventive justice emphasizes internal oversight to minimize the risk of negligence before disputes arise, in line with the objectives of the UUJN, which prioritizes prevention through ongoing guidance and supervision.

In addition to administrative and civil responsibilities, notaries also have obligations to consumers under the Consumer Protection Law (UUPK Article 19), which states that the injured party has the right to seek compensation if the notary's services result in losses. This is relevant for deeds related to consumer transactions such as the sale and purchase of a house, vehicle, or other agreements.¹⁷

Legal theories, such as fault-based liability, emphasize that legal responsibility arises from mistakes, whether negligent or intentional. This concept also aligns with Satjipto Rahardjo's theory of social responsibility, which argues that law is not merely a normative rule but a social instrument that fosters a sense of justice. Therefore, the liability of negligent notaries is not merely formal but also reflects legal protection for the public as users of notary services.¹⁸

Real-life cases demonstrate that even the slightest negligence can have far-reaching consequences. For example, Notary Anne Ludviyanti once handled a land

¹⁴Moh Syaeful Bahar, (2022), "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tenaga Kerja Akibat Kesewenangan Pengusaha", *Jurnal Legisla*, Vol 14 No 2, p. 216.

¹⁵Interview with Notary Anne Ludviyanti, July 5, 2025.

¹⁶Mochammad Farras Azhar, (2025), "Akibat Hukum Yang Timbul Terhadap Kelalaian Notaris Berkaitan Dengan Tanggung Jawab Dan Kewenangannya (Studi Putusan Nomor 89/Pid.B/2020/PN.Dps)", *Jurnal Ilmiah "Advokasi"* Vol 13, No. 02, p. 375.

¹⁷*Ibid*

¹⁸Daffa Arya Prayoga, (2023), "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Warga Negara Dengan Berlakunya Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2019 Tentang Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Nasional", *Sovereignty : Jurnal Demokrasi dan Ketahanan Nasional*, Vol 2, No 2, p. 190.

sale and purchase deed disputed by the heirs because a thorough verification of all relevant parties was not conducted. Similarly, Notary Yustiana Servanda faced a gift deed that was declared formally flawed because it failed to involve all heirs. These experiences emphasize the importance of multiple levels of verification, procedural clarity, and adherence to Article 1320 of the Civil Code.¹⁹

In the context of ethics and professionalism, notaries are required to uphold the principles of prudence and good faith, which require a thorough examination of the deed's impact on third parties. Negligence that disregards professional standards can result in multidimensional legal liability: administrative through sanctions from the Supervisory Board, civil through compensation, criminal under the Criminal Code, and consumer lawsuits under the Consumer Protection Law.

The Regional Supervisory Board (MPW) and the Central Supervisory Board (MPP) play a crucial role in assessing notary negligence and imposing administrative sanctions if a deed is proven to have violated standard operating procedures (SOPs) or was inaccurate. A preventive justice approach is used to minimize the risk of negligence from the outset through ongoing guidance, education, and supervision. Philipus M. Hadjon's concept of preventive and repressive legal protection emphasizes that every notary's actions must ensure legal certainty and justice.

A notary's role is not merely as a recorder, but as a key actor in ensuring the validity and legal enforceability of a deed. The profession's existence depends on integrity, moral responsibility, and professionalism. Therefore, every notary's actions must improve the quality of service, strengthen verification, and avoid practices that harm any party.

In conclusion, the legal consequences of notarial negligence are complex and multidimensional, encompassing administrative sanctions, civil and criminal liability, and the possibility of consumer lawsuits. This underscores the importance of accountability, prudence, and comprehensive legal protection in notarial practice in Indonesia, for the sake of legal certainty, justice, and protection for third parties.

3.2. Forms of Legal Protection for Third Parties Who Suffer Losses Due to Notary Negligence in Making Deeds Based on the Consumer Protection Law

A notary is a public official appointed by the state to make authentic deeds. Although not included as a business actor in the general sense of the UUPK, notaries provide legal services used by the public, so that parties affected by notary services, including third parties who are not present in the deed process,

¹⁹Naily Fadhilah, (2024), "Pencantuman Klausula Eksonerasi dalam Akta Notaris sebagai Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Notaris", *NOTARIUS*, Vol 17 No 1, p. 580.

can be categorized as consumers according to Article 1 number 2 of the UUPK. Notary negligence in making deeds not only impacts the direct parties, but also third parties who may be harmed, for example in deeds of sale, gift, or inheritance. Therefore, legal protection for third parties is important and in line with Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which guarantees the right to legal certainty and fair treatment.²⁰

In practice, legal protection for third parties can be achieved through preventive and repressive mechanisms. Preventive protection includes the obligation for notaries to act carefully, thoroughly, and professionally, as well as supervision by the Regional Supervisory Board (MPD), the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW), and the Central Supervisory Board (MPP). This oversight function is crucial for receiving third-party complaints, investigating alleged violations of the code of ethics or negligence, and imposing administrative sanctions if proven to violate the UUJN, thereby minimizing the risk of loss.²¹

Meanwhile, repressive protection is realized through civil and criminal law. Injured third parties can file a civil lawsuit under Article 1365 of the Civil Code (unlawful acts) and Article 19 of the UUPK to demand compensation for notary services that do not meet professional standards. If criminal elements such as document falsification or fraud are found, third parties can report the notary under Article 263 of the Criminal Code. The UUPK's progressive approach allows third parties to hold notaries accountable even though notaries are not conventional business actors, because third parties are directly affected by the services provided.²²

The experiences of Notaries Anne Ludvianti and Yustiana Servanda demonstrate that professional practice must be balanced with preventative measures, such as thorough document checks, coordination with relevant agencies, and the use of digital technology. This aims to minimize the risk of third-party losses due to negligence while ensuring the integrity of the deeds produced. Both notaries emphasized that legal protection for third parties is crucial not only to uphold justice but also to maintain the credibility of notarial institutions and public trust in the notarial profession.

The principles of professional liability and duty of care affirm that notaries have an inherent responsibility to ensure that the services they provide do not harm any party. In the context of modern law, the principles of professional social responsibility and access to justice require that the public, including third parties,

²⁰Martin Rich Arianto, (2025), "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pihak Ketiga dalam Sengketa Akta Autentik (Kajian Terhadap Tanggung Jawab Notaris)", *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidiscipline Research and Development*, Vol 7 No 2, p. 788.

²¹Mulyo Nugroho, (2023), "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Notaris Dalam Pembuatan Surat Kuasa Untuk Menjual Bangunan Ruko Di Kota Balikpapan", *Jurnal Lex Supreman*, Vol 5 No 1, p. 121.

²²Florence Permenta Br Manik, (2021), "Sanksi Bagi Notaris Yang Menolak Memberikan Jasa Hukum Secara Cuma-Cuma Kepada Orang Yang Tidak Mampu", *Recital Review*, Vol 3 No 1, p. 90.

have access to redress mechanisms if they suffer losses due to notary negligence.

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Furthermore, legal protection for third parties can be done through: Civil lawsuits for material and immaterial compensation for notary negligence; Administrative sanctions from the Notary Supervisory Board in the form of warnings, reprimands, temporary or permanent suspension; Criminal charges if elements of fraud or document falsification are found; and the progressive approach of the UUPK, which emphasizes third parties as consumers of legal services and expands the concept of notary accountability.

From a legal reform perspective, explicit regulation of the UUJN regarding notaries' responsibilities to third parties will provide stronger legal certainty and strengthen the accountability of the notary profession. This legal protection not only provides justice to injured parties but also serves as a means of monitoring notary professionalism, maintaining the integrity of the legal system, and ensuring a balance between legal certainty, justice, and public rights.

Thus, legal protection for injured third parties includes preventive mechanisms through professional obligations and oversight by the Notary Council, repressive mechanisms through civil and criminal lawsuits, and the use of progressive consumer protection principles. This protection affirms the principle of justice, maintains the credibility of notarial institutions, and ensures the public's access to legal remedies when their rights are violated.

3.3. Notary's Liability in the Context of Consumer Protection and the Notary Law for Negligence Resulting in Losses to Third Parties

A notary is a public official who is given the authority by the state to make authentic deeds, which serve as legal evidence with full evidentiary force and are used in various civil, administrative and commercial matters.²⁴In carrying out their duties, notaries are required to act honestly, thoroughly, independently, impartially, and responsibly, as stipulated in Article 16 of the UUJN. Failure to fulfill this obligation, whether administratively or substantively, may result in losses for third parties, even if they were not present or directly involved in the preparation of the deed.

Third parties can include heirs, grantees, or parties who have a legal interest in the object or transaction regulated in the deed. In this context, a notary's negligence

²³ Vena Pricilia, (2021), "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Notaris Yang Dipanggil Dan Diperiksa Lebih Dari Sekali Oleh Majelis Kehormatan Notaris Terhadap Akta Dengan Kasus Dan Alasan Yang Sama (Studi Putusan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara NO. 77/G//2018/PTUN-MDN juncto Putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara 246/B/2018/PT. TUN-MDN)", *Indonesian Notary*, Vol. 3 No. 2, p. 568.

²⁴Gladys Natalie Sirait, (2023), "Pertanggungjawaban Akta Notaris Sebagai Akta Autentik Sesuai Dengan Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris", *Unes Law Review*, Vol 5 No 4, p. 33-64.

can give rise to significant losses, both material and immaterial, so that the notary can be held civilly liable under Article 1365 of the Civil Code concerning unlawful acts. This liability emphasizes that the notary's professional obligations are not only formal, but also substantive, including the obligation to verify the identity, legality of documents, and the validity of the object that is the subject of the deed.

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In addition to civil matters, the Notary Supervisory Board (MPD, MPW, and the central office) provides the basis for imposing administrative sanctions. These sanctions include verbal warnings, written warnings, temporary suspension, and even permanent dismissal (Article 85 of the UUJN). These sanctions are not merely punitive but also preventative measures to maintain the professionalism and credibility of the notary profession in the public eye.²⁶

From a consumer protection perspective, Law Number 8 of 1999 (UUPK) provides a legal framework for the accountability of notaries as providers of professional services. Article 19 of the UUPK states that business actors are responsible for providing compensation to consumers for losses arising from the services provided. In practice, people who use notary services can be categorized as consumers, so third parties harmed by notary negligence have the right to claim compensation.²⁷

The experiences of Notaries Anne Ludviyanti, SH., MKn. and Yustiana Servanda, SH., MKn. demonstrate the importance of implementing the principles of prudence and accountability. They emphasize strict document verification procedures, the use of digital technology to ensure data authenticity and accuracy, and coordination with relevant agencies such as the National Land Agency and the Population and Civil Registration Office. These steps aim to mitigate legal risks that could result in losses to third parties. Notary accountability is multidimensional:

1. Civil: Third parties may file lawsuits based on unlawful acts (Article 1365 of the Civil Code) or violations of the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act (Article 19). In this case, the notary's liability covers material and immaterial losses arising from professional negligence.
2. Administrative: The Notary Supervisory Board has the authority to impose administrative sanctions for proven negligence or violations of the code of ethics. These sanctions range from warnings to permanent dismissal, and also serve as a preventive oversight mechanism to ensure notaries act in accordance with professional standards.

²⁵Febrihadi Suparidho, (2025), "Tanggung Jawab Perdata Notaris Terhadap Akta yang Dibuatnya", *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, Volume 8 No. 6, p. 27-29

²⁶Dheliana Salma Ainunnisa, (2024), "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Klien Atas Kerugian Yang Ditimbulkan Oleh Notaris Akibat Penyalahgunaan Jabatan (Studi Kasus Nomor 1639/Pid.B/2021/PN Tng)", *Kabilah: Journal of Social Community*, Vol 9 No 2, p. 560.

²⁷*Ibid*

3. Criminal: If there is an element of intent or gross negligence that results in document falsification, fraud, or embezzlement, a notary can be charged under Article 263 of the Criminal Code concerning document falsification. However, the imposition of criminal sanctions must follow the principles of legality and proportionality, distinguishing administrative negligence from malicious intent.

This approach also emphasizes the principles of strict liability and *culpa lata dolo aequiparatur*, where gross negligence is equated with intent. Under this principle, a notary remains liable even if there was no intention to harm another party, as long as it is proven that they failed to meet the standard of professional care.

Notary accountability is not merely reactive, but also preventive. Oversight by the Supervisory Board, strict SOPs, the use of technology, and professional ethics development through the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) are crucial tools for preventing losses before they occur. Regular continuing legal education is also part of a notary's legal risk mitigation strategy.²⁸

Notaries are also required to understand the social context and legal interests of third parties who have legal rights even if they are not present in the deed. Failure to identify these parties can have far-reaching legal repercussions, making legal liability to third parties an integral part of the notarial profession's governance.

From a progressive legal perspective, the integration of the UUJN and UUPK is necessary to provide clearer and more comprehensive protection for legal service consumers. Third parties are positioned as secondary consumers whose rights must be recognized. This protection includes:²⁹

1. Preventive protection: through verification procedures, supervision by the Supervisory Board, and application of the precautionary principle.
2. Repressive protection: through civil lawsuits, administrative complaints, and criminal sanctions if there is an element of intent or document manipulation.

By applying the principles of duty of care, transparency, and accountability, notaries can ensure that their deeds are free from legal defects, thereby protecting the interests of both the parties to the deed and third parties. This multidimensional legal accountability maintains a balance between legal certainty, justice for the public, and the professionalism of the notary profession.

²⁸Yuliana, (2024), "Pertanggungjawaban Notaris Terhadap Akta Autentik Yang Berindikasi Tindak Pidana Dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Perlindungan Hukum Kepada Masyarakat", *Aliansi : Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora*, Volume. 1, No. 5, p. 280.

²⁹Mochammad Farras Azhar, (2025), "Akibat Hukum Yang Timbul Terhadap Kelalaian Notaris Berkaitan Dengan Tanggung Jawab Dan Kewenangannya (Studi Putusan Nomor 89/Pid.B/2020/PN.Dps)", *Jurnal Ilmiah "Advokasi"* Vol 13, No. 02, p. 380.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research on “Legal Consequences for Notaries for Negligence in Making Deeds that Harm Third Parties: Perspective of the Notary Public Law and Consumer Protection”, it can be concluded that negligent notaries can be subject to administrative sanctions, civil liability based on Article 1365 of the Civil Code, and even criminal penalties if there is gross negligence or forgery. Notaries are required to act carefully, objectively, and responsibly in accordance with the Notary Public Law, because the deeds they make have a direct impact on the legal interests of the parties, including third parties. Third parties have the right to obtain legal protection through civil lawsuits or administrative complaints in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law, so that the notary's responsibilities include preventive and repressive aspects, including the right to compensation and enforcement of professional accountability. Based on these findings, several suggestions are proposed: for notaries, it is necessary to improve accuracy, professionalism, and the application of the principle of caution in making deeds; for the public, utilize the available legal mechanisms and understand their rights according to the Consumer Protection Law; and for further research, it is recommended to examine the responsibilities of notaries comparatively with other countries or analyze the effectiveness of the sanctions applied, in order to obtain a broader picture of the optimal legal protection model for third parties.

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