

Legal Consequences Of Self-Promotion By Notaries Through Social Media

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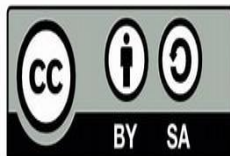
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Abstract: Social media is one example of the many uses of technology due to the current of globalization. One profession that uses social media is the profession of notary to promote themselves. The form of self-promotion by Notaries through social media is a violation of Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics, that Notaries are prohibited from publishing or promoting themselves, either alone or together by including their name and position, using print and/or electronic media, in the form of advertisements, congratulations, thanks, marketing activities, sponsorship activities, whether in the social, religious, or sports fields. The purpose of this study is to determine the results of legal self-promotion by notaries through social media. The research method used is normative juridical with a regulatory-statute approach and a conceptual approach. The results of the study revealed that the legal consequences for notaries who promote themselves through social media are only regulated in Article 6 paragraph (1) and (2) of the Notary Code of Ethics, the legal consequences of paragraph (1) include: Reprimand, Warning, Schorsing (temporary dismissal) from the Association, Onzetting (dismissal) from the Association, and Dishonorable Dismissal from the Association. Then, paragraph (2) states that sanctions imposed on members who violate the Code of Ethics are adjusted according to the quantity and quality of the violations committed. In conclusion, self-promotion by Notaries through social media is only regulated in Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics. There is still ambiguity in Article 17 paragraph (1) letter i of the Notary Law, which only stipulates that Notaries are prohibited from engaging in other work that conflicts with religious norms, morality, or propriety that could affect the honor and dignity of the Notary position. However, it does not further regulate what work falls within the qualifications to affect the honor and dignity of the Notary position. This certainly creates legal uncertainty for Notaries.

Keywords: Social Media; Notary; Self-Promotion.



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I. INTRODUCTION

With the times, people can now utilize information and communication technology widely and freely, but they must still comply with applicable regulations. The rapid advancement of information technology is evident in the emergence of social media. Social media is online content created using highly accessible publishing technology.¹ The importance of social media in society has led to an increase in the average time spent by individuals on social media each year.² Social media is one example of the widespread use of technology due to globalization. One profession that utilizes social media is the notary profession.

Notaries, as a legal profession, are required to be sensitive to the values of justice and truth and to create legal certainty for the achievement and maintenance of public order. Furthermore, they are also required to consciously strive to be knowledgeable and accountable about all legal regulations. The notary profession's role is defined in Law Number 30 of 2004, as revised by Law Number 2 of 2014. All forms of authority, rights, obligations, and sanctions for violations are stipulated in this law. Furthermore, there is a Notary Code of Ethics that also serves as a guideline for carrying out their duties as notaries. These guidelines must be implemented amidst the onslaught of developments in information technology and the dynamics of social life.

In simple terms, ethics are guidelines about how humans should behave or act both in personal and social life.³ Meanwhile, professional ethics are rules that apply to all members of a professional organization. These rules govern what is permitted and what is not permitted, as well as the professional guidelines established for a profession.⁴ Notaries are required to carry out their duties in accordance with the ethics agreed upon in the code of ethics. This code of ethics aims to prevent members of the profession from engaging in unethical behavior. The Notary Code of Ethics regulates obligations, prohibitions, sanctions, procedures for enforcing the code of ethics, and the code enforcement agency.

The prohibition referred to is a ban that applies not only in the real world but also encompasses the virtual world, particularly in this case related to the use of social media. A notary requires supervision in carrying out their duties and responsibilities to comply with the Notary Position Law and the Notary Code of Ethics so that the

¹ Fadhil Fahmi, Nurini Aprianda, and Diah Aju Wisnuwardhani, "Pemberian Sanksi Bagi Notaris Yang Melakukan Publikasi Atau Promosi Diri Di Media Cetak Maupun Media Elektronik," *Jurnal Cakrawala Hukum*, 2020, <https://jurnal.unmer.ac.id/index.php/jch/article/view/4450>.

² Silvanus Vigo and Farida Prihatini Prihatini, "Promosi Jabatan Notaris Melalui Media Instagram Sebagai Bentuk Pelanggaran Kode Etik Profesi Notaris," *Kertha Semaya : Journal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 11 (2021): 2033–46, <https://doi.org/10.24843/KS.2021.V09.I11.P04>.

³ Fahmi Anwar, "Perubahan Dan Permasalahan Media Sosial," *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, Dan Seni* 1, no. 1 (2017): 137–44, <https://doi.org/10.24912/JMISHUMSEN.V1I1.343>.

⁴ Anugrah Yustica, Ngadino, and Novira Maharani Sukma, "Peran Etika Profesi Notaris Sebagai Upaya Penegakan Hukum," *Notarius* 13, no. 1 (2019): 60–71, <https://doi.org/10.14710/NTS.V13I1.29162>.

notary can maintain their reputation as a noble profession.⁵ It cannot be denied that a notary, while performing their profession, may sometimes commit violations, especially with the increasing sophistication of information and communication technology. Notaries can easily promote themselves. By promoting themselves through social media, notaries can easily provide information without being limited by space.

Self-promotion referred to is a type of violation of the Notary Code of Ethics regulated in Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics of the Indonesian Notary Association, which prohibits notaries from conducting publications or self-promotion, either individually or collectively, by including their names and positions, using print and/or electronic media, in the form of advertisements, congratulatory messages, condolences, expressions of gratitude, marketing activities, sponsorship activities, whether in social, religious, or sports fields. The factors that cause notaries to violate the Notary Office Law and the Notary Code of Ethics include that sometimes the notaries themselves do not understand their own duties, functions, and authorities. However, there are also notaries who have a very good understanding of their duties, functions, and authorities but get caught up due to material needs.

II. METHODS

The type of research used in this writing is normative legal (legal research). Normative legal research focuses on examining norms or rules in positive law related to legal issues.⁶ In analyzing this research, the author uses the statue approach, which involves all relevant laws and regulations regarding the legal issues to be resolved, and the conceptual approach, which is taken when the author does not deviate from existing legal rules. This is done because there is currently no legal rule to address the issues at hand.⁷ The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials using deductive methods.

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In essence, the use of social media does not violate any provisions as long as there are no regulations prohibiting its use. However, often notaries use social media to promote their positions by including their name and title in their social media bio.⁸ The form of promotion by notaries that constitutes a violation of the Notary Code of Ethics is that notaries should not engage in self-publication or self-promotion, either individually or collectively, by listing their name and title, using print and/or electronic media, in the form of advertisements, congratulations, acknowledgments,

⁵ Irma Muliafitri, "Pengawasan Dan Pembinaan Majelis Pengawas Daerah Terhadap Notaris," *Siyah Kuala Law Journal*, 2019, <http://jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id/SKLJ/article/view/12323/10262>.

⁶ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2007). p.24

⁷ *Ibid* p.157

⁸ Khafid Setiawan, Bhim Prakoso, and Moh. Ali, "Notaris Dalam Pembuatan Akta Kontrak Yang Berlandaskan Prinsip Kehati-Hatian," *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 2, no. 2 (2021): 43–52, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v2i2.20919>.

marketing activities, sponsorship activities, whether in the fields of social, religious, or sports.⁹ If we delve further into this matter, even sponsorship activities in social or religious fields, which are fundamentally good and also help the general public, are prohibited from being used as a media to display name and title.¹⁰ Which, when further addressed regarding the sponsorship activities in the social and even religious fields, which basically are good and help the general public, are prohibited from being used as a medium to display names and titles. This is prohibited because it would result in a decrease in the authority and dignity of the notary.¹¹

The prohibition set forth in Article 4, Paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics also has exceptions. Article 5 of the Notary Code of Ethics regulates these exceptions as they are considered not to be a violation of the code of ethics, including: giving congratulations, condolences using greeting cards, letters, floral arrangements, or other media without mentioning the notary, but only the name.¹² Furthermore, Article 17, paragraph (1), letter i of the Notary Position Act states that a Notary is prohibited from performing other work that contradicts religious norms, decency, or propriety that may affect the honor and dignity of the Notary's position, but it does not further specify what jobs fall under the qualification of affecting the honor and dignity of the Notary's position, which certainly creates legal uncertainty for Notaries.¹³

Through the rapid development of technology, Notaries are required to keep up with existing developments. This aims to optimize the quality and services of Notaries as public officials in utilizing technology to perform their duties and responsibilities.¹⁴ However, the use of technology by Notaries that does not comply with applicable regulations, such as the Notary Code of Ethics, can lead to problems for the Notary involved. Currently, there are several Notaries who violate the Notary Code of Ethics through the realm of social media, particularly Instagram and TikTok. Violations of the Notary Code of Ethics occur due to the ease of downloading and using Instagram and TikTok.

Can be found on several pages that can be used by Notaries to promote themselves such as Instagram and TikTok. It is not uncommon to find Notaries promoting themselves through social media; one example is a Notary with the initials

⁹ Milinia Mutiara Yushinta Dewi and Bayu Indra Permana, "Keabsahan Akta Yang Dibuat Oleh Calon Notaris Yang Sedang Magang Di Kantor Notaris," *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 3, no. 2 (2022): 76–83, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v3i2.36437>.

¹⁰ Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics.

¹¹ Selvi Andriani and Suprpto, "Larangan Publikasi/Promosi Diri Notaris Dalam Kode Etik (Studi Terhadap Konten Tik Tok Notaris)," *Jurnal Hukum Kenotariatan Otentik's* 6, no. 2 (2024): 171–98, <https://doi.org/10.35814/OTENTIK.V6I2.6847>.

¹² Article 5 of the Notary Code of Ethics.

¹³ Nadia Pitra Kinasih and Azizahtul Himma, "Akibat Hukum Notaris Menggunakan Website Pribadi Dalam Memberikan Pelayanan Jasa Kepada Masyarakat," *Acten Journal Law Review* 1, no. 1 (August 31, 2024): 38–63, <https://doi.org/10.71087/AJLR.V1I1.4>.

¹⁴ Rifandika Naufal Afif, Andi Muh Ihsan, and Dita Elvia Kusuma Putri, "Akibat Hukum Bagi Notaris Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Keadaan Dalam Pembuatan Akta Autentik," *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 5, no. 1 (2024): 45–61, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v5i1.47761>.

"FA" who promotes himself as a Notary by including testimonials on his account and a slogan in his Instagram bio. Then, through TikTok, there is a Notary with the initials "BC" who promotes himself by including a link in his account bio that contains a WhatsApp number for consultations as well as the complete address of his office. The actions taken are certainly in violation of the Notary Code of Ethics.

In relation to the actions taken by the notaries with the initials FA and BC, who have different places of duty and jurisdiction, they have clearly violated the provisions of Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics, and their actions do not fall under the exceptions stated in Article 5 of the Notary Code of Ethics. The actions of both notaries constitute violations of the Notary Code of Ethics by using Instagram and TikTok to inform and promote themselves as notaries and the services provided. This could trigger unfairness to other notaries who steadfastly adhere to the guidelines of the Notary Code of Ethics.

According to Liliana Tedjosaputro in her book titled 'The Notary Professional Ethics in Criminal Law Enforcement', the Notary Code of Ethics serves as guidance and moral or ethical guidelines for Notaries, both as individuals and as public officials appointed by the government to provide services to the general public, especially in the field of deed creation¹⁵ Furthermore, Ignatius Ridwan Widyadharma explains that the relationship between ethics and the Notary profession is where the importance of professional development in every profession must be supported by professional ethics and a sense of responsibility in carrying out their profession so that responsibility and professional ethics can be further interpreted as the obligation to perform professional work by considering both legal and moral aspects, so that every trust given to them is always respected and honored as a responsible professional.¹⁶

The actions of both Notaries do not reflect the implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics, which demonstrates responsibility and adherence to professional ethics regarding the moral values of their positions as Notaries. Before taking an oath, Notaries must go through several stages by participating in seminars, training, and examinations.¹⁷ One of the examinations is the professional code of ethics exam. By observing the actions of both Notaries, it implies that they only regard the Notary Code of Ethics as an exam, but do not implement it to the fullest extent.¹⁸ As a

¹⁵ Isro Vita Nugrahaningsih, "The Role of Regional Honor Council In Maintaining The Honor of Notary Position," *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 4, no. 1 (2023): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v4i1.38566>.

¹⁶ Shelly Asrika Fazlia, Dwi Suryahartati, and Lili Naili Hidayah, "Penjaminan Fidusia Dengan Objek Hak Cipta," *Zaaken: Journal of Civil and Business Law* 3, no. 3 (2022): 392–411, <https://doi.org/10.22437/ZAAKEN.V3I3.18693>.

¹⁷ Angelina Regita et al., "Penerapan Artificial Intellegence (AI) Dalam Perkembangan Cyber Notary Di Era Transformasi Digital," *Acten Journal Law Review* 2, no. 2 (2025): 151–68, <https://doi.org/10.71087/ajlr.v2i2.28>.

¹⁸ Farah Nizrina Aulia, Moh Ali, and Nuzulia Kumala Sari, "Rekontruksi Asas Tabellionis Officium Fideliter Exercebo Dalam Perspektif Cyber Notary (Studi Perbandingan Indonesia Dan

Notary, they should indeed perform their duties in a tangible manner and comply with all applicable regulations governing the execution of their duties and position as a Notary according to the provisions of the Notary Position Law and the Notary Code of Ethics established by the Indonesian Notary Association.

Therefore, the actions of both Notaries should be sanctioned appropriately by the Regional Supervisory Council and the Regional Honorary Board for violating Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics by promoting themselves as Notaries through Instagram. If not followed up decisively, it could lead to injustice and make it seem like a normal occurrence. In fact, such actions are not in line with the moral principles of implementing the Notary Code of Ethics.¹⁹ This will cause the Notary Code of Ethics established by the Indonesian Notary Association to become merely a textbook because most of its regulations concern the moral and personal responsibility of Notaries in carrying out their duties.²⁰

Legal Consequences for a Notary Who Promotes Themselves Through Social Media

Notaries are one of the professions that, in carrying out their duties and authorities, have conveniences in line with the rapid development of technology. Therefore, Notaries are expected to have strong moral values. The Notary profession demands the fulfillment of strong moral values, yet unfortunately this is often not in line with the fulfillment of personal interests, which often becomes a dilemma for Notaries. For a Notary, upholding professional ethics is binding in performing their duties. If a Notary is proven not to uphold professional ethics, it will result in losses for both the clients and the Notary themselves.²¹

The professional ethics of notaries in Indonesia are regulated in the Notary Code of Ethics. This code includes material values regarding obligations, exceptions, prohibitions, and sanctions if a notary is found to have violated the code of ethics. This code of ethics provides guarantees for income in professional services and prevents misconduct.²² The Notary Code of Ethics, which is approved by the Indonesian Notary Professional Organization (I.N.I), has its scope outlined in Article 2 of the Notary Code of Ethics, which states that the code applies to all members of

Amerika Serikat),” *Acten Journal Law Review* 2, no. 2 (2025): 169–87, <https://doi.org/10.71087/ajlr.v2i2.33>.

¹⁹ Damella Chandra Gayatri, “Penerapan Cyber Notary Dalam Meningkatkan Keamanan Dan Kepercayaan Transaksi Elektronik,” *Acten Journal Law Review* 1, no. 2 (October 30, 2024): 144–56, <https://doi.org/10.71087/AJLR.V1I2.14>.

²⁰ Sita Farahianie, “Kedudukan Hukum Akta Autentik Yang Dibuat Oleh Notaris Dalam Perspektif Cyber Notary,” *Acten Journal Law Review* 1, no. 2 (October 30, 2024): 171–86, <https://doi.org/10.71087/AJLR.V1I2.13>.

²¹ Maya Puspita Dewi, dkk., “Prinsip Pembacaan Akta Oleh Notaris Di Hadapan Penghadap Dan Saksi,” *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 2, no. 1 (2021): 91–115, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v2i1.19349>.

²² Abelia Lovena Sae and Dewati Candraningtyastuti, “Pemaknaan Klausula Menghadap Dalam Pelaksanaan Verlidjen Akta Notaril Melalui Media TeleKonfrensi Di Era Digitalisasi,” *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 5, no. 2 (2024): 150–63, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v5i2.47352>.

the association as well as to others (as long as they hold the position of notary), both in carrying out their duties and in society.²³

The definition of the code of ethics in a material sense refers to the positive rules that are either written or unwritten regarding ethics that relate to behavior and fundamental policies through the assessment and general conduct of humans, where evaluations can be made as good or not when carrying out a profession independently through formulation and establishment that has been released from the binding of the related profession. The code of ethics is created in writing with objectives and reasons, namely:

- a. To serve as a medium for social control;
- b. To act as a deterrent to interference from external parties; and
- c. To prevent misunderstandings and issues that could lead to conflict.²⁴

A Notary is required to have an attitude of independence, honesty, impartiality, and a sense of responsibility in carrying out their duties. Various realizations of the above attitude, such as establishing branch offices/representatives or using social media for promotional purposes, are considered actions that lack independence and honesty, and therefore such acts are prohibited by the code of ethics for a Notary.²⁵ Currently, many notaries are using social media to promote themselves, which is deemed to be a serious violation of the code of ethics. In this case, Notaries use their social media, namely Instagram and TikTok, as these are very well-known social media platforms in society. Notaries in performing their duties, powers, and obligations must comply with the applicable legal regulations.²⁶

The prohibition of publicizing and self-promotion activities by Notaries is rooted in a professional ethics that applies to all members of the professional organization.²⁷ According to Cynthia, ethics is a guideline for humans in their attitudes and behaviors.²⁸ This professional ethics can be divided into several principles known as: 1) Principle of Responsibility, 2) Principle of Justice, 3)

²³ Misbah Imam Subari and Justicia Firdaus Kurniawan, "Penggunaan Klausula Proteksi Diri Bagi Notaris Dalam Akta Partij Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris," *Jurnal Ilmu Kenotariatan* 4, no. 2 (2023): 144–60, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jik.v4i2.44196>.

²⁴ Ferdinand Renaldi and Tiurma M. Pitta Allagan, "Perbandingan Publikasi Dan Promosi Diri Oleh Notaris Di Indonesia Dan Di Belanda," *Unes Journal of Swara Justisia* 8, no. 1 (2024): 52–68, <https://doi.org/10.31933/UJSJ.V8I1.478>.

²⁵ Yustica, Ngadino, and Sukma, "Peran Etika Profesi Notaris Sebagai Upaya Penegakan Hukum."

²⁶ Nadia Pitra Kinasih, "Kepastian Hukum Notaris Menerapkan Cyber Notary Dalam Verlidjen Akta Notaris Secara Digital," *Acten Journal Law Review* 1, no. 3 (December 31, 2024): 231–52, <https://doi.org/10.71087/AJLR.V1I3.7>.

²⁷ Anna Tiffany, "Sanksi Terhadap Notaris Yang Melakukan Promosi Dan Publikasi Pada Media Tiktok," *UNES Law Review* 5, no. 2 (2022): 394–401, <https://doi.org/10.31933/UNESREV.V5I2.315>.

²⁸ Luh Putu Cynthia Gitayani, "Penerapan Etika Profesi Oleh Notaris Dalam Memberikan Pelayanan Jasa Kepada Klien," *Acta Comitatus: Jurnal Hukum Kenotariatan* 3, no. 3 (2019): 426, <https://doi.org/10.24843/ac.2018.v03.i03.p03>.

Principle of Autonomy, and 4) Principle of Moral Integrity.²⁹ The professional code of ethics is also used to develop a level of professionalism in order to improve the quality of service to the community.³⁰ Ethics for humans apply to both social life and personal life. For a Notary, a binding professional ethics is applicable in their work. If a Notary is proven to not adhere to such professional ethics, there will be losses incurred for both the client and the notary themselves. Therefore, a Notary must have strong principles and the courage to refuse a task if there are matters that conflict with the law, ethics, and morals.³¹

In carrying out their duties and positions, it is possible that a Notary may commit violations of the Notary Code of Ethics. These violations must be prevented because from the beginning, Notaries have been sworn in and are aware of and understand all legal provisions in the Notary Position Law as well as the principles contained in the Notary Code of Ethics.³² Therefore, Notaries require supervision in carrying out their duties and positions to ensure compliance with the Notary Position Law and the Notary Code of Ethics so that Notaries can maintain their reputation as a noble profession. Another purpose of supervision over Notaries is that they are present to serve the interests of the community that requires evidence in the form of authentic deeds upon request to the Notary. Thus, without the community needing the Notary, the Notary is of no use.³³

The existence of the Supervisory Council for Notaries, especially the Regional Supervisory Council as the spearhead of the Supervisory Council, primarily aims to supervise the enforcement of the Notary's duties and the Notary's Code of Ethics. In performing its oversight, the Regional Supervisory Council must be responsive in addressing violations committed by Notaries. Moreover, the Regional Supervisory Council must also be transparent in handling every case of violation that occurs to maintain its authority and capability in the eyes of the public. The Supervisory Council, according to Article 1 paragraph (6) of the Notary Position Law, is defined as follows: 'The Supervisory Council is an institution that has the authority and duty to carry out guidance and supervision over Notaries.' Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.02.PR.08.10 of 2004, emphasizes that supervision refers to activities that are preventive and repressive, including coaching activities

²⁹ Bagus Gede Ari Rama, Dewa Krisna Prasada, and Kadek Julia Mahadewi, "Urgensi Pengaturan Artificial Intelligence (AI) Dalam Bidang Hukum Hak Cipta Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Rechtsens* 12, no. 2 (2023): 209–24, <https://doi.org/10.56013/RECHTENS.V12I2.2395>.

³⁰ Ghansam Anand, *Karakteristik Jabatan Notaris Di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2018). 92.

³¹ Alfian Christian, "Konflik Norma Berkaitan Dengan Hak Ingkar Dalam Jabatan Notaris Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris Dan Kode Etik Notaris," *Jurnal Education and Development* 8, no. 1 (2020): 89–89, <https://doi.org/10.37081/ED.V8I1.1507>.

³² Niru Anita Sinaga, "Kode Etik Sebagai Pedoman Pelaksanaan Profesi Hukum Yang Baik," *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dirgantara* 10, no. 2 (2020): 1–17, <https://doi.org/10.35968/JH.V10I2.460>.

³³ Habib Adjie, *Lintas Waktu Pendapat Dan Pemikiran Hukum Kenotariatan Indonesia* (Yogyakarta: Bintang Semesta Madani, 2022). 8-9.

carried out by the Supervisory Council towards Notaries. Thus, there are 3 (three) tasks performed by the Supervisory Council, namely:

- a. Preventive supervision;
- b. Repressive supervision;
- c. Coaching.

Preventive supervision is supervision conducted before implementation, which means supervision over everything that is still in the planning stage, whereas repressive supervision is supervision conducted after the work or activity has been carried out.³⁴ This supervision includes monitoring the behavior of notaries outside the execution of their duties, relating to the morals and behavior of notaries as public officials trusted by the community, so that outside the execution of their duties as notaries, they must still demonstrate attitudes and behavior that can maintain their authority as notaries or public officials in society. The Supervisory Council, in monitoring the behavior of notaries outside their duties as notaries that may disrupt or influence the execution of notarial duties, refers to the Notary Position Law, thus providing positive implications for the implementation of notarial duties.³⁵

The legal consequences for notaries who promote their position through social media are regulated in the provisions of Article 6 paragraph (1) and (2) of the Notary Code of Ethics:

1. The legal consequences that may be imposed on members who violate the Code of Ethics include:
 - a. Censure;
 - b. Warning;
 - c. Suspension (temporary dismissal) from membership in the Association;
 - d. Dismissal from membership in the Association;
 - e. Termination with dishonor from membership in the Association.
2. The Code of Ethics is adjusted according to the quantity and quality of the violations committed.

The regulations on ethical code regarding violations related to self-promotion through electronic media are a response to the rapid development of information technology, especially in the context of professions that demand high integrity and ethics, such as lawyers, doctors, or notaries. Electronic media such as social media, personal websites, and other digital platforms have become easily accessible means

³⁴ Ineke Bombing, "Pengawasan Terhadap Pejabat Notaris Dalam Pelanggaran Kode Etik," *Lex Privatum* 3, no. 2 (2015): 1–15, <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexprivatum/article/view/7838>.

³⁵ Georgius Patrik Demu, Chandra Yusuf, and Frengki Hardian, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Masyarakat Atas Kekosongan Hukum Terhadap Aturan Hukum Werda Notaris Yang Tidak Melapor Dan Menyerahkan Protokol Notaris Kepada Notaris Penerima Protokol," *Cakrawala Repositori IMWI* 6, no. 3 (June 13, 2023): 435–55, <https://doi.org/10.52851/cakrawala.v6i3.375>.

to publish personal and professional information.³⁶ However, in the realm of professions that are subject to specific ethical codes, excessive or commercial self-promotion can raise ethical issues and undermine the principles of professionalism.³⁷ Therefore, the ethical code explicitly regulates prohibitions or restrictions on self-promoting actions that could undermine the dignity of the profession, lead to unhealthy competition, or mislead the public. To address these violations, supervision over notaries needs to be implemented. The Supervisory Council of Notaries acts as the institution that enforces the code of ethics for notaries, tasked with ensuring that notaries understand and consistently apply the code of ethics.

VI. CONCLUSION

The self-promotion by Notaries through social media constitutes a violation of Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Notary Code of Ethics, which prohibits Notaries from publishing or promoting themselves, either alone or in conjunction with mentioning their name and position, using printed and/or electronic media, in the form of advertisements, congratulations, thank-you notes, marketing activities, sponsorship activities, whether in the fields of social, religious, or sports. However, there remains ambiguity in the norms outlined in Article 17 paragraph (1) letter i of the Notary Law, which only stipulates that Notaries are prohibited from performing other jobs that contradict religious norms, morality, or propriety that may affect the honor and dignity of the Notary's position, but does not further regulate which jobs fall under the qualifications that affect the honor and dignity of the Notary's position; certainly, this creates legal uncertainty for Notaries. This condition certainly requires the government to work together to amend the Notary Public Act, especially regarding the addition of restrictions on self-promotion conducted by a Notary. It is also hoped that there will be a renewal of the Notary Code of Ethics in Indonesia, which has now reached its tenth anniversary. It is time to renew the regulations within the Notary Code of Ethics.

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³⁶ Mohammad Fadli Ramadani and Dyah Ochtorina Susanti, "Pembagian Hak Waris Pada Asuransi Prudential Syariah Dalam Perspektif Hukum Kewarisan Islam," *Acten Journal Law Review* 1, no. 3 (December 31, 2024): 219–30, <https://doi.org/10.71087/AJLR.V1I3.9>.

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