

Legal Education by Notaries on Social Media: Compliance with the Notary Office Act and the Notarial Code of Ethics

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Abstract

Advances in technology and social media have driven changes in how the public accesses information, including legal information, thereby opening opportunities for notaries to carry out their legal education functions digitally. However, the use of social media by notaries raises questions regarding the line between legal education and professional promotion, which is prohibited by the Notary Code of Ethics. This study aims to analyze the regulation of legal education content created by notaries through social media based on the Notary Law and the Notary Code of Ethics, as well as to analyze notaries responsibility regarding such content. This study employs a normative legal research method using a statutory approach and a conceptual approach, analyzed both descriptively and prescriptively. Research findings indicate that notaries are permitted to use social media as a means of legal education pursuant to Article 15(2)(e) of the Notary Law, provided that the content created is educational, objective, accurate, non-misleading, maintains client confidentiality, and does not contain elements of self-promotion. If such content violates the UUJN, the Notary Code of Ethics, or other statutory provisions, including the ITE Law, notaries may be held administratively, ethically, civilly, or criminally liable. Therefore, clear technical guidelines, preventive oversight, and standardized enforcement of ethical standards are necessary so that Notaries can utilize social media professionally without compromising the honor, dignity, and integrity of their office as public officials.

INTRODUCTION

The development of increasingly sophisticated and modern technology requires the public to keep up with the development of digital systems and the use of various applications installed on electronic devices. The online-based work system in various government and private agencies has made it easier to carry out work so that the mastery of technology and the use of gadgets are an unavoidable necessity. The presence of internet media also has a great influence in accelerating various human activities and work.

The influence of technological developments can be seen from the closer relationship between technology and community life, the impact of which can be felt from various perspectives. One of these impacts can be seen in the use of social media in people's lives, where people can participate, interact, share, and work without being limited by space and time.¹

The development of globalization also affects people's educational patterns and information searches. Currently, people are more looking for information through the internet than reading books or asking directly to experts in certain fields. This condition is influenced by the ease of access through smartphones which are almost owned by all levels of society, the ease of access anytime and anywhere as long as the internet network is available, and the existence of information and educational content service providers that make it easier for people to gain knowledge quickly.

One form of education to the public can be carried out by a notary. The provision of legal education has an important role in improving the quality of life of the community and building a society that has a good understanding of the law. Legal education can also help the community in understanding various legal issues that develop so that they can have a positive influence on daily life.

The generation that currently dominates social life is Generation Z (Gen Z) born in 1997–2012 and the Millennial Generation born in 1981–1996. Most of Gen Z are in higher education or entering the workforce. This generation grows and develops in the midst of the rapid development of digital technology so that it becomes the group of people who use the internet and social media the most. Social media is even often used as a reference in various aspects of life, ranging from lifestyle to sources of information and problem solving.

¹ Rizana Rizana, Andrew Shandy Utama, and Irene Svinarky, "The Influence Of Social Media On The Dynamics Of Society And The Birth Of New Forms Of Legal Acts On Social Media," *Jurnal Cahaya Keadilan* 9, no. 2 (2021): 87–98, <https://doi.org/doi:10.33884/jck.v9i2.4520>.

A profession is a position or job that requires special competencies obtained through education, training, or certain experiences recognized by the relevant institution. Professionals have the ability to guide, direct, and provide services in accordance with their field of expertise.² One of the professions that is in great demand is the legal profession, which is a profession carried out by legal apparatus in a country, such as judges, advocates, notaries, public prosecutors, and investigators. The legal profession is basically a public service profession that aims to provide legal services to the public based on the applicable legal provisions.

One of the legal professions that is in great demand by law scholars in Indonesia today is the notary profession. This can be seen from the increasing number of universities that are opening notary study programs as a result of the increasing interest of law graduates to become notaries. The notary profession is seen as a noble profession because its duties and positions are related to service to the community, especially in the field of civil law. Deeds made by notaries have legal force as authentic evidence that provides legal certainty for the rights and obligations of the parties.

The function of a notary is not only limited to making an authentic deed, but also provides legal counseling to the public regarding the legal actions to be taken. Notaries play a role in providing protection to parties who have limited legal understanding, including ensuring the competence and authority of the parties in carrying out legal actions outlined in the deed.

Notaries are public officials who obtain attributive authority from the state based on Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Notary Position (UUJN). This authority is directly attached to the position of notary and is not owned by other institutions. Therefore, notaries are required to be independent and impartial in carrying out their duties.

The development of digital transformation requires notaries to be able to adapt, especially in providing services to the community to remain in harmony with the evolving social dynamics.³ The presence of social media not only allows communication without space and time limits, but is also an effective means of meeting the needs of the community quickly and connected.

² Happy Karlina Marjo and Darojaturroofi'ah Sodik, "Ethics and Competence of Counselors as Professionals (A Systematic Literature Approach)," *Paedagogy Journal* 9, no. 1 (2022): 86, <https://doi.org/doi:10.33394/jp.v9i1.4512>.

³ Dwitriani, Arifah Ayundari, and Budi Santoso, "The Influence of Technology Developments on the Ethics of Notary Professionalism" 6, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/doi:10.31933/unesrev.v6i2>.

Providing legal education through social media is a form of community service that can be done by a notary. The public needs legal services as much as they need to obtain legal certainty and protection. In carrying out their duties, notaries are obliged to help and serve the community in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

However, the use of social media by notaries also poses its own challenges. The life and activities of notaries are inseparable from the process of adaptation to digital transformation, so many notaries use social media in the implementation of their duties and authority. The use of social media can have both positive and negative impacts. Positive impacts arise if the use of social media remains within the corridor of the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics, while negative impacts arise if the use of social media is contrary to applicable regulations.

In fact, the use of social media by a number of notaries is not always in line with the provisions of the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics. Notary activities through personal social media accounts have the potential to be categorized as a form of publication or promotion of positions as stipulated in the Law on Notaries and the Code of Ethics.⁴ This condition can be contrary to the principle of independence and neutrality of the notary office. Indications of ethical violations can be seen from the inclusion of the identity and position of notary in photos and videos uploaded on social media such as Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook.

The Notary Code of Ethics has an important role as a code of conduct and a moral tool in maintaining the integrity of notaries as public officials. However, the implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics also poses new challenges, especially related to the prohibition of publication or promotion of positions. In practice, notaries are still found who violate these provisions.

One form of action that leads to publication or promotion of positions can be found in the use of notaries' personal social media accounts that upload legal education content, seminar pamphlets as resource persons, information about business licenses, business agreements, and land issues by including identity and position as a notary. This practice has the potential to qualify as a form of publication or promotion of a position because it explicitly shows the identity of the notary profession to the public.

This problem raises the question of the boundary between the authority of notaries in providing legal counseling to the public and the prohibition of publication or promotion of positions as stipulated in the Notary Code of Ethics. Article 37 paragraph (1) of the

⁴ Sari Dewi Adhistya Wandayani, Emmy Latifah, and Anjar Sri Ciptorukmi Nugraheni, "Reconstruction of the Notary Code of Ethics: Answering the Dilemma of Publication and Promotion of Positions in the Digital Era," *USM LAW REVIEW JOURNAL* 8, no. 3 (2025): 1710–42, <https://doi.org/doi:10.26623/julr.v8i3.12790>.

Law gives authority to notaries to conduct legal counseling as a form of community service. However, on the other hand, the Notary Code of Ethics through Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b number 3 prohibits notaries from publishing or promoting themselves by making advertising content or testimonials about notary services openly through print media and social media by including their name and position. This provision still causes a vagueness of norms, especially related to the uploading of legal education content by notaries on social media. Therefore, a clear boundary is needed between the authority and prohibition of the notary position in the use of social media in order to create legal certainty in the implementation of the Notary Code of Ethics.

The phenomenon that is developing shows the existence of notaries who provide legal education through social media without being directly related to the deed they make, including uploading seminar pamphlets with names, positions, and activity contribution costs. This practice can be found on several notary social media accounts, such as the Instagram accounts @l.notary and @notaris.f. Based on this background, this study aims to examine the regulation and responsibility of notaries for legal education content created through social media based on the Law on Notary Positions and the Notary Code of Ethics.

METHODS

This research is a normative legal research that focuses on the study of legal norms, principles, and rules sourced from laws and regulations and legal doctrine and is complemented by the results of interviews. This research aims to analyze legal regulations and certainty related to legal education content by notaries through social media. The approaches used include the statute *approach* and the *conceptual approach*. The legislative approach is carried out by examining regulations related to notary obligations, prohibitions, and limitations based on the Law on the Notary Position and the Notary Code of Ethics. Meanwhile, a conceptual approach is carried out by examining the doctrines and views of legal experts that are relevant to the research issue. The legal materials used consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations and the Notary Code of Ethics, while secondary legal materials are books, journals, and related research results. The tertiary legal materials are in the form of dictionaries and legal encyclopedias. Then the collection of legal materials is carried out through *library research* by examining various relevant literature and regulations. Furthermore, legal materials are analyzed descriptively and prescriptively through legal interpretation to produce arguments, conclusions, and legal recommendations related to research problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Regulation of legal education content created by notaries through social media based on the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics

The development of information and communication technology has brought fundamental changes in the way people access legal information. This digital transformation also affects the practice of the legal profession, including notaries as public officials who have the authority to make authentic deeds. One form of this transformation is the emergence of the notary phenomenon as a creator of legal education content through social media.⁵ This activity is a form of actualization of the notary's authority in providing legal counseling to the public as stipulated in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the Law on Notary Positions (UUJN).

Social media has developed into a new public space that functions as a medium of communication, education, opinion formation, and a means of information exchange. Social media is a web-based service that allows individuals to create public or semi-public profiles, establish relationships with other users, and view and explore existing network of connections.⁶ The presence of social media makes the delivery of legal information faster, wider, and more accessible to the public.

In practice, notaries use various social media platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, Facebook, and websites to deliver legal education to the public. The content submitted is generally related to agreements, land, inheritance, grants, document legalization, and the establishment of business entities. The delivery of information is carried out in simple language so that it can be understood by the general public so that it contributes to improving the legal literacy of the community.

The existence of legal education content by notaries basically has a normative basis in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the UUJN which gives authority to notaries to provide legal counseling in connection with the making of deeds. This provision shows that the state wants notaries to play an active role in providing legal understanding to the public. However, the Law does not explicitly regulate the use of social media as a means of legal counseling, thus creating a vacuum of norms regarding its limitations, methods, and implementation mechanisms.

⁵ Putra et al., "Optimizing the Use of Online Media for Character Education in an Effort to Create a Law-Aware Society," *To Maega : Journal of Community Service* 4, no. 2 (2021): 100, <https://doi.org/doi:10.35914/tomaega.v4i2.545>.

⁶ Abdul Qadir and M. Ramli, "Social Media (Definition, History And Types)," *Al-Furqan : Journal of Religion, Social, and Culture* 3, no. 6 (2024).

The absence of special regulations regarding the use of social media by notaries raises legal problems, especially related to the boundary between legal education and self-promotion. In practice, not a few legal education content made by notaries contains disguised promotional elements, such as prominently displaying identities, displaying the notary's position dominantly, and directing the public to use certain services. This condition raises potential violations of the Notary Code of Ethics.⁷

The Notary Code of Ethics expressly prohibits notaries from publishing or self-promotion. This provision is regulated in Article 5 paragraph (2) b number 3 of the Notary Code of Ethics which states that notaries are prohibited from publishing or promoting themselves, either alone or together, by including their names and positions using print and/or electronic media facilities in the form of advertisements, congratulations, thank you, marketing activities, and sponsorship activities.

However, Article 5 paragraph (4) of the Notary Code of Ethics provides certain exceptions to the use of electronic media, namely:

"Excluded from Print Media and/or Social Media as referred to in paragraph (2) b number 3 without mentioning the position of Notary, namely in the form of:

- a. Advertising;
- b. Congratulations;
- c. Condolences;
- d. Thanks;
- e. Sponsorship activities in the social, religious, and sports fields;
- f. Having a website as a means to disseminate information and notary science to the public."

This provision shows that notaries are still allowed to use social media and digital media as a means of disseminating information and notary science, as long as they do not use the media as a means of promotion of office. Thus, the provisions in the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics actually do not prohibit legal counseling through social media, but limit the activity so that it does not turn into a means of marketing services.

In the perspective of Gustav Radbruch's theory of legal certainty, law must meet the elements of justice, utility, and legal certainty. Legal certainty requires clear, firm, and non-multi-interpreted norms so that they can become behavioral guidelines for the community. In the context of legal education content by notaries through social media,

⁷ Prasetyawati, Betty Ivana, and Paramita Prananingtyas, "The Role of the Notary Code of Ethics in Building Notary Integrity in the 4.0 Era," *Notarius* 15, no. 1 (2022): 310–23, <https://doi.org/doi:10.14710/nts.v15i1.46043>.

the absence of special arrangements causes legal uncertainty regarding the boundaries between education and promotion.

The unclarity of these norms gives rise to multiple interpretations in the practice of code of ethics enforcement. Content that is considered by some parties as a form of legal counseling can be seen as self-promotion by other parties. As a result, the application of sanctions becomes non-uniform and has the potential to cause injustice for notaries who carry out similar activities.

The theory of legal certainty also demands a relationship between norms and practices. In this case, although Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the UUJN gives the authority to notaries to conduct legal counseling, the development of social media as a means of counseling has not been followed by detailed regulations regarding the form, limits, and ethical standards of its use. This shows that there is a gap between norms and practices.

In addition to the theory of legal certainty, Hans Kelsen's theory of responsibility is also relevant in analyzing the use of social media by notaries. According to Hans Kelsen, every legal action must be accountable based on applicable legal norms. Legal liability arises as a consequence of violations of norms accompanied by sanctions.⁸

In the context of the use of social media, the responsibility of a notary includes several aspects. First, responsibility for the correctness of the legal information submitted. Notaries are obliged to ensure that the information provided is in accordance with laws and regulations and does not mislead the public. Second, responsibility for client confidentiality as stipulated in the UUJN. Third, responsibility for compliance with the Notary Code of Ethics, including the prohibition of self-promotion and the obligation to maintain the dignity of office.

This obligation is in line with Article 4 of the UUJN regarding the oath of office of notary which requires notaries to carry out their duties with trust, honesty, thoroughness, independence, impartiality, and maintaining the honor and dignity of the position. In addition, Article 16 paragraph (1) letter a of the UUJN also emphasizes that notaries are obliged to act trustworthy, honest, thorough, independent, impartial, and maintain the interests of related parties in legal acts.

In the practice of social media, the principle of trust means that notaries are obliged to maintain public trust by conveying correct and non-misleading legal information. The principle of honesty demands that content not contain exaggerated or manipulative

⁸ Cherieshta, Jocelyn, and Audrey Bilbina Putri, "An Elaboration of the Concept of Responsibility in Legal Philosophy: From the Individual to the Community Dimension," *Scientific Journal of Education* 10, no. 8 (2024): 570–74, <https://doi.org/doi:10.5281/zenodo.11108929>.

claims. The principle of prudence requires notaries to carefully examine the legal basis before publishing information. Meanwhile, the principle of independence and impartiality requires notaries not to use social media for commercial interests or certain partisanship.

Violations of these obligations can cause legal consequences in the form of ethical, administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions. Based on the Notary Code of Ethics, notaries who are proven to promote themselves through social media can be subject to sanctions in the form of verbal reprimands, written reprimands, stern warnings, temporary suspension from organizational membership, temporary dismissal, and permanent dismissal from membership of the Indonesian Notary Association (INI). In addition, if the content created contains elements of fraud, defamation, or information that is detrimental to other parties, then the notary can also be held accountable based on the provisions of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law).

Based on the results of interviews with members of the Buleleng Notary Regional Supervisory Council (MPD), in principle, notaries are allowed to use social media as long as they do not list their position as a notary or public official. MPD Buleleng emphasized that the inclusion of names and academic titles is still allowed, but the inclusion of notary positions in social media content has the potential to cause a violation of the code of ethics.

MPD Buleleng also explained that notaries can share administrative information and scientific activities as long as they do not lead to service promotion. Publications about seminars, training, and competency improvement activities are seen as part of professional development, not as a means of promotion. In the practice of supervision, the Buleleng MPD prioritizes a preventive and persuasive approach by providing personal direction if suspected violations are found.

The results of the interview show that until now the assessment of the boundary between legal education and self-promotion still depends on the interpretation of the Supervisory Council and the Organization's Honorary Council. This condition further emphasizes the need for more detailed and objective guidelines regarding the use of social media by notaries.

In the perspective of legal certainty, a more specific arrangement is needed regarding objective indicators that distinguish legal education content and self-promotion. These indicators can be in the form of a prohibition on direct invitations to use certain notary services, a prohibition on displaying service rates, a prohibition on using client testimonials, and a prohibition on comparing oneself with other notaries. With clear

parameters, notaries will have definite guidelines in using social media, while code of ethics enforcement can be carried out more consistently.

The relationship between the theory of legal certainty and the theory of responsibility shows that the regulation of the use of social media by notaries must contain two main elements, namely clear norms and strict sanction mechanisms. Legal certainty provides behavioral standards regarding social media use limits, while liability theory ensures that violations of those standards lead to real legal consequences.

Thus, Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the UUJN and Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b number 3 of the Notary Code of Ethics must be understood harmoniously. Article 15 of the UUJN gives legitimacy to notaries to conduct legal counseling as a form of service to the community, while Article 5 of the Notary Code of Ethics provides ethical limits so that this authority is not abused as a means of self-promotion.

Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that the regulation of legal education content by notaries through social media has not been specifically regulated in the UUJN or the Notary Code of Ethics. The Law only gives general authority to notaries to conduct legal counseling, while the Notary Code of Ethics limits the use of social media so that it does not become a means of self-promotion. Due to the lack of detailed regulation, there is still legal uncertainty regarding the boundary between legal education and self-promotion.

Therefore, special guidelines are needed regarding the use of social media by notaries that contain limits on legal education content, supervision mechanisms, and forms of sanctions for violations. This arrangement is important to maintain a balance between the function of legal counseling to the public and the obligation to maintain the integrity, independence, and dignity of the notary profession as a public official.

2. Notary's Responsibility for Legal Education Content Created through Social Media Based on the Law and Notary Code of Ethics

The development of digital technology and the use of social media have influenced the implementation of the notary profession in providing legal services to the public. Social media is not only used as a means of communication, but also used by notaries to deliver legal education to the wider community. However, the use of social media by notaries raises legal and ethical issues when the content submitted has the potential to lead to publication or promotion of positions that are contrary to the Law on Notary Positions (UUJN) and the Notary Code of Ethics.

Theoretically, legal responsibility is a person's obligation to accept the legal consequences of his actions. Hans Kelsen in Pure Legal Theory states that legal responsibility arises when a person commits an act that is contrary to legal norms so that

the act can be sanctioned.⁹ This concept emphasizes that every authority given by law is always followed by accountability.

In the context of the notary position, this responsibility is attached to the entire implementation of the duties and authority of a notary, including the use of social media. This is emphasized in Article 4 paragraph (2) of the UUJN which regulates the oath of the position of notary to maintain attitude, conduct, honor, dignity, and carry out obligations in accordance with the professional code of ethics. These provisions show that the responsibility of notaries is not only limited to legal products in the form of authentic deeds, but also includes the behavior and communication of notaries in public spaces, including social media.

In addition, Article 65 of the UUJN states that notaries, substitute notaries, and temporary officials of the notary remain responsible for every deed he makes even though the notary protocol has been transferred or handed over to another party. This norm shows that the responsibility of a notary is inherent and sustainable. Therefore, in the use of social media, notaries are also obliged to maintain integrity and professionalism because every action taken can affect the honor of the position and public trust.

Notaries as public officials basically have the function of providing legal services to the community, including through legal counseling. Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the UUJN gives authority to notaries to provide legal counseling in connection with the making of deeds. This provision is the basis that notaries are allowed to provide legal education to the public, including through social media, as long as it is carried out in the corridor of professionalism and ethics of the position.

However, the use of social media by notaries is still limited by the provisions of the Law on Crime and the Notary Code of Ethics. Article 17 of the UUJN in principle prohibits notaries from committing acts that can degrade the honor and dignity of office.¹⁰ The prohibition is emphasized in the Notary Code of Ethics, especially Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b number 3 which prohibits notaries from publishing or promoting themselves by making advertising content or testimonials about notary services openly through print media and social media by including their name and position.

⁹ Dian Mahardikha, "The Application Of The Principle Of Absolute Liability Related To Consumer Losses On The Use Of Internet Banking Products.," *Fiat Justisia: Indonesia Private Law Review* 1, no. 2 (2020): 115–26, <https://doi.org/doi:10.25041/iplr.v1i2.2057>.

¹⁰ Selvi Andriani and Suprpto., "Prohibition Of Publication/Self-Promotion Of Notaries In The Code Of Ethics (Study Of The Content Of Tik Tok Notary)," *Authentic Notary Law Journal* 6, no. 2 (2024): 171–98, <https://doi.org/doi:10.35814/otentik.v6i2.6847>.

Problems arise when legal education content uploaded by notaries on social media is accompanied by job titles, service promotions, client testimonials, or excessive forms of personal branding so as to create the impression of self-promotion. In practice, this phenomenon is often found on notary social media accounts that contain legal education content, seminar pamphlets, business information, and legal consultation by listing the name and position as a notary.

This condition shows that there is a thin line between legal counseling as a form of community service and promotion of positions prohibited by the code of ethics. If the content created is primarily intended to acquire clients or build a commercial image, then the action can qualify as a violation of the ethics of the notary office. On the other hand, if the content is created solely to increase people's legal literacy without leading to the promotion of services, then the use of social media can still be justified.

The notary's responsibility for legal education content also includes responsibility for the correctness of the material presented. As a public official who has legal legitimacy and public trust, notaries are obliged to ensure that legal information conveyed through social media is true, objective, and does not mislead the public. Misinformation conveyed can cause losses to the community and have the potential to cause legal liability.

From a civil law perspective, notary liability can be based on the concept of unlawful acts if the content created causes losses to other parties. Meanwhile, from the administrative and ethical aspects, notaries can be subject to sanctions based on the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics if proven to have committed violations related to the use of social media.

Article 85 of the UUJN stipulates that notaries who violate the terms of office can be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of verbal reprimands, written reprimands, temporary dismissal, dismissal with honor, or dismissal with dishonor. In addition, the Notary Code of Ethics also regulates organizational sanctions in the form of reprimands, warnings, temporary dismissal from association membership, and disrespectful dismissal from membership of professional organizations.

In addition to administrative and ethical liability, the use of social media by notaries also has the potential to cause criminal liability. This can happen if the content uploaded contains elements of fraud, false information, defamation, or misleading information that is detrimental to the public. In such conditions, notaries may be subject to provisions in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE), especially Article 28 which prohibits the dissemination of false and misleading information through electronic media.

Supervision of notary behavior in the use of social media is carried out by the Notary Supervisory Council as stipulated in Article 67 of the UUJN. The supervision aims to ensure that notaries carry out their obligations and prohibitions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and the professional code of ethics. In addition to supervising the implementation of the position, the Supervisory Board also supervises the personal behavior of notaries that can affect the honor and dignity of the position. The Supervisory Council should also actively carry out technology-based supervision. For example, by establishing a digital monitoring team that monitors notary accounts on a regular basis to prevent covert promotions that contaminate the profession.¹¹

Based on the results of an interview with the Buleleng Notary MPD, legal counseling through social media is basically allowed as long as the content is educational, does not contain promotional elements, and does not include the Notary's position as a public official. MPD Buleleng emphasized that notaries can convey information about administrative requirements, legal procedures, and other legal knowledge to the public as long as professional ethical boundaries are still followed.

In the practice of supervision, the Buleleng MPD monitors the social media activities of notaries in a preventive and repressive manner. If uploads are found that have the potential to violate the code of ethics, MPD first provides a personal reprimand and coaching. However, if the violation is not corrected, the MPD can make an Examination Report to be forwarded to the Regional Supervisory Council and the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law for the process of imposing further sanctions.

Based on this description, it can be understood that notary's responsibility for legal education content on social media is multidimensional, which includes legal, administrative, ethical, moral, and social responsibilities. Notaries are not only responsible for the deeds made, but also for all professional behavior displayed in the digital space.

In the perspective of progressive law Satjipto Rahardjo, law must be able to keep up with the development of society and technology. Social media as a new social reality is inevitable so that its use by notaries is not only banned, but needs to be directed to provide benefits to the community. Therefore, social media should be used as a means of legal education that is objective and oriented towards public services, not as a medium for promotion of positions.

¹¹ Yhan Kristiawan, "Enforcement Of The Notary Code Of Ethics As An Effort To Maintain The Honor And Nobility Of The Notary Position," *ADIL: Legal Journal* 13, no. 1 (2023): 41-60, <https://doi.org/doi:10.33476/ajl.v13i1.2085>.

Thus, the use of social media by notaries must remain within the corridor of the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics. The legal education content created by notaries must be based on good faith, professionalism, objectivity, and respect for the dignity of the notary's position as a public official. Strengthening supervision, fostering digital ethics, and improving public legal literacy are important steps to maintain a balance between the use of digital technology and the protection of the honor of the notary profession.

CONCLUSION

The regulation of legal education content made by notaries through social media based on the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics is that Notaries are basically allowed to use social media as a means of legal counseling to the public as their authority in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter e of the UUJN, as long as the content created is intended to provide legal understanding, is conveyed objectively, correctly, and not misleadingly, maintain client confidentiality, and continue to uphold trust, honesty, independence, and impartiality as stipulated in the UUJN. However, the use of social media is limited by Article 5 paragraph (2) b number 3 of the Notary Code of Ethics which prohibits all forms of publication or self-promotion, either directly or covertly, by including names and positions to find clients or build position-based personal branding. The absence of special regulations regarding the boundary between education and promotion creates legal uncertainty, so careful interpretation is needed based on the Law and Code of Ethics. If educational content turns into a means of promotion, then Notaries can be held ethical, administrative, civil, and even criminal accountable according to the form of violations committed. Therefore, Article 15 of the UUJN and Article 5 of the Notary Code of Ethics must be understood in harmony, where the UUJN provides the authority to conduct legal counseling, while the Code of Ethics provides limits so that the authority remains within the corridor of professionalism, integrity, independence, and maintaining the honor and dignity of the position of Notary. The notary's responsibility for legal education content created through social media based on the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics is that every content must be delivered objectively, accurately, not misleading, maintain client confidentiality, and reflect trust, honesty, independence, and professionalism as a public official. Based on Article 4 paragraph (2), Article 16 paragraph (1) letter a, and Article 65 of the UUJN, the responsibility of Notaries is not only limited to making deeds, but also covers all professional behavior, including the use of social media. In this case, Notaries are prohibited from using social media as a means of self-promotion, client search, or personal branding which is contrary to Article 5 paragraph (2) b number 3 of the Notary Code of Ethics. If the content made violates these provisions or harms other parties, the

Notary can be held administratively, ethically, civilly, and even criminally, including under the ITE Law if it contains false, misleading, or harmful information to the public.

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