Analysis of Freedom of Expression in the Digital Age in the Issue of Electronic Information and Transaction Law in Indonesia

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Abstract

This research is to analyze freedom of expression in the digital era in Indonesia and to analyze the problems of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law regarding freedom of expression in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is library research. In this study, the authors used a qualitative research approach. A qualitative research approach allows researchers to explore and analyze issues related to freedom of expression in the digital era in greater depth. This research uses SWOT analysis to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that are relevant in the context being studied through documents related to freedom, expression and the ITE Law in Indonesia. Analyzing data by identifying the main themes or finding patterns that appear in relevant journals or articles. The results of this research explain how important freedom of expression is in the digital era which has the potential to be a force for society in conveying opinions and views openly and freely. This can strengthen democracy and generate constructive criticism of government policies, as well as the policies of other institutions. freedom of expression by utilizing advances in digital technology in the current digital era provides opportunities for the community to maximize its role as government control. Freedom of opinion in the digital era is also regulated by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions which provide further protection for privacy and user personal data in the digital era.

Keywords: Freedom of Expression; Digital Age; Electronic Information and Transaction Law; Indonesia


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INTRODUCTION

Nationally, Indonesia is very firm regarding guarantees for freedom of expression and speech. As stated in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution which reads, "The freedom to associate and assemble, express thoughts verbally and in writing and so on is stipulated by law." In line with that, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights also regulates the right to communicate and obtain information needed for personal and social development and to seek, obtain, possess, store, manage and convey information using all kinds of means which are available.

The current era, which is also known as the digital era, advances in technology and information, especially in terms of the internet, allows the exchange of information to be so fast and massive. The internet as a communication facility also has a lot of influence on world politics, especially as a political communication facility. An example is the ‘revival of the Arab world’ or better known as the Arab Spring in 2010. In that event, the Internet, especially social media, proved to facilitate mass mobilization to overthrow authoritarian regimes in Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Turkey, and so on (Khamis & Vaughn, 2013). Countries in Asia as an example of the success of social media in facilitating collective movement, one of which is in Hong Kong. A social movement called the Umbrella Movement was carried out by half a million students demanding democracy in Hong Kong from Beijing (Druzin & Li, 2015).

Sources of information are increasingly broad and can be easily and quickly accessed, while forms of expression are also very diverse and limitless, especially with the emergence of various social media platforms so that the space for freedom of expression and opinion is increasingly real. Things that give rise to polemics and attention but cannot be avoided, because social media must be seen as a positive aspect as explained by (Nasution, 2020) that electronic media and social media are platforms for various information to flow and of course this is a vessel for citizens to think and express. In the context of a democratic country, the media is able to become a vessel for conveying public aspirations. Social media has an impact on new characters, audience generated media allows the public to distribute content that they collect themselves.

The widespread use of electronic and social media-based media presents a new challenge in the realm of freedom of expression, especially in terms of the freedom to access, receive and convey information. The freedom to access, receive, and convey information is of course important in terms of social control over government policies. As explained by (Alexander, 2005) that a democratic government requires its citizens to be able to assess the performance of its government. It is in fulfilling the need for control and evaluation that citizens should have all the necessary information about their government. Not limited to that, the next condition is that residents can disseminate this information, and then discuss it with one another. (Elsam, 2013) states that the right to freedom of expression includes the freedom to convey opinions/opinions, views or ideas without any interference/interference, the right to seek, receive and convey information, through any media, regardless of territorial boundaries. This freedom is exercised either orally, in writing/in print, in the form of art/culture, or through other media of his choice.

Freedom of expression is one of the serious issues in reflecting on the 23 Years of Reformation in Indonesia. The Indonesian Institute, Center for Public Policy Research (TII) noted an increase in criminalization cases targeting democracy activists along with their personal data, gadgets and social media. The criminalization of individuals who are critical of the government, including those that occur in the digital space, has become common news. In this case, the existing legal basis includes the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Code (KUHP), Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE), demonstrating the government’s commitment to protecting human rights. However, in practice these regulations are also prone to being used as a tool to frighten, if not criminalize, those who are critical of the government, especially through electronic devices (Muchtar, Purbolakono, Febrinandez, & Rachman, 2021).

Several cases that might be the cause of the decline in the status of freedom in Indonesia, many consider that several articles in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) or Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE), is one of the biggest.
obstacles in providing protection against criticism submitted by citizens through electronic devices. Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) noted that during the 2013-2021 period there were 393 people who were prosecuted under the Articles of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE) (Sanjaya et al., 2021).

Based on the graph above, you can see the number of victims of the ITE Law every year since 2013. The graph also shows a decreasing trend in 2021. However, as reported by SAFEnet, even though the trend is decreasing, this does not necessarily indicate an improvement in the right to freedom of expression. This is because the backgrounds of the victims of the most criminalization this year are human rights defenders (HAM) who voice the wider public interest. Based on this background, in 2021 victims of the criminalization of the ITE Law who come from activist circles will reach 10 people or 26.3% of the total victims. Then there were 8 people (21.1%) victims of violence and their companions who were charged under the ITE Law, and 7 people (18.4%) came from the community. Other victims came from journalists, academics, students, workers, politicians and community organizations. In terms of freedom of expression, more and more public officials are using the rubber articles of Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE) to silence the voices of critical groups, Otto Hasibuan, as reported via the Hukumonline.com page, explained that the current ITE Law greatly disrupts social justice because many rubber articles can reach anyone. In fact, according to him, the contents of the ITE Law are like the old Subversive Law with a different package (Sanjaya et al., 2021).

In fact, the ITE Law was born with the aim of providing legal protection for citizens' identities and activities when using the internet in today's digital era. The ITE Law can anticipate the possibility of detrimental internet abuse, provide legal protection for electronic transactions and systems and provide legal protection for economic activities such as electronic-based trade transactions. However, this law is actually considered to limit the right to freedom of expression, express opinions, especially in terms of freedom to access, receive and convey information and can inhibit creativity in the digital space.

**RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method used is the library research method. Library research is research with a series of activities related to library data collection methods, reading and recording and processing research materials. Library research (library research) is research in which the object is sought with various library information such as books, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and documents. (M. Sari & Asmendri, 2020). Literature research involves collecting data from various literary sources, such as books, journals, articles, reports, and other documents that are relevant to the research topic. In the context of this article, literature research will involve searching and analyzing literature related to freedom of expression in the digital era and the ITE Law in Indonesia.

In this study, the authors used a qualitative research approach. The qualitative research approach allows researchers to explore and analyze issues related to freedom of expression in the digital era in greater depth. (Moleong, 2018) explains that qualitative research is based on efforts to build their views which are examined in detail, formed with words, images, holistic and complex.

The point is that research using qualitative methods is used to see how the polemic of freedom of expression in the digital era. Meanwhile, the theories used as analytical tools in this study are by using the conception of freedom of expression, digital media related to the digital era and digital generation and the conception of policy analysis. This study uses SWOT analysis according to (Moleong, 2018)
SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is a framework used to analyze internal and external factors that affect an organization, project, or situation. SWOT analysis aims to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that are relevant in the context being studied.

Based on the data analysis techniques described above, the steps that the authors took to carry out technical data analysis in research related to freedom of expression in the digital era in Indonesia which were analyzed through the ITE Law are as follows:

1. Look for journals or articles that are relevant to the research topic, by ensuring that the journals or articles discuss freedom of expression and the ITE Law in Indonesia.
2. Understand the research methodology, findings and conclusions related to freedom of expression in the digital era and its relationship with the ITE Law in journals or articles that have been found.
3. Analyze the data by identifying the main themes or finding patterns that appear in relevant journals or articles. Focus on the discussion on freedom of expression in the digital era and how the ITE Law affects it.
4. Review the arguments, opinions, and findings expressed in the article.
5. Make conclusions that reflect research findings related to freedom of expression in the digital era in Indonesia which are analyzed through the ITE Law, based on data analysis that has been carried out.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Freedom of Expression in the Digital Age in Indonesia

Freedom of expression is one of the important conditions that allows democracy to take place and public participation in making decisions (Selian & Melina, 2018). In short, it can be concluded that democracy is a state in which the people have sovereignty in their system of government, government is carried out by the people and power is exercised by the people (Kamal, 2015). Indonesia is one of the democratic countries in the world. As a democratic country, of course Indonesia really upholds the right to freedom of expression for its citizens.

The mention of a democratic country can be marked by the granting of freedom rights to citizens to convey aspirations, opinions both orally and in writing (Susanto, 2019). The law on freedom of expression in Indonesia is regulated in several laws and regulations. One of the laws governing freedom of opinion is the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution), especially Article 28E paragraph (3) which states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion."

1. Apart from the 1945 Constitution, there are also other laws that more specifically regulate freedom of expression in Indonesia. Some of these laws include:
2. Law Number 9 of 1998 concerning Freedom of Expressing Opinions in Public: This law regulates the right of citizens to express opinions in public, both orally and in writing.
3. Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE): The ITE Law regulates the use of information technology and electronic transactions, including regulations regarding freedom of expression in cyberspace. However, the ITE Law also has several articles that are controversial and are often criticized because they are considered to give too broad authority to the government in regulating and limiting freedom of expression in cyberspace.
4. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights: This law provides guarantees and protection for human rights, including freedom of expression.

Freedom of expression and opinion is not only important for individual dignity, but also for participation, accountability and democracy. If people do not have the freedom to express opinions or channel their aspirations, it can be said that the democratic process in a country is not going well and can lead to an authoritarian government (Selian & Melina, 2018).

Before the emergence of internet technology and social media, freedom of expression in Indonesia had undergone changes and faced various obstacles. At that time, freedom of expression was often limited by authoritarian regimes that had strong control over the mass media and implemented censorship of content deemed sensitive or threatening the interests of the government. However, as democracy in Indonesia develops and matures, it makes citizens' freedom of expression better.

As previously explained that freedom of expression has an important role in strengthening citizen participation in political life and in advancing democracy, because it is considered an essential element for citizen
participation in political life and also encourages critical ideas and debates about political life. Especially in the digital era, the development of information technology should increase critical ideas and debate about political life (R. F. Sari, 2019). Freedom of expression and opinion is interpreted as the inherent right of every human being, to own. Freedom of expression is used to convey views and opinions, both between individuals or groups (Herlambang Perdana Wiratraman, 2016).

Digitalization and convergence, interactivity, and networking have made the concept of freedom of expression and opinion in digital media more widely understood. By understanding the new character of media (Flew, 2014), freedom of expression also needs to be understood as freedom to access media, freedom to interact, freedom to assemble in digital space, and freedom of connection. Of course this freedom is not absolute. Especially with the emergence of various ethical and normative dilemmas as a consequence of freedom in digital media. Therefore, relevant restrictions are needed as a middle way for freedom of expression and social responsibility of digital media.

In an increasingly advanced digital era like today, freedom of expression is further strengthened by the existence of social media platforms and information technology that allows individuals to share information easily and quickly without being hindered by geographical and time constraints (Sulianta, 2020). However, freedom of expression also has limitations that must be respected, such as the prohibition of insulting, spreading false information, and insulting certain religions, ethnicities, or groups (Bahram, 2023). Therefore, it is important to understand the meaning and implications of freedom of expression in the digital era in Indonesia and make appropriate efforts to optimize this freedom without prejudice to other human rights.

The digital era in Indonesia refers to a period in which digital technology and the internet played an important role in daily life and various aspects of social, economic and political life in Indonesia (Fonna, 2019). This can be seen from the rapid growth of the internet, the development of e-commerce businesses, changes in communication and social media, and the digitalization of the industry. All of these things have had a significant influence on the way Indonesians live, interact and do business. In this discussion, of course, it will rely heavily on the point of interaction because it is closely related to freedom of expression. This is also in accordance with the concept of human rights in Indonesia in terms of freedom of expression and opinion related to the concept of a rule of law state. Indonesia regulates freedom of opinion and expression in:

1. Article 28E paragraph (3) "everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly and expression of opinion." Article 28F "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personality and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, manage, convey information using all available channels."
2. Article 14 paragraph (1) and (2) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights also regulates the right to communicate and obtain the necessary information and to seek, obtain, possess, store, manage and convey information using all available means.
3. Recognition of the right to obtain and convey information is in line with the provisions of Article 19 paragraph (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which was ratified by Indonesia based on Law Number 12 of the Year 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which has been ratified by law.

Freedom of expression is important for seeking truth and advancing knowledge because to seek knowledge and truth one must hear all sides of a question, consider all sides of a question, test one's judgment by confronting that judgment with opposing views, and make optimal use of various different thoughts. Freedom of expression is also important so that people can participate in decision making. Freedom of expression also allows society and the State to achieve stability and adaptability (UNESCO Office in Jakarta, 2020).

**Digital Era in the Issue of Information Law and Electronic Transactions in Indonesia**

In the current information age, a new concept has been born, namely digital citizenship, namely a society that uses the
internet as a daily habit and has the ability to participate in the online community (Mossberger, Tolbert, & McNeal, 2007). Therefore, in the current information age, the digital community utilizes its digital platform to voice its voice so that it is heard by carrying out a social movement that utilizes digital platforms to organize existing complaints collectively which is referred to as a digital movement (Momen, 2020).

The development of technology makes people experience the dynamics of new changes in society. The phrase is "information is the lifeblood that sustains political, social and business decisions". Humans experienced extraordinary changes in this era. Everything has changed human life to be easy, cheap, depending on humans utilizing the technology (Wuryantai, 2013).

Meanwhile, according to (Setiawan, 2017) from the Indonesian University of Education, the positive and negative impacts of technology in this digital era include: First. The positive impacts in the digital era are; a). The information needed is faster and easier to access; b). Ease of work because it is supported by digital technology; c). Sources of public knowledge are increasing, due to the presence of digital media; d). The quality of human resources is increasing, because they can learn from digital technology; e). The quality of education is increasing due to the presence of learning resources, such as "online libraries, online learning media, online discussions"; f). The emergence of the online shop business, where people can order online, without having to leave the house to buy the things they need. Second, the negative impact of the digital era is; a). Violation of "Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)" which can lead to plagiarism of other people's writings; b). The mind is getting shorter and less concentrated; c). Misuse of knowledge, such as breaking into the banking system; d). The ineffectiveness of the activities carried out from the convenience of this digital era.

In addition to the values and legal basis for freedom of expression, advances in digital technology are also a force for freedom of expression in the current digital era in Indonesia. Digital technologies such as the internet, social media and instant messaging applications have provided easier and faster access to disseminate information and opinions to many people. With this digital technology, one can easily send messages or post information or opinions on online platforms that can be accessed by people all over the world in just seconds.

For example, in the Indonesian context, there are a number of cases showing restrictions on freedom of expression which are considered a threat to freedom of expression in the digital era. One of them is the blocking of internet access in Papua for several months in 2019. This restriction was carried out by the government on the grounds of maintaining security and preventing the spread of hoaxes related to riots in Papua. However, this action drew criticism from various parties because it was considered to violate the rights to freedom of expression and access to information that should be guaranteed by the state. Even as reported by (BBC News Indonesia., 2020) stated that the government had violated the law because it blocked internet access in Papua and West Papua. Another example is the case of blocking websites and applications in Indonesia, such as Vimeo and Telegram in 2017.

The government stated that these restrictions were carried out to protect national security and maintain public order, but many parties stated that these measures were too excessive and violated the right to freedom of expression. In addition to restrictions through blocking or limiting access, threats to freedom of expression also come from the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (UU ITE) which is one of the policies that is often mentioned in limiting freedom of expression in Indonesia. Although originally created to regulate electronic transactions and provide protection for internet users, the ITE Law is often used to limit freedom of expression in the digital age.

One of the provisions in the ITE Law that is most often criticized is Article 27 paragraph (3) which regulates defamation. This article threatens with imprisonment for anyone who deliberately disseminates information or documents that contain elements of insult or slander against other people. However, this provision is often used by parties who wish to silence criticism and different opinions, so that it can become a threat to freedom of expression.

Not only that, the ITE Law is also often used to limit freedom of expression related to political and religious issues. For example, in 2018, a citizen in North Sumatra was sentenced to one year in prison for spreading content deemed to be spreading hatred related to religious issues. Likewise with the case of
the arrest of a number of students who were deemed to be spreading content that was considered disturbing and caused hatred on social media.

The internet as a new media raises the consequences of the practice of political discussion which does not only take place in real spaces, but also in virtual space-mediated communications. For example, political activities that are now mediated by the internet or what is called cyber politics include evoting, petitions, e-mails, e-polls (Dahlberg & Siapera, 2007). With the internet, demonstrations by mobilizing masses on the streets are replaced by petitions, direct voting is done by e-polls and public participation in policy making can be done by eparticipation. Political communication, which was originally in the form of speeches or speeches by prospective leaders, is now not only carried out in the open field, but mediated by the Internet through social media such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube in the form of campaigns in cyberspace (cyber-campaign).

Easier and more affordable accessibility to the internet and digital technologies also allows more people to engage in discussions and provide their perspectives on social and political issues. However, there are several aspects that need attention related to freedom of expression in the digital era. First, easier and faster access to social media and other online platforms also allows the spread of inaccurate or even misleading information and opinions. This is a weakness of freedom of expression in the digital era because it can have a negative impact on society and can complicate social and political situations. (Mudijyanto, 2019) argues, “Internet users in Indonesia with a low literacy level are easy targets for spreading hoaxes. Citizens fall prey to a systematic process of accepting all messages and political interests that hide behind freedom of expression.” (R. F. Sari, 2019) added, “the emergence of the culture lag phenomenon, the existence of social media is inversely proportional to literacy skills, so that the media as a public space tends to turn into a container containing negative content. Social media is one of the effective and innovative mobility efforts to move people. So in the end the development of information technology through social media creates dynamics in presenting information with various electronics.

The spread of hoaxes is increasing in Indonesia when social media is increasingly being used by the public. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Anti Defamation Society (Mafindo) reported that in January 2019 109 hoaxes were found, with details of 58 political hoaxes, 7 criminal hoaxes, and 19 other themes. This number has increased compared to the number of hoaxes in December 2018, namely 88 hoaxes (Tsaniyah & Juliana, 2019). Hoax itself is simply what we know and interpret as a form of false information or news that does not match reality but is packaged with a narrative that is made as if this were true, and what is worse according to data from the Indonesian Telematics Society (Mastel) states that hoaxes are most widely spread, namely through social media (Librianty, 2017). This opinion reflects the fact that the spread of hoaxes in Indonesia mainly occurs through social media.

As previously explained, hoaxes are one of the weaknesses of freedom of expression in the digital era in Indonesia. In a democracy, freedom must still be based on obedience to the law and uphold the value of equal life among citizens. Without law, democracy will be transformed into a banal and brutal space. In such a space, life between different groups will bring each other down in every way.” freedom of expression is not absolute. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights itself says that freedom of expression does not mean freedom as freely as possible. Freedom of expression also has limits. Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights states:

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order, and the welfare in democratic society.

In line with the law that regulates legal issues of information and electronic transactions in Indonesia is Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE). The ITE Law has a broad scope and regulates various aspects related to the use of information technology and electronic transactions in Indonesia. Some of the things regulated in the ITE Law include:
1. Definitions and general provisions: The ITE Law provides definitions of various terms related to information technology and electronic transactions, such as electronics, electronic information, electronic systems, and others. The ITE Law also stipulates general provisions related to the use of information technology and electronic transactions.

2. Electronic recognition and validity: The ITE Law recognizes the legal validity of electronic transactions and electronic documents that meet certain requirements. This provides a legal basis for the use of electronic documents in various business transactions and electronic communications in Indonesia.

3. Information protection: The ITE Law provides protection for electronic information, including protection for the confidentiality and integrity of electronic information. The ITE Law also regulates the security of electronic systems and the protection of personal data.

4. Information crimes and electronic transactions: The ITE Law regulates various criminal acts related to the use of information technology, such as spreading false information (hoaxes), misuse of electronic data, identity theft, defamation through electronic media, and others. The ITE Law also stipulates criminal sanctions for the perpetrators of these crimes.

5. Responsibilities of electronic system operators: The ITE Law establishes obligations and responsibilities for electronic system operators, including social media platform providers and electronic communication service providers. They are required to maintain the security and integrity of the electronic systems they manage, and comply with applicable legal provisions.

Social media allows anyone to easily share information and their views with the public without first verifying that information. Apart from that, social media also has a considerable ability to disseminate content, even to the point of going viral, which in turn can influence people's views and behavior. As an example of a case that has gone viral through social media, there is an issue that has recently become hot and has gone viral, namely the case of the Directorate General of Taxes whose assets are being widely discussed by the public in the aftermath of the case of their child who was suspected of committing maltreatment. Information on the family lifestyle of DGT officials is obtained by utilizing advances in digital technology. Not to mention the case of a regional official whose son threw a birthday party with celebrations and gifts that some people considered too extravagant and excessive, plus his wife's lifestyle which was also considered too lavish. From this case, we can see that openness in the flow of information and freedom of expression for society in the digital space has a major impact. This case does not only affect one name, but also gives hope for bigger changes, given the repeated warnings of state officials not to display luxury in public.

Apart from that, there is also Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions which provide further protection of user privacy and personal data in the digital era. In practice, regulation and protection of freedom of expression in social media and electronic transactions also involve the interpretation and implementation of law by law enforcement agencies and government policies. It is important for the community to continue to fight for and maintain freedom of expression in cyberspace and ensure that existing regulations are in line with democratic principles and human rights.

Advances in digital technology have proven to provide opportunities to solve various problems as described earlier. The things described earlier show opportunities for freedom of expression in the digital era. (Alexander, 2005) says that, “a democratic government requires its citizens to be able to assess the performance of their government. It is in fulfilling the need for control and evaluation that citizens should have all the necessary information about their government. Not limited to that, the next condition is that residents can disseminate this information, and then discuss it with one another. Based on this, freedom of expression by utilizing advances in digital technology in the current digital era provides opportunities for the community to maximize its role as government control.

CONCLUSION

The Information and Electronic Transactions Law is designed to provide a clear legal framework and improve information technology governance with the aim of advancing the economy, public services, and human resource development. However, the implementation of the Information and
Electronic Transaction Law regarding freedom of expression has raised various problems on freedom of expression in Indonesia. Several articles in it, such as Article 27 Paragraph (1), Article 27 Paragraph (3), and Article 28 Paragraph (2), are often used to limit or even criminalize freedom of expression, especially criticism of the government on digital platforms. Freedom of expression in the digital era has the potential to become a force for society in expressing opinions and views openly and freely. This can strengthen democracy and generate constructive criticism of government policies, as well as the policies of other institutions. However, the spread of fake news or hoaxes which are mostly carried out by buzzers in exacerbating the social and political situation as well as threats from repressive policies can also limit and even criminalize freedom of expression in the digital era. Thus, to maintain and strengthen freedom of expression in the digital era in Indonesia, it is necessary to increase people's digital literacy, cooperation between the government and the mass media, and monitor the government through digital technology. In addition, campaigns and education are also needed regarding the importance of freedom of expression, reviewing repressive policies, and monitoring buzzers that have the potential to complicate the political situation. It is hoped that with the implementation of this strategy, freedom of expression in the digital era can be further maintained and become an important instrument in the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as eradicating impunity.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


