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Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Online Fraud (Pelodes) in Tanjung Balai City

Nanang Tomi Sitorus[1], Fitria Ramadhani Siregar[2], Shulhan Iqbal Nasution[3], Riswan Munthe[4], Ferdy Mastri Yoga[5]

[1]Faculty of Law, Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia
[2]Faculty of Social Sains, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Medan, Indonesia
[3]Faculty of Law, Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia
[4]Faculty of Law, Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia
[5]Faculty of Law, Universitas Medan Area, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract
Advances in information technology have facilitated daily activities but have also contributed to the growing incidence of cybercrime, particularly online fraud. This study examines law enforcement efforts against online fraud perpetrators in Tanjung Balai City and identifies challenges encountered during the enforcement process. Using an empirical legal method with a qualitative descriptive approach, data were collected through interviews and a literature review. The findings indicate that law enforcement is based on Article 28(1) of Law No. 1 of 2024 on Information and Electronic Transactions and Article 492 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code. The police arrested 35 suspected offenders, of whom 16 were designated as suspects. Key challenges include low public digital literacy, economic pressures, and difficulties in conducting investigations due to victims being dispersed across multiple regions. Strengthening law enforcement capacity, improving digital literacy, and enhancing cross-sector collaboration are essential to effectively combat online fraud.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement; Online Fraud; Pelodes, Cybercrime.*

Introduction

The rapid technological developments of recent decades, the almost limitless possibilities offered by today's technology, and the advent of the internet and its rapid development and spread worldwide have fueled the rapid growth of electronic transactions. The more advanced a country's technology is, the more economic activity takes place; naturally, this is directly proportional to the faster circulation of money in that country. The greater the circulation of money, the more it will drive economic growth, which will continue to increase over time.(Sitorus & Siregar, 2023) In this environment, particularly following its commercialization and subsequent widespread adoption, numerous dangers have emerged and new risks have emerged. In fact, the internet not only facilitates harmful behavior with its unique characteristics; it also creates new opportunities for criminal activity, particularly fraud. Financial crime and fraud, as criminal concepts, have been known since ancient times, but the advent of

[1]**Correspondence:** Corresponding Author nanang@staff.uma.ac.id

the internet has given them a new dimension. Due to the rapid evolution of computer technology, the number of online crimes has increased significantly, and this increase, combined with the diversity of online crime forms, raises serious legal and technical concerns. However, it is challenging for policymakers to establish robust regulations for the electronic environment, due to its dynamic nature, rapid technological development, and transnational nature. This makes law enforcement particularly challenging; legal provisions that enable a swift approach and a firm and effective response are lacking. (Rachavelias 2019)

New technologies such as the internet have not only radically changed the way people communicate, conduct business, and engage in recreational activities, but have also opened up new avenues for crime and new forms of victimization. Consequently, these changes have serious consequences for law enforcement agencies, tasked with preventing and responding to such acts, which are already burdened with addressing traditional forms of crime and, more recently, terrorism. Media and government reports indicate a significant increase in computer crime, with significant losses caused by internet fraud. Evidence suggests that ignoring these crimes will only exacerbate the problem and place further pressure on law enforcement. (Ronald G. Burns, Keith H. Whitworth 2004)

Crimes frequently committed on the internet include fraud, which is perpetrated by perpetrators through the internet by offering a variety of products that are not in accordance with the truth. The use of the internet has transformed societal behavior and human civilization globally, making it easier for people to commit crimes. (Ardi and Karim 2021)

The technology used by fraudsters is highly sophisticated, exploiting digital platforms and social media to deceive victims through various methods, ranging from fictitious investment offers and the sale of counterfeit goods to fraudulent schemes disguised as prizes or sweepstakes. (Enforcement et al. 2026) Fraud occurs in the financial sector through various channels, such as credit cards, e-commerce, telephone banking, checks, and online banking. (Vanini et al. 2023)

According to data from the Ministry of Communication and Digital, from November 2024 to January 2025, financial losses due to cybercrime reached IDR 476 billion, and by mid-2025, 1.2 million digital fraud reports had been filed with the public complaint system. This has made fraud in the digital space a real threat and is highly detrimental to society. (Public Relations Bureau of the Ministry of Communication and Digital 2025)

Digital fraud has occurred in Tanjung Balai City, a crime known as "pelodes." The practice of "pelodes" in Tanjung Balai City occurred from 2021 to 2026, resulting in numerous victims. Most of these victims are residents of eastern regions, such as Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua. The "pelodes" method is carried out in various ways: perpetrators offer giveaways in the names of famous artists such as RANS (Rafi Ahmad) and Baim Wong, using fake Facebook accounts. Furthermore, the "pelodes" scam is carried out under the guise of buying and selling motorcycles.

The "pelodes" phenomenon can be explained through various criminological theories. In terms of victimization, according to victimology, online fraud victims can be considered "technology victims," or individuals affected by technological advances. (Borwornchai, Kitchombhu, and Kanthasi 2025)

Method

The research used an empirical legal research method. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials

or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets that are deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Interventionary studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

The research used an empirical legal research method, which aims to uncover behavioral patterns within society as legal indicators through directly observable behavior (actual behavior) by community members. (Bahder Johan Nasution 2008) Furthermore, this empirical legal research aims to understand law in a practical sense and study how it is applied within the community. This research utilized primary and secondary data sources. (Jonaedi Efendi 2018) Primary data was obtained directly through interviews with informants, namely the Criminal Investigation Investigator of the Tanjung Balai City Police Resort who arrested the perpetrator of the pelodes. Secondary data was obtained through a literature review covering laws and regulations, namely Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, law books, reputable international journal articles, Sinta-accredited journals, and other relevant scientific sources to address the research questions. (Sugiyono 2014)

Data collection was conducted through observation, interviews, surveys, and documentation. Data obtained from the field were then analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods, which involve systematic processing, analysis, and interpretation of data to provide a clear picture of the issues studied in understanding the factual implementation of law in community practice. (Issue and Nolaj 2025)

Results and Discussion

Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Online Fraud (Pelodes)

The word "fraud" derives from the root word "penipuan," meaning dishonest actions, deeds, or utterances intended to deceive, trick, or gain profit. Fraud, on the other hand, is a process, method, or step in committing fraud. Fraud is considered unsuitable for someone who has committed an act that is not worthy of emulation if the purpose is to spread or convey false information based on news, events, messages, or other matters with the specific purpose of benefiting a particular party. Fraud, in Dutch, is a crime against property and other rights, also known as "misdrijven tegen de eigendom en de daaruit voortloeiende zakelijk rechten." (Aaron et al. 2024)

A deceptive act committed by someone to give the impression that what they convey or disseminate is true and factual. This deception aims to gain the trust of others or the public, thereby harming them and society. In this society, fraud is very common because perpetrators are driven by the need to fulfill their own needs, so they will resort to any means, including deception, to fulfill their own needs and gain profit. (I Nyoman, Gede Sugiartha 2021)

The driving factors that trigger fraud crimes, such as technological advances that open up opportunities for perpetrators to carry out their actions, are triggered by several factors, including: debt, uncontrollable desire for luxury goods, deviant behavior, economic conditions, and so on. The purpose of the law is to compel individuals to comply with and obey applicable laws. (I Nyoman, Gede Sugiartha 2021)

According to Satjipto Raharjo, law enforcement is essentially the implementation of abstract ideas or concepts. Law enforcement is the effort to translate these ideas

into reality. Soerjono Soekanto stated that law enforcement is the activity of harmonizing the relationships between values embodied in principles or perspectives, values, and solid attitudes, as a series of final stages in translating values to create, maintain, and safeguard social order. Concrete law enforcement is the practical application of positive law as it should be adhered to. (Munik et al. 2023)

Law enforcement against perpetrators of online fraud (pelodes) is regulated in Article 28 paragraph 1 of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions which reads "Any person who intentionally distributes and/or transmits Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents containing false notifications or misleading information that results in material losses for consumers in Electronic Transactions". In addition to being regulated in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, this online fraud (pelodes) crime is also regulated in Article 492 in the chapter on Fraudulent Acts which reads that "Any person who with the intention of unlawfully benefiting himself or another person by using a false name or false position, using trickery or a series of false words, moving people to hand over goods, giving debt, making acknowledgment of debt, or writing off receivables, shall be punished for fraud, with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V".

The elements of Article 28 paragraph 1 of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions are: (Nur, Hukum, and Oleo 2025)

1. Subjective element, namely intentional (dolus/deliberate).
2. Unlawful element, namely without right.
3. Prohibited acts, such as spreading false and misleading news.
4. Consequences resulting from the actions, namely causing consumer losses in Electronic Transactions.

Law enforcement carried out by the Tanjung Balai Police through investigations by the Opsnal Team (Operational Team) and following up on public reports of a surge in online fraud cases, as well as suspicions from local residents who suspected young people or teenagers were gathering at the location where online fraud was being carried out from morning to evening, resulting in arrests. The Tanjung Balai Police Criminal Investigation Team made the arrests. (Putri Dwi Kusuma 2026) After questioning the alleged perpetrator of this fraud, the victim suffered hundreds of millions of rupiah.

Thirty-five online fraud perpetrators were arrested, with 16 named as suspects with sufficient evidence. Meanwhile, 19 other alleged perpetrators were not named as suspects due to insufficient evidence. However, those without sufficient evidence are still required to report twice weekly.

Law enforcement against perpetrators of online fraud (pelodes) in Tanjung Balai City demonstrates that advances in information technology not only benefit society but also create opportunities for various forms of cybercrime. From a criminal law perspective, online fraud is a form of crime that utilizes information technology as a means to unlawfully gain profit at the expense of others. (Amanda Frisila 2025)

Based on the law enforcement theory put forward by Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement is not only defined as the formal application of laws and regulations, but also as an effort to realize the values of justice, benefit, and legal certainty in society. (Sinaga, Hadiyanto, and Ciptono 2026) Therefore, the Tanjung Balai Police's success in uncovering pelodes practices demonstrates the implementation of their law enforcement function in protecting the public from technology-based crimes.

Furthermore, the prosecution of pelodes perpetrators also demonstrates the repressive function of criminal law, namely imposing sanctions on perpetrators as a form of accountability for their actions. The application of Article 28 paragraph (1) of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law and Article 492 of Law Number 1

of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code aims to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators and serve as a warning to the public to refrain from similar acts.

From a criminological perspective, the practice of pelodes can be categorized as a crime driven by economic motives. (Ndruru et al. 2025) Perpetrators exploit the low digital literacy of the public and the high level of public trust in public figures, whom they use as cover to carry out their actions. (Suriadi 2025) The modus operandi of fake giveaways and fictitious sales demonstrates the perpetrators' adaptation to technological developments and prevailing social media trends.

Barriers to Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Online Fraud (Pelodes)

As a means of establishing order and justice and ensuring legal certainty, law enforcement plays a crucial role in social life. However, the law enforcement process is not free from various obstacles that can impact its success. These obstacles can arise from applicable laws and regulations, law enforcement officials, and the level of public awareness and legal culture. (Soerjono Soekanto 2019).

Lawrence M. Friedman, in his law enforcement theory, explains that obstacles to law enforcement can be mapped into three main elements of the legal system: legal structure (law enforcement officials), legal substance (rules and norms), and legal culture (public awareness). (Pardede, Hukum, and Kuning 2025) From a societal perspective, low legal awareness presents a unique challenge. Recent data from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology shows that Indonesia's e-commerce ecosystem faces high security risks due to low user digital literacy. (Rahmawati n.d.). In addition to low digital literacy, low income or unemployment contribute to perpetrators committing online fraud (pelodes). (Syahfallah, Razak, and Salle 2026).

The obstacle faced by law enforcement officers at the Tanjung Balai Resort Police in enforcing the law against these online fraudsters is that victims come not only from Tanjung Balai City but also from the eastern region, making it difficult for investigators to conduct investigations because online fraud (pelodes) is a complaint-based offense. A complaint-based offense is a criminal act that can only be processed, prosecuted, and tried in response to a complaint from a victim of the fraud (pelodes). (Anggara 2024).

Obstacles to law enforcement against perpetrators of online fraud stem not only from technical investigative factors but also from the cross-border and difficult-to-trace nature of cybercrime. (Wirananda 2026) These crimes often involve perpetrators, victims, bank accounts, and electronic devices located in different locations, complicating the process of gathering evidence and identifying perpetrators. (Ogbeiyulu 2022).

According to Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by three main elements: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. From a legal structure perspective, the obstacles faced by Tanjung Balai Police investigators relate to the limited ability to reach victims spread across various regions in Indonesia. This situation results in the process of examining witnesses who are victims of online fraud being time-consuming and costly. (Bakhtiar et al. 2025).

From a legal substance perspective, although Indonesia already has regulations governing online fraud through the Electronic Information and Transactions Law and the Criminal Code, the rapid development of crime methods demands legal reforms that are more adaptive to developments in information technology. (Amoo et al. 2024)

Criminals continue to develop new methods, often outpacing the development of existing regulations. (Kakar 2025).

Meanwhile, from a legal culture perspective, the low level of digital literacy among the public is a significant factor contributing to the high number of online fraud victims. (Dheva Cloddea Sadli, Maroni, Erna Dewi 2025) Many people still easily believe information circulating on social media without first verifying it. Perpetrators exploit this situation to gain profit by deceiving victims using various seemingly convincing methods. (Nurdin, Anjani, and Alamsyah 2024).

In addition, economic factors are also one of the causes of the occurrence of pelodes crimes. (Nur Fadhillah Mappaselleng 2024) Limited employment opportunities and low levels of welfare for some communities can encourage someone to commit crimes as a shortcut to gain financial gain. (Hachica and Triani 2022) Therefore, efforts to overcome online fraud crimes are not only carried out through a penal approach (law enforcement), but also need to be balanced with a non-penal approach in the form of improving community welfare, education, and digital literacy. (Ramadhan and Wasahua 2026).

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that law enforcement against perpetrators of online fraud (pelodes) in Tanjung Balai City, carried out by the Tanjung Balai Police, involves a series of investigative actions, inquiries, and arrests. This law enforcement is based on the provisions of Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to the Electronic Information and Transactions Law and Article 492 of Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code. However, the effectiveness of law enforcement still faces various obstacles, particularly related to the transnational nature of cybercrime, the use of false identities by perpetrators, and low public awareness and digital literacy. Therefore, successful prevention of online fraud requires synergy between law enforcement officials, the government, banking institutions, digital platform providers, and the public to create a digital space that is safe and protected from information technology-based fraudulent practices.

Furthermore, in implementing law enforcement against online fraud (pelodes), law enforcement officials face several obstacles. These obstacles include low digital literacy among the public, economic factors that drive individuals to commit fraud, and obstacles in the investigation process because victims come from various regions outside Tanjung Balai City, particularly in Eastern Indonesia. These conditions complicate investigators' examinations and evidence collection, especially since online fraud is a complaint-based offense that requires a report from the victim. Therefore, it is necessary to increase legal awareness and digital literacy among the public, as well as strengthen the coordination and capacity of law enforcement officials so that handling online fraud can be carried out more effectively and optimally.

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