

## CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NOTARIES AS GENERAL OFFICIALS AND THE ROLE OF THE NOTARY SUPERVISORY BOARD IN UNLAWFUL ACTS BY ITS MEMBERS

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### ABSTRACT

This research is entitled Civil Liability for Notaries as Public Officials and the Role of the Notary Supervisory Council regarding the legal behavior of its members in making deeds that are not by the law on notary positions. The results of this research are legal remedies for Notaries who are subject to civil sanctions for unlawful acts and the authority of the Supervisory Council regarding the Notary's legal behavior. The purpose of this research is to analyze the civil liability of Notaries for unlawful acts committed in making authentic deeds and the role of the Supervisory Board in the behavior of its members. The research method used is normative juridical, namely research that focuses on the use of library materials, document studies, and interviews. The result of this research is information that causes harm to one of the parties. This causes losses for the Notary who approves it. This requires the Notary to be accountable for his actions, whether in the form of civil sanctions, administrative sanctions, or criminal sanctions. This can give rise to the assumption that it is possible that the Notary together with the parties made a deed intended to carry out an act that is not by applicable regulations. If the Notary is proven to have committed this act, he must be subject to sanctions.

**Keywords:** Civil Liability; Notary; Authentic Deed

### Introduction

The principle of the rule of law is to ensure certainty, order, and legal protection aimed at seeking truth and justice. For human interests to be protected, laws must be implemented. However, in its implementation, the law can run normally, orderly, and effectively, but there can also be violations of the law (Febiyanti & Wijaya, 2017) Law in Indonesia is created to regulate and direct people's behavior in a better direction, this is stated in laws both written and unwritten. The law best adapts the interests of individuals to the interests of society, trying to find a balance between giving individuals freedom (Ridwan & Sudrajat, 2020).

The law will never be separated from human life so if we discuss the law, it will certainly be continuous with human life. In the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 it is expressly stated that the State of the Republic of Indonesia is a State of law, thus one of the most important tasks for the government is to provide and guarantee a sense of legal certainty for the citizens of its community members. In certain fields, the

task by the government through the Law is given and it is believed that the Notary Deed and vice versa the public must also believe that the Notary Deed provides legal certainty for its citizens, by Article 15 paragraph 1 of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions. This legal certainty in addition to the authenticity of a deed has the power of proof, namely outwardly, formally, and materially including the ethics of a Notary in carrying out his position.

The State of the Republic of Indonesia as a State of law based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 guarantees certainty, order, and legal protection for every citizen. To ensure certainty, order, and legal protection, authentic written evidence is needed regarding deeds, agreements, determinations, and legal events made before or by authorized officials. The state through the government that gives part of its authority to the Notary, and also the public who receive services from the Notary, certainly has great expectations so that the services provided by the Notary have a reliable value and weight, in addition to providing justice and a sense of security in the community, it can also protect the community from potential disputes and the fulfillment of basic rights guaranteed by the state constitution for every citizen community (Fartini, 2018).

In this case, the position of a Notary in the community plays an important role in meeting the needs of the community in making authentic deeds. Society needs someone with an honorable position who can answer his needs in making authentic deeds, provide legal certainty, and give confidence in making written evidence so that he is responsible for himself. The duties and roles of Notaries in the community are needed for law enforcement and protection to obtain justice and a sense of security as legal subjects in accommodating the needs of the community for welfare and prosperity, as stipulated in Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions which has been amended by Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions. The Notary Office is a noble position, but at the same time, it is prone to problems. Noble means noble, high, honorable, and dignified. The glory of the notary position is motivated by the mandate and attribution authority given directly by the state through UUJN, to represent the state in various civil matters related to making authentic deeds, namely Notary Deeds.

Notaries as general officials carry out state duties in making authentic deeds to serve (at the request of) the community and the authentic deeds they make are state documents. Notaries are expected to help the public in making authentic deeds, and in the end, Notaries have a role as representatives of the state to achieve public welfare (Qohari, 2021). Notaries can be said to be institutions outside the government structure because based on the authority obtained by attribution, namely by assignment or direct legal order, namely through Law Number 2 of 2014 which is an amendment from the previous Law, namely Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions (UUJN) (Anand, 2018).

The role of a Notary Public is to provide services in the form of services for people who intend to make authentic proof tools. Service here should not be interpreted narrowly, as "making deeds" only. Service must be interpreted in terms of holistic and comprehensive aspects from the ease of the public to obtain information, contact a Notary, come to a Notary place, and so on. So it increases the obligation of Notaries to provide legal counseling in connection with making deeds. Legal counseling conducted by Notaries is part of the contribution to the development of national law through the socialization of certain laws and regulations to increase public legal awareness in obtaining justice to carry out their rights and obligations in making authentic deeds.

The performance of the Notary itself is limited by applicable regulations, especially the Notary Office Law and the Notary Code of Ethics itself. The Notary Code of Ethics is all moral rules determined by the Indonesian Notary Association (INI), which apply and must be obeyed by all members of the association and other people who hold the position of Notary both in the implementation of the position and in daily life. Notaries need to know and understand the code of ethics, where regulating any actions can be said to be a violation of the code of ethics and sanctions imposed if they violate the code of ethics. The existence of a Notary code of ethics is a logical consequence of a Notary profession's work. Another aspect of supervision of Notaries is the aspect of legal protection for Notaries in carrying out their duties as General Officials, in other words, the extent to which legal protection is provided for Notaries in carrying out the duties and functions given and entrusted to them by law as mentioned in the UUJN considerations considering the profession of legal services to the public who need protection and guarantees, to achieve legal certainty (Utama & Anand, 2018).

The code of ethics also plays an important role as a means of social control, in addition to preventing supervision or interference by the government or by the community, the code of ethics also plays a very important role in the development of the notary profession to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts as much as possible. As a Notary Public that functions to facilitate the parties to express their will in a written deed, the Notary Public must meet the following criteria for behavior (Djasmine & Ridwan, 2022):

1. Good faith;
2. impartial;
3. Uphold the value of justice for legal certainty;
4. Uphold the value of the agreement as a consensus of the parties to achieve expediency;
5. Uphold the principle of treaty law;
6. Provide the best service based on the principle of prudence;
7. Uphold professionalism by the code of ethics for the position of Notary;
8. Uphold the moral value of Pancasila and practice it;
9. Maintain public trust;
10. Only works limited to authority in UUJN (formal authority);

11. Always increase knowledge, knowledge, and networks or cooperation in other fields.

Notaries as office holders, are often in a vulnerable position to experience legal problems at every stage of law enforcement (in a broad sense). In the process of forming law, for example, legal rules are made by not occupying the position of Notary by its essence, for example, related to reporting suspicious transactions of legal actions carried out by parties before a notary, which has the potential to reveal office secrets, which means violating Article 16 paragraph (1) letter f of the UUJN. In the process of law enforcement, it is not uncommon for criminalization of Notaries as office holders. The vulnerability of the notary office to legal problems can be caused by many factors. These factors are things, circumstances, or events surrounding the implementation of the Notary office that can affect and or cause legal problems for the notary office and the life of the individual notary. These problems can be divided into three groups, namely:

1. Problems related to the implementation of the position;
2. Problems related to the continuity of the implementation of the position;
3. Problems related to the survival of the Notary Public.

Various errors experienced by Notaries in making a deed can be caused by the Notary itself. This is also caused by parties who are not honest in giving information or giving false information to cause losses to one party. It causes its losses to Notaries who agree. This requires Notaries to account for their actions, in the form of civil sanctions, administrative sanctions, and criminal sanctions. This can lead to an assumption that the possibility of Notaries together with the parties making a deed intended to commit an act that is not by applicable regulations. If the Notary is proven to have committed the act, he must be sanctioned.

### Research Method

The type of research used in this study is normative research and is supported by interview data as supporting data in this writing. This research uses a statutory approach (statute approach), a case approach (case approach), and a comparative approach (comparative approach). To the title of the problem to be discussed in this study and to provide useful results, this research is descriptive and analytical (Yuni, 2020).

### Result and Discussion

#### Forms of Notary Responsibility as a General Officer in Civil Law

Notaries become general officials when carrying out their duties and are given their obligations in advance in carrying out the oath of an office whose regulation is contained in Article 4 of the general UUJN which provides its statement: "Notaries give promises in connection with the offices of Notaries and other people. That I will carry out a position that is trustful, honest, thorough, and independent and does not carry out obligations that do not conflict with the code of professional ethics, honor, dignity, and responsibility of my position as a Notary. That I will guarantee the confidentiality of the

contents of the deed and anything obtained directly or indirectly using any name or pretext has never and will not give or give promises to anyone".

The oath or appointment of office of Notary Public shall be taken on time with no later than two months with the calculation from the date of the decision of his appointment to Notary. If the oath or promise is not done by that time, for that reason, the decision to appoint a Notary Public can be canceled by the Minister however, the Minister or the appointed official may give a letter extending the time for the execution of the oath or promise by no later than 30 days with a written request from the person concerned (Yulianingsih, 2022).

In carrying out his position, a Notary must still pay attention to the interests of the community and maintain the dignity and nobility of the Notary himself to remain a Notary who is a person of integrity.

In carrying out their office, Notaries have obligations that must be carried out and prohibitions that must be avoided by a Notary. Moreover, Notaries are given the authority by the state to make evidence, namely making an authentic deed.

Authentic deeds become a means of proof given the assumption of fear and fulfillment. Provide legal determinations between parties clearly that have to do with their rights and obligations, the deed itself is also made to guarantee legal certainty and so that it can avoid disputes in the future. One of the authorities to make authentic deeds is the Notary Officer, as contained in Article 1 of Law No. 2 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 30 of 2004, namely Notaries are public officials who are authorized to make authentic deeds and other authorities referred to in the law, b which is then given further explanation in Article 15 of the UUJN.

An authentic deed made by an official granted special authority by the state which is a Notary, has perfect evidentiary power because the Authentic Deed is made by the form prescribed by law and the authentic deed is made by a general official authorized for it. Authentic deeds become a means of proof given the strongest and fullest presumption. Provide legal determinations between parties related to rights and obligations, the deed itself is also made to guarantee legal certainty so that it can avoid disputes in the future.

In carrying out their duties and obligations, Notaries are required to provide guarantees of legal certainty and professional services. In realizing the 2 (two) sides of work that contain many risks, legal knowledge is needed in everyday practice, Notaries are required to always uphold state laws and principles act by the meaning of the oath of office, and prioritize their service to the interests of society and the state (Aini & Simanjuntak, 2019).

The oath and obligation of Notaries in the UUJN regarding maintaining the confidentiality of the contents of authentic deeds are supported by Article 1365 and Article 1367 of the Civil Code which are civil responsibilities, then if the Notary violates the oath of office containing the obligation to keep the deed confidential can be classified in that article. The impact of not obeying the oath of office is to get sanctions or punishments. The acceptance of sanctions or punishments is an implementation of the responsibility of the Notary profession. This is reflected in that civil liability is attached to the Notary.

Notaries may not produce a deed if they are not requested. The Notary Deed must be written and legible and must comply with the provisions of the applicable law. Even to protect so that Notary deeds are not easily forged to guarantee certainty. In making a Notary Deed, the main basis for making the deed lies in the will and request of the parties themselves and not the will or even request of a Notary. Notaries will not make a deed without the will or request of the parties, but in the case of making a deed Notary may provide legal advice or counseling by Article 15 Paragraph (2) Letter e UUJN.

A Notary Public is not a party to a deed he made and is not involved at all in the deed, the Notary in this case is only a witness of the legal actions of the parties, regarding the contents of the deed relating to the will of the parties Notary cannot be held accountable. Notaries can be held accountable for the deed they make only regarding the beginning of the deed and the end of the deed, as well as the procedures for making the deed. The beginning of the deed relates to the date of making the deed, if it is written by a Notary on the date it has been signed, but the deed on that date is abroad, then from that regarding the end of the deed it is explained that party A put a signature it turns out that party A strokes and cannot put a signature, in the procedure for making a Notary Deed in making a deed is not by the form prescribed by law. In this case, Notaries can be held accountable both civilly and criminally.

The form of responsibility of the Notary in terms of civil law is based on the description of words made by the Notary relating to civil matters, namely regarding agreements made by two or more parties even though they can be made unilaterally (Afifah, 2017). The Law of Engagement was born because of the agreement of both parties that the law is only possible and can be changed replaced or declared valid, only by the one who made it (Amalia et al., 2021). Based on Article 1338 of the Colonial Regulation, Staatsblad Number 23 of 1847 concerning *Burgelijk Wetboek voor Indonesie (BW) / Civil Code* (hereinafter referred to as the Civil Code), stipulates that: "All consents made by the law are valid as law for those who make them. The agreement is irrevocable other than by agreement of both parties or for reasons prescribed by law. The agreement must be executed in good faith."

The above provisions are closely related to making an authentic deed where a deed cannot be canceled if there is an error / legal procedure, except by making justification/correction, or in other words can only be done by making a deed of



amendment to correct existing errors. Erroneous deeds must remain and be stored in the deed-making protocol (Nugraha, 2020).

The authority to make an authentic deed is the request of the parties, as long as it does not contradict Article 1320 of the Civil Code, stipulating that for a valid agreement to occur, four conditions need to be fulfilled (Taofik & Putra, 2023):

1. It is their agreement that binds him;
2. The ability to make an engagement;
3. A particular subject matter;
4. A cause that is not forbidden.

From the provisions above, a Notary Public must provide legal certainty and professional service guarantees to the parties in carrying out their duties and obligations. As for civil liability as based on Article 1365 of the Civil Code, stipulates that: "Every act that violates the law and brings harm to another person, represents the person who caused the harm because of his fault to cause the loss."

Based on Article 1366 of the Civil Code, stipulates that: "Everyone is responsible, not only for the harm caused by his actions but also for the damage caused by negligence for his recklessness."

Based on Article 1367 of the Civil Code, stipulates that: "A person is not only responsible, for damages caused by his actions, but also for damages caused by the acts of those who are his dependents or for goods under his care..."

From the above provisions, it can be understood that liability occurs, among other things because (Wijaya & Prajitno, 2018):

- a. The existence of an unlawful act either because of doing (culpa in committed) or because of not doing (culpa in aammitendo); Sera
- b. There is an act of error due to negligence (onrechtmatigenalaten).

The following is an explanation of the Notary's responsibilities, including the material truth of the related deed, given a distinction into 3 (three):

1. The Notary's civil responsibility for the material truth of the deed yanc7g is made; The juridical construction used in civil liability for material truth in the deed made by a Notary Public is unlawful.
2. Notary Responsibility is based on the Notary Office Regulations on the material truth of the deed made by its manufacture; The responsibility of Notaries is mentioned in Article 65 of the UUJN which explains that Notaries have responsibility for every deed made by them, even though the Notary protocol has been given submission or transferred to party to party in storing the Notary protocol.
3. The Notary's responsibilities when carrying out duties in the position he already has are based on the Notary Code of Ethics.

Notaries also have civil liability. Responsibilities according to the Civil Code describe several responsibilities (Putra, 2021):

1. Liability with the element of guilt, Article 1365 of the Civil Code reads, "Every act that violates the law and gives harm to another person, obliges the person who caused the loss because of his fault to compensate for the loss". If a Notary Public does not keep the deed secret by not putting a copy of the deed in a safe place, the consequences of this action can harm others, then a Notary Public fulfills the element of guilt and can be classified as civil liability Article 1365 of the Civil Code.
2. Accountability with an element of guilt, especially an element of negligence. Article 1365 of the Civil Code explains, that everyone has responsibility, not only for the losses caused by several deeds but from the losses caused also from recklessness or inaccuracy. If a Notary Public orders his subordinates to make a copy of the deed, but the copy of the deed is leaked to the detriment of other parties. This satisfies the element of negligence and carelessness in ordering people or trusting people so that civil liability can be classified as Article 1366 of the Civil Code.
3. Absolute or no-fault liability. In a limited context, Article 1367 of the Civil Code explains, that people not only have responsibility, for the losses caused by the actions they do but from the losses caused by the goods in their control. Then a Notary Public can also be subject to civil liability for errors or losses committed by its staff or employees. If the person who leaks the contents of the deed is his subordinate, the Notary can still be sued for compensation or sanctions because the leaker includes people under his supervision. Examples of such civil liability can be classified as Article 1367 of the Civil Code.

Civil Liability is liability based *on liability based on fault* which requires proof of wrongdoing. In this case, civil liability is not necessarily responsible for mistakes committed by himself, can also bear mistakes made by himself, can also bear mistakes made by others under his supervision.

Civil liability is absolute liability, where certain responsibilities will be given to people who do not necessarily directly act with certain mistakes that cause losses to third parties (Dyani, 2017).

### **The position of the Notary Supervisory Panel in acts against the law by its members**

The relationship between the theory of liability and the problem that the author describes is that in addition to the Notary exercising authority as a general official, he has made a good and correct authentic deed and conformity with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, but does not rule out the possibility that in carrying out his obligations, a Notary Public makes a mistake in making a deed that causes legal consequences for his parties if the Notary makes a mistake that To the detriment of the pre-party, the Notary Public can be held accountable for the error. So that this liability theory is used to analyze what can be charged to the Notary as responsibility for



mistakes committed by Notaries when carrying out their duties and positions so that later it can provide satisfaction to parties who are aggrieved for unlawful acts in making authentic deeds.

Regarding the supervision of Notaries, it is also specifically regulated through the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number. M.01.HT.03.01 Year 2003 concerning Notary in Article 1 paragraph (8) supervision is a preventive and repressive administrative activity by the Minister which aims to ensure that the Notary carries out his duties by laws and regulations.

The same thing is also contained in the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number M.39-PW.07.10 of 2004 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Duties of the Notary Supervisory Panel, that supervision is to provide guidance and supervision both preventively and curatively to Notaries in carrying out their profession as general officials so that Notaries always have to improve their professionalism and quality of work, to provide guarantees of certainty and legal protection for recipients Notary services and the wider community.

The forms of supervisory functions are performed as follows:

- a. In terms of techniques in conducting supervision divided into:
  - 1) Direct Supervision, which is supervision carried out by the leader by observing, researching, checking, and checking himself and receiving direct reports from the implementation at the place where the work takes place and it is carried out by inspection.
  - 2) Indirect Supervision, is supervision carried out by studying the results of reports or documents received from the implementation either orally or in writing.

The documents themselves include (Yudhana et al., 2017):

- 1) Reports from the implementation of work, either periodic reports or incidental reports;
  - 2) Examination result report (LHP) obtained from other surveillance devices;
  - 3) Letters of complaint;
  - 4) News or articles in the mass media;
  - 5) Other documents.
- b. In terms of the position of the body/organ that carries out supervision, it consists of:
    - 1) Internal Surveillance  
Internal supervision is supervision carried out from within. This internal supervision is carried out by the highest leaders in the organization itself, but usually, to be more effective, the duties of the leaders can be delegated to the leaders of their respective fields. In other words, this internal supervision is supervision carried out by an organizational body that is still in the environment of self-government, consisting of:

- a) Supervision carried out by leaders or direct reasons either at the central level or at the regional level, which is a unit of government organization, including development projects within other agencies' departments/agencies, to improve quality in their respective task environments, through Outline a clear organizational structure with a clear division of tasks and functions and descriptions;
  - b) Details of implementation policies outlined in writing that can be a guide in its implementation by subordinates who receive delegation of authority from superiors;
  - c) Through a work plan that describes the activities that must be carried out, the form of working relationships between these activities, and the relationships between various activities and their targets that must be achieved;
  - d) Through work procedures are clear implementation instructions from superiors to subordinates;
  - e) Through recording work results and reporting which is evidence for reasons for obtaining information needed for decision making and accountability, both regarding the implementation of duties and regarding financial management;
  - f) Through continuous personnel development so that the executor becomes an element that can carry out well the duties that are his responsibility and does not take actions that are contrary to the purpose and interests of his duties.
- 2) Supervision carried out functionally by the supervisory apparatus on state finances and in particular on government actions in the field of Fries Ermessen includes (Ibad, 2021):
- a) Formal supervision, for example in petition objection procedures, and administrative appeals, which are classified into preventive supervision, namely the need for approval from superiors before decisions are made, and repressive supervision such as spontaneous suspension of implementation and possible cancellation.
  - b) Informal supervision such as evaluation and suspension measures.
- 3) External supervision
- External supervision is supervision carried out by officials or officers appointed from outside the government organization (executive). For example, state financial matters are examined by the Audit Board.
- 4) Preventive Surveillance, Repressive Supervision, and General Supervision
- a) Preventive Supervision is supervision carried out before implementation, this means that supervision has been carried out since it was still a plan. Through this understanding, it can be seen that preventive supervision is intended to avoid errors that may occur.
  - b) Repressive Supervision is supervision carried out in the form of suspension, postponement, and cancellation, to correct if errors occur and can be carried out if they conflict with higher laws and regulations.
  - c) General supervision is supervision carried out by the government on all local government activities to ensure the implementation of good local

government. However, it also applies to the surveillance of targets and other objects by all existing surveillance devices.

5) Legal Supervision

Supervision in terms of law is supervision that aims to make the government in carrying out its actions pay attention to legal norms as a preventive effort and is also intended to restore the situation before the violation of legal norms as a repressive effort in the order of providing legal protection for the people, consisting of administrative efforts and administrative justice.

6) Supervision in terms of Time

a) A-priori control is supervision that occurs if the supervision is carried out before the issuance of a government decree or determination;

b) A-Posteriori control, that is, the supervision is only carried out after the issuance of a government decree or decree.

7) Supervision Reviewed from the Object of Surveillance

a) Legal Control is supervision carried out to assess only legal aspects, for example, ignoring government actions;

b) Control in terms of expediency is an oversight carried out to assess whether or not the actions taken by the government are true from consideration of expediency.

Preventive supervision by MPD includes the following:

1) MPD conducts periodic checks against Notary protocols,

2) MPD conducts socialization about MPD's duties to Notaries and the public, and

3) MPD conducts socialization in the field of law to Notaries and the public.

Meanwhile, curative supervision by MPD is carried out in the form of enforcement when Notaries commit violations of the Notary Code of Ethics and UUJN. MPD is authorized to conduct investigations on whistleblowers and reporters, but MPD is not authorized to impose sanctions on reported persons. The authorized body to impose written reprimand sanctions on the reported person is MPW.

Notaries in carrying out their duties professionally, must be aware of their obligations, work alone, honestly, impartially, and with a sense of responsibility, and provide legal services to the community who need their services as well as possible for the public interest. In carrying out their duties and positions, a Notary Public must uphold religious norms and codes of ethics for the Notary office because without it, decency, or compliance can affect the honor and dignity of the Notary office, and the dignity and dignity of professionalism will be lost.

Until now, there have been quite a lot of complaints or public reports related to the performance of Notaries, both directly and indirectly against the Notary profession. The violations that are mostly committed by Notaries are in principle not the Notary's ignorance of the prohibition. However, violations occur due to the low moral and ethical

awareness of Notaries in carrying out their positions. Based on the results of the author's interview with one of the members of the Batam City Regency Supervisory Council, there are reports of violations of law committed by Notaries that are often encountered, including violations, namely Notaries not providing legal counseling to the parties to cause losses, and the Notary's partiality to one party that causes losses to others, Notaries keep money to pay taxes, in transactions, etc.

Efforts made by the Regional Supervisory Council in any region are basically no different, in principle to prevent violations of the law by Notaries. Implementing preventive supervision through coaching, Notary protocol examination and counseling aims to prevent violations of norms, rules, and codes of ethics. Then repressive supervision, namely supervision carried out after the issuance of government decisions/decrees or after violators, is carried out by Notaries so that the supervision is corrective and recovers an erroneous act, although, in the end, it must make a record to be submitted to the Regional Supervisory Panel, because after all the violation or mistake must be followed up and not recurred. This shows that the existence of the Supervisory Council, especially the Regional Supervisory Council, is quite important in protecting Notaries so that they always run based on ethics and laws and other legal rules.

### Conclusion

The civil liability of a Notary who commits unlawful acts is that the Notary Public is obliged to account for his actions by being subject to civil sanctions in the form of reimbursement or compensation to the injured party for unlawful acts committed by the Notary. However, before being sentenced to civil sanctions, the Notary must first prove that there has been a loss suffered the unlawful act from the Notary has a causal relationship, and that the unlawful act or negligence is caused by errors that can be accounted for to the Notary concerned. 2. Supervision carried out by the Supervisory Council, especially the Regional Supervisory Council, is an urgent need, considering that there are still many public reports of violations committed by Notaries. The efforts made by the Regional Supervisory Council, both preventive and repressive, are basically to protect and maintain the honor and professionalism of Notaries so that they remain General Officials and always gain the trust of the public.

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