

THE LEGAL FORCE OF THE TANAHKU TOUCH APPLICATION IN ENSURING THE DISCLOSURE OF LAND INFORMATION TO ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

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ABSTRACT

The digitalization of Indonesia's land administration system through the Sentuh Tanahku application represents a strategic government initiative to establish public services that are transparent, efficient, and based on legal certainty. The background of this study stems from the need to ensure transparency of land information and legal protection for land rights holders in the era of digital transformation. The research focuses on two main issues: the legal framework governing electronic land registration through the Sentuh Tanahku application and the legal force of electronic land certificates for land rights holders. This study is significant because the transition from a conventional to a digital system requires a strong legal foundation to ensure the continued protection of citizens' land rights. This research employs a normative legal method using both the statutory approach and the conceptual approach. The legal materials used include Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration, Law Number 11 of 2008 in conjunction with Law Number 19 of 2016 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), Law Number 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, and Ministerial Regulations of ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 and Number 3 of 2023. The findings indicate that electronic land registration in Indonesia has a strong and integrated legal foundation, with constitutional legitimacy rooted in Article 33 paragraph (3) and Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. The electronic land certificate (e-certificate) holds the same evidentiary power as a physical certificate, provided it meets the elements of authenticity, integrity, and data reliability as regulated in Ministerial Regulation ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 and the ITE Law. Meanwhile, the Sentuh Tanahku application serves as a tool for implementing the principle of public information transparency (Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Information Disclosure Law), while maintaining data privacy protection in accordance with Law Number 27 of 2022.

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INTRODUCTIONS

The Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 1 which was passed in 2021 emphasizes the security aspect and juridical recognition of electronic land certificates through the use of hash codes, QR codes and electronic signatures with official validation. Meanwhile, the Minister of ATR/BPN Regulation No. 3/2023 functions as an

operational guideline that regulates procedures, systems, and procedures for digital services to run effectively and transparently. Both of them support each other, the first regulation ensures the legal and security aspects of electronic documents, while the second regulation regulates its technical and procedural implementation. Thus, both strengthen the government's steps to build up-to-date land governance, guaranteed security, and accountability, as well as improve the efficiency of technology-based public services. (Hidayah et al., 2024)

The existence of these two regulations shows the government's commitment to realizing a modern, efficient, and accountable land system, while strengthening public trust in the digital management of land rights. In addition to strengthening legal certainty and transparency, these two regulations also affirm the government's commitment to the principles of good governance in public services. Through the implementation of a digital system, the process of registration, checking, and managing land data becomes faster, more transparent, and can be monitored directly by the community through the *Sentuh Tanahku* application. With the integrated regulation between the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021 and the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 3 of 2023, land services are no longer only oriented to administrative aspects, but also to improving legal protection, bureaucratic efficiency, and public trust in national land institutions. (Nasution & Ramadhani, 2023; Wirawan et al., 2025)

This innovation is in line with the principle of public information disclosure, as stipulated in Law Number 14 passed in 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, which guarantees the public's right to obtain true, accurate, and easily accessible information. In this case, *Touch Tanahku* serves as a means to realize the principles of openness and efficiency in public services while strengthening the guarantee of legality for individuals who hold electronic land certificates. The relationship of this research with the two regulations is direct and substantial. The Ministerial Regulation of ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 is the main juridical basis for the recognition and validity of electronic certificates as legal documents, while the Ministerial Regulation of ATR/BPN Number 3 of 2023 functions as an implementing framework that regulates the management of digital land services through *Touch My Land*. These two regulations show that the legal force of electronic certificates and the disclosure of land information do not stand alone, but are interrelated in one integrated legal system. (Nasution & Ramadhani, 2023; Shella & Ramasari, 2022)

The two main regulations in the land sector are the regulations issued by the Minister of ATR/BPN, namely Number 1 of 2021 concerning electronic certificates and Number 3 of 2023 concerning land services. Digital Land Services have complementary relationships in realizing a digital-based land system in Indonesia. Ministerial Regulation Number 1 of 2021 acts as a legal basis for the issuance of electronic certificates (e-certificates) which have the same legal force as physical certificates, while Ministerial Regulation Number 3 of 2023 functions as an implementing guideline that regulates the mechanism for the implementation of digital land services.

The integration of these two regulations reflects the government's commitment to strengthening transparency, accountability, and legal certainty in the land sector through the application of information technology. The presence of the *Touch My Land* application as a concrete form of the implementation of the two regulations is a means to obtain land services quickly, safely, and transparently. Thus, this regulation is an important foothold in the digital transformation of land public services, while supporting the construction of a clean government system that responds quickly to the needs of the people. (Hidayah et al., 2024; Syamsur et al., 2023)

From the perspective of legal theory, the relationship between the regulation and the focus of the research reflects the synergy between the theory of legal positivism, the theory of authority, and the theory of legal protection. First, the theory of legal positivism emphasizes that the legal force of e-certificates and the *Touch of My Land* application is sourced from legal written rules, so that legal certainty is guaranteed. Second, the theory of authority explains that the implementation of land digitalization is a form of implementing the government's legitimate authority (ATR/BPN) based on the 1960 Law and its derivative regulations. Third, the theory of legal protection emphasizes that this regulation provides preventive and repressive protection for the community, because land ownership rights are protected through a secure and verified digital system.

Furthermore, the presence of the two regulations also has a strategic impact on the development of the national legal system. Land digitalization not only facilitates public services, but also strengthens government accountability, suppresses corrupt practices and data manipulation, and opens up space for the public to actively participate in land

administration supervision. In this context, Touch My Land is not just a technological innovation, but a real manifestation of the implementation of positive laws that favor transparency and protection of citizens' rights. (Shella & Ramasari, 2022; Syamsur et al., 2023)

Thus, the implementation of Ministerial Regulation ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 and Number 3 of 2023 is an important pillar in creating land administration that is oriented towards modernization and public trust. These two regulations not only regulate the technical aspects of digital services, but also strengthen the principles of legal certainty, protection of rights, and information disclosure in the national land system. This is what makes the research entitled "The Legal Strength of the Land Touch Application in Ensuring Land Information Disclosure to Electronic Certificate Holders" has high relevance to legal and public policy developments in Indonesia today. Meanwhile, legal protection theory emphasizes the state's obligation to guarantee citizens' rights. Through digitalization, this protection is realized in a land system that is transparent, safe from counterfeiting, and able to guarantee the authenticity of data. As a form of modernization of public services, Touch Tanahku plays a dual role, namely providing administrative efficiency and ensuring legal protection for electronic certificate holders.

The importance of this research is based on the need for juridical analysis of the extent to which land digitalization regulations and practices are in line with the principles of openness and the principle of legal certainty. If there is no certainty of regulation and implementation, digitalization has the potential to cause new problems, such as uncertainty over land status and declining public trust in the national land system. Thus, the research entitled "The Legal Strength of the Land Touch Application in Ensuring the Disclosure of Land Information to Electronic Certificate Holders" aims to analyze the legal arrangements regarding information disclosure in the implementation of electronic land registration through the Touch Tanahku application, as well as to examine the legal force of electronic certificates as proof of land rights for electronic certificate holders based on the provisions of laws and regulations that applicable.

This research departs from two main problems. First, how are the legal arrangements regarding electronic land registration through the Sentuhan Tanahku application, especially in the context of providing clear, accurate, and transparent access to electronic land certificate data to the public. Second, what is the legal force of electronic land certificates for land rights holders, especially in its position as legal evidence in the land law system in Indonesia.

Based on the formulation of the problem, this study aims to comprehensively analyze the legal arrangements that govern electronic land registration through the Sentuhan Tanahku application, with an emphasis on the aspects of accessibility, transparency, and data protection. This study also aims to examine the legal force of electronic land certificates as valid evidence of land ownership, as well as assess the extent to which applicable regulations have been able to ensure legal certainty and protection of rights for land rights holders in an electronic-based land administration system.

METHOD

Legal research methods have a central role in determining the direction, depth, and quality of analysis of a study. This research uses a type of normative legal research, which places law as a written norm sourced from relevant laws and regulations, doctrines, and legal principles. The focus of the study lies in the aspect of *das sollen*, namely how the law should regulate electronic land registration through the Touch of My Land application and the position of electronic certificates in ensuring legal certainty. The approaches used include a statutory approach to examine the synchronization and consistency of norms in various regulations related to land and information disclosure, as well as a conceptual approach that utilizes legal protection theory, authority theory, and legal positivism to strengthen normative analysis of the legitimacy and legal force of electronic certificates. (Yanova et al., 2023)

The source of legal materials in this study consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include relevant laws and regulations, such as the 1945 Constitution, the Basic Agrarian Law, the Electronic Information and Transaction Law, Government Regulations on Land Registration, and the Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN on Electronic Certificates and Digital Land Services. Secondary legal materials are obtained from legal methodology books, scientific journals, and research results that discuss land digitization and legal certainty, which function to deepen and interpret primary legal norms. Tertiary legal materials, such as legal

dictionaries, encyclopedias, and official ATR/BPN guidelines, are used to ensure the accuracy of terminology and consistency of conceptual understanding in the analysis.

The process of collecting legal materials is carried out through literature studies and document studies. Literature studies are carried out by searching the relevant academic literature and regulations to obtain a comprehensive theoretical and normative foundation. The document study was carried out by examining official government documents, policy reports, and technical guidelines related to the implementation of electronic certificates and the Touch of My Land application. The analysis of legal materials was carried out descriptively to explain the applicable positive legal provisions, as well as prescriptively to formulate normative recommendations regarding strengthening legal certainty and the effectiveness of digitalization of the land system in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Legal Regulations Regarding Electronic Land Registration Through the Tap-Your Land Application

The juridical basis for electronic land registration in Indonesia is rooted in the principle of state control over natural resources as affirmed in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. This principle was then described in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulation of Agrarian Principles (UUPA) which affirms the function of the state as the holder of the highest authority in the regulation, control, and use of land for all Indonesian people. In the context of digital transformation, this principle is translated into a policy of modernization of land administration through an electronic land registration system that aims to create efficiency, transparency, and legal certainty. Furthermore, the operational legal basis for land registration is strengthened by Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration, which emphasizes that land registration aims to provide legal certainty and legal protection for land rights holders. This provision was then expanded through Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016, which recognizes that electronic documents and information have the same legal force as physical documents (Article 5 paragraph 1). (Maulana et al., 2024; Rizal et al., 2025)

The use of digital media in the land registration process has legitimate juridical legitimacy and is formally recognized in the national legal system. The implementation of the legal framework is realized through two important regulations, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021 concerning Electronic Certificates and Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 3 of 2023 concerning Digital Land Services. These two regulations function to complement each other, the first provides legality for electronic certificates as a document of proof of legal rights, while the second regulates the technical implementation of digital land services through platforms such as the Sentuh Tanahku application. Thus, the land digitization system already has a strong legal basis, both in terms of rules and implementation. Furthermore, the implementation of this system is in line with the principles of legal certainty, public information disclosure, and the principles of *good governance*.

Land digitalization strengthens legal protection and encourages transparency in public administration through a digitally recorded and auditable system. In other words, digitizing land registration through Touch Tanahku is a concrete step towards modern, efficient, and equitable land governance. Legal Validity of Electronic Land Certificates for Land Rights Holders. (Monday, 2023; Sari, 2024)

The implementation of electronic land registration is also part of the smart agrarian concept developed to strengthen land governance through the use of digital technology. This system not only serves to accelerate public services, but also as a form of securing physical and juridical data on land rights. Through the digitization of certificates, all land information is stored in an encrypted national database, thereby reducing the risk of forgery, loss, and issuance of double certificates. With a layered security mechanism involving the State Cyber and Cryptography Agency (BSSN), this system is able to provide a strong legal protection guarantee for land rights holders.

The digitization of land certificates is a concrete step in realizing smart governance in the agrarian sector, where every administrative process is supported by transparency, efficiency, and accountability. Through an electronic system, data synchronization between agencies such as the National Land Agency, the Directorate General of Taxes,

and local governments can be done automatically and in real-time. This not only minimizes the potential for maladministration, but also speeds up the process of validating land ownership and strengthens legal certainty for the community. Thus, the existence of the Touch My Land application is not just a technological innovation, but part of a national law reform that affirms the state's responsibility in providing legal protection in the digital era. (Dewi & Susantio, 2024; Wiryana, 2021)

This information can be accessed openly by the public through the search field and service status features in the SentouchTanahku application, with the aim of providing convenience, transparency, and efficiency in public services. Personal data such as certificate numbers, owner identities, land values, or transaction history are still categorized as limited information that can only be accessed by authorities, namely rights holders, land officials, notaries/PPATs, or financial institutions that have official permits. This system implements a layered authentication mechanism in the form of a verified user login, as well as a security code (OTP), in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law). This step is taken to ensure that access to public information does not pose a risk of personal data leakage or misuse of land information. This restriction of public access does not contradict the principle of information disclosure, but is a form of legal protection for the human rights and security of personal data as guaranteed by Article 28F of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, which states that everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information, but its implementation is limited by the provisions of the law to protect the public interest.

Therefore, the policy of restricting access in Touch Tanahku is a form of implementation of the principle of balanced transparency, namely the disclosure of public information that maintains the confidentiality of strategic data and the private rights of citizens. Thus, it can be concluded that although the Touching Tanahku system functions as a means of disclosure of land information, public access to the data in it is legally limited to ensure security, data integrity, and protection of national interests and individual rights. At the same time, the public can still access general information related to the status, type of rights, and land services in a transparent manner. This principle reflects the implementation of the state's responsibility to provide transparent, secure, and fair digital land services, while ensuring a balance between the right to information and legal protection of personal data.

Legal Validity of Electronic Land Certificates for Land Rights Holders

Electronic certificates occupy an increasingly strategic position in Indonesia's land law system in line with the digital transformation of agrarian administration. Recognition of electronic documents has been given since the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, which emphasizes that electronic information has legal force equivalent to physical documents if it meets the principles of data authenticity and integrity. This provision became the basis for the birth of electronic certificates which were later strengthened through the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021, which expressly places electronic documents as valid evidence of land rights in the national land registration system. This position is in line with the land modernization agenda that emphasizes efficiency, security, and data consistency nationally.

The legitimacy of the law in the context of the modern legal state depends not only on the physical form of the document, but also on the validity of the administrative process and the legal system that governs it, including in digital form. This view strengthens the position of electronic certificates as a legal instrument and in accordance with the principles of legality regulated in the constitution. The formal legitimacy of electronic certificates is affirmed through Article 5 paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021, electronic documents resulting from the implementation of the land system are declared as valid legal evidence and are an extension of valid evidence according to procedural law in Indonesia. This means that electronic certificates have the same legal force as physical certificates, as long as they are issued through a reliable electronic system and authorized using an electronic signature in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations as stipulated in Article 4. (Fitria et al., 2025; Noer et al., 2024)

Thus, Article 4 describes the technical validation process, while Article 5 emphasizes the legal consequences, namely the equality of legal force between physical and electronic documents. Article 5 of the ITE Law which equates

the position of electronic information with written evidence. The implementation of electronic systems allows for much better data security through encryption mechanisms, layered authentication, and integrated digital record-keeping. This view is in line with the idea that puts the digitization of certificates as a pillar of smart agrarian because it increases the security and reliability of land data.

If the land function is different from what is stated in the certificate, for example, the certificate is still registered as a rice field even though it has become a residential area, then the owner is required to apply for a Land Use Change Permit (IPPT). The submission process is carried out through coordination between BPN, the Public Works and Public Housing Office (PUPR), and local governments. After the IPPT is issued, the data on the land system will be updated to match field conditions. Thus, electronic certificates can reflect changes in legally valid land functions. This IPPT process is a legal mechanism to ensure the validity of land use changes in the digital system. (Kayati et al., 2025; Utomo et al., 2025)

In the context of dependent rights, banks as financial institutions are obliged to plot the location and verify directly with the Land Office before approving financing. This procedure is an implementation of the principle of prudence so that the guaranteed certificate is in accordance with physical conditions and is not legally problematic. If the error is only administrative and does not cause a dispute, the owner can apply for a data correction (boundary adjustment).

If data errors cause overlapping certificates (double certificates) on the same land object, then BPN can rearrange the boundaries. The resolution of land overlap problems essentially emphasizes the non-litigation path with Deliberation and Mediation between landowners facilitated by neutral parties or BPN, where the parties are required to prepare complete documents for Data Examination at BPN. If an agreement is not reached, it will proceed to the Remeasurement Stage by BPN in the field after a written application is submitted. This process involves surveyors who install boundary marks and produce Minutes that must be signed by the relevant parties. Based on the results of these measurements, BPN will carry out a Correction of the physical data of the certificate or even the Issuance of a Decision in the form of cancellation of one of the certificates if an administrative or juridical defect is found, in order to create legal certainty for the disputed land. (Aurelia et al., 2025; Sa'adah et al., 2022)

In terms of legal impact, data errors can reduce the level of legal certainty for land rights holders. Data discrepancies also have the potential to cause disputes and weaken the power of electronic certificate proof. In the event that the negligence of the officer is proven, the land official can be held administratively responsible. This is in line with Article 28 letter D Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, "Everyone has the right to fair legal recognition, guarantee, protection, and certainty as well as equal treatment before the law." which affirms the right of every citizen to fair legal recognition and protection. In addition, Article 32 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 emphasizes that the legal force of a certificate only applies if the physical and juridical data are in accordance with the land book and survey letters.

To prevent data errors, three main strategies are needed: multi-layered verification, cross-agency synchronization, and strengthening digital security. Verification and validation must be done before conventional certificates are converted into electronic certificates. Data synchronization between ATR/BPN, PUPR, local governments, and financial institutions is needed so that all data is interconnected. In addition, the digital land system needs to be strengthened through the implementation of encryption, certified digital signatures (ITE). These measures are important to prevent data manipulation and maintain the integrity of electronic land systems. (Monalu, 2023; Noer et al., 2024)

Thus, the settlement of data errors in electronic certificates is part of the country's legal responsibility. The state is obliged to ensure data accuracy, protection of people's rights, and certainty of land law. Preventive efforts such as boundary arrangements, warkah checks, IPPT submission if the certificate is not in accordance with the field between the land on my land in the form of LSD and the reality that the building has been formed, as well as cross-agency validation are strategic steps that must be carried out on an ongoing basis. If the digital land system is implemented consistently and accountably, then agrarian justice can be realized. This also strengthens public trust in the national legal system in the digital era.

The mechanism for correction or correction of data in land certificates is an important thing for the land system organized by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency Data correction cannot be carried out unilaterally by rights holders, because land certificates, including their electronic versions, are legal state documents and have legal legitimacy. Therefore, any correction must follow official procedures regulated in applicable legal regulations and implemented in practice by the authorized officials. This mechanism aims to maintain the integrity of data so that it is not misused and still has a valid evidentiary value. Thus, the correction of electronic data becomes part of the responsibility of the State Instrument in the application of the law. (Jayanti & Hardjo, 2025; Mayreista et al., 2025)

The legal basis for correcting related regulatory certificates is outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of ATR and BPN Number 1 which was passed in 2021 concerning electronic certificates. Based on Article 4 paragraph (5), the transfer of media from conventional certificates to electronic forms must be validated by the authorized officials and given a digital stamp. This provision indicates that any changes can only be made by the land official, not by the rights holder. Digital validation is carried out to ensure the authenticity, integrity, and security of electronic documents. Therefore, any change outside of the official authorization can undermine the legal legitimacy of the certificate.

Procedurally, the electronic certificate correction process begins with a request from the rights holder who finds a data error. Land owners are required to attach supporting evidence such as survey letters, field maps, or land documents as the basis for proof. Furthermore, BPN officers verify and validate by comparing digital data and physical data in the field. If the error is proven to be administrative or technical, the competent authority can correct it without changing the substance of the right. This stage ensures that any correction has a clear legal basis and can be accounted for. (Kedoh et al., 2026; Margareth et al., 2024)

After the verification process is completed, BPN issues a new electronic certificate that is corrected with the electronic signature of the authorized official. Old certificates are automatically withdrawn and disabled in the national system to avoid double use or data manipulation. This update process is accompanied by recording in the national digital archive of land so that all changes are recorded historically and transparently. The audit system allows for internal and external supervision by legal supervisory agencies. Thus, any correction is not only administrative, but also strengthens public accountability.

In practice, there are conditions where electronic certificates must be reissued due to system errors or data input errors by land officers. For example, certificates display land areas that do not match the results of field measurements or there is duplication of certificates due to data synchronization failures. In cases like this, the wrong certificate cannot be removed or replaced by the landowner himself, but must be administratively canceled by BPN officials. After cancellation, a new certificate is issued based on the results of revalidation so that it has a valid legal basis. This process underscores the importance of legal discipline in digital land governance. (Limbong & Sitohang, 2026; Rahmanto, 2021; Yumardi et al., 2024)

However, the reissuance of certificates due to internal errors still has legal repercussions. Old certificates that are declared invalid lose their legal force, but are still stored in digital archives for the purpose of proof if disputes arise in the future. As long as the new certificate is issued through official mechanisms and in accordance with legal procedures, the document is valid and legally binding. The correction mechanism must also be accompanied by coordination between agencies so that there is no data missynchronization.

From a legal perspective, this correction mechanism is a tangible manifestation of the implementation of Article 28 letter D paragraph number (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which guarantees the right of every citizen to fair legal protection and certainty. In addition, Article 32 paragraph number (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 also emphasizes that land certificates are strong evidence if the physical and juridical data of the content is consistent with the information contained in land books and surveys. Thus, correction through official mechanisms becomes a concrete form of state legal responsibility. Certificates renewed through this procedure acquire legal legitimacy. It also strengthens the credibility of Indonesia's digital land system. (Lambu et al., 2025; Melati, 2025)

In the end, the electronic certificate correction mechanism is not only an administrative technical step, but also an instrument of legal protection for the public. The multi-layered validation process, certified electronic signatures, and transparent digital audits demonstrate the government's commitment to maintaining data integrity and public accountability. If implemented consistently, this system is able to prevent data misuse and increase public trust in land digital services. Thus, the correction of electronic certificates is an important part of digital agrarian reform that prioritizes legal certainty, efficiency, and justice for all citizens.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that the regulation of electronic land registration in Indonesia has a systematic and integrated legal basis, starting from Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 19 of the UUPA which requires the state to guarantee legal certainty of land rights, to the operational provisions in Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997. The recognition of electronic documents as legal evidence in Article 5 of the ITE Law strengthens the legitimacy of digital transformation in the land sector. Concrete implementation is present through the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 concerning Electronic Certificates and the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 3 of 2023 concerning Digital Land Services, which is the basis for the implementation of electronic certificates through the Sentuh Tanahku application. These findings confirm that land digitalization is not just an administrative innovation, but a norm-based policy that integrates the principles of legal certainty, transparency, and accountability in land governance.

The results of the study also confirm that electronic land certificates have legal force equivalent to physical certificates. The provisions in the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 are in line with Article 32 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 which states that a certificate is a strong evidence as long as the physical and juridical data is in accordance with the land book and the survey letter. The use of certified digital signatures and encryption systems recognized in the ITE Law strengthens its formal legitimacy aspects. The constitutional guarantee of legal certainty in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution further strengthens the position of e-certificates as an instrument for the protection of land rights. The difference between physical and electronic certificates lies only in the media and storage system, not in the value of their evidentiary strength.

This study found that although the digital system through the Sentuhan Tanahku application has embodied the principles of public information disclosure and personal data protection, technical challenges such as data mismatches and potential system errors still require strengthening monitoring and validation mechanisms. The official correction mechanism regulated in the Ministerial Regulation of ATR/BPN Number 1 of 2021 is an important instrument to maintain the accuracy and legitimacy of data. Substantively, the legal force of electronic certificates lies not only in their normative recognition as legal evidence, but also in their ability to build a land system that is transparent, adaptive to technology, and able to provide more effective legal certainty guarantees for land rights holders within the framework of good governance.

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