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Authorities of the Antimafia Task Ball in Match Fixing in Football Matches Based on Criminal Law System in Indonesia

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Authorities of the Antimafia Task Ball in Match Fixing in Football Matches Based on Criminal Law System in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Today's football competition has changed, because it has begun to be infiltrated by organized criminals, especially in match manipulation and match fixing. The problems faced in writing this thesis are how the authority of the soccer antimafia task force in match fixing in soccer matches based on the criminal law system in Indonesia and how to resolve crimes related to scoring in soccer matches in Indonesia. The research method used is normative legal research and empirical legal research. The results showed that the task of the Antimafia Soccer Task Force in match fixing in soccer matches based on the criminal law system in Indonesia is to minimize the improper practice of football regulation, both at the national and regional levels, to supervise the competition of League 1, League 2, and League 3, coordinating with related parties such as PSSI, Kemenpora, and Club Management, both at the national and regional levels and continue the process of handling cases of the soccer mafia scandal that has not been completed. The criminal settlement related to fixing scores in soccer matches in Indonesia is to provide fines for match fixing actors. The imposition of criminal sanctions with fines is more beneficial than imprisonment, because fines have several advantages when applied to scoring practices, among others, eliminating stigma in society, the perpetrator who is subject to a fine can stay with his family and social environment, fines do not cause the perpetrator to lose his job.

Keywords: Ball Antimafia Task Force, Match Fixing, Football

1. INTRODUCTION

The current football competition has changed, because it has begun to be infiltrated by organized criminals, especially in match manipulation and match fixing. "Scoring fixing and match manipulation are global threats, like a cancer virus that keeps spreading and doesn't see a safe place from match fixing and match manipulation in this world. All regions of the world have the same threat. Every football activity under the Federation of International Football Association (FIFA), there is always an attempt to infiltrate this organized crime." [1]
Based on FIFA's view that score-fixing that takes place in the world of round skins is usually criminally premeditated and at a transnational level that includes gambling crimes, as well as personal or even institutional corruption. Usually this kind of thing attacks clubs that play in a particular country's league rather than big events organized by FIFA itself and involving the national team." FIFA has an early warning system for "gambling monitoring patterns and has established bilateral cooperation with Interpol. Where certain countries that are

members of the European Union have included sports fraud in their criminal law (such as Italy and Portugal), others have included it in sports law (Greece and Poland), while in others it is not considered a crime. criminal.[2] [29]
When observed, sports law (sports law) still uses the principle of freedom of contract (freedom of contract). This principle is a consequence of the nature of contract law, which is a regulatory law. The principle of freedom of contract implies that the parties are free to regulate the contents of the contract themselves. Likewise, the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* means that the agreement is fully binding and therefore must be kept. [3]
Match fixing is a type of conventional final result arrangement or in other words a match that has been arranged in such a way that we can know the final result. It can be only part of a match that is arranged, it can also be the whole, but usually match fixing is very focused on the final result of a match. [4]

In this relationship, the main motive for match fixing is money. Big capital gambling syndicates dare to make scenarios regarding the outcome of a match because they have a lot of money to play at many points. However, it must be understood that as long as it does not meet certain

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elements [33] are regulated criminally, a score fixing cannot be included in the category of crime/criminal but still injures *fairplay*, because there is also a score fixing whose motive is not money but purely a strategy to avoid or choose opponents and etc."

The poor regulatory recording system and the large number of regulations (almost every law) that have criminal provisions in Indonesia (and are not codified) make Law No. 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery which is very relevant to be applied a "forgotten rule". This is exacerbated by the lack of publication of this rule. Let alone ordinary people, even many law enforcers do not know this regulation. The example of the release of Johan Ibo is clear evidence, because the police saw the context of bribery as referring to Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption (UU Tipikor) which of course is irrelevant [5] this case.

Indonesia's step forward by issuing "Law No. 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery" can actually be a breakthrough to ensnare all bribery crimes in the private (*non-government*) sector, but because of the political conditions of the New Order regime that protect the private sector of ruling colleagues [30] and the euphoria reforms that place bribes into popular in the context of the Anti-Corruption Law, the law that actually still exists and is in effect is forgotten.

Regarding the rankings of the International Football Federation (FIFA) again, it has updated the world football rankings as of September 2020. In the FIFA release, Indonesia is still ranked 173, and not alone, Cambodia is also in the same position. Indonesia and Cambodia are in position 173 with 964 points and meanwhile for the ASEAN zone, Vietnam is in first position. "[5] Indonesia is included in the ranks of football enthusiast countries in the world. "Based on a survey from Repucom, Indonesia (which has changed to *Nielsen Sports*) ranks second after Nigeria as the country that loves football the most. As many as 77 percent of Indonesia's population likes football. [6] This means that Indonesia must be able to overcome and overcome *match fixing* such as Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Poland. If this cannot be overcome, it will certainly cause unrest in the community, so that people no longer believe in the results of the ma [10] and gradually the sport of football will be abandoned by the people of Indonesia.

On the other hand, where the poor regulatory recording system and the large number of regulations (almost every law) that have crim [23] provisions in Indonesia (and are not codified) make Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery which is very relevant to be applied. forgotten rules." This is exacerbated by the lack of publication of this rule. Let alone ordinary people, even many law enforcers do not know this regulation. The example of the release of Johan Ibo is clear evidence, because the police saw the context of bribery as referring to the Corruption Crime Act (UU Tipikor), which of course is irrelevant in this case. [7]

An action can be punished if it is included in a criminal offense, "an offense must meet certain elements. And

bribery [9] related to scoring meets these requirements if we look at the provisions of Article 2, Article 3, and Article 5 of Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery which in outli [5] states that it is a criminal offense to give or promise something to someone, with the intention of persuading that person to do something or not to do something in his duties, which is contrary to his authority or obligation which concerns the public interest and to accept something or a promise, while he knows or can reasonably susp [2] that the giving of something or a promise is intended to make him do something or do not do something in their duties, which is contrary to their authority or obligations that concern the public interest."

In order to minimize and prevent ma [3] fixing, the Indonesian government has "established an Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force [3] Police Headquarters and Polda Metro Jaya formed the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force to investigate allegations of match-fixing in Indonesian football or follow up on allegations of match-fixing in Indonesian League football matches. The chairman is Hendro Pandowo and Krishna Murti as his deputy. So the National Police Headquarters [3] and the Metro Jaya Regional Police have formed an Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force which was formed in accordance with the Chief of Police's Order Number 3678 dated December 21, 2018. This team is chaired by Brigadier General Hendro Pandowo (Karo Provos Polri), then the deputy task force is Brigadier General Krishna Murti (Karo Misinter). Police Hubintem Division). The task force consists of 145 members and has a law enforcement sub. The head of the law enforcement section is led by the Director General of the Polda Metro Jaya Kombes Roycke H Langie. The Task Force also has a media section w [17] will be led by Argo Yuwono himself and assisted by the Head of the Division. Public Relations Division of the National Police, Kombes Syahar." [8]

The formation of the task force was "based on several statements and public input from online, print and television media regarding the issue of reducing scores in football matches. The task force team will have a law enforcement team (Gakum) which is divided into five teams. As previously reported, the issue of fixing this score has emerged. Where there are many modes of the parties fixing the score, such as the manager of a team asking the PSSI management to win his team or vice versa, as happened to the Madura FC team in Liga 2, the Madura FC team manager accepted an offer from party by PSSI Executive Committee (exco) member Hidayat with the lure of 100-150 million money so that his team loses to PSS Sleman."

For information, the Anti-Mafia Bola Task Force works by "receiving information from *Whistle Blowers* or informants which is then developed into an investigation. The suspect in [18] case will be targeted for bribery or attempted bribery as referred to in Article 2 of Law Number 11 of 1980 [3] concerning the Crime of Bribery. Since January 2019, the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force has received 500 reports. And currently, the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force has named 15 people as suspects in the case of fixing football matches in Indonesia

in various league levels, including dragging the Acting General Chairperson of PSSI, Joko Driyono."

In this case, "the police have also named four people as suspects in the match-fixing case. The four people are former PSSI DIY Asprov Chair Dwi Irianto alias Mbah Putih, PSSI Executive Committee member Johar Lin Eng, former PSSI Referee Commission member Priyanto and his son, Anik Yuni Artika Sari who [34] futsal referee. The suspects were charged with alleged criminal acts of fraud and or embezzlement and or criminal [13] of bribery and or money laundering as referred to in Article 378 of the Criminal Code and or Article 372 of the Criminal Code and or Law No. 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery and or Article 3, 4, 5, Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning Money Laundering.

The task of the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force is certainly a barometer of various *match fixing* violations in order to find a way out and [3] be minimized. In addition, there is an additional task to the Anti Mafia Task Force in the form of supervising the selection process and screening of athletes for the age of 20 in preparation for the 2021 World Cup. The Anti Mafia Football Task Force only seeks to ensure that parties who play a role in football, such as coaches, players, club managers, and referees are no longer involved in match-fixing. Support for eradicating score-fixing crimes has the support of many parties, including the National Police." So far, the mafia in the world of football has not been touched by law enforcement. [9] Based on the background described above, then so the subject matter is: b How can assignment of authority task force of [1] anti-mafia ball in fixing (*match fixing*) in a football game based on the criminal law system in Indonesia and how settlement related criminal setting score in a football match in Indonesia?

2. METHOD

The types of research in this legal research are normative legal research and [4] empirical legal research. [10] Nature of legal research has a distinctive character, namely normative, practical and prescriptive. "As a prescriptive science, jurisprudence studies the purpose of law, the values of justice, the validity of the rule of law, legal concepts, and legal norms. As an applied science, legal science establishes standard procedures, provisions, and signs in carrying out [8] activities.

The approaches used from the above approaches [4] are the statutory approach and the case approach. Types of legal materials can be divided into 3, namely primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. In this study, the authors use the [19] erial resources of the law is B ahan used primary law consists of legislation, official rec[4]ds, minutes of the legislation and the judge's decision. In this study, the primary legal materials used are statutory regulation [26] which include the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Code, Law No. 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery, Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the Criminal System. National Sports

and Police Chief Order Number 3678 dated December 21, [8] 18."

The technique of collecting legal materials is intended to obtain legal materials in research. The technique of collecting legal materials that support and relate to the presentation of this research is document study (library study)."

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. Duties of the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force in Match Fixing in Football Matches Based on the Indonesian Criminal Law System

The formation of the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force is "based on the Chief of Police's Order Number 3678 dated December 12, 2018. The formation of the task force was based on several statements and public input from online, print, and television media regarding the issue of reducing scores in football matches. The Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force team has a law enforcement team which is divided into 5 (five) teams.

The Anti-Mafia Bola Task Force consists of 11 teams spread throughout Indonesia to oversee eve[3] match in Liga 1. Each team will be led by the Director of the Anti-Mafia Bola Task Force. Is there a reason why 11 teams, while Liga 1 has 18 clubs? Because like East Java there are 4 clubs. So all of that will re-establish a team in the area and monitor. Supervise coordination with the committee, before the match, during the match. It will be monitored.

Basic[1], the main task of the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force is to minimize the unfair practice of regulating football, both at the national and regional levels. The Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force is currently divided into 3 stages".

a. The Anti-Mafia Ball Volume I

The police formed the Anti-Football Mafia Task Force. "To note, this was carried out under the direction of the National Police Chief Gen. Tito Karnavian on an Order Number 3678, dated December 21, 2018. The formation of this task force (which is in phase 1) involves the Polda Metro Jaya, this is done to combat score fixing which is considered rigged. . This started from a number of statements or inputs, whether in online, print or TV media (the score-fixing mafia). So, the Chief of Police ordered the creation of the Task Force.

The beginning of the work of the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force is to collect initial data. Later, the task force will sort out all actions that are suspected to lead to violations or can be subject to criminal action. This initial data we are looking for we create is for us to look for the construction of the problem first. After we get it, then we can determine how the legal construction will be. After the task force gets the legal construction, the task force will start working.

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b. Anti Mafia Ball Volume II Task Force

The Task Force Volume 2 basically continues "a number of cases that have not been completed by the previous Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force. Two of them are the case of fixing the score of PS Mojokerto boss Putra Vigit Waluyo and the exco PSSI member with the initials H. In addition to meeting the expectations of the football-loving community, to realize clean, dignified and high-achieving football, also of course to solve several cases in the first Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force not finished yet.

Polda Metro Jaya has formed the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force Volume II while expanding the object to 13 areas designated to oversee the Indonesian League 1. The formation of the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force Volume II, is suspected to be the hope of the community who wants a clean match without cheating and there are still several reports related to alleged unfinished match-fixing. The Anti-Mafia Ball Volume II Task Force carries out sub-tasks divided in 13 regions. The 13 regions include DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, Lampung, West Sumatra, Riau, South Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and Papua.

In addition to working with PSSI to oversee matches in 13 regions, so that there really is no fixing of scores in every match. Each region will be under the leadership of the Director of General Criminal Investigation (Dir Reskrim) of the local Polda and assisted by PSSI. The Anti-Mafia Ball Volume II Task Force continues to receive information from the public indicating fraud in soccer matches in the Indonesian League 1. Where if strong evidence is found, it will be handled immediately from the start.

Later in this case the Central Task Force will provide assistance. If the investigation turns out to involve groups of people in other matches in several areas, then the central task force will take over. Previously, there was only one Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force, which was based in Jakarta. The task force was expanded, because it was in accordance with the needs and fulfilled the expectations of the people who wanted clean matches without cheating. In addition, there are still several reports related to alleged score-fixing that have not been completed. One of them is the case of match-fixing that ensnared the alleged owner of the PS Mojokerto Putra (PSMP) club Vigit Waluyo. In this case, the Anti Mafia Ball Volume 2 Task Force arrested 6 suspects related to the Perses Sumedang match with Persikasi Bekasi on November 25, 2019. Later, one of the suspects with the initials H died, and the police issued SP3."

c. Anti-Mafia Ball Volume III Task Force

There are 3 (three) main tasks assigned to the Anti-Ball Task Force volume III. "First, to supervise the competition matches of League 1, League 2, and League 3. Second, to coordinate with related parties such as PSSI, Kemenpora, to club management both at the national and regional levels. Third, continue the

process of handling the unfinished soccer mafia scandal case.

In addition, additional tasks were also given to the Anti Mafia Task Force volume III, in the form of supervising the selection process and screening of athletes for the age of 20 years. There are additional tasks from the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force. Later, it will also monitor and monitor the recruitment of soccer athletes for the age of 20, in preparation for the 2021 World Cup. To note, the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force volume II has completed the case of alleged football match-fixing in the League 3 competition between Perses (Sumedang) vs Persikasi (Bekasi). The Bhayangkara Corps has also delegated its case to the prosecutor for immediate trial.

Many people think that the task of the Anti-Mafia Ball III Task Force extends from its initial goal, eradicating the crime of match-fixing, namely maintaining the safety of the team when abroad. Starting from taking care of the food, maintaining the training that other countries' national teams shouldn't see, also to the safety of our national team players, as well as traffic when going to the match venue."

As explained above, it is clear that "the tasks of the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force are:

1. Minimizing the inappropriate practice of soccer regulation, both at the national and regional levels.
2. Supervise the competition matches of League 1, League 2, and League 3.
3. Coordinate with related parties such as PSSI, Kemenpora, to club management both at the national and regional levels.
4. Continuing the process of handling the unfinished soccer mafia scandal case.

Several cases of score-fixing that occurred in Indonesia did not proceed to criminal law. Whereas criminal penalties are considered the most effective way to combat match-fixing and gambling in the world of sports, beyond the sanctions imposed by the sport's parent organization. Efforts to tackle crime are very necessary facilities and infrastructure as a reaction to perpetrators, both criminal and non-criminal sanctions, so that they are integrated with one another, especially criminal facilities and infrastructure are considered relevant in crime prevention. In other words, it requires a conception of criminal law, by choosing to obtain the results of criminal legislation based on appropriate situations and conditions in the future.

The government is obliged to provide services and facilities to the parent organization of sports in organizing football in Indonesia. However, the Government does not have the authority to intervene and interfere in the running of the PSSI organization. Because the competition is actually managed and implemented by a football organization that is legitimate and recognized by FIFA, in this case PSSI.[11]

Referring to some of the data above, broadly speaking, match fixing cases fall into the bribery

category. In the act of bribery, it is included in *malaper se* because the act of bribery gives a signal with the intention of giving the influence to bribe to do or not do something that is not in accordance with the obligation. Based on the explanation above, bribery can be said to be *amala in prohibita*, either classified as detrimental to the state or Article 12 in the Anti-Corruption Law. Bribery offenses committed by the private sector or legal entities or people who are not included in the Civil Service class, refer to the rules of Law no. 11 of 1980. Bribery is a form that is widely practiced in people's lives. Various forms of bribery include goods, money, and others."

In its implementation, there is no specific measure that is used as a starting point for the public interest, outside the interests of the community, nation, and state. "The phrase public interest can be interpreted broadly as long as it contains the interests of the community, nation, and state, so that based on the reference to the element of bribery contained in Law no. 11 of 1980, the perpetrators can be charged with the Act. When acts of bribery carried out by private parties, it can be categorized as a form of abuse of authority and acts against the law. It can be said that acts of corruption committed by the private sector are included in the category of bribery. It is also stated in Law no. 11 of 1980. As for what distinguishes the act of bribery in Law no. 11 of 1980 its determination in Law no. 21 of 2002 that the act of bribery is associated with an action called *private bribery* and there are conditions in public official bribery, as well as the link between power and position as formulated in the act of corruption. Then, the public interest is a requirement in the core offense in Law no. 11 of 1980, when matters relating to the public interest were not found any acts of corruption.

By allowing this case of *match fixing* to continue in the world of football, it can kill the potential and achievements of the next generation for football. "In a law, prevention is carried out without any action, it can be said to be a futile thing, which in the end cannot solve any problems. Because by giving disciplinary sanctions only as a preventive measure, so it is necessary to have a law to be used as a complement in taking action on cases that are pending.

It is very necessary for law enforcement efforts against perpetrators in the sphere of football in accordance with existing law in Indonesia, as well as the role of the police and the community to see football not only as a match but there are laws that apply in it. The entry of law and the role of the government is not included in an intervention because there is a law that is included in football, instead it makes continuity not contrary to football, without reducing the rules of playing rules in football so that there are no more cases in the world of Indonesian football.

The handling that is being carried out by the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force as a concrete step in order to improve national football governance so that actions that can affect the spirit of the game (*rule of game*) include *match fixing*, bribery and others can be minimized because they are contradictory. with the positive legal system and FIFA statutes. In formal juridical terms, *match fixing* through the

provision of bribes to match officials so that the final result can be regulated is certainly contrary to the rules of the game (*rule of game*) and statutory regulations, and can even be ensnared through Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning Bribery Crime.

Based on the explanation above, the case of match-fixing decreased after the existence of the Anti-Mafia Ball Task Force. However, this does not mean that supervision in matches will be reduced, it will be further strengthened in order to reveal all things related to criminal offenses in a football match." This means that in the Anti Mafia Task Force volumes 2 and 3, there are fewer and fewer *match fixings* found.

3.2 Criminal Settlement Related to Match Fixing in Football Matches in Indonesia

Regarding the "match fixing process" football matches in connection with the formation of the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force, and the investigation process can be carried out since the issuance of the Investigation Commencement Order (SPDP) which in this case is issued by the authorized official in the investigating agency, where the investigator has received a report regarding the occurrence of a criminal act, then based on the warrant the investigator can carry out his duties and authorities using investigative tactics and techniques based on the Criminal Procedure Code so that the investigation can run smoothly and the necessary evidence can be collected. When the investigation process begins, the investigator must immediately notify the public prosecutor of the commencement of the investigation.

The initial investigation process is preceded by an investigation process. The investigation process was carried out because there were reports of complaints from public reports or parties who were aware of the incident. Regarding *match fixing*, it can almost be said that there was a report with an acknowledgment from the parties directly involved. After the report was made, an investigation was carried out regarding who did the score fixing. This is based on strong acknowledgments from several management teams who were given or offered an amount of money as an object, on the basis of a strong acknowledgment of the information, an investigation and investigation was carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in Perkap No. 14 of 2012 concerning Management of Criminal Investigations. Officers divide tasks to be able to move immediately to identify incidents in order to uncover the network of score-fixing crime modes."

For the purposes of investigation, investigators can apply the right law if they know in advance the modus operandi of the perpetrator in committing the crime of *match fixing*. "Where there are many modes of the parties who fix the score, such as the manager of a team asking the PSSI management to win his team or vice versa, as happened to the Madura FC team in Liga 2, the Madura FC team manager accepted an offer from the club. party by PSSI Executive Committee (exco) member Hidayat

with the lure of 100-150 million money so that his team loses to PSS Sleman."

Related to the term "criminalization of *match fixing* in football matches in Indonesia based on Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery. What needs to be understood is that criminalization is a process of determining a person's actions as criminal acts. This process ends with the formation of a law, where the act is threatened with a sanction in the form of a crime

The author in this case illustrates that the main motive of people doing *match fixing* is money. Gambling syndicates certainly have large capital to create match results scenarios, and this is clearly a criminal act. Even though it is clearly a criminal act, it must first distinguish that as long as it does not meet certain elements, a score fixing cannot be categorized as a crime or criminal, but merely injures *fairplay*, because there is also a score fixing whose motive is not money, but purely a strategy to avoid or choose an opponent.

Talking about criminal sanctions (snaring criminals) criminally is talking about the elements for the fulfillment of an offense, so investigators and investigators must be smart to make findings as elements of offenses, for example bribes in football involving referees, players or parties outside the football family can be criminally charged. Articles 2 to 5 of Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery.

Based on the above provisions, basically these articles are enough to ensnare bribe givers, bribe recipients, no matter where the *locus* (location) of bribery is, especially if it is related to gambling which is clearly also regulated by the Criminal Code. So, bribe-fixing is complete as something that disturbs order and public interest and the criminal law must be enforced in order to maintain the stability of society."

According to the author, "Law No. 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery is the hope to ensnare the perpetrators who are proven to be involved in football match-fixing. However, considering the age of Law Number 11 of 1980 concerning the Crime of Bribery, which is quite old, such as the sanctions of tens of millions which are considered very light in the current era, while the *modus operandi* of *match fixing* continues to grow, breakthroughs and legal discoveries or *rechtsvinding* are mainly carried out. Judges are very important, because they can be used as precedents in the future, especially Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power guarantees the rights and obligations of judges to find the law in every decision.

According to the author, the emphasis on fines when applied to cases of score-fixing practices will make the perpetrators of score-fixing practices feel deterred. Reflecting on the regulations of the Italian and Dutch countries which emphasize fines rather than imprisonment. Because fines have several advantages when applied to score-fixing practices, among others, eliminating stigma in society, perpetrators who are subject to fines can live with their families and social environment, fines do not cause the perpetrators to lose their jobs, this is if the perpetrator is a soccer player where

the profession it is his specialty. So the sanctions applied to the score-fixing perpetrators must refer to the theory relative to the purpose of punishment. This theory pivots on three main objectives of punishment, namely preventive, preventive purposes in sentencing, namely to protect the community by protecting the community by placing the perpetrators of crimes apart from the community.

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4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the previous chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The task of the Anti-Mafia Football Task Force in *match fixing* in football matches based on the criminal law system in Indonesia is to minimize the unfair practice of football regulation, both at the national and regional levels, to supervise the competition matches of League 1, League 2, and League 3, coordinate with related parties such as PSSI, Kemenpora, to Club Management, both at the national and regional levels and continue the process of handling the unfinished football mafia scandal case.
2. The settlement of the crime related to *match fixing* in soccer matches in Indonesia is to provide a fine for *match fixing* perpetrators. The imposition of fines is more profitable than imprisonment, because fines have several advantages when applied to the practice of scoring, among others, eliminating stigma in society, perpetrators who are subject to fines can live with their families and social environment, fines do not cause the perpetrators to lose their jobs. This is if the perpetrator is a soccer player where the profession is his expertise. So the sanctions applied to the score-fixing perpetrators must refer to the theory relative to the purpose of punishment. This theory pivots on three main objectives of punishment, namely preventive, preventive purposes in sentencing, namely to protect the community by protecting the community by placing the perpetrators of crimes apart from the community.

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