The Urgency of Issuing Electronic Documents in Land Registration Activities

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Abstract
Land registration plays an important role in ensuring legal certainty and protecting land ownership rights in Indonesia. To improve the efficiency and security of land administration, the government has introduced electronic land certificates, as regulated under the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Regulation No. 3 of 2023. However, their implementation raises legal and technical challenges, particularly regarding validity and evidentiary strength. Electronic land certificates are intended to provide legal certainty equivalent to conventional certificates under the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA). Nevertheless, their evidentiary strength depends on compliance with legal requirements, the validity of electronic signatures, the identity of signatories, and the legality of the issuance process. In addition, protecting land data, maintaining system integrity, and ensuring data security remain important concerns. This study highlights the need for reliable electronic authentication and adequate legal safeguards in electronic land registration. Therefore, effective implementation requires consistent regulatory enforcement and cooperation among relevant institutions to address potential legal and technological challenges. These efforts are essential to ensuring legal certainty and protecting land ownership rights in Indonesia.

I. Introduction

Human life is inseparable from land, and Indonesia recognizes the right to land ownership in its Constitution. Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms state control over land, water, and the natural resources contained therein. This constitutional provision reflects the principle that every citizen has the right to utilize land as a place of residence and as a means of livelihood. Accordingly, all persons residing in Indonesia are required to respect and comply with the constitutional framework governing land tenure and natural resources.[1]

Land possesses significant strategic value in various aspects of national life, including social, political, economic, and cultural dimensions. For the Indonesian people, land constitutes an integral part of human existence. Consequently, the State plays a central role in regulating land tenure, utilization, and administration. Acting on behalf of the people, the State is entrusted with the authority to regulate, manage, and resolve matters relating to land, water, and the natural resources associated with them. Land also constitutes an essential asset for every individual, serving as the physical space in which people live, conduct economic activities, and interact with their surrounding environment.[2]

The total area of land is inherently limited, while population growth continues to increase the demand for land. As a result, disputes and legal issues concerning land are inevitable. In Indonesia, land affairs are principally governed by Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Principles (Basic Agrarian Law), which serves as the primary legal framework regulating land administration and land rights.[3]

The principal objective of land registration in Indonesia is to provide legal certainty regarding land ownership rights and to ensure legal protection for landholders. Through land registration, landowners obtain an official certificate evidencing their rights, the legal validity of which is guaranteed by law. A land certificate constitutes strong evidence of ownership under the Basic Agrarian Law, although it may still be challenged where its issuance is affected by legal or administrative defects. This mechanism is intended to provide legal protection to bona fide landowners, in accordance with Article 32 of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration.

The digital era has transformed virtually every aspect of human activity by utilizing technology to create more efficient, practical, and modern systems. This technological transformation has become inevitable. In the field of land administration, Indonesia has begun modernizing public services through the

[1] *Undang Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945*
[2] Urip Santoso, *"Hukum Agraria Komprehensif"* , (Jakarta: Prenada Media Group, 2012) , hlm. 9.
[3] Urip Santoso, *"Hukum Agraria dan Hak-hak Atas Tanah"*, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Grup, 2007), hlm. 10.

implementation of electronic land administration services and, more recently, the issuance of electronic land registration documents. The implementation of electronic land certificates commenced in 2021 with the enactment of Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021 on Electronic Certificates, which was subsequently replaced by Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 3 of 2023 on the Issuance of Electronic Documents in Land Registration Activities, promulgated at the end of 2023. Nevertheless, the new regulatory framework has generated both support and criticism.

The issuance of electronic land documents represents part of the Government's broader initiative to improve public services and enhance the quality of life in Indonesia. Electronic documents are intended to increase the efficiency of land registration, strengthen legal certainty and legal protection, and reduce land disputes, conflicts, and land-related litigation. They are also designed to improve the security of land records and minimize the risk of document loss or forgery. Furthermore, the implementation of electronic land registration is expected to improve Indonesia's Registering Property indicator within the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) framework. Through these reforms, the Government seeks to modernize Indonesia's land administration system by transitioning from conventional paper-based services to a fully digital system.[4]

2. Research Method

This study employs a doctrinal legal research methodology. According to Abdulkadir Muhammad, doctrinal legal research focuses on the analysis of positive law, legal principles, and legal doctrines relating to legal reasoning in concrete cases, the structure and consistency of the legal system, comparative law, and legal history in order to address the legal issues under examination. This article adopts two principal approaches, namely the statutory approach and the conceptual approach. The statutory approach involves the examination of legislation and regulations relevant to the legal issues being discussed, while the conceptual approach focuses on legal concepts, scholarly opinions, and doctrines that have developed within legal science.

In legal research, legal materials are generally classified into two categories: primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials consist of legislation and other authoritative legal instruments forming part of the Indonesian legal system. Secondary legal materials include legal textbooks, scholarly publications, research reports, theses, dissertations, journal articles, legal dictionaries,

[4] Tiffany, Tommy, Meiske, *"Kedudukan Yuridis Penerbitan Sertifikat Tanah Ke Sistem Elektronik Sebagai Jaminan Keamanan", Lex Privatum,* Vol. 11, No. 2 (2023).

relevant internet-based legal resources, and commentaries on judicial decisions related to the legal issues under examination. The collection and analysis of these legal materials constitute an essential step in addressing the research questions and formulating sound legal arguments.

3. Results and Discussion

A. The Urgency of Issuing Electronic Documents in Land Registration Activities

Land registration is a continuous and systematic process carried out by the State through the Government. It encompasses a series of activities involving the collection of physical and juridical data relating to parcels of land within designated areas, the processing, recording, presentation, and maintenance of such data in the form of maps and registers, as well as the issuance of certificates as evidence of land rights, ownership of condominium units, and other related rights. As part of the State's land administration system, land registration is administered by the National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional – BPN). The registration process is implemented by the Regency or Municipal Land Office having jurisdiction over the location of the land parcel concerned.[5]

The implementation of land registration involves the collection and processing of both physical and juridical data relating to land parcels to be registered. The legal basis for land registration is established under Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Principles (Basic Agrarian Law), Government Regulation Number 10 of 1961, which was subsequently replaced by Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration, and later refined through Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Condominium Units, and Land Registration. In general, the land registration process consists of data collection, data processing, data storage, and data presentation. The relevant data may be stored electronically within the Ministry's database. Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 does not repeal Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997; rather, the latter continues to apply insofar as its provisions are not inconsistent with those of Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021.

The principal objective of land registration in Indonesia is to ensure legal certainty and provide legal protection for land ownership rights. This objective differs significantly from that of the land registration system that existed prior to the enactment of the Basic Agrarian Law. Under the pre-UUPA agrarian legal regime, land registration primarily applied to land governed by Western

[5] Boedi Harsono, *"Hukum Agraria Indonesia, Sejarah Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, Isi dan Pelaksanaannya, Hukum Tanah Nasional"*, (Jakarta: Jambatan, 2002), hlm. 72.

agrarian law, commonly referred to as Western Land Rights, while land governed by customary (*adat*) law—predominantly held by indigenous communities—was rarely registered. At that time, land registration served two principal functions: the establishment of a Rechtskadaster (legal cadastre), intended to record and certify legal rights over land, and a Fiscal Cadastre, which functioned primarily as the basis for the assessment and collection of land taxes. The Fiscal Cadastre generally covered customary land, whereas the Rechtskadaster was limited to land subject to the Western legal system.

The institution of land registration in Indonesia was formally established following the enactment of Government Regulation Number 10 of 1961 on Land Registration, which implemented Article 19 of the Basic Agrarian Law (Law Number 5 of 1960). Under this regulatory framework, the land registration process consists of two principal stages: initial land registration and the maintenance of land registration data. Initial land registration applies to parcels of land that have never previously been registered under either Government Regulation Number 10 of 1961 or Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration. The maintenance of land registration data is intended to ensure that the information recorded by the Land Office remains accurate and reflects the actual physical and legal status of the land.

The principal outcome of the land registration process is the issuance of documentary evidence of land rights, which serves as strong evidence of ownership in accordance with Article 19(2)(c) of the Basic Agrarian Law. This document is known as a Land Certificate, comprising an extract of the Land Book and the Survey Letter bound together in a prescribed cover as determined by the Minister pursuant to Article 13(3) of Government Regulation Number 10 of 1961. Subsequently, Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 reaffirmed that certificates of land rights, Management Rights (Hak Pengelolaan/HPL), and waqf land may each be embodied in a single document containing the relevant physical and juridical information.

In early 2021, the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) introduced a policy to issue documentary evidence of land ownership in electronic form, known as the Electronic Land Certificate (Electronic Certificate or *Sertipikat-el*). This policy was implemented through Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021 on Electronic Certificates. However, immediately following its promulgation, the regulation generated considerable public debate and differing opinions. Among its critics was Dewi Sartika, Secretary General of the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria – KPA), who argued that

the ministerial regulation conflicted with higher-ranking legislation. According to her, the regulation concerning electronic certificates was inconsistent with Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration, Government Regulation Number 40 of 1996 concerning Cultivation Rights (*Hak Guna Usaha* or HGU), Building Rights (*Hak Guna Bangunan* or HGB), and Rights of Use (*Hak Pakai*), as well as the Basic Agrarian Law (Law Number 5 of 1960).[6]

In fact, the implementation of electronic land registration services had already been envisaged when Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration was enacted. Article 35(5), (6), and (7) provides that land registration data shall gradually be stored and presented through electronic equipment and microfilm technology. Records produced by such media possess evidentiary value once they have been signed and authenticated by the Head of the relevant Land Office. The form, procedures for storage, presentation, and destruction of documents, as well as the storage and presentation of land registration data through electronic equipment and microfilm, are to be determined by the Minister. These provisions demonstrate that the National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional – BPN) had long anticipated the transition toward an electronic land registration system.

On 26 September 2023, during the event entitled *"Harmonization and Synchronization of Regulations Relating to the Duties and Functions of Land Deed Officials (PPAT)"* held in Surabaya, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), Suyus Windayana, explained that the regulatory reform was intended to ensure that Land Deed Officials (Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah – PPAT) perform their professional duties with integrity in providing services to the public. He further stated that the reform is consistent with the Ministry's vision of becoming an internationally recognized institution. According to Suyus Windayana, the Ministry has undertaken a series of reforms in land administration services to achieve this institutional objective.[7]

Subsequently, on 16 June 2023, the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency, Hadi Tjahjanto, promulgated Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Issuance of Electronic Documents in Land Registration Activities. This

[6] Friska Riana, *"Kebijakan Sertifikat Tanah Elektronik, KPA: Melanggar Aturan Lebih Tinggi", https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1429983/kebijakan-sertifikat-tanah-elektronik-kpa-melanggar-aturan-lebih-tinggi,* diakses pada 1 Maret 2024.

[7] Biro Hubungan Masyarakat Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Badan Pertanahan Nasional, https://kepri.atrbpn.go.id/siaran-pers/detail/8026/miliki-peran-penting-dalam-pelayanan-pertanahan-sekjen-kementerian-atrbpn-imbau-ppat-untuk-kerja-secara-profesional-dan-berintegritas, diakses pada 16 Mei 2024.

regulation repealed Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021 on Electronic Certificates. Pursuant to Article 1(12) of the 2023 Regulation, an Electronic Document is defined as any electronic information created, transmitted, sent, received, or stored in analog, digital, electromagnetic, optical, or comparable forms that may be viewed, displayed, and/or heard through a computer or electronic system. The definition encompasses, but is not limited to, writings, sounds, images, maps, designs, photographs, letters, symbols, numbers, access codes, perforations, or other information that carries meaning and can be understood by persons capable of interpreting it.

Furthermore, the Secretary General announced that the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency had issued Ministerial Decree Number 1147/SK-HR.01/VII/2023, establishing a pilot project for the issuance of Electronic Land Certificates. At present, the pilot program is limited to land constituting government assets. The initiative is intended to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government asset management. To support these reforms and address the challenges associated with improving land administration services, the Secretary General emphasized that several strategic services would continue to be monitored and evaluated in order to further enhance the quality, effectiveness, and responsiveness of public land services.

The implementation of electronic land registration in Indonesia is being carried out progressively, taking into account the readiness of human resources and technological infrastructure within each Regency and Municipal Land Office, as determined by the Minister. The issuance of Electronic Land Certificates (Electronic Certificates or *Sertipikat-el*) begins with both initial land registration and the maintenance of land registration data. For initial registration, electronic certificates are issued for land parcels that have not previously been registered. Meanwhile, holders of conventional paper-based land certificates may apply for a media conversion to transform their existing certificates into electronic certificates. During this conversion process, the original paper certificate is withdrawn, digitized through scanning, and incorporated into the electronic land registration archive maintained by the relevant Land Office.

The outcome of the electronic land registration process is the issuance of Electronic Documents, which are authenticated through electronic signatures and/or generated by converting conventional documents into electronic form following validation by an authorized Land Office official or another designated official. Once validated, the documents are authenticated with a

digital seal through the electronic system. Pursuant to Article 5 of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (Electronic Information and Transactions Law/ITE Law), Electronic Information, Electronic Documents, and their printed versions constitute legally admissible evidence, thereby expanding the categories of evidence recognized under Indonesian procedural law.

According to the Director of Land Registration and Spatial Planning Regulation, the introduction of electronic land certificates is driven by the need to improve the efficiency of land registration, strengthen legal certainty, and enhance legal protection. The reform is also intended to reduce the incidence of land disputes, conflicts, and land-related litigation, while improving Indonesia's Registering Property indicator under the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) framework.

Returning to the fundamental objective of land registration in Indonesia, namely the establishment of legal certainty (*rechtskadaster*) concerning land rights, the ultimate outcome of the registration process is the issuance of documentary evidence of land ownership in the form of a land certificate. Such certificates may include certificates of land rights, mortgage rights, waqf land, or condominium unit ownership. Prior to registration, various forms of documentary evidence of land possession may exist, including Letter C/D, Girik, Pipil, Certificate of Land Ownership (SKT), and Land and Building Tax Assessment Notices (SPPT PBB). Nevertheless, under Indonesian law, the only documentary evidence that conclusively establishes and receives full legal protection as proof of land rights is a land certificate issued through the official land registration process. As an electronic document recognized under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, particularly Article 6 thereof, an Electronic Land Certificate possesses full legal validity and does not present evidentiary difficulties in judicial proceedings.

B. The Evidentiary Value of Electronic Land Certificates.

Electronic Land Certificates represent one of the most significant innovations in Indonesia's land administration system. They are land registration documents created, issued, and maintained in electronic form through a computerized system. As part of its broader land administration reform, the Government of Indonesia has introduced electronic land certificates to simplify land registration procedures, reduce bureaucratic processes, and strengthen legal certainty for landowners. Compared with conventional paper-based documents, electronic documents offer greater flexibility, as they can be more easily modified, reproduced, transmitted, and securely stored. Their legal recognition, including their admissibility as evidence in judicial proceedings,

has been expressly regulated under Indonesian legislation.

The implementation of Electronic Land Certificates is expected to enhance transparency and security within the land administration system while reducing unlawful practices, including land fraud and document forgery. Although the transition from conventional paper certificates to electronic certificates requires considerable time, preparation, and institutional adaptation, it constitutes an important step toward the modernization of Indonesia's land registration system. Within the Indonesian legal framework, Electronic Land Certificates possess the same legal validity as conventional land certificates.

Nevertheless, the legal validity of Electronic Land Certificates depends upon their issuance and authentication in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. Compliance with these legal standards ensures that the certificates possess full legal force and accountability. In addition to the existing legal framework, technological developments have accelerated the adoption of electronic land registration. To improve the efficiency and security of electronic land administration, the Government has introduced various digital initiatives, including the Spatial Planning Information System (Sistem Informasi Tata Ruang – SISTR) and the Electronic Land Registration Information System (Sistem Informasi Pendaftaran Tanah Elektronik – SIPTE). These initiatives further demonstrate the increasingly established position of Electronic Land Certificates within Indonesia's positive legal system.

Under the Basic Agrarian Law (Law Number 5 of 1960), a land certificate constitutes an authentic deed (*akta otentik*) issued by the competent land authority. Pursuant to Article 38 of the Basic Agrarian Law, a person who receives a land certificate issued in accordance with the applicable legal procedures by the National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional – BPN) is legally recognized as the holder of the relevant land right, unless evidence can be presented demonstrating the existence of circumstances referred to in Article 34 of the Basic Agrarian Law that invalidate such entitlement.

In this context, a land certificate issued by the National Land Agency (Badan Pertanahan Nasional – BPN) possesses significant legal validity as an authentic legal document. Accordingly, the certificate constitutes lawful evidence with substantial evidentiary value regarding ownership of the land, as recognized under the Basic Agrarian Law (Law Number 5 of 1960). A land certificate confirms that the person named therein is the lawful holder of the relevant land right, unless sufficient evidence is presented to establish otherwise in accordance with Article 34 of the Basic Agrarian Law.

Consequently, land certificates perform a fundamental evidentiary function within Indonesia's land law system.

A land certificate constitutes strong evidence of ownership and must, in principle, be recognized by third parties and the courts unless contrary evidence is established during judicial proceedings. Nevertheless, where evidence presented before the court demonstrates that the information contained in the certificate does not correspond with the actual legal or factual circumstances, the certificate may be challenged by any party whose rights have been adversely affected. In such circumstances, the aggrieved party is entitled to seek legal remedies through the judicial process.

An electronic certificate incorporates an electronic signature together with the identity of the signatory. Article 54(1) and (2) of Government Regulation on the Operation of Electronic Systems and Transactions (PP PSTE) distinguishes between certified electronic signatures and uncertified electronic signatures. Certified electronic signatures are issued through an accredited Electronic Certification Provider, whereas uncertified electronic signatures are created without the involvement of such a provider. This distinction significantly affects the evidentiary weight of electronic evidence. Electronic evidence supported by a certified electronic signature issued by an accredited Electronic Certification Provider possesses greater evidentiary value and legal reliability than evidence supported by an uncertified signature.

Electronic certificates and other forms of electronic evidence may be admitted as evidence in judicial proceedings, provided that the applicable formal legal requirements have been satisfied, including the lawful acquisition, integrity, and authenticity of the electronic information. The evidentiary strength of an electronic certificate depends upon its creation and maintenance through a secure electronic system that ensures the integrity and reliability of the information it contains. An electronic certificate therefore includes not only an electronic signature but also essential personal data identifying the relevant legal subject.

Electronic certificates issued by accredited Electronic Certification Providers consequently possess strong evidentiary value and constitute reliable electronic evidence. Conversely, electronic certificates bearing uncertified or unverified electronic signatures carry weaker evidentiary weight. An electronic certificate contains not merely the electronic signature of its holder but also important identifying information concerning the relevant individual. Furthermore, Article 11 of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law expressly provides that an electronic signature has the same legal force and legal effect as a handwritten signature, provided that the statutory

requirements governing its validity have been fulfilled.

An Electronic Certificate possesses optimal evidentiary value when it is issued by a duly authorized Electronic Certification Provider. According to Hari Rahmat, although electronic documents may still need to be presented in printed form (*hard copy*) during court proceedings, an Electronic Certificate issued by a competent and authorized certification provider carries evidentiary force equivalent to that of an authentic deed (*akta otentik*). The admissibility and evidentiary value of Electronic Certificates and other forms of electronic evidence ultimately depend upon the security, reliability, and trustworthiness of the electronic system through which they are created, maintained, and authenticated. An electronic system that is secure and officially registered ensures the integrity, authenticity, and full evidentiary value of Electronic Certificates and other electronic evidence.

The existence of an Electronic Certificate issued by a registered and accredited Electronic Certification Provider is therefore fundamental in determining the reliability and evidentiary weight of electronic evidence. An Electronic Certificate originating from a trusted and duly registered certification provider is presumed to possess authenticity and reliability as evidence. Such a certificate contains not only an electronic signature but also the identifying information of the relevant legal subject, thereby strengthening its evidentiary function.

With particular regard to the issuance of electronic documents in land registration activities, an Electronic Land Certificate is generated through an electronic system in the form of an Electronic Document, the physical and juridical data of which are stored in the Electronic Land Book (Buku Tanah Elektronik/BT-el), as provided under Article 1(9) of Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Issuance of Electronic Documents in Land Registration Activities. Electronic Documents generated through the electronic system are authenticated by means of an Electronic Signature in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

4. Conclusion

a. Indonesia's land registration system has undergone a significant transformation through the adoption of electronic technology, particularly with the introduction of the Electronic Land Certificate (Electronic Certificate or *Sertipikat-el*). This reform was undertaken to enhance the efficiency of land administration while strengthening legal certainty and legal protection in the registration of land rights. Although the introduction of Electronic Land

Certificates has generated differing opinions and legal debate, the policy reflects the Government's commitment to reducing land disputes and improving Indonesia's Registering Property indicator under the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) framework. Electronic Land Certificates possess legal force equivalent to that of conventional paper-based land certificates, particularly when they are issued by duly authorized and registered authorities. Their issuance and authentication must comply with the applicable statutory and regulatory framework in order to ensure their legal validity and evidentiary value in judicial proceedings. While several challenges remain in the implementation of electronic land registration, including regulatory adjustments and the readiness of technological infrastructure, the Government has undertaken various measures to support the development of electronic land administration services. Through the modernization of land administration and the integration of digital technology, the Government seeks to improve transparency, security, efficiency, and legal certainty within Indonesia's land registration system. Accordingly, electronic land registration represents an important milestone in the modernization of Indonesia's land administration framework. With an adequate legal framework, reliable technological infrastructure, and sustained governmental commitment, electronic land registration is expected to provide more effective, efficient, and legally reliable land administration services for the public.

b. The introduction of Electronic Land Certificates represents an important innovation in Indonesia's land administration system, aimed at improving administrative efficiency, strengthening legal certainty, and providing greater legal protection for landowners. Through the implementation of Electronic Land Certificates, the Government seeks to simplify land registration procedures, reduce bureaucratic processes, and enhance transparency and security within the land administration system. Although the transition from conventional paper-based certificates to Electronic Land Certificates requires considerable time, institutional readiness, and technological adaptation, it constitutes a significant step toward the modernization of Indonesia's land registration system. To ensure their legal validity and enforceability, Electronic Land Certificates must be created, issued, and authenticated in strict compliance with the applicable statutory and regulatory framework. When issued by duly authorized and registered authorities, Electronic Land Certificates possess the same legal force as conventional land certificates. Nevertheless, where sufficient evidence is presented to challenge their validity, such certificates remain subject to judicial review and may be contested before the courts. The implementation of Electronic Land Certificates is expected to

improve transparency, security, efficiency, and legal certainty in land administration while reducing unlawful practices such as land fraud and document forgery. The Government has supported the digital transformation of land registration through initiatives such as the Spatial Planning Information System (Sistem Informasi Tata Ruang – SISTR) and the Electronic Land Registration Information System (Sistem Informasi Pendaftaran Tanah Elektronik – SIPTE), demonstrating the increasingly established legal position of Electronic Land Certificates within Indonesia's positive legal system. In addition, Electronic Land Certificates perform an essential evidentiary function within Indonesia's land law regime. Although they possess strong evidentiary value when issued by duly authorized Electronic Certification Providers, their reliability ultimately depends upon the security, integrity, and trustworthiness of the electronic information system through which they are generated and maintained. Consequently, the existence of Electronic Land Certificates issued by registered and accredited certification providers is fundamental in determining the authenticity and evidentiary weight of electronic evidence. Accordingly, ensuring the integrity, security, and reliability of electronic information systems remains indispensable to the successful implementation and long-term credibility of Electronic Land Certificates in supporting Indonesia's modern land administration system.

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