



The Public's Right to Sports Competition Without Match Fixing: Between Honorable Interest and Offence

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Abstract

Sports competitions are a strategic forum for achievement, investment, and even noble values, but they are increasingly shrouded in match-fixing allegations. Arrangements regarding match fixing have not been regulated in their norms, so law enforcement and the government enforce the law without any basis. On the other hand, the government has the authority to take preventive measures before determining the cause of match fixing as an important study. This study examines the philosophy of alleged score fixing based on the function of criminal law based on legal interests in determining an adequate legal framework. The type of research is normative juridical based on a conceptual and comparative approach. This paper proves and confirms that score fixing violates the honor of the integrity of the state. Furthermore, efficient sports competitions with adequate industry revenues are important for the state. Based on this research, score fixing prevention is restoring the urgency of criminal law with the interest of honor in the form of state integrity, namely by restoring proper law enforcement.

Keywords: Honorable Interest, Match Fixing, Philosophy Of Sport, Sports Competition, State Integrity.

A. INTRODUCTION

Match-fixing cases have increased rapidly in recent years (Petropoulos, 2018) and are now considered a significant threat to global sports competitions (Forrest & McHale, 2019). More than dozens of match-fixing cases are identified each year, and

the predictions of the Sports Association (FIFA) indicate that match-fixing will increase and damage the world of sports in the coming years (Hill, 2015). Subsequently, various methods or suggestions, such as laws, have been prepared to prevent match-fixing (Carpenter, 2012). However, many of these prevention methods are mainly through the rule of law and experience obstacles when enforcing the law (Hastowo Broto Laksito & Bawono, n.d.). In addition, the complexity of the problem of preventing match-fixing causes the authority of the rule of law to decrease because the number of rules is more significant than law enforcement (Breitel, 1960).

Identifying the rule of law with the target of promoting effective and efficient enforcement is very useful in preventing other violations of sports competitions (Vamplew, 2007). Generally, the legal rules applied to tackle match-fixing include Law Number 1 Year 1981 regarding bribery, the criminal offense of Fraud, and the Law on Money Laundering (Silalahi, 2020). These rules are combined with the conditions of law enforcement at the target of law enforcement in sports. Today, Indonesia's most used offense prevention platforms are Fraud and bribery. Fraud is based on the Criminal Code unlawfully benefiting oneself or others by using a false name or false dignity; by deception, or a series of lies, moving others to hand over goods to him, or to give debts or write off receivables (Khatrine, 2024). Meanwhile, bribery for private actors is by Law Number 11 Year 1980 in conjunction with Law Number 20 Year 2021 on the Eradication of corruption.

This Fraud has been widely applied by judges as law enforcers as a form of match-fixing violations (Sunarno, 2014) as well as bribery (Achmad Subandi, 2019), while most of the prosecutor's indictments use the crime of money laundering (Aggya Pradipta, 2018). Until now, match-fixing has disrupted the primary goal of the sports

industry, which carries all sports, including soccer. Therefore, in this study, the causes of match-fixing committed by the perpetrators are based on the judge's decision (Ricci, 2016). the judge's decision can be accessed through the Supreme Court (Kepaniteraan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, 2025). The causes of match-fixing can be reviewed based on a series of events, witness testimony, and the defendant's testimony (Damaskat, n.d.). However, this cannot be separated from the judge's freedom in deciding a case. Therefore, the testimonies in the judge's decision require further interpretation and analysis with legal theories and concepts and supplemented with doctrines or expert opinions. Various methods have been developed to annotate judges' decisions, such as annotation of decisions (Hendro et al., 2022).

To prevent law enforcement from getting involved in criminal cases, expert opinions in analyzing decisions are an important framework and legal remedy (Simon & Scurich, 2023). In addition, there are other forms of prevention from sports organizations (Moriconi, 2018a), player organizations (Gasper, 2024), and club organizations have been successfully applied. However, law enforcement is still lacking because the perpetrators are sometimes players, clubs, and even sports organizations or match managers. Therefore, the theoretical objective of the research is for researchers to formulate the prevention of match-fixing by highlighting the legal interests violated by the perpetrators. Prevention is used to find solutions by looking at a person's potential to be a perpetrator, not by applying the rule of law to a violation of the law or its enforcement. In addition, the issue of legal interest in the crime of match-fixing is destroying the nation's image (Steven Shavell, 1993).

In addition, the issue of legal interest in this match-fixing offense is to demolish the nation's image (Chappelet, 2015). Sports values have become the foundation of

sports competition (Van Der Hoeven et al., 2020). The nation's authority is not only a factor attracting investment (Tanriverdi, n.d.). Among the benefits of sports competitions is increased tourism (Tanriverdi, n.d.)^N. These promotions of sporting activities can enhance peace and security stability and proper diplomatic efforts (Murray & Pigman, 2014). Furthermore, sports competitions in a country can unite all athletes, country representatives, and even businesspeople (Murray & Pigman, 2014). In addition, the purpose of the sports industry as a manifestation of the implementation of sports competitions is also achieved (Glushchenko, 2023). Thus, the addition of income as a form of implementation of the success of the sports industry is necessary (Savić et al., 2018). However, the limitations of the state in directing this sports industry are a problem. Therefore, the urgency of determining the problems that hinder sports competition is critical (Friedman et al., 2004).

Meanwhile, the theoretical purpose of this research for law enforcement is to re-establish the values of sport as a foundation for sports competition. The authority of the nation is not only a factor in attracting investment. Among the benefits of sports competitions is the increase in tourism. Promoting sports activities can increase peace and stability of security and appropriate diplomatic efforts. Another practical goal is diplomacy between countries, namely that sports competitions can unite all athletes, country representatives, and even businesspeople. In addition, the goal of the sports industry as a manifestation of the implementation of sports competitions is also achieved. Thus, additional income as a form of implementation of the success of the sports industry is vital. However, the limitations of the state in directing the sports industry are a problem. Therefore, the urgency to determine the problems that hinder sports competitions is critical.

Previous research has successfully shown that the soccer mafia in soccer matches can control soccer offenses, and this was evaluated. However, quantitatively, there has been an improvement in soccer competition in Indonesia. Therefore, evaluating sports competitions, especially match fixing in soccer, is always necessary. Along with the prevention of efficient score fixing, the causes of score fixing become an important study to obtain an ideal description and narrative. Therefore, a sharp analysis developed based on several expert notes can be used to generate hypotheses so that legal interests are achieved.

Match fixing is an attempt to violate human rights; the general public has the right to protection from losses as football fans and lovers who want a competition to run correctly or fairly. However, instead, it is turned into an arena for club or team officials to become champions improperly (Achmad Subandi, 2019). Moreover, it can even result in the collapse of an entire sports league and all its related partners and industries (Chappelet, 2015).

Based on business risk, the sports industry needs to be maintained. In addition, efficient sports competitions with adequate industry revenues are significant for the country. Furthermore, efficient sports competitions with adequate industry revenues are significant for the country. Controlled sports competitions can be implemented successfully with supervision through the soccer mafia (Alfajar, 2024). Previous research has successfully shown that the soccer mafia in soccer matches can control soccer offenses and then be evaluated (Zulhidayat, 2022). However, quantitatively, there has been an improvement in soccer competition in Indonesia. Therefore, evaluating sports competitions, especially match fixing in soccer, is always necessary. Along with the prevention of efficient score fixing, the causes of score fixing have

become important in obtaining an ideal description and narrative. Therefore, a sharp analysis developed based on several expert notes can be used to generate hypotheses to achieve legal interests. This research utilizes a statutory, conceptual, and comparative approach. This approach can produce a precise analysis compared to other methods. In addition, this method is more time-efficient in describing current conditions than sports experts' opinions (Turley, 2010). In addition, this method is more time-efficient in describing current conditions than sports experts' opinions.

Several other studies have examined match fixing and have themes similar to this research theme, namely, first, research on the consideration of countries, including Singapore, in the enforcement of The Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (Macolin Convention) as an effort to prevent match fixing which is dominated by private sector corruption (Hessert & Goh, 2022). Second, research shows that the match fixing that occurs in Iberia is motivated by profit and is carried out by perpetrators in the world of football (Moriconi, 2018b). Third, research shows the urgency of detecting and counteracting the mechanism of moral release in match-fixing prevention initiatives, namely the use of threats or pressure, has a significant impact on the decision to participate in match-fixing, both separately and simultaneously with persuasion (money) and moral disengagement (Van Der Hoeven et al., 2024).

This study uses a legislative, conceptual, and comparative approach. This approach can produce a more accurate analysis than other methods and is more effective in describing current conditions than the opinions of sports experts.

The legal research in question is normative legal research, which, on the one hand, provides an analysis of the clarity of a crime, which is sometimes known as doctrinal legal research (Amiruddin, 2018). The research approach uses a conceptual,

comparative, and case approach. First, the conceptual approach in this study is intended to analyze the problem. The meaning of principles and provisions refers to ambiguity, namely the theory of legal interest or the concept of sportsmanship and integrity. The other approach is comparison. This approach studies match-fixing in other countries because the discussion of this sport is from an international perspective. Meanwhile, the case approach is carried out by studying five decisions by Indonesian judges related to match-fixing during the period before 2020.

This research approach has primary legal materials (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2011) and secondary legal materials (Bambang Sunggono, 2003). The technique for collecting legal materials is to search for laws and regulations in Indonesia and compare them with those of other countries to obtain a prescriptive study. The documentation technique is carried out by identifying and qualifying the values of Pancasila in laws and regulations by seeking conformity or harmony with the values contained in legal provisions. A literature review is carried out by justifying the field of sports criminal law, the national legal system, paradigms, and ideologies that form the basis of the values of this research focus. The framework of thought is the train of thought from the legal research perspective that uses qualitative juridical analysis methods (Sumardjono., 2001).

B. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Condition Of Match Fixing Law Enforcement Through Judge Decisions In Indonesia

Schematic resume of judges' decisions with match-fixing countermeasures developed and presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Judge's decision on match fixing

Verdict profile	Dictum	of	motive of offence
	Judgment		
Number 47/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Bnr with the defendant's name are Priyanto Als Mbah Pri and Anik Yuni Artikasari Als Tika	was proven guilty of Participating in fraud and bribery.	Priyanto	promised Persibara Banjarnegara that he would always be able to win and make them champions of the Central Java Provincial Sports Week (POR) in the soccer and futsal branches. Anik Yuni Artikasari asked for and gave money to various parties, and promised to promote Liga Persibara to League 2, and to be the champion of the Central Java Provincial Sports Week in soccer and futsal, as well as conditioning the match equipment
Number 48/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Bnr with the defendant's name is Tjan Lin Eng alias Johar Lin Eng	Proven guilty of committing crime participating in fraud and bribery	of	targeting Liga 3 qualification to become League 2 PSSI and PS Persibara as Porprov champion in 2018 by helping Persibara, and communicating with Priyanto

Number	Participation	in	an agreement that was approved by
49/Pid.Sus/2019/PN	Bribery		the Defendant together with the
Bnr	with	the	Match Officials to help Persibara
defendant's name is			(Banjarnegara) and win the match
Nurul Safarid			against Perkabpas (Pasuruan)

Number	Criminal Offense of	to organize or choose referees and
50/Pid.Sus/2019/PN	Participation	in match equipment to win the match
Bnr	with	the Bribery
defendant's name		
Mansur Lestaluhu		

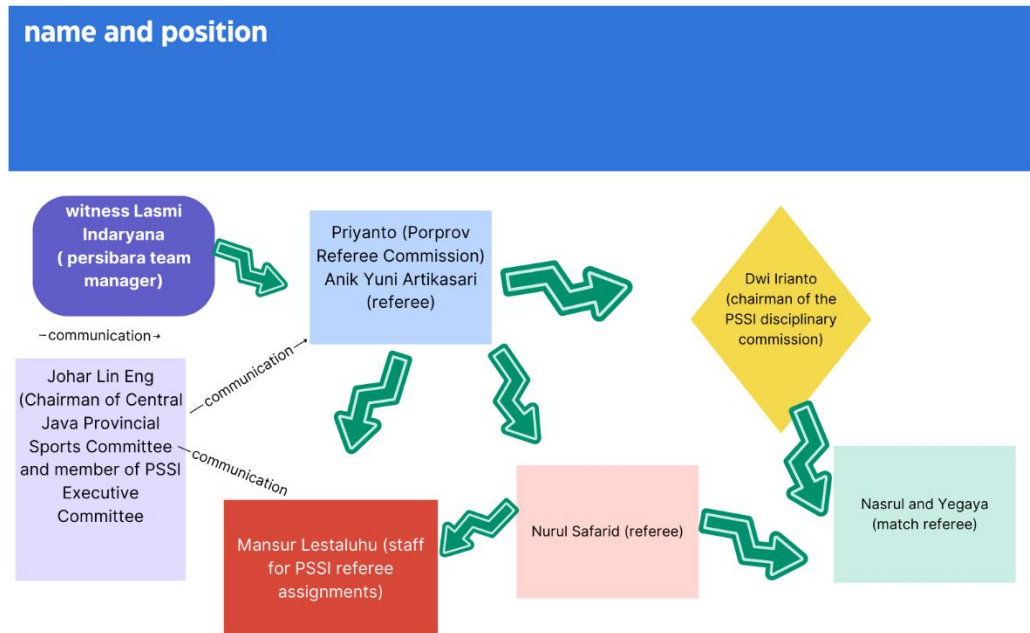
Number	proven guilty of the	Helping Persibara (Banjarnegara)
51/Pid.Sus/2019/PN	crime	of win against Persikabpas (Pasuruan)
Bnr	with	the Participation
defendant's name is	bribery	in to reach the target of qualifying for
Dwi Irianto, S.H.,		League 2.
alias Mbah Putih		

Source : The Author (edited, 2025)

The five verdicts are a series of criminal offenses—one criminal offense separated into five charges from five indictments because several defendants play roles and act as witnesses to each other. Meanwhile, this study discusses all five verdicts. The following is a series of events in chart form.

Chart 1

Name and position of the cases into five judges' decisions



Source: Author, 2025 (Edited)

Based on the chart above, the perpetrators are parties who have positions ranging from team manager of the Persibara Banjarnegara Club to the chair of the Central Java PSSI AsProv, who is also a member of the Central PSSI Exco, member of the Central PSSI disciplinary commission, member of the Central PSSI Referee Assignment Staff, match referee, and match officials. Their role is to communicate indirectly and directly, either once or several times, face-to-face or through electronic means.

The witness agreed with one of the perpetrators (Chairman of the Central Java PSSI AsProv, also a Central PSSI Exco member) to ensure that the Persibara Banjarnegara team was promoted from League 3 to League 2. Both parties accepted the agreement. All the defendants were aware of the agreement with the witness, and if they did not fulfill the agreement, the defendants had to return the funds sent. The

witnesses and the defendants agreed to condition the match officials (including the referee and linesmen) who officiated at each match to give advantages to Persibara Banjarnegara in order to win the match, such as showing yellow and red cards to opposing players who should not have committed fouls, awarding penalties, calling offside, corner kicks, and throw-ins.

The complainant of this crime was the manager of the Persibara club team. The complaint's substance was that all the defendants did not carry out the agreement with the witness, even though the defendants promised to return the money that the witness had handed over if the agreement was not fulfilled. The agreement was to determine that Persibara Banjarnegara, which was in League 3, would be moved to League 2, and if it were not fulfilled, the defendants would return the funds sent by the witness.

All five decisions contain the judges' considerations and end with a verdict as proof of the defendant's guilt as either a fraud perpetrator or a criminal act of bribery. So, based on the legal arguments in all five decisions, match fixing is the manipulation of the Persibara Banjarnegara club, which is in League 3, for promotion to League 2 of the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI). The goal is for the Persibara Banjarnegara club to fix the score with opponents from other clubs and hope to always win in a certain way. The five decisions contain the judges' considerations and end with a verdict as proof of the defendant's guilt as either a fraud perpetrator or a criminal act of bribery. So, based on the legal arguments in the five decisions, match fixing is the engineering of Persibara Banjarnegara club, which is in League 3, for promotion to PSSI League 2. The goal is for the Persibara Banjarnegara club to fix the score with opponents from other clubs and hope to always win in a certain way.

The witness in the case of the five judges' decisions above was the manager of the Persibara Banjarnegara team. The witness provided funds to the perpetrators with her funds, not funds originating from the regional budget (APBD). Witness Lasmi Indaryana admitted making this agreement part of her responsibility to the region. The witness felt like a representative of his father (Budhi Sarwono as Regent of Banjarnegara and chairman of the Banjarnegara Regency Association of Indonesian Football Association (PSSI)) and showed that the honor of his region was demonstrated by the victory of the sports club he coached and was responsible for promoting sports. The witness's confession in decision number 48/Pid. Sus/2019/PN Bnr is the people of Banjarnegara demand that they want Persibara to move up a league because for years they have never moved up from league 3 to league 2 compared to neighboring regencies. Banjarnegara football is dead. Most of the people of Banjarnegara think that if the Regent cannot revive football in Banjarnegara, then the Regent of Banjarnegara is considered not to care about the progress of football in Banjarnegara so the Witness as a child was moved to help the Witness's father realize the wishes of most people in Banjarnegara even though the Witness is still new to football. However, the Witness wants to advance the Banjarnegara football team.

This sports case is declared mimesis, a prerequisite for calculated honor and understanding of dignity, a distribution of honor in modern sports institutions. The context of the briber's request that the honor of his region be shown by the victory of the sports club he is responsible for mimesis as the precondition of honor into account and understanding dignity, it is a distribution of honor in the institution of modern sport (Jespersen, 2019). Based on the judge's decision above, the researcher became interested in discussing the relationship between match fixing and the importance of

honor for the country. Honor for the country is through state officials who are full of commitment and integrity, including with policies in the field of sports.

2. Philosophical Dimension: Protection Of Honor Interests In Sports

The general function of criminal law is to regulate and organize society to create and maintain public order, while the specific function is to protect legal interests (OS.Hiariej, 2009). Legal interests can be defined as interests in life/limb, body, honor, property, and freedom. Meanwhile, the discussion regarding the protection of honor interests is in in-depth international studies.

Honor cannot be universally defined as one's self-esteem since the salience of honor endorsement for one's self-esteem differs across cultural groups. Each country differs from the others (Novin et al., 2015). Honour was a central instrument of social self-preservation that stabilized a group through its internal cohesion and external prestige (Frevert, 2014). ethical principles and promote the application of moral teachings in people's day-to-day lives, with the ultimate objective of developing a global human capital and creating a prosperous and peaceful international community. The nation's honor derives from the honor of the individual and the collective since people typically viewed both as their interests and acted accordingly despite being subject to strict societal norms.

Four distinct honor codes: feminine honor, masculine honor, family honor, and moral integrity, make up the Honor Scale (HS). Honor issues are closely linked to cultural values and significant to self-image. While integrity honor was more important in individualistic cultures like the USA, family honor was more important in honor cultures like Israel, Macedonia, and Japan (Guerra et al., 2013). This is shown by cases committed by state officials, such as corruption and conflicts between communities,

which have become a problem in today's global vortex (Budiarto, 2020). In this context, cultural values are based on the values upheld by the community. In Indonesia, now, honor is more likely to be based on personal or family honor rather than the country's integrity.

Honor endorsement might predict an intertwining of personal and national identities that facilitates taking country-level threats personally. This could help explain why honor endorsement predicts support for defensive reactions to national provocations (Chung, 2022). This is the context in which honor is upheld through the sports of various countries. The honor standard in Brazilian culture. Additionally required is its discriminant validity with theoretically linked factors like collectivism and social desirability. To explain antisocial behaviors, including violence, crime, and prejudice, further research and study into the role of honor concerns in Brazil are required (Ceylan Batur & Sakalli Ugurlu, 2019),

Internationally, integrity has emerged as a critical concept for sport, with scholars, government agencies, and NGOs proposing establishing "integrity systems" comprising measures. In Australia and New Zealand, there are signals of substantive changes to the conduct of sports organizations at multiple system levels (Sam et al., 2023a). There is an urgent need to develop the idea and application of integrity and good governance in sports, which acknowledges the intrinsic value of the game as well as individual, organizational, and procedural integrity in sporting events (Gardiner et al., 2017). Sports organizations frequently rely on legal frameworks to promote fair play and safeguard the rights of athletes and stakeholders. Without sufficient legal control, the integrity of sports tournaments may be jeopardized, resulting in a loss of trust and credibility among fans and competitors. By resolving legal issues promptly

and honestly, sports organizations can uphold the high standards of integrity required for the sporting industry's sustained success and expansion. Finally, a strong relationship between the sports industry and the judicial system is required to maintain the ideals of fairness, honesty, and respect in athletics.

The connection between sports integrity and national pride is evident in how successful athletes are frequently viewed as international ambassadors for their country. When athletes compete with honesty and respect for the game's laws, they represent the ideals that their country upholds. This can instill a sense of national pride in residents who see their athletes reflecting the concepts and principles that they value. Furthermore, when athletes succeed through hard effort and devotion, it can motivate others to strive for excellence in their endeavors. Finally, the link between sports integrity and national pride emphasizes athletes' significant role in shaping their country's image on a global scale.

The urgency of sportsmanship in sports competitions to avoid something unbelievable, the tendency of people to participate, watch, and volunteer in sports remains unchanged, so that sports have little or no urgent urgency or strong motivation to protect their integrity (Manoli et al., 2020). Another urgency is the beginning of the conceptualization of sports integrity as a reform agenda in the domestic policies of Australia and New Zealand. Meanwhile, in other countries, the government's attention to sports organizations still revolves around financial sustainability, efficiency, and performance results (Sam et al., 2023b). at the same time, match-fixing can undermine the symbolic values, norms, and ideals that sports should represent, especially when idolized athletes are involved (Heron & Jiang, n.d.).

Prevention of match-fixing in the philosophical dimension, the legal importance of the match-fixing case in Indonesia is reviewed. Criminal law is important in honoring an institution. The importance of honor shows that this interest involves officials or authorities, and this effort is an attempt to show honor in their territory or area of authority.

3. Sportsmanship form and offense

The form of legal protection is the protection of honor in sports. There is an opinion that states that honor in sports is sportsmanship (Lad Sessions, 2004), Moreover, legal protection is the protection of honor in sports. There is an opinion that states that honor in sports is sportsmanship (Louise Rusch, 2014). Fairness, equity, proper form, and the will to succeed are the four components of sportsmanship. Since these four components are equally significant and cannot be reduced to one another, a balance must be maintained (Abad, 2010). An example of the fairness element is that the element with excellence is not about reinventing the rules but instead testing one's abilities considering those (Madigan, n.d.). In the other opinion, The Chinese sports spirit is in line with traditional Chinese philosophical thoughts, such as "harmony between heaven and man" and social harmony (Jia & He, 2024), the second element is equity sport is all about striving together toward the betterment of humankind (Nlandu, 2008). There is a relationship between the relationship with God, the relationship with humans, and the relationship with society.

Offense can occur because there is a perpetrator. Then, this perpetrator is held accountable based on his character, so this sport is a means of showing a particular character of the athlete. Efforts to improve sportsmanship through character development in dealing with rules are When parents, educators, and coaches provide

guidance, modeling, and reinforcement for athletes' character development by exhibiting moral bravery and acting morally (Lumpkin, 2011). Then the relationship between the character of the perpetrator and the purpose of the sport can be demonstrated by research findings. The sub-dimensions of the idea of sportsmanship, including compliance with social norms, respect for rules and management, adherence to social responsibilities, and respect for one's opponents, have positive and statistically significant connections with happiness (Özsari & Altin, 2021).

Virtue ethics is that winning by cheating, disparaging an opponent's abilities, or engaging in excessive violent acts would not be a mark of a worthy character, and the concept of good sportsmanship is at its very heart (Madigan, 2009). So, the relationship between sportsmanship and offense is related to the character needed to win competitions, with measurable limitations and the environmental conditions of stakeholders in the sports sector.

C. CONCLUSION

The scoring system shows a relationship between sports stakeholders, especially the government, athletes, and clubs, in carrying out their duties, prioritizing the urgency of building sports competitions by the goals and values of the country. All parties must learn from the current law enforcement situation and use it to rethink, improve, evaluate, and strengthen the law enforcement system in Indonesia. One of the most important efforts is to enforce the law so that there are findings to prevent match-fixing for the sake of the country's honor, in addition to the relationship between sports integrity and violations, so that the state is responsible for preventing match-fixing to develop the sports industry.

This study has several limitations. First, this study was conducted based on the limited number of judges' decisions on score fixing. It has several implications, namely that the lack of data can lead to research results that cannot represent the findings. Therefore, this study only focuses on three judges' decisions in one case with three separate decisions. However, this study can provide a general overview of good match-fixing that is likely to occur in the future. Second, the data from interviews with sports organization administrators has not been fully utilized, so there is limited access to supporting data. Third, field researchers have not been able to conduct optimal interviews with sports experts, so the data provided may not be comprehensive. Finally, research on match-fixing from a legal and social perspective is minimal, so the data in this study refers more to a review of research literature from other countries with different legal systems or perspectives. However, this exploratory research can contribute new knowledge to fill these gaps.

Based on the research question, three philosophical conclusions can be drawn. First, the goal of preventing match-fixing is for the country's honor. This crucial issue is at the root of the prevention of a case, including match-fixing. Some causes include the honor of the individual, family, and group. Finally, we recommend efforts to prevent score fixing by restoring honor to the integrity of actual sports at all levels, then the urgency of the concept between sports integrity and the laying of honor based on sportsmanship and state officials' desire. Although this research has successfully explored the prevention of match-fixing and the parties' readiness in the sports industry. Law enforcement as a key dimension will still have difficulties; further research needs to be conducted to determine the concrete efforts of sports organizations and the government in realizing the aspect of the red and white cabinet.

In addition, as explained, all economic or business wheels of society need the government's goodwill to support the program. Therefore, further research is needed to explore how the government progresses in realizing the sports industry. This research has successfully demonstrated the efforts to prevent match-fixing through legal interests and in realizing the sports industry in a broader sense. In addition, what has not been discussed is what the sports industry is like in labor and business. This is a significant strategic challenge for the government and requires immediate attention.

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