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Law Enforcement on The Case Of Setting The Score in Soccer Competition (Comparative Study in Indonesia, Netherland, and Italy)

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Abstract

Setting scores in football matches often occur whether coaches, players, or match officials do it. Several countries such as Italy, the Netherlands, and Indonesia already have regulations containing legal sanctions for these practices. This study used a normative juridical method obtained through a literature review, then analyzed qualitatively normative. This study aims to determine the law enforcement of scoring cases in soccer matches in Indonesia, the Netherlands, and Italy. The results showed that scoring arrangements in Indonesia could be acted upon under Law No. 20 of 2001 on amendments to Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, while in the Netherlands, it used *Wetboek van Strafrecht* (Criminal Code) article 326, and in Italy regulated in *Legge 13 dicembre 1989 n.401: truffa sportiva*.

Keywords: Score Setting, Football.

Abstrak

*Pengaturan skor di pertandingan sepakbola sering terjadi baik dilakukan oleh pelatih, pemain atau perangkat pertandingan. Beberapa negara seperti Italia, Belanda dan Indonesia sudah mempunyai peraturan yang memuat sanksi hukum untuk praktik tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif yang didapatkan melalui tinjauan kepustakaan, kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif normatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Kasus Pengaturan Skor Pada Pertandingan Sepak Bola di Indonesia, Belanda dan Italia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan skor di Indonesia dapat ditindak sesuai dengan Undang – Undang No 20 Tahun 2001 atas perubahan atas Undang – Undang No 31 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi, sedangkan di Belanda menggunakan *Wetboek van Strafrecht* (Criminal Code) article 326, dan di Italia diatur dalam *Legge 13 dicembre 1989 n.401: truffa sportiva*.*

Kata kunci: Pengaturan Skor, Sepak Bola

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I. Introduction

Football is the most popular sport in all corners of the world because it also teaches honesty in every game and its simple games. Because basically, the game that should be appreciated is how the game runs successfully. When the match starts from the kick-off whistle blows to the finish, no undesirable things are happening.

However, lately, several scoring cases in the country will be compared with several European countries, so the authors take this study. Good sports are sports that are carried out in fair play, which is a form of self-respect that is reflected in honesty, a sense of justice, respect for opponents, both in defeat and in victory, respect for referees, and willingness to cooperate with them sincerely and firmly and with dignity if it happens to opponents or spectators who do not fair play.¹

¹ Margono. *Penyegaran Penyelenggaraan POPNAS, Fairplay*. (Yogyakarta: 2008), 15.

From football's perspective, nowadays, it has changed due to being infiltrated by organized criminals, especially in-game manipulation and scoring. Scoring and match manipulation are global threats, and see no place safe from Match-fixing and match manipulation in this world. All regions of the world share the same threat. Every football activity under the Federation of International Football Association (FIFA), there is always an attempt to infiltrate this organized crime.² Based on FIFA's view, football scoring is usually criminally planned and is at a transnational level, which includes gambling crimes and personal or even institutional corruption.

Regarding Match-fixing in Indonesia, there have been several national football cases; for example, FIFA has an early warning system for monitoring gambling patterns and has established bilateral cooperation with Interpol. Certain countries that are members of the European Union have included sports fraud in their criminal law (such as Italy and Portugal), other countries have included sports law (Greece and Poland), while other member states are not considered a criminal offense.³

The development of football cannot be separated from the European continent's role in the western and southern regions that promote football throughout the world.⁴ Football is considered as a religion for them, something they love, and football clubs and national football teams have become very pervasive in its stream.⁵

It reviews the regulations governing Match-fixing from the rules in other countries, namely the Federation de Internationale de Football Association in Article 29 of the FIFA Code of Ethics 2018 regarding manipulation of football matches or competition. Match Fixing according to the PSSI Discipline Code The regulation regarding Match-fixing in Indonesia is based on Article 72 of the 2018 PSSI Discipline Code, but keep in mind that PSSI and fines only give the sanction are paid to PSSI. Then there is Law No. 20 of 2001 regarding the amendment to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption, and from outside countries, match-fixing in the Netherlands uses *Wetboek van Strafrecht* (Criminal Code) article 326, and in Italy, it is regulated in the *Legge. 13 dicembre 1989 n.401: truffa sportiva*.

II. Research Problems

1. How do the regulations compare to Match-Fixing in Indonesia, the Netherlands, and Italy?
2. How Law Enforcement In Match-Fixing In Indonesia, The Netherlands, And Italy?

III. Research Methods

This study used a normative juridical method obtained through a literature review, then analyzed qualitatively normative.

IV. Research Results and Discussion

1. Comparison of Regulations Related to Match-Fixing in Indonesia, the Netherlands, Italy.

a. Fifa Code Of Ethics 2018

Football is about a sport and respecting one another. This sport has become one that is considered in the world of economy. There is no doubt that the international soccer body or

² Ali, "Fifa: Sepak Bola Telah Disusupi Kejahatan Terorganisir", *HukumOnline.com*, 30 Oktober 2013, <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/lt5270ce5840661/fifa--sepakbola-telah-disusupi-kejahatan-terorganisir> accessed on 26 April 2020.

³ Emine Bozkurt, 2017. "Match Fixing and Fraud in Sport: Putting the Pieces Together" Vol.2. No 10

⁴ Conie M Anderson, dkk. *Afrika Gila Bola (Politik Sepakbola tuan rumah Piala Dunia)*. (Depok: Kepik Ungu, 2010), 13.

⁵ Andi Venno, "Analisis Manajemen Kepemimpinan Melalui Aplikasi Swot Pada Organisasi Pssi (Persatuan Sepakbola Seluruh Indonesia)", *Pusat Studi Penelitian Pengembangan Manajemen dan Bisnis*, Volume 1, Nomor 1, (2016): 1.

FIFA has made strict rules. Here are the regulations that prohibit Match-fixing or scoring that exists in football, according to FIFA.

- 1) In the FIFA regulations, some regulations prohibit any form of manipulation of a match. These rules are regulated in Article 29 regarding the manipulation of football matches or competitions that read:
- 2) Persons bound by this code are forbidden from being involved in the manipulation of football matches and competitions. Such manipulation is defined as the unlawful influencing or alteration, directly or, by an act or an omission, of the course, result, or any other aspect of a football match or competition, irrespective of whether the behavior is committed for financial gain, sporting advantage or any other purpose. In particular, persons bound by this code shall not accept, give, offer, promise, receive, request or solicit any pecuniary or other advantages, on behalf of himself or a third party, concerning the manipulation of football matches and competitions.
- 3) Persons bound by this code shall immediately report to the Ethics Committee any approach connected with activities and/or information directly or indirectly related to the possible manipulation of a football match or competition as described above.
- 4) The Ethics Committee shall be competent to investigate and adjudicate all conduct within association football that has little or no connection with action on the field of play. The competence of the FIFA Disciplinary Committee remains reserved.
- 5) Violation of this article shall be sanctioned with an appropriate fine of at least CHF 100,000 as well as a ban on taking part in any football-related activity for a minimum of five years for a violation of par. One and a minimum of two years for a violation of par. 2. Any amount unduly received shall be included in the calculation of the fine.⁶

For Match-fixing crimes, the sanction given is in the form of a fine of one hundred thousand CHF (Swiss franc) or about 1.5 (one and a half) billion rupiahs. The score fixer is also prohibited from participating in activities or activities related to football for a minimum of 5 years. These sanctions can be imposed on all parties involved (especially those bound by the FIFA Code of Conduct). Article 2 paragraph (1) of the FIFA Code of Conduct states that this code of conduct applies to:

- 1) Official, including referees, coaches, associations, leagues, clubs, and so on;
- 2) Player, all football players who get a license from the association
- 3) Match Agent, an individual or legal entity licensed by FIFA to host a match, under FIFA regulations;
- 4) Intermediary, representing the player or club to negotiate an employment contract or represent the club for a player transfer agreement.

In FIFA's code of ethics, in essence, the parties that are bound by FIFA's code of conduct must comply with and follow all the regulations made by FIFA. Furthermore, this case also must uphold the values of sportsmanship, honesty, and so on.

b. Regulation on Match-Fixing in Indonesia

Crime is often found everywhere, not only in the economic sector in the world of football but also in many cases that occur and make the world of soccer in Indonesia tarnished, match Fixing or commonly referred to as scoring in soccer. Match-fixing or scoring is usually synonymous with scoring that involves the club and the referee, or it could be someone outside the field, which is commonly referred to as the soccer mafia. According to FIFA, Match-fixing is an arrangement for a football match to get material and immaterial benefits because the Match results have fulfilled orders from specific individuals or groups in the national and international scope. The actor of match-fixing or scoring is usually done by someone interested in gaining an advantage in it. Scoring itself is the act of influencing or changing the course of a

⁶ Article 29 FIFA Code Of Ethics 2018 edition

football match or competition to seek financial gain or other goals contrary to sports ethics and the principle of sportsmanship that is upheld in soccer.⁷

The existing score-settling in Indonesia punishes the perpetrator with penalties originating from the FIFA soccer parent and PSSI. In his case, he will be subject to a criminal sanction.

The regulations regarding Match-fixing in Indonesia are based on the provisions of the regulations in Article 72 of 2018 PSSI Discipline Code, which reads as follows:

Article 72 of the 2018 PSSI Disciplinary Code of Ethics

Illegal Manipulation of Match Results

- a) Anyone who conspires to change the result of a match that is contrary to sports ethics and the principle of sportsmanship in any way will be subject to sanctions in the form of suspension, minimum fines of at least IDR 250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty million rupiahs) and sanctions prohibited from participating in lifelong football activity.
- b) Match equipment that conducts or participates in a conspiracy to change the outcome of the match as referred to in paragraph (1) above, shall be subject to sanctions with (i) a fine of at least Rp.350,000,000, - (three hundred and fifty million rupiahs) and (ii)) a life-long ban from participating in football activities.
- c) Players who take part in the conspiracy to change the result of the match as referred to in paragraph (1) above, will be subject to sanctions with (i) a fine of at least IDR 250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty million rupiahs) and (ii) prohibition participate in football activities for life.
- d) Officials or administrators who commit or participate in the conspiracy to change the results of the match as referred to in paragraph (1) above, will be subject to sanctions with (i) a fine of at least Rp.300,000,000, - (three hundred million rupiah) and (ii) a life-long ban from participating in football activities.
- e) A club or body that is systematically proven (for example, violations committed by an order or with the knowledge of the club leadership, committed jointly by several members of the club or body) have conspired to change the result of the match as referred to in paragraph (1) above, shall be subject to sanctions with (i) a fine of at least Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiahs); (ii) sanctions for degradation; and (iii) return of awards.⁸ The article's regulation above shows that the sanctions that are threatened against scoring perpetrators are emphasized in the fine sanctions. That matter can be seen from the number of fines in the PSSI discipline code regulations in 2018, between IDR 250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty million rupiahs) to IDR. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiahs). The regulation also contains sanctions, ranging from a lifetime ban from activities in the football environment until relegation.

Regulation of Law Number 20 of 2001 regarding Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption.

The criminal provisions related to bribery that apply in Indonesia. Article 5 of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes ("Law 20/2001") is regulated as follows:

- a) Shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and or a fine of at least Rp.50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiahs) and a maximum of Rp.250,000,000.00 (two hundred and five). tens of millions of rupiahs) every person who:
 1. give or promise something to a civil servant or state administrator to make the said civil servant or state administrator do or not do something in his position, which is contrary to his obligations; or
 2. giving something to a civil servant or state official because of or related to something contrary to his obligations, done or not done in his position.

⁷ Article 72 of the 2018 PSSI Disciplinary Code of Ethics

⁸ Article 72 of the 2018 PSSI Disciplinary Code of Ethics

3. For civil servants or state officials who receive gifts or promises as referred to in paragraph (1), letter a or letter b will be subject to the same punishment as in paragraph (1).

Besides, the criminal act of bribery is also regulated in Article 2 of Law No. 11/1980 on the Crime of Bribery ("Law 11/1980"), which reads:

Anyone who gives or promises something to someone to persuade that person to do something or not to do something in his duties, which is contrary to his authority or obligations relating to the public interest, will be punished for giving a bribe with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 15,000,000, - (fifteen million rupiah).

Article 3 of Law 11/1980 then explains the criminal sanctions for the party receiving the bribe:

Anyone who receives something or a promise, whereas he knows or can reasonably suspect that the giving of something or a promise is intended to make him do something or not do something in his duties, which is contrary to his authority or obligations relating to the public interest, shall be punished for accepting a bribe with imprisonment for -The duration is 3 (three) years or a fine of up to Rp. 15,000,000.- (fifteen million rupiahs).

c. Netherland Match Fixing Rules

The Netherlands has a legal basis for perpetrators of manipulation of sports results that can be subject to imprisonment of up to 4 years in prison or a fine, and the following is the article in the Netherlands:

Wetboek van Strafrecht (Criminal Code) article 326:

- 1) He who, to favor himself or another unlawfully, either by adopting a false name or a false appearance, or by vicious tricks, or by a fabric of lies, entices someone to hand over a good, to provide a service, to place at someone's disposal data, to enter into debt or to annul a debt, is considered to be guilty of fraud, punished with a prison sentence of a maximum four years or a fine of the fifth category. Penalties article 326 - imprisonment of four years maximum, fines of the fifth category (€ 67.000).⁹

The article mentioned above is intended for perpetrators who cheat; the Netherlands, in this case, considers that the perpetrator of scoring is someone who does something to change a result or decision, especially in the field of sports, has created. Law enforcers in the Netherlands consider the match-fixing actors to have violated fraudulent acts. Because they think Netherlands citizens or football spectators feel cheated by a football spectacle that has been manipulated. The criminal sanctions applied in the Netherlands to the perpetrators of scoring are maximum imprisonment of 4 years and a fine in category 5. Criminal penalties in the Netherlands are regulated by law in several categories; this can be found in *Wetboek van Strafrecht* or criminal code in the section.¹⁰ Which reads as follows:

There are six categories:

the first category, € 335 (Note editor: As from January 1, 2012: € 390)

the second category, € 3,350 (Note editor: As from January 1, 2012: € 3,900)

the third category, € 6,700 (Note editor: As from January 1, 2012: € 7,800)

the fourth category, € 16,750 (Note editor: As from January 1, 2012: € 19,500)

the fifth category, € 67,000 (Note editor: As from January 1, 2012: € 78,000)

the sixth category, € 670,000 (Note editor: As from January 1, 2012: € 780,000).

d. Italian Match Fixing Rules

The regulations on Match-fixing in Italy differ depending on the rules that are violated. The penalties given to these clubs make a big enough impact on footballers in Italy because these penalties imposed make the practice of fixing scores in Italy begin to decrease. The Calciopoli scandal is a disgrace to the world of Italian football. The Italian state has special

⁹ Alexandre Husting, María Iglesias, Philippe Kern dan Zivile Buinickaite, *Match fixing in sport a mapping of criminal law provisions in EU 27*, KEA European Affairs, Brussels, 2012, 91.

¹⁰ Section 23, *Wetboek van Strafrecht* (Criminal Code)

regulations governing tendencies in sports. The rules on sports cheating are regulated in Legge 13 dicembre 1989 n.401: truffa sportiva. The law is a legal product of the Italian state, where the regulations cover the gaming sector, illegal betting, and Italy's protection in running a sports competition. The aim is to fight against illegal betting in sports related to criminal organizations, but the law's main objective is to maintain the principle of fair play in competing in the sports field. The law is also intended to regulate the provisions relating to betting. By introducing new offenses regarding betting and illegal violence in sports. The following is the content of the rules:

Legge 13 dicembre 1989 n.401: truffa sportiva

Art. 1. Fraud in sports competitions.

- 1) Any person who offers or promises money or other benefits or inducements to any participant in a sports competition organized by any association recognized by the Italian National Olympic Committee (*Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano*, CONI), the Italian National Horse Breeding Union (UNIRE), or any other State-recognised sports body and its member associations, to achieve a result that is different from one resulting from fair and proper competition, that is to say, commits fraudulent acts for such purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for between one month and one year and shall receive a fine ranging from five hundred thousand to two million lire. Minor cases shall be liable to a fine only.
- 2) The same punishment shall be applied to participants in competitions who accept money, other benefits, or advantages, or who willingly accept any promises of the same.
- 3) If the result of a competition is influenced to suit the purposes of organized betting or gambling, the activities outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be punishable by imprisonment for between three months and two years and a fine of between five million and fifty million lire.

Penalties

- 1) Art. 1 (1) - imprisonment for between one month and one year and shall receive a fine from five hundred thousand to two million lira (€258.23 -1.032.9)
- 2) Art. 1 (1) - a fine for the minor cases
- 3) Art. 1 (2) - imprisonment for between one month and one year and shall receive a fine from five hundred thousand to two million lira (€258.23 -1.032.91); a fine for the minor cases
- 4) Art. 1 (3) - imprisonment for between three months and two years and a fine of between five million and fifty million lire (€2,582.28 - 25,822.84)¹³⁴

The rules that exist above are the rules used to ensnare players of setting football scores so far. To show the similarities and or differences between these regulations, for more details, see the following table:

Regulations	Administrative Sanctions	Administrative Fines Sanctions	Criminal Fines	Criminal sanctions
FIFA Code of Ethics 2018	Prohibition of activities in the soccer environment for a minimum of 5 years.	A fine amount of 100,000 CHF or around IDR 1,500,000,000 (one billion five hundred million rupiahs).	-	-
Article 72 Code Discipline PSSI 2018	Prohibition sanctions take part in lifelong football activity	1. Penalty of fines to individuals: Rp. 250,000,000 (two hundred and five tens of million rupiahs). 2. Match equipment: IDR 350,000,000 (three		

		hundred and fifty million rupiahs).		
		3. Player: Rp. 250,000,000, (two hundred and five tens of million rupiahs).	-	-
		4. Officials or Management: Rp. 300,000,000, (three hundred million rupiahs).		
		5. Clubs: Rp. 500,000,000, - (five hundred million rupiah).		
	<i>Wetboek van Strafrecht</i> (Criminal Code)		-	-
				A penalty of fines The fifth category is imposed, namely 67,000 euros or thereabouts IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiahs).
	<i>legge 13 dicembre 1989n.401: truffa sportiva</i>		-	-
				Sanctions of the fine Maximum worn Around Rp. 400,000,000 (four hundred million rupiahs).
				1. Prison if Proven to do Cheating between 1 month and 1 year. 2. Criminal imprisonment If cheating the proved to be connected with evil organized or gambling prison sentence is 3 months to 2 years.

2. Law Enforcement on Match-Fixing In The State of Indonesia, The Netherlands, And Italy

- a. Match Fixing Case
 - 1) The State of Indonesia

The case of the PSIS and PSS Sleman Elephant Football, which is the act of fixing scores that shocked the world of Indonesian football, is the setting of a score called elephant football, which is a match between the PSS Sleman team against the PSIS Semarang team which occurred on October 26, 2014. In the top eight of the 2014 primary division between PSS Sleman and PSIS Semarang, which took place at the Sasana Krida AAU stadium, Yogyakarta, PSS Sleman managed to win the match with a score of 3-2 over PSIS Semarang. At the time of the match, the five goals presented were their own goals, where these goals were deliberately made because the two teams did not want their teams to meet the Borneo Pusamania Team, which was waiting for the team in the semifinals first. The elephant soccer case was caught in FIFA's realm so that after being investigated, the two teams were subject to sanctions in the form of fines and down caste.¹¹ *Komdis* (Discipline Committee) PSSI disqualified the two teams from the 2014 Main Division stage. PSGC Ciamis and Persiwa Wamena replaced them in second place.

The second is the case involving the Banjarnegara Persibara Club. Recently the scoring case involving several parties was convicted using imprisonment. The soccer mafia cases are tried at the Banjarnegara District Court. The reporter, who is the manager of Persibara Banjarnegara Laksmi Indaryani, reported the case of match-fixing. There are six score-setting actors reported, and imprisonment has been assigned, including PSSI disciplinary commission member Dwi Irianto alias Mbah Putih (1 Year 4 Months Prison), Exco PSSI member and Central Java Asprov Chair, Tjan Ling Eng alias Johar Ling Eng (Prison 1 Years 9 months), a former member of the referee committee Priyanto (3 years prison and a fine of IDR 5,000,000) and his son, Anik Yuni Artika Sari (2 years six months prison and a fine of IDR 5,000,000). Then, the Director of Assignment of PSSI Referee Mansyur Lestaluhu (1 Year Prison) and the match leader referee Nurul Safarid (1 Year Prison).¹²

2) The Netherlands

The Dutch Football Association's (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Voetbalbond*, KNVB) Integrity Unit has confirmed it has found evidence of the country's first match-fixing case. Investigations alleged that Ibrahim Kargbo, a Willem II player between 2006 and 2010, "made an appointment with matchmaker Wilson Raj Perumal" to lose the match against FC Utrecht on August 9, 2009. Utrecht won the Eredivisie match 1-0 thanks to a goal from Francis Dickoh on the minute. 39th at Galgenwaard Stadium. The study also claims that Kargbo and Perumal organized a charity match between Willem II and Sierra Leone to "manipulate" the game.

"Dutch football in the region is one of the last in Europe to lose its innocence officially," said KNVB operations director Gijs de Jong at www.knvb.nl. "We know match-fixing does not stop at national borders, and the KNVB has said for a long time that it could be done in Dutch competition." Regardless of the result, it was reported that the 'fix' had failed, with Perumal needing FC Utrecht to win "by more than one goal." It is also suspected that two more players, apart from Kargbo, were involved and received 25,000 euros each, but the KNVB said it was unclear who they were. Former Sierra Leone captain Kargbo was among 15 players and officials suspended over allegations of fixing in 2014 related to the 2008 World Cup qualifier against South Africa, which ended 0-0.

The 33-year-old currently plays for Atletico in Portugal, and the KNVB said it would submit a report to UEFA and FIFA. "We hope it will be profitable," added De Jong. "Namely, it contributes to the urgency in the Netherlands to combat the specter in this sport." The Dutch Football Association announced that it had found evidence relating to an attempt to fix matches in the Eredivisie top domestic club competition. In a statement, the national sports governing body said the effort came in August 2009 and involved Sierra Leone international Ibrahim Kargbo, who played for the Eredivisie Willem II Tilburg team.

¹¹ Hari Susmayanti, "Meningat Kembali Kasus Sepakbola Gajah yang Coreng Wajah Indonesia di Mata Dunia", *TribunJogja.com*, 26 October 2018, <http://jogja.tribunnews.com/2018/10/26/meningat-kembali-kasus-sepakbola-gajah-yang-coreng-wajah-indonesia-di-mata-dunia/> accessed on 13 December 2020, 00.14 WIB.

¹² Bintang Pradewo, "Mbah Putih dan 5 Tersangka Mafia Bola Diberangkatkan ke Banjarnegara", *JawaPos.Com*, 10 April 2019, <https://www.jawapos.com/nasional/hukum-kriminal/10/04/2019/mbah-putih-dan-5-tersangka-mafia-bola-diberangkatkan-ke-banjarnegara/> accessed on December 14, at 22.36 WIB.

Kargbo works with Singaporean Wilson Raj Perumal, who has been convicted of fraud on several occasions and has also been prosecuted and jailed in another country for match-fixing activities, to arrange a match between Willem II and FC Utrecht. The KNVB said it had found a series of emails between the two individuals revealing Kargbo had promised two other Willem II players, including then captain Michael Aerts, € 25,000 (\$ 27,880) each if their team lost by more than one goal. However, Utrecht won the Match 1-0 at home on August 9, 2009, and Perumal refused to pay.

Gijs de Jong, operational director at KNVB, said, "Dutch football is one of the last in Europe to lose its innocence on this issue. "We have been warning for a long time this could happen in the Dutch league, but it is still hard to swallow now that this has been established. "Hopefully, this will add to the urgency in the Netherlands to fight this outbreak." De Jong also said that "there is not enough legal evidence to determine whether Aerts was involved, and it is unclear who the third person was." As well as the Willem II v Utrecht match, the KNVB said a benefit match between Willem II and the Sierra Leone national team was held to manipulate the results for the benefit of Asian betting syndicates. The KNVB also suggested that another Sierra Leone game featuring Kargbo, who was captain of the national team, might have been improved.

3) Italy

The case of fixing the score in Italy was in the eyes of the world. The score-fixing case involves excellent clubs such as Juventus, Fiorentina, Lazio, AC Milan, and Reggina, the football clubs sentenced by the Italian football federation. The match-fixing incident in the calciopoli scandal occurred in the 2005/2006 season; right on July 14, 2006, the clubs were sentenced by the FIGC. The penalties given for each club vary. Here are the penalties received by clubs in Italy's calciopoli case involving clubs as big as Juventus, Lazio, Fiorentina, AC Milan, Reggina.

b. Match Fixing Case Resolutions

1) The State of Indonesia

In Indonesia's match-fixing case, reviewing the above cases, there were two cases in PSIS and PSS Sleman, and Persibara. In November 2014, various sentences from Komdis fell on both parties. At that time, the PSIS manager and coach were sentenced to a life ban from Indonesian football activities and a fine of Rp 200 million. Apart from these two people, the PSSI disciplinary committee's firmness also impacts the reserve players and the PSIS club's general assistants. The PSS Sleman camp is not much different. Secretaries, coaches, and team officials also accept.

In the Persibara case, the Match fixing settlement was done by the perpetrators fixing the score using the bribery article in Law Number 11 of 1980 and using the Criminal Code fraud article. Indecision number 47 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Bnr and 48 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Bnr, the judge stated that the defendant Johar Lin Eng, Priyanto alias Mbah Pri and his son Anik Yuni Artikasari alias Tika were proven legally and convincingly has committed criminal acts as well as fraud and bribery regulated in the Criminal Code and Law Number 11 of 1980. Meanwhile, in the decision with case number 49 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Bnr, 50 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Bnr, 51 / Pid.Sus / 2019 / PN Bnr, the judge, stated that the defendants, Nurul Safarid, Mansyur Lestaluhu, and Dwi Irianto Alis Mbah Putih, legally and convinced guilty of committing a criminal act, participated in bribery, a fine of Rp200 million, and a life ban. Even Kitman PSS, Dwi, and masseuse Suyono were prohibited from doing activities for a year but without a fine.¹³

2) The Netherland

On the settlement of the match-fixing case in the Netherlands as outlined in the above case, Kargbo could no longer participate in any capacity in Dutch football, with the Reuters

¹³ Decision 51 Pid.Sus 2019 PN-Banjarnegara

news agency reporting that the 33-year-old player had been suspended in Sierra Leone on suspicion. They were arranging matches based on the rules written in *Wetboek van Strafrecht* (Criminal Code) article 326. The Netherlands, in this regard, considers that the player who fixes the score is someone who does something to change a result or decision, especially in the field of sports, has created. In the Netherlands, law enforcers consider match-fixing actors to have violated fraudulent acts because they deceived the audience into enjoying football.¹⁴

3) Italy

The settlement of match-fixing cases in Italy is based on the applicable regulations in Italy, namely, *Legge 13 Dicembre 1989 n.401: truffa sportiva*, with the following settlement:

- a) Juventus with sanctions, Relegation to Serie B, gets the point deduction of nine points, does not have the right to participate in the 2006/2007 European Champions League, stripped the Serie A title in the 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 seasons, General Manager Luciano Moggi is banned from activities in the world of football lifetime.
- b) Lazio sanctioned, Deducted three points for the 2006/2007 Serie A season, not eligible to enter the 2006/2007 UEFA Cup.
- c) Fiorentina, with sanctions, deducted 19 points for the 2006/2007 Serie A season, will not be eligible to enter the 2006/2007 European Champions League.
- d) Ac Milan under penalty, Deducted eight points for Serie A season 2006/2007, deducted 30 points for Serie A season 2005/2006.
- e) Reggina, with sanctions, a fine of 68,000 euros, club president Pasquale Foti was fined 20,000 euros and banned from activities in the world of football for two and a half years.¹⁵

V. Conclusion

1. International football regulations have been regulated in FIFA regulations, namely the 2018 Fifa Code of Ethics but each country also makes its own rules as an umbrella for these FIFA rules.
2. From the formulation of articles discussed by the authors of each country, it means that they want to protect the sport of football from unwanted things. These rules aim to maintain the principles of fair play and the value of sportsmanship in soccer. In this case, the country is more severe in regulating cases of cheating in football. Because they think crime in football needs to have special rules. In the above regulation, it can be concluded that it emphasizes the size of financial sanctions more than other criminal sanctions.
3. It can be seen from the sanctions applied in:
 - a) The Indonesian state is subject to sanctions in the form of suspension, a minimum fine of at least Rp. 250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) and sanctions prohibited from participating in soccer activities for life.
 - b) The Netherlands, where the penalty is 78,000 euros if converted into approximately Rp. 1,000,000,000, (one billion rupiah) to Rp. 2,000,000,000, (two billion rupiah). The sanctions imposed by the Dutch are included in the fifth category of fines regulated in the *Wetboek van Strafrecht* (criminal code).
 - c) in Italy, the amount of the sanctions imposed on the bribes is from a minor amount of Rp. 5,000,000 (five million rupiahs) to a maximum of Rp. 400,000,000 (four hundred million rupiahs).

¹⁴ Michael Bell, "KNVB Find's Evidence of Match-Fixing n the Eredivisie," *FootballOranje.com*, February 15th, 2016 <http://www.football-oranje.com/knvb-finds-evidence-of-match-fixing-in-the-eredivisie/>, accessed on 18 December 2020.

¹⁵ Sandy Firdaus, "Ketika Skandal Calciopoli Melanda Itali", *PanditFootball.com*, 14 July 2016 <https://www.panditfootball.com/on-this-day-klasik/205668/SFS/160714/ketika-skandal-calciopoli-melanda-italia/> accessed on 20 December 2020, 22.20 WIB.

VI. Suggestions

1. In the case of match-fixing or scoring, laws should be made that refer to this field. This law aims to create a deterrent effect and sanctions such as being prohibited from returning to the field forever, being fined and imprisoned for a particular time according to his/her actions.
2. The regulations made in organizing an event such as Indonesia, namely League 1, must apply the best possible regulations so that the League 1 participants do not want to take the risk of doing match-fixing or scoring and the system runs appropriately.
3. It is better if the dualism of leadership in an organization is avoided. This act prevents other things that are not related to football from entering so that there are differences of opinion in football.
4. The matching equipment should refuse to perform this action to minimize the recurrence of match-fixing actions even though the pay that will be received is enormous in the match to be arranged.

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