

Land Archive Authentication as a Result of Media Transfer at the Land Office

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Authentication, Digital Land Records, Legitimate Evidential Instruments.</p> <p>Date logs: Received: August 13, 2023 Reviewed: August 29, 2023 Accepted: Sept 16, 2023 Published: Sept 18, 2023</p> <p>How To Cite: Pramesti, N.A., Junarto, R. & Farid, A.H. (2023). Autentikasi Arsip Pertanahan Hasil Alih Media di Kantor Pertanahan. <i>Marcapada: Jurnal Kebijakan Pertanahan</i>, 3(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.31292/mj.v3i1.38</p>	<p>The digitalization efforts undertaken by the land office do not necessarily guarantee the authenticity of its records or documents in the same manner as physical documents. Authentication is essential to reinforce the utility of digital land documents and bestow legal validity as admissible evidence in court. This research aims to analyze the implementation of digitalization and authentication of land documents at the land office. Furthermore, the analysis discusses the necessity of authenticating digital land documents to ensure that the resulting products can serve as valid evidentiary tools in legal proceedings. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The study reveals that the execution of digitalization and authentication of land documents at the WG Land Office does not comply with Law No. 43 of 2009, Government Regulation No. 28 of 2012 concerning archiving, Head of the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 20 of 2011 on guidelines for authenticating electronic archives, and the Circular Letter of the Ministry of ATR/BPN No. 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VIII/2019 on digitization standardization of warkah. In pursuit of legal certainty that aligns with formal legal truth, including the interests of all parties involved, the authentication of digital land documents as a source of juridical data is paramount in assessing and adjudicating a case before a panel of judges.</p>

A. Introduction

The term "land records" refers to the land records held by the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (Ministry of ATR/BPN) at both the central and regional levels. These land records are essential as evidential tools to ensure the accuracy of physical and juridical data related to land parcels. Physical data encompasses land parcels' location, boundaries, and size. In contrast, juridical data includes information about legal status, rights holders, and other associated responsibilities concerning land parcels. In this context, land records generated during the land certification process include Registration Maps, Land Register Forms, Survey Drawings (*Gambar Ukur-GU*), Survey Letters (*Surat Ukur-SU*), Land Books (*Buku Tanah-BT*), and deeds that validate ownership or possession documents required by the Ministry of ATR/BPN.

One of the steps to minimize costs, time, and the possibility of corruption in government is through digital transformation. This digital transformation aims to implement electronic services

across all government service sectors. The Ministry of ATR/BPN has gradually and continuously undertaken digital transformation processes in providing land services. As part of the shift towards digital service paradigms, updating systems in all administrative service areas by replacing manual methods with electronic ones is necessary. Land services have transitioned to a paperless format, and land information records must be digital. The Ministry of ATR/BPN's efforts in this transformation involve digitizing land documents as one of the prerequisites for realizing service transformation.

In 2018, the WG¹ (name redacted) Regency Land Office had already implemented the digitization process of land records, even preceding the issuance of Circular Letter No. 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VII/2019 on the Standardization of Deed Digitization by the Ministry of ATR/BPN. The digitization of land documents was primarily motivated by the susceptibility of physical land records to loss or damage when in paper form. Furthermore, in alignment with the modernization of land services, the transition from manual to electronic service delivery across all administrative service areas became inevitable. However, it is worth noting that not all land offices, including the WG Regency Land Office, can digitize their service documents per the guidelines for electronic archive authentication. Therefore, this study addresses how the digitization of land documents undertaken by the WG Regency Land Office before the issuance of the circular can serve as valid evidential tools in legal proceedings, considering the legality of the process and its resulting products.

The authentication of digital land documents is crucial as long as the process and products adhere to legislative regulations, one of which involves the authentication process. Previous studies have touched upon the authentication of digitally digitized archive documents, albeit mainly in the context of archival institutions. These include studies by Anindyati (2020) that examine the application of digitized archives in the Laris application and whether digital archives can replace original paper archives; Listiyani & Alamsyah (2019), which discuss efforts to preserve the authenticity of digital archives at the Archives and Library Office of Semarang Regency; Christiani & Sutrisno (2019), which analyze the authentication process of digital archives at the Archives and Library Office of Central Java Province; Setianingsih (2022), who address the authentication process of digital archives resulting from media transfer and identify challenges in implementing the authentication process due to media transfer (Mujiburohman, 2021; Muhidin et al., 2016); Rusmiatiningsih (2017 & 2019), who provide interpretations of the status of electronic archives as valid evidentiary tools and the role of archivists in the legal field; Andari & Mujiburohman (2023), Wulan et al. (2022), and Salim et al. (2022), who delve into policy and legal arguments in the context of media transfer and its admissibility in court.

No research has specifically addressed the authentication of digitally digitized land archives resulting from media transfer in the WG Regency Land Office. Hence, this study aims to investigate and analyze the authentication process during the media transfer of land archives in the WG Regency Land Office. This media transfer technically converts the storage format of land records from analog paper to digital files. This research aims to understand the authentication process of land documents to ensure that their digital products are recognized as valid and authentic evidential tools in a court of law.

¹ The author did not mention the name of the district and its land office for personal reasons, with the agreement of the editor of the Journal of Marcapada.

B. Research Methods

This research employs a qualitative descriptive method focusing on the WG Regency Land Office (Yin, 2015). The author collected primary and secondary data through direct observation at the WG Regency Land Office for two months and a thorough documentation review. The author witnessed the digitalization process conducted by third parties at the land office, visiting and observing the entire process from inception to the digitalization outcomes of land archives at the WG Regency Land Office.

In addition, the author engaged in discussions with key informants and personnel from the District Land Office, land notary offices (*Kantor PPAT*), court offices, and other informants selected based on their involvement, experience, and possession of relevant information regarding digital archive authentication.

Regarding the documentary study, the author utilized legislative regulations, scholarly articles, and journals pertinent to the research theme and issues. After the research data had been gathered, the author conducted a descriptive analysis. This analysis involved several vital tasks. First, it constructively described the data points. Second, it presented the data points. Lastly, it summarized and concluded the data points (Creswell, 2016).

C. Authentication of Digitized Archives

1. Authentication of Land Archives Resulting from Media Transfer at the WG Regency Land Office

The stages of land archive digitization activities at the WG Regency Land Office are based on the Circular Letter of the Ministry of ATR/BPN No. 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VII/2019 on Standardization of Deed Digitization. The analysis of the stages in this circular includes the following:

a. Preparation

This stage involves preparing the workspace, document handover, document transfer, document inventory, and sorting and filing. Based on observations at the WG Regency Land Office, specific workspace preparations were not observed. The digitalization of land archives was performed sporadically, as the presence of scanning equipment allowed it to be done anywhere. In other words, the digitization of land documents was not centralized in one room, and employees carried it out in various areas, including the survey and mapping section, the rights determination and registration section, and the archive room.

b. Document Handover

Identified documents (numbered, located, and dated on the back of each page) are then handed over with a handover report between the relevant parties. The author found no neatly recorded document handovers between the parties involved, but handovers followed the PTSL process. Moreover, the recording did not comply with the rules in this circular; instead, it was done in a land archive borrowing book. The required sorting process that should have been carried out in the sorting room was skipped because documents were transferred directly to the section responsible for digitization. The WG Regency Land Office did not conduct document inventory because there was no sorting and recording activity on control cards to be handed

over to sorting and filing officers. Only bookkeeping and PTSL document inspections were carried out. Sorting was then performed by organizing documents, starting with the most recent year. Documents bound in book form had to be opened individually to facilitate scanning. The paper often became very fragile and prone to tearing for older land archives, so this process determined which pages were suitable for handing over to the scanner operator.

c. Scanning

The WG Regency Land Office has aligned its scanning results with the criteria specified in the regulations, including:


1. Data output resolution of 150 DPI;
2. Scanning all pages, including deed covers;
3. No need to scan blank pages;
4. Matching the original color (auto color) and
5. Outputting files as searchable .PDF files.

Since the WG Regency Land Office does not have many scanning devices, the scanning process is performed in several ways. Scanning is done through mobile phones using applications such as CamScanner, Simple Scanner, and other free apps, but this method suffers from slow scanning and the need to transfer files from mobile phones to computers/laptops, which is a drawback. Additionally, the WG Regency Land Office has three types of scanners: the BROTHER MFC-J6530DW, which is a multifunctional device capable of flatbed and ADF scanning; the CANON DR-6030C, which is an ADF scanner that automatically feeds documents one by one; and the Czur, which is a flatbed scanner used for digitizing older archives.

d. Indexing

This step involves coding files and storing them in folders with names or codes that correspond to relevant file groups.

Table 1. Indexing of Digitized Archives

No.	Archive Type	Naming
1.	Land Book 	BT_(14-digit complete number) Example: BT_112178021_01001 File storage is organized by region Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📁 Baturetno District <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📁 Balepanjang Village
2.	Survey Letters/ Location Maps	Type SU_8-digit area code_5-digit number_year Example:



SU_11218407_01709_1999

File storage is organized by region

Example:

- 📁 Eromoko District

- 📁 Baleharjo Village

3. Warkah/Land Deed (DI 208)



W_5-digit DI 208 number_year

Example:

W_09765_2022

File storage is organized by year

Example:

- 📁 2022

Source: Compiled from data at the WG Regency Land Office, 2023

e. Quality Control

Quality control of digitized archives at the WG Regency Land Office involves validation activities. Validation is the verification stage that confirms the accuracy of digital data compared to physical data. Validation includes confirming the identity and integrity of Survey Letters or Land Books in the Computerized Land Office (KKP) application with their physical counterparts. Digitalization personnel will check the quality of physical Survey Letters and Land Books by comparing the accuracy and presence of dates, signatures, plot diagrams, and stamps above the official's signature. On the other hand, quality control of digital files resulting from media transfer involves checking the correctness of numbering or indexing, scan results, and the orientation of land archive documents. Stamping is only done on physical archives; digital archives do not yet have a QR stamp in the bottom left corner.

f. Storage on the Server

The WG Regency Land Office uses computer servers and the Computerized Land Office (KKP) system. The office server can only be accessed by section, with the Survey and Mapping Section having access to the server that stores digital Survey Letters and the Rights Determination and Registration Section having access to the server that stores digital Land Books and Warkah (Land Deed). All files, such as Survey Letters, Land Books, Warkah, and Plot Diagrams, are uploaded into the KKP application, accessible at <https://aplikasi.atrbpn.go.id/>. Therefore, if employees at the land office wish to access digital land archive files, they can do so through the KKP application. The WG Regency Land Office employs the Auto Entry system to expedite and facilitate the uploading of digital archives. An alternative technology utilized by the WG Regency Land Office is the UI.Vision RPA extension.

g. Media Transfer Archive List

The implementing party of archive digitization activities should create a handover report and a media transfer archive list, which is not practiced at the WG Regency. Based on the National Archives of Indonesia Regulation (PERKA ANRI) No. 20 of 2011 on Guidelines for Electronic Archive Authentication, in assessing the standards of authenticity estimation for electronic archives, archival institutions must obtain evidence:

1. Statements about Archive Attributes and Their Relationship to Archives

Based on the content of identity and data integrity checks mentioned in the regulation, this falls under the Digitalization process in the quality control conducted by the WG Regency Land Office.

2. Access Rights

Archives can be accessed and managed according to each respective custodian. One access right possessed by the custodian of the archive room is that not everyone can enter and leave the archive room, as access is limited to individuals specified by the regulations, and access is granted through access cards or door passwords. Regarding modification and archive creation, this responsibility is delegated to the section handling it, such as officials or custodians in the Survey and Mapping Section who have access to Survey Letters and Plot Diagrams, and the Rights Determination and Registration Section, which has access to Land Books and Warkah.

3. Protection Procedures Against Archive Loss and Damage

Article 41, paragraph 2 of PMNA/KBPN No. 3 of 1997 states that the head of the land office is responsible for repairing or restoring data if basic registration maps, registration maps, plot diagrams, and measurement data are damaged or lost. Furthermore, Article 170, paragraphs 1 and 2 state that a report should be made stating loss or damage and that it should be replaced with a replacement Land Book for Land Books that are damaged or not found due to fire, theft, or other reasons.

4. Protection Procedures for Media and Technology

If land digital archives pass the validation during the digitization process at the land office, it is an effort to preserve the identity and integrity of the archives. The Ministry of ATR/BPN has issued Ministerial Regulation (Permen) No. 3 of 2023 on the Issuance of Electronic Documents in Land Registration Activities as a replacement for Ministerial Regulation ATR/BPN No. 1 of 2021 on electronic certificates, aiming to modernize services for the benefit of the public supported by technology.

5. Documentation Creation

Archive creators regulate the process following the legal system and creator regulations. The Ministry of ATR/BPN has established these procedures in the Circular Letter of the Ministry of ATR/BPN No. 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VII/2019 on Standardization of Deed Digitization, which serves as a guideline for implementing archive digitization at each land office.

6. Archive Authentication

Concerning authentication, the WG Regency Land Office has not yet implemented this because it does not have a digital stamp. The Ministry of ATR/BPN uses a digital seal as a QR code symbol at the bottom left of digital archives.

7. Identification of Authentic Archives

In the case of land archives, copies are made to issue certificates and specific purposes handled by authorized officials. However, no detailed regulations exist on making copies after digitizing archives for other purposes.

8. Transfer and Delivery of Relevant Documentation

In transitioning from active to inactive archive status, where archives are transferred from the electronic system, the archive creator has established and implemented effective procedures determining which documents are transferred or must be handed over to the archival institution. Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning and Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 8 of 2020 on Archive Retention Schedules within the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning and the National Land Agency aims to establish archive retention schedules within the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning and the National Land Agency as evidence of the certainty and accuracy of archive depreciation and preservation implementation.

2. The Urgency of Authenticating Digital Land Archives

Digitized land archives support electronic services for increased efficiency and effectiveness. The authentication of digital land archives is essential to ensure the integrity, authenticity, and validity of information and documents related to land registration. Here are several reasons why the authentication of digital archives is of paramount importance in the field of land management:

- a. **Ensuring Data Security:** Vital information about land ownership or specific transactions becomes more secure against threats of manipulation or forgery through digital archive authentication.
- b. **Preserving Document Authenticity:** Authentication ensures that land documents are genuine and originate from legitimate sources. It prevents misuse or the use of counterfeit documents in land-related matters.
- c. **Facilitating Land Audit and Verification:** Digital archive authentication streamlines the auditing and verification processes by relevant authorities or concerned parties. In land ownership disputes or changes in land status, authentication can potentially aid in legal proceedings.
- d. **Prioritizing Transparency to Minimize Corruption:** A transparent digital archive authentication system verifiable by authoritative entities can contribute to a more open and honest environment. As processes become more efficient and automated, the chances of human intervention, such as document manipulation or removal, leading to corruption, are reduced.

- e. Streamlining Land Registration Processes: The administrative land process can be expedited through digital archive authentication. Properly authenticated documents minimize the time required for verification and validation, thus reducing costs and complexities.
- f. Saving Costs and Time: Digital archive authentication enhances the efficiency of document management and maintenance. Digital technology reduces costs related to printing, distribution, physical storage, and the time needed to locate and retrieve necessary information, resulting in long-term cost savings.
- g. Ease of Access and Management: Digital archives can be easily accessed and managed by authorized parties, land authorities, and landowners. It helps avoid difficulties in finding relevant and up-to-date information.
- h. Encouraging Land Service Innovations: Digitalization and authentication enable innovations in service provision. New technologies can enhance service quality.
- i. Ensuring Legality as Valid Evidence: Digital archive authentication helps meet the legal requirements for land transactions. Original data and documents can ensure that transactions are conducted legally and following the law, protecting electronic documents used in legal proceedings.

Article 35 of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration is the gateway to electronic archive management. This article specifies that the Minister determines the form, storage methods, presentation, and disposal of electronic and microfilm land documents. Electronic land document records generated by electronic devices hold evidentiary power after being signed and stamped with the official seal by the local land office head.

Continuing with Minister of State for Agrarian Affairs Regulation No. 3 of 1997 concerning the Implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997, Articles 184 and 186 discuss documents used as evidence of land registration that can be stored in digital form and must be stored in a specific location at the land office following archival storage standards. The issuance of the Circular Letter of the Ministry of ATR/BPN No. 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VIII/2019 and the 2021 circular on the Standardization of Warkah Digitization, while providing guidelines for digitization procedures, do not provide a sufficient basis for authentication processes to render digital land archives as valid, authentic, and trustworthy.

The Law No. 43 of 2009 concerning Archives and Government Regulation No. 28 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 43 of 2009 concerning Archives, specifically in Articles 68 and 69, state that when there is a mechanism for changing archive media, authentication related to confirming the authenticity of archives is carried out. Furthermore, archival institutions have the authority to perform this authentication.

Articles 106, 107, and 108 of Government Regulation No. 28 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 43 of 2009 concerning Archives also address this matter. Article 106 describes that archives are authenticated to ensure that static archives and the results of media

conversion are original. In this context, a specific seal is an electronic seal affixed, associated with, or related to the converted media archive as evidence of authentication.

According to the Chief of the National Archives of Indonesia Regulation No. 20 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Electronic Archive Authentication, the provision of marks and/or written explanations or other marks includes extrinsic and intrinsic elements. Extrinsic elements refer to the elements of an archive that affect its external appearance, while intrinsic elements pertain to the elements within an archive that directly convey documented actions and their context. Authentication of digital archives is not only assessed based on these elements. However, it can also be carried out according to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law) and Government Regulation No. 82 of 2012 concerning the Organization of Electronic Systems and Transactions (PP 82/2012). The ITE Law recognizes and trusts electronic signatures as a form of digital archive authentication. Electronic signatures are considered valid if they meet specific requirements stipulated in the ITE Law and its implementing regulations and are recognized as evidence in court (Kholifah, 2021; Kartika, 2019; Pribadi, 2018; Ramiyanto, 2017; Rusmiatiningsih, 2019).

Legalization and authentication are not the same, but both can be performed simultaneously, with the caveat that official authorities, as previously explained, provide the endorsement. It indicates a simultaneous legal event, namely, legalization and authentication. In this context, the authentication logic, as outlined in legal regulations, regulates archival authenticity and legalization as identical/similar events.

The Administrative Governance Law states that legalization is a statement made by a Government Agency or Official that a copy of a government administrative document explained to be following the original is valid. Article 73 stipulates that government bodies and/or Officials as decision-makers have the authority to legalize copies or photocopies of made decisions. Legalizing document copies can be carried out by other Government Bodies and/or Officials authorized based on regulatory decisions or notarized by a notary. Certification or verification marks must include a statement of conformity between the original document and its copy/photocopy, the date, the signature of the authorized official, and the agency's stamp.

3. The Legal Certainty of Digital Land Archives as Valid Evidence

The legal certainty of digital documents, based on Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, states that electronic documents constitute valid evidence under the prevailing procedural laws in Indonesia. Paragraphs (2) and (3) explain that electronic statements and/or electronic documents referred to in paragraph (1) and/or copies thereof are extensions of such evidence. It means that if created in an imaging system format, survey letters and land books can be considered by a judge as authentic acts based on these provisions.

Emphasized in the regulations of the ITE Law, Article 6, electronic information and/or electronic documents are deemed valid as long as the information contained therein:

- a. It is accessible, meaning that an electronic system can access digital information;
- b. It is displayable, meaning that an electronic system can present digital information;
- c. Is maintainable in its entirety, with digital evidence from the investigation and analysis process required to be complete in substance;
- d. It is accountable, meaning that what is contained in the results from the document creation process to delivery can be maintained as genuine (Nafisah et al., 2022).

The ITE Law also mentions requirements for Electronic Systems used to digitize Electronic Information and Documents in Articles 15 and 16, stating that Electronic Systems must be organized with the following minimum requirements:

- a. Reliable, secure, and responsible.
- b. Electronic documents and information can be displayed in their entirety.
- c. It can protect the availability, integrity, authenticity, confidentiality, and accessibility of electronic information.
- d. Can operate following procedures or technical instructions established by relevant parties and be sustainable.

Based on the principles outlined in the ITE Law, several aspects need to be considered for compatibility with the archive conditions at the WG Regency Land Office:

- a. Data Validation Based on Parameters

Research reveals that the WG Regency Land Office does not perform several stages that serve as parameters for digitization, including preparation, scanning, indexing, quality control, storage into a server, media transfer records, and archive authentication.

- b. Data Accuracy Based on Criteria

Criteria specified in the circular, such as a data output resolution of 150 DPI, scanning all pages including the Warkah cover, omitting blank pages, conducting color scans (auto color), and generating text-searchable .Pdf output files, have been followed by the WG Regency Land Office.

- c. Non-Redundancy

Non-redundancy implies that archives should not undergo repetitive scanning processes. The WG Regency Land Office stores digital files separately on a computer server for each section and uploads them to the KKP application. If an archive file has not been uploaded to KKP, it can cause difficulties in accessing other sections that can only access it through the application. For instance, the Control and Dispute Resolution section may require digital archives for online court proceedings, but the file has not been uploaded to KKP. This section may then have to scan the needed land archive again. Given the numerous copies of the same file, the Ministry of ATR/BPN needs to establish procedures to determine which file copies are valid. However, specific rules regarding valid file copies have not been established yet.

- d. Data Object and Subject Synchronization

Data synchronization is achieved through validation at each stage in the KKP application. Survey letters, land books, Warkah DI 208, and other land data must be accurate and interconnected within the KKP.

e. Confirmation with the Subject

Even though landowners have authority over their land rights, archives related to the subjects of these rights at land offices are the state's responsibility for management, and landowners are merely informed. It means that the subjects of archives to be digitized are provided with general and comprehensive information, not individualized. Consequently, archives in land offices can be directly digitized as it falls within the responsibility of the WG Regency Land Office to manage them without requiring individual confirmation from the landowners.

f. Process Orientation

The process or stages of digitization have been comprehensively regulated in the Circular of the Ministry of ATR/BPN No. 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VIII/2019, from preparation to storage. The WG District Land Office has made efforts to digitize following this circular.

The designation of documents as evidence is determined in Articles 304, 305, and 306 of the HIR (Old Indonesian Civil Code). These documents are divided into two categories: documents under private signature and authentic deeds. Authentic deeds consist of three elements: they are made by a public official, in a form specified by the law, and executed in a place where the public official is authorized to do deeds. On the other hand, documents under private signature are intentionally made to prove a specific intent, legal action, or agreement without regulation by public officials and are signed by the individual declaring the intent of the legal action or agreement. Logically, archives fall under the explanation of authentic deeds (Imron & Iqbal, 2019)

Based on Article 42, paragraph (1) of Regulation No. 3/2023 of the Ministry of ATR/BPN, to prove land rights, Electronic Land Books can be printed and supplemented with electronic certificates and/or confirmation sheets according to their land registration history. As stipulated in this article, electronic documents and/or their printed results constitute valid legal evidence and extensions of valid evidence according to the procedural laws in effect in Indonesia. As a means of evidence, these electronically transformed documents must meet specific requirements to preserve their authenticity, as specified in Articles 33-38 of Regulation No. 3/2023 of the Ministry of ATR/BPN. Among the requirements indicating the authenticity of a digitally transformed document is a media transfer confirmation sheet on the physical land document, authenticated with an electronic signature by the local land office chief or designated official. Additionally, validation notes must be on the physical Land Book and SU (Proof of Land Registration) for the media transfer process, documented by validation notes on the last page. Subsequently, the officers perform scanning and apply an electronic seal.

One of the methods of ensuring document authenticity is adding a digital stamp by authorized officials as evidence of document validation (Article 4, paragraph (5) of Regulation No. 1/2021 of the Ministry of ATR/Head of BPN). Electronic documents resulting from media transfer, as mentioned in paragraph (3) letter b, are validated by authorized or designated officials and stamped electronically through an Electronic System.

The Supreme Court Regulation on Case Administration and Proceedings in Electronic Courts defines electronic proceedings as a series of case examinations and proceedings conducted by a court using information and communication technology. Electronic documents are related to proceedings that are received, stored, and managed within the court's information system. All lawsuits filed in court must be accompanied by evidence in the form of electronic documents.

The Land Office has conducted several e-court sessions. Evidence used by the Land Office in e-court proceedings includes digital land archives. Due to online litigation, the evidence presented in the application is also in digital form, allowing PDF files of digital land archives to be accepted and processed in the e-court application. However, the District Court, as a venue for litigation, is still in the process of transitioning to complete digital transformation. After online registration, there is still a face-to-face meeting where physical evidence is presented, which means that evidence must still be proven with physical land documents.

Technically, electronic litigation (E-Litigation) will shorten the questioning process, evidence examination, and reading verdicts to the parties involved. Electronic litigation does not mean there are no face-to-face meetings at all but instead minimizes them. For example, there were 15 meetings, and now only 4. Face-to-face meetings are held only during the first and second trials, verifying documentary evidence and examining witnesses or experts if necessary.

The first trial will still be conducted offline. Mediation begins when all parties are present. The judge will ask the plaintiff to submit three original documents: Power of Attorney, Lawsuit, and Principal Agreement. If there is no agreement between the parties during mediation, the trial will continue in person for the second time. The judge will offer the defendant the option of proceeding electronically by signing a willingness form, as the plaintiff is the first party to register the case online through E-Filing.

Because documentary evidence is crucial in land-related cases, the verification or examination of documentary evidence needs to be carried out by the WG Regency Land Office. This verification is done through a double-check system involving two stages: online verification (softfile) and physical verification of the original documents. The parties involved must first upload stamped documentary evidence via their E-Court accounts. After completing this process, the parties must visit the District Court following the schedule set by the court, bringing the physical evidence in the form of the original documents.

D. Conclusion

The implementation of digitalization and authentication of land archives at the Land Office of WG Regency has not yet fully complied with the provisions of Law Number 43 of 2009, Government Regulation Number 28 of 2012 regarding archiving, National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 20 of 2011 on guidelines for authenticating electronic archives, and the Circular Letter of the Ministry of ATR/BPN Number 5/SE-100.TU.02.01/VIII/2019 on the standardization of document digitization. The digitalization process that has been carried out includes sorting and archiving, scanning according to criteria, indexing, quality control, and storage in the server. Authentication is performed in archive attributes, access rights, procedures for protecting media and technology, documentation creation, and transfer and delivery of relevant documentation. The digitalization processes that have not been carried out include workspace preparation, document handover, document/archive transfer, inventory of documents/archives, and creating a list of media conversion archives. Authentication processes that have not been conducted include procedures for protecting against loss and damage to archives, archive authentication, and identification of valid archives. The authentication of digital land archives resulting from media conversion at the Land Office of WG Regency is necessary due to the reference to legal mandates.

Authentication is necessary for several reasons, namely ensuring data security, preserving document authenticity, facilitating land audit and verification, prioritizing transparency to minimize corruption, ensuring the smoothness of land registration processes, saving costs and time, ease of access and management, promoting land service innovation, and ensuring legality as valid evidence. Digital land archives cannot yet be used as valid evidence in court because not all the principles outlined in the legal provisions have been implemented. The principles implemented include data accuracy based on criteria, object and subject data synchronization, and process orientation. The principles that have not been implemented include data validation based on parameters, non-redundancy, and subject confirmation.

Finally, this research has demonstrated that digitalizing land documents at the WG Regency Land Office is highly beneficial for various land registration service activities, but it cannot yet be utilized as evidence in court proceedings.

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