

Notary Public's Responsibility for Self-Promotion Practices Through Social Media Reviewed from the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law

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Abstract. *A notary is a public official authorized to create authentic deeds. Therefore, all activities undertaken by a public official must comply with existing regulations. Notaries are governed by the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law. One important provision within these provisions prohibits self-promotion through social media. The purpose of this study is to determine the legal consequences of notary promotion through social media and to understand the process of handling notary promotion through social media codes of ethics, as reviewed by the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law. To achieve the research objectives, the author employed a normative legal research method, which utilizes library materials as primary data for case analysis without conducting fieldwork. This type of research is also known as research that focuses on the study of legal principles, legislation, and relevant legal literature. The research results show that examples of actions taken by notaries as a form of self-promotion through social media are through websites, social media (TikTok, Instagram), webinars, and seminars. In addition, Article 4 paragraph 3 of the Notary Code of Ethics also states that notaries are prohibited from conducting self-promotion in any form, including through social media. Therefore, legal consequences for notaries who continue to promote themselves through social media will be subject to sanctions based on violations of the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law. The process of handling violations of the notary promotion code of ethics on social media involves supervision by two institutions: the Honorary Council and the Supervisory Board. The Honorary Council's main task is to supervise the implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics. Meanwhile, the*

Supervisory Board not only supervises the implementation of the Notary's job duties to ensure they comply with the provisions of the Notary Law, but also the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary's behavior or life behavior.

Keywords: Notary; Self-promotion; Social Media.

1. Introduction

The rapid development of information and communication technology has transformed human interaction in various aspects of life, including the professional world. One of the most tangible impacts of this progress is the emergence of social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and other similar platforms, which serve not only as a place to communicate and share information but also as a platform for image building and self-promotion. Therefore, the use and utilization of these technologies requires careful consideration, as technological advancements in life can lead to changes in various areas, which can lead to legal action if not balanced with regulations and self-awareness.

The development of information and communication technology has also had a significant impact on notaries. Some notaries utilize this development as a means to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public services. According to Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary (UUJN), a notary is a public official authorized to issue authentic deeds and obligated to provide legal education to the public. Therefore, all activities carried out by public officials are required to comply with existing regulations. Therefore, in addition to being regulated by the Notary Law, notaries are also subject to the Notary Code of Ethics established by the professional organization, the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI).

One of the important provisions in the Code of Ethics is the prohibition on promoting one's position, either directly or indirectly, including through social media. This is explained in Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics, which states that notaries are prohibited from promoting themselves in the form of advertising, sponsorship, conveying congratulations or condolences by including their name and position, and other forms of covert promotion. However, in practice, many notaries are found using electronic media as a means of promotion or attracting clients. The form of self-promotion carried out by some notaries is by including their name and position, using print media or social media which affects the honor and dignity of the notary position.

Thus, ethical violations are monitored by two institutions. First, for the purpose of monitoring and implementing the code of ethics, the INI Honorary Council was established, tasked with making decisions on alleged violations of the INI Code of Ethics provisions that are internal or not related to the direct public interest. 14

The INI Honorary Council will only provide guidance and supervision on ethical violations contained in the INI Code of Ethics, and not violations of the law.

In writing this research, the aim is to find out and analyze the forms of notary violations regarding self-promotion practices through social media as reviewed from the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law.

2. Research Methods

The type of research used in this study is normative legal research because this study focuses on the analysis of relevant laws and legal doctrines. The approach methods applied in this study are the legislative approach and the analytical approach. The data sources used in this study utilize primary legal materials, namely using laws and regulations; secondary using books, articles, scientific journals; and tertiary using legal dictionaries. The data collection method used is through two approaches: offline literature search and online literature search. Then, the collected data is analyzed using prescriptive analysis, namely providing legal arguments based on the facts found to produce a prescription or assessment regarding the right or wrong of a legal event according to applicable provisions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Forms of Notary Violations Regarding Self-Promotion Practices Through Social Media

Self-promotion is a form of "marketing activity" undertaken by notaries, encompassing all activities related to disseminating information related to notarial practice. In this context, "marketing activity" is defined as a notary's efforts to convey information that could potentially pique the interest of others as potential users of their services. Although this information is not explicitly intended to offer notarial services, its substance is still directed toward promoting a notary's position.¹

Self-promotion by a notary, in the context of notary professional ethics, refers to the actions of a notary who promotes himself, whether through advertising, sponsorship, congratulations, condolences, either directly or indirectly, including through social media, which is prohibited in the Notary Code of Ethics.

Although this is clearly stated in the Notary Law and the Notary Code of Ethics, many notaries still use social media to promote themselves, clearly violating existing regulations. Notaries' names, titles, and office addresses are often found on social media, and when opened, they often reveal advertisements for their services. The following are some of the social media pages used by notaries:

- a. Instagram;

¹Ramadhandiko and Lewoleba, 2025, "Legal Review of the Use of Social Media as a Means of Online Promotion by Notaries as a Violation of the Code of Ethics." Indonesian Legal Media Journal 3, No. 3, p. 302

- b. Facebook;
- c. Twitter;
- d. TikTok;

An example of a notary's self-promotion through social media is online promotion through a specific website that is freely accessible to the public, regardless of time and space. The website is easily and freely accessible to the public, regardless of time and space. The website also includes the notary's identity, title, contact information, and address. This clearly demonstrates the notary's goal of promoting their position to the public at large.

In addition, you can also use other social media such as TikTok and Instagram, which are widely used as self-promotion media for Notaries. Some notaries deliberately include their name and title on their profiles as a way to introduce themselves as a Notary. In accordance with the function of social media used, you can upload/share videos or photos, and can be captioned. The caption can be written using keywords that begin with a hashtag with the aim of increasing the popularity of a social media account, facilitating searches, and for promotional purposes on social media. Thus, from the author's research, several Notaries have promoted themselves through social media using the hashtags #Notaris #NotarisPPAT #JasaNotarisMurah #NotarisMilenial #JasaNotaris #JasaNotarisPPAT #NotarisMurah, and many more.

Live broadcasting is currently popular on social media. Social media owners can record their activities live and then broadcast them through their social media accounts. During these live broadcasts, notaries, as the account holders, can engage in Q&A sessions with their viewers, asking questions such as the location of their notary's office, how long the deed-making process takes, or how much it costs to use their services. This direct interaction encourages viewers to participate in the account owner's activities. This is clearly considered a form of self-promotion using social media and is considered a violation of the Notary Law and the Notary Code of Ethics.

Webinar activities distributed through social media that state the person's profession as a notary, include the notary's office address on Google Maps, and include marketing-related discussions are considered a form of self-promotion. However, if the invitation is for a genuine event or focuses on genuine legal education without any hidden promotional elements, it is permissible.²

If a notary attends a seminar held by an official institution or university as a resource person to provide legal counseling, share knowledge, or raise public legal awareness, including their name and title solely as the resource person's identity without any commercial solicitation, this is permissible. However, if the

²Nydia Azaria, Ichsan Anwary, 2022, "Promotion of Webinar Activities by Notaries Through Social Media from the Perspective of the Notary Law and the Notary Code of Ethics", Notary Law Journal, Vol.1, No.4, p. 333

seminar is merely a cover for self-promotion and the public is not permitted to use their services.

3.2. Notary's Accountability for Self-Promotion Practices Through Social Media Reviewed from the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law

Based on Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary, it is explained that a Notary is a public official who is authorized to make authentic deeds and has other authorities as referred to in this Law or based on other Laws. Notary can also be called a noble and honorable profession (*officium nobile*). This means that the duties and position of a notary must not ignore the provisions stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary, and the Notary Code of Ethics.

The Notary Code of Ethics is a set of moral principles established by the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) to uphold the honor and dignity of the notary profession and to regulate notary behavior in carrying out their daily duties. This code of ethics covers notary obligations such as being honest, independent, impartial, responsible, and treating clients fairly, as well as prohibitions such as self-promotion.³

In terms of self-promotion of notaries through social media, it is a form of unethical and illegal action that is strictly prohibited by the Notary Code of Ethics in Indonesia. The prohibition on self-promotion is regulated in Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics. This prohibition includes the following matters:

"Carrying out publications or self-promotion, either alone or together, by including one's name and position, using print media and/or electronic media, in the form of:"

- a. Advertisement
- b. Congratulations
- c. Condolences
- d. Thank-you note

Article 17 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary, notaries are prohibited from:

- a. Carrying out office in a way that is contrary to morality
- b. Committing acts that demean the honor and dignity of the notary position
- c. Carrying out actions that can give rise to unfair competition.

³Sukma Puba, et al, 2020, Professional Ethics: Building Professionalism, Yayasan Kita Menulis, Medan, p. 40

Although there is no explicit explanation regarding self-promotion, the substance falls into unhealthy competition, degrading the dignity of office, and misuse for personal gain.

Thus, the Notary Code of Ethics is related to the Notary Law regarding self-promotion through social media. The Notary Law is a general legal norm that regulates principal prohibitions, focusing on the honor of the position and the public interest. Meanwhile, the Notary Code of Ethics is a moral norm that explains prohibitions operationally and provides concrete boundaries on what is and is not permissible. Therefore, the code of ethics acts as an ethical *lex specialis* that fills the regulatory gap in the Notary Law.

The Notary Law and the Notary Code of Ethics complement each other in regulating the prohibition on self-promotion. The Notary Law provides a normative basis for upholding the honor of the notary office. Meanwhile, the Notary Code of Ethics provides technical regulations to prevent self-promotion that could undermine public trust.

If a notary public promotes themselves through social media, the first legal consequence that arises is the imposition of ethical sanctions as regulated in Article 6 of the Notary Code of Ethics. The consequences are not only limited to ethical sanctions in the Notary Code of Ethics, but can also extend to the realm of professional and administrative discipline based on the Notary Law, and have implications for positive civil law, for example if the promotion contains elements of defamation or violation of a client's personal data, thus opening up the possibility of civil sanctions being imposed on the notary concerned.

Sanctions for notaries who violate the law by promoting themselves through social media are stipulated in Article 13 of the Notary Code of Ethics. These penalties include temporary suspension, honorable or dishonorable discharge, as imposed by the organization's members. This must be notified to the central management, the Regional Supervisory Council, and a copy sent to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.⁴

Article 6 numbers 1 and 2 of the Notary Code of Ethics, sanctions imposed on members who violate the code of ethics can be:

- a. Reprimand;
- b. Warning;
- c. Temporary suspension from association membership;
- d. Honorable dismissal from association membership;
- e. Dishonorable dismissal from association membership.

Meanwhile, in Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary, it is explained that notaries who violate this will be subject to sanctions in the form of:

⁴Tri Noviyanti and Edith Ratna, 2022, "Legal Consequences of Notaries Promoting Themselves on Instagram Social Media", *Diponegoro Notarius*, Volume 15 No. 2, p. 575

- a. Written warning;
- b. Temporary suspension;
- c. Honorable discharge; or
- d. Dishonorable discharge.

In carrying out their duties, authorities, and obligations, notaries must comply with applicable laws. Notaries are not permitted to promote themselves through social media, as this prohibition stems from their position as a public official, not a businessperson who can easily promote or publicize their business.⁵ Thus, the form of restriction on self-promotion by notaries is an ethical instrument that ensures that notaries as public officials have carried out the state's mandate.⁶

The application of sanctions is very important in order to realize professionalism, therefore when existing sanctions have not provided a major contribution to increasing the professionalism of notary work, then there should be additional sanctions imposed which must have been agreed upon by fellow notaries, namely sanctions in the form of fines, because fines certainly provide a direct deterrent effect.⁷

In addition, enforcement action is required. These actions include:⁸

1. A warning to stop the violation and not to commit the violation again;
2. Isolating the offender from some professional groups as someone whose actions are not liked, until they realize their actions again;
3. Implement legal action in accordance with the law with the application of strict sanctions.

The urgency of sanctions is crucial for achieving notary professionalism because, within the framework of effective regulations, sanctions are necessary. Sanctions also have a coercive and deterrent effect on violators. Therefore, it can be said that every regulation with a coercive nature serves as a form of legal protection.

By avoiding the prohibitions contained in the Notary Code of Ethics, it is hoped that the integrity and dignity of the notary's office, as a public official, can be maintained. Self-promotion through social media can damage a notary's image as an independent, honest, and impartial official. Self-promotion can also create unhealthy competition among notaries, which can ultimately reduce the quality of service. Furthermore, self-promotion can also raise doubts and distrust in the

⁵ Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2006, *Ethics of the Legal Profession*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 56

⁶ Salsabila, 2023, "Problems of Website Use by Notaries as Public Officials." *Journal of Notary Law* 5, No. 2, p. 268.

⁷ Tri Nadia, 2025, "Notary Code of Ethics in Promoting Oneself Through Electronic Media," *Lex Generalis Law Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 20

⁸ Yuniati, Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, 2017, *Mechanism for Imposing Sanctions on Notaries Who Violate the Notary Code of Ethics*, *Jurnal Akta*, Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 17

public's credibility, even though notaries themselves must maintain public trust to carry out their duties.⁹

Services in the notarial world must always comply with existing regulations, as notaries operate in a professional service that upholds professional ethics. Misconduct by a notary will compromise the notary's dignity and integrity by disregarding the code of ethics. Therefore, it can be concluded that clear boundaries are necessary for self-promotion. These boundaries are crucial for legal certainty regarding what is permitted and prohibited for notaries in their daily activities.¹⁰

3.3. The Process of Handling Violations of the Code of Ethics Regarding Notary Promotion Through Social Media Reviewed from the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law

Notaries need to be supervised to ensure that the authentic deeds they produce protect the public interest, prevent abuse of office and violations of the law, and ensure that they act in accordance with the code of ethics and professionalism. This oversight is carried out by the Notary Supervisory Board and the Notary Honorary Council, which are tasked with guiding, controlling, and taking action against notaries who violate regulations.

Control can be defined as the process of ensuring that organizational and management objectives are fully achieved. It is concerned with ensuring that activities are carried out as planned. This definition demonstrates the close relationship between planning and control.¹¹ Notary supervision is a process carried out to monitor, guide, and ensure that notaries carry out their duties in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and maintain the propriety, morality, and professionalism of the notary profession.

In carrying out his/her duties, a Notary is of course within the scope of supervision which in this case is carried out by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, and for its implementation the Minister forms a Notary Supervisory Board as the head of the Department of Law and Human Rights which has the task of assisting the President in carrying out government affairs in the field of law and human rights.¹²

The Notary Supervisory Board is a body that has the authority and obligation to provide guidance and supervision to Notaries. The Supervisory Board in this case is divided into three (3), namely:

1. Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) which is based in the city or district,

⁹Suprpto and Selvi Andriani, 2024, "Prohibition on Publication/Self-Promotion of Notaries in the Code of Ethics (a study of notary TikTok content)", *Journal of Notary Law*, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 13

¹⁰Fadhil Fahmi, et al., 2020, "Imposing Sanctions on Notaries Who Publish or Promote Themselves in Print and Electronic Media," *Jurnal Cakrawala Hukum*, Vol. 11 No. 2, p. 7

¹¹Nurarifah and Hakim, 2024, "Legal Protection from the State for Notaries Recognized as *Officium Nobile*." *Socius: Journal of Social Sciences Research* 1, No. 9, p. 3025

¹²Diana Hakim Koentjoro, 2004, *State Administrative Law*, Ghalia Indonesia, Bogor, p. 70

2. Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) which is based in the provincial capital, The oversight mechanism at each level is tiered, hierarchical, and coordinated, ensuring its continuous implementation. This ensures continuity of information, evaluation, and decision-making between each level of oversight.

Procedurally, the results of the MPD's examination of violations committed by notaries do not stand alone, but rather become study material for the MPW if there are parties who file objections. After that, the MPP as the highest supervisory institution has the authority to ensure uniformity in the application of the Notary Code of Ethics throughout Indonesia. The MPD focuses on examining facts in the field, while the MPW carries out a corrective function against errors or policy inconsistencies found based on the results of the MPD's study. Based on this systematic, the final decision regarding a notary is not only based on the facts of violations in the field, but also considers the consistency of the application of norms nationally.¹³

The oversight carried out by the Supervisory Board encompasses not only the implementation of the duties of the Notary Public to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Notary Public Law, but also the Notary Code of Ethics and the actions or behavior of Notaries that could harm the dignity of the Notary Public's office. This demonstrates the very broad scope of oversight carried out by the Supervisory Board.

Just as the minister has oversight authority to oversee notaries in carrying out their duties and positions, the Indonesian Notaries Association also has an organization responsible for overseeing the implementation of the code of ethics in the field. This organization is called the Honorary Council. The Honorary Council's primary duty is to oversee the implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics established by the organization, which includes obligations, prohibitions, and exceptions for its members.

Honorary Council levels include:

- a. Regional Honorary Council,
- b. Regional Honorary Council, and
- c. Central Honorary Council.

The Honorary Council, which serves as a check and balance, must be the first institution to become aware of any suspected violations of the Code of Ethics by notaries, whether internal or not directly related to the public interest. Examples include self-promotion through social media or print media. Therefore, the Honorary Council must be more proactive and sensitive in addressing notary issues within its jurisdiction, rather than simply reacting by waiting for reports from the public.

¹³Anwary, 2025, "Legal Assistance for Notaries as Reported Parties in Examination by the Regional Notary Supervisory Board." Collaborative Science Journal 8, No. 6, p. 356

The Honorary Council, as an organ of the association, is tasked with providing guidance, supervision, improvement, and development for its members. Therefore, the Honorary Council plays a crucial role in enforcing the Notary Code of Ethics. They can also impose strict sanctions, thus hopefully preventing violations of the code of ethics by notaries.

Self-promotion through social media constitutes a violation of the Notary Code of Ethics. Such actions can harm the dignity of the notary profession. This violation is subject to administrative sanctions and supervision by the Supervisory Board and the Honorary Council. Therefore, both the Supervisory Board and the Honorary Council play a crucial role in ensuring that notaries carry out their duties in accordance with the Notary Law and the Notary Code of Ethics.

Supervision of Notary behavior related to the Notary Code of Ethics is assigned to the Regional Honorary Council in whose jurisdiction the Notary is domiciled. If the DKD receives a report that a Notary's behavior does not comply with the Notary Code of Ethics or reports of violations from any party, a verbal warning will be issued first.

If the warning is not implemented, the matter can be referred to the MPD (Regional People's Representative Council) within the jurisdiction where the notary is located. If there are reports from the public or any other party, or if the notary personally knows of violations, whether within or outside the Notary's office, the MPD will first issue a verbal warning to the notary who committed the violation. If this has not been implemented, the MPD will issue a written warning and then hear the notary's reasons.¹⁴

If a notary is proven to have promoted themselves on social media, it is tantamount to violating the Notary Code of Ethics. Therefore, the reporting mechanism for the notary concerned can be carried out by the public by writing a report of the violation of the Notary Code of Ethics which is given or addressed to the Regional Supervisory Board as explained in Article 70 letter a of the Notary Law. It states that the Regional Supervisory Board has the authority to hold hearings regarding alleged actions violating the Notary Code of Ethics or violating the implementation of the notary profession.

In addition, Article 70 letter g of the Notary Law states that the Regional Supervisory Board has the authority to receive public reports regarding alleged violations of the Notary Code of Ethics and violations of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Notary Law. Then, based on the results of this report, the Regional Supervisory Board can prepare and submit the report to the Regional Supervisory Board in accordance with Article 70 letter h of the Notary Law.

Article 71 letter b of the Notary Public Law states that the Regional Supervisory Board is obliged to make an examination report and submit it to the local

¹⁴V. Harlen Sinaga, 2011, Basics of the Advocacy Profession, Erlangga, Jakarta, p. 94.

Regional Supervisory Board, and then in Article 71 letter e of the Notary Public Law states that the Regional Supervisory Board is obliged to carry out an examination of public reports against notaries and submit the results of the examination to the Regional Supervisory Board within 30 (thirty) days, with copies to the reporting party, the notary concerned, the Central Supervisory Board, and the Notary Organization.

Article 73 paragraph (1) letter a of the Notary Public Law states that the Regional Supervisory Board has the authority to hold hearings to examine and determine decisions regarding reports from the public submitted through the Regional Supervisory Board. Then, according to Article 73 paragraph (1) letter b of the Notary Public Law, the Regional Supervisory Board can summon the reported notary to carry out an examination of the report as intended. In addition, the Regional Supervisory Board also has the authority to impose sanctions in the form of verbal or written warnings.

Article 73 paragraph (1) letter f of the Notary Law states that sanctions imposed on notaries include temporary dismissal for 3 (three) months to 6 (six) months, and dishonorable dismissal. The determination of the Regional Council is final, and every decision to impose sanctions is made in a report.

Meanwhile, the imposition of sanctions is the infliction of suffering intentionally inflicted or inflicted by a person after a violation, crime, or error has occurred as a form of discipline. The examination and imposition of sanctions by the Honorary Council on notaries who violate the code of ethics is carried out in the following stages:

a. Examination and imposition of sanctions at the first level

At this stage, the investigation and imposition of sanctions falls under the authority of the Regional Honorary Council. Its authority is as follows:

1. If a member is suspected of violating the code of ethics and is reported to the Regional Honorary Council, then within 7 (seven) working days at the latest, the Regional Honorary Council must immediately take action by holding a Regional Honorary Council meeting to discuss the alleged violation.
2. If, according to the results of the Regional Honorary Council hearing, there is a strong suspicion of a violation of the code of ethics, then within 7 (seven) working days after the date of the hearing, the Regional Honorary Council is obliged to summon the member suspected of violating the code by registered letter to be heard and given the opportunity to defend themselves.
3. The Regional Honorary Council will determine a decision regarding whether or not there has been a proven violation of the code of ethics and impose sanctions on the violators if it has been proven that a violation has occurred after hearing the statement and defense of the member concerned in a Regional Honorary Council meeting held for that purpose.
4. The determination of the decision can be made either in a hearing or another hearing, as long as the determination of the decision is made no later than 14

(fourteen) working days after the date of the Regional Honorary Council hearing where the notary's statement and/or defense has been heard.

5. If the decision of the Regional Honorary Council hearing states that there has been a violation of the code of ethics, the hearing will also determine sanctions for the violators.

6. If the summoned member does not come or does not provide any news within 7 (seven) working days after being summoned, the Regional Honorary Council will repeat the summons 2 (two) times with a time interval of 7 (seven) working days for each summons.

7. Within 7 (seven) working days, after the third summons, if the member still does not come or does not provide any news for whatever reason, the Regional Honorary Council will still hold a meeting to discuss the violations allegedly committed by the member and determine its decision.

8. In the event of sanctions of temporary suspension or dismissal from membership of the association, the Regional Honorary Council must first consult with its Regional Management.

b. Examination and imposition of sanctions at the appeal level

If a notary feels dissatisfied with the first-level sanction, they are given the opportunity to appeal. Appeals are conducted to defend themselves against sanctions imposed for violations of the code of ethics and to request a re-examination of decisions deemed unfair or erroneous. If a notary is sanctioned for alleged violations of the code of ethics, an appeal can be filed as a form of self-defense to prove their innocence or that the sanction was inappropriate. Through the appeals process, notaries can also enforce and test understanding of standards of practice and codes of ethics, ultimately contributing to the strengthening of the profession.

c. Examination and imposition of sanctions at the final level

If the notary is still dissatisfied, the final resort is a final level examination, which can be submitted to the Central Honorary Council. This final examination is conducted in stages and can be appealed as a final step, although the administrative sanction against the notary is temporary dismissal from the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI), not revocation of the office permit, which can only be imposed by the Minister.

Therefore, the process of handling violations of the code of ethics for notary promotions through social media, involving the Honorary Council and the Notary Supervisory Board, must be collaborative, dividing tasks based on the legal basis. The Honorary Council focuses more on fostering and enforcing professional ethics that are internal in nature and not directly related to the public. Meanwhile, the Notary Supervisory Board has the authority to oversee the behavior and implementation of notaries' duties in general. The Notary Supervisory Board can conduct investigations if promotions through social media violate the provisions of the position.

The collaboration in handling notaries' self-promotion activities through social media involves jointly monitoring their social media accounts. If violations are found, the Honorary Council will conduct an investigation into moral and ethical aspects. The Notary Supervisory Board will review whether the actions violate the administrative obligations stipulated in the Notary Law.

The Notary Supervisory Board and the Notary Honorary Council, as enforcers of the Notary Code of Ethics, also have a significant responsibility, namely to ensure that notaries understand and consistently implement the Code of Ethics. Furthermore, they also contribute to the existence, honor, and nobility of the notary profession in society. If the Supervisory Board and the Notary Honorary Council cannot enforce the Code of Ethics in accordance with the mandate of the organization, their credibility as an institution enforcing the Code of Ethics will be underestimated by external parties.

3. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding notaries' accountability for self-promotion practices through social media, as reviewed by the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law, it can be concluded that examples of actions taken by notaries as a form of self-promotion through social media include using websites, uploading items, conducting live broadcasts, webinars, and seminars, all while including their name and position. These violations will be subject to sanctions based on the Notary Code of Ethics and the Notary Law. The sanctions imposed vary widely, depending on the level of the offense. The process of handling violations of the Notary Code of Ethics involves the Honorary Council and the Supervisory Board. To prevent ethical violations by notaries, it is recommended that notaries use social media as a means of legal education, not for self-promotion. Furthermore, the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) should issue specific social media guidelines for notaries, and the Honorary Council and Supervisory Board should conduct routine monitoring of notaries' social media accounts.

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