

Research Article

The Influence of Organizing Sports Events on Economic Growth in Indonesia During the Endemic Transition Period

Arfah Naila Rahmah ^{1*}, Irwan Triadi ², Handoyo Prasetyo ³

¹ Master of Laws, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia; e-mail : arfahnailar@gmail.com

² Master of Laws, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia; e-mail : irwantriadi1@yahoo.com

³ Master of Laws, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia; e-mail : handoyoprasetyo@upnvj.ac.id

* Corresponding Author : Arfah Naila Rahmah

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the influence of organizing sports events on economic growth in Indonesia during the endemic transition period and legal regulations on sports events during the endemic transition period. Using normative juridical and normative empirical methods with a qualitative approach, this study examines relevant legal norms, such as the Indonesian Sports Law, on the influence of the country's economy in organizing sports events. Data were obtained from documentation of primary and secondary legal sources and interviews to understand the factors of economic growth through the sports industry. The results of this study indicate that the influence on economic growth through organizing sports events in Indonesia during the endemic transition period has not been fully accommodated by existing regulations. During the endemic transition period until now, the government and several sectors that work together to boost economic growth in Indonesia have not maximized the existing opportunities. However, with the weak implementation of regulations even though regulations regarding the sports industry have been written in the law. So that inappropriate implementation can hinder economic growth, as well as the occurrence of individuals who violate and damage existing facilities and the occurrence of budget efficiency in 2025 also affect the implementation of sports events. This study recommends that the government, private sector, and community collaborate to improve infrastructure evenly and maintain and build local and international appeal through the sports industry to become a source of foreign exchange for the country like developed countries.

Keywords: Economic Growth; Rule of Law; Sports Events.

1. Introduction

Sport is one of the components of life needs that go hand in hand with human life, the benefits of doing sport repeatedly can help to maintain health, growth, physical, mental, social development, and provide pleasure and entertainment for the community. This shows that, sports activities will provide many benefits for the human body (Fitriana & Darmawan, 2021).

According to Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning sports, sports can be defined: "Sports are all forms of systematic and integrated activities that involve the mind, body and soul, in order to encourage, foster and develop physical, mental, social and cultural potential."

So this sport is one of the best and most important ways for the health and fitness of the human body. When talking about sports, sports are a type of activity that is carried out systematically and measurably over a long period of time with the aim of improving the physiological function of a person's body. Therefore, the paradigm of sports lately has received a lot of attention and concern from the community, government, sports practitioners, sports academics, and the private sector. (Rahadian & Ma'mun, 2018). One of the paradigms that is getting attention is regarding sporting events.

event is an activity or competition that focuses on physical activity and competition, where the activity is carried out to promote sports. (Marsudi, 2016). According to Any Noor

Received: April 22, 2025

Revised: May 05, 2025

Accepted: May 19, 2025

Published: June 01, 2025

Curr. Ver.: June 03, 2025



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.

Submitted for possible open

access publication under the

terms and conditions of the

Creative Commons Attribution

(CC BY SA) license

([https://creativecommons.org/li](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

[censes/by-sa/4.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/))

(2013), sporting events are categorized into mega events and major events. A mega event is a very large sporting event that has or provides a significant economic impact on the surrounding area or even the country that hosts the event, because it is covered and reported through various media. (Hutami, 2012). While major events are large events that are able to attract a lot of media to attract a large number of visitors to be able to attend or come to visit the event in order to provide an impact that results in significant economic growth. However, sports events are not only limited to formal competitions but also include more activities. relaxed and recreational. For example, such as tournaments, sports festivals, or recreational activities.

Some examples of sporting events held in Indonesia such as community sports (marathon and fun bike), sports tourism (surfing, hiking, and triathlon), professional sports (football, basketball, and badminton, tennis etc.). From some examples of these types of sports, the implementation of a sporting event cannot be separated from the collaboration between the government and the private sector. With the collaboration between the government and the private sector, it aims for success that creates benefits for the public interest.

The collaboration created between the government and the private sector in sporting events held in Indonesia at this time can be considered as one of the sources of the economic industry growth index for state revenue. (Iswana et al., 2023). This revenue can be generated by implementing digital technology virtually or hybridly and developing sports infrastructure through sponsorship and social media, as this expands the audience reach both nationally and internationally.

Collaborative factors between the government and the private sector in the growth of the sports industry will lead to more innovations that will eventually grow and develop in several different types of sports. The sports industry according to Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports is: "The sports industry is an economic sector in the field of sports that includes goods and services that can increase value and have an impact on the economy of society and sports."

With the existence of this sports industry, it will produce an innovative industry that provides facilities and infrastructure to increase economic growth and as a way to establish cooperative relationships between sports industries both nationally and internationally. (Wahyudi, 2018). This sports industry can also be utilized to provide opportunities for the country to improve people's welfare by utilizing the window of opportunity to encourage economic growth in Indonesia.

The scale of the window of opportunity from the sports industry has a significant impact on the country's economic turnover, one of which is seen from the many sports events that can attract spectators, both domestic and foreign. Audience involvement cannot be separated from direct attendance or through platforms such as television and social media. This has the potential to increase through utilization such as the inflow of foreign exchange, hotels, transportation, ticket sales, merchandise and even tourist destinations in Indonesia (Sangchumnong, 2018).

However, the transition period from the pandemic to the current endemic era in the world of sports is facing challenges that have a negative impact on the sports industry. Although various alternatives for organizing sports events have been carried out, the impact of these conditions can still be felt today. As if coming out of a difficult time, the world of sports is trying to contribute to helping the economic recovery (Khaidir, 2023). Because sports are included in phase III (three) June 15, 2020, one of the fastest phases in reopening industrial and business activities during the endemic transition era. (National Human Rights Commission, 2020).

However, the transition period from the pandemic to the current endemic era in the world of sports is facing challenges that have a negative impact on the sports industry. The government's strategy at this time pandemic in suppressing the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, one of which is by establishing a Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy to the Implementation of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) This has an impact on the economic sector in Indonesia (MINISTRY OF COORDINATING EDUCATION AND PMK, 2023).

The Indonesian government is trying to create a balance between the economy and health in order to be able to return to normal activities. Through the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, it has been determined on June 9, 2023 through Circular Letter Number 1 of 2023 concerning Health Protocols During the Transition Period of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Endemic as the phase of the endemic transition era, the

ministry has also prepared steps to reopen business and industrial operations in an effort to restore the wheels of the economy to return to normal (Idris, 2020).

In the endemic transition era, the government invites all elements to be able to start a new life by adjusting their behavior in this transition era. This era has a significant impact on economic growth, especially in the sports sector. Although in fact the economy and sports are different activities, in the endemic transition era both are sectors that can work together to increase their respective potentials. (Sugito et al., 2020).

One of the potentials that can increase this potential is through the sports industry. The sports industry is the process of processing goods or services related to sports to meet needs so as to obtain a profit. (Setyawan, 2020). In other words, profit planning is an important step to get maximum profit.

Chapter XIV of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, regarding cooperation through the sports industry, is in line with Chapter XV concerning the sports industry, which defines the sports industry as a business that includes goods and services carried out by the government and/or society by considering the aim of supporting increased community welfare and economic growth.

Economic growth in the sports industry can also be through sports tourism or commonly known as sports tourism. This sports tourism has a function to help economic growth, especially in areas around sports locations, which results in increased tax revenue, new jobs, financial benefits for local entrepreneurs/SMEs, increased investment in sports infrastructure and facilities. (Masjhoer et al., 2022). Because the sports industry is considered a leading business that has developed into a source of foreign exchange for the country carried out by several developed countries and also followed by Indonesia (Wahyudi, 2018: 35).

In order to make good use of the window of opportunity, a policy needs to be formulated to ensure the objectives and benefits of organizing sporting events that can be optimized for economic growth in Indonesia during the endemic transition period at that time. As time goes by, in 2025 through Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number I of 2025 concerning Spending Efficiency in the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2025 Fiscal Year which was stipulated on January 22, 2025. The Ministry of Youth and Sports experienced the impact of the efficiency cuts, through an interview with the Minister of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Indonesia, Dito Ariotedjo, namely that initially the Ministry of Youth and Sports had a budget allocation of IDR 2.3 trillion, when the efficiency occurred it became IDR 1.34 trillion. (kemenpora.go.id, 2025b).

Therefore, the author wants to study the conditions in which the role of the Indonesian government in organizing sports events during the endemic transition period until now has an influence on the country's economy. Although one of the previous studies by Saiful Fahmi, Lalu Moh Yudha Isnaini & Khaerul Anam discussed the impact of organizing sports events on the level of community welfare. The results showed that organizing sports events had a positive impact on community welfare, people who lived around the event location and who opened businesses during the event experienced an increase in income,

Theories that must be applied in policies regarding sports events and legal regulations regarding sport events during the endemic transition period until now. The research conducted by the Author this time by conducting normative legal research involving the implementation of sports events in the influence of the country's economy is linked to legal regulations regarding sports events during the endemic transition period until now, in order to provide a picture that clear about the impact on the economy and legal regulations in Indonesia through the implementation of sporting events during the endemic transition period until now.

Based on the explanation above, this study will explore two main things. First, how is the Indonesian government's policy during the endemic transition period regarding the implementation of sporting events that have a significant impact on the country's economy. Second, what are the legal regulations that apply to the implementation of sporting events during the endemic transition period.

2. Research Method

Legal research is the process of finding rules, principles, and legal theories to solve legal problems, in accordance with the prescriptive nature of legal science. This study uses normative and empirical legal research methods. Normative legal research is included in the prescriptive legal discipline that focuses on the inventory of positive law, principles, doctrines,

discovery of law in concreto, legal systematics, synchronization, comparison, and legal history, with data collection through literature studies such as laws and regulations, books, and legal journals. Meanwhile, the empirical legal approach is carried out by collecting primary data through interviews with relevant subjects and sources, as well as paying attention to legal behavior or symptoms that occur in the field (Marzuki, 2010:35). In this study, the approaches used are conceptual and comparative. The conceptual approach is carried out when there are no legal rules that specifically regulate the problems faced, so that researchers build concepts based on secondary legal sources. Meanwhile, the comparative method aims to identify similarities and differences between legal systems, explain the causal factors, and formulate general trends in legal development. The type of research used is normative juridical with qualitative data analysis techniques, which aims to understand legal concepts and theories in a complex manner in order to answer the legal issues raised.

Data collection was carried out through literature studies and interviews. The sources of legal materials used consisted of primary legal materials (statutory regulations), secondary legal materials (books, journals, research results), and tertiary legal materials (dictionaries and encyclopedias). Data analysis was carried out qualitatively, namely simplifying and interpreting data in order to comprehensively describe legal policies on the influence of the state economy in organizing sports events during the endemic transition period, as well as legal regulations that must be adhered to in their implementation (Soekanto & Mahmudji, 2003: 13-14).

Data analysis used qualitative techniques with a content approach to sort out relevant information from legal documents and literature. Researchers applied deductive logic by tracing the relationship between legal norms contained in the regulations and the reality of policy implementation. This method allows the identification of legal loopholes, such as the unclear scope of local government responsibility in financing sports events or limited regulations on tax incentives for event organizers. The results of the analysis are then contextualized with the principles of justice, benefit, and legal certainty as parameters for policy evaluation (Rosidi et al., 2024).

3. Discussion

3.1 The Impact of Organizing Sports Events on Economic Growth in Indonesia During the Endemic Transition Period

3.1.1 Policy on Organizing Sports Events in Indonesia

Policy government in transition COVID-19 endemic is a series action strategic decision taken For manage change of status from pandemic become endemic. President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo issued Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 17 of 2023 concerning Determination The end of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Status in Indonesia which has begun effective on June 21, 2023. Presidential Decree This in a way official change the factual status of COVID-19 to disease endemic, as well as to pull out determination emergency health community and disaster status national related to COVID-19. As act Next, Unit Task COVID-19 Handling Releases Circular Letter Number 1 of 2023 concerning Health Protocols During Transition Period The prevailing endemic start June 9, 2023. The SE arrange terms and conditions new, among others recommendation For still do COVID-19 vaccination until with the second booster or dose fourth especially for public at risk height, and policy more use of masks flexible where society allowed No use a mask when in condition healthy and not at risk infected or transmit COVID-19.

Implementation policies during the transition period endemic covers various sectors , including transportation and sports . Ministry of Transportation publish four Circular Letters related protocol health transportation that started enforced on June 9, 2023, including SE No. 14 (transportation) land), SE No. 15 (transportation) sea), SE No. 16 (transportation) air), and SE No. 17 (railways). Meanwhile that , through Presidential Decree Number 48 of 2023, the government in a way official end Handling COVID-19 pandemic with to dissolve Committee Handling of COVID-19 and National Economic Recovery (KPCPEN), and submitting handling of COVID-19 during the endemic period to the Ministry of Health. In the context of sports , Law No. 11 of 2022 becomes runway law For arrange all related aspects with sports in transition endemic, including arrangement sports activities and events that have been hampered during pandemic. Although the pandemic status has revoked, implementation policy still notice risk the spread of COVID-19 with apply protocol appropriate health, as well as consider aspect economic, social and political in its implementation, as explained in the implementation model Van Meter and Van Horn's policy (Hartawan & Kosasih, 2023).

In general terminology, policy originates from the term in Dutch "politiek" and "policy" in English. Policy government can be defined as a series of selected and allocated actions in a way legalized by the government to all over member public. For solve problem certain in order to achieve objective certain for the sake of interest society. According to (Muladi & Nawawi, 1998), policy is component important from protection society (social defense) and achievement welfare society (social welfare), which aims to protect public in reach welfare. Concept This in line with view that policy social with objective welfare community and protection public is an integral part of effort control action antisocial in public.

Implementation policies during the transition period The COVID-19 endemic in Indonesia follows the model designed by Van Meter and Van Horn, which states that implementation policy influenced by six variables: standards and objectives policy, source power, characteristics organization implementer, communication between organization related, attitude implementer, and condition economic, social, and political. The transition process from pandemic to endemic No done in a way in a hurry, but through evaluation comprehensive to indicator control pandemic, including rate transmission, numbers positivity rate, level maintenance House sick, and the fatality rate must be fulfil criteria certain in range enough time (Widyawati, 2022).

Policy transition endemic impact significant in various sector life society. In the sector transportation, passengers allowed No use a mask when in condition healthy, even though still recommended For use a mask if at risk infected or transmitting COVID-19 (Bureau of Communication and Public Information, Ministry of Health, 2023). In the sector sports, organizing sports events start allowed with implementation protocol better health loose, but still notice risk the spread of COVID-19. In economy, policy This contribute to recovery economy national with allow public return doing activities normally, including in activity sports and tourism that had hampered during pandemic.

Policy government in transition COVID-19 endemic in Indonesia is step strategic For manage change from pandemic become endemic. Through a series regulations and policies, government make an effort balancing need recovery economic and social with protection health society. Implementation effective policy need coordination inter-institutional, participation community, and monitoring sustainable For ensure Indonesia can side by side with COVID-19 as disease endemic without bother activity normal life of society.

3.2 Indonesian Economy in Transition Endemic

Policy organizing sports events in Indonesia at the moment This based on Law no. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports with a purpose build sports in a way planned, systematic, integrated, tiered and sustainable. As implementation Constitution said, the government has publish a number of regulation implementers, including Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports Number 3 of 2023 concerning Development and Coaching of the Sports Industry. Regulations This No only focused on performance and industry sports, but also on equality chance exercising for all over society. After the tragedy Recommendations, aspects security and safety in organizing sports events get attention special, as emphasized by the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mohammad Mahfud MD who encouraged acceleration publishing regulation executor (Mubarok, 2022). Policy latest is implementation digitalization licensing One door for sporting events that have been inaugurated by President Jokowi in 2024.

The process of organizing sports events moment This has experience modernization with system Easy online registration organizer in submit permission. Requirements administrative covers filling form electronics, identity applicant (KTP- el) for Indonesian citizens or passport /visa for foreign nationals), letter power (if submission represented), document additional (NPWP, deed establishment of a business entity), recommendations from organization sport related, permission hustle from police in accordance scale activities, and letters statement ability guard order. After document uploaded, team technical will do inspection administrative and review field For ensure location fulfil condition security. Licensing published with deadline clear time: maximum 14 days Work before implementation for large scale events national and 21 days for international events. Government through Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Sandiaga Uno has give guarantee that licensing will published in accordance with term set time said, giving certainty for organizer in event planning (Ambarwati, 2024).

3.3 Evaluation Regulation Legislation Related Organizing Sports Events

Article 55 paragraph (6) letter b of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports state that Supporters sport own obligation guard order and security , both within or outside match sports . However , the regulation This tend too general and not in a way specific accommodate supporters at the event event sports . Even though it has There is rule Supporter especially in ball sports through code PSSI 2023 discipline , regulations this is also not yet give mechanism effective supervision to Supporters sport especially balls that have mass or lots of followers For support the way order and security at the time the ball game is underway .

Article 89 paragraph 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports state that Work The same as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out with notice objective sports and principles openness , efficiency , effectiveness , and accountability , will but several times the event sports in Indonesia are not give principle openness efficiency , effectiveness , and accountability . Such as example on the implementation The 21st National Sports Week (PON) in Aceh-North Sumatra 2024, will be held said , the government has give budget amounting to 3.9 trillion through Budget State Revenue and Expenditure (APBN) 2.2 trillion and 1.7 trillion from Budget Regional Revenue and Expenditure (APBD) .

KEMENPORA allocates budget the for the venue of 811 billion and around Rp. 516 billion For make it a success implementation of PON in two provinces , both For matches and needs committee , until ceremony opening and closing , will but during the implementation of the PON , there were incident like collapsed roof of branch venue sport shooting located on the field shooting of the Iskandar Muda Military Command, Mata Ie, Aceh Besar (CNN Indonesia, 2024) . And the outbreak of window glass moment match women's 3x3 team between North Sumatra vs South Sulawesi at the Harapan Bangsa Stadium complex basketball court venue in Banda Aceh until to hurt a number of viewer .

Article 91 paragraph 3 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports state that industry sport as referred to in paragraph (2) is directed For development tour sports and verse 4 which reads Implementation of Sports Industry as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is intended for the purpose of For support improvement welfare society and growth economy . However from the beginning the implementation of the law until moment this , development , improvement welfare and growth economy on tourism sport Not yet fully evenly distributed in Indonesia, especially those located outside island Java especially in the section remote parts of Indonesia.

Article 10 paragraph (2) of the Regulation Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2020 concerning Changes to the Regulations Government Number 17 of 2007 concerning Organizing the Week and Events Sport state that organizing a sports week national must give impact development potential economy and industry sports . Same thing with Article 91 paragraph 3 and Law No. 11 of 2022 concerning Sports , development potential economy and industry sport Not yet fully evenly distributed in Indonesia.

3.4 Condition The Impact of Sports Industry Based Economy

sports industry in Indonesia shows growth significant with mark economy reaching IDR 39.45 trillion in 2024, increasing amounting to 2.17 trillion compared to 2023. Contribution This represents 0.19% of the national GDP , although Still classified as small compared to global potential reaching \$599.9 billion in 2025 (Ramdani, 2024) . The increase This driven by the rise literacy physical and participation society , where the correlation positive seen between second factor with size economy sports . Clothing and footwear sector sport become contributor the largest , followed by tickets matches and services rent facilities , in line with pattern growth industry similar in developed countries . The government through the National Sports Grand Design (DBON) targeting development industry This as part from growth strategy economy sustainable , including integration element entertainment (sports tourism) and tourism (sport tourism) for create multiplier effect (Huda, 2024) .

Development industry sports in Indonesia are regulated through framework structured law . Regulations Presidential Decree No. 86 of 2021 concerning DBON becomes runway main , set policy term long For industry sports , including development infrastructure , events and collaboration cross sector (Indonesian Cabinet Secretariat, 2021) . Law No. 11 of 2022 and Ministerial Regulation No. 3 of 2023 strengthen regulation with ensure coaching industry sport covers aspect production , services and cooperation private-government . In addition , the Regulation Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011 concerning tourist national participate support development tour sport as part from economic strategy inclusive . Policy This aiming

increase human resources capacity , attractive investment , and expanding local markets and global, especially through development brand competitive local in matter price and quality .

Even though show progress , industry Indonesian sports still face challenges , such as low participation society (25.4% in 2023) and limitations budget as well as infrastructure (mnctrijaya.com, 2024) . The lack of coordination between government and private as well as dependence on foreign sponsors also becomes constraints . However , the projections show potential growth reach IDR 96 trillion in 2027 with a CAGR of 10.96%, driven by an increase awareness community and support policy (Huda, 2024) . Sports tourism development strategies , such as marathon event organization or triathlon in Bintan and Wonosobo , it is hoped increase visit tourists and income area (Huda, 2024) . Collaboration between government , MSMEs, and digital platforms also become key For maximize income from tickets , merchandise, and advertising , all at once create field Work new (mnctrijaya.com, 2024) . With DBON optimization and synergy all over stakeholders interests , industry sport potential become locomotive growth sustainable economy .

3.5 Efficiency Budget In The Sports Industry

In early 2025, Indonesia experienced budget efficiency including in the Ministry of Youth and Sports. Through Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number I of 2025 Concerning Spending Efficiency in the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2025 Fiscal Year, through the Minister of Youth and Sports (Menpora) Dito Ariotedjo conveyed that the ministry he led was affected by budget efficiency of Rp1.2 trillion. The definitive budget ceiling of the Ministry of Youth and Sports for the year The 2025 budget, which was previously IDR 2.3 trillion, was reduced after reconstruction to IDR 1.34 trillion. (kemenpora.go.id, 2025) .

Here is the latest list of ministries and agencies affected by the efficiency measures. budget and the amount of cuts made:

Komisi X

- **Kementerian Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah (Kemendikdasmen):** Rp7,27 triliun dari pagu Rp33,5 triliun.
- **Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Sains, dan Teknologi (Kemendikti Saintek):** Rp14,3 triliun dari pagu Rp56,6 triliun.
- **Kementerian Ekonomi Kreatif (Ekraf):** Rp90 miliar dari pagu Rp189 miliar.
- **Kementerian Kebudayaan:** Rp1,1 triliun dari pagu Rp2,3 triliun.
- **Kementerian Pemuda dan Olahraga (Kemenpora):** Rp1,34 triliun dari pagu Rp2,3 triliun.
- **Badan Riset Nasional (BRIN):** Rp1,43 triliun dari pagu Rp5,84 triliun.
- **Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS):** Rp1,69 triliun dari pagu Rp5,7 triliun.
- **Perpustakaan Nasional (Perpusnas):** Rp279,86 miliar dari pagu Rp721,69 miliar.

Figure 1. Budget Efficiency of the Ministry of Youth and Sports

With this efficiency policy, the Ministry of Youth and Sports' focus is on 2025 will prioritize sports according to the National Sports Grand Design (DBON). The budget posture, especially in 2025, will make Indonesia the host of several international sporting events such as the FIG Gymnastic World Championships, Asian Fencing Championships, Asian Cadet and Junior Judo Championships, and the Asian Cup Woodball Championships SEA Games. Minister of Youth and Sports Dito Ariotedjo stated that the Ministry of Youth and Sports will still participate in organizing these sporting events , but will not send athletes on a large scale.

The Minister of Youth and Sports said that despite budget efficiency, the Government remains committed to achieving sports achievements at the multi-event level , such as the Asian Games, Asian Para Games, Olympics, Para Games, and World Cup qualifications. However, he also explained that referring to the budget reconstruction process that has been carried out, there are still several major activities that have not been funded sufficiently. When explaining the 2025 Kemenpora budget after the reconstruction, then the funds are allocated for the needs of various deputies, one of which is the Deputy for Sports Industry Development. The post-reconstruction budget allocation for the sports industry is to receive funds of Rp 20 billion (Surya, 2023) .

With this efficiency, there needs to be collaboration between the government and the private sector to create modern communication technologies such as mobile applications and digital platforms to facilitate direct reach between the management team and the audience .

By utilizing this digital platform, the government and the private sector in the sports industry regarding the organization of sports events can later reduce traditional marketing costs while opening up new opportunities for revenue through online ticket sales and merchandise.

Legal Rules for Sports Events During the Transition Period Endemic

The organization of sports events in Indonesia is facing dynamics complex, especially post-COVID-19 pandemic. Regulation law become runway important For ensure security, justice and development industry sports. In the context of This, the Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports (Sports Law) and the Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports Number 3 of 2023 concerning Development and Coaching of the Sports Industry become framework law main. In addition, the Circular Letter COVID-19 Task Force Number 1 of 2023 regulates protocol health in transition endemic, which is mandatory followed event organizer.

3.6 Draft Legal Rules In Sports Industry Events

Legal rules can be defined as a set of norms or regulations set by an authorized institution in a country to regulate the behavior of society. These legal rules are mandatory and binding, meaning that every individual under the jurisdiction of the law is required to comply with the existing provisions. If someone violates the legal rules, they can be subject to sanctions in accordance with the applicable provisions. (Moho, 2013).

These legal rules can be divided into several types based on their nature and form, namely:

- Written law : This law can be understood as a set of rules that have been written down and arranged in official documents, such as laws and government regulations.
- Unwritten law : This law includes customs or norms that emerge and develop in society, but are not formally documented or written in official documents.
- Criminal law : This law regulates or supervises criminal acts and determines punishments for those who violate these rules.
- Civil law : This law regulates relations between individuals in considering personal rights and obligations. (Rifa'i et al., 2023).

Key points regarding legal regulations in sports industry events, that is:

- Licensing and Registration : Sporting event organizers must obtain permits from the relevant local government or national sporting body.
- Health and Safety : Sporting event organizers include health checks, provision of sanitation facilities, and crowd management for athletes, officials and spectators during the event.
- Contracts and Agreements : The organizers of sports events must have contracts with all parties involved, including sponsors, vendors and service providers.
- Competition Rules : Event organizers must follow the rules set by the competent sports body, such as the National Sports Committee or International Federation regarding the rules of the game, participant qualifications and also doping.
- Legal Responsibility : The event organizer must be responsible for any incidents that occur during the event, including injuries or losses experienced by participants or spectators.

The concept of legal rules in the sports industry includes regulations regarding safety, participant rights and obligations, consumer protection, and private sector involvement. Sporting event organizers are required to comply with regulations set by national and international regulatory bodies, including Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports.

The existence of this legal regulation does not fail to create a crucial role in creating a fair and safe competitive environment for all parties involved while encouraging economic growth through the development of event management through the sports industry.

3.7 Rule Transition Law Endemic On Implementation Event Sport

In an effort to implement the implementation of legal rules in the endemic transition, especially in the context of sports events in Indonesia, a number of strategic steps must be involved to ensure public safety and the smooth running of sports events. This endemic transition occurred because previously the whole world, especially Indonesia, had experienced the Covid-19 pandemic.

If we look at the regulations for organizing sports events before Covid-19, through the author's interviews with informants, it can be seen that organizing sports events focused on administrative and public safety aspects, such as:

- Safety and Security : Sporting event organizers must be responsible for ensuring the safety of participants and spectators by implementing basic safety procedures such as traffic control, security surveillance, and first aid.
- Participant Registration : Organizers of sports events must undergo a registration process that is usually done offline or online without many special health requirements. And participants only need to meet the age requirements and pay the registration fee.
- Event Arrangements : Sporting event organizers have been organized based on competition categories that focus on athlete time and performance without any restrictions related to public health.

Then the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, regulations on organizing sporting events changed drastically during the Covid-19 pandemic because the government was more focused on breaking the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 virus, even these regulations include:

- Health Protocols : Sporting event organizers are required to implement strict health protocols, including checking participants' body temperatures, wearing masks, and limiting the number of participants and spectators.
- Vaccination : This vaccination does not only apply to the implementation of sporting events, but all events require participants to show proof of vaccination as a condition for participating in the event.
- Virtual events : Several events have been shifted to virtual or hybrid formats , aiming to reduce physical crowds in order to minimize the risk of transmission.
- Health Insurance : Event organizers often take proactive steps by providing health insurance for participants, as an effort to address the risks associated with Covid-19. (Kardiyanto, 2020) .

Even many events were postponed or even not held due to the increasing spread of Covid-19 during the pandemic. After going through the Covid-19 pandemic in a period known as the endemic transition period, the Indonesian government has set regulations for organizing sporting events that are gradually returning to normal. Even so, event organizers must still consider various aspects,

Aspects or regulations governing the holding of sporting events during the endemic transition period, such as:

- Establishment of Health Protocols : Health protocols are the first step in implementing strict legal regulations, including health checks. During the endemic transition, all participants including athletes, officials , and spectators are required to undergo health checks before entering the event location. In addition, the arrangement of the venue Seating and interaction areas must consider physical distancing to prevent the transmission of the virus, and everyone present at the event location is required to wear a mask. However, as time goes by, health checks, social distancing and the use of masks are no longer mandatory for athletes, officials and spectators to use.
- Submission of Official Permit from the Government : Organizers of sports events must have permits involving external parties from the central government and local governments (especially for organizing prestigious sports events or tournaments).
- Education and Socialization : Sport event organizers must provide education to all parties in regulating the number of spectators attending each sporting event so as not to exceed the safe capacity and to ensure compliance with the protocols applicable to the organization of the sporting event .
- Monitoring and Evaluation : Sports event organizers need to carry out supervision during the event to monitor compliance with applicable protocols. And there needs to be an evaluation after the event organizers have finished to assess the impact of the event. implementation of the protocols applicable to the sporting event .
- Case Response : If during the implementation of the sporting event there are individuals (whether athletes, officials or spectators) who are confirmed positive or violate the protocol stated in the implementation of the sporting event, then immediate action must be taken, such as isolation.

Regulations for organizing sports events during the endemic transition period not only cover health aspects, but also involve Law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, Circular Letter Number 1 of 2023 concerning Health Protocols, and the Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports which regulates safety for organizers, participants, and spectators.

The following are steps and regulations that need to be considered in organizing an event, such as:

- Organizing Permit : Sports event organizers must obtain a venue rental permit which is useful to avoid clashes between one event and another.
- Risk Factors : Sports event organizers must pay attention to the duration of the event, event management and number of participants (athletes, officials and spectators), as well as
- Preparation before, during and after the implementation of a sporting event .

In addition, the Indonesian government's policy in supporting the implementation of sports events during the endemic transition period focuses on easing public mobility. As conditions improve after the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the government has begun to relax mobility requirements for the public. One important policy is the elimination of the requirement for negative antigen or PCR test results for domestic travelers. This policy regulates the principles of organizing sports, as well as regulations related to health protocols from the Ministry of Youth and Sports. This regulation aims to ensure public safety and health and minimize the risk of spreading disease.

The Indonesian government created the regulation in order to maintain a balance between organizing sports events and protecting public health both locally and internationally during the endemic transition period. And when the policy was enacted, The Indonesian government also issued a policy to allow spectators to attend sporting events .

However, over time, these policies have begun to be relaxed due to the increasingly controlled spread of Covid-19 cases in the world, especially in Indonesia, and the high level of community immunity as stipulated in Circular Letter Number 1 of 2023 concerning Health Protocols During the Transition Period of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Endemic.

In the current endemic period (2025), regulations are starting to adapt to the new situation. Many countries including Indonesia have started to relax some health protocols while maintaining certain preventive measures. These measures show that the effectiveness in facilitating the return of sports activities to normal while maintaining public health to increase community participation in organizing sports events .

Regulations for organizing sporting events can also vary depending on several factors, these factors include the type of event , location, and the governing body involved. In the type of sporting event there are several criteria, the first is in professional events and amateur events , there are many regulations that apply to professional events that involving major leagues or international organizations, such as FIFA for football or the IOC for the Olympics.

The regulations governing the organization of amateur sporting events tend to be lighter or different compared to the regulations applied to large-scale events. For amateur sporting events , the focus is often on the aspects of participation and experience, so the requirements that must be met are not as strict as those that apply to larger events. On the other hand, for large-scale events such as world championships, the regulations applied are usually much stricter. This covers various aspects, ranging from safety standards, health protocols, to technical requirements that must be met by participants and event organizers . (Sumertajaya, 2022) .

Then regarding the location or venue for the sporting event . First, looking at local regulations, each country or region may have its own laws and regulations regarding the organization of sporting events . This can include permits, public safety, and environmental protection. Then, when viewed from international regulations, if a sporting event is held internationally, the organizer must comply with the regulations of the international governing body as well as the laws of the country where the sporting event is held .

The federation or body that regulates the organization of sporting events is an equally important factor. In a sports federation, many sports branches organize their competitions. This federation sets rules and regulations that must be followed by all event organizers in that branch. Then do not forget the role of the government and local authorities, the local government is often involved in granting permits and ensuring that all regulations are complied with during the organization of sporting events .

The implementation of legal rules in the practice of organizing sports events in Indonesia has also been regulated by law in order to have a clear legal framework for organizing sports events. However, even so, Indonesia still has to face various or a number of challenges from the development and management of sports. Because, in organizing sports events, especially during this pandemic transition, the realization of the provisions set by the regulation is often not optimal.

The implementation still requires serious attention from all related parties so that the objectives of organizing the sporting event are achieved properly and optimally. There needs to be synergy between the Central and Regional Governments, the community and related parties for the advancement of the world of sport in Indonesia. (Iswana et al., 2023).

3.8 Optimization of Legal Regulations in Organizing Sports Events

One way to improve the quality of the sports industry is to optimize legal regulations when regulating the organization of sports events. The preparation of clear and comprehensive regulations for the organization of sports events is one of the main keys in pressing a legal policy on sports.

The government must optimize collaboration and supervision as well as law enforcement between the government, private sector, and the community as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Youth and Sports Number 15 of 2023 concerning Procedures for Compiling Regional Sports Designs (DOD). (Maulana & Hakim, 2023), which later the region will plan and manage sports activities systematically, one of which is through sports tourism events.

The implementation of sports events cannot be separated from technology and forums such as Focus Group Discussions (FGD), by involving various elements such as KONI (Indonesian National Sports Committee), KORMI (Indonesian Community Recreational Sports Committee), and academics to formulate better policies and conduct in-depth inspections related to violations of the law that allow early detection of administrative and substantive violations.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for monitoring need to be adjusted to current conditions in the world of sports. This is very important so that the implemented monitoring mechanism can run effectively, ensuring that all parties comply with the established rules. Law enforcement against violations that occur during the event is also an integral part of this process. With strict enforcement, it is hoped that there will be an increase in discipline among organizers and participants, so that the quality of the implementation of sports events can be maintained and improved.

Human resource capacity building such as conducting sports training. Training for organizing committees on the legal aspects of organizing sports events can improve their understanding of legal responsibilities and procedures to be followed. Conducting comprehensive training, covering technical skills, language and knowledge of legal regulations related to organizing sports events (Marwan et al., 2018). This training must be closely monitored by the Ministry of Youth and Sports to ensure that it meets the standards set by the government. The government can also work with professional training institutions to provide a curriculum that meets the needs of the international market and minimizes the risk of violating the law.

Increasing sports tourism such as holding sports events related to nature and culture in Indonesia. By utilizing the abundant natural beauty, such as mountains, beaches, and forests, as well as diverse cultural wealth, Indonesia has great potential to attract tourists and improve the quality of nature in Indonesia. (Martina, 2014).

And there needs to be a periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of monitoring in order to improve the quality of supervision. By conducting this evaluation, we can identify the strengths and weaknesses in the existing supervision system. The goal is to improve the quality of supervision, so that it can ensure that all aspects of the implementation of sports events run according to the established standards. Regular evaluation will help optimize the strategies and methods used, as well as provide improvements in the future.

The role of the government in providing a clear and structured legal framework for optimizing legal regulations in organizing sports events through the Sports Law, namely to ensure that sports development is carried out in a planned, systematic, and sustainable manner. Then guarantee security and safety in organizing sports events, improve the quality and relevance of sports management.

3.9 Sanctions Regarding Legal Regulations on Organizing Sports Events

When we have talked about legal rules, then it is also inseparable from sanctions for violators in the context of sporting events. Violators of sporting rules can cause sanctions in an effort to maintain sportsmanship and integrity in a competition, these sanctions can be divided into several categories, such as:

Ethical sanctions : Ethical sanctions are usually imposed by the organization or federation concerned. Violations of these ethical sanctions are usually related to match fixing or other unsportsmanlike actions. (Hanif, 2023). The sanctions can be in the form of:

- Official warnings issued by individuals or groups play an important role in various contexts. They can serve as reminders of responsibilities, obligations, or potential risks that need to be addressed. In many cases, the purpose of such warnings is to prevent errors or violations from occurring, and to ensure compliance with established rules. With official warnings, it is hoped that all parties will be more vigilant and take the necessary steps to avoid unintended consequences. These warnings also reflect a commitment to creating a safe and orderly environment, whether in the context of an organization, community, or event ;
- Athletes or teams who are disqualified from competition experience serious consequences that can affect their careers and reputations. This disqualification usually occurs due to a violation of established rules, whether related to doping, non-compliance with regulations, or unsportsmanlike behavior. The disqualification process not only impacts the individual or team in question, but can also affect the dynamics of the competition as a whole. The decision to disqualify an athlete or team is made after careful evaluation, with the aim of maintaining integrity and fairness in the sport. As such, disqualification serves as a reminder of the importance of adhering to rules and ethics in the world of sport;
- A ban on participation imposed on an athlete or team for a certain period of time is a step taken to enforce discipline and integrity in the world of sport. This ban can be imposed due to certain violations, such as doping, ethical violations, or non-compliance with applicable regulations. During the period of the ban, the athlete or team is not allowed to compete in sporting events, which can have a significant impact on their career. The purpose of the ban is to provide a deterrent effect, encourage compliance with the rules, and maintain fairness and fair play in competition;
- Financial fines can be imposed as sanctions against individuals or entities that violate applicable rules or regulations. These sanctions aim to provide a deterrent effect and encourage compliance with the provisions that have been set. Financial fines not only serve as punishment, but also as a way to emphasize the importance of discipline and responsibility in various contexts, including in the world of sports. (Alfira, 2022) ; 128

Administrative sanctions : Administrative sanctions are often applied in response to violations of regulations set by the event organizing body, such as:

- Point deductions in league or tournament matches are consequences that are applied when a team or athlete commits a violation. This policy is designed to enforce discipline and ensure that all participants comply with the established rules. When a team or athlete violates these provisions, point deductions are one of the sanctions that can affect their position in the standings or the final results of the competition;
- Cancellation of a match may occur as a result of serious violations in a competition. Event organizers have the authority to cancel a match to maintain the integrity and security of the event if there is a violation that is considered serious enough, such as acts of violence, blatant cheating, or serious violations of the rules of the game. Making the decision to cancel a match is not easy, because it can have a significant impact on everyone participating, including athletes, teams, and spectators.

Reputational Sanctions : An event organizer may experience reputational damage that can have a major impact on its relationship with sponsors, business partners, and society as a whole. Trust that has been built over many years can easily be destroyed when reputation is compromised, raising doubts about cooperation and collaboration. A bad reputation can reduce future business opportunities because potential partners may not be interested in investing or getting involved. In addition, the public who sees this decline in reputation may

become skeptical and lose trust, which in turn can affect public support and customer loyalty. (Lestari, 2021) .

Event Cancellation : The consequence of canceling an event can be applied when the violation or situation that occurs is considered serious enough. In this case, cancellation is not a decision taken lightly, but the result of a thorough evaluation of the current situation. The organizer has a responsibility to ensure that the decision taken protects all parties involved if things like participant safety, significant rule violations, or other emergency situations arise. Event cancellation can has many consequences, ranging from losing money to losing the opportunity for participants to compete. (Behki, 2024) . Lastly, if there is a violation in a sporting event , sanctions can be imposed, namely criminal sanctions.

Criminal sanctions : In certain cases, the application of criminal law to this area is considered a form of intervention by the state involving violence or riots during the implementation of a sporting event . then criminal law action can be taken. Some examples of criminal sanctions can be as follows:

- In accordance with the provisions contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP) Article 170, a person can be subject to imprisonment for certain violations. Anything that disturbs public order, such as ganging up or violence carried out together, a person can face serious legal consequences, including imprisonment, if proven to have committed a violation regulated in this article;
- In addition to prison sentences, violations regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) can also be subject to sanctions in the form of large fines. (Putra Thama & Dharmawan, 2019) .

From the above explanations regarding the sanctions that have been set by the government, the organizers of sports events must comply with the legal rules on the sanctions that have been set. Therefore, the organizers of sports events need to increase their understanding and awareness as well as conflicts of interest to avoid legal sanctions for the sake of the smooth running and public trust in the organizers of the sports event.

4. Conclusions

In the transition period endemic until moment this, influence the country's economy through organizing sports events No fully covered in qualifications regulated by law Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports and policy Supporter others. Although Thus, the government Keep going push growth industry sport as sector strategic that provides contribution significant to economy national. Sports industry has show a real improvement with create opportunity work, interesting investment, and become source foreign exchange. In 2023, the contribution economy industry sport reach around 37.28 trillion rupiah with growth by 19 percent, an increase to 39.5 trillion rupiah in 2024, and efficiency amounting to Rp 1.34 trillion at the beginning 2025.

However, the rules the law that governs organizing sports events in Indonesia is still Not yet fully accommodate need industry sports, in particular in transition endemic. Although there are regulation like Constitution Number 11 of 2022 concerning Sports, Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, Regulation Government Number 7 of 2020 concerning Changes to the Regulations Government Number 17 2007 concerning Organizing Weeks and Championships Sports, Circular Number 1 of 2023 concerning Health Protocols during the Transition Period COVID-19 Endemic, and Presidential Instructions about efficiency, its implementation not optimal. Therefore that, is needed more collaboration close between various party as well as effort Serious from government and sports event organizers for formulate rule law that can support development industry sport as potential source economy new.

References

- [1] R. Alfira, "Aspek yuridis pelanggaran pengaturan skor dalam pertandingan bulutangkis internasional oleh atlit dan/atau official dari Indonesia," Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, 2022. [Online]. Available: [https://repository.unpar.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/16740/Cover - Bab1 - 6051801192sc-p.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://repository.unpar.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/16740/Cover-Bab1-6051801192sc-p.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y). [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [2] S. Ambarwati, "Sandi: Pemerintah beri jaminan terbitkan izin kegiatan sesuai aturan," Antaranews.Com, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4166412/sandi-pemerintah-beri-jaminan-terbitkan-izin-kegiatan-sesuai-aturan>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].

- [3] S. Behki, "Legal Liability Of Sports Injury: Role Of Government And Private Bodies In Rehabilitating The Injured," *International Journal of Novel Research and Development*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 142–162, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://ijnrd.org/viewpaperforall.php?paper=IJNRD2404417>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [4] Biro Komunikasi dan Informasi Publik KEMHUB, "Kemenhub Sesuaikan Aturan Protokol Kesehatan Bertransportasi di Masa Transisi Endemi Covid-19," *Dephub.Go.Id*, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://dephub.go.id/post/read/kemenhub-sesuaikan-aturan-protokol-kesehatan-bertransportasi-di-masa-transisi-endemi-covid-19>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [5] CNN Indonesia, "Atap Venue Cabor Menembak PON 2024 Ambruk di Aceh Imbas Hujan Deras," 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/olahraga/20240917144716-178-1145226/atap-venue-cabor-menembak-pon-2024-ambruk-di-aceh-imbah-hujan-deras>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [6] R. Fitriana and D. R. Darmawan, "Workout sebagai gaya hidup sehat wanita modern," *Satwika: Kajian Ilmu Budaya Dan Perubahan Sosial*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 199–213, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.22219/satwika.v5i2.17571>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [7] A. S. Hanif, *Manajemen penyelenggaraan pertandingan sepaktakraw*. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada-Rajawali Pers, 2023.
- [8] R. C. Hartawan and F. Kosasih, "Implementation of the Van Meter and Van Horn Zoning System Policies Model," *International Journal Of Humanities Education and Social Sciences (IJHESS)*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 1348–1358, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v2i4.373>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [9] A. K. Huda, "LPDUK Siap Optimalkan Perkembangan Industri Olahraga di Indonesia," *Sport.Okezone.Com*, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://sports.okezone.com/read/2024/08/23/43/3052902/lpduk-siap-optimalkan-perkembangan-industri-olahraga-di-indonesia?page=all>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [10] R. R. Hutami, "Analisis Manajemen Event Bank Rakyat Indonesia Kantor Cabang Klaten, Jawa Tengah (Studi Kasus PRS tahun 2010-2011)," *Universitas Islam Indonesia*, 2012. [Online]. Available: <https://dspace.uui.ac.id/handle/123456789/32260>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [11] M. Idris, "Mulai 1 Juni, Ini Skenario Tahapan New Normal Untuk Pemulihan Ekonomi," *Money.Kompas.Com*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/05/26/073708726/mulai-1-juni-ini-skenario-tahapan-new-normal-untuk-pemulihan-ekonomi?page=all>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [12] B. Iswana, N. Nasuka, S. Sugiharto, and H. Hadi, "Penguatan globalisasi industri olahraga melalui sport events," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pascasarjana*, pp. 152–157, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://proceeding.unnes.ac.id/snpasca/article/view/2112>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [13] D. W. Kardiyoanto, "Dampak pandemi covid-19 terhadap event olahraga dan sosial ekonomi masyarakat," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Dan Sains*, pp. 98–100, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://prosiding.unipma.ac.id/index.php/SENFISKS/article/view/1676>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [14] KEMENKO-PMK, "Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar," *KEMENKO-PMK*, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kemenkopmk.go.id/pembatasan-sosial-berskala-besar>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [15] *kemenpora.go.id*, "Kemenpora Dukung Kebijakan Efisiensi Anggaran Sesuai Arah Presiden Prabowo, 2025," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kemenpora.go.id/detail/5864/kemenpora-dukung-kebijakan-efisiensi-anggaran-sesuai-arahan-presiden-prabowo>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [16] *kemenpora.go.id*, "Menpora Dito Tegaskan Komitmen Prestasi Olahraga Tak Berubah Meski Ada Efisiensi Anggaran," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kemenpora.go.id/detail/5889/menpora-dito-tegaskan-komitmen-prestasi-olahraga-tak-berubah-meski-ada-efisiensi-anggaran>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [17] M. Khaidir, *Dari Pemuda Untuk Indonesia: Kumpulan Gagasan Perubahan Pemuda Indonesia-Jejak Pustaka. Jejak Pustaka*, 2023. [Online]. Available: [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=MXKwEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=Khaidir,+M.,+2023.+Dari+Pemuda+Untuk+Indonesia:+Kumpulan+Gagasan+Perubahan+Pemuda+Indonesia-Jejak+Pustaka+\(Vol.+1\).+Jejak+Pustaka.&ots=WjHNNVaI2F&sig=lenPnTMEiVs9vfk2OkLEwKGPQB0&r](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=MXKwEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=Khaidir,+M.,+2023.+Dari+Pemuda+Untuk+Indonesia:+Kumpulan+Gagasan+Perubahan+Pemuda+Indonesia-Jejak+Pustaka+(Vol.+1).+Jejak+Pustaka.&ots=WjHNNVaI2F&sig=lenPnTMEiVs9vfk2OkLEwKGPQB0&r). [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [18] Komnas HAM, "Tata Kelola Penanggulangan COVID-19 dalam Perspektif HAM," *Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.komnasham.go.id/files/20201012-tata-kelola-penanggulangan-covid-19-RNP.pdf>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [19] M. T. Lestari, *Public Relations Event: Membangun Image, Reputasi dan Mutual Understanding*. Prenada Media, 2021.
- [20] I. Marsudi, "The Contribution of Sports Event To The Income Level of Locals Around," *ACTIVE: Journal of Physical Education, Sport, Health and Recreation*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 43–46, 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.15294/active.v5i1.9531>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [21] S. Martina, "Dampak pengelolaan taman wisata alam kawah putih terhadap kehidupan sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat," *Jurnal Pariwisata*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 81–88, 2014. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.31294/par.v1i2.163>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [22] I. Marwan, A. A. Rahmat, and A. Rohyana, "Pelatihan Pengelolaan Manajemen Event Pertandingan Olahraga Untuk Pengurus Dan Anggota Koni Kota Tasikmalaya," *Jurnal Pengabdian Siliwangi*, vol. 4, no. 2, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.37058/jsppm.v4i2.674>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [23] P. M. Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2010.
- [24] J. M. Masjhoer, S. Syafrudin, and M. Maryono, "Rural Waste Management System in Southern Zone of Gunungkidul Regency," *Environmental Research, Engineering and Management*, vol. 78, no. 1, pp. 70–82, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5755/j01.erem.78.1.29537>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [25] B. Maulana and A. A. Hakim, "Evaluasi Program Sentra Latihan Olahragawan Muda Potensial Nasional Universitas Negeri Surabaya Cabang Olahraga Renang," *Bersatu: Jurnal Pendidikan Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, vol. 1, no. 6, pp. 40–51, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.51903/bersatu.v1i6.436>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].

- [26] mnctrijaya.com, "Industri Olahraga Berperan Strategis Mendorong Pertumbuhan Ekonomi," 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mnctrijaya.com/news/detail/67506/industri-olahraga-berperan-strategis-mendorong-pertumbuhan-ekonomi>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [27] H. Moho, "Penegakan Hukum di Indonesia Menurut Aspek Kepastian Hukum, Keadilan dan Kemanfaatan," *Warta Dharmawangsa*, vol. 13, no. 1, 2013. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.46576/wdw.v0i59.349>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [28] F. Mubarak, "Mahfud: Pasca Kanjuruhan, Perlu Jaminan Keamanan Dan Keselamatan Olahraga," *Rm.Id*, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://rm.id/baca-berita/government-action/154030/mahfud-pasca-kanjuruhan-perlu-jaminan-keamanan-dan-keselamatan-olahraga>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [29] A. Muladi and B. Nawawi, *Teori-teori dan kebijakan Pidana*. Alumni, 1998.
- [30] A. Noor, *Manajemen Event*. Alfabeta, 2013.
- [31] A. P. Thama and N. K. S. Dharmawan, "Penyelenggaraan Pariwisata Olahraga: Perspektif Rekomendasi Pemerintah Daerah," *Acta Comitas*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 213, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.24843/AC.2019.v04.i02.p05>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [32] A. Rahadian and A. Ma'mun, "KEBIJAKAN OLAHRAGA DALAM PEMERINTAHAN LOKAL: Sebuah Penelitian dalam Merumuskan Rancangan Induk Pembangunan Olahraga Nasional," *Prosiding SEMINAR PENDIDIKAN JASMANI – FPOK UPI*, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/YZRC8>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [33] D. Ramdani, "APEC 2024 dan inklusivitas industri olahraga Indonesia," *AntaraneWS.Com*, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.antaraneWS.com/berita/4476877/apec-2024-dan-inklusi-vitas-industri-olahraga-indonesia>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [34] I. J. Rifa'i et al., *Metodologi penelitian hukum*. Sada Kurnia Pustaka, 2023.
- [35] A. Rosidi, M. Zainuddin, and I. Arifiana, "Metode Dalam Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Sosiologis (Field Research)," *Journal Law and Government*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 46, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.31764/jlag.v2i1.21606>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [36] A. Sangchumnong, "Development of a sustainable tourist destination based on the creative economy: A case study of Klong Kone Mangrove Community, Thailand," *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 642–649, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://so04.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/kjss/article/view/242302>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [37] Sekretariat Kabinet RI, "Presiden Jokowi Terbitkan Perpres 86/2021 tentang Desain Besar Olahraga Nasional," *Setkab.Go.Id*, 2021.
- [38] F. D. Setyawan, "Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Aplikasi “Akuntansi UKM” Berbasis Android sebagai Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas XI Akuntansi di SMK Muhammadiyah Delanggu," 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://eprints.ums.ac.id/80502/>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [39] S. Soekanto and S. Mahmudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif, Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003.
- [40] S. Sugito, M. A. H. Allsabab, and R. P. Putra, "Manajemen kepelatihan klub renang Kota Kediri tahun 2019," *Jurnal SPORTIF: Jurnal Penelitian Pembelajaran*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 242–258, 2020. [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.29407/js_unpgri.v6i1.14021. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [41] I. K. S. W. Sumertajaya, "Implikasi perubahan undang-undang keolahragaan terhadap pengupahan bagi olahragawan profesional," *Jurnal Ilmiah Raad Kertha*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 30–41, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.47532/jirk.v5i2.684>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [42] S. S. M. S. Surya, "Peluang Pengembangan Industri Keolahragaan dalam Meningkatkan Potensi Olahraga dan Perekonomian di Indonesia," *JMEB Jurnal Manajemen Ekonomi & Bisnis*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 70–79, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.59561/jmeh.v1i2.105>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [43] N. A. Wahyudi, "Peran perkembangan industri olahraga dan rekreasi dalam menumbuhkan jiwa kewirausahaan bagi generasi muda," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ilmu Keolahragaan UNIPMA*, pp. 34–42, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://prosiding.unipma.ac.id/index.php/snik/article/view/468>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].
- [44] Widyawati, "Pemerintah Tidak Terburu-buru Melakukan Transisi dari Pandemi ke Endemi," *Kemkes.Go.Id*, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://kemkes.go.id/id/pemerintah-tidak-terburu-buru-melakukan-transisi-dari-pandemi-ke-endemi>. [Accessed: Jun. 3, 2025].