

ABSTRAK

Advokat dalam menjalankan profesinya terdapat banyak kendala maka oleh itu pentingnya menegakkan integritas profesi advokat sebagai *officium nobile* (profesi yang mulia) melalui kepatuhan terhadap Kode Etik Advokat Indonesia (KEAI), khususnya Pasal 9 huruf a yang melarang keras tindakan yang mencederai kehormatan, martabat, dan citra profesi. Namun, dalam praktiknya masih ditemukan pelanggaran etik di wilayah hukum Dewan Pimpinan Cabang (DPC) Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia (PERADI) Tasikmalaya. Hal ini terlihat pada kasus penelantaran perkara sengketa tanah wakaf setelah menerima honorarium oleh oknum advokat M, serta tindakan mencederai hubungan kesejawatan yang dilakukan oleh advokat AHK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis secara mendalam mengenai mekanisme penegakan kode etik, bentuk pertanggungjawaban moral dan etik advokat, serta konsekuensi hukum yang timbul akibat pelanggaran Pasal 9 huruf a Kode Etik Advokat Indonesia (KEAI) di lingkungan Dewan Pimpinan Cabang (DPC) Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia (PERADI) Tasikmalaya.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah yuridis empiris (penelitian lapangan) dengan spesifikasi penelitian bersifat deskriptif kualitatif. Data primer diperoleh secara langsung di lapangan melalui teknik wawancara mendalam dengan pengurus Dewan Pimpinan Cabang (DPC) Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia (PERADI) Tasikmalaya dan Dewan Kehormatan, sedangkan data sekunder dikumpulkan melalui studi kepustakaan terhadap regulasi dan literatur hukum terkait.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penegakan kode etik dilaksanakan melalui serangkaian mekanisme pengawasan, pemeriksaan perkara, hingga penjatuhan sanksi oleh Dewan Kehormatan dengan mengedepankan asas kepastian hukum, keadilan, profesionalitas, dan itikad baik sebagaimana diamanatkan oleh Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2003 tentang Advokat. Pertanggungjawaban advokat dalam menjalankan profesinya tidak hanya terbatas pada aspek hukum formal (*legal obligation*), melainkan secara holistik mencakup dimensi moral dan etik (*moral obligation*). Konsekuensi hukum dari pelanggaran tersebut berupa penjatuhan sanksi moral maupun administratif oleh Dewan Kehormatan demi memberikan efek jera (*deterrent effect*) serta memulihkan marwah profesi.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa pengawasan preventif yang berkesinambungan dari organisasi profesi serta penguatan komitmen moral dari masing-masing individu advokat sangat krusial untuk menjaga keluhuran dan martabat institusi advokat di masa depan

Kata Kunci: Advokat, DPC, PERADI, Tasikmalaya, Kode etik;

ABSTRACT

Advocates face numerous obstacles in practicing their profession; therefore, it is vital to uphold the integrity of the advocate profession as an officium nobile (a noble profession) through compliance with the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics (KEAI), particularly Article 9 Letter a, which strictly prohibits actions that tarnish the honor, dignity, and image of the profession. However, in practice, ethical violations are still found within the jurisdiction of the Branch Board Office (DPC) of the Indonesian Advocates Association (PERADI) Tasikmalaya. This is evident in the case of the abandonment of a waqf land dispute case after receiving an honorarium by an advocate initials M, as well as actions undermining collegial relationships committed by advocate AHK. This study aims to analyze in depth the mechanisms of code of ethics enforcement, the forms of moral and ethical accountability of advocates, and the legal consequences arising from violations of Article 9 Letter a of the Indonesian Advocate Code of Ethics (KEAI) within the Branch Board Office (DPC) of the Indonesian Advocates Association (PERADI) Tasikmalaya.

The research method used in this study is empirical juridical (field research) with a descriptive qualitative research specification. Primary data were obtained directly in the field through in-depth interview techniques with the administrators of the Branch Board Office (DPC) of the Indonesian Advocates Association (PERADI) Tasikmalaya and the Honorary Board, while secondary data were collected through literature studies on relevant regulations and legal literature.

The results show that the enforcement of the code of ethics is carried out through a series of mechanisms involving supervision, case examination, and the imposition of sanctions by the Honorary Board. This process prioritizes the principles of legal certainty, justice, professionalism, and good faith as mandated by Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates. The accountability of advocates in practicing their profession is not solely limited to formal legal aspects (legal obligation), but holistically encompasses moral and ethical dimensions (moral obligation). The legal consequences of such violations entail the imposition of both moral and administrative sanctions by the Honorary Board to provide a deterrent effect and restore the dignity of the profession.

The conclusion of this study emphasizes that continuous preventive supervision from professional organizations and the strengthening of moral commitment from individual advocates are highly crucial to maintaining the nobility and dignity of the advocate institution in the future.

Keywords: Advocate, DPC, PERADI, Tasikmalaya, Code of Ethics.