

ABSTRAK

Notaris dalam menjalankan tugasnya sudah semestinya melaksanakan prinsip profesionalisme, integritas, serta ketaatan terhadap kode etik profesi. Namun terdapat kasus notaris yang melakukan pelanggaran seperti pada Putusan No. 1673 PK/Pid.Sus/2024 karena menerbitkan *covernote* yang tidak sesuai fakta. Permasalahan pada penulisan ini yaitu bagaimana penegakan hukum kode etik terhadap notaris yang melakukan tindak pidana pembantuan korupsi?, dan mengapa pelanggaran Kode Etik Notaris dapat menjadi tindak pidana pembantuan korupsi?.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan sosiologi hukum; kasus dan perundang-undangan. Pengumpulan data primer menggunakan wawancara kepada notaris di wilayah kerja Kabupaten Kudus, dan MKNW Provinsi Jawa Tengah sedangkan data sekunder dikumpulkan melalui studi pustaka yang kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan kode etik notaris dalam kasus pembantuan korupsi dilakukan oleh MPD, MPW, dan MPP melalui sanksi etik dan administratif, sedangkan proses pidana menjadi kewenangan aparat penegak hukum dengan persetujuan MKNW. Namun, efektivitasnya masih terbatas akibat kendala kelembagaan, sumber daya, dan pola pengawasan yang cenderung reaktif sehingga belum optimal dalam pencegahan dan penindakan pelanggaran. Pelanggaran kode etik dapat berkembang menjadi tindak pidana pembantuan korupsi apabila disertai lemahnya integritas, rendahnya profesionalitas, dan adanya unsur kesengajaan dalam memfasilitasi perbuatan melawan hukum melalui penyalahgunaan kewenangan jabatan. Saran penulisan ini yaitu Majelis Pengawas Notaris perlu menyusun SOP yang lebih rinci termasuk mekanisme deteksi dini, serta memperkuat koordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan MKN agar penanganan perkara lebih cepat, efektif, dan tidak tumpang tindih kewenangan.

Kata Kunci: Penegakan Hukum; Kode Etik Notaris; Tindak Pidana; Pembantuan Korupsi.

ABSTRACT

In carrying out their duties, notaries should uphold the principles of professionalism, integrity, and adherence to the professional code of ethics. However, there have been cases of notaries committing violations, as in Decision No. 1673 PK/Pid.Sus/2024, by issuing covernotes that were not factual and participating in the credit disbursement process, which resulted in corruption. The problem in this paper is how to enforce the code of ethics against notaries who commit the crime of assisting corruption, and why can violations of the Notary Code of Ethics constitute a crime of assisting corruption?.

The research method used is empirical juridical with a sociological legal approach, including cases and legislation. Primary data collection involved interviews with notaries in the Kudus Regency and the MKNW (Regional Office of the Religious Affairs Ministry of Central Java Province). Secondary data were collected through literature review and then analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. The results show that enforcement of the notary code of ethics in cases of assisting corruption is carried out by the MPD, MPW, and MPP through ethical and administrative sanctions, while criminal proceedings are the responsibility of law enforcement officials with the approval of the MKNW. However, its effectiveness remains limited due to institutional constraints, resources, and a reactive supervisory system, which has suboptimally prevented and prosecuted violations. Violations of the code of ethics can develop into criminal acts of assisting corruption if accompanied by weak integrity, low professionalism, and deliberate facilitation of unlawful acts through abuse of official authority. This paper recommends that the Notary Supervisory Board develop more detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs), including early detection mechanisms, and strengthen coordination with law enforcement officials and the National Mandate Court (MKN) to ensure faster, more effective case handling, and eliminate overlapping authority.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement; Notary Code of Ethics; Criminal Acts; Assisting Corruption.*