



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE REGIONAL SUPERVISORY COUNCIL IN ENFORCING THE LAW ON VIOLATIONS OF THE NOTARIAL OFFICE TO ENSURE LEGAL CERTAINTY AND ENHANCE NOTARIAL PROFESSIONALISM (A STUDY IN BATAM CITY)

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the suboptimal authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (Regional Supervisory Council/MPD) in enforcing the law against violations of the notarial office, which affects legal certainty and the professionalism of notaries. The legal framework governing notarial supervision is regulated under Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2004 on the Office of Notary and Regulation of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights Number 15 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Examination by the Notary Supervisory Council. In practice, the MPD still faces limitations in authority, institutional coordination, and supervisory effectiveness. This study aims to analyze the legal framework, implementation, obstacles, and reconstruction of the MPD's authority in law enforcement against violations of the notarial office in Batam City. This research employs the theories of the rule of law, authority, legal certainty, and law enforcement. It uses an empirical legal research method with statutory, conceptual, and sociological approaches. Data were collected through library research and interviews and were analyzed qualitatively. The findings indicate that the existing legal framework governing the MPD's authority has not fully supported effective law enforcement. Although supervision in Batam City has been implemented, it remains constrained by limited authority, weak institutional coordination, and ineffective follow-up on examination results. The reconstruction of the MPD's authority is therefore necessary through regulatory reform, stronger institutional coordination, capacity building for supervisors, and the utilization of technology in the supervisory system. The study concludes that reconstructing the MPD's authority is essential to strengthen law enforcement against violations of the notarial office, thus enhancing legal certainty and notarial professionalism. It is recommended that the government improve the existing regulatory framework and strengthen institutional and supervisory mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the MPD's functions.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Legal Certainty, Notarial Office, Reconstruction of Authority, Regional Supervisory Council.

INTRODUCTION

A notary is a public official authorized by the state to create authentic deeds and exercise other powers as stipulated in Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary. The position of a notary as a public official is important because the authentic deeds they create have perfect evidentiary power, thus becoming the basis for creating legal certainty in various civil relations. Therefore, every notary is obliged to carry out their duties professionally, independently, honestly, impartially, and comply with the provisions of laws and regulations and the Notary Code of Ethics. In practice, the implementation of the notary office is inseparable from various legal issues related to violations of official obligations, abuse of authority, and non-compliance with administrative provisions in the implementation of notarial protocols. These violations have the potential to cause harm to the public as users of notary services, as well as undermine public trust in the notary profession. Therefore, the state has established a supervisory system through the Notary Supervisory Board,

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consisting of the Regional Supervisory Board, the Regional Supervisory Board, and the Central Supervisory Board as an instrument to maintain the professionalism and integrity of the notary office. The Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) is the vanguard of the oversight system because it is based at the district/city level and directly responsible for the implementation of notary duties. Under the Notary Law, the MPD has the authority to receive public reports, investigate alleged notary misconduct, periodically review notary protocols, and submit the results of these investigations to the Regional Supervisory Council. However, the MPD does not have the authority to impose specific administrative sanctions, as this authority rests with the Regional Supervisory Council and the Central Supervisory Council. This situation demonstrates a separation of authority between the inspection function and the sanctioning function. On the one hand, the MPD is the institution with the most knowledge of the inspection facts because it directly examines notaries. However, the decision regarding the imposition of sanctions rests with a higher supervisory institution, resulting in a hierarchical process for resolving alleged violations. This oversight model needs to be reexamined from the perspective of law enforcement effectiveness, legal certainty, and public protection.

The Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) is a notary supervisory body established under Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Office of Notaries, as amended by Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Office of Notaries. The MPD has the duty and authority to provide guidance and supervision on the implementation of notary offices, receive reports from the public, and conduct investigations into alleged violations committed by notaries. This supervision aims to ensure that notaries carry out their offices in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, codes of ethics, and principles of professionalism, thereby providing legal certainty and legal protection for the public. In Batam City, there are indications that the implementation of the supervisory function by the Notary Public Supervisory Agency (MPD) still faces various obstacles. Allegations of notary misconduct related to the exercise of authority, compliance with deed preparation procedures, and fulfillment of official obligations still require a multi-level examination process. Meanwhile, the MPD plays a more central role in conducting examinations and issuing recommendations, while the authority to impose administrative sanctions rests with a higher supervisory authority. This situation raises questions about the effectiveness of the MPD's authority in achieving swift, effective oversight and providing legal certainty.

Batam City, as an industrial, commercial, and investment area, has a high level of notarial activity. The increasing public demand for notary services is directly proportional to the increasing potential for notary misconduct. Therefore, a supervisory mechanism is needed to ensure the professionalism of notaries while providing legal protection to the public as users of notary services. However, the extent to which the MPD's authority has been able to carry out this function still requires in-depth study. This phenomenon is evident in the implementation of notary supervision in Batam City. Based on the results of an inspection of notary protocols conducted by the Batam City MPD, various violations of the Notary Law were still found, both related to the preparation of minutes of deeds and the administration of notary protocols. This situation indicates that compliance by some notaries with the provisions of their position still requires more effective guidance and supervision.

The Riau Islands Province Regional Office of the Ministry of Law also emphasized the importance of strengthening the notary oversight system through a Regional Supervisory Board hearing that imposed administrative sanctions on several notaries in the province. These sanctions demonstrate that notary misconduct continues to occur, and therefore, hierarchical oversight must ensure legal certainty and enhance notary professionalism. This phenomenon demonstrates that the notary oversight system requires not only guidance but also an effective administrative law enforcement mechanism. If the inspection process takes a long time due to the limited authority of the MPD, the oversight goals of ensuring legal certainty, protecting the public, and improving the quality of notarial services may not be optimally achieved.

Normatively, supervision of notaries aims to ensure that each notary exercises their authority in accordance with legal provisions. However, in practice, the MPD's authority is predominantly focused on inspections and recommendations, while the authority to impose sanctions rests with the next supervisory level. This situation raises questions about whether this division of authority still aligns with the current needs of notarial administrative law enforcement. Based on these conditions, this study is crucial for assessing the need to reconstruct the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in handling notary violations. This reconstruction is aimed at strengthening the oversight system so that the MPD can play a more effective role in following up on allegations of notary violations in accordance with the principles of legal certainty, justice, and expediency. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of notarial law, particularly in updating regulations regarding the MPD's authority, thereby making the notary oversight system more effective and accountable.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the description above, the research formulates several problems:

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1. How are the legal arrangements for the reconstruction of the authority of the regional supervisory board in enforcing the law against violations of notary office to realize legal certainty and notary professionalism?
2. How is the implementation of the reconstruction of the authority of the regional supervisory board in enforcing the law against violations of notary office to realize legal certainty and notary professionalism?
3. What are the obstacles to the reconstruction of the authority of the regional supervisory board in enforcing the law against violations of notary office in order to realize legal certainty and notary professionalism?

THEORETICAL BASIS

1. Reconstruction Concept

Reconstruction is an effort to rebuild or reorganize an existing system, norm, or authority to suit the evolving needs of law, society, and government practices. In this study, reconstruction is defined as an update to the Regional Supervisory Council's (MPD) authority to enforce the law against notary violations, so that supervision can be more effective and efficient, provide legal certainty, and uphold the principles of justice and accountability.

2. The Concept of Authority

Authority is the power granted by statutory regulations to an agency or official to carry out legal actions in carrying out its functions and duties. Authority differs from power in that it has a legal basis, limits of implementation, and objectives determined by statutory regulations. In this study, the authority referred to is the authority of the Regional Supervisory Board as stipulated in the Notary Law and its implementing regulations to provide guidance, inspection, and supervision of the implementation of the notary's office.

3. The concept of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD)

The MPD is part of the notary oversight system established by the Minister of Law and Human Rights to carry out the development and oversight functions of notaries at the district/city level. The MPD has the authority to receive public reports, conduct investigations into alleged violations of notary law, conduct notary protocol audits, and submit the results of these investigations to the Regional Supervisory Board in accordance with the provisions of the Notary Law. The MPD's position is crucial because it is the first institution to conduct investigations into alleged violations committed by notaries.

4. Concept of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is the process of implementing legal norms to ensure that every provision of laws and regulations is complied with by every legal subject. In this study, law enforcement is understood as the entire series of actions taken by the Regional Supervisory Board in receiving reports, conducting inspections, providing recommendations, and following up on alleged violations of the notary's office in accordance with the mechanisms stipulated in laws and regulations. Effective law enforcement must be able to provide legal protection to the public while guaranteeing the rights of notaries in the inspection process.

5. Concept of Violation of Notary Position

Notary misconduct is any act or omission by a notary that violates the obligations, prohibitions, or provisions stipulated in the Notary Law, the Notary Code of Ethics, and other laws and regulations. These violations can include administrative violations, ethical violations, or legal violations that result in losses for parties using notary services. This research focuses on violations within the scope of the MPD's supervisory authority.

6. The Concept of Legal Certainty

Legal certainty is the guarantee that all government actions and law enforcement are carried out based on the provisions of applicable laws and regulations, thereby providing protection and a sense of justice to the public. In this study, legal certainty is defined as the realization of a clear, consistent, transparent, and accountable mechanism for monitoring and enforcing the law for notaries in accordance with the principles of the rule of law.

7. The Concept of Notary Professionalism

Notary professionalism refers to the attitude, behavior, and ability of a notary to carry out their duties in accordance with legal provisions, the professional code of ethics, and the principles of prudence, independence, integrity, and responsibility. Professionalism is measured not only by technical ability in creating authentic deeds, but also by adherence to legal norms and professional ethics. Therefore, an effective oversight system is expected to enhance notary professionalism while maintaining public trust in notarial institutions.

RESEARCH METHODS

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This research is an empirical legal research that aims to examine the implementation of the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in enforcing the law against violations of notary office and analyze the need for reconstruction of MPD authority in realizing legal certainty and notary professionalism. Empirical legal research was chosen because the object of research not only examines applicable legal norms (law in books), but also examines how these norms are applied in practice (law in action), so that the gap between legal provisions and their implementation in the field can be identified. The nature of this research is descriptive-analytical, namely providing a systematic description of the implementation of MPD authority in Batam City, then analyzing various legal problems that arise and formulating a more effective concept of authority reconstruction based on theory, legislation, and empirical facts.

The approaches used include a statutory approach, a conceptual approach, and a sociological approach. The research was conducted in Batam City, Riau Islands Province, considering that Batam is a region experiencing rapid growth in investment, trade, and business activities, thus increasing the public's need for notarial services. This situation has resulted in increased supervision of the implementation of notary duties.

Primary data was obtained directly through field research by conducting in-depth interviews with parties related to the implementation of the MPD's authority, including the Chairperson and Members of the Regional Supervisory Council of Batam City, the Regional Supervisory Council of Riau Islands Province, Officials of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Riau Islands Province, Management of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI) of Batam City, Notaries who have undergone or are undergoing examination by the MPD, and Academics or notarial law experts. Secondary data consists of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials are Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public, Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public, the Civil Code, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights concerning the Notary Supervisory Council and notary development, and the Notary Code of Ethics. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, research results, dissertations, theses, scientific articles, and expert opinions related to the authority, supervision, law enforcement, and position of notary. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, legal encyclopedias, and other literature supporting the research.

The data were analyzed using qualitative analysis. The analysis was conducted by linking empirical data obtained in the field with statutory provisions, legal theories, and expert opinions. This analysis aims to identify factors that contribute to the suboptimal authority of the MPD in enforcing the law against notary violations and to formulate a model for reconstructing authority that can improve the effectiveness of supervision, legal certainty, and notary professionalism. The results of the analysis are presented descriptively and argumentatively to provide answers to the problem formulation and generate recommendations for legal reform in the notary sector.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Regulations for the Reconstruction of the Authority of the Regional Supervisory Board in Enforcing the Law against Violations of the Notary's Position to Achieve Legal Certainty and Notary Professionalism

Normatively, the legal basis for the MPD's authority is regulated in Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public as amended by Law Number 2 of 2014, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 15 of 2020 concerning Procedures for the Supervisory Board's Examination of Notaries, and various administrative provisions governing the work procedures of the Notary Supervisory Board. These regulations authorize the MPD to provide guidance, supervision, receive public complaints, summon notaries, conduct investigations into alleged violations of office, review notary protocols, and submit the results of the investigations to the Regional Supervisory Board (MPW). However, the MPD does not have the authority to impose sanctions directly, so all investigation results must be forwarded to the MPW for a decision. This condition makes the law enforcement process lengthy, bureaucratic, and lacks legal certainty for both the public and the notaries being investigated. This authority has not been fully able to achieve legal certainty in enforcing the law against violations of notary office. The MPD's authority is still limited to administrative inspection functions without the authority to impose sanctions. As a result, each examination result must be forwarded to the MPW to obtain a decision, so that the law enforcement process becomes lengthy and often results in delays in case resolution. The Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) is a supervisory body established by the Minister of Law to supervise and guide the implementation of notary duties. The MPD's existence embodies the principle of a state based on the rule of law (*rechtstaat*), which requires every public official to exercise their authority based on statutory regulations, the principle of accountability,

and the principle of legal certainty. As a public official, a notary has the authority to issue authentic deeds with full evidentiary force, so every exercise of this authority must be subject to an effective oversight mechanism.

2. Implementation of the Reconstruction of the Authority of the Regional Supervisory Board in Enforcing the Law against Violations of the Notary's Position to Achieve Legal Certainty and Notary Professionalism

The implementation of the authority of the Batam City Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in supervising and enforcing the law against violations of notary office has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Offices and the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights which regulates the procedures for the development and supervision of notaries. Supervision is carried out through examination of notary protocols, examination of alleged violations of the Code of Ethics and violations of the Notary Office Law, and providing recommendations to the Regional Supervisory Council if violations are found that require the imposition of sanctions. However, this implementation has not yet fully provided legal certainty because the MPD's authority remains limited. The MPD is only authorized to conduct initial examinations, clarify matters, and prepare examination minutes and recommendations. The authority to impose administrative sanctions remains with the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW), so the case resolution process often takes considerable time. This situation impacts the effectiveness of supervision and creates the perception that law enforcement against notary violations is not yet optimal.

The results of the study indicate that the implementation of supervision by the Batam City MPD has reflected the principles of the rule of law through the mechanisms of examination, supervision, and provision of recommendations regarding alleged violations of notary office. However, the limited authority of the MPD in imposing sanctions indicates the need for legal reconstruction to make the supervisory function more effective in providing legal protection and legal certainty. Thus, the implementation of the reconstruction of the authority of the Batam City MPD shows that strengthening the authority of the MPD is part of an effort to improve the notary supervision system. This reconstruction aims not only to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement, but also to realize legal certainty, public protection, and the professionalism of notaries as public officials who have the authority to make authentic deeds.

The increase in economic activity and investment in Batam City has resulted in a growing public demand for notary services. This situation requires a more effective oversight system to ensure the quality of notary services is maintained. Based on an interview with a member of the Batam City MPD, it was revealed that the implementation of supervision of notaries has, in principle, been carried out in accordance with statutory provisions. Supervision is carried out periodically through inspections of notary protocols, evaluations of notary office administration, and follow-up on public reports regarding alleged notary misconduct. According to the source, most notaries in Batam City have carried out their duties professionally, but administrative violations such as late submission of reports, irregular management of notary protocols, and non-compliance in the implementation of certain administrative obligations are still found.

The speaker also explained that the Regional Supervisory Board (MPD) often faces obstacles in carrying out its supervisory function because its authority is limited to inspections and recommendations. If violations requiring administrative sanctions are found, the MPD must forward the inspection results to the Regional Supervisory Board for further processing. This mechanism results in lengthy case resolution, thus suboptimal law enforcement effectiveness. Furthermore, the speaker stated that the increasing number of notaries in Batam City has not been matched by an increase in facilities, budget, and resources at the MPD. Furthermore, supervision is still largely carried out manually, which is relatively time-consuming. According to him, an integrated digital monitoring system is needed so that the monitoring process of notary performance can be carried out more quickly, accurately, and transparently.

According to a member of the Batam City Regional People's Representative Council (MPD), the reconstruction of MPD authority needs to be implemented through regulatory changes that grant the MPD greater authority to impose administrative sanctions for minor violations, expedite the resolution of public complaints, and strengthen coordination between supervisory boards. This reconstruction is considered to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement, provide legal certainty for both the public and notaries, while simultaneously encouraging the realization of notary professionalism in exercising their authority as public officials. Based on research results in Batam City, it was found that the implementation of the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in supervising and enforcing the law against violations of notary office has not been running optimally. This is evident from the continuing number of complaints from the public as users of notary services regarding alleged violations of

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office, such as non-compliance with notary obligations, violations of deed preparation procedures, or actions that are inconsistent with the principles of prudence and professionalism of the notary office. However, in practice, the MPD has not been able to provide effective action because the authority granted by legislation is still limited to the functions of inspection, guidance, and providing recommendations, while the authority to impose sanctions rests with the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW) and the Central Supervisory Council (MPP).

This situation demonstrates a gap between the public's need for legal protection and the current structure of the MPD's authority. As the institution closest to the public and notaries in the regions, the MPD should have a stronger role in conducting initial investigations, clarifying complaints, and determining administrative legal action against notary violations. The MPD's limited authority makes the complaint handling process less effective, takes a long time, and has the potential to reduce legal certainty for the public using notary services.

3. Obstacles to the Reconstruction of the Authority of the Regional Supervisory Board in Enforcing the Law Against Violations of the Notary's Position to Achieve Legal Certainty and Notary Professionalism

Interviews with members of the Batam City Notary Supervisory Board revealed that the reconstruction of the Regional Supervisory Board's (MPD) authority to enforce the law against notary violations still faces various obstacles, both regulatory and institutional, as well as field oversight. These obstacles mean that the MPD's authority is not yet fully optimized in realizing legal certainty and improving notary professionalism.

The first obstacle relates to the unclear division of authority between the MPD, the Regional Supervisory Council (MPW), and the Central Supervisory Council (MPP). Based on interviews with members of the Batam City MPD, it was discovered that following regulatory changes regarding the position of Notary, particularly following the enactment of amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary, there has been a shift in supervisory authority that has impacted on the limited scope of MPD's maneuver. The MPD, as the institution closest to Notary practice in the region, has direct access to public reports and the actual conditions of the implementation of Notary office, but the authority to take certain actions is still limited because some authority rests with the MPW and MPP levels.

The second obstacle is limited human resources and the intensity of supervision of Notaries. Interviews indicate that the limited number of MPD members compared to the number of Notaries to be supervised means that inspections and guidance cannot be carried out optimally. Furthermore, MPD members carry out supervisory duties as additional duties alongside their respective primary professions, thus limiting the time and effectiveness of supervision. This situation impacts the MPD's ability to conduct preventive and repressive supervision of alleged violations of the Notary code of ethics and misconduct.

The third obstacle is the lack of effective law enforcement mechanisms for notary violations. Research shows that obstacles persist in the process of examining public reports, gathering evidence, and following up on MPD inspection results. In some cases, the law enforcement process against notaries who commit violations takes a significant amount of time because it must go through a multi-tiered mechanism within the notary oversight system. As a result, the public, as the injured party, does not always receive a swift legal resolution and legal certainty.

The fourth obstacle is differing understandings regarding the limits of the MPD's authority in conducting supervision and enforcement. Interviews with members of the Batam City MPD indicate that there are still differing interpretations among supervisory members, notaries, and the public regarding the extent to which the MPD can act against notary violations. This situation indicates the need for a clearer reconstruction of authority so that the MPD functions not only as an administrative supervisory body but also has a stronger role in ensuring notaries' compliance with legal provisions and the professional code of ethics.

CLOSING

1. Conclusion

Based on the comprehensive analysis that has been conducted, this study concludes three main findings:

- a. The legal provisions regarding the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) to supervise and enforce the law against violations of Notary office are basically regulated in Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Office as amended by Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the Notary Office Law (UUJN), as well as other implementing regulations such as the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights concerning the procedures for examining the Notary Supervisory Council. Based on these provisions, the MPD has the authority to supervise the implementation of the Notary office, receive public reports, conduct initial investigations, and provide recommendations to the Regional Supervisory Council regarding alleged violations of Notary office. However, the applicable regulations still place the MPD in a

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limited position because most of the authority to impose sanctions rests with the Regional Supervisory Council and the Central Supervisory Council levels, resulting in the law enforcement process against violations of Notary office not being carried out optimally.

- b. The implementation of the reconstruction of the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in enforcing the law against violations of the Notary's position in Batam City shows that the implementation of the supervisory function has been carried out through inspection mechanisms, monitoring compliance with the Notary Position Law, and following up on public reports regarding alleged Notary violations. The MPD of Batam City has implemented its supervisory authority in accordance with applicable provisions, but in practice there are still limitations in carrying out optimal law enforcement because the MPD's authority is more dominantly administrative and preventive. The results of the study indicate that the process of examining Notaries suspected of committing violations still requires coordination with supervisory institutions at the regional and central levels, causing the handling process not always to run quickly and effectively.
- c. Obstacles in reconstructing the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) in enforcing the law against violations of Notary office indicate that the implementation of the supervisory function has not been running optimally due to the limitations of the MPD's normative authority. The MPD basically has a strategic role in conducting inspections, supervision, and guidance of Notaries, but this authority is not fully supported by a strong law enforcement mechanism. Limitations in the direct imposition of sanctions, dependence on processes at the Regional Supervisory Council and Central Supervisory Council levels, and suboptimal coordination between institutions are factors that cause the handling of violations of Notary office to require a relatively long time.

2. Suggestion

- a. Based on the research results, it is recommended that the Regional Supervisory Board (MPD) be reconstructed through changes to the provisions of the Notary Law and its implementing regulations, so that the MPD has clearer, firmer, and more effective authority in supervising, examining, and enforcing the law against violations of the notary's office. Furthermore, coordination between the MPD, the Regional Supervisory Board, the Central Supervisory Board, professional organizations, and related agencies is needed, along with increasing the competence of MPD members, developing uniform standard operating procedures, and utilizing a digital-based supervisory system. This reconstruction is expected to achieve legal certainty, increase the effectiveness of supervision, strengthen the accountability of the implementation of the notary's office, and encourage the realization of notary professionalism in providing legal services to the public.
- b. Based on the research results, it is recommended that the implementation of the reconstruction of the authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (MPD) be carried out in an integrated manner through strengthening institutional capacity, increasing the competence of MPD members, providing adequate budgets and supporting facilities, and implementing transparent, accountable, and information technology-based oversight mechanisms. In addition, effective coordination between the MPD, the Regional Supervisory Council, the Central Supervisory Council, notary professional organizations, and law enforcement officials is needed so that the handling of alleged notary office violations can be carried out quickly, objectively, and oriented towards legal certainty. With the implementation of effective reconstruction of authority, it is hoped that the supervisory function of notaries will be more optimal, able to improve notary professionalism, and provide legal protection and greater trust to the public as users of notary services.
- c. Efforts to resolve the issue of criminal liability for the misuse of artificial intelligence (AI) technology need to be carried out through the formation of criminal law policies that are adaptive to the development of digital technology. The government, together with lawmakers, needs to formulate specific provisions that regulate the limits of AI use, forms of misuse, and criminal liability mechanisms for all parties involved, including developers, service providers, and users of AI, according to the level of error and their roles. Furthermore, it is necessary to strengthen inter-institutional coordination, improve the competence of law enforcement officers in the fields of information technology and digital forensics, and cooperate internationally in combating AI-based crimes. With these steps, the national criminal law system is expected to be able to provide legal certainty, protection for the public, and effective law enforcement against the misuse of artificial intelligence technology.

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