

**GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONAL DATA ON THE
SATUSEHAT APPLICATION IN INDONESIA**

Hilbert Sumplisius M. Wau , Henry Aspan, Sumarno
Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi
E-Mail : sumplisiuswau@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia represents a crisis that demands swift and effective management. The government is required to take a leading role in breaking the chain of virus transmission. One of the strategies undertaken was the utilization of the SATUSEHAT application. However, the use of this application carries potential risks of personal data breaches, as users are required to submit personal information as a condition for access. Therefore, it is important to conduct a study on the government's responsibility in safeguarding citizens' personal data following the implementation of the SATUSEHAT application. This research employs a normative legal method supported by empirical data, using a descriptive-analytical approach, and is grounded in both statutory and case-based legal frameworks. The study relies on secondary data as legal materials, including primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources, collected through literature study and documentary analysis. The analysis adopts a qualitative research approach to draw final conclusions. This study finds that the government's responsibility for personal data in the SATUSEHAT application includes the obligation to ensure protection by implementing robust data security systems and conducting data protection impact assessments for each data subject. Moreover, the government is also obliged to terminate the processing of personal data once the intended purpose has been achieved, accompanied by the deletion and destruction of such data. This measure aims to minimize the risk of personal data breaches committed by unauthorized third parties (hackers).

Keywords: Responsibility, Government, Personal Data, One Healthy

Journal History

Received	: June 25, 2025;
Reviewed	: November 21, 2025;
Accepted	: November 30, 2025;
Published	: November 30, 2025.

Copyright ©2022 NLR. All right reserved.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread to nearly every country in the world, including Indonesia. In Indonesia, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a wide range of impacts, not only on public health but also on lifestyles due to various policies implemented by authorities in response to COVID-19, including in the economic, social, political, educational, and psychological spheres.¹ The end of 2019, exactly 5 years ago from year Today, the world is hit by a disease known with term Corona Virus Disease-19 (COVID-19) pandemic. One of the countries affected disaster This is Indonesia, to be precise started month February 2020², so that on March 2, 2020 the name Indonesia was included to in the list of countries infected with the covid-19 virus. Based on distribution data search the development of Covid-19 in Indonesia, through <https://covid19.go.id/id> known that as of March 23, 2023, those infected positive as many as 6,742,510 people, the total number of people who have recovered as many as 6,577,428 people, while 160,982 people died.³

The case of rising Covid-19 exposure in Indonesia is responded to and responded to directly by the government with various the method taken For tackling Covid-19, trying hard For pressing the spread of Covid-19 began from treatment, handling, to prevention, one of which is manufacture and utilization the "PEDULILINDUNGI" application which is currently This has changed its name to "SATUSEHAT" The SATUSEHAT application has become a platform that is relied on by the government and utilized public post the presence of Covid-19 in Indonesia.

Currently, in Indonesia the implementation of affairs government held digital-based to often known with term system *e-government* that will Keep going used by the government in support good and fast governance. The negative side is, in utilization technology and digitalization This cause anxiety from side security and systems protection, such as on the side privacy data security its users. From insecurity said, it should be system electronics used especially related systems with many people have to have eligibility in ensure personal data protection from its users specifically in development and implementation initiated by the government.⁴ How no, the government must ensure confidentiality from privacy data public Because For authorization enter

¹Henry Aspan, "Legal Basis for the Implementation of Work from Home Amid The COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia," *Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 6, no. 4 (April 6, 2021): 116–121, https://saudijournals.com/media/articles/SJHSS_64_116-121.pdf.

²Rizal Fadli, "This is the Chronology " Complete Corona Virus Enters Indonesia," *Halodoc*, last modified 2021, <https://www.halodoc.com/artikel/begini-kronologi-lengkap-virus-corona-masuk-indonesia>.

³ Quoted from <https://covid19.go.id/id>, on March 23, 2023.

⁴ Danriyanto Budhijanto, *Indonesian Cyberlaw Revolution: Update and Revision of the 2016 ITE Law* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2016), <https://covid19.go.id/id>.

must enter Number Parent Population , Number *Mobile phones* , up to date born from users so that the application Can used .⁵

The presence of SATUSEHAT provides convenience Good to government and to society , goals mainly is For cut off chain the spread of the Covid-19 virus. To operate SATUSEHAT application is needed participation from public For fill in and share personal data until location . Application breaker chain the spread of the Covid-19 virus Work with record movement data patient for 2 (two) weeks final through mobile phone that produces visualization movement and then application This will send warning to other people's cell phones around location patients who are detected should be treated immediately operate Person Under Monitoring (ODP) ⁶protocol . In essence , without clear and accurate information from the user , then application This No will Can accessed .

With existence the SATUSEHAT application , the government also requires public For do vaccination to break the chain the spread of the Covid-19 virus is interrupted . Provisions the arranged in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 50 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccine Procurement and Vaccination Implementation in the Context of Addressing the Covid-19 Pandemic . This Presidential Regulation serves as the legal basis for the government's vaccination program and the mutual cooperation vaccination program.

The implementation of government programs about vaccination but some of the public Still doubtful Covid-19 virus vaccine until he did rejection . Even one of them Member Commission IX of the Indonesian House of Representatives , PDIP Faction , Ribka Tanjung stated with openly For vaccinated against Covid-19.⁷ Rejection This emphasizes that the state (government) does not doing business with the people. How no , for do PCR test is a must emit costs for the implementation process fast . If not so public must wait 3 to 10 days Work Then the result will out . Statement This Then cause anxiety For underprivileged communities able and unable capable For pay Antigen and PCR tests . Implementation vaccination No all free, such as , individual mutual cooperation vaccination programs, some are paid until hundreds thousand , determination cost This burdensome inhabitant class down , so that Individual mutual cooperation vaccination programs have the potential to create disparities in society .

⁵Sinta Dewi Rosadi , *Cyberlaw Aspects of Data Privacy According to International, Regional, and National Law* (Bandung: Refika Aditama , 2015).

⁶Nurhidayati Nurhidayati , Sugiyah Sugiyah , and Kartika Yuliantari , “ Settings Protection of Personal Data in Use Application Care and Protect ,” *Widya Cipta: Journal Secretary and Management* 5, no. 1 (March 5, 2021): 39–45, <https://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/widyacipta/article/view/9447>.

⁷Detikcom Team, " Criticism and Defense of Ribka " Tjiptaning Refuses Corona Vaccine ,” *DetikNews* , last modified 2021, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5333176/kritik-dan-pembelaan-saat-ribka-tjiptaning-tolak-divaksin-corona>.

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30596/nomoi.v6i2.25374>

On one case, one of the covid survivors feel existence discrimination and exclusion to himself, like himself not permitted by the community to go out house, his house visited. For interviewed However from distance far and given equipment protector self. So that activity it is very disturbing privacy a patient. Others is House visited by the department health, sub-district / regency regarding exposed to covid, incident This hinting as if those exposed to covid carry disasters and hazards in the environment around. Even though covid is A disease that must be treated cured, not For ostracized. As a result the Covid-19 pandemic, when This has become phenomenon social in the midst society, such as discrimination and the emergence of negative stigma to patients diagnosed with Covid-19. Reported from Republika.co.id, that the stigma of Covid-19 is increasing thick increasingly day, so that patient will close self Because his condition as Covid-19 patients. Even though Actually, Covid-19 is not A disgrace, but rather A disease that must be treated healed.⁸ So that should be what should be made is security to self a patient and personal data from patient the.

It is used SATUSEHAT application allows will existence violation privacy from its users. This is due to lots of information data personal society in it so The application party is also suspected of taking this information without permission.⁹ Accessibility application the indicated do personal data breach on privacy data from its users. Even never mind privacy society, the proof lately This certificate vaccine owned by President Joko Widodo is spread across cyberspace where certificate the containing Number Parent The President's Population (NIK).¹⁰ Incident the is one of the privacy data insecurity from SATUSEHAT application which results in personal data leaks. Data leaks are term to data disclosure or information of a nature confidential good thing done in a way intentional threats or not inadvertent *threats* to the party that does not authorized.¹¹

Privacy data breach from application it is also like use application when enter area public, area center shopping, up to shops that require For do scanning SATUSEHAT application. Is privacy data We awake with good? is it when We go out from area the Can ensure confidentiality and deletion of our data in a way permanent? Because when user data saved in a way Keep going continuously without existence limitations in storage so will cause potential personal data leak from users. Even though private data from users stored at the National Data Center, risk leaks and misuse of private data will still There is.

Based on Constitution Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Protection of Personal Data, states that personal data protection is one of the part from human rights, then need he did strong protection. Based on

⁸Fernan Rahadi, "Covid-19 Has Become a Negative Stigma in Society," *Republika.Co.Id*, last modified 2021, <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/qmi3vb291/covid-19-telah-jadi-stigma-negatif-di-masyarakat>.

⁹Ferry Sandi, "Heboh! US Says There Are Human Rights Violations in Pedulilindungi RI," *CNBC Indonesia*, last modified 2022, <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/tech/20220416091432-37-332069/heboh-as-sebut-ada-pelanggaran-ham-di-pedulilindungi-ri>.

¹⁰Kompas, "Care to Protect Not Yet Completely Assessed Protect Personal Data Audit and Improvement Needed," *Kompas.Com*, last modified 2021, <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/05/14151171/pedulilindungi-dinilai-belum-sepenuhnya-lindungi-data-pribadi-perlu-audit>.

¹¹Long Cheng, *Enterprise Data Breach: Causes, Challenges, Prevention, and Future Directions* (WIREs Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, 2017).

description above , interesting For reviewed more in Again strengthening personal data protection users application Good before and after used so that guaranteed confidentiality and security of personal data . The purpose of study This is For knowing and analyzing to what extent is the responsibility answer from government regarding privacy data from public so that guaranteed from hacker disturbances . Issues raised in the study This is How not quite enough answer government regarding personal data on the SATUSEHAT application in Indonesia? How? not quite enough answer government if happen personal data leak until post- data loss update SATUSEHAT application ?

METHOD

Study This use Normative Legal research supported with Empirical Data . Research law normative study research based on regulations applicable legislation (*law in books*) or law conceptualized as rules or norms which are benchmark behave human beings who are considered proper .¹² Study This nature Descriptive Analytical , meaning study This No just describe something condition or symptoms , both at the level of law positive and empirical but also want give the proper settings (*das sollen*) and solve problem related laws with personal data protection from users SATUSEHAT application .

Study This supported with approach statute approach and *legal* approach case approach research this is also supported with Secondary Data consisting of from primary materials in the form of The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia , Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, Constitution Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Man , Constitution Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Personal Data Protection and Regulations Government Number 71 of 2019 concerning Implementation Electronic Systems and Transactions , in addition, this study also pays attention to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 269/Menkes/Per/III/2008 concerning Medical Records, and the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 24 of 2022 concerning Electronic Medical Records, which also regulates the obligations of hospitals and health workers in maintaining the confidentiality of patient data, as well as synchronizing the data with the SATUSEHAT platform. Second is material law secondary in the form of journals and works scientific and the third is material law tertiary in the form of the internet, dictionary law . Research This No let go from use tool data collection in the form of studies literature and studies documentation (*documentary study*).¹³ Analysis of the data used is research data analysis Qualitative , namely analysis conducted with understand and assemble the data that has been obtained obtained and compiled systematically , then withdrawn conclusion .

¹²Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin , *Introduction to Legal Research Methods* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo) Persada , 2006).

¹³ Mestika Zed, *Research Methods Bibliography* , Second . (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2008).

DISCUSSION

Government Responsibility For Personal Data From The Perspective Of Personal Data Protection.

1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia became foundation main in system government , law and administration that apply in Indonesia and are source law base written that has position as the highest supremacy in Indonesia and is the reference for all regulations below it. Thus as stated in Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, it states that " everyone has the right on protection self personal , family , honor , dignity , and property the object below his power , as well as entitled for a sense of security and protection from threat afraid For do or No do something that is right basic .”

Per day this , crossed my mind about personal data protection and how importance personal data protection in the digital era this . With increasing amount information about the personal data shared online and spread across cyberspace, increasingly important For ensure that someone's data must safe and protected from access from activities that are not valid and existing abuse . So that in a way overall , personal data protection is something that must be done noticed with serious . That thing No only about protect information self yourself , but also about protect other people's information that may be has interact with We by online.

Personal data is data about identified individuals or can identified in a way alone or combined with information other Good in a way direct and No direct through system electronic or non-electronic .¹⁴Personal data close relation with use application initiated by the government For can accessed . Without personal data from the user , then application the No will walk as should . Run application This utilizes personal data and network connections, such as *Bluetooth* , which functions to track location and record user activity to prevent the spread of Covid-19 .¹⁵

Personal data has changed become the most valuable commodity in the world today this , because Activities carried out in the digital world require personal data from its users .¹⁶ So that need known that personal data is One asset or valuable commodities economical tall¹⁷ and has protected its existence by the 1945 Constitution. Currently , the provisions about personal data has arranged in Constitution Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Protection of Personal Data intended For ensure right upper citizens protection self personal and growing awareness public as well as ensure recognition and respect on importance personal data protection .

Speak about right basic man is speak about humans and their rights as creation of God Almighty, then based on Constitution Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Humans , human rights are a set of rights that are inherent in the nature and existence of humans as creatures

¹⁴ See Article 1 point 1 of the Law Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Personal Data Protection .

¹⁵Franciskus Antonius Alijoyo and Erna Haerani , "The Implementation Of The Care-Protect (Pedulilindungi) Application: The Economic Impact And Constraints Faced," *Eduvest - Journal Of Universal Studies* 2, no. 1 (January 20, 2022): 131–139, <https://eduvest.greenvest.co.id/index.php/edv/article/view/341>.

¹⁶Andri Setiawan and Eko Yulianto, *Introduction Digital Media Security* (Bandung: Informatics , 2020).

¹⁷E Makarim, *Compilation of Telematics Law* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada , 2003).

of God Almighty and are His gifts which must be respected, upheld and protected by the state, law, government and everyone for the sake of honor and protection of human dignity . John Locke argued , Human Rights Man is rights granted directly by God the Almighty Creator as natural rights . Therefore , it is not There is power anything in the world that can revoke it . This right its nature is very basic (fundamental) for life and living human and is right nature that is not Can let go from and within life man .¹⁸

Laws that refer to rights basic international has highlight digital privacy , struggling concepts in various declaration about right basic human and freedom individual . Efforts to respect , protect , and uphold high human rights Man is obligations and responsibilities answer together between individuals , governments , even countries. So in fulfill and demand right No let go from fulfillment obligations that must be fulfilled implemented . Likewise deep fulfil interest individual No may damage interests of many people (interests general) . Therefore fulfillment , protection and respect against human rights must followed with obligation principle human and responsibility answer basic man in life personal , social and national .

One Healthy Application in Relation to Personal Data Protection.

Since Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, various ways and solutions from government done For cut off chain the spread of Covid-19, one of them is with utilization SATUSEHAT application as Indonesian health data center that presents information interactive in data form . The purpose is to be a source of Indonesian health data and information in the form of an interactive dashboard to support monitoring, policy formulation and decision making that is measurable and on target .

For access the SATUSEHAT application required For download it moreover first , next will continued with make account new with enter number phone , email, date born , until Number Parent Population (NIK). For operate application it must also be activate *Bluetooth* and location from its users . In essence , to run and access the SATUSEHAT application must using and providing personal data from its users good in nature confidential and general .

With presence the SATUSEHAT application launched by the government , then Already should the government also thinks about all the consequences that will occur occurs in the utilization application such , for example in the event of personal data leak from users application said . Lately incident leak in the SATUSEHAT application (previously called PEDULILINDUNGI) warm discussed , how no Covid-19 vaccination data belongs to President Joko Widodo is spread widespread in cyberspace. The next case is existence issue case sell buy

¹⁸ Upik Mutiara and Romi Maulana, “ Personal Data Protection As Part of Human Rights Human Rights on Personal Protection ,” *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies 1*, no. 1 (May 31, 2020) : 42, <http://jurnal.umt.ac.id/index.php/IJLP/article/view/2648>.

certificate input services vaccination illegal to in system SATUSEHAT ¹⁹application , next is alleged user data on the SATUSEHAT partner platform .

Figure 1 Transformation of PEDULILINDUNGI into SATUSEHAT



Issues and cases on hinting that Still vulnerability personal data leaks on government - sponsored applications . As owner and responsible full government must think and give extra protection to users application said . The government must subject to law Protection of Personal Data that has been confirm that given personal data protection is overall effort For protect personal data in series processing of personal data to ensure right constitutional personal data subjects .

Based on laws , government is personal data controller which means is every person, public body , and organization international organizations acting independently or together in determine goals and do control processing of personal data . Then the personal data controller own obligation as should be , namely :

- 1) Personal data controller must own base processing of personal data ;
- 2) Basis for processing personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) includes ;
 - a. valid consent in a way explicit from Personal Data Subject for 1 (one) or a number of objective certain that have been submitted by the Personal Data Controller to Personal Data Subject ;
 - b. fulfillment obligation agreement in matter Personal Data Subject is one of the party or For fulfil request Personal Data Subject at the time will do agreement ;
 - c. fulfillment obligation law from personal data controller in accordance with provision regulation legislation ;
 - d. fulfillment protection vital interests of the Personal Data Subject ;
 - e. implementation task in frame interest general , service public , or implementation authority Personal Data Controller based on regulation legislation ; and/ or ;
 - f. fulfillment legitimate interests other with notice goals , needs , and balance interest Personal Data Controller and rights Personal Data Subject .²⁰

¹⁹Cindy, "Collection of Pedulilindungi Data Leak Cases , Here's the Explanation" Ministry of Health ,” *Medcom* , last modified 2021, <https://www.medcom.id/nasional/cepatan/dN64ejak-kumpulan-case-kebocoran-data-pedulilindungi-ini-penjauhan-kemenkes>.

²⁰ See Article 20 of the Law Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Personal Data Protection .

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30596/nomoi.v6i2.25374>

Furthermore, the government as personal data controller mandatory and must convey to users application (personal data subject) related processing of personal data based on agreement, including:

- a. legality from processing of personal data;
- b. objective processing of personal data;
- c. the type and relevance of personal data to be processed;
- d. term time retention documents containing personal data;
- e. details about information collected;
- f. term time processing of personal data; and
- g. right personal data subjects.

Related not quite enough answer government as personal data controller in matter personal data security so government must do evaluation impact personal data protection in matter personal data processing own potential risk high to personal data subjects. Government as personal data controller must protect and ensure security of the personal data it processes, namely with do:

- a. preparation and implementation step technical operational For protect personal data from disturbance conflicting processing of personal data with provision regulation legislation; and
- b. determination level personal data security with notice nature and risks of personal data that must be protected in processing of personal data.²¹

So, in implementation and enforcement personal data processing, government as personal data controller must For guard confidentiality of personal data. Government must do supervision to every parties involved in processing of personal data under control government. So that If existence suspicious activities by the parties third and parties involved so government as personal data controller must For protect personal data from processing that is not valid. This process done with method prevention, namely government must must prevent personal data accessible in a way No legitimate with use system security reliable, safe and responsible electronics.

With existence obligations and responsibilities answer above that has been granted by law, government as personal data controllers on the SATUSEHAT application must instill and implement principle caution, principle confidentiality and ready responsible on events that will occur occurs in errors and leaks of personal data users SATUSEHAT application. From events and issues cases that have ever there is, government must introspective self to cyber threats or *hackers* who try and try For do hacking the system SATUSEHAT application. Protection and action that's what the user wants application for personal data users No hacked and misused by third parties third or not In practice, misuse of personal data can lead to actions that could lead to criminal offenses, such as wiretapping, fraud, or embezzlement.

Government as personal data controllers are also required For end personal data processing in matter has achieve retention period, goal personal data processing has achieved and the

²¹ See Article 35 of the Law Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Personal Data Protection.

existence of request from user (personal data subject). Activities end this is also accompanied by with deletion and destruction of personal data with announcement moreover formerly to personal data subjects . Ultimately , the government as personal data controller from utilization mandatory SATUSEHAT application responsible on processing of personal data and showing his/her responsibility in matter fulfillment obligation implementation principle protection of personal data . This situation in line with principle that the Indonesian government has not quite enough answer For create and implement adequate and effective regulation related to personal data .²²

Government as responsible personal data controller answer to personal data security society , has obligation For ensure that SATUSEHAT application , which is used For track confirmed COVID-19 exposure can guard personal data privacy users with good for ensure personal data security , the Indonesian Government has take a number of steps , including :

1. Arrange Personal Data Protection : The Indonesian government has arrange rule personal data protection through Constitution Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Personal Data Protection and Regulations Government Number 71 of 2019 concerning Implementation Electronic Systems and Transactions . Regulations This state that use of personal data only may done with agreement from data owners , as well as must done with good transparency and security .
2. Supervision and Inspection Application : The Indonesian government has form team supervisors and inspectors SATUSEHAT application for ensure that personal data users No misused or accessed by unauthorized parties authorized .
3. Cooperation with Non- Governmental Organizations : The Indonesian government has also collaborate with institution self-reliance public For ensure that application Care Protect fulfil standard personal data security .

In terms of personal data security users SATUSEHAT application , the Indonesian government has not quite enough answer For ensure that the data protected with good . Therefore that , the Indonesian government needs to ensure that rules and regulations that have been made For personal data protection obeyed , and ensure supervision and inspection SATUSEHAT application regularly to ensure personal data security users . In addition , the Indonesian government also needs to open self to input and criticism from society and institutions self-reliance public related with application Care Protect to be able to Keep going increase quality and safety application the .

The Government Is Responsible For Any Personal Data Leaks Or Data Loss After The Satusehat Application Update.

The state needs to be present to provide protection guarantees for this matter in the form of binding regulations. Indonesia is a country of law as affirmed by Article 1 paragraph (3) of the

²²Kadek Rima Anggen Suari and I Made Bachelor, “ Maintaining Privacy in the Digital Age: Personal Data Protection in Indonesia,” *Jurnal Legal Analysis* 6, no. 1 (April 25, 2023): 132–142, <https://journal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/JAH/article/view/4484>.

1945 Constitution, therefore the law functions as an instrument used to protect such rights. Protection of data containing a person's personal information is part of the right to privacy and is one of the human rights protected by legal instruments.²³ Seen from the 1945 Constitution, it stipulates that everyone has the right to protection of themselves, their family, honor, dignity, and property under their control, as well as the right to feel safe and protected from the threat of fear.²⁴

The government, as the party controlling personal data in the SATUSEHAT application system, has full responsibility for all processing, storage, and security of citizens' personal data collected through the system. In the event of a data leak or loss following an update to the application system, the government must fulfill several legal and administrative responsibilities, as stipulated in:

- a. Constitution Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law);
- b. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Implementation Electronic Systems and Transactions (PP PSTE); and
- c. Minister of Health Regulation Number 24 of 2022 concerning Record Electronic Medical .

In the era of digital public services, updating *applications* is a common practice to improve system performance, close security gaps, or update features. However, in practice, inadvertently updating applications can have serious consequences, particularly when it comes to people's personal data. One crucial issue that occurred with the SATUSEHAT application was the loss of users' personal data after a system update. Previously recorded data, such as vaccination history, COVID-19 test results, and health identity data, were no longer accessible to their owners, and there was no trace of the history or official notification from the government, the system administrator.

This issue concerns not only technical aspects and administrative negligence, but also touches the core of the right to personal data as part of the leak of personal data. In the context of data protection law, the sudden loss of personal data without consent, notification, or recovery mechanisms can be categorized as an incident of digital rights violation, and reflects a systemic failure in public data governance. Referring to *the General Data Protection Regulation*, a failure of personal data protection can be defined as a breach of the security system that results in damage, loss, disclosure, and unlawful and/or unauthorized access to personal data that is transmitted, stored, or processed.²⁵

The loss of personal data following the SATUSEHAT application system update demonstrates serious negligence on the part of the government as the controller of personal data,

²³Sinta Dewi Rosadi, *Discussion Constitution Protection of Personal Data (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 27 of 2022)*, First . (East Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2023).

²⁴Setyawati Anggraeni, "Polemic Arrangement Personal Data Ownership : Urgency For Harmonization and Legal Reform in Indonesia," *Journal of Law & Development* 48, no. 4 (December 31, 2018): 814.

²⁵M Rafifnafia Hertianto, "System Law Enforcement Against "Failures in Personal Data Protection in Indonesia," *Kertha Patrika* 43, no. 1 (April 27, 2021): 93, <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/kerthapatrika/article/view/62912>.

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30596/nomoi.v6i2.25374>

as referred to in Article 1 number 4 of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP Law). The government is obligated to guarantee the integrity and availability of personal data collected through the application, including during system updates. The following outlines the government's responsibilities if: happen personal data leak until post- data loss update SATUSEHAT application , including :

First , the government must ensure right access users on his personal data . Loss of data without notification and without mechanism recovery is form neglect against Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a of the PDP Law, which guarantees right data subjects for know existence and processing status of his personal data . In the context of this , user lost control on the data Alone .

Second , before do update system application , the data controller is obliged do evaluation impact personal data protection (*data protection impact assessment*) as arranged in Article 34 of the PDP Law, for anticipate potential risk on security and integrity of personal data . no he did evaluation the can cause loss systemic , such as data loss and disruption service public .

Third , if proven that data loss occurs Because update system , government must give announcement official to users , no later than 3 x 24 hours since it is known incident , according to with Article 39 of the PDP Law. Obligations This covers explanation about type of missing data , cause , and steps recovery that will taken .

Fourth , responsibility answer government covers provision mechanism *data* recovery and retrieval , including system audits , database recovery , and hardening system security application for events similar No repeated . Absence action recovery reflect failure in fulfil principle accountability and data security as arranged in Article 3 and Article 35 of the PDP Law.

Fifth , if proven that data loss causes loss for users , government as data controllers can also asked accountability law , including possibility change regulated loss in Article 58 and Article 59 of the PDP Law.

As for what is mandatory carried out by the government If happen personal data leak until post- data loss update SATUSEHAT application , including :

1. Obligation to inform to data subject .

In accordance with Article 39 of the PDP Law, if happen failure in protection of personal data , then **mandatory** data controller **to inform in a way written** to personal data subjects no later than 3 x 24 hours after known existence leak . Notification This must accompanied by information about :

- What data only those affected ,
- Time and cause of data leak / loss ;
- Recovery efforts undertaken .

2. Recovery and Mitigation Impact .

The government is also obliged to provide data recovery mechanisms and technical measures to recover lost data and repair digital security gaps. This includes internal audits

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30596/nomoi.v6i2.25374>

of security systems, strengthening encryption, and updating them with a focus on system security.

3. Legal Liability and Compensation .

If negligence or violation of the principles of personal data protection is proven, the data controller, in this case the government or a designated third party, can be held legally responsible, including providing compensation to the data subject, as regulated in Articles 58 and 59 of the PDP Law.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation Periodic .

Every application update must be accompanied by a data protection impact assessment *to* assess the risk of data leaks or loss. This is part of the government's *compliance* requirements to ensure the application system remains legally and ethically viable.

5. Involvement of Independent Institutions .

The government needs to involve an independent oversight body to conduct forensic audits and regular monitoring to ensure that there is no data manipulation or illegal access that goes undetected by internal systems.

To ensure the security of SATUSEHAT users' personal data, the Indonesian government is responsible for ensuring its proper protection. Therefore, the government must ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations regarding personal data protection, conduct regular audits and evaluations of the SATUSEHAT application, and increase investment in the healthcare sector, including the procurement of advanced medical equipment and facilities, as well as the training and development of medical personnel.²⁶

Considering the government's position as the primary controller of personal data in digital public service systems, the loss of data following an application update is not simply a technical error, but rather a violation of the principles of personal data protection inherent in citizens' human rights. This incident reflects that the government's processing of personal data has not been fully implemented with the principles of prudence, transparency, and accountability. Therefore, the government is required to focus not only on improving technological performance but also on building a data management system oriented toward protecting data subjects' rights. Guaranteeing data sustainability, access rights, and a reliable and independent audit system must be standard operating procedures for every application update to maintain public trust in government digital services and protect citizens' digital rights.

²⁶Tengku Keizerina Devi Azwar, Redyanto Sidi, and Bambang Fitrianto , " Regulation and Legal Protection Against Medical Tourism Patients in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities ,” *JHIP - Jurnal Scientific Educational Sciences* 6, no. 9 (2023): 7175–7182.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has forcing the country to adopt digital technology , one of them through SATUSEHAT application . Usage application this , although aim For protect health public , bringing consequence Serious to personal data protection society . Government own not quite enough answer law and morals for ensure security , confidentiality , and proportional use of data . Research This produce study that existing regulations , such as Constitution Number 27 of 2022, in particular normative has arrange mechanism protection of personal data . However , in its implementation Still there is gaps , such as weakness supervision to party third and the minimum transparency in system data management . Government as mandatory data controller carry out principles personal data protection in a way consistent , including termination and destruction of data when objective its use has achieved .

Study This suggested that the government compile Technical regulations derived from the Personal Data Protection Law to detail the technical aspects of managing, storing, and terminating personal data processing by government applications, as well as conducting periodic security audits of the SATUSEHAT application by an independent agency to ensure the system complies with data protection standards. The government also needs to establish a post- application *update monitoring mechanism* , including a lost data recovery scheme and official notification to users if there is a risk of a leak. The involvement of an independent data protection agency in periodic oversight of the application's security system is also crucial to ensure public accountability.

REFERENCES

- Amiruddin, and Zainal Asikin . *Introduction to Legal Research Methods* . Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada , 2006.
- Anggen Suari, Kadek Rima, and I Made Bachelor. " Guard Privacy in the Digital Age: Personal Data Protection in Indonesia." *Journal Legal Analysis* 6, no. 1 (April 25, 2023): 132–142. <https://journal.undiknas.ac.id/index.php/JAH/article/view/4484>.
- Anggraeni , Setyawati . “ Polemic Arrangement Personal Data Ownership : Urgency For Harmonization and Legal Reform in Indonesia.” *Journal of Law & Development* 48, no. 4 (December 31, 2018): 814.
- Antonius Alijoyo, Franciskus, and Erna Haerani . "The Implementation Of The Care-Protect (Pedulilindungi) Application: The Economic Impact And Constraints Faced." *Eduvest - Journal Of Universal Studies* 2, no. 1 (January 20, 2022): 131–139. <https://eduvest.greenvest.co.id/index.php/edv/article/view/341>.
- Aspan, Henry. “Legal Basis for the Implementation of Work from Home Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia.” *Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 6, no. 4 (April 6, 2021): 116–121. https://saudijournals.com/media/articles/SJHSS_64_116-121.pdf.
- Azwar, Tengku Keizerina Devi, Redyanto Sidi, and Bambang Fitrianto . “ Regulation and Legal Protection for Medical Tourism Patients in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities .” *JIIIP - Journal Scientific Educational Sciences* 6, no. 9 (2023): 7175–7182.

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30596/nomoi.v6i2.25374>

- Budhijanto , Danriyanto . *Indonesia's Cyberlaw Revolution : Updates and Revisions to the 2016 ITE Law* . Bandung: Refika Aditama , 2016. <https://covid19.go.id/id>.
- Cheng, Long. *Enterprise Data Breach: Causes, Challenges , Prevention, and Future Directions* . WIREs Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, 2017.
- Cindy. "Collection of Pedulilindungi Data Leak Cases , Here's the Explanation" Ministry of Health ." *Media*
- Detikcom , Team. " Criticism and Defense of Ribka " Tjiptaning Refuses Corona Vaccine ." *DetikNews* . Last modified 2021. <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5333176/kritik-dan-pembelaan-saat-ribka-tjiptaning-tolak-divaksin-corona>.
- Fadli, Rizal. "Here's the Complete Chronology of the Coronavirus Entering Indonesia." *Halodoc* . Last modified 2021. <https://www.halodoc.com/artikel/begini-kronologi-lengkap-virus-corona-masuk-indonesia>.
- Hertianto , M Rafifnafia . " System Law Enforcement Against Failure in Personal Data Protection in Indonesia." *Kertha Patrika* 43, no. 1 (April 27, 2021): 93. <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/kerthapatrika/article/view/62912>.
- Kompas. " Pedulilindungi is considered incomplete" Protect Personal Data Audit and Improvement Needed ." *Kompas.Com* . Last modified 2021. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/09/05/14151171/pedulilindungi-dinilai-belum-sepenuhnya-lindungi-data-pribadi-perlu-audit>.
- Makarim, E. *Compilation of Telematics Law* . Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada , 2003.
- Mutiara, Upik , and Romi Maulana. " Personal Data Protection As Part of Human Rights Human Rights on Personal Protection ." *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies* 1, no. 1 (May 31, 2020) : 42. <http://jurnal.umt.ac.id/index.php/IJLP/article/view/2648>.
- Nurhidayati , Nurhidayati , Sugiyah Sugiyah , and Kartika Yuliantari . " Settings Protection of Personal Data in Use Application Care and Protect ." *Widya Cipta: Journal Secretariat and Management* 5, no. 1 (March 5, 2021): 39–45. <https://ejournal.bsi.ac.id/ejurnal/index.php/widyacipta/article/view/9447>.
- Rahadi , Fernan. "Covid-19 Has Become a Negative Stigma in Society." *Republica.Co.Id* . Last modified 2021. <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/qmi3vb291/covid-19-telah-jadi-stigma-negatif-di-masyarakat>.
- Rosadi , Sinta Dewi. *Cyberlaw Aspects of Data Privacy According to International, Regional, and National Law* . Bandung: Refika Aditama , 2015.
- . *Discussion Constitution Protection of Personal Data (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 27 of 2022)* . First . East Jakarta: Sinar Grafika , 2023.
- Sandi, Ferry. " Heboh ! US Says There Are Human Rights Violations at Pedulilindungi RI." *CNBC Indonesia* . Last modified 2022. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/tech/20220416091432-37-332069/heboh-as-sebut-ada-pelanggaran-ham-di-pedulilindungi-ri>.
- Setiawan, Andri, and Eko Yulianto. *Introduction to Digital Media Security* . Bandung: Informatika , 2020.
- Zed, Mestika . *Research Methods Bibliography* . Second . Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2008.
- 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

ISSN (Print) 2723-3413 - ISSN (Online) 2722-3663

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30596/nomoi.v6i2.25374>

Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions

Constitution Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights Man

Constitution Number 27 of 2022 Concerning Personal Data Protection

Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Implementation Electronic Systems and Transactions

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 269/Menkes/Per/III/2008 concerning Medical Records

Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 24 of 2022 concerning Electronic Medical Records.