

Contradictions in the Legal Practice of Notary Public and Land Deed Officials Holding Dual Positions Regarding the Determination of Different Work Areas

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the legal framework governing the territorial jurisdiction of Notaries and Land Deed Officials, examine the legal implications arising from differences in their territorial authority when both positions are held concurrently, and explore the legal mechanisms for resolving disputes related to such jurisdictional differences. This research employs a normative juridical approach with a descriptive-analytical research design. Data were collected through library research using primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials and were analyzed qualitatively through legal interpretation of statutory regulations, legal doctrines, and relevant scholarly literature. The findings indicate that the regulations governing the territorial jurisdiction of Notaries and Land Deed Officials remain inconsistent. A Notary exercises authority throughout the province in which the office is located, whereas a Land Deed Official is limited to a single regency or municipality. This discrepancy creates legal uncertainty regarding the exercise of authority, the evidentiary validity of authentic deeds, and the imposition of administrative sanctions in cases of concurrent office holding. Legal resolution is carried out through supervision by the Notary Supervisory Council, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and the respective professional organizations. However, the existing supervisory mechanisms remain fragmented. Therefore, regulatory harmonization, stronger institutional coordination, and an integrated supervisory system are necessary to ensure legal certainty, legal protection, and professional accountability in the performance of the offices of Notary and Land Deed Official.*

Keywords: Jurisdiction; Legal; Notary; Supervision; Territorial.

1. Introduction

The increasingly complex and extensive development of economic activity and civil relations demands legal certainty through authentic evidence prepared by authorized public officials. In the Indonesian legal system, notaries play a crucial

role as public officials authorized to draft authentic deeds and guarantee the legal evidentiary force of their deeds.¹ Its existence serves to provide protection and legal certainty for the community in every legal relationship and civil transaction.

The position of a Notary as a public official falls under the authority of the Minister of Law and Human Rights, both in terms of appointment, dismissal, and determination of their area of office. Based on Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notaries, a Notary is domiciled in a district or city, while their area of office covers the entire province according to their domicile. Furthermore, a Notary is only permitted to have one office at their domicile to ensure legal services to the public.²

In practice, the authority of a Notary is different from the authority of a Land Deed Making Officer (PPAT). Based on Article 15 paragraph (2) letter f of the Notary Law, the authority of a Notary in the land sector is limited to making a Sale and Purchase Deed (PPJB), while making a Sale and Purchase Deed (AJB) is the authority of a PPAT. Based on Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016, a PPAT is a public official who is authorized to make authentic deeds regarding certain legal acts related to land rights or ownership rights to apartment units.³

Despite their positions as public officials, the regulations regarding the jurisdiction of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) differ. A Notary's jurisdiction covers all provinces in their respective jurisdictions, while a PPAT's jurisdiction is limited to specific administrative areas designated by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency. These differences indicate that a Notary's authority is broader, while a PPAT's authority is administrative and limited to a designated jurisdiction.⁴

In practice, these differences in jurisdictions create problems when a notary also holds the position of PPAT. Many notaries also double as PPATs to meet the public's need for legal services in the land sector. However, aligning the jurisdictions of these two positions is not always possible, as transfers of jurisdiction, for both notaries and PPATs, depend on the availability of positions and approval from the relevant authorities.⁵

¹Ghansham Anand. Characteristics of the Notary Position in Indonesia. Jakarta, Prenada Media, 2018, p. 3.

²Sendy Melinda & Gunawan Djajaputra, 2021, Making Notarial Deeds Outside the Area of Office Based on Law Number 2 of 2014 Concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Position of Notary. Syntax Literate; Indonesian Scientific Journal, 6(7), p. 3523.

³Grisda Lediyoung Lay, 2024, Legal Politics of Arranging Notary Position Formations as Reviewed from the Notary Position Law. Journal of Mandalika Literature, 5(4), p. 1014.

⁴Muhammad Rafiq Utama. The Authority of Ppat in Making Deeds of Transfer of Land Rights Through Sale and Purchase. Grondwet, 3(2), 2024, p. 74.

⁵Aurora Aldwita Mariel & Putri Ediana Wulandari, 2025, Supervision of the Obligations of Notaries Who Leave Their Area of Office and Do Not Carry Out Their Position. Jurnal Syntax Admiration, 6(3), p. 1439.

This problem is further exacerbated by the provisions of Article 8 paragraph (1) letter c of Government Regulation Number 37 of 1998 concerning the Position of Land Deed Making Officials which states that PPATs are dismissed from their positions if they carry out their duties as Notaries in other areas outside the PPAT's work area.⁶ Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary also provides the possibility for Notaries who are temporarily dismissed to be reappointed after the dismissal period ends.⁷

These differences in regulations indicate a continuing lack of synchronization between the legal regimes for the Notary and the Land Deed Officials (PPAT) in regulating the jurisdiction of officials holding both positions concurrently. This situation not only has the potential to create administrative problems but can also impact legal certainty in the exercise of Notary and Land Deed Official authority and the validity of legal services provided to the public. Therefore, a more in-depth study is needed regarding the regulation of jurisdiction and the legal implications arising from the differences in jurisdiction in the practice of concurrent Notary and Land Deed Officials (PPAT).

There are still legal issues regarding the regulation of the limitations on the work areas of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT), which have the potential to create contradictions in the practice of holding dual positions. This lack of synchronization in the regulations requires a comprehensive analysis to provide legal certainty regarding the implementation of the authority of both positions and to serve as evaluation material in efforts to harmonize laws and regulations. This study aims to analyze the legal implications if a Notary holds the dual position of Land Deed Official with different work areas.

2. Research Methods

This research uses a normative legal approach with descriptive analytical research specifications. This approach is used to examine the legal norms governing the authority and work areas of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT), as well as to analyze the legal implications of differences in work areas in the practice of holding multiple positions. The data collection method was carried out through literature studies (*library research*) using secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations related to the positions of Notary and PPAT, while secondary legal materials are obtained from books, scientific journals, research results, and relevant legal literature. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries and legal encyclopedias that support the research discussion. The data obtained was then analyzed using qualitative data analysis methods through

⁶Ibid., p. 1440.

⁷Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary, Article 10 paragraph 2.

interpretation and legal reasoning of all legal materials that had been collected systematically to answer the research problems.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Regulations on the Limitation of Work Areas for Notaries and PPAT

Regulations regarding the jurisdiction of a public office are crucial in the administration of public office because they determine the limits of an official's authority in carrying out their duties. The jurisdictions of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) are governed by different legal regimes. Notaries have jurisdictions covering the entire province where they are domiciled, while PPATs are limited to a single district or city. This distinction stems from separate regulations without a clear mechanism linking the two positions. In practice, notaries and PPATs often hold the same position.⁸

These differences in coverage indicate that regulatory authorities have not yet established an integrated regulatory system for the two positions, which have interconnected functions in providing legal services to the public. Consequently, when an official serves as both a Notary and a Land Deed Official (PPAT), issues arise regarding the limits of authority that can be exercised in both positions.⁹ This has the potential to create ambiguity in the application of norms because each position is subject to different regional regulations.

A notary public is a public official authorized to issue authentic deeds for various legal acts committed by the public. Authentic deeds drawn up by a notary public have perfect evidentiary force because they are drawn up by an authorized official in accordance with statutory provisions. Therefore, notaries play a crucial role in providing legal certainty and protection for various civil legal relationships that develop in society.¹⁰

In practice, a notary's authority is closely related to the land sector, including the drafting of a Deed of Sale and Purchase (PPJB), which is often the initial step before a Deed of Sale and Purchase is drafted by a Land Deed Official (PPAT). This functional relationship has led to many notaries also being appointed as Land Deed Officials (PPAT) to provide more effective legal services to the public in a series of land transactions.¹¹

While dual positions are permitted, each position remains subject to different regional regulations. In practice, a notary who also serves as a PPAT may accept

⁸HonggoHartono. 2025. Synchronization of PPAT and Notary Legislation Based on Pancasila. *El-Dusturie*, 4(1), pp. 6-7.

⁹*Ibid.*

¹⁰Chintia Devira Putri Indarto & Nynda Fatmawati Octarina. 2024. Legal Validity of Authentic Deeds Made by Notaries Who Also Hold Positions as PPATs with Different Work Areas. *Rio Law Journal*, 5(1), p. 279.

¹¹*Ibid.*, p. 280.

applications for land deeds located outside the PPAT's jurisdiction, but within the notary's jurisdiction in the same province.¹² This situation raises problems regarding the basis of the authority used, because the authority as a Notary has a wider scope than the authority as a PPAT.

Regulations regarding the area of office of a Notary are regulated in Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Office of a Notary as amended by Law Number 2 of 2014. Based on Article 18 paragraph 1, a Notary is domiciled in a district or city, while his area of office covers all provinces according to his domicile.¹³ Article 19 paragraph 1 stipulates that a notary is only permitted to have one office at his/her domicile.¹⁴

Meanwhile, regulations regarding PPATs place the work area as the primary boundary for the exercise of official authority. Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016 stipulates that a PPAT's work area is limited to one district or city, according to its domicile.¹⁵ In addition, PPATs are only permitted to have one office at their domicile, and for PPATs who also act as Notaries, the PPAT office must be at the same domicile as the Notary's office.¹⁶

These differences in regulations demonstrate the different legal structures between the jurisdictions of Notaries and PPATs. The Notary Law provides a broader scope of authority, extending to the province. Meanwhile, the PPAT regulations limit the exercise of their authority to a single district or city.¹⁷ This difference is not accompanied by provisions governing the implementation mechanism for both positions if they are carried out by the same person, thus giving rise to ambiguity in practice.

These differences in territorial scope indicate that regulations regarding Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) are still structured sectorally without considering the functional relationship between the two positions in legal service practice. In fact, the dual role of Notary and Land Deed Official (PPAT) is a long-established practice and is permitted by law. Therefore, regulations regarding territorial jurisdiction should provide legal certainty regarding the exercise of authority when both positions are held concurrently.¹⁸

¹²Ibid., p. 281.

¹³ Article 18 paragraph 1 Law no. 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Positions.

¹⁴ Article 19 paragraph 1 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary.

¹⁵ Article 12A of Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 37 of 1998 concerning Regulations on the Position of Land Deed Making Officials.

¹⁶ Article 20 paragraph 1 of Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 37 of 1998 concerning Regulations on the Position of Land Deed Making Officials.

¹⁷ Hanggo Hartono, *Op.Cit.*, pp. 7-9.

¹⁸Ibid.

The differences in the regulations regarding the jurisdiction of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) are still inconsistent, potentially creating legal uncertainty in the practice of holding dual positions. These differences in jurisdictional scope indicate that the relationship between the two positions has not been regulated in an integrated legal structure. Therefore, harmonization of regulations regarding jurisdictional scope is needed so that the implementation of the authority of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) can run in harmony, provide legal certainty for officials holding dual positions, and guarantee legal protection for the public as users of legal services.

3.2. Implementation

The duties of a Notary and a Land Deed Official (PPAT) are limited by the authority granted by statutory regulations. Although a Notary can also serve as a PPAT, the two positions have distinct characteristics regarding the scope of their duties. A Notary has the authority to issue authentic deeds in various civil legal relationships, while a PPAT is only authorized to issue deeds related to specific legal acts concerning land rights. Therefore, every official holding these two positions is required to comply with all provisions governing each position.¹⁹ If authority is exercised beyond the specified limits, this action can have legal implications for officials and the legal products they produce.

Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary as amended by Law Number 2 of 2014 provides a legal basis for the liability of a Notary if he or she violates the provisions of his or her office. Article 84 stipulates that violations of certain provisions in the performance of his or her office may affect the legal standing of the deed drawn up by the Notary.²⁰ Meanwhile, Article 85 regulates the forms of administrative sanctions that can be imposed, ranging from verbal warnings, written warnings, temporary dismissal, honorable dismissal, to dishonorable dismissal.²¹

Legal implications This also relates to the status of the deed. An authentic deed has perfect evidentiary force because it is drawn up by a legally authorized official and meets all formal requirements stipulated by statutory regulations. The official's authority is one of the elements determining the validity of a deed. Therefore, if a notary who also serves as a PPAT exercises authority outside the designated area, this situation has the potential to affect the evidentiary force of the resulting deed.²²

¹⁹Nabila Mayaza Putri & Henny Marlyna, 2021, Obligations for Notaries and Ppat Who Hold Concurrent Positions to Have a Domicile in the Same Work Area. PALAR (Pakuan Law Review), 7(4), p. 415.

²⁰ Article 84 of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary.

²¹ Article 85 of Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary.

²²Faim Muhammad Rizky & Aminah, 2023, Legal Consequences for Notaries Who Make Deeds Outside the Notary's Area of Office Reviewed from Law Number 2 of 2014 Concerning

Similar consequences apply to deeds executed in the capacity of a PPAT (Deed of Ownership). A PPAT deed serves an important function as the basis for registering transfers and encumbrances of land rights at the Land Office. Therefore, the authority of the official who issues the deed is an integral part of the land administration process. If the deed is issued by a Land Deed Official (PPAT) acting outside their jurisdiction, this has the potential to raise issues regarding the administrative validity and legal certainty of the land registration process based on the deed.²³

The legal consequences for violations of work areas are also regulated in Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 37 of 1998 concerning the Regulations on the Position of PPAT. Article 10 paragraph 3 regulates various forms of dismissal of PPAT, including honorable dismissal, dishonorable dismissal, and temporary dismissal, depending on the level of violation committed. One form of temporary dismissal may be imposed when there is a discrepancy between the position of Notary and the PPAT's work area.²⁴

According to Jeremy Bentham's theory of legal utility states that law must provide the greatest possible benefit to society by creating order, certainty, and legal protection. Territorial boundaries are not intended solely as administrative barriers, but rather as a tool to ensure that every deed is drawn up by an official with true authority. Regulations regarding territorial boundaries are part of the state's efforts to maintain public trust in the legal products produced by public officials.²⁵

From a legal perspective, the existence of administrative sanctions also has a preventive function. The aim is not only to punish officials who commit violations, but also to prevent abuse of authority that could harm the public. Certainty regarding the boundaries of work areas ensures that all legal actions are taken by authorized officials, thus minimizing the potential for future disputes.²⁶ Therefore, the effectiveness of work area regulations must be seen as part of a legal protection system for people who use the services of Notaries or PPAT.

The provisions regarding sanctions in the Notary Law and the Government Regulation on the Position of Land Deed Officials (PPAT) essentially provide fairly clear legal consequences for violations of official authority. However, both regulations still place greater emphasis on imposing sanctions after the violation

Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Office of Notaries. AL-MANHAI: Journal of Islamic Law and Social Institutions, 5(1), pp. 510-511.

²³Ibid.

²⁴ Article 10 paragraph 3 of Government Regulation Number 24 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 37 of 1998 concerning Regulations on the Position of PPAT.

²⁵Fetrus & Aturkian Laia, 2023, The Collapse of the Utilization of Certainty of Justice in Law Enforcement in Indonesia. First Edition. Jejak Publisher: Sukabumi, pp. 29-31.

²⁶Nabila Mayaza Putri & Henny Marlina, Op.Cit., p. 418.

occurs rather than establishing mechanisms capable of preventing conflicts of authority due to differences in official jurisdiction. As a result, in practice, there is still room for differing interpretations regarding the exercise of authority by Notaries who also serve as PPAT.

This situation further demonstrates that the differences in jurisdictional regulations between Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPATs) have not been fully integrated into a unified legal system. Notaries are granted authority within a provincial scope, while PPATs are limited to a single district or city. This distinction is not problematic when the two positions are held separately, but it can have legal implications when they fall under the same legal entity. This lack of synchronization can impact legal certainty regarding the performance of their duties and the deeds produced by the officials concerned.²⁷

The legal implications for notaries who double as land deed officials (PPAT) and hold positions outside their jurisdiction have the potential to impact the evidentiary value of deeds and legal certainty in the land sector. Therefore, regulations regarding the jurisdiction of office and the mechanism for enforcing sanctions need to be restructured as a unified whole, aimed at maintaining the professionalism of public officials while providing legal protection to the public. Harmonization of regulations regarding the jurisdiction of notaries and land deed officials is necessary to ensure that the implementation of dual positions no longer creates legal uncertainty in practice.²⁸

3.3. Settlement Mechanism

Legal resolution of the differences in jurisdictions between Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) is part of maintaining legal certainty for all legal actions undertaken by public officials. The differences in jurisdictions between these two positions have the potential to create problems when a Notary, who also serves as a PPAT, exercises authority in an area inconsistent with statutory provisions. In practice, this situation can give rise to disputes regarding the validity of official actions. Legal resolution aims to restore legal certainty and maintain public trust in the Notary and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) professions. This resolution mechanism is implemented through an administrative oversight system, enforcement of a code of ethics, and the imposition of sanctions according to the level of violation committed.²⁹

²⁷Merry Rimadini & Suprpto, 2025, Classification and Standards of Sanctions Against Notaries Who Leave Their Area of Office Based on the Principle of Legal Certainty. Collaborative Journal of Science, 8(6), p. 3655.

²⁸Dilla Pyarrani & Sisca Ferawati Burhanuddin, 2025, The Role of Notaries in Guaranteeing the Validity and Authenticity of Banking Credit Deeds. USM Law Review Journal, 8(3), p. 2106.

²⁹Fauzan Haviz & Yulizar Yakub, 2025, Legal Analysis of the Ministry of Law's Mediation in Resolving the Dualism of Leadership Conflict in the Indonesian Notaries Association. Iuris Notitia: Journal of Legal Studies, 3(1), pp. 25-26.

Territorial disputes have implications for legal protection for the public as users of notarial and land services. When a notary or land official (PPAT) acts beyond their designated jurisdiction, doubts arise regarding the legality of their actions and the evidentiary validity of the resulting deed. These doubts have the potential to escalate into civil or administrative disputes if one party feels aggrieved by the official's actions.³⁰ Therefore, the resolution mechanism must be able to provide certainty to both officials and the interested public.

The need for a resolution mechanism is crucial given the differences in regulatory regimes between the positions of Notary and Land Deed Officials (PPAT). Notaries are supervised by the Notary Law through the Notary Supervisory Board, while PPATs are under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency and its professional organizations. These differences in institutional structures often lead to coordination issues when alleged violations are committed by an official holding both positions. Without proper coordination between supervisory bodies, the resolution process can potentially proceed fragmentarily, resulting in differing decisions regarding the same legal event. Synchronization of oversight mechanisms is necessary to achieve consistent legal certainty in notarial and land practices.³¹

The Notary Supervisory Board serves as an institution tasked with providing guidance and supervision over the performance of the Notary's office. This institution's existence embodies the state's oversight function over public officials authorized to issue authentic deeds. The Supervisory Board's structure, consisting of Regional Supervisory Boards, Area Supervisory Boards, and Central Supervisory Boards, demonstrates a hierarchical oversight system designed to allow for the investigation of any alleged violations through a structured mechanism.³² If there are indications that a Notary is exercising authority outside the scope of his/her position, the Supervisory Board has the authority to conduct an examination of the legal facts that have occurred, request clarification from the Notary concerned, and determine the form of settlement in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.³³

The supervisory function carried out by the Supervisory Board is aimed at ensuring that all notary authorities are exercised within established legal boundaries. Supervision is conducted through periodic inspections, administrative evaluations, and guidance on the performance of the position. This approach demonstrates that the primary goal of supervision is to prevent abuses of authority that could harm the public.³⁴ Supervision is carried out to ensure that each deed is made by

³⁰Ibid., p. 27.

³¹Ibid., p. 29.

³²Guntur Ilman Putra, Siti Hasanah & Firzhal Arzhi Jiwantara, 2023, Strengthening the Authority of the Notary Regional Supervisory Board in the Development and Supervision of Notaries. *Indonesia Berdaya*, 4(2), p. 680

³³Ibid.

³⁴Ibid., pp. 682-684.

an official who truly has the competence and authority based on his/her area of office, so that the validity of the authentic deed is maintained while providing legal protection to all interested parties.

If the results of the supervision reveal any suspected violations, the next step is to take action through an examination mechanism by the Supervisory Board, according to its level of authority. Sanctions are imposed based on the examination of evidence, statements from the parties, and an assessment of the level of error committed by the Notary. Sanctions that can be imposed are tiered, ranging from verbal warnings and written warnings, temporary dismissal, to a proposal for dishonorable dismissal if the violation is deemed serious. This mechanism demonstrates that law enforcement in the Notary position continues to adhere to the principle of proportionality, so that the type of sanction is tailored to the level of proven violation.³⁵ The process of enforcing professional discipline is expected to be able to maintain the integrity of the position without ignoring the Notary's right to obtain an objective and fair examination.

The investigation into alleged violations of the work area begins with a public report or findings from oversight conducted by the Regional Supervisory Board. As the vanguard of the oversight system, the Regional Supervisory Board has the authority to receive reports, conduct initial clarifications, and gather information related to alleged violations of office. This initial stage is carried out to determine whether an incident has sufficient grounds for further processing. During the process, the Notary is given the opportunity to provide explanations and defend their actions so that the investigation upholds the principle of *audi et alteram partem*, or the right of every party to be heard.³⁶

Once all stages of the examination have been completed, the Supervisory Board will make a decision based on its assessment of the legal facts proven during the examination process. The decision is structured in a hierarchical manner, consistent with the authority of each level of the Supervisory Board, ensuring a control mechanism for each decision. This multi-layered system aims to maintain objectivity while preventing the possibility of abuse of authority in the sanction-imposing process. Furthermore, this mechanism provides the notary with the opportunity to obtain a more comprehensive examination if they object to the results of the previous examination.³⁷

Coordination between supervisory institutions is essential because the implementation of the Notary's office is often directly related to the authority of the Land Deed Official (PPAT). The integrated territorial authority approach can be used as a concept that integrates authority relationships based on institutional

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Shela Ardini, Annalisa Yahanan & Abdullah Hamid, 2024, The Authority of the Notary Supervisory Board in Proposing the Dishonorable Dismissal of a Notary to the Central Supervisory Board. *Gorontalo Law Review*, pp. 460-461.

³⁷Ibid.

coordination, rather than solely on the administrative boundaries of the work area. This concept seeks to build an interconnected supervisory system so that the handling of violations involving two official regimes is not carried out separately. Through this coordination, each institution maintains its respective authority but within a single communication pattern that can produce consistent legal resolutions.³⁸

The concept of integrated territorial authority also aligns with the principle of distributive justice, which requires a proportional distribution of authority according to the functions of each institution. A clear division of authority will prevent overlapping inspections and lack of oversight of officials holding concurrent positions. Distributive justice also concerns the distribution of responsibilities so that each institution optimally fulfills its role. Therefore, coordination between the Notary Supervisory Board, the Ministry of ATR/BPN, and professional organizations is a key element in creating an effective legal resolution mechanism.³⁹ An integrated system will provide legal certainty for officials, better protection for the public, and increase trust in the implementation of the position of Notary and PPAT as public officials who carry out state functions.

4. Conclusion

The difference in the jurisdictional regulations for Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) indicates a lack of synchronization in legal norms that could potentially lead to uncertainty in the practice of holding dual positions. The Notary Law authorizes Notaries to carry out their duties within the province where they are domiciled, while PPATs only have a jurisdiction within one district or city based on land regulations. This raises legal implications when a Notary who also acts as a PPAT exercises authority outside the PPAT's work area, because in addition to potentially affecting the validity of deeds and land administration processes, it can also give rise to administrative sanctions and legal certainty issues for the public. The resolution of this problem is carried out through a tiered supervisory mechanism by the Notary Supervisory Board, guidance and supervision by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency towards PPAT, and enforcement of codes of ethics by their respective professional organizations. The government, along with lawmakers, needs to harmonize the regulations on the jurisdiction of Notaries and Land Deed Officials (PPAT) by aligning the Notary Law with the laws and regulations governing PPAT positions, so that there are no longer differences in regulations that give rise to multiple interpretations in the practice of dual positions. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen coordination between the Notary Supervisory Board, the Ministry of ATR/National Land Agency, the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI), and the Association of Land Deed Officials (IPPAT) through an integrated supervisory

³⁸SitiRodiah & Abdul Hamid. 2025. Distributional Justice and Protection of the Weak. In ESA (Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 1-9), pp. 1-2.

³⁹Ibid.

mechanism, supported by a digital data exchange system and uniform violation handling procedures. These efforts are expected to increase the effectiveness of supervision, prevent overlapping authority, strengthen the professionalism of Notaries and Land Deed Officials, and provide guarantees of certainty and more optimal legal protection for the public in every legal service in the notary and land sector.

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