



E-ISSN: 2789-8830
P-ISSN: 2789-8822
IJCLLR 2023; 3(1): 35-40
Received: 12-12-2022
Accepted: 16-01-2023

I Gusti Ngurah Putu Wahyu Khrisnantara Putra
Master of Kenotariatan Study
Program, Faculty of Law,
Udayana University, Bali,
Indonesia

I Gede Artha
Faculty of Law, Udayana
University, Bali, Indonesia

Correspondence
I Gusti Ngurah Putu Wahyu Khrisnantara Putra
Master of Kenotariatan Study
Program, Faculty of Law,
Udayana University, Bali,
Indonesia

International Journal of Civil Law and Legal Research

Sanctioning violations of free honorarium services by notary: Is it allowed?

I Gusti Ngurah Putu Wahyu Khrisnantara Putra and I Gede Artha

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/civillaw.2023.v3.i1a.42>

Abstract

The purpose of this writing is to understand how the standardization of notary honorarium is regulated in the legislation and how sanctions are imposed by the Notary Supervisory Council on violations committed by Notaries related to the provision of free honorarium to their clients. This normative legal research method contains norm problems that occur from the blurring of norms in the Notary Position Law with the Notary Code of Ethics in matters related to notaries being obliged to provide services free of charge to parties who are unable, while there are norms from the Notary Position that do not allow obtaining honorarium below the minimum limit of association regulations. This research contains legal sources, namely; primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The results of the study found that the regulation on honorarium that applies to notaries is Article 36 of the UUJN related to the maximum amount of honorarium received by the Notary and Article 37 of the UUJN related to notaries being obliged to provide legal services free of charge, but on the other hand notaries can be subject to code of ethics penalties if they violate the provisions contained in Article 4 number 10 of the KEN related to the lowest limit of honorarium set by the association, Violations related to the honorarium for preparing deeds trigger Notaries to receive Code of Ethics sanctions.

Keywords: Notary, honorarium, penalty

1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia as a State of Law must ensure legal protection and legal clarity in order to achieve justice based on truth. While making a notarial deed, the deed is expected to be able to present a legal certainty for the community that requires the services of a notary. Notaries are public officials who are appointed, then assigned a public authority, namely the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Notaries as officials are obliged to provide their services to people who need their help while making written evidence, specifically authentic deeds in civil law. The existence of a Notary symbolizes the implementation of the law of evidence ^[1].

The authority of the Notary is very important to get legal protection with legal clarity to the community, the role is preventive in character, namely the nature of prevention in the birth of an authentic deed made by Notary, which has a relationship with legal status, obligations or rights in law as perfect evidence at the time of trial, if said problem occurs in the future ^[2]. An authentic deed that has been completed by a Notary, the deed is a perfect evidence, because there are several types of evidence, namely the strength of external evidence, the strength of formal evidence with the strength of material evidence. Formulating a contract of rights can present the parties with sufficient and adequate evidence.

If there is a dispute in the future, the clients of the notary, namely the parties, can file a protest or objection, and the actual contract issued by the notary can be used as evidence in court. Being a notary, in addition to being in charge of the legal field, notaries also have the obligation to function actively in the formulation of national law. Therefore, notaries are obliged to be able to oversee the growth of national law so that notaries can carry out their duties skillfully. The position of a notary can be called a noble occupation, therefore notaries have an important function in society ^[3]. Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary is a law that describes the position of notary in Indonesia. The law is requested to be able to present instructions openly for notaries, and in the middle there are also penalties or sanctions for notaries who violate this legislation.

The UUJN contains arrangements that discuss general provisions that contain discussions related to notaries, among others ^[4]:

1. Powers and obligations as well as prohibitions for notaries
2. The regulation of the area of domicile and formation as well as the area of office of a notary
3. Regulations regarding leave of absence from notary
4. Regulations regarding substitute notaries
5. The regulation of notary honorarium
6. Notarial deed
7. Procedures for taking deed minutes and summoning notaries
8. Supervision of notaries
9. Organization of notaries
10. Provisions on sanctions and other rules

After the discussion of the UUJN regulation, there is also a Notary code of ethics that binds notaries to be guided by the norm provisions in the code of ethics of the office, all notaries have received delegation of duties by law to the Indonesian Notary Association (in short, INI) to be able to decide on the principles of norms built in the middle of the code of ethics regulations which will serve all fellow notaries domiciled in Indonesia and carry out the office of notary. Without the regulation of the code of ethics, the absence of competent seeds will destroy the hopes of the community and the dignity of the office of a notary will be mortgaged ^[5].

The code of ethics of the Notary profession is the creation of a principle to create the implementation of a proper view of a profession. The code of ethics can act as a measure of judgment of the actions of the group of members of the profession. The existence of a professional code of ethics is a preventive measure of immoral actions for its members. A professional code of ethics can be replaced when the development of a technology with science, so that later the professional association is not left behind by the times.

The professional code of ethics can run smoothly if desired with wise ideals with moral messages that live in the middle of the professional circle. Every professional code of ethics is always written regularly, carefully, without defects, with correct grammar, aiming to make it easier for readers to understand what it means. However, there are shortcomings in the code of ethics, namely:

a) The idealism contained in the center of the professional code of ethics is not the same as the reality in the environment of professionals, so that these ideals are still far from reality. This can make professionals go away from reality and ignore the moral guidance of the professional code of ethics. The code of ethics becomes seen as a mere regulatory decoration.

b) the professional code of ethics is a collection of moral values that are not packaged with harsh penalties because their implementation occurs due to professional awareness. The face of this deficiency presents a loophole for professionals in carrying out prohibited acts from the professional code of ethics ^[6].

In addition to the UUJN, the determination of the amount of honorarium is also regulated in the middle of the Notary Code of Ethics ^[7]. The regulation regarding "Notary is prohibited from determining the honorarium to be paid by the client in an amount lower than the honorarium set by the Association" is contained in Article 4 number 10 KEN.

Honorarium is a right of the notary's right, meaning that individuals who are in need of notary services are required to pay service fees for notaries, even so Notaries have an obligation to help free of charge for those less able to pay honorarium to Notaries. The limit of whether or not the client is able to pay is for the notary to judge.

Legal services for clients who can pay their honorarium to the notary or who are awarded for free due to the client's inability, are required to provide a fair legal treatment by the Notary, because the deed that has been made by the Notary will definitely be the same, there is no difference, whether they can deposit the notary honorarium or free. Determining the honorarium below the standard limit will cause the implementation of unfair competition carried out by determining the honorarium, this matter can cause the position of Notary Position to be misused. In the midst of determining the honorarium of the Notary for free or not paid due to the existence of regulations in the midst of the UUJN which raises unfair competition in the Notary profession, thus making Notaries potentially violate and bump into norms or rules in the midst of the Notary Code of Ethics, namely collecting honorarium below the standard limit set by the INI association.

The amount of legal services opinion or honorarium of each notary is certainly the same, the provisions of the equation of how much honorarium received by Notary can be seen in the provisions of Article 36 of the UUJN, but it cannot be forgotten that there are some notaries who put the honorarium on their legal services below the minimum limit of the Notary organization, these efforts are made by Notaries to obtain as many clients as possible with abnormal efforts. This situation has resulted in unhealthy competition among fellow Notaries. The competition has resulted in the continuation of a noble business rivalry, where the Notary actively peddles his services to his clients, which has resulted in the tarnishing of the dignity of the office of Notary itself.

Notaries can find a legal loophole and hide in the middle of the regulation stated in Article 37 paragraph (1) of the UUJN concerning "the obligation to provide legal services in the field of notarial services free of charge to people who cannot afford it". This is something that can help the underprivileged when they want to use the services of a Notary. For those who can afford it, they can definitely pay the service fee to the Notary, while for those who are less fortunate, the Notary is obliged to help free of charge. It is the gap in economic distance that causes an impact on the role of Notary services, so the Notary should not be reluctant to help his clients who belong to the underprivileged group who want to carry out legal acts in the field of notarization.

The regulation of the article reflects that the poor can be provided with notarial services for free. It is very difficult to sort out which notaries provide honorarium services for free to their clients who are considered incapable, and vice versa, notaries cannot evaluate which of their clients can afford to pay honorarium or cannot pay honorarium. So, a notary can inadvertently make an authentic deed for free to a capable person because it is difficult to distinguish between the capable and the incapable, this also results in unfavorable competition among fellow notaries.

Therefore, this research examines 2 (two) problem formulations, namely:

1. How is the standardization of notary honorarium arrangements in legislation? legislation?
2. How is the sanction imposed by the notary supervisory board on the violation of giving free honorarium by a notary to his client?

This writing aims to understand how the standardization of notary honorarium arrangements in the legislation and how the sanctions by the Notary Supervisory Council against violations committed by Notaries related to the provision of free honorarium to their clients.

In connection with the originality of the writing of this research, several previous studies that have similar legal issues can be described. Imam Suko Prayitno with the title "Legal Consequences of Violation of the Notarial Deed Honorarium Provisions"⁸, in the study explained that violations committed by Notaries related to the honorarium for making deeds can cause Notaries to receive sanctions based on the Code of Ethics and UUJN. Research from Vennie Yunita Laytno through the title "Synchronization of Honorarium Arrangements for Notary Services between UUJN and Notary Code of Ethics"⁹, The study explains the synchronization of notary honorarium arrangements in two rules, namely in the UUJN and in KEN.

In this study there is a novelty of discussion, namely on the provision of ethical sanctions by the Notary Supervisory Council for violations committed by Notaries related to the provision of honorarium services that are free or below the standard association limit. Thus, it becomes interesting to examine more deeply about "Sanctioning Arrangements for Violations of Providing Honorarium Services for Free by Notaries to Their Clients".

2. Research Methods

The research used in this research method is through a normative legal research approach. Normative research is also called doctrinal research, where the object of study of the research is library materials and sheets of legislation. This research contains normative vagueness in Article 37 of the UUJN which contains "requiring Notaries to provide legal services free of charge or free of charge to people who are unable", there are no clear details about Notaries who do not collect honorarium services including in the making of authentic deeds or not, the types of people who are able or unable to pay honorarium are not clear, with measurements of the limits of when a Notary may not collect honorarium. The type of approach used in this research is to use a factual approach, a statutory approach with a conceptual approach¹⁰. This research uses legal material sources, namely primary legal materials, secondary legal materials with tertiary legal materials. The study technique used in this research is a document study technique, this technique is useful for collecting legal materials, the collection of legal materials is sorted according to suggestions from previous legal materials, primary legal materials, secondary legal materials through a bibliography. Then the data analysis technique uses qualitative analysis, which is a method that uses descriptive analysis, which means that later from an activity, the understanding of legal arrangements can be determined which can then be used to resolve the topic of the problem in the study.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Standardization of notary honorarium arrangements in legislation

Nowadays, the job of a Notary is very popular with the public. Its existence is increasingly needed in the creation of evidence that has the original or authentic character of a legal event carried out by its clients. So in the legislation it is recommended that in carrying out legal actions it is mandatory to be accompanied by the making of an authentic deed. Notaries in making their deed products can be considered as an effort from the state to create legal certainty for its people. Notary's authentic deed products have a strong legality effect as perfect evidence.

In the scope of civil law, Notaries are placed by the State as public officials who are authorized in the midst of the preparation of valid evidence, namely authentic deeds¹¹. The importance of an authentic deed made by a Notary is so that one day the authentic deed which becomes legal evidence can become a legal protection for its clients in the event of legal problems with the legal actions carried out by its clients. Notaries have an important task in navigating the world of their profession which cannot be separated from the basic issues and actions of the legal function itself, where the law is likened to the norms in society. So the Notary in performing the duties of his position is expected to go hand in hand according to the mandated Notary code of ethics determined by the organization.

The job of Notary in the State of Indonesia has special authority, and the position is appointed by the government, namely the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Section. However, the position of Notary does not mean under the one who appointed him, namely the government. Although notaries are appointed and terminated by the government, but regarding salary or honorarium, notaries are not like civil servants who are paid by the state. The notary only receives honorarium from the client he serves in the deed making either seeing the client's ability from the sociological economic value whether capable or not capable. The right of Notary in obtaining honorarium is regulated in Article 36 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of UUJN. The public comes to the Notary for the purpose of obtaining legal protection from the legal acts they carry out, the duties of the Notary are contained in the UUJN, namely in article 15 of the UUJN, especially in the making of deeds, the clients come to the Notary and then express their wishes to be included in the middle of the authentic deed to be made by the Notary.

In the meaning of the call "authority" with "authority" comes from the designation of the word "wenang" both in the form of nouns. Authority means the ability to carry out a legal action¹². In Dutch administrative law, authority is referred to as *bevoegdheid*, which is the beginning of the structure of administrative law because the object of administrative law is the authority of the government. According to Indonesian law, the term authority with authority should be used in the middle of the perception of public law. Authority can be broadly interpreted as the power to carry out public acts. Authority is defined as power with the right to act. While authority means first is the thing that is authorized, then the second is the right and power that is owned to achieve something. Which in English is often called "authority" and there is no difference in the call of the two, this also applies to the Dutch language there is no difference in the call.

So if explained through meaning, the two terms "authority" and "authority" have no significant difference¹². According to understanding, authority arises from three types of legislative arrangements, namely: a. Delegation authority, is the authority sourced from the granting of existing authority from the state administrative body to obtain inherent government authority from other state administrative positions. b. Attribution authority is the delegation of new government authority from a provision in the middle of the legislation, then afterwards a new authority is born. c. Mandate authority is the authority sourced from the granting of authority by a part of the government to another part in order to obtain a decision on its behalf^[12].

Of the three sources of brief discussion of authority, this research uses the authority of attribution, namely the implementation of the delegation of new government authority by the ketetapan in the middle of the legislation, from which the Notary can obtain authority attributively from the state. Based on the authority of the Notary, it is determined how much honorarium the Notary receives for the preparation of authentic deeds according to the wishes of his client when facing. Clients or visitors who come to the Notary make payments in front of the Notary, then it is the Notary who enters his client's statement regarding the payment of honorarium in the middle of the authentic deed, excluded if the client is a person who is considered unable to pay, on the other hand the Notary must also provide free services to his client if his client is included in the group of people who are unable.

Honorarium is derived from the Latin word honor, which according to its meaning is an honor, appreciation, glory and these words mean payment for something that has been carried out and fought for by the recipient of the honorarium. The interpretation of honorarium can be enlarged to receive wages or salaries. The honorarium is obtained only for those who carry out the authority of their position in accordance with statutory regulations, in short, the Notary honorarium is a right obtained from the Notary when the Notary makes an authentic deed^[13].

The amount of honorarium obtained by the Notary is derived from the economic evaluation value in each deed preparation made and authorized by the Notary. The amount of the honorarium is regulated in Article 36 of the UUJN. The amount of payment above one hundred million rupiah (Rp. 100,000,000,000.00) to the amount of payment up to one billion rupiah (Rp. 1,000,000,000,000.00) obtains an honorarium not exceeding one point five percent (1.5%) of the object rate in the middle of the deed to be made by the Notary, while the amount of honorarium received by the Notary of one hundred million rupiah (Rp. 100,000,000,000.00), the honorarium he receives cannot exceed two point five percent (2.5%) of the object rate in the deed to be prepared. While the value of a very large transaction amount up to more than one billion rupiah (Rp. 1,000,000,000.00), the arrangement again depends on the agreement between the clients of the Notary and the Notary itself, but the amount of honorarium agreement is not allowed to exceed one percent (1%) of the rate of the object of the deed to be prepared by the Notary.

Article 36 paragraph (4) of the UUJN determines the sociological tariff of honorarium based on the social role of the object stated in the middle of the authentic deed made by Notary, the tariff value does not exceed five million rupiah (Rp. 5,000,000.00). The social function is owned by several

types of deeds such as deeds of waqf land, deeds of hospital construction, and deeds of making places of worship. The standardization of Notary honorarium arrangements in the UUJN regulations includes the maximum amount obtained by Notary against the minimum limit which is not stipulated in the UUJN. Another case in the middle of the Notary code of ethics regulation in article 4 number 10 says that the amount of honorarium for Notary services from each deed made by Notary is not lower than that determined by the association.

However, Article 37 of the UUJN states that Notaries are also obliged to provide services free of charge to those who are poor. What is meant by free is that the Notary provides the cost of making the deed free of charge for his client if the client of the notary is considered an underprivileged group of society. This is where there is a blurring of norms that needs to be evaluated immediately in the article, related to the underprivileged person is not clear, how often can the Notary provide honorarium services for free and whether the provision of free is included in the making of authentic deeds or not. because the Notary may deliberately not intentionally provide honorarium services below the standard limit or free of charge due to the recognition of clients who are underprivileged, but in fact the client is a capable person.

In this case the Notary must be alert to evaluate in order to sort out which clients are capable and which clients are not capable, so that the Notary can be free from the risk of violating the code of ethics contained in Article 4 number 10 of the KEN, and for the client of the Notary who is facing is obliged when coming to provide accurate information and not lie about his condition whether capable or unable to face the Notary.

3.2 Sanctioning by the Supervisory Panel Against Violations of Providing Free Honorarium by Notaries to Their Clients

Notary as a public official is the holder of part of the state's authority in the field of civil law in making legal evidence, namely outentic deeds from the requests of clients who come to the Notary. So it must be understood that Notary is a legal profession that has an important role in the life of the community in order to obtain legal certainty for people who carry out legal acts. Notaries in carrying out some of the state's duties have the authority to prepare authentic deeds at the request of their clients which will later be used as valid evidence, in this matter Notaries are advised to carry out legal counseling when preparing authentic deeds to the public so that legal certainty is implemented based on the provisions of laws and regulations^[14].

The large number of clients who require the services of a Notary, makes more and more new Notaries appear, but unfortunately many clients facing Notaries know the loopholes of the limits of the Notary's authority in investigating the data of their clients, that the Notary cannot investigate the data of his clients because the Notary does not have the right to investigate and the Notary has the right to provide his services for free if the client is considered an underprivileged client, this matter is what makes the clients facing the Notary can twist as part of the underprivileged community in order to be free from paying honorarium to the Notary, and the Notary cannot investigate further. This weakness makes it difficult for the Notary to sort out between people considered capable and incapable, the

difference being that capable people work and can earn wages to support their lives, while incapable people are people who work but are unable to support their lives.

Notaris dalam melaksanakan profesinya diwajibkan untuk tidak meminta imbalan jasa kenotariatan terhadap kliennya apabila pihak tersebut merupakan golongan kurang mampu. Perihal itu terdapat dalam pasal 37 UUJN, namun tidak dijelaskan didalam UUJN mengenai apa jasa yang dimaksud apakah pada saat penyusunan akta autentik, dikarenakan dalam penyusunan akta otentik Notaris berhak untuk diberikan imbalan atas pembuatan aktanya dengan ketentuan imbalan jasa atau honorarium yang diperoleh tidak dibawah standar dari kode etik Notrais itu sendiri.

Because the competition from Notaries is getting tighter, it creates unhealthy competition, causing some Notaries to get honorarium fees below the standard of the Notary code of ethics and even free of charge for the sole purpose of increasing their prestige so that many clients are sought after first. Providing free or substandard services to clients is carried out by several groups of Notaries, stated by several Notaries this can happen because initially Notaries rarely get clients so it is difficult to pay Notary employee wages, pay for expenses and office operations. So that when providing cheap services below the standard limit of the notary code of ethics or with free fees first, some unscrupulous Notary groups hope to be known by many people first, most importantly getting clients.

As a result of the lack of supervision from the organization regarding the violation of the Notary who does not take honorarium or free of charge to the client who is actually a well-off person solely as a means of seeking prestige, then here the Notary intentionally or not violates the regulation of Article 4 number 10 KEN. As a public official, Notary must comply with the provisions of the UUJN and KEN, so that if there is a violation committed by Notary, sanctions must be sent. Sanctions for violations of Notaries are regulated in the regulations of THIS association, namely the Notary code of ethics, although the article does not clearly explain what violations should be sanctioned, but Notaries who collect honorariums below the standard limit of the association or freely give their honorarium to people who are able, then these things have included violations of the notary code of ethics, so as a result of these violations must be sanctioned, the provisions of sanctions are contained in Article 6 of the Notary Code of Ethics, namely:

- Reprimand
- Warning
- Suspension (temporary dismissal from INI membership)
- Onzetting (dismissal from INI membership)
- Dishonorable dismissal from membership of the association.

Whereas in the UUJN which is used as a guideline by all Notaries, the UUJN does not clearly explain the sanctions for Notaries who commit violations regarding honorarium. However, Article 9 paragraph (1) letter d of the UUJN states that "Notaries are temporarily dismissed from their positions for violating the obligations and prohibitions of the office". When a Notary is suspected of committing a violation, it is the Regional Supervisory Council that has the authority to hold a hearing related to the examination of alleged violations of the code of ethics in the office of Notary. The authority of the Regional Supervisory Council to hold the

hearing is contained in Article 70 letter a of the UUJN. In addition to the Regional Supervisory Assembly, the Regional Supervisory Assembly also has the authority to hold hearings, of course, based on public reports. After the hearing ends, the Regional Supervisory Assembly compiles the minutes of the examination which will be submitted to the Regional Supervisory Assembly.

From the report of the minutes of the examination, the Regional Supervisory Assembly is authorized to impose sanctions such as reprimands or writings on Notaries who have been involved in violations of the code of ethics. The sanction of a reprimand by the Regional Supervisory Assembly is contained in Article 73 letter e of the UUJN. If it is deemed that the violation is a serious violation, the Regional Supervisory Council can propose the imposition of sanctions on the Notary to the Central Supervisory Council, the sanctions can be temporary dismissal or up to dismissal. Later, the acquisition of sanctions regarding temporary dismissal becomes the authority of the Central Supervisory Assembly, while sanctions in the form of writing or reprimands regarding violations committed by Notary become the authority of the regional Supervisory Assembly or regional supervisory assembly.

4. Conclusion

Standardization regarding the regulation of the amount of honorarium is regulated in Article 36 of the UUJN. The article regulates the economic sociological value of each notarized deed. The amount of transaction payments above one hundred million rupiah (Rp. 100,000,000,000.00) to the amount of payments up to one billion rupiah (Rp. 1,000,000,000,000.00) obtains an honorarium not exceeding one point five percent (1.5%) of the object rate in the middle of the deed to be made by the Notary, while the amount of honorarium received by a Notary of one hundred million rupiah (Rp. 100,000,000,000.00), the honorarium he receives cannot exceed two point five percent (2.5%) of the object rate in the deed to be prepared. While the value of the amount of very large transactions up to above one billion rupiah (Rp. 1,000,000,000.00) the arrangement again depends on the agreement between the client facing the Notary and the Notary itself, but the amount of honorarium agreement is not allowed to exceed one percent (1%) of the rate of the object of the deed to be prepared by the Notary. The sociological value of the honorarium rate is contained in Article 36 paragraph (4) of the UUJN, which is based on the social role of the object stated in the authentic deed made by the Notary, the value of the rate does not exceed five million rupiah (Rp. 5,000,000.00). The difficulty of the Notary in sorting out the incapable and capable people, can inadvertently make him commit violations and can also be deliberately used as a promotional arena to provide honorarium tariff services for free or below the standard organizational limit to his capable clients solely to seek prestige. Violations committed by Notaries are regulated in the regulations of THIS association, namely the Notary code of ethics, although the article does not clearly explain what violations must be sanctioned, but Notaries who collect honorarium below the standard limit of the association or for free give their honorarium to capable people, this is a violation of the code of ethics, as a result of these violations must be given sanctions, the provisions of sanctions are contained in Article 6 of the Notary Code of Ethics. The provision of light sanctions such as reprimands and writing

is the authority of the regional supervisory board or regional supervisory board, while if the sanctions are considered severe, the central supervisory board is authorized to impose sanctions in the form of temporary dismissal to dismissal.

14. Putra F, Anand G. Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Para Pihak Yang Dirugikan Atas Penyuluhan Hukum Oleh Notaris. *Humani (Hukum dan Masy Madani)*. 2018;8(2):105-116.

5. Laws and regulations

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 Year 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Position of Notary, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 293, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5602.
2. Amendments to the Code of Ethics of Notaries Extraordinary Congress of the Indonesian Notary Association Banten, May 29-30, 2015.
3. Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek).

6. Reference

1. Amalia M, Ngadino N. Implementasi Aturan-Aturan Etika Profesi Dalam Mengatasi Perbedaan Honorarium Notaris. *Notarius*. 2021;14(1):119-134.
2. Septianingsih KA, Budiarta INP, Dewi AASL. Kekuatan Alat Bukti Akta Otentik Dalam Pembuktian Perkara Perdata. *J Analog Huk*. 2020;2(3):336-340.
3. Sridana CV, Westra I. Kewajiban Pemberian Jasa Hukum Secara Cuma-Cuma Oleh Notaris Pada Orang Tidak Mampu. *Acta Com J Huk Kenotariatan*. 2020;5(3):446-465. doi:10.24843/AC.2020.v05.i03.p02
4. Yandillah A. Tanggung Jawab Notaris Pengganti Terkait Pembuatan Akta Notaris Yang Merugikan Para Pihak Akibat Kelalaiannya. *Kumpul J Mhs Fak Huk*. Published online; c2015.
5. Ramadhan AF, Permadi I. Makna Alasan-Alasan Tertentu dalam Kode Etik Notaris Terkait Kewajiban Menjalankan Jabatan Notaris di Kantornya. *J Ilm Pendidik Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*. 2019;4(1):15-28.
6. Haryati F. Pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris Terkait Persaingan Tidak Sehat Sesama Rekan Notaris Ditinjau Dari Peraturan Kode Etik Ikatan Notaris Indonesia (Ini). *J Huk Volkgeist*. 2018;3(1):74-88.
7. Gultom R, Bachri S, Patittingi F. Penetapan Honorarium Atas Jasa Hukum Notaris. *Jurnal Univ Hasanuddin*. Published online; c2017. p. 1-13.
8. Prayitno IS. Akibat Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Atas Ketentuan Honorarium Akta Notaris. *Res Judicata*. 2019;2(1):186-199.
9. Laytno VY, Setiabudhi IKR. Sinkronisasi Pengaturan Honorarium Jasa Notaris antara UUJN dengan Kode Etik Notaris. *J Huk Kenotariatan*. 2019, 4(1).
10. Efendi J, Ibrahim J. Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris. Published online 2021.
11. Sulihandari H, Rifiani N. Prinsip-prinsip dasar profesi Notaris. Jakarta: Dunia Cerdas. Published online; c2013.
12. Kadarsih S. Tugas dan wewenang Ombudsman Republik Indonesia dalam pelayanan publik menurut UU No. 37 Tahun 2008. *J Din Huk*. 2010;10(2):175-182.
13. Witasari A. Perspektif Teori Kewenangan Dewan Pengawas Syariah (DPS) Dalam Rangka Penegakkan Prinsip-Prinsip Syariah Pada Lembaga Perbankan Syariah. *J Pembaharuan Huk*. 2016;3(1):12-20.