

ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN INTELLIGENCE AS TRANSNATIONAL CRIME OF FOOTBALL GAMBLING

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ABSTRACT

Football gambling is a global phenomenon that not only impacts economic, but also social and legal aspects. As a sport that is very popular in the world, it does not rule out the possibility of the involvement of various parties from various countries in this crime, thus becoming a serious problem in the form of transnational crime. Gambling is an act that has been considered criminal according to various laws and regulations that apply in many countries in the world. In Indonesia, although gambling is prohibited, this practice remains widespread, especially through online platforms that are difficult to control by law enforcement officials. In Indonesia, gambling is considered an illegal act and is regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Article 303 of the Criminal Code prohibits all forms of gambling and provides criminal sanctions for gambling offenders. This research aims to analyze Indonesia's vulnerability to the transnational crime of football gambling. This research uses a qualitative method by conducting in-depth analysis based on data and news found based on the theory of vulnerability in Indonesia. The results show that there are several main factors that increase Indonesia's vulnerability to transnational football gambling.

KEYWORDS Cost; Treatment; Covid-19; Severity; Outcomes



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INTRODUCTION

Gambling is one of the transnational crimes. Transnational crime itself refers to lawlessness that crosses national borders, and involves actors operating in more than one country. Illegal gambling and its related activities, such as money laundering, human trafficking and corruption, are of serious concern to governments and law enforcement agencies around the world. According to Smith et.al (2019), in the UK gambling has even made its way into prisons, showing how widespread the influence of illegal gambling is into institutions that are supposed to be places of rehabilitation and punishment for lawbreakers. This phenomenon not only highlights internal problems in law enforcement but also shows how illegal

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gambling networks can infiltrate various aspects of society, including institutions that have a crucial role in the justice system. Furthermore, proceeds from illegal gambling are often used to fund other criminal activities, which in turn undermines international stability and security (Shabur & Marnelly, 2022).

Addressing transnational gambling crimes requires strong international cooperation. This cooperation involves various efforts, such as information exchange, joint policy development, and cross-border law enforcement operations. With increasing globalization, it will certainly lead to wider transnational crimes, the perpetrators can be state actors. Moreover, the development of technology has triggered the growth of online gambling practices.

In terms of football, as a sport that is so popular in the world, it is a fertile ground for gambling. Football, with millions of fans around the world and matches taking place almost every day, creates huge opportunities for gambling activities, both legal and illegal. Online gambling, which has become more prevalent with the advancement of digital technology, allows bets to be made easily and quickly from different parts of the world, thus adding to the challenges in law enforcement against illegal gambling. According to Cubizolles (2022), in South Africa the practice of soccer gambling is widely practiced, especially in unofficial matches but has a lot of interest. In fact, the culprit is the manager himself. The motives are very diverse, ranging from finance to politics to improving the team's position in the competition (Li et al., 2020).

This shows how complex the illegal gambling network is in the world of soccer, where personal interests and financial gain often trump the integrity of the sport. Even according to Nowy, T., & Breuer (2017), revealed that gambling practices with a match-fixing model are already considered corrupt practices. Match-fixing is the act of manipulating the outcome of a match for a specific advantage, often related to betting. It is concluded that countries with high levels of corruption tend to have more severe match-fixing problems, and affected clubs can be more burdened by inefficient bureaucracy.

In Indonesia itself, the practice of football gambling, according to Danang Darmawan (2023) all acts of gambling have actually been prohibited in 303 of the Criminal Code and more clearly article 45 paragraph (2) of Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions has prohibited all forms of online gambling. As a very religious country, gambling is also prohibited in religion. However, Indonesia is a country prone to gambling due to the lack of public knowledge, such as games or games that become a mask for gambling. The lure of sudden wealth is also often tempting for people who do not have a job. Reporting from Kompas.com in the article "Polri Suspects SBOTOP's "Online" Ball Gambling Site Sponsors One Football Club in Indonesia" said this allegation surfaced amid the Police's efforts to eradicate gambling practices in the country, including gambling related to sports such as soccer. The police have seized evidence and arrested the suspects. SBOTOP has 43,000 members spread across a number of countries. It is suspected that this site has a server in the Philippines (Shabur & Marnelly, 2022).

Therefore, this research aims to explore how vulnerable Indonesia is in dealing with gambling practices, especially in the context of soccer. By applying

the theory of vulnerability, it is hoped that a strategy can be formulated to deal with this problem. In intelligence research, the approach used to understand and analyze Indonesia's vulnerability to football gambling practices must be in-depth and systematic. Identify the various forms of threats Indonesia faces in relation to soccer gambling, including the operations of international and local gambling syndicates and assess the vulnerabilities in the legal, social and technological systems that allow soccer gambling to flourish. This includes analyzing law enforcement weaknesses, gaps in regulation, and misuse of internet technology.

Theoretical Foundation

Definition of Gambling

Gambling actually has various definitions, Kartini Kartono explained that gambling is an activity of risking something to realize certain risks and expectations in an uncertain game or event. Gambling has developed over time. Especially with the development of technology and globalization.

In the early days, gambling was done in person through card games, dice, or betting on specific events such as horse races or sporting events. This gambling was usually done in specific places such as casinos or betting parlors. With the advancement of technology and the internet, gambling has moved to a digital platform. Online gambling websites, allow users to bet on various games and sporting events from anywhere and at any time. This makes access to gambling easier and wider.

Gambling dealers or affiliates can be located in any country which makes detection difficult. Differences in laws and regulations between countries make coordinating law enforcement difficult. What is illegal in one country may be legal in another, creating cover for gambling operators. Online bookies often work through complex affiliate networks, where these affiliates are in charge of promoting gambling sites and earning commissions from each new user. This structure makes it difficult to identify who is primarily responsible.

Vulnerability Theory

Vulnerability is part of the risk of a threat. According to Allen, G., & Derr, R. (2016), The potential, or risk (R), for an adverse outcome is assessed as a function of the threats (T), vulnerabilities (V), and consequences (C) associated with an incident, event, or occurrence.

$$R = T \times V \times C$$

Let's look at the formulas that appear in this text and evaluate how we consider risk. The aspects of this process are:

1. Where will the threat occur? (Asset)
2. Who or what is causing the threat? (Threat)
3. How can threats occur? (Vulnerabilities)
4. What are the consequences?

However, this research focuses on the point of Indonesian Vulnerabilities that can be caused by the threat of soccer bookies. Vulnerabilities in the definition of Allen, G., & Derr, R. (2016) are weaknesses in the design, location, security

posture, processes, or operations of assets, systems, or networks making those assets, systems, or networks vulnerable to destruction, incapacitation, or exploitation by terrorists or other intentional acts, mechanical failure, and natural hazards.

The security system should then strive to achieve its other objectives of delaying, assessing and responding.

- Deter
- Detect
- Delay
- Assess
- Respond

If deterrence fails, physical security systems should detect intrusions. Failing that, it should delay the intruder with physical, electronic, or human barriers. When delaying an intruder, the security system must provide accurate information, either overtly or covertly, so that the security team can assess the situation and initiate an appropriate response.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research in a descriptive way based on the theory that has been chosen. Theory can help determine the focus of research by providing a clear framework. It helps researchers to narrow the scope of research and determine relevant research questions. Theory also provides the context needed to understand the phenomenon under study. It helps researchers to understand the relationship between the variables involved and how they interact with each other. This research uses secondary data sources taken from open sources through news. By using secondary data from news, this research utilizes information that already exists to save time and resources, as well as provide a broad and diverse perspective on the issue under study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Discussion

How Ball Gambling Works

In the research of Hill (2009), the practice of setting scores in gambling cases in Turkey. A bookie bribed Kenan Erol in a match-fixing practice that bribed goalkeeper Hakan Olgun. Erol's attempt to repair the relationship was found precisely for this reason. He had approached so many players in the Sebatsport team that he finally found an honest player. A more effective plan would have been for Erol to put one player in charge of organizing the network of arrangements within his own team. The player knows far better than an outsider which players can most influence the game and, more importantly, who is most likely to be persuaded to fix a match.

As one former player put it, "Match-fixing groups are generally divided into groups within teams. Not by position". In other words, the players in the network are often selected not because of their playing capital or position but because of their social relationship with the corrupt, who then know their corruptive potential.

It is this player, who generally has high playing capital, who becomes the head of the regulatory network within the team.

Based on Access, bookies have access to players to bribe, They must negotiate access to at least one influential player. Direct Contact: For long termers who only work in the domestic league, the process is similar to seduction, they may try to set up a bar or club where all players will feel comfortable (Prosecutors Report, 2005) or they may try to establish themselves in an official capacity at the club.

However, in international matches and tournaments, the obstacles are much greater. The players and corruptors may not share the same cultural background or even language, and the time to realize a corrupt deal is much shorter. In these cases, the corruptors often have to rely on other methods.

Runner-arranged contacts: The second method of ensuring access to the players is for the corrupt to essentially rent such access. In this scenario, they hire agents, known as "runners", to ensure access between them and the players. This is a very common practice; because, depending on the level of trust between the corrupt and the agent, it is faster to ensure and protect the corrupt from detection. In the FPD, there were 117 players who had been approached for match-fixing; in 49 cases, the corruptors used runners to establish access to the players.

Indonesia's vulnerability using Allen&Derr Theory

Indonesia's vulnerability is assessed from various aspects and parties, such as regulation in the realm of law, strict regulations and sanctions carried out by law enforcement officials (POLRI) and the formation of an anti-bribery mentality by every manager, coach and player.

- Deter

Determining or detecting illegal gambling practices can be difficult, especially due to the many forms and ways of playing soccer gambling. While prevention efforts such as law enforcement and socialization can be made, the practice is often difficult to contain completely. Indonesia's vulnerabilities are the weak supervision of football and the amount of corruption that occurs in both clubs and federations and the lack of knowledge about gambling. In terms of determining the threat of former persibo media (Imam Nurcahya) claimed to have been contacted by a runner, although he did not know whether it was affiliated with online gambling or not. In addition, people who consider this type of gambling to be very predictable compared to other types are also vulnerable. Because soccer matches can be more predictable than other gambling. Making this bet very attractive to young people who want quick money without thinking about the losses that are very possible so that many of the victims also sell property. Football, which is the most favorite sport in Indonesia, is also an attraction for bookmakers and gambling mafia.

- Detect

Detecting illegal gambling activities can be tricky as they are often conducted clandestinely or through illegal channels that are difficult to trace. Sophisticated detection systems and close cooperation between authorities and organizers are required to identify such activities. Quoted from Kompas.com in the article "Polri Suspects SBOTOP's "Online" Gambling Site Sponsors One Football

Club in Indonesia" said that this allegation surfaced amid the Police's efforts to eradicate gambling practices in the country, including gambling related to sports such as soccer. Threat detection is difficult because gambling platforms are international and have many members. For example, SBOTOP, which is allegedly affiliated with a club in Indonesia, has a server in the Philippines. In this case, Indonesia's detection capabilities for soccer gambling are still weak due to the lack of knowledge of who is involved and how international gambling platforms work.

- Delay

Delaying illegal gambling can be done through measures such as blocking illegal gambling websites or tightening regulations governing gambling. However, these efforts often require considerable time and resources. If the eradication of soccer gambling websites is not possible, then the most possible effort is preventive efforts, namely by urging referees, management and players not to be tempted by bribes offered by the mafia. In addition, preventive efforts can also be applied to victims of gambling players, by prioritizing morality and education functions. In order not to get involved with harmful gambling bets. Increase public awareness about the negative impact of gambling. Educational campaigns can be carried out through mass media, schools, and communities to instill moral values and the dangers of gambling. Tighten regulations regarding gambling advertisements and promotions. Limiting the access of teenagers and other vulnerable groups to gambling advertisements can reduce the attractiveness of this activity.

- Assess

It is Indonesia's ability to assess this threat against the impacts that can be caused if deter, detect and delay efforts fail, these impacts can be in the form of how badly these bookies can damage the competition climate.

- Respond

Responding to gambling requires good coordination between various government agencies and law enforcement bodies. Effective responses can include legal action against perpetrators, counseling and rehabilitation efforts, as well as stricter regulatory improvements. This response is a model of vulnerability when the threat has already occurred. In this case, Indonesia's role is to respond by prioritizing cooperation between the National Police, PSSI and PPATK to crack down with an Independent Anti-Mafia Bola task force.

- Polri (Indonesian National Police): Responsible for law enforcement, criminal investigations, and arresting illegal gambling offenders. Terminate SBOTOP accounts that are operating illegally.
- PSSI (Persatuan Sepak Bola Seluruh Indonesia): Regulates and supervises soccer matches, ensures the integrity of competitions, and cooperates with law enforcement authorities in detecting and reporting suspicious activities.
- PPATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center): Monitors suspicious financial transactions related to money laundering and illegal gambling. Its function is to trace the accounts involved in such gambling.

The formation of an anti-ball mafia task force has also been implemented, to prevent future match-fixing incidents. However, this is still difficult to eradicate because of its unclear role and the increasing number of match fixing cases.

CONCLUSION

Intelligence handling of soccer gambling cases is a complicated problem because it involves threats in the form of cross-border actors and Indonesia's vulnerabilities in this case such as weak federations, managers, referees, players who want to be involved in mafia bribery and weak bookie regulations that regulate and sanction those involved in match-fixing. Another thing that weakens from the side of the gambling members themselves is low education and easy temptation. Further prevention needs to be carried out on two sides, both from the perpetrators and victims, in this case the bookie and the gambling mafia and the victims of gambling themselves. By identifying Indonesia's vulnerability, at least a strategy can be taken in overcoming this vulnerability, which turns out to be taken seriously only when it has occurred or responded. In terms of delaying, only an appeal has been made. In essence, this problem must prioritize international cooperation considering that dealers, mafia, gambling servers and gambling players can be spread from various countries.

This research only describes vulnerabilities, not threats, risks and consequences. The data obtained is also limited based on information in the news and open sources.

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