

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 11 OF 2022
ON
SPORTS

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that the state protects all the people of Indonesia and the entire native land of Indonesia and to improve public welfare, to educate the life of the nation and to participate toward the establishment of world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice, as mandated by the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. that to increase the quality of life and human welfare, national development in sports is carried out in a planned, systematic, integrated, tiered and sustainable manner, oriented towards the performance and the improvement of the well-being of sport participants, so that the sports development and governance are directed towards achieving the quality of health and fitness of the people, equitable access and provision of sports infrastructure, increase of performance and improvement of the sports climate, as well as sports governance that is in line with societal developments and world sports competition;
 - c. that sports must be able to ensure equal distribution of sporting opportunities, improvement in quality, as well as the relevance and efficiency of sustainable sport management to face challenges in line accordance with the demands and dynamics of changes in sports, including strategic changes in the international environment;
 - d. that Law Number 3 of 2005 on National Sports System is no longer in accordance with sports development and needs, and therefore it is necessary to be replaced;
 - e. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c, and point d, it is necessary to establish a Law on Sports;
- Observing : Article 20 and Article 28C section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : LAW ON SPORTS.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law:

1. Sport means any activity that involves the mind, body and soul in an integrated and systematic way to encourage, foster and develop physical, spiritual, social and cultural potential.
2. Sports mean all aspects related to Sport that require regulation, education, training, coaching, development, improvement, supervision and evaluation.
3. National Sports mean Sports based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which are rooted in Sports values, Indonesian national culture, and responsive to the demands of Sports development.
4. Sport Participant means every person and/or group of individuals directly involved in Sport activities, including sportsperson, sport manager, and sports personnel.
5. Sportsperson means an individual who engages in Sport to develop physical, spiritual, social, and cultural potential.
6. Athlete means a Sportsperson who takes part in Sport training and championships regularly, systematically, integrated, tiered and continuously to achieve performance.
7. Sport Manager means an individual with interest and knowledge, leadership, managerial abilities, and/or funding dedicated to the interest of Sport management and development.
8. Sports Personnel means an individual who have the qualifications and competency certificates in the field of Sports.
9. Community means individual citizen of Indonesia, community group, and/or social organization with the interests and roles in the field of Sports.
10. Supporter means individual or community group who supports and has special interest to a particular Sport.
11. Community Sport means Sport done by the Community based on hobbies and abilities that grow and develop in accordance with the conditions and cultural values of the local community, which are done continuously for health, fitness, and enjoyment.
12. Performance Sport means Sport that fosters and develops Athletes in a planned, systematic, integrated, tiered, and sustainable manner through competitions to achieve performance with the support of Sports science and technology.

13. Amateur Sport means Sport done out of love or passion for sport.
14. Professional Sport means Sport done to obtain income in the form of money or other forms based on sport skills.
15. Sport for Persons with Disabilities mean Sport done in accordance with a person's physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory disability.
16. Performance means the result achieved by an Athlete or group of Athletes in Sport activities.
17. Sport Industry means an economic activity in the field of Sport in the form of goods and/or services that provide added value or higher benefits and impactful to the economy of the society and Sport.
18. Sport Awards mean recognition of Performance in the field of Sport manifested in material and/or non-material forms.
19. Sport Infrastructure means the place or space including the environment used for Sport activities and/or the Sports organization.
20. Sport Facilities mean equipment and supplies used for Sport activities.
21. Doping means the use of prohibited substances and/or methods to enhance Sport Performance, as well as any forms of violations of the anti-Doping regulations.
22. Sports Management and Development means a conscious effort carried out systematically to achieve Sports goals.
23. Sport Organization means a group of individuals who cooperate to form an organization to organize Sport in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
24. National Sport Federation means a Sport Organization that fosters, develops, and coordinates 1 (one) Sport, type of Sport, or a combination of Sport organizations of 1 (one) type of Sport, which is a member of an international Sport federation.
25. Every Person means an individual, a group of individuals, a Community organization, and/or a legal or non-legal entity.
26. National Sports Standards mean minimum criteria for aspects related to national Sports Management and Development.
27. Competency Standards mean national standards related to minimum abilities that include knowledge, attitudes, and skills that an individual must have to be declared passed in competency testing.
28. Accreditation means the ranking of the fulfillment of the National Sports Standards relating to Sports Management and Development.
29. Certification means the recognition of the fulfillment of National Sports Standards.
30. National Social Security System means a procedure for implementing social security programs by several social security agency.
31. Central Government means the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the government's power of the Republic of Indonesia, assisted by the Vice President and

ministers as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

32. Minister is the minister administering government affairs in Sport.
33. Local Government means the head of the region as an element of local government who leads the implementation of government affairs as the authority of an autonomous region.

CHAPTER II BASIS, FUNCTIONS, OBJECTIVES, AND PRINCIPLES

Article 2

Sports are organized based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 3

Sports serve to develop physical, spiritual, and social abilities, as well as to shape the character and dignity of the nation.

Article 4

The objectives of Sports are:

- a. to maintain and improve human health and fitness, Performance, intelligence, and quality;
to instill moral values and noble ethics, sportsmanship, competitiveness, and discipline;
- b. to strengthen and foster national unity;
- c. to fortify national resilience;
- d. to elevate the dignity and honor of the nation; and
- e. to preserve world peace.

Article 5

Sports are organized based on the principles of:

- a. nationalism;
- b. mutual cooperation;
- b. justice;
- c. cultural cultivation;
- d. utility;
- e. diversity;
- f. participatory;
- g. integration;
- h. sustainability;
- i. accessibility;
- j. sportsmanship;
- k. democratic;
- l. accountability; and
- m. orderliness and legal certainty.

CHAPTER III RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Part One Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 6

Every citizen has an equal right to:

- a. engage in Sport activities;
receive services in Sport activities;
- b. choose and participate in the Sport that suits their talent and interests;
- c. obtain information, guidance, support, supervision, as well as Sports Management and Development;
- d. become a Sport Participant;
- e. develop Sport based on the noble cultural values of the nation;
- f. develop the Sport Industry;
- g. participate in the planning, implementation, and supervision of Sports activities;
- h. improve Performance and participate in championships at all levels; and
- i. receive Sport Awards.

Article 7

Citizens with physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory disabilities have the right to receive services in Sporting activities according to their needs, dignity, and honor.

Article 8

Every citizen is obligated to participate in Sport activities and maintain Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities as well as the environment.

Part Two

Rights and Duties of Parents

Article 9

- (1) Parents have the right to guide, direct, assist, supervise, and obtain information about the Sports development of their children.
- (2) Parents are obligated to:
 - a. encourage their children to actively participate in Sports; and
 - b. protect their children from threats to safety, physical and mental health due to inappropriate training levels for the child's growth and development in Sports.

Part Three

Rights and Duties of Community

Article 10

- (1) The Community has the right to participate in the planning, development, implementation, and supervision of Sports activities.
- (2) The Community has the right to acquire knowledge about Sports and information on national Sport progress and/or Sport progress in their respective regions.
- (3) The Community is obligated to provide resource support in the implementation of Sports activities.

Part Four
Rights and Duties of Central Government
and Local Governments

Article 11

- (1) The Central Government and the Local Governments have the right to direct, guide, assist, and supervise the organization of Sports in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The Central Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide services and facilities and ensure the implementation of Sports activities for every citizen without discrimination.

CHAPTER IV
DUTIES, AUTHORITY, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Article 12

- (1) The Central Government has the duties:
 - a. to establish and implement national Sports policies; and
 - b. to coordinate, supervise, and evaluate the implementation of national Sports policies.
- (2) Sports policies as referred to in section (1) are embodied in the national Sport grand design regulated by a Presidential Regulation.
- (3) The Local Government has the duties:
 - a. to establish and implement Sports policies in the region based on Sports policies; and
 - b. to coordinate, supervise, and evaluate the implementation of Sports policies in the region based on Sports policies.
- (4) The Local Government implements Sports policies considering the potential and conditions of the region.

Article 13

- (1) The Central Government has the authority:
 - a. to formulate and establish the national Sport grand design;
 - b. to regulate, foster, and develop Sports nationally; and
 - c. to coordinate, implement, supervise, and evaluate the organization of Sports nationally.
- (2) The Local Government has the authority:
 - a. to implement the national Sport grand design in the region by establishing a regional Sport design;
 - b. to regulate, foster, and develop Sports in the region; and
 - c. to coordinate, implement, supervise, and evaluate the organization of Sports in the region.

Article 14

- (1) The duties and authority as referred to in Article 12 and Article 13 at the national level are carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner.

- (2) In carrying out the duties and authority as referred to in section (1), the Central Government may delegate some of its authority to Local Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) In carrying out the duties and authority as referred to in Article 12 section (3) and Article 13 section (2), the Local Government forms a regional apparatus organization that handles the field of Sports in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 15

The Central Government and Local Government are responsible for realizing the objectives of organizing Sports.

Article 16

Further provisions regarding the duties, authority, and responsibilities of the Central Government and Local Government as referred to in Article 12 to Article 15 are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER V SCOPE OF SPORT

Article 17

The scope of Sport includes the following activities:

- a. educational Sport;
- b. Community Sport; and
- c. Performance Sport.

Article 18

- (1) Educational Sport as referred to in Article 17 point a are organized to instill character values and acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to build a healthy and active lifestyle throughout life.
- (2) Educational Sport as referred to in section (1) are implemented, both in formal education channels through intra-curricular and/or extracurricular activities, and non-formal channels through activities that are appropriate to the needs.
- (3) Educational Sport start from an early age based on the growth and development levels of learners.
- (4) Educational Sport in the formal education channels are carried out at every level of education.
- (5) Educational Sport in the non-formal education channels can be conducted with guidance from structured and tiered tutors and may be assisted by other Sports Personnel.
- (6) Educational Sport as referred to in section (4) are conducted under the guidance of Sport teachers/lecturers and may be assisted by other Sports Personnel prepared by each educational unit.
- (7) Educational units as referred to in section (6) are required to provide Educational Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities in accordance with national education standards.

- (8) Every educational unit needs to organize Sport championships and/or Sport festivals according to the growth and development levels of learners on a regular basis between educational units of the same level to foster a sense of camaraderie, social skills, and competitive learning.
- (9) Sport championships and/or Sport festivals of educational units as referred to in section (8) can be continued at the district/city, provincial, regional, national, and international levels.

Article 19

- (1) Community Sport can be carried out by Every Person, educational units, institutions, associations, or Sport Organizations.
- (2) Community Sport aims to:
 - a. cultivate physical activities;
 - b. foster joy;
 - c. maintain, restore, and improve health and physical fitness;
 - d. build social relationships;
 - e. preserve and enhance local and national cultural wealth;
 - f. strengthen conducive social interactions and reinforce national resilience; and
 - g. enhance national economic productivity.
- (3) The Central Government, Local Governments, and Community are obligated to explore, develop, and promote Community Sport.
- (4) Every Person organizing specific Community Sport that poses risks to environmental sustainability, the preservation of infrastructure and means, as well as safety and health is obligated to:
 - a. comply with the provisions and procedures set in accordance with the type of Sport;
 - b. provide instructors or guides who have qualifications suitable for the type of Sport and/or possess competency certificates; and
 - c. provide competent healthcare personnel.
- (5) Community Sport as referred to in section (4) must meet the requirements set by associations or Sport Organizations and be supported by the Sports knowledge and technology.
- (6) Every Person doing Community Sport can form Community Sport associations.
- (7) Community Sport associations as referred to in section (6) can receive financial assistance from the state budget and local budget.
- (8) The establishment of Community Sport associations as referred to in section (6) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 20

- (1) Performance Sport is intended as an effort to enhance the abilities and potential of Athletes in order to elevate the dignity and honor of the nation.

- (2) Performance Sport is done by Every Person who has talent, ability, and potential to achieve Performance.
- (3) Performance Sport is implemented through planned, systematic, integrated, tiered, and sustainable management and development with the support of Sports knowledge and technology.
- (4) The Central Government, Local Governments, and/or Community are obligated to organize, supervise, and control Performance Sport activities.
- (5) To promote Performance Sport, the Central Government, Local Governments, and/or Community can:
 - a. establish Sport associations;
 - b. facilitate membership in Sport associations;
 - c. empower research centers and development of Sports knowledge and technology that are effective and efficient and meet international standards;
 - d. develop Performance Sport coaching centers;
 - e. provide management of managerial ability for Sport Organizations;
 - f. provide education and training for Sports Personnel;
 - g. provide Performance Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities;
 - h. develop a talent scouting and development system for Sport;
 - i. develop a Sports information system;
 - j. develop a welfare system for Athletes and Sports Personnel;
 - k. conduct Athletes Performance testing at the regional, national, and international levels as needed;
 - l. develop a qualification promotion system for coaches; and
 - m. develop technology-based Sport.

CHAPTER VI SPORT MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Part One General

Article 21

- (1) The Central Government and Local Government foster and develop Sport based on digital/electronic technology.
- (2) Sport as referred to in section (1) is organized within the scope of Performance Sport, educational Sport, and Community Sport.
- (3) In doing Sport as referred to in section (1), the focus remains on fitness, health, and social interaction.
- (4) Sport as referred to in section (1) is encouraged to support the development of the Sport Industry.
- (5) Sport as referred to in section (1) is organized by considering human, social, cultural, physical literacy, safety, decency, and morality values, and in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (6) To ensure the safety and health of Athletes in every training and competition activity, managers or event

organizers must provide healthcare personnel according to the needs of Performance Sport.

Article 22

- (1) The Sport management and development are carried out as an integral part of the national development.
- (2) The Central Government and Local Governments are obligated to conduct the Sport management and development in accordance with their authority and responsibilities.
- (3) The Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) include Sportspersons, human resources, organization, funding, methods, infrastructure and means, as well as Sport Awards.
- (4) The Sport management and development are carried out systematically through stages of introduction, monitoring, guidance, continuous talent development, and Performance improvement.
- (5) The Sport management and development are carried out through family, educational, and Community channels based on the Sport development for everyone that takes place throughout life.
- (6) The Sport management and development as referred to in section (5) aim to:
 - a. build character;
 - b. provide basic knowledge of sport;
 - c. improve fitness and health; and
 - d. create healthy and active lifestyle habits throughout life.

Article 23

The Central Government conducts the Sport management and development through policy determination, education, training, coordination, consultation, communication, counseling, guidance, dissemination, pioneering, research, trials, competitions, assistance, facilitation, licensing, supervision, and evaluation.

Article 24

- (1) The Community may conduct the Sport management and development through various active Sports activities, whether carried out under the encouragement of the Central Government and/or Local Government or on their own initiative.
- (2) The Sport management and development by the Community as referred to in section (1) is carried out by Sport associations within the local Community.
- (3) The Community, in conducting the Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) and section (2), may form Sport organizations that do not conflict with this Law.

Article 25

Government or private institutions are obligated to periodically and continuously organize the Sport management and

development for their employees to improve recovery, health, fitness, mental well-being, social relations, as well as the quality and productivity of work according to their respective conditions.

Part Two
Educational Sport Management and Development

Article 26

- (1) The educational Sport management and development are carried out and directed as a systemic and continuous unity with the national education system.
- (2) The educational Sport management and development are carried out through learning conducted by physical education teachers/lecturers who meet the qualifications and competencies and are supported by the availability of learning resources, Sport Infrastructure, and Sport Facilities, considering regional capabilities.
- (3) The educational Sport management and development at all levels of education are based on the national curriculum complemented by extracurricular programs.
- (4) The educational Sport management and development are carried out by considering the potential, abilities, interests, and talents of learners comprehensively, both through intra curricular and extracurricular activities.
- (5) The educational Sport management and development as referred to in section (3) are conducted regularly, step by step, and continuously, considering the growth and development levels of learners.
- (6) To develop Sport Performance in educational institutions, Sport units, Sport clubs, Sport classes, coaching and training centers, Sport schools, and the organization of tiered and sustainable Sport competitions can be formed on each educational track.
- (7) Sport units, Sport clubs, Sport classes, coaching and training centers, or Sport schools as referred to in section (6) are accompanied by Sport coaches who have competency certificates from the National Sport Federation.
- (8) The educational Sport management and development can apply Sport-based learning, Sport modifications, and/or movement-based approaches using various games, traditional Sport, and activities in open nature.
- (9) The educational Sport management and development for all learners is required to conduct learning evaluations related to physical literacy, including knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes.
- (10) Learners who pursue and develop Sport interests and talents for Performance must be provided with educational services according to their needs.

Part Three
Community Sport Management and Development

Article 27

- (1) The Community Sport management and development are an integral part of health development.
- (2) The Community Sport management and development are carried out and directed to popularize Sport as an effort to develop Community awareness in improving health, fitness, joy, and social relationships.
- (3) The management and development as referred to in section (2) are carried out by the Central Government, Local Governments, and/or the Community by building and utilizing the Community Sport potential of resources, Sport Infrastructure, and Sport Facilities.
- (4) The Community Sport management and development with a traditional nature is carried out by exploring, developing, preserving, and utilizing existing traditional Sports in the Community.
- (5) The Community Sport management and development are carried out based on the Community, considering the principles of simplicity, affordability, attractiveness, benefits, and mass participation.
- (6) The Community Sport management and development are carried out as an effort to develop centers, activate Sports associations in the Community, enhance Sport tourism, and organize tiered and sustainable Community Sport festivals at the regional, national, and international levels.
- (7) The provisions as referred to in section (1) to section (6) are carried out with an orientation towards environmental awareness.

Part Four
Performance Sport Management and Development

Article 28

- (1) The Performance Sport management and development are carried out and directed to achieve Sport Performance at the regional, national, and international levels.
- (2) The Performance Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) are carried out by the National Sport Federation at the district/city level, the National Sport Federation at the provincial level, up to the National Sport Federation at the national level.
- (3) The Performance Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are carried out by coaches who have qualifications and competency certificates and can be assisted by other Sports Personnel with a scientific and technological approach.
- (4) The Performance Sport management and development, in addition to being carried out through channels as referred to in Article 22 section (5), is also carried out through club channels, Sport coaching centers, government institutions/Indonesian National Armed Forces/Indonesian National Police, and/or private institutions.

- (5) The Performance Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) to section (4) are carried out by empowering Sport associations, developing national and regional Sport coaching centers, and organizing tiered and sustainable competitions.
- (6) The Performance Sport management and development as referred to in section (5) involve potential young Athletes resulting from monitoring, guidance, and talent development as a regeneration process.
- (7) The Performance Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Minister.
- (8) The Performance Sport management and development must be supported by the cooperation of parents, school/higher education institution/agency, and/or club/Sport Organization leaders.

Part Five
Amateur Sport Management and Development

Article 29

The Amateur Sport management and development are carried out and directed in accordance with the provisions as referred to in Article 26 to Article 28.

Part Six
Professional Sport Management and Development

Article 30

- (1) The Professional Sport management and development are carried out and directed to:
 - a. achieve Sport Performance;
 - b. develop the careers of Athletes;
 - c. create employment and business opportunities;
 - d. increase sources of income; and
 - e. develop the Sport Industry.
- (2) The Professional Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) are carried out by the National Sport Federation and/or Professional Sport Organizations.
- (3) The Professional Sport management and development as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are carried out with an ethical economic and business approach.

Part Seven
Sport for Persons with Disabilities Management
and Development

Article 31

- (1) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development are carried out and directed as an effort to realize equality in sports to improve self-confidence, health, fitness, and Sport Performance.
- (2) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development are carried out by the Indonesian Paralympic Committee, Sport Organizations for Persons

with Disabilities, and/or the National Sport Federation through organizational capacity development, educational and training activities, and tiered and sustainable competitions at the regional, national, and international levels.

- (3) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development as referred to in section (2) can be carried out in disability service units.
- (4) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development are organized within the scope of educational Sport, Community Sport, and Performance Sport based on the type of Sport corresponding to physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory disabilities.
- (5) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development are carried out by the Indonesian Paralympic Committee, Sport Organizations for Persons with Disabilities, and/or the National Sport Federation at the central and regional levels, emphasizing the improvement of managerial abilities through continuous education and training.
- (6) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development apply a Performance Sport management model for non-disabled Athletes by adjusting the classification of physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory disabilities.
- (7) The Sport for Persons with Disabilities management and development as referred to in section (6) must pay attention to proportional training to avoid injuries that exacerbate disability conditions.

Article 32

Further provisions regarding the Sport management and development as referred to in Article 21 to Article 31 are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VII SPORTS GOVERNANCE

Article 33

- (1) Sports Governance is the responsibility of the Minister.
- (2) The Central Government determines national policies, National Sports Standards through planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of Sports governance.
- (3) Sports governance as referred to in section (1) is implemented through visionary, transparent, accountable, efficient, and effective governance of Sports organizations.

Article 34

Provincial Governments implement Sports policies through planning, coordination, coaching, development, standardization application, resource mobilization, monitoring, and evaluation of regional Sports governance in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 35

- (1) Regency/municipal Governments carry out planning, coaching, development, standardization application, and resource mobilization of Sports based on local excellence in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (2) Regency/Municipal Governments are obligated to manage at least 2 (two) superior Sports with national and/or international standards.

Article 36

- (1) For legal certainty and protection for Athletes and Sport Participants in the improvement of Performance, the Community forms 1 (one) National Sport Federation for each Sport.
- (2) The National Sport Federation for each Sport as referred to in section (1) may establish Sport Organizations in provinces and regencies/cities.
- (3) The National Sport Federation for each Sport as referred to in section (1) is independent and professionally managed by managers with Sports competency.
- (4) The National Sport Federation for each Sport as referred to in section (1) has the task of governing, managing, and developing Sport.
- (5) The National Sport Federation for each Sport as referred to in section (1) has the authority to formulate and establish models for the governance, implementation of management, and development of Sport.
- (6) The Central Government provides funding assistance to the National Sport Federation for each Sport derived from the state budget, with priority given to national-level Sports outlined in the national Sport grand design.
- (7) Local Governments provide grants to the National Sport Federation for each Sport derived from the local budget, with priority given to the Sport outlined in the regional Sport design.
- (8) Funding assistance as referred to in section (6) and grants as referred to in section (7) are provided in accordance with the financial capacity of the state and regional finances.
- (9) The mechanism for providing funding assistance as referred to in section (6) and grants as referred to in section (7) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 37

- (1) The National Sport Federation for each Sport as referred to in Article 36 forms a national sport committee.
- (2) The organization of the national sports committee as referred to in section (1) is determined by the respective Community in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The National Sport Federation for each Sport and the national sports committee as referred to in section (1) are independent and professionally managed by managers with Sports competency.

- (4) The national sport committee as referred to in section (1) has the tasks of:
 - a. assisting the Central Government in formulating national policies in the field of governance, management, and development of Performance at the national level;
 - b. implementing Performance Sport management and development at the national and regional levels;
 - c. enhancing Sport Performance conducted by the National Sport Federation for each Sport;
 - d. coordinating the management of National Sport Federation for each Sport, Functional Sport Organizations, and national sports committees in provinces and national sports committees in regencies/cities;
 - e. governing, managing, and developing Performance Sport based on its authority;
 - f. organizing and coordinating national Sport week activities to:
 - 1. collectively develop Performance Sport aimed at achieving Sport Performance at the national level and preparing Athletes for international-level events; and
 - 2. supervising and accompanying Performance Sport in national and international Sports week championships; and
 - g. assisting the Central Government in fulfilling its responsibilities to organize the national Sport week as the organizer.
- (5) The national sport committee as referred to in section (1) has the authority to:
 - a. assist the Central Government and Local Governments in disseminating the implementation of the national Sports master plan;
 - b. provide input to the Central Government and Local Governments in formulating policies for the governance, management, and development of Performance Sport;
 - c. hold meetings and coaching for National Sport Federations for each Sport, Functional Sport Organizations, and national sports committees in provinces or regencies/cities;
 - d. organize the implementation of national Sport week; and
 - e. provide recommendations to the Central Government in determining the participation of Sport and Athletes in international Sports week events.

Article 38

- (1) The Sport governance in a province is carried out by the provincial Local Government with assistance from the national sport committee in the province.
- (2) The national sport committee in the province as referred to in section (1) is formed by the National Sport Federation for each Sport in the province.

- (3) The national sport committee in the province as referred to in section (1) is independent and professionally managed by managers with Sports competency.
- (4) The organization of the national sport committee in the province as referred to in section (1) is determined by the respective Community in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 39

- (1) The Sport governance in regencies/cities is carried out by the regency/city Local Government with assistance from the national sport committee in the regency/city.
- (2) The national sport committee in the regency/city as referred to in section (1) is formed by the National Sport Federation for each Sport in the regency/city.
- (3) The national sport committee in the regency/city as referred to in section (1) is independent and professionally managed by managers with Sports competency.
- (4) The organization of the national sport committee in the regency/city as referred to in section (1) is determined by the respective Community in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 40

- (1) The national sport committee in the province has the tasks of:
 - a. coordinating with Sport organizations at the provincial level and the national sport committee in the regency/city for the development and fostering of Performance Sport;
 - b. assisting the provincial Local Government in organizing provincial Sport week;
 - c. assisting Sport organizations in the development and discovery of Athlete potentials in the province; and
 - d. assisting Sport organizations in the province in promoting potential Sport.
- (2) The national sport committee in the regency/city has the tasks of:
 - a. coordinating with Sport organizations at the regency/city level for the development and managing of Sport Performance;
 - b. assisting the regency/city Local Government in organizing regency/city Sport week;
 - c. assisting Sport organizations in the development and discovery of Athlete potentials in the regency/city; and
 - d. assisting Sport organizations in the regency/city in promoting potential Sport.
- (3) The national sport committee in the province or regency/city has the authority to:
 - a. provide input to the provincial or regency/city Local Government in formulating regional policies in the field of governance, management, and development of Performance Sport;
 - b. coordinate with National Sport Federations for each Sport and Functional Sport Organizations in the province or regency/city; and

- c. determine and prepare for the participation of Performance Sport in Sport activities that are cross-regional and national in nature.

Article 41

The managers of the national sport committee, national sport committee in the province, and national sport committee in the regency/city are independent, have competency in the field of Sports, and are selected by the Community in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 42

Further provisions regarding the Sports governance as referred to in Article 33 to Article 41 are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII ORGANIZATION OF SPORT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Article 43

Every organization of Sport championship carried out by the Central Government, Local Governments, and/or the Community must consider the objectives of Sports and the principles of Sports organization.

Article 44

The organization of Sport championships as referred to in Article 43 includes:

- a. Sport championships at the regency/city, provincial, regional, and national levels;
- b. regency/city Sport week, provincial Sport week, regional Sport week, and national Sport week;
- c. international-level Sport championships; and
- d. international Sport week.

Article 45

- (1) Indonesia's participation in international Sport week as referred to in Article 44 point d aims to realize world friendship and peace and enhance the dignity and honor of the nation through achieving Performance.
- (2) Indonesia's participation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Indonesian Olympic Committee recognized by the International Olympic Committee and the Indonesian Paralympic Committee recognized by the International Paralympic Committee.
- (3) The Indonesian Olympic Committee and the Indonesian Paralympic Committee enhance and uphold Indonesia's interests and obtain the support of the Community to participate in:
 - a. world Sport week;
 - b. regional Sport week;
 - c. zone Sport week; and
 - d. international-level Sport championships or weeks.
- (4) The Indonesian Olympic Committee operates in accordance with the regulations of the International

Olympic Committee, Olympic Council of Asia, South East Asian Games Federation, and other international Sport organizations affiliated with the Indonesian Olympic Committee, while still adhering to the provisions of this Law.

- (5) The Indonesian Olympic Committee assists the Central Government in supervision and mentoring to prepare Athletes for international Sport week events according to the recommendations of the national sports committee.
- (6) The Indonesian Olympic Committee is obliged to carry out international Sport diplomacy.

Article 46

The organization of Sport championships as referred to in Article 44 aims to:

- a. popularize Sport;
- b. identify potential Athletes;
- c. improve health and fitness;
- d. enhance Sport Performance;
- e. maintain national unity and integrity;
- f. enhance national resilience;
- g. enhance the dignity and honor of the nation;
- h. realize mutual respect for diversity among nations; and
- i. realize world friendship and peace.

Article 47

- (1) The national Sport week is held periodically and continuously.
- (2) The Central Government is responsible for organizing the national Sport week as referred to in section (1) by assigning the national sports committee as the organizer.
- (3) The designated Local Government is responsible for the implementation of the national Sport week.

Article 48

The organization of Sport championships as referred to in Article 44 is carried out with the principles of efficiency, excellence, measurability, accountability, systematic, and sustainable.

Article 49

- (1) Local Governments are responsible for the implementation of the regional Sport week.
- (2) National Sport Federations for each Sport are responsible for the implementation of Sport championships as referred to in Article 44 point a and point c.
- (3) Sport Organizations for Persons with Disabilities are responsible for the implementation of the Sport week for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 50

- (1) National Sport Federations for each Sport are responsible for the organization of international, national, and regional Sport championships.
- (2) The organization of national and regional Sport championships as referred to in section (1) is reported to

the national sport committee and/or the Indonesian Paralympic committee.

- (3) The organization of international-level Sport championships as referred to in section (1) is reported to the Central Government, the Indonesian Olympic Committee, and/or the Indonesian Paralympic Committee.

Article 51

- (1) Indonesia's submission as a candidate to host the international Sport week is proposed by the Indonesian Olympic Committee and/or the Indonesian Paralympic Committee while upholding integrity and transparency after obtaining approval from the Central Government.
- (2) The Central Government is responsible for the organization of the international Sport week held in Indonesia.
- (3) The organization of the international Sport week as referred to in section (1) is assigned to the Indonesian Olympic Committee and/or the Indonesian Paralympic Committee.

Article 52

The organizers of Sport championships are obligated to meet technical, health, safety, local regulations, security, public order, and public interest requirements.

Article 53

The organizers of Sport championships as referred to in Article 52 are subject to taxes in accordance with the provisions of tax legislation.

Article 54

- (1) The organizers of Sport championships that directly attract a mass audience are obligated to obtain recommendations from the relevant National Sport Federation for each Sport and comply with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The organizers of Sport championships as referred to in section (1) are obligated to have an activity coordinator.
- (3) Every Person and/or foreign legal entity may organize Sport championships in Indonesia in partnership with the National Sport Federation for each Sport.
- (4) The organizers of Sport championships are obligated to consider the rights of spectators in every Sport championship.
- (5) The rights of spectators as referred to in section (4) include:
 - a. expressing support, enthusiasm, and motivation during Sport championships;
 - b. obtaining facilities corresponding to the ticket value; and
 - c. ensuring safety and security.
- (6) Every spectator in Sport championships is obligated adhere to the values of sportsmanship, humanity, social,

cultural, ethical norms, and comply with the requirements set by the organizers of Sport championships and the provisions of legislation governing order and security.

Article 55

- (1) In the organization of Sports championships, there are Sports Supporters who actively play a role in providing spirit, motivation, and support both inside and outside Sports competitions.
- (2) Sports Supporters as referred to in section (1) form organizations or legal entities of Sports Supporters with recommendations from the club or National Sport Federation for each Sports.
- (3) Organizations or legal entities of Sports Supporters as referred to in section (2) have articles of association/bylaws and registered members.
- (4) The managers of organizations or legal entities of Sport Supporters as referred to in section (3) are responsible for governing and managing their members.
- (5) The Sport Supporters as referred to in section (2) have the right to:
 - a. obtain legal protection, both inside and outside Sport competitions;
 - b. receive mentoring from the organization or legal entity of Sport Supporters that oversees them;
 - c. have priority opportunities to own a club through share ownership in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
 - d. provide direct or indirect support, both inside and outside Sport competitions.
- (6) Sport Supporters as referred to in section (2) have the obligation to:
 - a. register as a member of a specific organization or legal entity of Sport Supporters; and
 - b. maintain order and security, both inside and outside Sport competitions.
- (7) Sport Supporters can participate in supporting the development of the Sport Industry with Sport Industry players through mutually beneficial partnerships.

Article 56

Further provisions regarding the Indonesian Olympic Committee, the Indonesian Paralympic Committee, the organization of the national Sport week, the responsibilities of Local Governments and National Sport Federations for each Sport, the organization of international Sport week, requirements for organizing Sport championships, spectators, and Sport Supporters as referred to in Article 45, Article 47, Article 49, Article 50, Article 51, Article 52, Article 53, Article 54, and Article 55 are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
SPORT PARTICIPANTS

Part One
Athletes

Article 57

- (1) Athletes include both amateur Athletes and professional Athletes.
- (2) Athletes with disabilities are Athletes who engage in sports according to physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory disability conditions.

Article 58

- (1) Amateur Athletes engage in Sport activities based on their interests and expertise.
- (2) Amateur Athletes as referred to in section (1) have the right to:
 - a. enhance Performance through sport clubs and/or associations;
 - b. receive management and development according to the preferred Sport;
 - c. participate in sport championships at all levels after going through selection and/or competition;
 - d. obtain permission from institutions to participate in Sport activities at the regional, national, and international levels; and
 - e. change their status to professional Athletes.

Article 59

- (1) Professional Athletes engage in Sport activities as a profession according to their expertise.
- (2) Every Person can become a professional Athlete after meeting the requirements:
 - a. having been an amateur Athlete and/or participating in periodic competitions;
 - b. complying with the required labor regulations; and
 - c. meeting the required medical conditions.
- (3) Every professional Athlete, in carrying out their profession, has the right to:
 - a. be accompanied by a manager, coach, healthcare professional, psychologist, legal expert, and other experts as needed;
 - b. participate in championships at all levels according to regulations;
 - c. receive management and development from the National Sport Federation for each Sport, Professional Sport Organization, or Functional Sport Organization; and
 - d. receive fair income according to the standards set by the Professional Sport.

Article 60

- (1) Athletes with disabilities engage in Sport activities specifically designed for persons with disabilities.

- (2) Every Athlete with disabilities as referred to in section (1) has the right to:
 - a. enhance Performance through clubs and/or associations for Sport for Persons with Disabilities;
 - b. receive management in the Sport according to physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory disability conditions;
 - c. participate in sport weeks and championships for Sport for Persons with Disabilities at the regional, national, and international levels after going through selection and/or competition;
 - d. receive Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities that meet disability standards and are accessible; and
 - e. have equal rights to receive awards according to the achieved Performance.

Article 61

Every Athlete is obligated to:

- a. uphold the noble values and good name of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. prioritize sportsmanship in every Sport activity conducted;
- c. adhere to the regulations and code of ethics applicable in every Sport followed and/or their profession;
- d. adhere to the norms, culture, and customs of the local community; and
- e. contribute to environmental conservation efforts.

Article 62

- (1) Amateur Athletes receive management and development from the National Sport Federation for amateur sport.
- (2) Professional Athletes receive management and development from the Professional Sport and/or join the Amateur Sport.

Article 63

Management and development of Athletes can be carried out through the transfer of athletes among associations, regions, and countries.

Article 64

The transfer of Athletes among regions as referred to in Article 63 can be done to build the Sports management ecosystem and does not harm the interests of Sport management in the original region.

Article 65

- (1) The transfer of Athletes between countries as referred to in Article 63 must be done with consideration for the interests of Performance improvement, Sports Management and Development, and carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The transfer of Athletes between countries as referred to in section (1) is carried out through:

- a. transfers between countries due to employment contract reasons; and/or
- b. transfers due to the fulfillment of citizenship requirements.

Part Two
Sport Manager

Article 66

- (1) Sport Managers include association managers, National Sport Federations for each Sport or Sport institution in the national and regional levels appointed/assigned by managers.
- (2) Sport Managers conduct Sport management and development in accordance with duties and functions in organization.

Article 67

- (1) Sport Managers have a right to obtain improvement of knowledge, skill, reward, and legal assistance.
- (2) Sport Managers have obligation to:
 - a. manage and develop Sport Organizations, Athletes, Sports Personnel, and Sports funding; and
 - b. manage and develop Sport in accordance with the principle of organizing Sports.

Article 68

Sport Managers who are foreign nationals who assigned in every Sport Organization and/or Sport institution are obligated to:

- a. have qualifications and competencies;
- b. obtain a recommendation from the concerned National Sport Federation;
- c. obtain permission from the Central Government institutions in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- d. obey the norms, culture and customs of local communities; and
- e. divert the knowledge and skills related to Sport management in general and/or the specific Sport they are guiding.

Section Three
Sports Personnel

Article 69

- (1) Sports Personnel consist of coaches, assistant coaches, teachers/lecturers, referees, judges, managers, promoters, administrators, guides, scouts/motivators, instructors, health workers, biomechanics experts, psychologists, Doping control personnel, volunteers, and technical personnel or other designations that suit their specialty and participate in organizing Sport activities.
- (2) Sports Personnel who work in each Sport Organization and/or Sport institution are required to have

qualifications and competency certificates issued by the National Sport Federation of the sport concerned and/or other Sports Personnel competency certification bodies.

- (3) Sports Personnel are assigned with organizing or carrying out Sports activities in accordance with the field of expertise and/or authority of the Sports Personnel concerned.
- (4) The procurement of Sports Personnel as referred to in section (1) is carried out through education and/or training by competent specialized institutions in accordance with their fields.

Article 70

Sports Personnel in carrying out their profession have the right to receive:

- a. managing, developing and improving skills through training; and
- b. career development, welfare services, legal assistance, and/or awards.

Article 71

Foreign Sports Personnel who work in any Sport Organization and/or Sport institution are obligated to:

- a. have qualifications and competency certificates;
- b. get recommendations from National Sport Federation or other relevant institution;
- c. obtain permission from the authorized Central Government agency in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- d. obey the norms, culture and customs of the local Community.

Article 72

Further provisions regarding the status change of Athlete, Professional Athlete, transfer of Athlete, rights and obligations, management and development, Sport Managers, and Sports Personnel as intended in Article 58 to Article 71 are regulated by or based on Government Regulations.

CHAPTER X

SPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SPORT FACILITIES

Article 73

- (1) Central Government, Local Governments, and the Community are responsible for planning, procurement, utilization, maintenance and supervision of Sport Infrastructure.
- (2) Central Government and Local Governments guarantee the availability, manage and maintain Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities as well as open spaces in accordance with their authority based on the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The amount and type of Sport Infrastructure that are built must take into account equity in all regions, including underdeveloped, frontier and outermost for

educational Sport purposes, Community Sport and Performance Sport are equipped with easy access for persons with disabilities by taking into account the principles of sustainable development.

- (4) Sport Infrastructure built in the regions is required to meet the minimum quantity and standards set by the Central Government.
- (5) Business entities operating in the field of housing development is obligated to provide and Sport Infrastructure settlements as public facilities with standards and needs determined by the Central Government which are then handed over to the Local Government as assets/property of the Local Government.
- (6) Business entities engaged in housing and settlement development that do not fulfill the obligations as referred to in section (5), will be subject to administrative sanctions or other forms of sanctions.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the procedures for determining Sport Infrastructure and fulfilling the obligations of business entities engaged in housing and settlement development as referred in section (1) to section (6) are regulated by a Presidential Regulation.
- (8) Every Person is prohibited from removing and/or converting existing Sport Infrastructure that has become assets/belonging to the Central Government or Local Government without the Minister's recommendation and without permission or approval from the authorities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (9) Provisions regarding procedures for eliminating and/or converting Sport Infrastructure that has become an asset/belonging to the Central Government or Local Government with the recommendation of the Minister and permission or approval from the competent authorities are regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 74

- (1) The Central Government fosters and encourages the development of the Sport Facilities industry within the country.
- (2) Every Person or business entity that produces Sport Facilities is obligated to pay attention to the technical standards for Sport Facilities in the Sport.
- (3) The Sport Facilities as referred to in section (2) produced, sold and/or rented to the general public, whether for education, training or competition, must meet hygiene, health, safety and environmental standards.
- (4) Manufacturers are obligated to provide written information regarding raw materials, use and utilization of Sport Facilities to provide health and safety protection.
- (5) The treatment of import duties, value added tax and sales tax on luxury goods for Sport Facilities is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation in the field of customs and taxation.
- (6) Further provisions regarding Sport Facilities as referred to in section (1) to section (4) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XI
SPORTS FUNDING

Article 75

- (1) Sports funding is a joint responsibility between the Central Government, Local Government, business entities and the Community.
- (2) The Central Government and Local Governments are obligated to allocate the Sports budget through the state revenue and expenditure budget and local income and expenditure budgets.

Article 76

Limited liability companies/business entities participate in providing Community development funds as a manifestation of social responsibility towards Sports development.

Article 77

- (1) Sports funding sources are determined based on the principles of adequacy and sustainability.
- (2) Sports funding planning is based on needs, programs and expected achievements.
- (3) Sports funding sources can be obtained from:
 - a. State budget;
 - b. provincial government budget;
 - c. regency/municipal budget;
 - d. Community;
 - e. cooperation;
 - f. business entity donations;
 - g. business results of Sport Industry; and/ or
 - h. other sources that are valid and non-binding in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The Minister can distribute sports funding to national sports committees, National Sport Federations, the Indonesian Olympic Committee and the Indonesian Paralympic Committee.

Article 78

Funding sourced from the state budget as referred to in Article 77 Section (3) point a is in accordance with the state's financial capacity and takes into account the achievement targets for implementing the national Sport grand design which is the authority of the Central Government.

Article 79

- (1) Provincial Governments and regency/municipal Governments allocate budgets for Sports funding from local budgets in accordance with regional financial capabilities and taking into account the achievement targets for implementing the national Sport grand design which is the authority of the Regional Government.
- (2) The budget allocation as referred to in section (1) can be distributed to national sport committees in provinces and national sport committees in regency/city through the provision of grants carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 80

- (1) Sports fund governance is carried out based on the principles of justice, effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and public accountability.
- (2) Sports funds allocated from the Central Government, Local Government, business entities and the Community are provided in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 81

Further provisions regarding Sports funding as well as the allocation and governance of Sports funding as referred to in Article 75 to Article 80 are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 82

- (1) In order to manage and develop Sport, a Sports trust fund was established.
- (2) Provisions regarding the establishment of Sports trust fund as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Article 83

Tax arrangements for Every Person who provides financial support for Sports Management and Development are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation in the field of taxation.

CHAPTER XII
DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
AND SPORTS INFORMATION

Article 84

- (1) The Central Government, Local Government, and/or the Community carry out sustainable development of Sports science and technology in order to promote Sports.
- (2) The Central Government, Regional Government, and/or the Community empower research and development institutions for Sports science and technology that are useful for promoting Sports Management and Development.
- (3) The results of the development of Sports science and technology as referred to in section (1) are disseminated and applied for the advancement of Sport.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the development of Sports science and technology as referred to in section (1) to section (3) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 85

- (1) Development of Sports science and technology as referred to in Article 84 is organized by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The implementation of the development of Sports science and technology as referred to in section (1) is carried out in an integrated manner with national training and/or Sports coaching centers.

- (3) The implementation of the development of Sports science and technology as referred to in section (2) is carried out in order to increase the nation's capacity in managing Sports resources in order to increase the nation's competitiveness.

Article 86

- (1) The Central Government and Local Governments guarantee the availability of data for national Sport purposes through the establishment of an integrated National Sports data system as one national Sport data.
- (2) The integrated National Sports data system as referred to in section (1) contains data regarding guidance, development, awards and welfare of Athletes and Sport Participants.
- (3) The integrated National Sports data system aims to:
 - a. mapping of Athletes and Sport Participants;
 - b. potential mapping in managing and developing Performance Sport, educational Sport, and Community Sport;
 - c. basis for making Sports policies;
 - d. inventory of Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities;
 - e. the basis for implementing awards and welfare;
 - f. make it easier to access Sports data for the Community and Sport Industry; and
 - g. inventory of potential Supporters in each Sport.
- (4) Integrated National Sports Data is managed by the Central Government by developing a Sports data center using information media and the National Sports museum.
- (5) The Community can provide sports information and data into the integrated National Sports data system.
- (6) The establishment of an integrated national governance, Sports and development data system are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 87

- (1) The Central Government and Local Governments guarantee the availability and dissemination of information to the public for the purposes of Sports Management and Development.
- (2) In providing and disseminating information, the Central Government is developing a National Sports information center by utilizing mass media and other media as well as a National Sports museum.
- (3) Local Governments, based on their authority and capabilities, can develop and manage National Sports information in accordance with regional capabilities and conditions.

CHAPTER XIII PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITIES

Article 88

- (1) The Communities have the same and wide opportunity to participate in Sports activities.

- (2) The participation of the Communities as referred to in section (1) can be carried out by individuals, groups, families, professional organizations, business entities or other community organizations in accordance with the principles of transparency and partnership.
- (3) The Community can act as a source, implementer, volunteer, mobilizer, user of results and/or services for Sport activities.
- (4) The Community participates in encouraging Sports Management and Development.

CHAPTER XIV COOPERATION

Article 89

- (1) The Central Government, Local Governments and the Community can cooperate with each other in the field of Sports in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (2) The cooperation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by taking into account Sports objectives and the principles of transparencies, efficiency, effectivity and accountability.
- (3) The Central Government, Local Government, and/or the Community can organize international cooperation in the field of Sports and carry it out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XV SPORT INDUSTRY

Article 90

Every implementation of the Sport Industry carried out by the Central Government, Local Governments, and/or the Community is required to pay attention to Sports objectives and the principles of Sports implementation.

Article 91

- (1) The Sport Industry can take the form of infrastructure and facilities that are produced, traded and/or rented to the Community.
- (2) Apart from taking the form of infrastructure and facilities, the Sport Industry can take the form of sales services for sports activities as the main product that is packaged professionally which includes:
 - a. national and international championships;
 - b. district, regional, national and international Sport week;
 - c. Sport promotion, exhibition, and festival;
 - d. education and training;
 - e. profession service;
 - f. agency, information services and Sports consultation;
 - g. outdoor activities;
 - h. Supporter governance; or

- i. other Sport activities that can support Sport Industry.
- (3) The Sport Industry as referred to in section (1) is directed at developing Sport tourism.
- (4) The implementation of the Sport Industry as referred to in section (1) and section (2) aims to support increased public welfare and economic growth.
- (5) The Community who carry out Sport Industry business as referred to in section (1) and section (2) can collaborate with the Central Government, Local Governments, Sport Organizations, and/or other organizations, both domestic and foreign.
- (6) In carrying out the cooperation as referred to in section (5), the Community forms a business entity in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (7) The Community who carry out Sport service industry businesses pay attention to the welfare of Sport Participants and the progress of Sport.

Article 92

- (1) The Sport Industry management and development is carried out through mutually beneficial cooperation in order to create an independent and professional Sport activities.
- (2) The Central Government and/or Local Governments provide convenience for the establishment of centers for Sport Industry management and development.
- (3) The Central Government and/or Local Government facilitates the realization of cooperation between Sport Industry participants, universities, Sport communities, mass media and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER XVI

STANDARDIZATION, ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION

Part One Standardization

Article 93

- (1) National Sports Standards includes:
 - a. Sports Personnel competency standards;
 - b. standard content of Sports Personnel training programs;
 - c. Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities standards;
 - d. Sports organization governance standards;
 - e. Sports organization standards; and
 - f. minimum Sports service standards.
- (2) National Sports Standards as referred to in section (1) must be improved in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (3) National Sports Standards are used as a reference for Sports development.
- (4) Development, monitoring and reporting on the achievement of National Sports Standards is carried out by the Central Government and/or authorized independent institutions as a form of public accountability.

Part Two
Accreditation

Article 194

- (1) Accreditation is carried out to determine the suitability and ranking of education and/or training programs, Sports Personnel and Sports Organizations.
- (2) Accreditation as referred to in section (1) is carried out by providing an assessment based on National Sports Standards.
- (3) Accreditation is carried out on the basis of objective criteria that are open.
- (4) Accreditation as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) is carried out by the Central Government and/or authorized independent institutions as a form of public accountability.

Part Three
Certification

Article 95

- (1) Certification is carried out to provide recognition for compliance with National Sports Standards.
- (2) Certification as intended in section (1) is used to determine:
 - a. Sports Personnel competency;
 - b. feasibility of Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities; and
 - c. feasibility of Sport Organizations in carrying out management and championships.
- (3) The results of the certification are in the form of competency certificates and suitability certificates issued by the Central Government and/or authorized independent institutions as well as the National Sport Federation of the Sport concerned as a form of public accountability.
- (4) A competency certificate is given to someone as recognition after passing a competency test.
- (5) In issuing a certificate of suitability as intended in section (3), the authorized independent institution is obligated to fulfill the requirements determined by the Central Government.
- (6) A certificate of eligibility is provided to the Sport Organization, Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities.
- (7) Certification is carried out with the principles of being objective, transparent, easy and affordable.

Article 96

Development, monitoring and reporting on the achievement of standardization, Accreditation and Certification as referred to in Article 93 to Article 95 is carried out by the Central Government.

Article 97

Further provisions regarding standardization, Accreditation and Certification as referred to in Article 93 to Article 96 are regulated by a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER XVII
DOPING

Article 98

- (1) Every National Sport Federation, National sport institution/organization, and/or Sport Participant is obligated to comply with anti-doping regulations.
- (2) The Central Government helps fund the national anti-Doping Organizations for the purpose of Doping-free Sports activities.
- (3) The National Anti-Doping Organization as referred to in section (2) is the only National Anti-Doping Organization that is independent, professional, objective and accountable in carrying out its duties, functions and authority in accordance with the regulations of the World Anti-Doping Organization.
- (4) The funding needed to support the activities of national anti-Doping organizations comes from:
 - a. state budget;
 - b. local budget;
 - c. public donations; and/ or
 - d. other legal and non-binding sources of funds, in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Provisions regarding the organizational structure, management, authority and responsibilities of the national anti-Doping organization are stipulated in the articles of association and bylaws in accordance with the provisions of the legislation of the world anti-Doping organization.

CHAPTER XVIII
SPORT AWARDS AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Article 99

- (1) Every well-performed Athlete, Sport Participant, Sport Organization, government institution, private sector, business entity, and individual and/or makes a contribution in promoting Sport is given a Sport Award.
- (2) Sport Awards as referred to in section (1) are given by the Central Government, Local Government, Sport Organizations, other organizations, business entities, and/or individuals.
- (3) The awarding of Sport Awards as referred to in section (2) is carried out by taking into account the data and information contained in the Sports data and information system.
- (4) Sport Awards can take the form of providing facilities, scholarships, jobs, extraordinary promotions, honors, citizenship, welfare, and/or other forms of awards that are beneficial to the award recipient.

- (5) The awarding of Sport Awards as referred to in section (4) by the Central Government and Local Governments is accompanied by life skills guidance to Athletes.
- (6) The provision of Sport Awards as referred to in section (4) in the form of scholarships and welfare is provided by the Central Government and/or Local Government on an ongoing basis.
- (7) The Central Government sets the standards for awarding Sport Awards.
- (8) Further provisions regarding the awarding, form, implementation of awards, and standards for awarding Sport Awards as referred to in section (1) to section (7) are regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Article 100

- (1) Athletes and Sport Participants are provided with social security protection.
- (2) The social security protection as referred to in section (1) is part of the National Social Security System which is implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XIX SUPERVISION

Article 101

- (1) The Central Government, Local Government and the Community supervise the implementation of Sports.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in section (1) is carried out with the principles of transparency and accountability.
- (3) The supervision as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is carried out through:
 - a. internal control;
 - b. coordination;
 - c. reporting;
 - d. monitoring; and
 - e. evaluation.
- (4) Further provisions regarding supervision procedures as referred to in section (1) to section (3) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XX DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 102

- (1) Settlement of Sports disputes is sought through deliberation and consensus carried out by the National Sport Federation.
- (2) In the event that deliberation and consensus as referred to in section (1) is not achieved, the parties to the dispute make a written agreement regarding the dispute resolution that will be chosen.
- (3) Dispute resolution as referred to in section (2) is carried out through:

- a. mediation;
 - b. conciliation; or
 - c. arbitration.
- (4) In the event that mediation and conciliation as referred to in section (3) point a and point b are chosen by the parties to the dispute, the parties can request assistance from the Central Government and/or Local Government to facilitate the mediation and conciliation process.
 - (5) Dispute resolution as referred to in section (3) point c is carried out by 1 (one) Sports arbitration body which is independent and whose decision is final and binding, and is formed based on the Olympic charter.
 - (6) The Central Government facilitates the establishment of a Sports arbitration body as intended in section (5) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CHAPTER XXI CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 103

- (1) Sport championship organizers who do not comply with the technical requirements of the sport, health, safety, local regional regulations, security, public order and public interests as referred to in Article 52 are sentenced with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of a maximum of Rp1.000.000.000,00 (one billion rupiah).
- (2) Sport championships organizers who bring in direct crowds of spectators who do not receive a recommendation from the National Sport Federation of the Sport in question and do not comply with the provisions of the legislation as referred to in Article 54 section (1) are sentenced with a maximum imprisonment 2 (two) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1.000.000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).
- (3) Every person who removes and/or converts Sport Infrastructure which has become an asset/belongs to the Central Government or Local Government without a recommendation from the Minister and without permission or approval from the authorities as regulated in Article 73 section (8) is sentenced with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).

CHAPTER XXII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

Article 104

Recreational sport or those referred to by other names that existed at the time this Law came into force, are declared to be Community Sport.

CHAPTER XXIII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 105

- (1) At the time this Law comes into force, all legislations relating to Sports are declared to remain in effect as long as they are not contrary to the provisions of this Law.
- (2) At the time this Law comes into force, the Indonesian Sport Arbitration Board and the existing Indonesian Sports Arbitration Board will continue to carry out their respective duties and functions until a Sports Arbitration Body is established based on the provisions of this Law.

Article 106

When this Law comes into force, all provisions of the legislation which are implementing regulations of Law Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 89, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4535), is declared remain effective as long as they are not contrary to the provisions of this Law.

Article 107

Implementing regulations for this Law must be issued not later than 2 (two) years as of this Law comes into force.

Article 108

The Central Government must report the implementation of this Law to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia through the legislative apparatus that handles the field of legislation not later than 3 (three) years from the time this Law comes into force.

Article 109

At the time this Law comes into force, Law Number 3 of 2005 on the National Sports System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 89, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4535), is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 110

This Law comes into effect on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by its placement in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 16 March 2022

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 16 March 2022

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2022 NUMBER 71

Jakarta, 3 Mei 2024
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ELUCIDATION
OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 11 OF 2022
ON
SPORTS

I. GENERAL

The state, through the Central Government, is responsible for the development of Sports, which is part of efforts to realize the goals of the state as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to educate the life of the nation, to improve public welfare, and to participate toward the establishment of world order, there needs to be a collective commitment so that Sports development becomes an instrument and driving force for achieving national development, either in the fields of education, health, economics, politics, social or culture.

Sports development must be able to guarantee equal distribution of Sports opportunities, improve the quality and relevance and efficiency of Sports management to face challenges in accordance with the demands and dynamics of changes in Sports, including changes in global challenges that are more dynamic and adapted to the digital industrial era. In its development, an existing legal basis, namely Law Number 3 of 2005 on National Sports System has not be able to answer demand, dynamics, and actual condition on Sports.

Thus, it is necessary to replace Law Number 3 of 2005 on National Sports System with the following considerations. First, after being implemented for more than 16 (sixteen) years, it is necessary to adjust and actualize Law Number 3 of 2005 on National Sports System which constructs the arrangement of Sports institutions in the Sports order and adapts to legal developments. In this way, there will be no institutional clashes or institutional conflicts with each other, but rather complement each other, synergize and be harmonious in the aim of organizing Sports in order to realize the goals of the nation and state as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Second, ensuring that the state is responsible for the community welfare and the progress of the nation through organizing Sports in order to create a community that is physically, spiritually and character-healthy as well as increasing Performance which ultimately elevates the honor and dignity of the nation based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia .

Third, there is a need to strengthen coordination patterns between the Central Government and Local Governments and with cross-sector ministries/institutions after the enactment of Law Number 39 of 2008 on State Ministries and Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government, where

there is a structuring of tasks and functions, and the authority of ministries/institutions and Local Government.

Fourth, there is a strong commitment to making Sport a driving force to achieve national development either in terms of education, health, economics, politics, and social or cultural aspects considering that Sport is seen as a strategic activity that can be a catalyst for achieving non-sports goals.

Fifth, limited funding sources are a special problem in Sports activities in Indonesia. This is increasingly felt with the development of modern Sport which demands Sports governance, Management and Development with adequate support. For this reason, policies regarding the budget allocation system in the state budget and local budgets in the Sports sector need to be strengthened so that Sports Management and Development can run smoothly. In addition, Community resources need to be optimized, among other things, through the participation of the community and business entities, as well as the establishment of a Sports trust fund.

It is hoped that the replacement of Law Number 3 of 2005 on National Sports System will provide legal certainty for the Central Government, Local Government and the society in Sports activities, in creating a community and nation that is enthusiastic, active, healthy and fit, and excels in Sports. Thus, cultivating Sport within the family, society, government institutions and private institutions as well as efforts to increase Sport Performance can raise the honor and dignity of the nation at the international level in accordance with the goals and objectives of sustainable national development.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Point a

The term principle of "nationalism" means that the organization of Sports is carried out by fostering the spirit of nationality and nationalism in the community to ensure the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and make the nation proud on the world stage.

Point b

The term principle of "mutual cooperation" means that the organization of Sports guarantees synergy and active participation of the Community along with the Central Government and Local Governments in achieving Sports goals.

Point c

The term principle of "justice" means that the organization of Sports provides equal opportunity and treatment in accordance with proportions and without discrimination to all citizens.

Point d

The term principle of " cultural cultivation " means that the organization of Sports is carried out through social processes, actions and ways of promoting Sports so that it becomes a habit of life in the Community.

Point e

The term principle of " e. utility " means that the organization of Sports is oriented towards improving the quality of Indonesian people who are healthy, fit, prosperous and have high achievements as an investment in the future that provides optimal benefits for the welfare of the people.

Point f

The term principle of "diversity" means that the organization of Sports is carried out in a non-discriminatory manner, upholding religious values, regional characteristics, cultural values and national diversity.

Point g

The term principle of "participatory" means that the organization of Sports is carried out by involving the active role of Every Person, both directly and indirectly.

Point h

The term principle of "integration" means that the organization of Sports is carried out in a connected and coordinated manner across sectors, across regions and across stakeholders.

Point i

The term principle of "sustainability" means that organization of Sports is carried out systematically, planned, integrated, tiered, sustainable, and ongoing continuously by ensuring the regeneration of Sports human resources and paying attention to the interests of future generations.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

The term principle of "sportsmanship" means that the organization of Sports is carried out by upholding honesty, competence, ethical values and professionalism in the field of Sports.

Point l

The term principle of "democratic" means that the organization of Sports revives and develops the spirit of deliberation for consensus and healthy competition in solving Sports problems.

Point m

The term principle of "accountability" means that the organization of Sports is carried out transparently and with full responsibility.

Point n

The term principle of "orderliness and legal certainty" means that the organization of Sports must be able to realize Community compliance and order in the organization of Sports activities.

Article 6
Sufficiently clear.

Article 7
Sufficiently clear.

Article 8
Sufficiently clear.

Article 9
Section (1)
The term "to guide, direct, assist, supervise, and obtain information " means the parents' efforts to introduce their children to physical literacy as a provision for participating in Sports from an early age as well as obtaining knowledge and information about their children's Sport progress from formal educational institutions, Sports clubs and/or Sports studio, as well as the Sports development of their children.
Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 10
Sufficiently clear.

Article 11
Sufficiently clear.

Article 12
Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.
Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.
Section (3)
Sufficiently clear.
Section (4)
The term "potential of the region" means the region's ability to develop superior Sport that already exist and are unique to the region.
The term "conditions of the region" means the condition of a region in supporting the development of a Sport, including, among other, related to Sport Infrastructure and Sport Facilities, Sports Personnel and institutional structures.

Article 13
Sufficiently clear.

Article 14
Sufficiently clear.

Article 15
Sufficiently clear.

Article 16
Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term "specific Community Sport that poses risks" means Sport that has a high potential for causing environmental damage and endangering health and safety.

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term "competent healthcare personnel ", among others, are doctors, nurses and/or therapists.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

The term "Community Sport associations" means a group of people established to realize the same goals and objectives in the field of Community Sport, for example studios and clubs.

Section (7)

The term "funding assistance" means government assistance originating from the state budget or grants originating from the local budget.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Point a

The term "Sports association" includes, among other, clubs, unions, leagues and associations.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d
Sufficiently clear.

Point e
Sufficiently clear.

Point f
Sufficiently clear.

Point g
Sufficiently clear.

Point h
Sufficiently clear.

Point i
Sufficiently clear.

Point j
Sufficiently clear.

Point k
Sufficiently clear.

Point l
Sufficiently clear.

Point m
The term "technology-based Sport" means a competitive and interactive Sport that uses intermediary devices and/or equipment by utilizing electronic technology innovations. The term "intermediary devices", among others, are computers, laptops, consoles, simulators and gadgets.

Article 21
Sufficiently clear.

Article 22
Sufficiently clear.

Article 23
The term "facilitation", among other, is facilitation in terms of access to Sports resources and providing assistance.

Article 24
Sufficiently clear.

Article 25
Sufficiently clear.

Article 26
Sufficiently clear.

Article 27
Sufficiently clear.

Article 28
Sufficiently clear.

Article 29
Sufficiently clear.

Article 30
Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term "Sport organizations for Persons with Disabilities", among other, is:

- a. Special Olympic of Indonesia (Soina);
- b. Indonesian Deaf Sport Association (*Persatuan Olahraga Tuna Rungu Indonesia/Porturin*);
- c. Indonesian Blind Association (*Persatuan Tuna Netra Indonesia/Portuni*); and
- d. other functional Sport Organizations, both those under the Indonesian Paralympic Committee and outside the Indonesian Paralympic Committee as functional Sport bodies for persons with disabilities.

The term "functional Sport Organization" means a Sport Organization that fosters, develops and coordinates 1 (one) or more Amateur Sport and/or Professional Sport within the scope of educational Sport, Community Sport and Performance Sport based on the function of Sports person or Athlete.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

The term "have competency in the field of Sports" is, among other, proven by experience or background as an Athlete, Sports Personnel, Sports organization, and/or other experience in the field of Sports.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Section (1)

Indonesia's participation in the international Sport week is in line with the spirit of the Olympic Movement and the Paralympic Movement.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term "international Sport week" means an international level match/competition for several types of priority Sport (multievent) according to the national Sport grand design.

The term "international-level Sport championship" means an international level match/competition for one type of priority Sport (single event) according to the national Sports grand design.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Section (1)

The term "region" means inter-provincial or inter-regency/inter-city.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

The term "technical branch" means technical matters related to the characteristics and regulations of a match/competition in a Sport.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "facilities corresponding to the ticket value", for example, are facilities for entering and occupying a place to watch a match/competition in accordance with the ticket purchased, capacity, adequate public facilities and easy access to information.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

The term "as needed" means in accordance with the needs of the professional branch.

The term "other experts", among others, are promoters, biomechanics, physiotherapists, performance analysts and physical trainers.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71
Sufficiently clear.

Article 72
Sufficiently clear.

Article 73
Sufficiently clear.

Article 74
Sufficiently clear.

Article 75
Sufficiently clear.

Article 76
Sufficiently clear.

Article 77
Sufficiently clear.

Article 78
Sufficiently clear.

Article 79
Sufficiently clear.

Article 80
Sufficiently clear.

Article 81
Sufficiently clear

Article 82
Section (1)
The term "Sports trust funds" means grant funds provided by 1 (one) or several grant providers which are managed independently and professionally by non-government institutions as trustees for the purpose of managing and developing national Sport.
Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 83
Sufficiently clear.

Article 84
Sufficiently clear.

Article 85
Section (1)
The development of Sports science and technology is carried out, among other, through collaboration with bodies that carry out research, development, study and application of science and technology.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 86
Sufficiently clear.

Article 87
Sufficiently clear.

Article 88
Sufficiently clear.

Article 89
Sufficiently clear.

Article 90
Sufficiently clear.

Article 91
Sufficiently clear.

Article 92
Sufficiently clear.

Article 93
Sufficiently clear.

Article 94
Sufficiently clear.

Article 95
Sufficiently clear.

Article 96
Sufficiently clear.

Article 97
Sufficiently clear.

Article 98
Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)
The term "independent" means that the anti-Doping agency in making decisions cannot be intervened by any party in accordance with world anti-Doping agency regulations.

The term "professional" means that national anti-Doping organization personnel in carrying out their duties, functions and authority adhere to a code of ethics based on expertise, ability and commitment in accordance with world anti-Doping agency regulations.

The term "professional" means that national anti-Doping organization personnel in carrying out their duties, functions and authority adhere to a code of ethics based on expertise, ability and commitment in accordance with world anti-Doping agency regulations.

The term "objective" means exercising authority with full integrity.

The term "accountable" means that the implementation of the duties, functions and authority of the national anti-Doping organization can be accounted for in accordance with the regulations of the world anti-Doping body or in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 99

Sufficiently clear.

Article 100

Sufficiently clear.

Article 101

Sufficiently clear.

Article 102

Sufficiently clear.

Article 103

Sufficiently clear.

Article 104

Sufficiently clear.

Article 105

Sufficiently clear.

Article 106

Sufficiently clear.

Article 107

Sufficiently clear.

Article 108

Sufficiently clear.

Article 109

Sufficiently clear.

Article 110

Sufficiently clear.