

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas kelemahan pengawasan terhadap notaris dalam mencegah terjadinya pelanggaran kode etik di Indonesia. Pengawasan yang dilaksanakan oleh Majelis Pengawas Daerah, Majelis Pengawas Wilayah, dan Majelis Pengawas Pusat berdasarkan Undang-Undang Jabatan Notaris dan Kode Etik Notaris masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, antara lain belum optimalnya independensi lembaga pengawas, keterbatasan efektivitas pengawasan, serta kurang responsifnya mekanisme pengawasan terhadap perkembangan teknologi dan dinamika praktik kenotariatan. Kondisi tersebut berpotensi mengurangi efektivitas penegakan kode etik dan perlindungan terhadap kepentingan masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian non-doktrinal empiris dengan pendekatan komparatif antara sistem pengawasan notaris di Indonesia dan Belanda. Data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan, analisis peraturan perundang-undangan, serta kajian terhadap praktik pengawasan notaris di kedua negara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sistem pengawasan notaris di Belanda lebih terstruktur, independen, dan adaptif melalui peran Bureau Financieel Toezicht (BFT), Kamer voor het Notariaat, dan Koninklijke Notariële Beroepsorganisatie (KNB) yang mengedepankan prinsip integritas, transparansi, dan akuntabilitas. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, Penelitian ini menawarkan solusi berupa penguatan transparansi, independensi dan kewenangan lembaga pengawas notaris, peningkatan koordinasi antar lembaga pengawas

Kata Kunci: *Pengawasan Notaris; Kode Etik Notaris; Pelanggaran Notaris; Majelis Pengawas Notaris; Belanda.*

ABSTRACT

This study examines the weaknesses of notarial supervision in preventing violations of the notarial code of ethics in Indonesia. Supervision conducted by the Regional Supervisory Council, Regional Supervisory Board, and Central Supervisory Board under the Law on Notarial Office and the Notarial Code of Ethics continues to face various challenges, including the lack of optimal independence of supervisory institutions, limitations in supervisory effectiveness, and the insufficient responsiveness of supervisory mechanisms to technological developments and the evolving dynamics of notarial practice. These conditions have the potential to reduce the effectiveness of code of ethics enforcement and the protection of public interests. This study employs an empirical non-doctrinal research method with a comparative approach to the notarial supervisory systems in Indonesia and the Netherlands. Data were obtained through library research, analysis of laws and regulations, and an examination of notarial supervisory practices in both countries. The findings reveal that the notarial supervisory system in the Netherlands is more structured, independent, and adaptive through the roles of the Bureau Financieel Toezicht (BFT), Kamer voor het Notariaat, and Koninklijke Notariële Beroepsorganisatie (KNB), which emphasize the principles of integrity, transparency, and accountability. Based on these findings, this study proposes strengthening the transparency, independence, and authority of notarial supervisory institutions, as well as enhancing coordination among supervisory bodies to improve the effectiveness of notarial oversight and the enforcement of professional ethics in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Notarial Supervision; Notarial Code of Ethics; Notarial Violations; Notarial Supervisory Board; The Netherlands.*