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## **Criminal Liability of Online Gamblers on the Invincible Elephant Platform**

Study of Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Gambling, traditionally viewed as a crime, has evolved with the internet, leading to significant social issues, including addiction and financial distress among participants. This research addresses the growing concern of online gambling, particularly on the Invincible Elephant platform, which has become increasingly accessible due to technological advancements. This research focuses on the legal implications and criminal liability of individuals engaging in online gambling activities, as highlighted in Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN. The rise in online gambling has raised questions on the adequacy of existing laws and the effectiveness of enforcement measures against such activities. This research aims to analyze the criminal liability of online gamblers on the Invincible Elephant platform and to understand the judicial considerations in imposing sanctions on these individuals based on the aforementioned legal decision. This research employs a normative legal methodology, utilizing secondary data that includes primary legal materials, such as the relevant decision and laws, as well as secondary sources like books and journals related to online gambling. The analysis is descriptive, aiming to provide a clear depiction of the issues surrounding online gambling crimes. Findings indicate that online gambling not only poses a risk to individual players, but also contributes to broader societal problems, including increased crime rates and social disruption. It is revealed that the legal framework surrounding online gambling is still evolving, necessitating further regulatory measures to address the challenges posed by this modern form of gambling.*

**Keywords:** Judge's Consideration, Liability, Online Gambling

## INTRODUCTION

Online gambling is one of the crimes that is closely related to the use of computers and telecommunications networks. Along with the rapid advancement of technology, gambling is now increasingly accessible to the public.<sup>1</sup> In essence, gambling is an act that is contrary to religious norms, decency, and legal norms which endangers the livelihood and welfare of society and the state.<sup>2</sup> In Indonesian positive law, the crime of online gambling is specifically regulated in the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (hereinafter referred to as ITE Law). Meanwhile, gambling in general is regulated in Article 303 of the Criminal Code, which reads: “Shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of ten years or a maximum fine of twenty-five million rupiahs, any person who unlawfully: intentionally offers or provides an opportunity for a game of chance and makes it a profession or intentionally participates in an enterprise for that purpose.”

In line with technological developments, gambling is now conducted via the internet. In order to anticipate this, the government enacted Law No. 19/2016 on the Amendment to Law No. 11/2008. Article 27 Paragraph 2 states that: “Every person intentionally and voluntarily distributes, transmits, and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents containing gambling content.”<sup>3</sup>

In practice, online gambling utilizes a website as its main media. The use of online gambling attracts the attention of the public by offering opportunities to simply try their luck. Frequently, this practice is promoted by celebrities and social media influencers, thus more and more people are tempted to participate in the hope of making big profits. However, without realizing it, gambling may cause various social problems and cause addiction. The desire to continue playing causes the players to forget their obligations and responsibilities in personal and social life. For those who lose, the curiosity to try again can lead to debt and poverty. These conditions have the potential to increase crime rates, such as theft or other crimes, in order to obtain the money to gamble. Thus, both directly and indirectly, gambling causes harm and disturbance to society.<sup>4</sup>

This very alarming condition proves that more and more people are involved in online gambling through the Invincible Elephant platform. Gambling that was previously done secretly is now increasingly being played openly by the players. Therefore, it is very necessary to immediately identify a rational solution to

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<sup>1</sup> Mochammad Machfud and Khodijah Khodijah, “Trend Judi Online Pada Kelompok Remaja: Faktor Resiko Dan Dampak Sosial,” *Pustaka : Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Budaya* 24, no. 2 (September 1, 2024): 115, <https://doi.org/10.24843/PJIIB.2024.v24.i02.p01>.

<sup>2</sup> Muhammad Hatta, *Hukum Pidana Indonesia: Suatu Pengantar* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2015).

<sup>3</sup> Pemerintah Pusat Indonesia, “Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik” (2016), <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/37582/uu-no-19-tahun-2016>.

<sup>4</sup> Enik Isnaini, “TINJAUAN YURIDIS NORMATIF PERJUDIAN ONLINE MENURUT HUKUM POSITIF DI INDONESIA,” *Jurnal Independent* 5, no. 1 (June 1, 2017): 23, <https://doi.org/10.30736/ji.v5i1.61>.

overcome this problem. This is because gambling is clearly a social problem that can disrupt the social functioning of society.<sup>5</sup>

Gambling is a phenomenon that cannot be denied and can be found in society. Along with the times, gambling practices are increasingly diverse, both in terms of mechanism and form.<sup>6</sup> Gambling is traditionally considered a crime. The crime of gambling or participating in gambling was originally prohibited under the provisions of Article 542 of the Criminal Code. However, with the enactment of Law No. 7/1974 on the Control of Gambling, the provision was amended and regulated in Article 303 bis of the Criminal Code.

The implementation of criminal law against gamblers or gambling is in line with the function of law as social control. In this case, the law as a social controller plays a role in encouraging, inviting, ordering, or even forcing the community to comply with legal norms and the prevailing order. Thus, order in society can be realized, and the law can impose sanctions on violators.<sup>7</sup>

In the Medan District Court Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN, the online gambling case involving the defendant Andika Manurung began on Saturday, July 13, 2024, at approximately 16.00 WIB. The defendant was arrested at the Aceh Corner Cafe, Jalan William Iskandar No. 10, Indra Kasih Village, Medan Tembung Subdistrict, after being found playing online slot gambling.

The arrest was made by members of Medan Police Station, namely Muslim Buchari, Christian Simarata, and Roy Syahputra Sitepu, who previously received information about online gambling activities at the location. Upon arriving at the scene, the police found Andika playing a gambling game using a red Vivo mobile phone. During the investigation, Andika admitted that he had made a deposit of IDR 20,000 through the DANA application sent by his friend. The money was used to play gambling on the website [www.empatnaga4d](http://www.empatnaga4d), with the username ANDIKA251207 and password 87654321AMM. He chose a slot game called Invincible Elephant.

Based on this case, it is necessary to conduct further studies regarding the regulations governing the crime of gambling and criminal liability for online gamblers playing on the Invincible Elephant platform, as studied in Decision Study No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN. In addition, it is relevant to analyze the judge's considerations in imposing sanctions on the online gamblers in the decision.

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<sup>5</sup> Ida Arodatul Jannah and Sutopo, "Kebijakan Penegakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Menanggulangi Perjudian," *JOSH: Journal of Sharia* 3, no. 02 (June 29, 2024): 110–19, <https://doi.org/10.55352/josh.v3i02.925>.

<sup>6</sup> Ross Gordon and Gerda Reith, "Gambling as Social Practice: A Complementary Approach for Reducing Harm?," *Harm Reduction Journal* 16, no. 1 (December 5, 2019): 64, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-019-0342-2>.

<sup>7</sup> Willy Ahmad Yudistia and Chepi Ali Firman Zakaria, "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Perjudian Di Wilayah Kepolisian Sektor Binong Kabupaten Subang Dihubungkan Dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 1974 Tentang Penertiban Perjudian," *Bandung Conference Series: Law Studies* 4, no. 2 (July 21, 2024): 853–60, <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsls.v4i2.12623>.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is normative legal research, which examines legal norms sourced from laws and regulations that are relevant to the problems under study.<sup>8</sup> The data in this research is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, specifically Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN, as well as other relevant laws and regulations.<sup>9</sup> Secondary legal materials in this research consist of books, journals, and research results related to the focus of the research, while tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries. The analysis in this research is carried out using descriptive method, which describes and depicts clearly in detail the problem of online gambling crime in Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN.<sup>10</sup>

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **Criminal Liability for Online Gamblers on the Invincible Elephant Platform Based on Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN**

Liability is an obligation to take responsibility for an act that has been committed, especially an act that is considered reprehensible by society. This liability is imposed on the offender, who in this case has the awareness and ability to assess and determine their will for the actions taken. In the context of a criminal offense, this liability is based on a decision that has permanent legal force.<sup>11</sup> In order for a criminal liability to be enforced, it must first be clearly determined who can be held liable. This implies that it must first be ascertained who can be declared as the offender of a criminal offense.<sup>12</sup>

The criminal liability system in positive criminal law currently adheres to the principle of guilt as one of the main principles, in addition to the principle of legality.<sup>13</sup> Criminal liability is a legal consequence for the offenders of criminal offenses for the mistakes they have made. Thus, criminal liability occurs due to the element of guilt in a criminal offense committed by a person, as well as the existence of legal rules that regulate and determine sanctions for these actions.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: UI Press, 2015).

<sup>9</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*, 13th ed. (Jakarta: Kencana, 2017).

<sup>10</sup> Bambang Sunggono, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2015).

<sup>11</sup> Fany Adistyawan et al., "CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN THE ACT OF THEFT (VIDE ARTICLE 362 KUHP) OF GOLD WHICH IS COMMITTED ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS (VOORTGEZETTE HANDELING VIDE ARTICLE 64 KUHP)," *Jurnal Poros Hukum Padjadjaran* 5, no. 2 (May 30, 2024): 185–202, <https://doi.org/10.23920/jphp.v5i2.1442>.

<sup>12</sup> Fariz Rifqi Hasbi, Anak Agung Dewi Utari, and Rino Dedi Aringga, "Criminal Liability For Perpetrators of Negligent Crimes Resulting in the Death of Others in Traffic Accidents," *Sinergi International Journal of Law* 1, no. 3 (November 27, 2023): 214–26, <https://doi.org/10.61194/law.v1i3.96>.

<sup>13</sup> Ayu Efritadewi, "Modul Hukum Pidana Pada Program Studi Ilmu Hukum Di Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji," 2020, <https://pustakadiklat.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php?p=fstream&fid=3499&bid=750>.

<sup>14</sup> Efritadewi.

Excuses, otherwise known as reasons for erasing guilt (*schulduitsluitingsgrond*, *fait d'excuse*, *entschuldigungsgrund*, *schuldauusschliesungsgrund*), are factors relating to the personality of the offender. In this case, the offenders cannot be legally reproached, which means that they are not considered guilty or cannot be held liable, even though their actions are objectively unlawful.<sup>15</sup>

The criminal act committed by the defendant only indicates the existence of a prohibition against an action. However, whether the offender can be punished depends on the existence of the element of guilt. In criminal law, the principle of *geen straf zonder schuld* applies, which means “there is no punishment without guilt.” Based on this principle, the punishment imposed on the defendant was appropriate as it was proven that the defendant intentionally committed a criminal offense.

In relation to online gambling, Indonesian law has regulated it in the ITE Law as an effort to suppress gambling practices in the community. This law provides sanctions for the gamblers as well as those who distribute gambling content. Article 27 Paragraph 2 of ITE Law No. 19/2016 states: “Every person intentionally and without right distributes, transmits, and/or makes accessible Electronic Information or Documents that have gambling content.”<sup>16</sup>

Furthermore, Article 45 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 19/2016 concerning Amendments to the Electronic Information and Transaction Law states: “Every person who intentionally and without right distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have gambling content as referred to in Article 27 Paragraph 2 shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1 billion.”<sup>17</sup>

Based on these provisions, online gambling can be conceived as a betting game that uses money as a betting object, where the rules of the game and the value of the bet are determined by the online gamblers. This game is conducted by utilizing electronic media and internet access as an intermediary.<sup>18</sup> Online gambling, much like conventional gambling, can be categorized as a form of addiction. Initially, a person may simply try and experience a win, which then naturally triggers the urge to replay the game with increasingly large stakes. The mindset that

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<sup>15</sup> Egor E. Novikov, “Lawful and Unlawful Acts in the System of Legal Facts of Penal Law: Theory of the Issue,” *Penitentiary Science* 15, no. 2 (June 30, 2021): 387–95, <https://doi.org/10.46741/2686-9764-2021-15-2-387-395>.

<sup>16</sup> Indonesia, Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik.

<sup>17</sup> Indonesia.

<sup>18</sup> Barda Nawawi Arief, *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana* (Kencana, 2016), [https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Clc\\_DwAAQBAJ](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Clc_DwAAQBAJ).

develops is that the more money that is wagered, the greater the potential profit that can be obtained.<sup>19</sup>

Online gambling can be carried out anywhere and anytime, as long as the gambler has free time, a certain amount of money in the account as a bet, and a device such as a computer or smartphone connected to the internet as a means of accessing the gambling game.<sup>20</sup> Based on the above description, the organization of betting or gambling in any form, either in-person or online, is a prohibited activity and may be subject to sanctions against the offenders.<sup>21</sup> The criminal offense of cybercrime, especially online gambling, requires effective law enforcement efforts to prevent and eradicate the crime from becoming more widespread. Conceptually, cyber crime can also be defined as computer crime, although in the legal context, the more appropriate term is computer crime.<sup>22</sup>

The implementation of gambling offers many benefits to its investors, especially since it does not require a complicated licensing process to run a gambling business over the internet. If someone is involved in online gambling, the legal provisions applied no longer refer to the Criminal Code, but instead to Article 27 of Law No. 19/2016 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11/2008 concerning ITE. This is an implementation of the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali*, where the special rules in the ITE Law override the general rules in the Criminal Code.

### **Judges' Considerations in Imposing Sanctions on Online Gamblers on the Invincible Elephant Platform Based on the Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN**

Judges are required to be fair to all parties, but the decisions rendered cannot always satisfy every party. In reaching a verdict, a judge must consider various factors relevant to the case. These factors include the defendant's ability to be held liable for their actions, the certainty that the charges are actually proven, and the defendant's awareness that their actions violate the law. These considerations form the basis for the judge in ensuring that the decision taken is in accordance with the principles of justice and legal certainty.<sup>23</sup> In deciding a case, the judge must consider

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<sup>19</sup> Juliette Tobias-Webb and Luke Clark, "Gambling: Pathological Decision-Making," in *Encyclopedia of Life Sciences* (Wiley, 2015), 1–8, <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470015902.a0025788>.

<sup>20</sup> Kadek Tina Widhiatanti and David Hizkia Tobing, "Dampak Judi Online Pada Remaja Penjudi: Literature Review," *Deviance Jurnal Kriminologi* 8, no. 1 (June 30, 2024): 91, <https://doi.org/10.36080/djk.2759>.

<sup>21</sup> Pricillia Angellina and Boedi Prasetyo, "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Yang Mempromosikan Judi Online," *Ranah Research : Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 7, no. 2 (December 25, 2024): 946–52, <https://doi.org/10.38035/rrj.v7i2.1395>.

<sup>22</sup> Rahmat Hidayat, "Upaya Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perjudian Online Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Dan Keadilan* 7, no. 2 (2022): 123.

<sup>23</sup> Syarifah Dewi Indawati, "Dasar Pertimbangan Hukum Hakim Menjatuhkan Putusan Lepas Dari Segala Tuntutan Hukum Terdakwa Dalam Perkara Penipuan," *Verstek* 5, no. 2 (2017): 265–76, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20961/jv.v5i2.33500>.

various aspects, not only based on the articles that charge the defendant, but also by considering conscience. This allows the judge to render a wise and fair decision by taking into account the legal implications and impacts that may arise. According to Article 25 of Law No. 4/2004 on Judicial Power, every court decision must contain clear grounds and reasons, and include the article on which the court is based in the relevant law. This provision ensures that every decision made has a strong legal foundation and can be accounted for.<sup>24</sup> Judges' considerations are divided into 2 (two), which are juridical considerations and non-juridical considerations.<sup>25</sup>

Referring to Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN, the Public Prosecutor legally and convincingly charged the Defendant with committing the crime of online gambling as regulated in Article 303 Paragraph (1) to 1 of the Criminal Code. Furthermore, the Judge will consider the facts revealed in the trial to determine whether the Defendant can be found guilty of the criminal offense charged. This depends on the fulfillment of the elements in Article 303 Paragraph (1) to 1 of the Criminal Code. The elements in the article can be described as follows:

1. "Any Person" Element

The element of "any person" in criminal law refers to anyone who is a legal subject and can be held liable for their actions. This element is not an element of the offense, but rather an element that must be proven to determine whether a person is a legal subject of the offender, without any relation to position or position in committing unlawful acts.

Based on the legal facts revealed at trial, the legal subject who was confronted and charged with having committed a criminal offense is an individual whose identity has been described in the Public Prosecutor's indictment. This was also admitted by the defendant at trial. During the examination, the defendant Andika Manurung was declared as a legal subject who was capable and able to take responsibility for his actions, considering that the defendant was physically and mentally healthy. Thus, the element of "any person" has been fulfilled.

2. Intentionally and Without Right Element

In criminal law, intentionality means that a person commits an act knowingly, intends the act, and recognizes the consequences. Deliberation (*dolus*) is part of the element of guilt, and criminal offenses containing elements of deliberation are generally threatened with heavier punishment compared to criminal offenses committed due to negligence (*culpa*).

Intentionality in criminal law is divided into three types, namely:

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<sup>24</sup> Mahzaniar Mahzaniar, "Dasar Pertimbangan Hakim Dalam Menjatuhkan Putusan Kasus Perjudian," *Jurnal Administrasi Publik : Public Administration Journal* 7, no. 2 (January 12, 2018): 127, <https://doi.org/10.31289/jap.v7i2.1334>.

<sup>25</sup> Rina Oktavia, "Pertimbangan Hakim Dalam Menjatuhkan Putusan Berdasarkan Asas Keadilan," *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan* 8, no. 2 (2021): 134.

- a. Purposeful intent (*dolus directus*), in which the offender commits an act with the main purpose of achieving a certain result.
- b. Deliberate intent with certainty (*dolus indirectus*), i.e. the offender realizes that certain consequences will definitely occur as a result of their actions, even though it is not his main goal.
- c. Intentionality with awareness of possibility (*dolus eventualis*), i.e. the offender is aware that their action may lead to certain consequences and still does it despite being aware of the possibility.<sup>26</sup>

Meanwhile, without rights means without authority or without a legal basis that justifies an action. Based on the legal facts revealed at trial, the testimony of witnesses, and evidence, it is proven that the defendant intentionally and in a state of consciousness has engaged in online gambling with the aim of obtaining profit and fulfilling daily needs. In addition, the defendant is known to have carried out slot-type online gambling activities for three months.

3. Elements of Distributing, Transmitting, and/or Making Accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents Containing Gambling Content

Based on the legal facts revealed at trial as well as the testimony of witnesses and the defendant, the case commenced on Saturday, July 13, 2024, at approximately 16.00 WIB. At that time, Witness Christian Simarata, Witness Aipda Muslim Buchari, and Witness Roy Syahputra Sitepu - each a police officer from Medan Police Station - received information from the public regarding a man who was conducting online gambling using his cellphone at Jalan William Iskandar No. 10, Indra Kasih, Medan Tembung, specifically at the Aceh Corner Cafe.

Based on this information, the witnesses immediately moved to the location. Upon arrival at the scene, they saw the defendant playing online gambling on his mobile phone. Furthermore, the witnesses immediately checked the defendant's cellphone and found the link to the gambling site "Anaknaga4d" along with the transactions that had been made. Based on this finding, the defendant was taken to Medan Police Station for further investigation.

The defendant conducted online gambling by making a deposit into his gambling account through the intermediary of his friend amounting to IDR 20,000 (twenty thousand rupiah). After that, the defendant opened Google Chrome from his mobile phone and accessed the online slot gambling site [www.empatnaga4d](http://www.empatnaga4d). Furthermore, the defendant entered the username/ID: ANDIKA251207 and password: 87654321AMM, then clicked login.

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<sup>26</sup> Haris S. Fajar, "Kesengajaan Dalam Tindak Pidana: Perspektif Teori Hukum Pidana Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Pidana* 10, no. 3 (2020): 201.



After successfully logging in, the screen displayed various slot gambling games, and the defendant chose the Invincible Elephant game. The defendant then played the game with the hope of winning. If he wins, the money from the bet can be withdrawn through the DANA application. The purpose of the defendant playing online gambling is to make a profit and fulfill his daily needs.

Based on the facts revealed in the trial, all elements in Article 45 Paragraph (3) jo. Article 27 Paragraph (2) of Law No. 1/2024 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 11/2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions have been fulfilled. Therefore, the defendant was legally and convincingly proven to have committed the crime as charged in the first alternative charge.

During the trial, the Panel of Judges did not find any justification or excuse that could eliminate the defendant's criminal liability. Therefore, the defendant must be held accountable for his actions. Given that the defendant is capable of being held liable, the defendant must be found guilty and sentenced. In addition, the period of arrest and detention of the defendant that has been legally served must be deducted entirely from the sentence imposed.

Based on the above, the judge considered several factors in passing the decision, as follows:

1. Fulfillment of Criminal Elements

In the above case, the judge assessed whether the defendant had fulfilled some or all of the elements of the crime of online lottery gambling. In the decision, the defendant was charged under Article 303 of the Indonesian Penal Code.

2. Based on Valid Evidence

In accordance with Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code, valid evidence consists of:

- a. Witness testimony
- b. Expert testimony
- c. Letters
- d. Statement of the defendant
- e. Clues

Of the five pieces of evidence, there must be at least two pieces of evidence that can be used to find the defendant guilty. In this case, the evidence used includes witness testimony, testimony of the defendant, and evidence, which serve as the basis for the judge's consideration in reaching a decision.

3. Judge's Conviction

The judge's conviction in a trial is built on the facts revealed in the trial. If the judge believes that an online lottery gambling crime has occurred, then the judge can impose criminal sanctions on the defendant.

#### 4. Consideration of Aggravating and Mitigating Factors

The judge also considers factors that may aggravate or mitigate the defendant's punishment. This consideration aims to provide a sense of justice for all parties, including the defendant, his family, and the community.

- a. Aggravating factors: The defendant's actions have disturbed the community.
- b. Mitigating circumstances: The condition of the defendant's family, the defendant's attitude during the trial, as well as the defendant's history of whether or not he has committed previous criminal acts.

In considering the above factors, the judge may impose a decision that is fair and in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

### CONCLUSION

The criminal liability of the online gamblers, as stated in Medan District Court Decision No. 1681/Pid.Sus/2024/PN MDN, indicates that the punishment imposed on the offenders is still relatively light. Based on the analysis of the decision, the offender was only sentenced to 1 year and 5 months in prison, in accordance with the charges filed by the Public Prosecutor. This indicates that the role of law enforcement in implementing existing regulations related to online gambling remains to be clarified and strengthened. This relatively light sentence is feared to be less effective in suppressing or even eliminating online gambling crimes. In fact, in Article 45 of Law No. 11/2008 on ITE, online gamblers are threatened with a maximum sentence of 6 years in prison and a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah). With the imposition of more severe and consistent penalties in accordance with applicable regulations, it is expected that the number of online gamblers can be significantly reduced, even allowing it to be completely eradicated.

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