

## APPLICATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST NOTARIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CODE OF ETHICS RELATED TO UNFAIR COMPETITION

Muhammad Yusrizal

[muhammadyusrizal@umsu.ac.id](mailto:muhammadyusrizal@umsu.ac.id)

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

### ABSTRACT

In carrying out their duties, notaries are required to work professionally and adhere to the Notary Code of Ethics as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2014, which amended Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Notary Public (UUJN). The purpose of a notary is to provide legal services to the public, particularly in the deed-making process. With the increasing demand for legal services, the need for notary services is also increasing. Unhealthy competition among notaries can arise in various forms and ways. Like the UUJN, the Notary Code of Ethics also does not provide a clear explanation of the forms and methods of competition among notaries that can trigger such unhealthy competition. Through several articles in the code of ethics, it is clear how the forms and methods of competition between notaries can lead to unhealthy business practices, when analyzed based on the Notary Code of Ethics. In general, unhealthy practices among notaries arise when individuals violate the Notary Law (UUJN) and the Code of Ethics, such as setting lower fees than necessary, promoting themselves through various media, or issuing deeds outside their designated work area. Ultimately, these actions by notaries can create monopolies, violate professional norms, and potentially harm clients.

**Keywords: Sanctions, Notaries, Violations, Code Of Ethics.**

### A. Introduction

A notary is a public official who has the authority to draft valid deeds and plays an important role in the field of civil law in Indonesia. The implementation of the notary profession is seen as a life attitude, which is a willingness to provide professional services in the legal field to the community with full involvement and expertise in order to carry out duties in the form of obligations to the community who need legal services accompanied by careful reflection, and therefore in carrying out their profession there are basic rules in the form of a professional code of ethics.<sup>1</sup>

The existence of a code of ethics will act as a moral guideline and code of conduct that all notaries must adhere to. A notary is a public official who plays a crucial and strategic role in ensuring certainty, order, and legal protection for the public regarding the creation of deeds. Because of this position, notaries are considered a

---

<sup>1</sup> Faisal Ibnu Hasnan, "Peranan Organisasi Notaris dalam Pengawasan Etika Profesi di Kabupaten Sleman." *Majelis: Jurnal Hukum Indonesia*, Volume 2, Nomor 3, (Agustus 2025), hlm.273. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62383/majelis.v2i3.1132>

respected profession (*officium nobile*) with an obligation not only to comply with laws and regulations but also to adhere to professional ethical values that uphold integrity, independence, and moral responsibility. Therefore, ethics are crucial in maintaining the dignity and credibility of the notary profession in society.<sup>2</sup>

The code of ethics established by the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) serves as a guideline governing the attitudes and actions of notaries both during the performance of their duties and in other professional aspects. This code of ethics aims to prevent violations of professional conduct that could damage public trust in notaries.

However, numerous violations of the notarial code of ethics are still found, such as unfair business competition between notaries, violations of the principle of independence, and actions that have the potential to harm parties and tarnish the honor of the notary profession. This situation demonstrates that notarial ethics issues are not merely individual but also related to the effectiveness of the code of ethics enforcement system.<sup>3</sup>

A notary's position as a public official requires them to carry out their duties without focusing solely on formal legal aspects, but also considering the ethical and moral dimensions of their profession. In carrying out their duties as public officials appointed by the state, notaries have a significant responsibility: providing legal services to the public to achieve legal certainty.<sup>4</sup>

Notaries are expected to behave with honesty, independence, and without bias, prioritizing the interests of all parties and the public interest over personal or group interests. Therefore, in addition to complying with the provisions of the law governing the position of notary, a notary is also required to adhere to the notarial code of ethics as a guideline for professional and moral behavior when carrying out their duties.

Ethics is a set of moral values and norms that serve as guidelines for individuals or groups in regulating their behavior. The role of ethics is to develop a position amidst conflicting moral views through critical reflection. Every job or profession that exercises authority requires an ethical foundation. A code of ethics serves as a guideline for behavior for its members and outlines clear and firm sanctions for those who violate the code. Notaries have a code of ethics because the notary profession is regulated by the UUN in force in Indonesia.

Violations of the notarial code of ethics can have serious consequences, not only for the notary involved, but also for public trust in the entire notarial institution. In reality, various types of ethical violations still occur, such as unfair competition among notaries, abuse of power, and actions that do not reflect independence and impartiality. This situation emphasizes that the mere existence of ethical guidelines is insufficient without an efficient enforcement system.

---

<sup>2</sup> Habib Adjie, *Hukum Notaris Indonesia (Tafsir Tematik terhadap Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris)*, Cet.ke-3, (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2015), hlm.4.

<sup>3</sup> Sjaifurrachman dan Habib Adjie, *Aspek Pertanggungjawaban Notaris dalam Pembuatan Akta*, (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2011), hlm.20.

<sup>4</sup> Muhammad Yusrizal, "Peran Notaris Sebagai Pejabat Umum Dalam Pendirian Dan Perubahan Badan Hukum Koperasi, *Jurnal Sanksi (Seminar Nasional Hukum, Sosial dan Ekonomi)*, Vol. 3, No.1 (Maret 2024), hlm. 348. DOI: <https://jurnal.umsu.ac.id/index.php/sanksi/article/view/20091>

In an effort to maintain the dignity and self-respect of the notarial profession, the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) established a Notary Honorary Council, which has specific powers to enforce the notarial code of ethics. The Honorary Council plays a strategic role in conducting investigations, assessing, and imposing ethical sanctions on notaries suspected of violating the code. The existence of the Honorary Council is a crucial tool in ensuring that the principles of professional ethics are applied in notarial practice. Furthermore, the Honorary Council functions in fostering, examining, and imposing sanctions on notaries suspected of violating the code of ethics.<sup>5</sup>

In an effort to maintain the dignity, honor, and respect of the notary profession, the Indonesian Notaries Association established a Notary Honorary Council with special authority to enforce the Notary Code of Ethics. This Honorary Council plays a crucial role in conducting investigations, assessing, and imposing ethical sanctions on notaries suspected of violating the code. The existence of the Honorary Council is an important means of ensuring that ethical principles within the profession are applied in notarial practice.

## **B. Research Methods**

The nature of this research is descriptive analytical. The type of research used is normative juridical. Normative juridical research is research aimed at and conducted using a study of laws and regulations and other written legal materials related to this writing.

In the normative legal research method, which is legal research conducted through library or secondary sources, the type of research data is secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained from library research, consisting of:

- a. Primary legal materials, in the form of various laws and regulations, official documents with authority related to the imposition of sanctions on notaries for violations of the code of ethics related to unfair competition.
- b. Secondary legal materials, namely all legal materials that are unofficial publications, including books and scientific works.
- c. Tertiary legal materials, namely materials that provide or explain primary and secondary legal materials, such as general dictionaries, legal dictionaries, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and the internet.

To obtain objective, verifiable, and accountable research results, data collection tools will be used in this research. In this research, to obtain the necessary data, the data collection tool used was documentation study, namely by studying regulations related to the research.

After all secondary data has been obtained, it will be sorted to obtain the legal materials governing the matter. The data obtained will then be analyzed inductively

---

<sup>5</sup> Kode Etik Ikatan Notaris Indonesia, Pasal 9.

and deductively. This method was chosen so that the normative phenomena under consideration can be analyzed from various aspects in depth and in an integrated manner.

### C. Discussion

#### 1. Forms of Violations of the Notary Code of Ethics

A code of ethics is defined as written and unwritten rules governing ethics, including decision-making. These rules relate to the values and standards of behavior of each individual in carrying out their duties and positions. On the other hand, professional organizations establish their own codes of ethics. It can be concluded that the Notary Code of Ethics is a guideline that regulates the behavior of notaries as public officials and ensures that notaries provide professional services based on morals and integrity, particularly in the preparation of deeds.<sup>6</sup>

When carrying out their duties, notaries must act responsibly, honestly, meticulously, impartially, independently, and be able to protect the interests of all parties involved in legal proceedings. This is stipulated in the UUJN. Therefore, to realize the responsible role of notaries, a professional code of ethics is necessary.

The notary code of ethics is a set of norms and professional standards established by the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) to regulate the behavior of notaries both in their professional roles and in their social lives. This code of ethics serves as a guideline for behavior and as a tool for internal control over the implementation of the notary profession.<sup>7</sup>

In addition, a professional code of ethics is a norm that has been established with the aim of directing and providing guidance to its members in their actions.<sup>8</sup> The existence of a notary code of ethics so that the notary profession can operate professionally and uphold moral values.<sup>9</sup> The function of the code of ethics itself is to prevent interference from other parties, and can also be a means of social control to prevent misunderstandings that result in conflict.<sup>10</sup> Besides that, the code of ethics aims to protect its members so that unhealthy competition does not occur.

As a moral guideline for the profession, the Notary Code of Ethics also serves as a supplement to existing legal regulations, which govern the rights and

---

<sup>6</sup> Akhmad Dwi Prasetyo Nugroho, Budi Parmono dan Sunardi, "Sanksi Hukum Terhadap Notaris yang Melakukan Pelanggaran Kode Etik Profesi dalam Menjalankan Tugas dan Jabatannya Menurut Undang-Undang yang Berlaku", *Jurnal Locus: Penelitian & Pengabdian*, Volume 5, No.2, (Februari 2026), hlm. 878. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58344/locus.v5i2.5128>

<sup>7</sup> Sjaifurrachman dan Habib Adjie, *Op.cit.*, hlm.45.

<sup>8</sup> Abdulkadir Muhammad, *Etika Profesi Hukum*, (Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2006), hlm.77.

<sup>9</sup> Yosephine Monica Sriulina Tobing, "Pembinaan, Pengawasan dan Penegakan Norma Kode Etik Notaris Atas Pelanggaran Etik Oleh Notaris Di Kota Medan Dan Kabupaten Deli Serdang", *Jurnal Juristic Universitas Audi Indonesia*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (April 2021), hlm.3. DOI: <https://journal.universitasaudi.ac.id/index.php/JJR/article/view/34>

<sup>10</sup> Niru Anita Sinaga, "Kode Etik Sebagai Pedoman Pelaksanaan Profesi Hukum Yang Baik", *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara*, Vol. 10, No. 2, (Agustus 2020), hlm. 4. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35968/jh.v10i2.460>

responsibilities of a notary. While statutory regulations emphasize formal legal aspects, the code of ethics plays a role in regulating moral and professional dimensions that cannot be fully addressed by written law.<sup>11</sup>

The notary code of ethics also serves as a mechanism for enforcing and imposing ethical sanctions on notaries who violate the code. Enforcement of the code of ethics is carried out by the Notary Honorary Council, which has the authority to examine, prosecute, and impose ethical sanctions on notaries found to have violated the code of ethics.<sup>12</sup>

Unfair competition in the notarial profession is one of the most common types of ethical violations encountered in notarial activities. As public officials, notaries do not operate within a free market framework like other businesspeople, but are bound by professional ethical norms that require independence, fair play, and respect for the dignity of their position. Therefore, any action by a notary aimed at attracting clients through improper means, whether directly or indirectly, can be classified as a violation of the code of ethics related to unfair competition.<sup>13</sup>

One common type of ethical violation is excessive self-promotion. The Notary Code of Ethics clearly prohibits notaries from engaging in business-related publications, such as advertising their services in print, electronic, social media, or other digital platforms, with the intent of attracting clients. This practice is considered to demean the dignity of the notary profession and create unhealthy competition among notaries, as it treats notarial services as a mere commercial commodity.<sup>2</sup>

Another form of violation is setting fees below reasonable standards with the aim of poaching clients from other notaries. This practice of price wars violates the principle of professional honor because it can encourage unprofessional practices, reduce service quality, and undermine public trust in the notary profession. In this context, lowering fees is no longer interpreted as a professional policy, but rather as an unfair competition strategy that violates the profession's collective ethics.<sup>14</sup>

The purpose of setting standard rates for notary services by associations is to prevent the emergence of free setting of rates by notaries. However, increasing competition has led to more and more notaries ignoring this. The standard rates set by associations are often ignored and the provisions contained in Article 4 paragraph (10) of the Notary Code of Ethics mentioned above are actually violated by setting rates for notary services below the standard price set by associations for clients who use their services. This has resulted in unhealthy competition among fellow notaries.<sup>15</sup>

Setting notarial fees lower than the standard can create problems, impacting not only fellow notaries but also the notary in question. This can create injustice among

---

<sup>11</sup> Habib Adjie, *Etika dan Tanggung Jawab Profesi Notaris*, (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2014), hlm.12.

<sup>12</sup> Bernard Arief Sidharta, *Refleksi tentang Struktur Ilmu Hukum*, (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2009), hlm.176.

<sup>13</sup> Habib Adjie, *Op.cit.*, hlm. 45.

<sup>14</sup> Sjaifurrachman dan Habib Adjie, *Op.cit.*, hlm. 112.

<sup>15</sup> Felly Faradina, "Analisis Tentang Persaingan Tidak Sehat Antar Rekan Notaris Sebagai Dampak Dari Penetapan Tarif Jasa Notaris Dibawah Standar", *Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum*, Vol. 3 No. 2, (Agustus: 2024), hlm.86. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55583/jkih.v3i02.1013>

notary colleagues in a particular area, disrupting what should be harmonious and mutually supportive relationships among colleagues. Furthermore, this situation can also lower the status of the notarial profession, which should be protected and upheld by those holding the role. This also violates the Notary Law, the Code of Ethics, and the oath of office, which requires every notary to always act honestly and uphold the honor, dignity, and responsibility of their profession.

Furthermore, the practice of brokering clients is also a serious violation of the code of ethics. Notaries who collaborate with brokers, property brokers, or other parties to obtain clients in exchange for compensation violate the principles of independence and professional integrity. This practice creates unfair competition because clients are obtained not based on quality and trust, but through unethical transactional networks.<sup>16</sup>

The advancement of technology, coupled with the increasing public demand for legal activities requiring authentic deeds, has opened up opportunities for notaries to attract clients or other parties seeking their services. Furthermore, the increasing number of notaries working as notaries has led to the possibility of engaging in unfair competition among some notaries. These practices include offering services by negotiating fees that are sometimes below average, persuading or enticing clients to move from other notaries to other notaries, and even exercising their authority outside their jurisdiction.<sup>17</sup>

Therefore, various violations of the notary code of ethics related to unfair competition indicate a shift in orientation from public service to a focus on profit. This situation requires the active involvement of the Notary Honorary Council in consistently monitoring and enforcing the code of ethics. Without firm ethical enforcement, unfair competition will continue to thrive and potentially damage the honor, public trust, and legitimacy of the notary profession as a public official.<sup>18</sup>

## **2. Implementation of Sanctions Against Notaries Regarding Violations of the Code of Ethics on Unfair Competition.**

When carrying out their duties, notaries are required to comply with applicable regulations and adhere to the notarial professional code of ethics. When carrying out their duties, notaries have a number of authorities, including general authorities, special authorities, and later notarial authorities, as stipulated in Article 15 paragraphs (1) to (3) of the UUJN.

The notarial code of ethics is a set of rules specifically designed to regulate the duties and responsibilities of notaries. In addition to the explanation above, the notarial code of ethics is a moral code established by the INI association based on decisions of the association's congress and/or relevant laws and regulations. These rules must be

---

<sup>16</sup> Abdul Ghofur Anshori, *Lembaga Kenotariatan Indonesia*, (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2009), hlm.89.

<sup>17</sup> Anggita Kusuma Prihayuningtyas dan Ana Silviana, "Timbulnya Persaingan Tidak Sehat Antar Notaris Sebagai Dampak Dari Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris", *Jurnal Lex Renaissance*, Vol.8, No.1, (Juni 2023), hlm. 42. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20885/JLR.vol8.iss1.art3>

<sup>18</sup> Habib Adjie, *Sanksi Perdata dan Administratif Terhadap Notaris*, (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2017), hlm.134.

followed by all members of the association who carry out their duties and positions as notaries. The code of ethics plays a very important and vital role in carrying out the notarial profession.

Enforcing sanctions against notaries who violate the code of ethics regarding unfair competition is crucial to maintaining the dignity and honor of the notary profession as a public official. Notaries are not considered service providers who can compete freely, but rather are considered a profession with significant responsibilities to the state's mandate and public trust. Therefore, any form of competition undertaken by notaries must be within the bounds of professional ethics, not merely driven by market logic.<sup>19</sup>

Unhealthy competition in the notarial world can occur in several ways, such as excessive self-promotion, offering services at unreasonable rates, or attempting to attract clients by undermining other notaries. These actions contradict the principles of independence and equality among notaries as stipulated in the Notary Code of Ethics. Such violations not only harm professional ethics but also have the potential to undermine public trust in notarial institutions.<sup>20</sup>

The Notary Code of Ethics established by the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) clearly prohibits notaries from engaging in actions that could lead to the abuse of their position for commercial purposes. This prohibition demonstrates that notarial work must be carried out with a focus on moral values, decency, and professionalism. Therefore, any form of unfair competition is classified as an ethical violation subject to organizational sanctions.<sup>3</sup>

Sanctions against those who violate the code of ethics in unfair competition are imposed through the Notary Honorary Council. The Honorary Council has the authority to receive reports, review alleged violations, and impose sanctions on notaries proven to have violated the code of ethics. This authority is an internal right of the professional organization and aims to ensure that notaries remain disciplined and honest in carrying out their duties.

The process of imposing sanctions begins with a review of reports or complaints submitted by the public, other notaries, or findings from the organization. At this stage, the Honorary Council will contact the notary concerned to provide an explanation and defend themselves. The review process must be conducted objectively and uphold the principle of fairness to prevent arbitrary enforcement of the code of ethics.<sup>21</sup>

Sanctions for violating the code of ethics for unfair competition range from verbal warnings and written warnings to temporary termination of membership in the organization and even a recommendation for dismissal from the notary position. Sanctions are determined based on the severity of the offense, the frequency of the

---

<sup>19</sup> Habib Adjie, *Op.cit.*, hlm.23-24.

<sup>20</sup> Abdul Ghofur Anshori, *Op.cit*, hlm.112.

<sup>21</sup> Sjaifurrachman dan Habib Adjie, *Op.cit*, hlm.189.

violation, and the impact of the action on the reputation of the notary profession. The principle of proportionality is the primary basis for imposing these sanctions.<sup>22</sup>

Code of ethics sanctions aim to foster and prevent, not simply punish. Therefore, in cases of unfair competition, sanctions are typically imposed to instill fear and instill a sense of unethical behavior in notaries, preventing them from repeating similar actions. This approach aligns with the code of ethics' function as a means of maintaining the morals and quality of the notary profession.<sup>23</sup>

However, imposing sanctions for unfair competition violations is not always successful. The main problem is the difficulty of proving it, as unfair competition practices are usually carried out indirectly. Furthermore, there is still a pragmatic view among notaries that considers competition a natural part of the service industry, without distinguishing between business competition and notarial ethics.<sup>24</sup>

Law enforcement always involves individuals, thus also affecting human behavior. Therefore, the law can only be effectively implemented if supported by a robust oversight system or control mechanism from designated parties in accordance with applicable legal provisions. This ensures that the legal profession remains within the bounds of professional ethics and in accordance with the performance of its duties. This ensures that public trust in Notary services will be maintained. The intended oversight encompasses both preventative and remedial activities. Preventive action implies a developmental process, while curative action implies imposing sanctions on Notaries in the performance of their duties if they are found to have violated the UUJN or the Notary Code of Ethics.<sup>25</sup>

The Notary Honorary Council was established as a tool for the Indonesian Notary Association, where the Notary Honorary Council has the authority to supervise and investigate violations of the organization's code of ethics that are not directly related to the community or are only internal to the organization as an internal notary institution. The Notary Honorary Council has the authority to supervise and investigate the implementation and violations of the notary's code of ethics. The Notary Honorary Council has the right to impose organizational sanctions as stated in Article 6 of the Indonesian Notary Association's Code of Ethics in the form of reprimands, warnings, temporary suspensions, dismissals, and dishonorable dismissals from association membership.<sup>26</sup>

Enforcing a code of ethics is an effort to implement the code of ethics properly, supervising its implementation to prevent violations, and if violations occur, restoring

---

<sup>22</sup> Ridwan HR., *Hukum Administrasi Negara*, (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2016), hlm.305.

<sup>23</sup> Salim HS., *Etika Profesi Hukum*, (Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, 2014), hlm.86.

<sup>24</sup> M. Yahya Harahap, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan Kode Etik Profesi*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2010), hlm.57-58.

<sup>25</sup> Nindy Putri, Paramita Prananingtyas, "Peran Ikatan Notaris Indonesia (INI) Dalam Penetapan Tarif Diantara Notaris Kota Balikpapan", *Notarius*, Volume 12, Nomor 1, (Juni 2019), hlm.144. DOI: 10.14710/nts.v12i1.23776

<sup>26</sup> Tri Wahyu Nugroho, "Analisis Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris Dalam Pembuatan Akta Jual Beli Saham (Studi Putusan Mahkamah Agung 15K/Pid/2020)", *Jurnal Ilmiah Galuh Justisi*, Volume 10, Nomor 2, (September 2022), hlm. 227. DOI: 10.25157/justisi.v10i2.8544

the violated code of ethics so that it is re-enforced. Because the code of ethics is part of positive law, the norms of law enforcement also apply to the enforcement of the code of ethics. The notary code of ethics is based on the fact that a notary as a professional is a person who has expertise and knowledge in the field of notary, so that he is able to meet the needs of the community who require services in the field of notary.<sup>27</sup>

#### D. Conclusion

Practices such as excessive self-promotion, setting unreasonable fees, using intermediaries or brokers, demeaning the reputation of other notaries, and unethical control over clients are actions that violate the principles of honor, integrity, and independence of the notary's office as a public official.

Imposing sanctions against notaries who violate the code of ethics regarding unfair competition is an important way to maintain the honor, dignity, and professionalism of the notary's office as a public official who bears significant responsibility for the trust of the public and the state. Sanctions imposed through the Notary Honorary Council mechanism aim not only to address disciplinary violations but also to foster and prevent notaries from exploiting their positions for personal gain.

#### Bibliography

- Adjie, Habib, 2014, *Etika dan Tanggung Jawab Profesi Notaris*, Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 2015, *Hukum Notaris Indonesia (Tafsir Tematik terhadap Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris)*, Cet.ke-3, Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- \_\_\_\_\_, 2017, *Sanksi Perdata dan Administratif Terhadap Notaris*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2017.
- Anshori, Abdul Ghofur, 2009, *Lembaga Kenotariatan Indonesia*, Yogyakarta: UII Press.
- Harahap, M. Yahya, 2010, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan Kode Etik Profesi*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- HR., Ridwan, 2016, *Hukum Administrasi Negara*, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.
- HS., Salim, 2014, *Etika Profesi Hukum*, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Muhammad, Abdulkadir, 2006, *Etika Profesi Hukum*, Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Sidharta, Bernard Arief, 2009, *Refleksi tentang Struktur Ilmu Hukum*, Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Sjaifurrachman dan Habib Adjie, 2011, *Aspek Pertanggungjawaban Notaris dalam Pembuatan Akta*, Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Faradina, Felly, 2024, "Analisis Tentang Persaingan Tidak Sehat Antar Rekan Notaris Sebagai Dampak Dari Penetapan Tarif Jasa Notaris Dibawah Standar",

---

<sup>27</sup> Tommy Leonard, Azharuddin dan Wilbert, "Tinjauan Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris Kota Medan Menurut Perspektif Pengawasan Majelis Pengawas Daerah Notaris", *Jurnal Suara Hukum*, Volume 5 Nomor 2, (September 2023), hlm.179. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26740/jsh.v5n2.p177-199>

- Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Vol. 3 No. 2. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55583/jkih.v3i02.1013>
- Hasnan, Faisal Ibnu, 2020, "Peranan Organisasi Notaris dalam Pengawasan Etika Profesi di Kabupaten Sleman." *Majelis: Jurnal Hukum Indonesia*, Volume 2, Nomor 3. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62383/majelis.v2i3.1132>
- Leonard, Tommy, Azharuddin dan Wilbert, 2023, "Tinjauan Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris Kota Medan Menurut Perspektif Pengawasan Majelis Pengawas Daerah Notaris", *Jurnal Suara Hukum*, Volume 5 Nomor 2. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26740/jsh.v5n2.p177-199>
- Nugroho, Akhmad Dwi Prasetyo, Budi Parmono dan Sunardi, 2026, "Sanksi Hukum Terhadap Notaris yang Melakukan Pelanggaran Kode Etik Profesi dalam Menjalankan Tugas dan Jabatannya Menurut Undang-Undang yang Berlaku", *Jurnal Locus: Penelitian & Pengabdian*, Volume 5, No.2. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58344/locus.v5i2.5128>
- Nugroho, Tri Wahyu, 2022, "Analisis Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris Dalam Pembuatan Akta Jual Beli Saham (Studi Putusan Mahkamah Agung 15K/Pid/2020)", *Jurnal Ilmiah Galuh Justisi*, Volume 10, Nomor 2. DOI: [10.25157/justisi.v10i2.8544](https://doi.org/10.25157/justisi.v10i2.8544)
- Prihayuningtyas, Anggita Kusuma dan Ana Silviana, 2023, "Timbulnya Persaingan Tidak Sehat Antar Notaris Sebagai Dampak Dari Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris", *Jurnal Lex Renaissance*, Vol.8, No.1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20885/JLR.vol8.iss1.art3>
- Putri, Nindy, Paramita Prananingtyas, 2019, "Peran Ikatan Notaris Indonesia (INI) Dalam Penetapan Tarif Diantara Notaris Kota Balikpapan", *Notarius*, Volume 12, Nomor 1. DOI: [10.14710/nts.v12i1.23776](https://doi.org/10.14710/nts.v12i1.23776)
- Sinaga, Niru Anita, 2020, "Kode Etik Sebagai Pedoman Pelaksanaan Profesi Hukum Yang Baik", *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara*, Vol. 10, No. 2. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35968/jh.v10i2.460>
- Tobing, Yosephine Monica Sriulina, 2021, "Pembinaan, Pengawasan dan Penegakan Norma Kode Etik Notaris Atas Pelanggaran Etik Oleh Notaris Di Kota Medan Dan Kabupaten Deli Serdang", *Jurnal Juristic Universitas Audi Indonesia*, Vol. 1, No. 1. DOI: <https://journal.universitasaudi.ac.id/index.php/JJR/article/view/34>
- Yusrizal, Muhammad, 2024, "Peran Notaris Sebagai Pejabat Umum Dalam Pendirian Dan Perubahan Badan Hukum Koperasi, *Jurnal Sanksi (Seminar Nasional Hukum, Sosial dan Ekonomi)*, Vol. 3, No.1. DOI: <https://jurnal.umsu.ac.id/index.php/sanksi/article/view/20091>