

Analysis Of Criminal Responsibility Of Perpetrators Of Airsoft Gun Abuse Based On Legal Certainty

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Abstract. *Ownership of Air softguns must have a permit and only be used for sports, not for other purposes, the intention is that Air softguns are not misused to commit crimes. The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the responsibility of perpetrators of criminal acts of owning, carrying, storing and controlling air softguns based on legal certainty. to determine and analyze the factors that influence the determination of guilt and punishment, in the use, permits, specifications of air softguns, and the conditions when they are found. The approach used in this research is normative juridical or library legal research or doctrinal legal research, namely legal research by examining library materials and secondary materials. Airsoft gun is a recreational shooting sport with replica non-lethal weapons that has developed in Indonesia since 1999 through a community under PERBAKIN, different from air guns/air weapons because air guns shoot lead pellets for hunting/competition while airsoft guns use plastic bullets for competition, simulation, and recreation, but its similarity to firearms makes it easy to misuse as a means of intimidation in various crimes and trigger unrest. Although there are already licensing and restriction regulations through Perkap 8/2012, Perkap 5/2018, and now Perpol 1/2022 (permit from the Regional Police Chief, validity of one year, use is limited to training/competition locations), these regulations basically only contain administrative sanctions so that there are no specific criminal sanctions for misuse of airsoft guns. Due to this gap, law enforcement often relies on general/sectoral articles such as the Criminal Code and Emergency Law 12/1951 as well as discretion, which creates ambiguity because airsoft guns are essentially replicas but the imposition of sanctions often refers to the firearms regime. Determination of guilt and punishment is then greatly influenced by the purpose of use, the existence of a permit, specifications and modifications, type of ammunition, place-time found, method of carrying/storing, the perpetrator's attitude, history of violations, connection with other crimes, the presence of victims, impact on order, and*

the route of acquisition, while from the behavioral side, abuse can be triggered by aggression, the urge to dominate, desensitization to violence, low awareness of consequences, and environmental influences, so that a consistent response from the authorities is needed as well as user compliance with safety rules and arena restrictions.

Keywords: Airsoft Gun; Liability; Misuse.

1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a state based on law (*Rechtsstaats*), not a state based on mere power (*Machtsstaat*), which is expressly regulated in the body, namely in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. In the concept of a state based on law, it is idealized that the law must be the commander in all the dynamics of state life.¹ Laws are passive products of legal politics. Without active enforcement by state officials, laws are ineffective until authorized state officials enforce them.²

The various problems that arise in society, varying in number and complexity, present a unique challenge for law enforcement officials in exercising their authority, as intended by the law. Furthermore, it becomes a particular problem when a problem that arises in society becomes extremely complex to resolve. One such issue is the circulation of airsoft guns within the community. There are pros and cons among legal experts and law enforcement officers regarding Airsoft guns in relation to Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951. Some legal experts believe that Airsoft guns cannot be equated with firearms and cannot be linked to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951. On the other hand, law enforcement officers have a different view regarding Airsoft guns on the basis that perpetrators who own, carry, store and control Airsoft guns have the opportunity to commit crimes.³

Based on the description of the problem above, it is clear that the state's role in directly controlling the behavior of its citizens can be seen as a process of State Administrative Law. The term State Administrative Law itself is often heard under the terms *Administratief Recht* (Dutch), *Administrative Law* (English), and *Droit Administrative* (French). Furthermore, the meaning of State Administrative Law itself is a technical process or activity of implementing laws, meaning it encompasses all actions of state officials in implementing laws.⁴ Given the importance of the state's duties and role in protecting all its citizens, in modern governmental terminology, the duties of a state government include providing civil services, providing public services, and empowering communities through policies. Civil services are related to government activities in the areas of community protection, creating a sense of security in society, protecting human rights, and enforcing equal law among citizens.

Since 2012, airsoft guns have been included in the category of firearms for sport, while the weapons referred to include air-pressure guns, spring-pressure guns, and imitation guns whose ammunition parts can be dangerous to health and affect the physical health of other people.⁵⁶ With the emergence of the National Police Chief Regulation Number 8 of 2012, the consequence is that every owner of an Airsoft gun must have a permit and must only be used for sports, not for other purposes, the intention being that Airsoft guns are not misused to commit crimes.

2. Research Methods

The approach used in this research is normative juridical or library legal research or doctrinal legal research, namely legal research by examining library materials and secondary materials.⁷ According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki, normative legal research is a process to find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues faced.⁸

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Criminal Liability for Perpetrators of Air Softgun Abuse Based on Legal Certainty

Airsoft is a type of recreational shooting sport that simulates tactical military-style activities using replicas of non-lethal weapons.⁹ In Indonesia, airsoft has been popular since 1999 and continues to be popular among military enthusiasts. This is evident in the various airsoft communities under the auspices of shooting clubs such as PERBAKIN. Initially, airsoft guns were created to satisfy the desires of gun enthusiasts in Japan amidst strict regulations. The same reasons have fueled airsoft's growing popularity in Indonesia. However, due to its firearm-like design and association with military simulations, many countries, including Indonesia, have implemented strict regulations regarding its ownership and use.

Although similar, airsoft guns differ from air guns or air weapons. Air guns, or air guns, are pneumatic or piston-powered weapons that fire lead pellets using air

¹Laurensius Arlman, "Achieving Good Law Enforcement to Make Indonesia a State of Law," *Al Qadau Journal*, Vol. 8 No. 1, 2021, pp. 509-534

²Ismaidar, Ismaidar, and Rahmi Mailiza Annur. "Legal Politics in the Formation of Legislation." *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research* 3, no. 6 (2023): pp. 6126-6134.

³Musafa, Alief Qurratul Ain, Rayyan Alkhair, Wisnu Ali Mukti, Rini Fidiyani, and Sudijono Sastroatmojo. "Critical Law Enforcement against Officials Who Commit Extrajudicial Killings in Indonesia." *Bookchapter Law and Politics in Various Perspectives* 3 (2024): pp. 626-670.

⁴CST Kansil, *State Administrative Law*, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta, 2005, p. 4.

⁵Elenabella, Violeta, and Friderikus Nopeli Giawa. "The Role of the Constitution in Guaranteeing the Rights and Obligations of Citizens in Indonesia." *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)* 3, no. 6 (2025). P. 21

⁶<http://www.komisikepolisanindonesia.com/>, accessed on January 9, 2026.

⁷Soerjono Soekanto & Sri Mamudji, *Normative Legal Research: A Brief Review*, PT. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003, p. 13.

⁸Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Legal Research*, Jakarta, Kencana Prenada, 2010, p. 35.

⁹Pratama, Bima, and Joko Aryanto. "Optimizing Airsoft Gun Club Member Data Management as a Digital Transformation Strategy to Facilitate Community Hobbies." *Decode: Journal of Information Technology Education* 4, no. 3 (2024): p. 1167.

and/or gas.¹⁰ Both airsoft guns and air guns are similar in their use and function: they fire bullets using air or gas power. However, because their bullets are made of lead, air guns can be used for hunting and shooting competitions.

Meanwhile, airsoft guns, which use plastic bullets, are used for shooting competitions, military simulations, and recreation. According to Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 1 of 2022, airsoft guns are classified as security equipment and are classified as sporting firearms. Their firearm-like appearance often makes them used in criminal acts. For example, data from the West Jakarta Police shows an increase in airsoft gun misuse, from 14 cases in 2020 to 23 cases in 2021 and 35 cases in 2022. This misuse continues to this day.

For example, in early 2024, a motor vehicle theft case occurred in Jember, with the perpetrator using an airsoft gun in two separate incidents, February 10 and April 23, 2024.¹¹ In addition, on August 7, 2024 in Asahan Regency, North Sumatra, there was an attempted robbery of a mini-ATM kiosk by 2 perpetrators using an airsoft gun. During the incident, the shop owner took out the mini ATM EDC machine and did not take out any money. The perpetrator then took out his airsoft gun and shot the shop owner, then fled with his friend who was waiting on a motorbike. As a result of the shooting, the shop owner was injured in the right arm due to being hit by the airsoft gun.¹² Another incident occurred in Surabaya, involving a shooting by three perpetrators: two students and one minor. The perpetrators carried out four shootings on Sunday, May 19, 2024, and Tuesday, May 21, 2024. The perpetrators fired from inside a car, resulting in four people being injured by the shootings.¹³

In addition to these cases, there are numerous other violations regarding airsoft gun misuse in Indonesia. However, generally speaking, another common misuse involves carrying airsoft guns outside the playing area. Most perpetrators do so for self-defense or recreational purposes. Furthermore, other frequent violations include illegal possession and sale without a permit.¹⁴ Despite existing regulations governing airsoft gun ownership, misuse continues to occur in various criminal acts. Despite strict licensing, there are no specific criminal sanctions for airsoft gun misuse in Indonesia. Furthermore, in practice, there is disagreement over the

¹⁰Herawati Neti, "Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Murder with Air Rifles in Singkil (Study at the Aceh Singkil Police)", Faculty of Law, Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra (2019): p. 24

¹¹[https://www.suarasurabaya.net/kelanakota/2024/two-car-rigging ...](https://www.suarasurabaya.net/kelanakota/2024/two-car-rigging-...)

¹²<https://www.detik.com/sumut/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7478412/pria-bersenjata-airsoft-gun-terekam-cctv-coba-merampok-kios-mini-atm-di-asahan>

¹³<https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2024/05/28/170725378/4-times-shooting-people-using-airsoft-guns-3-youth-in-surabaya-shooting-victims>

¹⁴Nasir Muh. "Criminal Responsibility for Perpetrators of Airsoft Gun Misuse." *Darma Agung Journal* 31, No. 1 (2023): p. 996

decision regarding airsoft gun ownership, which instead refers to Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951, which should regulate firearms. This creates uncertainty regarding sanctions for illegal airsoft gun ownership. The impact of this is fatal, as law enforcement officials are forced to resort to analogical interpretation, which violates the principle of legality, which should be the primary basis of criminal law and hinders proper and correct law enforcement.

In its development, regulations regarding airsoft gun ownership in Indonesia were initially stipulated in Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 8 of 2012 concerning the Supervision and Control of Firearms for Sporting Purposes. This regulation affirms the National Police's obligation to supervise the use of airsoft guns to prevent misuse or abuse that could lead to criminal acts or disrupt public order. Therefore, ownership of airsoft guns by civilians is subject to established licensing procedures to ensure safe and responsible use.¹⁵In its regulations in Regulation of the Chief of Staff No. 8 of 2012, airsoft guns are specifically regulated as Sport Firearms and have their own section that specifically regulates the classification of types (article 10), as well as the requirements (article 13) for airsoft guns. The requirements for airsoft gun ownership permits in Regulation of the Chief of Staff No. 8 of 2012 are:

1. Have a membership card for a shooting club under the auspices of Perbakin;
2. Minimum age 15 (fifteen) years and maximum age 65 (sixty five) years;
3. Physically and mentally healthy as proven by a certificate from a doctor or psychologist; and
4. Have shooting skills as proven by a certificate issued by the provincial government of Perbakin.

Furthermore, in Regulation No. 5 of 2018, several additional regulations regarding airsoft gun ownership are also mentioned, including limits on the number of units owned, as well as limits on the number of units used. In terms of the limit on the number of units owned in Article 5 of Regulation No. 5 of 2018, it is stated that the number of Airsoft Gun Replicas that can be owned by an individual is a maximum of 7 (seven) units, either the same type or different types, for all purposes. Furthermore, Article 6 reaffirms this by limiting the number of units that can be carried per person. In this case, the number of airsoft gun units that can be carried/used by individual athletes/airsoft gun enthusiasts is limited to a

¹⁵Sudaryanto, Gilang Fajar. "Legal Aspects and Criminal Sanctions for Illegal Airsoft Gun Ownership from the Perspective of the Principle of Legality." *Journal of Locus Research and Community Service* 4, no. 10 (2025): 9279

maximum of 2 (two) main units and 2 (two) spare units for each training activity, match, or attraction/game.

Then in 2022 until now, regulations regarding airsoft guns are regulated in Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment Classified as Firearms. In Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022, airsoft guns are classified as security equipment included in the category of firearms for sporting purposes, in accordance with Article 102 of Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022, even though their function is only as a replica that resembles a firearm. Based on this classification, ownership of airsoft guns in Indonesia is regulated by strict requirements, even stricter than in some other countries such as the United States. Every individual in Indonesia can basically own an airsoft gun provided they meet the provisions stipulated in Article 143 Paragraph 1 of Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022, which include the following requirements:

1. Have a shooting club membership card under the auspices of Perbakin;
2. Minimum age 15 years and maximum 65 years; and
3. Physically and mentally healthy, proven by a certificate from a doctor and police psychologist

Article 143 Paragraph 2 excludes age restrictions for accomplished shooting athletes with a recommendation from the Perbakin Executive Board. Airsoft gun owners are required to have a permit from the Regional Police Chief, valid for one year and subject to renewal. Airsoft gun use may only be permitted at training or competition locations, as stipulated in Article 137 Paragraph 2 of Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022.¹⁶In addition to permits for civilians, regulations regarding airsoft gun permits for officers are stated in Perkap No. 18 of 2015 for the TNI/Polri for self-defense, and Perkap No. 11 of 2017 for other police forces such as Polsus, PPNS, Satpam, and Satpol PP.

In terms of licensing requirements, Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 8 of 2012 does not significantly differ from Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 1 of 2022. The only difference is the removal of the requirement to have shooting skills as evidenced by a certificate issued by the Pengprov Perbakin contained in Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 8 of 2022. In addition, another difference is that Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 1 of 2022 does not specifically define

¹⁶Nuryadi Uce Wahyu, Annie Myranika, Edi Mulyadi. "Legal Analysis of the Misuse of Air Softguns in Various Crimes (Case Study of Decision Number 36/Pid.B/2020/PN Jkt Brt)." *Jurnal Pemandhu* 4, No. 2 (2023): p. 158.

what an airsoft gun is in general terms. However, the main problem in regulating airsoft guns in Indonesia to date is that both in the previous and current regulations there are still no regulations on criminal sanctions for misuse of airsoft guns.

In its implementation, the regulation of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of airsoft gun misuse in Indonesia is currently still considered ambiguous due to a lack of legal certainty. This is due to Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022, which does not specifically include criminal sanctions for acts of airsoft gun misuse. The regulations regarding airsoft gun ownership in Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022 only include sanctions in the form of warnings and permit revocation, without any criminal sanctions. This provision is stated in Article 188 Letter b, Number 5 and Number 6 Point b) of Police Regulation No. 1 of 2022, which states that:

1. Issue warnings or sanctions to permit holders if they violate the provisions stipulated in the permit and, if necessary, conduct investigations and inquiries in accordance with applicable legal provisions.
2. Revoking the ownership permit and storing firearms in the warehouse if there is any misuse of the permit.

In addition to sanctions in the form of warnings and revocation of permits, if the airsoft gun owner uses the unit for illegal acts, the police as law enforcement officers can take action against the perpetrator.¹⁷This action is usually carried out through discretion, which is the police's discretion in making decisions based on applicable laws, regulations, and other considerations. This discretion plays a role in determining whether the perpetrator's actions constitute a crime.¹⁸

3.2. Factors Influencing the Determination of Guilt and Criminal Punishment, in the Use, Permit, Specifications of Air Softguns, and the Conditions When Found

Shooting is a sport that emphasizes skill in using weapons.¹⁹Sports are classified according to the weapon, target, and distance at which they are shot. And with the passage of time and the development of modern technology, innovations and

¹⁷Ardiansyah Dharma Juliya, Sri Afriani Riana, Wulandari Ananto. "Criminal Accountability for Perpetrators of Airsoft Gun Ownership Misuse in Civil Society." *Justice Magazine* 23, No. 2 (2023): 10

¹⁸Sureksha Satya Pravita I Gde Putu, Yohanes Usfunan. "Regulation of Ownership and Misuse of Unlicensed Replica Airsoft Guns According to Indonesian Laws and Regulations." *Kertha Wicara: Journal of Legal Studies* 8, No. 12 (2019): p. 13.

¹⁹Miftakhul Jannah, et al., *Monograph on the Effect of Autogenic Relaxation Training on Anxiety in Shooting Athletes*, Tasikmalaya: Indonesian Bright House Association, 2021, p. 6.

inventions have emerged that are helpful in everyday life.²⁰ A prominent example of technological development is the occurrence or occurrence of crimes involving the use of pistol-shaped devices known as airsoft guns. Airsoft guns are often misused by criminals as a tool for crimes such as theft, arrest, and even murder. This may be because the acquisition, ownership, and use of airsoft guns initially carried no negative stigma. However, over time and social dynamics, changes and crimes have occurred that have negative impacts and endanger society.²¹

Airsoft gun / airsoft gun It was created to satisfy the (positive) desires of gun enthusiasts for a relatively safe, single-user shooting experience and the application of combat strategies in community skirmishes (war games). Every responsible and responsible community maintains its own ethical rules, but the same principles apply to the safety and sustainability of this hobby. This hobby is unique and different from other hobbies, as it uses game tools and other accessories that are replicas of real weapons.²² The look and feel of these toys, if handled unwisely, will be detrimental to others and the hobbyist himself.

Airsoft gun Airsoft is a sport that simulates military action using replica weapons. These replica guns are called airsoft guns. Airsoft guns are popular among many people as a game and sport that everyone can play safely. It cannot be denied that the development of communication tools has influenced the spread of airsoft guns, with the help of the internet, people can easily obtain them. Recently, replica guns that look very similar to guns have been circulating in the community. These guns are often referred to as airsoft guns and their shape is almost the same as real guns.¹⁴ Airsoft guns are replica weapons used in sports or war simulation games. Airsoft guns are replica weapons or toys for sports, many types of which adopt various models of real weapons, and are widespread throughout the world, played in groups or individually.¹ Airsoft guns themselves are classified as sports that are widely popular, ranging from parents to adults to young people who are just starting to get involved in this sport.²³ Even though this sport is considered quite extreme, it is still relatively safe to play because the bullets used are not bullets that can penetrate the skin and cause bleeding or injury.

In Indonesia, a community for airsoft gun enthusiasts has formed, and they have even joined an organization called the Indonesian Airsoft Gun Association

²⁰Eleazar Prawira Buana, "Interior Design of Shop and Play Airsoft Gun in Trawasa with the "war of iwojima" Concept", Jurnal Intra Vol.2 No.2, 2014, p. 37.

²¹Yohannes Bintang Verdyanto, "Semarang Airsoft Headquarter, HiTech Architecture Design Emphasis", Jurnal Imaji Vol.3 No.3, July 2014, p. 3

²²Diantopo Masngoeadi, "Implementation of the Chief of Police Regulation Number 8 of 2012 concerning Firearms for Sports Purposes in relation to Supervision and Ownership of Airsoft Guns Without a Permit in the City of Pontianak, Gloria Juris Journal Vol.1 No.1, 2015, p. 13

²³Antonius Daniswara and SP Honggowidjaja, "Application of Contemporary Concepts at the Airsoft Gun Information Center", Jurnal Intra Vol.2 No.2, 2014, p. 443

(Porgasi). However, the existence of a legal framework for airsoft gun ownership and assurances that airsoft guns are completely safe haven't convinced the public. Recently, there has been a lot of disturbing news about the misuse of airsoft guns for various criminal activities. Because airsoft guns are almost 90% similar to pistols, many irresponsible people use them for various crimes such as robbery, theft, and burglary. People who misuse airsoft guns usually use these weapons to intimidate their victims, making them afraid and willing to hand over their desired items.

The absence of regulations or legal standards regarding whether owning or simply carrying an airsoft gun is a crime has resulted in the absence of strict rules regarding the misuse of airsoft guns. Because airsoft guns are not pistols or other weapons that can be used as *keris*, percussion or stabbing weapons as stated in the Amendment to the Emergency Law (1951) No. 12 "Ordonnantietijdelijke Bijzondere Strafbekalningen" (STBL.1948 No.17) and Law No. 8 of the Republic of Indonesia of 1948. The status of airsoft guns in Indonesia is still unclear, even physically airsoft guns are replicas of weapons but not weapons. Airsoft gun training is a sport of skill. In realizing the airsoft gun community, Perbakin seems half-hearted. Perbakin only in 2010 included airsoft in the shooting category, Perbakin itself is actually a forum for rifle organizations, target boards and/or insect hunting, and does not allow people to be targets, which is clearly the opposite.²⁴

The misuse of airsoft guns in various crimes can be analyzed from several psychological perspectives, including the perpetrator's motives, environmental factors, and social influences. Here are some possible psychological analyses based on the cases:²⁵

1. Aggression and Impulsivity

Some perpetrators may have aggressive tendencies fueled by anger or personal conflict. In the Simalungun case, for example, the perpetrator shot someone after an argument. This suggests that airsoft guns can become a tool for venting aggression, especially for individuals with poor emotional control or high impulsivity.

2. The Illusion of Power and Dominance

²⁴Muhammad Erwin, "The Existence of Airsoft Guns from the Perspective of Emergency Laws", *Amanna Gappa Journal* Vol.25 No.2, September 2017, p. 71

²⁵Iswara, I. Gusti Bagus Ksatriya, and Made Walesa Putra. "Licensing Regulations and Legal Consequences of Airsoft Gun Misuse in Indonesia." *Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA)* 4, no. 2 (2026). P. 21

Airsoft guns resemble real firearms, so some perpetrators may feel more powerful when they own them. This could be related to psychological compensation, where someone who feels inferior or lacks confidence uses a weapon to increase their sense of control and dominance over others.

3. Desensitization to Violence

Exposure to weapons and violence, whether through media, video games, or social settings, can make someone more accustomed to aggressive behavior. In some cases, this may occur because the perpetrator sees such behavior as normal or not high-risk.

4. Lack of Awareness of Consequences

Some airsoft gun users may not fully understand the legal and social consequences of their actions. They may believe that because an airsoft gun isn't a real firearm, their actions are harmless or won't cause serious problems. This often occurs among teenagers or individuals with low risk awareness.

5. Social and Environmental Factors

Some airsoft gun crimes may be influenced by social environments that are permissive of violence or deviant behavior. For example, in environments where guns are seen as status symbols or tools for conflict resolution, individuals are more likely to use them irresponsibly.

Determining guilt and punishment in airsoft gun cases is heavily influenced by the intended use. If the weapon is used for sport in an official arena, the assessment tends to be different than if it is used to intimidate people. The perpetrator's actions are the starting point for determining whether there was malicious intent.²⁶

The existence of a permit is an important indicator because it demonstrates compliance with applicable regulations. A valid permit, appropriate to the type of device, and the identity of the holder, can strengthen the argument that control is legitimate. Conversely, the absence of a permit or the use of another party's permit opens the door to being assessed as unauthorized.

The perpetrator's handling of the airsoft gun also determines whether or not there was intent to violate the law. Carrying it openly in public, displaying it, or pointing

²⁶Faturrahman, Muhammad. "Proportionality of Punishment in Cases of Criminal Acts of Possession and/or Use of Air Guns Without Rights (A Study of Court Decisions)." PhD diss., Islamic University of Indonesia, 2023.

it at others can be interpreted as intentionally creating fear. Safe storage in a closed container is more easily seen as an act of caution.²⁷

4. Conclusion

Airsoft gun is a recreational shooting sport using replica non-lethal weapons that has developed in Indonesia since 1999 through communities under the auspices of shooting clubs such as PERBAKIN, and is different from air guns/air guns because air guns shoot lead pellets and can be used for hunting, while airsoft guns use plastic bullets for competitions, military simulations, and recreation; however, its similarity to firearms makes it often misused in crimes and cases are increasing, while the forms of misuse that often arise are carrying outside the game arena and illegal possession/sale without a permit. In terms of regulations, airsoft gun ownership was originally regulated by Regulation of the Chief of Staff No. 8 of 2012 (with the conditions of PERBAKIN club membership, age 15–65, physical and mental health, and shooting skills), strengthened by Regulation of the Chief of Staff No. 5 of 2018 which limits the number of ownership (maximum 7 units) and the number that may be carried during activities (2 main and 2 spare), then now regulated by Regulation of the Chief of Staff No. 1 of 2022 which classifies airsoft guns as security equipment classified as firearms for sport and requires a permit from the Regional Police Chief valid for 1 year and use only at training/competition locations, but the main problem remains the same: these regulations basically only contain administrative sanctions in the form of warnings and revocation of permits so that there are no specific criminal sanctions for misuse of airsoft guns, as a result law enforcement often relies on general and sectoral articles such as the Criminal Code (for example, assault/extortion), Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951, and police discretion, which gives rise to legal ambiguity and uncertainty because airsoft guns are essentially replicas but the imposition of sanctions often refers to the firearms regime.

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²⁷Nasir, Muh. "Criminal Responsibility for Perpetrators of Airsoft Gun Misuse." *Darma Agung Journal* 31, no. 1 (2023): pp. 995-1004.

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