FUNCTION OF INDONESIAN NOTARY ASSOCIATION (INI) IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NOTARY CANDIDATE APPRENTICESHIP

Moh. Islam Utama,* Amiruddin,** Kaharudin **
*Postgraduate program Legal Study and Notaries, Mataram University, Indonesia
**Lecture of Law Faculty Mataram University, Indonesia
Email correspondence: mistacool90@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to know and understand the function of Indonesian Notary Association (INI) in determining the requirements and apprenticeship model for candidates of Notary and to know and understand the regulation of candidate Notary applying internship.

The type of research used by the authors in this study is normative legal research or also called doctrinal research. In the research of this type of law, the law is often conceptualized as what is written in law (law in books) or law is used as a benchmark to behave for human beings who are considered appropriate. By using the approach of Legislation and Conceptual Approach.

The result of research that the Indonesian Notary Association (INI) as the only organization that accommodates Notary has the function and role in applying the candidate notary apprenticeship. The Indonesian Notaries Association issued a regulation on internships that contained the requirements on the internship and joint apprenticeship model. This is because there are very few regulations on apprenticeship concerning internship, causing uniformity to Notary of apprentice recipient in giving material for Notary candidate to be ready to become a professional Notary. In addition, the contribution of Indonesian Notary Association in determining the appointment of Notary of apprentice recipients. Whereas the regulation regarding the appointment of candidates of Notary is regulated in UUJN, but the more detailed arrangement is contained in the Indonesian Association of Indonesian Notaries Association Regulation No. 06 / PERKUM / INI / 2017 concerning Internships established by the Central Board of Indonesian Notaries Association. The purpose of the issuance of the Rules of Association on apprenticeship is to organize and prepare thoroughly on matters which will be used as guidance on the material and technique of apprenticeship and counseling of code of ethics for Notary candidate, in order to produce a professional Notary, skilled, good personality and morals noble.

Keywords: candidate notary, apprentice, Indonesian Notary Association (INI)
I. INTRODUCTION

Authentic deeds made by Notary are the perfect evidence in court. This means that if a person submits an authentic deed to the judge as a proof then the judge must accept and consider what is written in the deed is an actual event, unless the interested party can prove otherwise in court proceedings. Perfection of Notary deed as evidence, then the deed can be seen as it is, do not need to be assessed or interpreted other than written in the deed. So it is expected that the authentic deed made by or before the Notary can clearly determine the rights and obligations of a person, to ensure legal certainty and the settlement of cases cheaply and quickly for the community.

Notary is always related to morals and ethics when performing duties and positions, so that ethical attachment to Notaries then Notary is called as a noble profession (officum nobile). Therefore, the position of Notary is an honorable position because in addition to the duty to make authentic written evidence that is authentic, notary is also required to be able to have moral, morals and good personality and obliged to respect and uphold the dignity and dignity of office. In the implementation of the Notary is obliged to comply with and be subject to the law which specially regulate Notary namely Law Number 30 Year 2004 about Notary Position (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 30 Year 2004 / UUJN) which then changed into Law Number 2 Year 2014 Concerning Amendment to Law Number 30 Year 2004 Concerning Position of Notary (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 2 Year 2014 / UUJN of Amendment), Notary Code of Conduct and prevailing laws and regulations.

Notary Profession is required to work professionally and in good quality in his position as a servant of the state or as one of the people who serve the community in the field of law. Therefore, it is expected that the Notary can share the knowledge of the law that has been learned during the practice of his position, one of them to the notary candidate who will practice that is by apprenticeship in the Notary's office in the shortest time for 24 (twenty four) months consecutively both own initiative or on the recommendation of the Notary's organization upon graduation of the two notary stages, this is in accordance with Article 3 letter f UUJN of Amendment. For a Notary who rejects the appointment of a Notary candidate shall be subject to sanctions as stated in Article 16 paragraph (13) of the UUJN of Amendment stating that the Notary may be subject to sanctions in the form of a written warning.

The apprenticeship process is one of the requirements of appointment of Notary. This appointment requirement is absolute and must be executed by the candidate of Notary, if the candidate of Notary does not do the apprenticeship, the Notary candidate is not eligible and can not be appointed Notary. This matter as regulated in Regulation of Minister of Justice and Human Right Number 25 Year 2014 About Terms and Procedures of Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal, and Renewal of Notary Period. The acceptance of the appointment of a Notary candidate is an obligation of Notary it is affirmed in Article 16 paragraph (1) subparagraph n of the UUJN of Amendment, stating that in performing his / her position, Notary must accept the apprenticeship of Notary candidate.

The existence of the requirements regarding the apprenticeship requirements for the Notary candidate provokes a question, namely UUJN only provides provisions on the obligation

---

to apprenticeship without providing further rules on the procedures or models in the internship process. So now there is a difference between Notaries in giving guidance to candidate Notary.

In addition, there is a new rule that comes from the Central Board of the Association of Indonesia Notary (hereinafter abbreviated as PP INI) that is the requirement of joint apprenticeship. Another purpose of this joint apprenticeship is to enhance the acquisition, skills, skills and performance of the Notary's office and enhance the understanding of the Notary's Code of Ethics and its application. But until now there is no uniformity about the joint apprenticeship model. Besides, there is no clear regulation on this joint apprenticeship, so until now some areas have not been implemented on the joint internship.

Based on the explanation described above, the authors are interested to know and understand about the function of Indonesian Notary Association (INI) in determining the requirements and apprenticeship model for candidate Notary, as well as arrangement of candidate Notary who conducting internship, So that the author is interested to carry out research with title of thesis “Function of Indonesian Notary Bond (INI) in the Implementation of Notary Candidate Apprenticeship”.

The purpose of this study is to know and understand the function of Indonesian Notary Association (INI) in determining the requirements and apprenticeship model for candidates of Notary and to know and understand the regulation of candidate Notary applying internship.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

As an analytical tool used by the authors in reviewing and analyzing the problems in this study, the authors in this case using 2 (two) theories, namely Authority Theory and Legal Certainty Theory.

2.1 Theory

a. Authority Theory

According to a large Indonesian dictionary, the word authority is equated with the word authority, defined as the right and power to act, the power to make decisions, to rule and delegate responsibility to other persons.

Authority comes from the basic word “wenang” or “authority” which means having the power to do something; has a duty to exercise power. Authority means power to act, authority; decision-making power, decision-making rights; functions that should not be implemented.

While authority has the meaning of authority, the right and the power it has to do something.

In Lutfi Effendi’s book, legitimate authority when viewed from where the authority was obtained, then there are three kinds of authority, among others:

1) Attributive Authority
2) Delegative authority
3) Mandate Authority

b. The Theory of Legal Certainty

---

3 Umi Chulsum & Windy Novia, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Kashiko, Surabaya, 2014, p. 695.
4 Ibid.
5 https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kewenangan, KBBI daring, accessed on 01 January 2018 at 21.00 WITA.
Before discussing more about the theory of legal certainty, first will be defined the definition of legal certainty. Certainty comes from the word “sure” which means of course, has remained, will not change, and must not, must. While certainty has a definite state of affairs, provisions, provisions. Legal certainty is an indispensable feature of law, especially for written legal norms. The law without a certainty value will lose meaning because it can no longer be a guideline of behavior for all people. Sweet potatoes *incertum, ibi jus nullum* (where there is no legal certainty, there is no law).

With regard to the Theory of Legal Certainty Jeremy Bentham points out that: “The legal certainty (*zekerheid door het recht*) for individuals in society is the ultimate goal of the law. Further, Bentham formulates that the main purpose of the law is to ensure as much happiness to as many people as possible. “

2.2 Conceptual framework

a. Notary Public

Notary comes from the word “notaries” i.e. the name given to the Romans where the task of running the writing job at that time. There is an opinion from Notodisoerjo who says that the notary comes from the words “literary note” means a sign (letter mark or character) that says something said.

b. Indonesian Notary Association (INI)

According to the change of code of ethics Notary of the extraordinary congress of Indonesian Notary Association in Banten on 29-30 May 2015, the notion of Indonesian Notary Bond is contained in Article 1 paragraph 1 which reads:

The Indonesian Notaries Association, abbreviated as INI, is an association / organization for Notaries, established since July 1, 1908, recognized as a Legal Entity (*rechtpersoon*) based on *Gouverments Besluit* (Government Determination) dated September 5, 1908 Number 9, is the only unifying container for all and any person holding office and performing official duties as a public official in Indonesia, as it has been approved and authorized by the Government pursuant to the Articles of Association of Notaries which have been awarded the Minister of Justice Decree dated 4 December 1958 Number JA5 / 117/6 and published in the News The Republic of Indonesia dated March 6, 1959 Number 19, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6, .......

c. Apprentice Notary

Big Indonesian Dictionary advocates the understanding of internships: “Internships are prospective employees who have not been appointed permanently and have not received salary or wages as they are still in the learning stages of the Ministry of National Education”.

Regarding the apprenticeship of Notary in UUIJN is regulated in Article 3 letter f which reads:

---

The requirement to be eligible to become a Notary as referred to in Article 2 is: having undergone an apprenticeship or having apparently worked as a Notary's employee within a period of at least 24 (twenty four) consecutive months at the Notary's office on his own initiative or on the recommendation of the Organization Notary after passing the strata two notary.

III. METHOD
The type of research used by the authors in this study is normative legal research or also called doctrinal research. In the research of this type of law, the law is often conceptualized as what is written in law (law in books) or law is used as a benchmark to behave for human beings who are considered appropriate by using the approach of Legislation and Conceptual Approach.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Function of Indonesian Notary Association (INI) in Determining Apprenticeship for Notary Candidates

Indonesian Notary Association as the only organization for all notaries throughout Indonesia in the form of associations that have legal status and have a purpose, namely the establishment of truth and justice and maintaining the dignity of the dignity of a notary public as a qualified public official in the framework of his devotion to God Almighty, nation and state for the realization of legal certainty and continuity of unity and the unity and welfare of its members.

The Indonesian Notary Association (INI) is the only Notary Organization regulated in Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions Article 82 and 83, then amended in Act Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendment of Notary Law Article I number 41 reads as follows:
1. Notary publicly gathered in one container Organization notary.
2. Organization of Notary Organization as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the Association of Indonesian Notary.
3. Notary Organizations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the only free and independent notarial profession containers established with the intent and purpose of improving the quality of the Notary profession.
4. The provisions concerning the objectives, duties, authorities, working procedures and organizational structure are stipulated in the Articles of Association and Bylaws of Notary Organizations.
5. The provisions concerning the determination, guidance and supervision of Notary Organizations shall be governed by a Ministerial Regulation.

The role of notary organization / association is:
1. Be a forum for notary to exchange (exchange of ideas and experiences),
2. As a professional organization is obliged to conduct self-regulation by ensuring that all members comply with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations,

---

3. Socialize the code of ethics,
4. Assist the government in the issue of notary,
5. Make recommendations for improvement of systems and mechanisms,
6. Cooperate with universities to improve education for notaries, ensuring that graduates of Notary programs have the competence,
7. Increase the profession exam as the entrance of the notary profession,
8. Refresher courses to update notary knowledge enhance the role of notary profession associations to ensure the enforcement of a code of notary ethics.

Notary is required to improve his ability to become more professional and good quality in his position as a servant of the state or as one of the people who serve the community in the field of law, it is expected that the notary can share the legal knowledge that has been learned during the practice of his position, one of them to the candidate Notary who will practice is by apprenticeship in Notary's office who have practiced for 24 (twenty four) months consecutively either on their own initiative or on the recommendation of Notary organization after passing the stratum two notary, this is in accordance with Article 16 paragraph 1 Letter n UUJN of Amendment, stating that the Notary is required to accept the apprenticeship of Notary candidates.

In addition to the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 1 of the UUJN of amendment, the rules on apprenticeship are also regulated by INI in the Decision of the Central Board of Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Indonesian Notaries Association held in Balikpapan on January 12, 2017, which results from the expanded plenary board meeting part of the Indonesian Association of Association of Indonesian Notary Association No: 06 / PERKUM / INI / 2017 concerning Internships (hereinafter referred to as apprenticeship rules on apprenticeship). The basic existence of this rule is due to the affirmation contained in Article 1 number 5 and Article 82 paragraph (1) UUJN of Change, regarding the status of Indonesian Notary Association which has such an important impact in the conduct of apprenticeship and counseling about the code of ethics for Notary candidates, things can be expected to be better.

The purpose of the issuance of the Rules of Association on apprenticeship is to organize and prepare thoroughly on matters which will be used as guidance on the material and technique of apprenticeship and counseling of code of ethics for Notary candidate, in order to produce a professional Notary, skilled, good personality and morals noble.

The apprenticeship objectives set forth in Article 2 as defined in the rules of association on apprenticeship are as follows:
1. Increase the mastery, expertise, and skill in performing duties of Notaries and in understanding the laws and regulations related to and / or related to the implementation of the duty to the Notary candidate, in order to become a Notary who is ready to use.
2. Increase understanding of Notary Code of Ethics and its application, either in order to run the position of Notary or in everyday life.
3. Awareness of Notary candidates about the importance of apprenticeship which is an education in order to run Notary positions properly and correctly.

---

14 Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, Indonesian Notary Challenge Facing the Era of ASEAN Economic Community, was presented at XXII Congress of Indonesian Notary Association, in Palembang on 20 May 2016 in Herlina Ernawati Napitupulu. Role of Indonesian Notary Bonds in the Development of Notaries and Supervision of Notary Code of Ethics in North Sumatra Region. Thesis Faculty of Law University of North Sumatra Medan. 2017. P. 4.-5
4. Give confidence to applicant candidates Notary candidates in order to carry out their duties properly.
5. Bringing a sense of confidence in the community that the candidate Notary will run the profession of office as expected.

Based on the objective, it is expected to apprentice, able to prepare carefully about the things that will be used as guidance on the material and technique of apprenticeship and counseling code of ethics for Candidate Notary, in order to produce a professional Notary, skilled, good personality and noble stature.

Regarding the technical implementation of apprenticeship is regulated in Article 4 of association rules concerning apprenticeship which reads:
1. For the material contained in Article 2 paragraph (1) shall be submitted by a Notary designated by the Regional Executive, and shall be conducted jointly at a place designated by the Regional Executive;
2. For the material contained in Article 2 paragraph (2) shall be done by and in the Notary Office occupied by the apprentice.

Basically it is not just a matter of apprenticeship time which becomes benchmark or parameter that can be used as a reference that a Notary candidate has been able to become a professional Notary, but depends on how a Notary candidate is able to absorb knowledge or knowledge obtained during apprenticeship process, in addition to availability knowledge and information contained in the place of apprenticeship, since the Notary should be made an apprenticeship appointment is a Notary who has had sufficient experience so that it is deemed to have more capabilities that are beneficial to Notary candidates.

On the matter of the notary organization of the Notary Association of Indonesia (INI), proposes to hold a joint apprenticeship that must be followed by the notary candidate in addition to internship at Notary’s office on their own initiative. Where a joint apprenticeship is held in addition to the objective to produce a ready-made and professional Notary also to improve the mastery, expertise, and skills in the performance of duties of Notaries and improve the understanding of the Notary Code of Ethics and its application. This joint appointment shall be followed by a Notary candidate who is an Extraordinary Member (ALB).

The requirement to become an Extraordinary Member is for the notary candidate to pay the base fee and monthly fee. This is an obligation of the members of the Extraordinary, while the amount of the base money is Rp.2,500,000 (two million five hundred thousand rupiah) and applies equally in every region in Indonesia and every member of the Extraordinary which is only levied 1 (one) time by the central board and dues is dependent on the territory of the whole of Indonesia that is Rp.100,000 (one hundred thousand rupiahs) per month for the DKI Jakarta and the Provincial Capital, and Rp.50,000 (fifty thousand rupiahs) per month for the districts / municipalities which is based on Article 39 paragraph (4) of the THA (ART-INI) Bylaw (expanded Plenary Meeting), which was held on 12 January 2017 in Palembang, which states:

““The central board has the duty and obligation to determine the amount of base money, monthly fee and compensation money based on the expanded Plenary Meeting Plenary Meeting”
The base money is one of the administrative requirements to be registered as an Extraordinary Member as stipulated in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter C on the Indonesian House of Representatives Association (ART-INI). This is a new breakthrough from Indonesian Notary Association to guarantee and obtain the certainty of Notary candidates for apprenticeship, with the issuance of the result of this plenary meeting which explains about the apprenticeship requirement would be the responsibility of the Board of Indonesian Notary Association organization to guarantee the apprenticeship so that the apprentices are not apprentices need to be more restless and confused in finding the place of apprenticeship which is the obligation of every candidate Notary, because in Article 2 of Notary Office Law is explained in letter f stating that the candidate Notary must have undergone internship for 2 years (24 months), meaning that the candidate Notary in demand to participate in internship for 2 years to master the field and how the work of Notary in relation to the duties of the Notary. Therefore apprenticeship is indispensable and important for Notary candidates.

The requirements of a Notary candidate can be appointed to Notary is regulated in Article 3 UUJN Changes that clearly read:

The requirement to be appointed as a Notary as referred to in Article 2 is:

a. Indonesian citizens;
b. Fear God Almighty;
c. At least 27 (twenty seven) years old;
d. Physically and spiritually healthy as expressed by a health certificate from a physician and a psychiatrist;
e. Certified law graduates and graduates of stratum two levels of notary;
f. Has undergone an apprenticeship or has worked as a Notary employee within 24 consecutive months at the Notary's office on his own initiative or on the recommendation of the Notary Organization after graduating from the two stages of the notary;
g. Not being a civil servant, a state official, an advocate or not taking other positions which by law are prohibited to be categorized as Notary; and
h. Has never been imprisoned by a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force for committing a criminal offense punishable with imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more.

Besides stipulated in Article 3 of the UUJN of Amendment, regarding the requirements of Notary candidate to be appointed to Notary is also regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 Year 2014 on Terms and Procedures for Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal, and Renewal of Notary Period then changed into Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. 62 of 2016 on Amendment of Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2014 on Terms and Procedures for Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal, and Renewal of Notary Period, mentioned in Article 2 which reads:

(1) In order to be appointed as a Notary, the Notary candidate must meet the following requirements:

a. Indonesia citizens;
b. Fear Allah Almighty;
c. At least 27 (twenty seven) years old;
d. Physically and mentally healthy;
e. Certified law graduates and graduates of stratum two levels of notary;
f. Has undergone an apprenticeship and has apparently worked as a Notary's employee within 24 (twenty four) consecutive months at the Notary's office on his own initiative or on the recommendation of the Notary Organization after graduating from the two stages of the notary;

g. Not being a civil servant, an advocate state official, or not taking other positions which by law are prohibited to be categorized as Notary; and

h. Has never been imprisoned by a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force for committing a criminal offense punishable with imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more.

(2) The requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proven by the completeness of supporting documents which include:

a. a photocopy of a legal education diploma and a master degree in a notarial or legalized notaries education;

b. Photocopy of a certificate of graduation code of ethics organized by a Notary Organization legalized by the regional administrators, regional administrators, or central administrators;

c. Original certificate of local police record;

d. Original physical health certificate from hospital doctor;

e. Mental health certificate from a psychiatrist or a hospital psychiatric specialist who is still valid or within 1 (one) year of the date of issuance;

f. Photocopy of identity card;

g. The original certificate of apprenticeship at the Notary's office or information has worked as a Notary's employee within a period of at least 24 (twenty four) consecutive months after graduating from the two stages of the notary or specialist education;

h. A declaration of non-status as a civil servant, a state official, an advocate, or not taking other positions which by law are prohibited to be categorized as Notary;

i. Proof of payment of Non-Tax State Revenue payment.

j. Photocopy of graduation mark of the appointment of a Notary Publicity by the Directorate General of General Legal Administration which has been legalized;

k. Photocopy of Taxpayer Identification Number which has been legalized;

l. A copy of a legalized birth certificate; and

m. A statement of willingness as a holder of the protocol.

n. Notary Office as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f and paragraph (2) letter g has a working period of at least 5 (five) years and has issued at least 100 (one hundred) deeds.

According to the author's opinion, the number of regulations governing the requirement of appointment of Notary candidate to become a Notary, but minimize the arrangement of apprenticeship, making Notary apprentice receiver to be confused so that they make their own apprenticeship model applied to candidate Notary received. This causes when the graduation period of the prospective Notary appointment, the uniformity of the readiness of the Notary candidate to be able to open his or her office in the future. Therefore, the authors appreciate the existence of the rules of association that are issued by the Central Executive of INI in determining the internship. This is in harmony with the theory of authority. Theory of authority is a theory that examines the authority of the subject of public law in public law relations. Since a Notary is a public official who exercises part of the State's powers.
4.2 Arrangements About Prospective Notaries Who Apply Internships

Notary is one of the positions of trust, because the Law entrusts the Notary in the case of making authentic deeds. And notary trust also attached to society entrust to notary to make deeds, trust of government in appoint and dismiss and also society that use its service in the matter of making deed. In its journey, the candidate of Notary after completing the Master degree of Notary which has been taken for approximately 2 years or more, the graduate of Master of Notary must take the apprenticeship and then status as a Notary candidate to then be a professional Notary.\(^\text{15}\)

The ongoing notarial education system is still considered too loaded with knowledge weights, lacking skill weight. As a result, the resulting graduates are less prepared for work. The apprenticeship system as the last pillar to improve the skills of Notary which is deemed insufficient during the upstream education is not improved. Therefore, with the existence of this apprenticeship rules, it is expected that the Notary candidate will have completed his / her apprenticeship, becoming a Notary who is ready to run his / her position.

As has been described, the arrangement of the Notary's apprenticeship is regulated in several provisions in the UUJN of Change, namely Article 3 letter f UUJN The amendment which reads:

“The requirement to be eligible to become a Notary as referred to in Article 2 is: having undergone an internship or having apparently worked as a Notary employee within a period of at least 24 (twenty four) consecutive months at the Notary's office on his own initiative or on the recommendation of the Organization Notary after passing the strata two notary “.\(^\text{15}\)

Furthermore, in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter n this requires the Notary to accept the apprenticeship of Notary candidates. Then there is the addition of the article about the candidate Notary internship in the UUJN of Change, the addition of the article that is article 16A which reads:

(1) A Notary Candidate conducting an apprenticeship shall implement the provisions referred to in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter a.

(2) In addition to the obligations referred to in paragraph (1), the Notary candidate shall also keep confidential all matters concerning the Deed made and all the information obtained for the Deed making.

In addition to Article 88 of the UUJN amendment this reads:

At the time this Act comes into force:

a. The filing of a request as a Notary being processed shall be processed pursuant to Law Number 30 Year 2004 regarding Notary Position.

b. The period of apprenticeship undertaken by the candidate of Notary shall be calculated based on the requirements stipulated in this Law.

The obligation of the notary candidate whose apprenticeship is intended is because in practice there is no possibility of violation of obligations made by candidates of Notary Internship who may be disclosing the secrecy of what he or she knows during his apprenticeship.

The regulation of sanction for the candidate of Notary in the UUJN of amendment is intended to ensure that the confidentiality and interests of the parties related to the contents of the deed may be protected by law, but in the UUJN of Change does not regulate strict sanctions against the Notary candidate if the candidate of Notary who is apprentice cannot perform its obligations accordingly with existing regulations.

A Notary Candidate as a person who will become a Notary is a part of an organization member of the Notary's bond. As a Notary Public Officer in the future, the Notary candidate must and shall understand and comply with all applicable laws and regulations. This is an absolute matter considering the position of Notary is a position of trust in the process of law enforcement.

With the increasing of the young enthusiasts to become Notary and the growth of Notary candidate is quite fast with the opening of Notary program in almost all state superior universities, then of course in this case given a regulation to prepare candidates Notary so that when actually become Notary can run obligations well and full of responsibility and high dedication to his profession as a Notary who has the responsibility to bear the truth and justice as the mission of a law state based on Pancasila.

In practice, candidates who follow the internship program as required by law have many obstacles, among others; the difficulty of obtaining a place of apprenticeship for candidates of Notary, the absence of curriculum or procedure of apprenticeship of Notary candidates, and Notary where apprentices are not fully give their knowledge by reason of secrecy of occupation or occupation, and there is no criteria for Notary who is capable or competent to give knowledge of practice of notary to apprenticeship candidate Notary.

The existence of rules on apprenticeship for Notary candidates is solely for the Notary in the future to always uphold the professionalism and always guided by legislation especially UUJN, where in UUJN regulated on obligation and prohibition of Notary.

In addition to being guided by the legislation, the Notary candidate who will become a Notary Public shall be obliged to behave in accordance with Notary's code of ethics. The Notary's code of ethics acts like a traffic beacon directing the attitudes and behavior of Notaries to stay in the right corridor. The current and admitted code of ethics is the Notary Code of Indonesian Notary Association (INI), which is the result of the Extraordinary Congress of the Indonesian Notary Association held in Bandung, on January 27, 2005. This Code of Ethics is a refinement of the previous Notary Code of Conduct. The determination of one version of the Notary Code of Ethics as a reference is not solely for the benefit of Notary or INI, but to protect the public interest. The Code of Ethics makes it easy for the public to control the attitude and behavior of Notary in the field.

V. CONCLUSION

Indonesian Notary Association (INI) as the sole organization that facilitates Notary has the function and role in applying the apprenticeship of Notary candidates. The Indonesian Notaries Association issued a regulation on internships that contained the requirements on the internship and joint apprenticeship model. This is because there are very few regulations on apprenticeship concerning internship, causing uniformity to Notary of apprentice recipient in giving material for Notary candidate to be ready to become a professional Notary. In addition, the contribution of Indonesian Notary Association in determining the appointment of Notary of apprentice recipients.
Function of Indonesian Notary Association (INI) in the Implementation of Notary Candidate Apprenticeship

Regulations concerning apprenticeship of Notary candidates shall be regulated in the UUJN, but the more detailed arrangements contained in the Indonesian Association of Notary Association Regulations No. 06 / PERKUM / INI / 2017 concerning Internships established by the Central Executive Board of the Indonesian Notaries Association. The purpose of the issuance of the Rules of Association on apprenticeship is to organize and prepare thoroughly on matters which will be used as guidance on the material and technique of apprenticeship and counseling of code of ethics for Notary candidate, in order to produce a professional Notary, skilled, good personality and morals noble.

REFERENCES
Books


Regulations
The Civil Code (Burgelijk Wetboek).
Indonesia, the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia.
Indonesia, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 Year 2004 on Notary Position. LN No. 117 Year 2004 TLN no. 4432.
Indonesia, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 02 Year 2014 about Amendment to Law Number 30 Year 2004 about Position of Notary. LN No. 3 Year 2014 TLN No. 5491.

Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights Number 25 of 2014 on Terms and Procedures for Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal, and Renewal of Notary Period;
Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights No. 62 of 2016 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights No. 25 of 2014 on Terms and Procedures for Appointment, Transfer, Dismissal, and Renewal of Notary Period.
Others
Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, Indonesian Notary Challenge Facing the Era of ASEAN Economic Community, was presented at XXII Congress of Indonesian Notary Association, in Palembang on 20 May 2016 in Herlina Ernawati Napitupulu. Role of Indonesian Notary Bonds in the Development of Notaries and Supervision of Notary Code of Ethics in North Sumatra Region. Thesis Faculty of Law University of North Sumatra Medan. 2017.