

Sanctions for Dismissing the Position of a Notary: Comparative Study in Indonesia and South Korea

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Abstract. This research aims to analyse the considerations of the Notary Supervisory Council in imposing sanctions for dismissing a notary's position in Indonesia compared with South Korea, to analyse law enforcement and ethics in the process of rejecting a notary's position, and to analyse the similarities and differences in sanctions for dismissing a notary's position. The type of legal research used in this research is normative legal research. The considerations of the Central Supervisory Council in Indonesia and the Notary Disciplinary Committee in South Korea in imposing sanctions for dismissing Notaries in their respective countries have similarities, namely that the Central Supervisory Council and the Notary Disciplinary Committee both have the freedom to impose sanctions on Notaries based on the considerations obtained. Sanctions imposed on Notaries in Indonesia who violate the code of ethics are not in the form of dismissal from the position of notary but dismissal from membership in the Indonesian Notary Association.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Notary Disciplinary Committee carried out the results of the disciplinary hearing decision. When the disciplinary hearing decides that the notary has been given a penalty in the form of dismissal, the notary is automatically dismissed from his position. The Indonesian and South Korean Notary Laws have several similarities; both apply sanctions for dismissal and temporary dismissal or suspension of duties. Then the difference is that in Indonesia's Law on Notary Positions, there are three types of notary dismissal. In contrast, the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea only recognises two types of dismissal.

Keywords: Dismissal Sanctions; Notary Positions; Indonesia; South Korea.

INTRODUCTION

Notaries have a vital role in legal traffic, especially in civil law, because notaries are public officials with the authority to do authentic deeds and other deeds [1]. A notary is a state official or public official appointed by the state to carry out state duties regarding legal services to the public to achieve legal certainty as an official who makes authentic deeds in civil matters. The legal products issued by notaries are in the form of authentic deeds with perfect evidentiary power. The definition of an authentic deed stated in Article 1868 of the Civil Code is: "An authentic deed is a deed made in the form prescribed by law or before a public official authorised to do so in the place where the deed was made."

In making an authentic deed, the notary is bound and complies with the substance stated in the statutory regulations, for example, regarding the form of the deed, which consists of the beginning, the deed's body, and the deed's closing.

In addition, notaries who carry out their authority and social relations are bound by the notary's code of ethics. The notary code of ethics is a regulation or norm created by an organisation that contains the actions, attitudes, morals and obligations of members of a notary association in carrying out their duties as notaries and in social interactions [2].

The code of ethics that applies to notaries in Indonesia is the code of ethics created by the Indonesian notary organisation, namely the

Indonesian Notary Association (INI), in 2015. Meanwhile, the names of the code of ethics for notaries in each country differ. One of them is the ethics and code of professional conduct of notaries, which is the code of ethics for notaries that applies in South Korea and was created by the Korean Notaries Association (KNA).

In Indonesia, there are sanctions or punishments for notary officials who make mistakes or violations in carrying out the duties and obligations of high-level positions. Law No 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notaries (from now on referred to as UUJN) has regulated the provision of sanctions for notaries as regulated in Article 7 § 2. These provisions have also been regulated in the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No 25 of 2014 concerning requirements and procedures for appointing, transferring, dismissing and extending the term of office of notaries.

Notaries proven to have violated notarial obligations and prohibitions can be subject to civil, administrative, code of ethics, and even criminal sanctions. The mechanism for imposing sanctions regulated in the UUJN and Notary Code of Ethics is limited to imposing administrative sanctions, namely written warnings, temporary suspension, respectful dismissal and dishonourable dismissal. A written warning is the lightest sanction, and honourable or dishonourable dismissal is the heaviest sanction for a Notary. When a notary receives a sanction decided by the Central Notary Supervisory Council and then ratified by the Minister of Law and Human Rights in the form of a temporary dismissal or dismissal, his authority as a notary is revoked, and the notary no longer has the authority to make authentic deeds.

Suppose people feel that they are not satisfied with ethical sanctions and want the notary to be sentenced to a criminal sentence. In that case, they can sue the notary to the District Court and Supervisory Council. However, you still have to fulfil the elements of the Criminal Code, which is the requirement for being able to sue a notary in the District Court.

Supervision of all duties and positions of Notaries is regulated in Article 67 UUJN, which states that "the Minister carries out supervision of notaries". In carrying out this supervision, the Minister formed a Supervisory Council. The Supervisory Council and association organisations supervise

notaries, and the Honorary Council implements this. The various sanctions applied to notary officials in Indonesia are very interesting to study and carry out further research by comparing regulations related to the research object, namely regulations regarding notaries in South Korea. Bearing in mind that in Indonesia itself, there is a comprehensive understanding regarding the sanctions for dismissing a notary's position due to the lack of minimum and maximum standards in imposing sanctions that the Notary Supervisory Council will impose.

METHODS

The type of research used is normative legal research. To examine the problems in this research, an approach method is used, namely the statutory approach, activities that examine statutory regulations, principles and legal norms in society originating from laws, books and other sources. The conceptual approach is carried out by analysing the views/concepts of experts regarding the problem being discussed. This approach is taken when legal regulations do not or do not yet exist, so experts' opinions become one of the bases for strengthening the author's views.

The technique for collecting legal materials used is library research, namely by recording information from legal materials related to what will be researched, both normatively and in the form of ideas or thoughts. This recording is carried out selectively to support and complement legal material from other sources. All legal materials obtained from library research are then analysed using prescriptive analysis, namely analysis carried out by arguing the research results by providing a prescription or assessment regarding right or wrong or what should be according to the law regarding legal facts or events, which are then linked to the concept and related theories to gain clarity on the problems studied through logical, systemic and coherent legal reasoning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Considerations of the Notary Supervisory Council in Imposing Sanctions for Dismissal of Notary Positions in Indonesia Compared with South Korea

Notary Public which is an extension of the state. The state entrusts Notaries to carry out some of

the state's affairs or duties, especially in the civil sector [3]. Supervision of all responsibilities and positions of Notaries is regulated in Article 67 UUJN, which states that "the Minister carries out supervision of notaries". In carrying out this supervision, the Minister formed a Supervisory Council. The Supervisory Council and association organisations supervise notaries, and the Honorary Council implements this.

Article 67 § 3 UUJN determines that the Supervisory Council consists of nine people, consisting of the following elements: a) The government consists of three people; b) Notary Organization of three people; c) Experts/Academics totalling three people.

Regarding the elements of the Supervisory Council mentioned above, it can be concluded that supervision and examination of Notaries is carried out by the Supervisory Council, which includes aspects of Notaries. At least notaries are supervised and examined by members of the Supervisory Council who understand the world of Notaries. The presence of the Supervisory Council of Notaries members constitutes internal supervision, meaning it is carried out by fellow notaries who understand the world of notaries inside and out. At the same time, the other elements are external elements representing the academic world, government and society. The combined membership of the Supervisory Council is expected to provide a synergy of objective supervision and examination. In this case, every supervision is carried out based on applicable legal regulations, and notaries, when carrying out their official duties, do not deviate from the UUJN because they are supervised internally and externally. The Notary Supervisory Council not only supervises and examines notaries but also has the authority to impose sanctions on notaries who have been proven to have committed violations in carrying out the duties of the Notary position [4].

In this research, researchers conducted a comparative study of the considerations of the Notary Supervisory Board in imposing sanctions for dismissing Notaries in Indonesia and South Korea. Comparative legal theory is needed as an analytical tool in this research. Winterton stated that comparative law is a method that compares legal systems, and this comparison produces data on the legal systems being compared. In this research, the researcher compares the considerations of the Central Supervisory Council

in Indonesia and the Notary Disciplinary Committee in South Korea in imposing sanctions for dismissing Notaries, with the aim and hope of finding legal system updates that can be used as suggestions and input to achieve legal certainty, especially in terms of imposing sanctions for dismissal of a Notary's position in Indonesia.

After conducting a comparative study between Indonesia and South Korea, it can be seen that there are still unclear norms regarding sanctions for dismissing a notary's position, both in Indonesia and South Korea. In this research, the researcher is free to impose sanctions on Notaries by the Central Supervisory Council and the Notary Disciplinary Committee in imposing administrative sanctions, which often creates injustice within the Notary environment.

Notaries in Indonesia who object to the decision of the Central Supervisory Council and Notaries in South Korea who object to the decision of the Notary Disciplinary Committee can challenge the decision to the State Administrative Court. Because the decision issued by the Central Supervisory Council is a product of State Administration as a product under the legal umbrella of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as a government institution, and the decision issued by the Notary Disciplinary Committee is also a product of State Administration as a product under the legal umbrella of the agency Ministry of Justice as a government agency.

Law Enforcement and Ethics in the Process of Terminating a Notary's Position in Indonesia Compared with South Korea

For Notaries violating the Code of Ethics, the Notary Supervisory Council has the authority to conduct investigations into these violations and impose sanctions on violators. The sanctions imposed on members of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI) who violate the Code of Ethics can be in the form of 1) Reprimand, 2) Warning, 3) Temporary dismissal from Association membership, 4) Dismissal from Association membership, 5) Disrespectful dismissal from membership in the Association.

The imposition of sanctions, as outlined above, on Notaries who violate the code of ethics is not in the form of dismissal from the position of notary but rather dismissal from membership of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI) so that

even though the notary in question has been proven to have violated the code of ethics, the notary can still make deeds and execute them other authorities as a Notary. Likewise, a Notary who is sanctioned with dishonourable dismissal from membership in the Indonesian Notary Association (INI), the notary can still do deeds and carry out his position as a Notary because this sanction does not mean that the notary is immediately dismissed from his position because only the Minister can have the authority to dismiss a Notary from his/her position [5].

The Code of Ethics in the material sense is practical norms or regulations, both written and unwritten, regarding ethics relating to Berta's attitude in making decisions regarding fundamental matters of values and standards of behaviour of people who are considered good or bad in carrying out their profession which are independently formulated and determined. , and enforced by professional organisations [6].

Comparative legal theory is needed as an analytical tool in conducting a comparative study between Indonesia and South Korea. Winterton stated that comparative law is a method that compares legal systems, and this comparison produces data on the legal systems being compared. In this research, the researcher compares law enforcement and ethics in imposing sanctions for dismissing Notaries in Indonesia and South Korea, with the aim and hope of being able to find updates to the legal system that can be used as suggestions and input to achieve justice in law enforcement, especially in regarding the imposition of sanctions for dismissing a Notary's position in Indonesia.

After carrying out a comparative study, it can be seen that the Central Notary Supervisory Council carries out legal and ethical enforcement regarding the dismissal of Notaries in Indonesia. The imposition of sanctions, as outlined in the discussion in this research on Notaries in Indonesia who violate the code of ethics, is not in the form of dismissal from the Notary Position but dismissal. from membership of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI), so that even if the notary in question has been proven to have violated the code of ethics, the notary can still do deeds and exercise other authority as a Notary. The notary can still do deeds and carry out his position as a notary because this sanction does not mean that the notary is immediately dismissed from his position because only the

Minister of Law and Human Rights has the authority to dismiss a notary from his position by listening to a report from the Notary Supervisory Council.

Meanwhile, legal and ethical enforcement regarding the dismissal of Notaries in South Korea is carried out by the Notary Disciplinary Committee, which the Minister of Justice formed to discuss and resolve disciplinary matters against Notaries. So, according to the author, if the results of the disciplinary hearing decision carried out by the Notary Disciplinary Committee decide that the notary is given a penalty in the form of dismissal, then the notary will automatically be dismissed from his position.

Similarity of Sanctions for Termination of Notary Position in Indonesia and South Korea

The Indonesian Notary Association (INI) is a professional organisation of Indonesian notaries, which has a Council called the Honorary Council, which was formed to supervise the implementation of the notary code of ethics to make members maintain moral nobility and honesty so that it will increase public trust in notaries.

Not only do notaries in Indonesia have organisations as places to take shelter, but South Korean notaries also have an organisation known as the Korean Notary Association. The Korean Notary Association was established to guide and supervise the proper and integrated work of notaries, promote the improvement and development of the notary system, and improve the quality of Notaries. Notary organisations in Indonesia and South Korea have codes of ethics, which serve as guidelines for their positions. The code of ethics that applies to notaries in Indonesia is the code of ethics of the Indonesian Notary Association, 2015. Then, the code of ethics for notaries that applies in South Korea was created by the Korean Notaries Association (KNA), namely, ethics and the code of professional conduct of notaries.

It is necessary to compare the two countries' legal systems to find the similarities and differences in imposing sanctions for dismissing a Notary's position in Indonesia and South Korea. Winterton stated that comparative law is a method that compares legal systems, and this comparison produces data on the legal systems being compared. In this research, researchers

compare the sanctions for dismissing a notary's position in Indonesia and South Korea to find legal updates that can be used as a reference and input in efforts to produce much better laws.

Notaries in Indonesia and South Korea have several similarities in imposing dismissal sanctions on notaries who violate the notary's position, whether regulated by law or the Notary Code of Ethics. Regulations regarding Notary sanctions regulated in the Indonesian Notary Position Law and the Indonesian Notary Code of Ethics are only administrative or only regulate administrative sanctions and do not regulate criminal sanctions. This can be seen from the articles in the Indonesian Notary Position Law, the Notary Code of Ethics and other implementing regulations that do not regulate criminal sanctions. Therefore, the sanctions regulated in the Law on Notary Positions and the Code of Ethics only regulate ethics. Decisions issued by the Central Notary Supervisory Council do not have the authority to impose criminal sanctions. If a notary is subject to criminal sanctions, he must be registered with the local District Court, and then the judge will impose criminal sanctions. Actions carried out by notaries must also fulfil the elements of legal violations in the Criminal Code.

The mechanism for imposing sanctions regulated in the Indonesian Notary Law and the Indonesian Notary Code of Ethics is limited to imposing administrative sanctions, namely written warnings, temporary suspension, respectful dismissal and dishonourable dismissal. A written warning is the lightest sanction, and honourable or dishonourable dismissal is the heaviest sanction for a Notary. When a Notary receives a sanction decided by the Central Notary Supervisory Council and then ratified by the Minister of Law and Human Rights in the form of a temporary dismissal or dismissal, his authority as a notary is revoked, and the notary no longer has the authority to make authentic deeds. Deeds made when a notary serves a sentence are no longer authentic or become private deeds.

The Law on Notary Positions and the Notary Code of Ethics regulate the provision of sanctions for Notaries who commit violations, both for breaches of obligations and prohibitions on positions and for the Notary Code of Ethics. The sanctions imposed by the Notary Supervisory Council are in the form of administrative sanctions. Administrative sanctions are sanctions

or penalties imposed on notaries who have violated the Code of Ethics and applicable laws and regulations – the subject of administrative sanctions, namely the notary. The sanctions were imposed because they violated relevant laws and regulations, especially those relating to the UUJN and its various implementing regulations. Administrative sanctions consist of:

1. *Written warning.* A written warning is an initial warning to a notary who violates the provisions and Notary Code of Ethics – based on Article 5 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No 61 of 2016 [7] concerning Procedures for Imposing Administrative Sanctions on Notaries.

2. *Temporary suspension.* Temporary dismissal is the process, method or act of relinquishing a notary's position temporarily, not forever. There are five reasons for a notary to leave his or her position temporarily, based on Article 9 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No 25 of 2004 [8] concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal and Extension of the Notary's Term of Office.

3. *Dismissal with honour.* Dismissal with respect is conceptualised as the end or completion of a notary in carrying out his position as a notary by natural means, by law, or because of his incapacity. There are five reasons for a notary to be respectfully dismissed from his position, based on Article 38 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No 25 of 2004 [8] concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal and Extension of the Notary's Term of Office.

4. *Dishonourable discharge.* Dismissal with Disrespect is when a notary relinquishes or terminates his or her position in an unusual or harmful manner. There are four reasons for dishonourably dismissing a notary, based on Article 68 § 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No 25 of 2004 [8] concerning Requirements and Procedures for Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal and Extension of the Notary's Term of Office.

In Korea, regulations regarding notary sanctions are regulated in the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea, and administrative sanctions are also regulated. These provisions are regulated in Article 83 of Law of the Republic of Korea No 15150 of 2017 [9], which also regulates four

types of disciplinary action, namely: reprimand, fine for negligence not exceeding 10 million won, suspension or suspension of not more than one year, and dismissal (cancellation). Power of attorney in the case of an authorised notary).

From the explanation regarding the administrative sanctions imposed on Notaries in Indonesia and South Korea, it can be seen that the Indonesian and South Korean Notary Laws have several similarities. Both Laws apply sanctions of dismissal and temporary dismissal or suspension tasks.

Differences in Sanctions for Dismissing a Notary's Position in Indonesia and South Korea

The Law on Notary Positions in Indonesia explains that a Notary is a public official with the authority to make authentic deeds and has other authorities as intended in this law or based on different rules. Apart from Notaries, other people are permitted to carry out the position of a notary, and the legal actions they carry out have legal consequences for a Notary. These people are:

1. A Temporary Acting Notary is a person who temporarily serves as a Notary to carry out the office of a Notary who has died.
2. A Substitute Notary is a person who is temporarily appointed as a Notary to replace a Notary who is on leave, sick, or temporarily unable to carry out his or her position as a Notary.

The Notary Law of the Republic of Korea explains that in South Korea, there are two types of Notaries, namely Notaries appointed and appointed by the Minister of Justice who have qualifications as Judges, Prosecutors, or Lawyers who have legal experience of more than ten years, and whose status is a public official in This matter is explained in Articles 2 and 10 of the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea. The term of office is five years and can be reappointed after five years. And the retirement age is 75 years. The appointed notary only specialises in the notarial profession.

Then authorised or authorised Notaries are law firms, law firms (limited), law associations and joint law firms that have received a Notary license from the Minister of Justice. According to Chapter 5 of the Attorney General's Law, a lawyer can establish a law firm to carry out his

duties in an organised and professional manner and consist of two or more lawyers who meet specific requirements. For a law firm to carry out work as a Notary, it must obtain separate approval to establish a Notary office. If the law firm has branches, it can only exercise its authority as a Notary at its head office. Among the members, at least two lawyers with more than ten years of legal experience are appointed Notary lawyers to perform notarial work (Articles 15-2 and 15-3 of the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea). The authorisation period is five years, and must be reauthorised after five years.

The work of an appointed Notary and an authorised Notary has the same legal consequences. However, the appointed notary only focuses on the notarial profession and does not carry out other duties as carried out by an authorised Notary. Appointed notaries are marked 'Notary Firm 000', and authorised Notaries are marked 'Notary Law Firm 000'.

Suppose there is no Notary in the district prosecutor's office, or the notary cannot carry out his duties. In that case, the Minister of Justice may assign a Public Prosecutor or the Head of the Civil Registry Office to carry out the notary's duties. Foreign Diplomatic Representatives handle notary services abroad.

Apart from similarities, there are differences in the imposition of sanctions for the dismissal of Notaries in Indonesia and South Korea. In the Notary Public Law in Indonesia, there are three types of notary dismissal: honourable dismissal, temporary dismissal and dishonourable dismissal. Meanwhile, the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea only recognises two types of dismissal: dismissal and suspension or suspension of duties for no more than one year.

Not only are the types of dismissal sanctions different, but the reasons for the sanctions being imposed are also different. Such as the reasons for imposing sanctions for the dismissal of Notaries in Indonesia, which include:

1. *Temporary suspension.* Temporary dismissal is the process, method or act of relinquishing a notary's position temporarily, not forever. There are five reasons for a notary to temporarily leave his or her position, based on Article 66 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No 25 of 2004 [8] concerning Requirements and Procedures for the

Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal and Extension of the Notary's Term of Office, which reads:

The notary is temporarily suspended from his position because:

- in bankruptcy proceedings or postponement of debt payment obligations;
- be under pardon;
- committing disgraceful acts;
- violates the obligations and prohibitions of the position as well as the notary's code of ethics;
- currently serving a period of detention.

2. *Dismissal with honour.* Dismissal with respect is conceptualised as the end or completion of a notary in carrying out his position as a notary by natural means, by law, or because of his incapacity. There are five reasons for a notary to be respectfully dismissed from his position, based on Article 38 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No 25 of 2004 [8] concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal and Extension of the Notary's Term of Office which reads: The Notary resigns or is dismissed from his position with honour because: die; is 65 years old; at your request; physically and/or spiritually unable to carry out the duties of a Notary position continuously for more than three years; Holding concurrent positions as a civil servant, state official, advocate, or other positions prohibited by law from being held concurrent positions as a notary.

3. *Dishonorable discharge.* Dismissal with Disrespect is conceptualised as a notary relinquishing or terminating his/her position in an unusual or harmful manner. There are four reasons for dishonourably dismissing a Notary, Based on Article 68 § 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No 25 of 2004 [8] concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal and Extension of the Notary's Term of Office which reads. The Minister dishonourably dismisses a Notary from his position for the reasons:

- declared bankrupt based on a court decision that has permanent legal force;
- been under continuous guardianship for more than three years;
- commit acts that undermine the honour, dignity and position of a Notary; and/or

- commits a severe violation of the obligations and prohibitions of the notary's position.

Then the reasons for imposing sanctions for dismissal of Notaries in South Korea which include:

1. Suspension or suspension of duty for less than one year. This suspension or suspension of duties is regulated in Article 86 of the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea. This article explains that suspension or suspension of a Notary's duties can be carried out if:

- If a Notary is arrested or sentenced to detention, his duties are suspended until he is released;

- The Minister of Justice stated that due to a disciplinary decision against a Notary who has undergone a disciplinary process based on Article 84, it is very likely that the disciplinary decision will result in a temporary dismissal or dismissal (cancellation of the authorised notary's authority). If left unchecked, it won't be easy to carry out his/her duties as a notary fairly and adequately. If recognised, the notary can be temporarily dismissed;

- The Disciplinary Committee will decide on disciplinary action against the notary concerned within three months from the date of suspension of duties by § 2. However, based on the disciplinary committee's decision, this period can be extended to 3 months.

- The provisions for temporary suspension of Notary duties apply *mutatis mutandis* to the temporary suspension of Notary duties.

2. Dismissal (cancellation of power of attorney in the case of an authorised notary)

Article 14 of the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea regulates the Dismissal of Appointed Notaries, which reads:

1) The Minister of Justice can dismiss an appointed Notary from his position if he falls into one of the following cases.

- If you wish to resign voluntarily;
- If the Notary's office facilities are not equipped as intended in Article 13 point 2;
- If the identity security deposit is not paid within the period specified in Article 18;
- If the person concerned cannot perform their duties due to physical or mental disabilities.

Article 15-7 of the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea regulates the cancellation of the powers of an authorised Notary, which reads:

2) The Minister of Justice can cancel a Notary's authority if the authorised notary falls into one of the following cases.

- If the Notary himself wants to cancel the license
 - If you do not have a legal representative within the period as intended in Article 15-3, § 2.
 - If a notary's attorney violates Article 15-4.
 - If the Notary's office facilities are not equipped, as intended in Article 15-6.
 - If the identity deposit or additional amount is not paid within the period specified in Article 18.
3. The Minister of Justice cancelled the notary's power because the notary's power was revoked.

CONCLUSIONS

The considerations of the Central Supervisory Council in Indonesia and the Notary Disciplinary Committee in South Korea in imposing sanctions for dismissing Notaries in their respective countries have similarities, namely that the Central Supervisory Council and the Notary Disciplinary Committee both have the freedom to impose sanctions on Notaries based on the considerations obtained during the trial.

The imposition of sanctions against Notaries in Indonesia who violate the code of ethics is not in the form of dismissal from the Notary Position but rather dismissal from membership of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI) because only the Minister of Law and Human Rights has the authority to dismiss a Notary from his position by listening to the report from the Assembly. Notary Supervisor. Meanwhile, the South Korean Notary Disciplinary Committee carried out the results of the disciplinary hearing decision. When the disciplinary hearing decides that the notary has been given a penalty in the form of dismissal, the notary is automatically dismissed from his position.

The Indonesian and South Korean Notary Laws have several similarities. Both laws apply sanctions for dismissal and temporary suspension or suspension of duties. Then the difference is that in the Notary Public Law in Indonesia, there are three types of notary dismissal: honourable dismissal, temporary dismissal, and dishonourable dismissal. Meanwhile, the Notary Law of the Republic of Korea only recognises two types of dismissal: dismissal and suspension or suspension of duties for no more than one year.

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