


Politics and Law of Sports Business (Sport Industry) After the Ratification of Law no. 11 of 2022

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Abstract

Introduction: The development of the sports industry inherently provides opportunities related to economic orientation and job creation within the sports industry.

Purposes of the Research: This study focuses on analyzing the legal-political aspects in sports law following the enactment of the Sports Law. The research aims to address two legal issues: (i) issues concerning the sports industry within the Sports Law, and (ii) the legal-political dynamics of the sports industry within the Sports Law and future regulatory efforts.

Methods of the Research: This research employs a normative legal research approach, emphasizing conceptual and legislative analysis.

Results of the Research: There are three issues and weaknesses in the regulation of the Sports Law concerning the sports business: the lack of provisions regarding the empowerment of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the sports business sector, the non-integration of sports law regulations with general business regulations potentially leading to regulatory overlaps that hinder sports business operations, and the partial nature of corporate social responsibility regulations in aiding sports development, limited to financial contributions by sports entities. Generally, the legal-political framework of the sports industry under the Sports Law has provided regulations concerning sports business and involved parties. To optimize the legal-political framework of the sports industry, future regulatory efforts are needed to refine the Sports Law through revisions aimed at enhancing the sports business environment, accommodating meaningful participation from relevant stakeholders. Another critical aspect is the formulation of implementing regulations within the Sports Law, particularly those pertaining to the sports business, to ensure integrated regulations between sports-specific implementing rules and those of other sectors sharing similar business orientations.

Keywords: Business; Sports; Political Law.


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INTRODUCTION

The sports industry, especially in the 21st century, has seen significant developments. Although in the beginning sports were identified with physical activity and games, but in recent developments sports also have an orientation towards economic aspects.¹ The development of the sports industry in the world is actually always experiencing an upward trend as reported by AT Kearney in 2005 to 2017 which continued to increase reaching 91 billion US dollars related to revenue in the sports industry.² The increase in 2017 was actually a significant increase of 95.5% from 2005.³ In Indonesia, the development of the

¹ Lin Zhuo, Xiangfeng Guan, and Songzhong Ye, "Quantitative Evaluation and Prediction Analysis of the Healthy and Sustainable Development of China's Sports Industry," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 12, no. 6 (2020): 1-16, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12062184>.

² Antonius Purwanto, "Industri Olahraga: Potret Dan Tantangannya Di Indonesia," 2020.

³ *Ibid.*

sports industry also produces significant benefits, especially in the field of the sports equipment industry where Indonesia ranks 37th in the country with the largest export of the sports equipment industry in the world.⁴ Economic benefits from exports of the sports equipment industry in Indonesia in 2019 reached 2.52 trillion rupiah and in 2023 experienced an increase of 22.5% from 2019 profits.⁵ The increase in export profits of sports equipment can be seen from the existence of 66 sports industry business units in Indonesia in 2021 and by 2022 it has employed 11,626 workers.⁶

The development of the sports industry also has an impact on improving the welfare of the community, especially with the availability of employment opportunities.⁷ This confirms that the sports industry can have a domino effect both on the aspect of the availability of professional athletes in the field of sports and its impact on society, especially with the sports industry that can absorb labor to create new jobs.⁸ The orientation of the development of the sports industry also requires a guarantee of legal certainty in the form of regulation in legislation.⁹

Article 91 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports (Sports Law) actually emphasizes that the sports industry includes various aspects of facilities and infrastructure related to sports that can be bought and sold by the public. Furthermore, 91 paragraph (5) of the Sports Law emphasizes the need for collaboration of various parties in the sports industry such as the general public, business entities, to various organizations or groups that can participate in the sports industry in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. In Article 91 paragraph (2) of the Sports Law, it is comprehensively emphasized that various aspects that can be optimized in the sports industry include: sports promotion, merchandise in the field of sports, to consulting services in the field of sports.

From the description above, it can be seen that the provisions in the Sports Law have guaranteed several aspects in the field of the sports industry. Even so, the problem in the Sports Law is that there are no provisions or rules that emphasize community empowerment related to the Sports Law such as the involvement of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) in the sports industry.¹⁰ The absence of arrangements related to community empowerment related to the sports industry can actually have implications that the sports industry only benefits large-scale industries with large capital while small industries have the potential not to get optimal benefits in utilizing the sports industry.

From the above problems, this research focuses on analyzing the political aspects of law in the field of sports after the enactment of the Sports Law. This research aims to answer two legal issues, namely: (i) the problematics of the sports industry in the Sports Law and

⁴ Zainal Amali, "Kebijakan Olahraga Nasional Menuju Indonesia Emas Tahun," *Jurnal Olahraga Pendidikan Indonesia (JOPI)* 2, no. 1 (2022): 63-83.

⁵ Heriyanto and Ide Prima, "Analisis Yuridis Kewenangan Pemerintah Daerah Situbondo Berdasarkan Undang Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 Tentang Sistem Keolahragaan Nasional," *Al-Hukmi : Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah Dan Keluarga Islam* 3, no. 1 (2022): 9-24, <https://doi.org/10.35316/alhukmi.v3i1.1910>.

⁶ Valery Vladimirovich Glushchenko, "Development of the Theoretical Foundations of Sports Activity (Sports Business) in Post-Industrial Conditions," *ASEAN Journal of Physical Education and Sport Science* 2, no. 1 (2023): 39-60.

⁷ Yimeng Gu, "Exploration of the Development Path of Leisure Sports Industry under the Background of National Fitness," *Journal of Innovation and Development* 5, no. 3 (2023): 112-15, <https://doi.org/10.54097/irjto0aw>.

⁸ Ekaterina Glebova, Mickaël Terrien, and Michel Desbordes, "Does Digitalization Accelerate the Winner-Takes-All Effect in the Sports Industry?," *Physical Culture and Sport, Studies and Research* 101, no. 1 (2023): 17-24, <https://doi.org/10.2478/pcssr-2023-0021>.

⁹ Fradhana Putra Disantara et al., "Ekstentifikasi Kewenangan Majelis Kehormatan Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam Memperkuat Gagasan Constitutional Ethics," *Litigasi* 1, no. 24 (April 30, 2023): 40-63, <https://doi.org/10.23969/litigasi.v24i1.7232>.

¹⁰ I Gede Agus Kurniawan and Lourenco de Deus Mau Lulo, "Legal Protection Orientation And Formulation For Traditional Musical Instruments As Patents: An Inclusive Legal Paradigm," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 23, no. 2 (2023): 325-39.

(ii) the legal politics of the sports industry in the Sports Law and future regulatory efforts. Research related to the sports industry has actually been carried out by three previous studies, which include: first, research conducted by Maulidah (2023) which focuses its analysis on aspects of the halal fashion industry related to sports clothing and equipment.¹¹ The novelty of Maulidah's research (2023) is the need for integrated arrangements between the sports fashion industry and arrangements related to halal certification. Second, research conducted by Ainur and Daulay (2024) which discusses the sports industry in the field of tourism.¹² The novelty of Ainur and Daulay's research (2024) is that there needs to be a special arrangement that succeeds the sports industry in the field of tourism. Third, research conducted by Yuda, et. al. (2024) which discusses the U-17 Women's Asian Cup in relation to the sports industry. The novelty of the research by Yuda, et.,al. (2024), namely the need for a digitalization-based strategy in the success of the sports industry in various sports events, especially those of international standard.¹³ Of the three previous studies above, there has been no research that specifically discusses the politics of law in the field of sports after the enactment of the Sports Law so as to emphasize that this research is original research because it has not been specifically discussed by the three previous studies.

METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This research with a focus on the political aspects of law in the field of sports after the enactment of the Sports Law is a normative legal research based on doctrinal analysis using principles, theories, concepts, and legal doctrines from legal experts.¹⁴ Primary legal material in this research focuses on Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports (Sports Law). Secondary legal materials are books, articles, and research results that focus on discussing aspects of the sports industry. Non-legal materials are language dictionaries. The approach used is a conceptual and statutory approach. The analysis of legal materials is carried out qualitatively with an orientation towards legal prescriptions to answer legal issues in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Problems of the Sports Industry in the Sports Law

Law No. 11 of 2022 on Sports (Sports Law) is one of the important "legal umbrellas" related to sports aspects in Indonesia. This is because the Sports Law is actually an effort to optimally revise the provisions of the previous Sports Law, namely Law No. 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (SKN Law). There are at least three arguments of urgency related to the revision of the SKN Law passed in 2005, namely: first, the SKN Law passed in 2005 is actually no longer relevant to the increasingly massive development of sports.¹⁵ The development of sports such as industry and sports business actually requires special arrangements and this is what has not been accommodated in the SKN Law. Second, the revision of the SKN Law is needed to emphasize the spirit of Sustainable Development

¹¹ Dhini Citra Maulidah, "Implementasi Strategi Dan Dampak Nike Sebagai Brand Olahraga Dalam Industri Fashion Halal," *Journal of Halal Industry Studies* 2, no. 2 (2023): 100–107, <https://doi.org/10.53088/jhis.v2i2.565>.

¹² Dicky Edward Daulay, "The Role Of Recreational Sports in Increasing Tourism," *Jurnal Terapan Ilmu Pengetahuan* 1, no. 1 (2024): 20–26.

¹³ al. Ida Bagus Nyoman Krisna Prawira Yuda, et., al. "Piala Asia Wanita U-17 Afc 2024 : Pemanfaatan Lapangan Bali United Training Center Untuk Promosi Wisata Pantai Purnama-Gianyar (Studi Akun Instagram @Afcasiancup)," *Bali Journal of Hospitality* 1, no. 1 (2024): 108–15.

¹⁴ Tunggul Ansari Setia Negara, "Normative Legal Research In Indonesia: Its Origins And Approaches," *ACLJ* 4, no. 1 (2023): 5.

¹⁵ M. Feby Saputra and Yati Nurhayati, "Dualisme Lembaga Arbitrase Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Olahraga Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Indonesia* 1, no. 1 (2020): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.51749/jphi.v1i1.1>.

Goal's in the aspect of sports. The spirit of Sustainable Development Goal's in the aspect of sports needs to be seen by accommodating various aspects that support the field of sports comprehensively such as: sports tourism, sports business, to community participation in sports.¹⁶ Third, the revision of the SKN Law is also intended to strengthen the synergy of various components in the promotion of national sports, such as the existence of a national Sports Grand Design (DBON) to digitalization efforts in the field of sports.¹⁷

From the three orientations related to the revision of the SKN Law above, it can be seen that one important aspect related to the revision of the SKN Law is the promotion of sports, especially related to efforts to improve and promote the sports industry.¹⁸ The sports industry or sports business (sport industry) is actually an important aspect that needs to be considered in the development of sports. If in general sports are identified with achievement sports, then optimizing the sports business (sport industry) becomes another orientation so that sports can provide benefits to society.¹⁹ The development of industry and business in the field of sports is undeniably one of the important aspects that can be utilized to improve people's lives. Another important aspect in utilizing the sports business is the labor-intensive characteristics of the sports business so that it can be followed by small businesses or UMKM scale to business actors with large capital, of course, according to their capacity and ability.²⁰ This great opportunity of utilizing sports business also finds its relevance in society when one of the challenges in the 21st century is the challenge related to the provision of employment.²¹

The aspect of job availability, especially related to the increase in unemployment, is one of the serious problems, especially for developing countries and have a large population like Indonesia. Utilization and optimization of business in the field of sports can certainly be an important orientation so that the increase in business in the field of sports can be proportional to the increase in employment for the community.²² In relation to the sports business, it actually has three main business segments, namely: sport performance, sport production, and sport promotion. The first aspect, namely sport performance, is related to the business of sports support facilities such as access related to sports venues, licensing for the establishment of a sports club, to legality arrangements related to sports professional associations.²³ The second aspect is sport production which is related to the provision of sports equipment such as balls, swimming equipment, to jerseys or costumes in the field of

¹⁶ A M Fahmi, "E-Sport Menjadi Salah Satu Cabang Olahraga," *Jurnal Edukasimu* 2, no. 3 (2022): 1-9.

¹⁷ I Ketut Satria Wiradharma Sumertajaya, "Implikasi Perubahan Undang-Undang Keolahragaan Terhadap Pengupahan Bagi Olahragawan Profesional," *Jurnal Raad Kertha* 5, no. 2 (2023): 7.

¹⁸ Yola Zulva Janika and Mashudi Mashudi, "Perjanjian Kerja Antara Atlet Sepakbola Profesional Dengan Klub Sepakbola," *Jurnal Pro Hukum : Jurnal Penelitian Bidang Hukum Universitas Gresik* 8, no. 2 (2020): 262-75, <https://doi.org/10.55129/jph.v8i2.955>.

¹⁹ Jixiong Jin, Haotian Qian, and Yi Zhou, "The Role of Social Support in the Development of the Sports Industry: A Comparative Study Between China and the United States," *Journal of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences* 27, no. 1 (2024): 87-93, <https://doi.org/10.54097/t4v5c551>.

²⁰ I. Gede Agus Kurniawan, "The Existence of Copyrights on Traditional Cultural Expressions Held by the State: Implications and Orientations," in *Intellectual Property - Global Perspective Advances and Challenges [Working Title]* (IntechOpen, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.1001312>.

²¹ Wenhao Zhang and Chuan Mou, "Analysis and Improvement of Sports Industry Development and Public Health Strategy under Low-Carbon Economic Structure," *Frontiers in Public Health* 11, no. 1 (2023): 1-10, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2023.1152452>.

²² I Gede Agus Andani, Ni Made Indah Corry, Gorda, Anak Agung Ayu Ngurah Sri Rahayu, Kurniawan, "Formulating Youtube Accounts As A Collateral Object: A Progressive Legal Perspective," *Kanun: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 25, no. 2 (2023): 332-46, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24815/kanun.v25i2.32298>.

²³ Xiaolong Wei et al., "The Effects of Population Aging on Sports Industry Development: The Mediating Effect of Technological Innovation," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 20, no. 3 (2023): 1-13, <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20032085>.

sports.²⁴ The third aspect is sport promotion which relates to efforts to promote various goods and/or services in the field of sports, especially through digital-based promotions which are currently a trend in society.²⁵

Referring to the three main segments in the sports business above, it can be seen that the aspects of sports performance, sports production, and sports promotion are three important aspects in improving the sports business. In various developed countries, especially in Europe and America, the rapid growth of the sports industry is due to the optimization of the three aspects of the sports business above.²⁶ This confirms that non-optimality in regulation related to the three aspects of the sports business above can have implications for the implementation of the sports business in the community. Referring to the Sports Law passed in 2022, there are at least two main advantages of the Sports Law, related to the sports industry, namely: First, Article 91 of the Sports Law has actually confirmed in detail with regard to the fields or aspects that can be optimized in the sports business, including those related to the parties that can be involved in the sports business. This arrangement indicates that the Sports Law has progressively regulated the sports business. Second, Article 76 of the Sports Law also emphasizes specific provisions related to the obligation of business entities in the field of sports to provide funds as corporate social responsibility to assist the process of sports development. From the two formulations of the regulation in the Sports Law, it can be seen that the Sports Law has actually progressively regulated the sports business, including with regard to corporate social responsibility to assist the process of sports development.

Although in general the substance of the Sports Law has actually supported the sports business, there are three problems and weaknesses in the Sports Law relating to the sports business, namely: First, the Sports Law does not provide affirmation regarding efforts to empower UMKM in the sports business.²⁷ Referring to the provisions of Article 91 of the Sports Law, which in detail confirms the fields or aspects that can be optimized in the sports business, including those related to the parties that can be involved in the sports business, it can be understood that the Sports Law expects the participation of the parties in the utilization of the sports business. Even so, without affirmation related to efforts to empower MSMEs in the sports business, the regulation can weaken MSMEs in optimizing the sports business.²⁸ This is because MSMEs are a form of business whose orientation is labor-intensive, namely that the more types of work carried out, the more labor is needed.²⁹ Arrangements as in Article 91 of the Sports Law have the potential to emphasize the capital-intensive aspects so that the sports industry becomes a "business field" for entrepreneurs who have a lot of capital and this can weaken the position of MSMEs in the sports business in Indonesia. Second, various fields in the sports business as regulated in the Sports Law

²⁴ Dicky Eko Prasetyo Christiana Sri Murni, Fradhana Putra Disantara, "Political Law In Settling Sports Disputes In Indonesia," *Kanun: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 25, no. 2 (2023): 320.

²⁵ Alfredo Guzmán Rincón et al., "Symbolic Consumption as a Non-Traditional Predictor of Brand Loyalty in the Sports Industry, Football Club Segment," *Heliyon* 9, no. 4 (2023): 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e15474>.

²⁶ Kyong Jin Ko et al., "A Study on Amendment of Sports Industry Promotion Related Laws: Focusing on Foundation of Job Creation System," *Korean Journal of Sport Science* 30, no. 4 (2019): 746–59, <https://doi.org/10.24985/kjss.2019.30.4.746>.

²⁷ Salwa Nida, "Legal Protection Urgency for MSMEs Actors as Well as Partnership Program Which Are Regulated According to Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation," *Walisono Law Review (Walrev)* 4, no. 2 (2022): 257–84, <https://doi.org/10.21580/walrev.2022.4.2.11675>.

²⁸ Thanin Silpcharu Lakkhongkha, Kritsana, Pairat Pornpundejwittaya, "Guidelines For The Growth Of Smes In The Thai Sports Industry," *International Journal of Professional Business Review* 8, no. 5 (2023): 1–14.

²⁹ Puspa Melati Hasibuan, Zulfi Chairri, and Aflah Aflah, "Implementation of Legal Protection of Brand Rights for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (Msmes) According To Law Number 20 Year 2016 Concerning Marks and Geographic Indications," *Jhss (Journal of Humanities and Social Studies)* 6, no. 2 (2022): 156–60, <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v6i2.5400>.

have not been integrated with various business regulations in general. This can lead to potential regulatory disharmony so that it is feared that the implementation of the sports business can be hampered due to overlapping regulations in the field of sports business. Third, the regulation in the field of sports business, especially in Article 76 of the Sports Law also confirms specific provisions related to the obligation of business entities in the field of sports to provide funds as corporate social responsibility to assist the process of sports development is actually still partial, which only confirms business entities in the field of sports to provide funds.³⁰ In fact, ideally business entities in the field of sports in carrying out corporate social responsibility to assist the process of sports development are not only limited to funds but also include various programs and capacity building related to improving sports.

From the three problems and weaknesses of the Sports Law related to the improvement of the sports business above, it can be concluded that in general the Sports Law has substantially supported the orientation of the sports business even though there are three aspects of weaknesses in the Sports Law that need to be improved and updated to support the sports business that is conducive and beneficial to society.

B. Legal Politics of the Sports Industry in the Sports Law and Future Regulatory Efforts

The legal politics of regulating the sports industry is actually an important aspect so that the sports industry can have implications for efforts to practice the implementation of sports business in society. In relation to the term legal politics, Mahfud MD actually provides a view that legal politics is the "lines" of legal policy aimed at realizing state goals.³¹ As lines of legal policy aimed at realizing state goals, legal politics needs to pay attention to two important aspects, namely legal aspects in the formulation of legal policies such as deepening the principles, theories, and legal doctrines that develop and aspects of legitimacy where the formulation of legal policies needs to pay attention to the aspirations and legal needs of the community.³² Regarding the political aspects of law in the field of the sports industry, it can be concluded that the Sports Law has actually provided arrangements related to the sports business. This is especially when compared to the substance in the previous SKN Law, it can be seen that the Sports Law does have an orientation related to the sports industry.³³

Although it has regulated related to the sports industry, there are three weaknesses and problems in the Sports Law related to the sports industry that should be regulated in the future to improve the three weaknesses and problems in the Sports Law. Future regulatory efforts related to the improvement of the Sports Law in order to fully succeed the aspect of the sports industry can actually be done with two steps, namely: ideal steps and realistic steps. The ideal step is an effort to make revisions and updates related to the Sports Law to succeed and optimize the sports industry. This ideal step can only be done by revising the Sports Law. The next step that can be taken is a realistic step or one that can be done in a

³⁰ Bandingkan dengan Lelisari Lelisari, Hamdi Hamdi, and Imawanto Imawanto, "Kemunduran Pengaturan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan Dalam Sektor Pertambangan Mineral Dan Batubara," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan* 9, no. 2 (2021): 404-21, <https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v9i2.907>.

³¹ Moh. MahfudMD, *Membangun Politik Hukum, Menegakkan Konstitusi*, 2nd ed. (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2017).

³² Fradhana Putra Disantara Dicky Eko Prasetyo, "Politik Hukum Pengujian Formil Terhadap Perubahan Konstitusi," in *Aktualisasi UUD Negara RI Tahun 1945 Dalam Penyelenggaraan Negara: 23 Tahun Reformasi* (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat dan Laboratorium Hukum Tata Negara, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Surabaya, 2021), 101.

³³ Ahmad Briezy Baihaqi et al., "Perencanaan Manajemen Risiko Atlet Berprestasi Indonesia (Studi Kasus Atlet Dengan Risiko Cedera Tinggi)," *Jurnal Keolahragaan* 9, no. 1 (2021): 137-47, <https://doi.org/10.21831/jk.v9i1.33856>.

shorter and faster time in the success of the sports industry. Realistic steps related to the success of the sports industry can actually be done by harmonizing and integrating various regulations under the law related to the sports industry.³⁴ This, for example, can be done by harmonizing Government Regulations or Presidential Regulations as well as regulations under them related to the sports industry based on halal certification for fashion products in the sports industry. Special arrangements based on halal certification for fashion products in the sports industry need to be done in addition to ensuring legal certainty for consumers as well as efforts to improve product quality in the sports industry.

Other realistic steps that can be taken include drafting and formulating implementing regulations that are mandated by the Sports Law, especially in the field of sports business. The substance of the Sports Law itself actually regulates various aspects that must be regulated in various further legal products in the form of Government Regulations (PP) and Presidential Regulations (Perpres). However, until 2024, various implementing regulations as mandated by the Sports Law have not been formed, especially those related to the sports business. With the lack of technical regulation in the field of sports business, this not only creates legal uncertainty but also has an impact on the efforts of various parties in running the sports business.

Various steps and efforts oriented in making improvements in the Sports Law to succeed in the implementation of the sports business can actually be optimal if the legal political process related to the sports business refers to and pays attention to meaningful community participation. The orientation of meaningful community participation in the successful implementation of the sports business through improvements in the Sports Law is actually intended so that the parties involved in the sports business can provide input and become parties who can optimally carry out various provisions in the Sports Law relating to the sports business.³⁵ Understanding and optimal implementation of the various provisions in the Sports Law relating to the sports business by the parties involved will help facilitate the implementation of the sports business which will comprehensively benefit the community both in economic and non-economic aspects.

CONCLUSION

Three problems and weaknesses of the arrangements in the Sports Law relating to the sports business, including the lack of affirmation related to efforts to empower MSMEs in the sports business, the lack of integration of the arrangements in the sports law with business arrangements in general which can lead to potential regulatory disharmony so that it is feared that the implementation of the sports business can be hampered due to overlapping arrangements in the field of sports business, and the regulation of corporate social responsibility to assist the process of sports development is actually still partial, which only emphasizes business entities in the field of sports to provide funds. In fact, ideally business entities in the field of sports in carrying out corporate social responsibility to assist the process of sports development are not only limited to funds but also include various programs and capacity building related to sports improvement. Of the three problems in

³⁴ Endrik Safudin, "Harmonisasi Hukum Dalam Antinomi Hukum (Analisis Terhadap Penerapan Pasal 20 Ayat 2 Huruf B Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 48 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kekuasaan Kehakiman," *Al-Syakhsiyah Journal of Law & Family Studies*, 2, no. 2 (2020): 203-4.

³⁵ Anak Agung Istri Ari Atu Dewi et al., "The Role of Human Rights and Customary Law to Prevent Early Childhood Marriage in Indonesia," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2022): 268-85, <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol6.Iss2.1885.pp268-285>.

the Sports Law, in general the Sports Law has substantially supported the orientation of the sports business although there are three aspects of weaknesses in the Sports Law that need to be improved and updated to support a conducive sports business and benefit the community. The legal politics of the sports industry as stipulated in the Sports Law in general has provided arrangements related to the sports business and the parties that can be involved in it. To optimize the legal politics of the sports industry, it is necessary to make future regulatory efforts by improving the Sports Law by making various revisions related to efforts to improve the sports business by accommodating aspects of meaningful participation from various related parties. Another important aspect is the need for the formulation of implementing regulations in the Sports Law, especially those related to the sports business so that there are integrated implementing regulations between implementing regulations in the Sports Law in implementing regulations in other fields that have the same orientation related to the sports business.

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