

DYNAMICS OF SPORTS FINANCING POLICY IN INDONESIA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

The dynamics of sports in Indonesia at this time are still not running evenly in accordance with the mandate of the sports law which includes education sports, community sports and elite sports. The national development plan related to the field of sports studies listed in the RPJMN 2020-2024, with the hope that it can become the basis for the Ministry of Youth and Sports' strategy in responding to challenges so that one of the strategic goals in the sports sector is not achieved, namely increasing health and fitness, character and community participation with the main performance indicator the percentage of community participation. exercise not to be repeated. This is highly dependent on the allocation of the sports budget managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. In this study, we used a systematic literature review (SLR). In this SLR we use research articles that are closely related to sports policy, with a focus on purposive sampling techniques. The results of this study show that the size of the budget and performance reports of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the use of government budgets in the field of sports, especially in 2019, can be said to have not been fully effective, because there are still strategic goals or targets that have not been achieved, namely increasing health and fitness, character and community participation with the main performance indicator the percentage of community participation in sports, which is actually an important foundation before achieving success in elite sports or sports achievements.

Keyword:

Financing, Sports, Policy, National Development Plan

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Introduction

There is a significant relationship between the state and sport that contributes to the influence of the state's political agenda on sport, which in turn will affect the implementation of sports funding policies (Camargo et al., 2020), and as the sport grows in popularity, the involvement of politicians usually increases (Dousti et al., 2013). Countries that implement a priority system in the distribution of sports funding tend to be less successful, while countries that focus on the distribution of sports funding are more diverse in fact succeed in more types of sports. (V. De Bosscher et al., 2019), although there is no established blueprint that all countries can use to build elite sporting success (V. D. Bosscher et al., 2015).

The current source of sports funding in Indonesia has similarities with China, namely that most of the funds intended for sports come from the government budget (Zheng et al., 2018). However, in the use of the sports budget in Indonesia, it is not clear whether the basis and distribution system used is to use a priority scale or to touch a variety of sporting spheres, so it is feared that it will affect the

effectiveness of the government's use of the government budget in sports, which will be discussed later in this article.

National Sports Development Direction

The development of sports in its journey has undergone a paradigm shift, from initially adhering to the concept of Development of Sport to Development through Sport, of course, both have different goals and desired results. The concept of Development of Sport tends to focus more on the development of the sport itself, while the concept of Development through Sport views sport as a powerful engine to drive various development schemes related to other sectors such as international relations, human development, culture, infrastructure, health, social integration, and economy (Ha et al., 2015).

The concept of Development through Sport is in line with the global issue of sports development launched by the United Nations in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) for the 2015-2030 development year, namely Sport for Development and Peace (SDP). In it explains that sport is an important driver of sustainable development, we recognize the growing contribution of sport to development and peace in promoting tolerance and respect and its contribution to the empowerment of women and youth, individuals, and communities on the goals of health, education and social inclusion (United, 2015).

Along with the issuance of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (UU SKN), the direction or purpose of sports development in Indonesia has made very significant progress because previously the Indonesian nation did not have a legal basis in the form of a separate law. , and it has clearly stated the basics, functions, objectives, principles, rights, and obligations of all elements of the nation, and the scope, of the fostering and development of national sports.

In article 4 of the national sports law it is stated that the purpose of sport is to maintain health and improve one's body fitness which also has an impact on the quality of the human being, as well as to foster moral values, sportsmanship, discipline, strengthen national unity and integrity, as well as of course in improve sports performance in increasing the dignity of the nation. The implication of Article 4 is that sport must be aimed at all people, all citizens without discrimination, with the hope that if the sports program succeeds in becoming the property of the community, the national sporting goals have the opportunity to be developed more broadly (Ma'mun, 2016). From the description, it can be seen that from the point of view of the rules or legal basis, the goals of national sports in Indonesia have the same direction and vision with the concepts of Development through Sport and Sport for Development and Peace, where sport should not only talk about getting medals and rankings, but can become one of the important aspects in overall development, although in its implementation in the field this has not been fully implemented.

Article 17 of the SKN Law states that there are 3 sports scopes, namely educational sports, recreational sports and achievement sports, and the general provisions explain the meaning of the three sports scopes, namely:

1. Sports Education is a sport subject known as physical education and sports in gaining knowledge, skills, health and of course physical fitness.

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2. Community sports or recreation are sports that are carried out by the community based on hobbies in obtaining pleasure, health and fitness
3. Elite sports are sports that are held in stages and continuously with systematic planning in achieving sports achievements with the support of sports science and sports technology (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3, 2005)

Furthermore, regarding the coaching and development of the three sports scopes above, it is explained in Article 25 of the SKN Law, that the Coaching and Development of Educational Sports are carried out and directed as a systematic and sustainable unit within the national education system at all levels of education and gives freedom to students to carry out sports activities. in accordance with talents and interests by taking into account the potential, abilities, interests, and talents of students as a whole, both through intracurricular and extracurricular activities, and to develop sports achievements in educational institutions, in each educational path a sports activity unit, sports class, the center can be formed. coaching and training, sports schools, as well as holding tiered and sustainable sports competitions, as well as educational sports, can take advantage of traditional recreational sports as part of learning activities.

About The guidance and development of recreational sports is explained in Article 26 of the SKN Law that the guidance and development of recreational sports are carried out and directed at promoting sports as an effort to develop public awareness in improving health, fitness, excitement, and social relations, coaching and developing traditional recreational sports is carried out by explore, develop, preserve, and utilize traditional sports that exist in the community, carried out on a community basis by paying attention to the principles of easy, cheap, attractive, beneficial, and mass, and as an effort to develop studios and activate sports associations in the community, and organize sports festivals tiered and sustainable recreation at the regional, national and international levels.

Furthermore, regarding the Guidance and Development of Achievement Sports, it is explained in Article 27 of the SKN Law that the coaching and development of sports achievements are carried out and directed to achieve sports achievements at the regional, national and international levels, by empowering sports associations, developing national and regional sports coaching centers, and organize competitions in stages and continuously, and involve potential young athletes from the results of monitoring, scouting, and talent development as a regeneration process.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that both in terms of the scope and pattern of sports coaching and development in the SKN Law, the three are related to each other, and together can have a broad role in confirming sport as an important aspect in national development.

Methods

This study uses a type of library research, which is carried out by collecting library data, reading and processing research materials. In writing this article, the author uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method (van Dinter et al., 2021). The literature review method or literature review is a description of a topic as a result of

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reviewing the literature in the form of books, journals, and the like that have been published by previous researchers on the topics to be discussed as the basis for research activities.

The focus of the study analyzed is relevant to the principles of sports policy in the scope of sports funding, especially in Indonesia. Several relevant articles were reviewed using several stages, namely planning which focused on developing research questions, data collection, namely comprehensive data searches by filtering and evaluating relevant articles. Then thematic analysis and synthesis stage in the discussion section

Procedure

In the procedure of this study, The articles that we have selected are articles that are relevant to the discussion on sports policy financing sourced from indexed scientific journals. The keywords searched for in this SLR research are "Financing", "Sports", "Policy", and "National Development Plan". Articles searched from January 2017 to April 2022, due to analyze current issues related to the discussion that will be revealed. Referring to the search strategy, we found 83 scientific articles entered on management software such as Mendeley. Then the next step is to remove duplicate articles automatically, which are then selected in detail based on the relevance of the relevant keywords, so that 11 articles are obtained. In addition, we also found several documents related to this research such as Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN). Attachment I to Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan. 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

Data Analysis

At the analysis stage, We found 11 articles that would contribute to this SLR research. These articles have been tested and selected based on the information we need in analyzing the discussion related to financing in sports policy, and also we decide on several criteria and classifications that are closely related to the object of research.

After that, we analyze and synthesize the classified article data so that we get the best recommendations. The criteria that refer to this research are, author, year of publication, type of journal, sample size, context, type of data, sports policy, sports financing, and basic findings. We have synthesized these articles, which of course are carried out in a structured and also precise manner with the relevance of the scientific articles discussed in the selection of literature review articles.

Result

The Role of Leadership in Government Budgeting

As is well known, the central government's budget source comes from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), while for regional governments it comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The role of state leaders or regional leaders in determining the APBN and APBD is very large, because Indonesia is a constitutional democracy, and a democratic political system produces an elected national leadership, then the national leadership has significant authority over policy launching (Ma'mun, 2019).

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The stages of the APBN preparation process are prepared using the basis of the draft State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RUU APBN) made by the Government / President assisted by the Minister of Finance, the APBN Bill that has been completed, is submitted to the House of Representatives (DPR), if the APBN Bill is approved it will ratified into the APBN Law and if rejected, it must be revised and then submitted again to the DPR. The preparation of the APBN will always be influenced by the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The sustainable national development planning system in the democracy of the Indonesian political system in the Reformation era (Ma'mun, 2014).

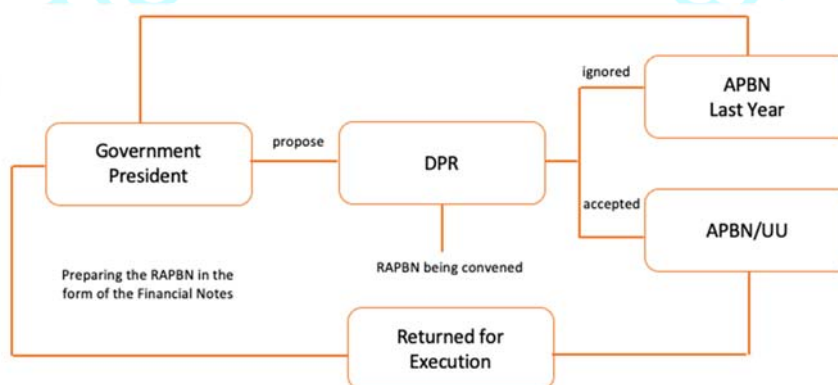


Fig 1. The mechanism for preparing APBN

The RPJMN is the foundation of national leadership in carrying out its leadership duties (Setneg RI, 2004, 2007). The current RPJMN is for the 2020-2024 period and has a very important role, because it is the last stage of the 2005-2025 RPJPN and will affect the achievement of the development targets listed therein. The RPJMN is an elaboration of the vision, mission, and program of the elected President and Vice President candidates, which when drafted are guided by the RPJPN (Ma'mun, 2014). The 2020-2024 RPJMN is determined by the elected President and becomes the official document of the RPJMN by accommodating various inputs on the elected President's campaign promises. This explanation further emphasizes that the role of national leadership and its policy direction greatly influences the government's budget structure in various fields including the field of sports. Why is budget support so important? Because according to what was conveyed De Bosscher et al (2006) Of the nine pillars of sports policy factors that influence success at the international level, the very first pillar is "Financial Support".

National Sports Program Planning & Achievement

The various national development planning concepts listed in the RPJPN and RPJMN are then carried out by the relevant Ministries based on their authority, for the sports sector it is the task of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora). In an effort to translate national development policies in the field of sports in accordance with the RPJMN, the Ministry of Youth and Sports Prepares strategic plans/targets as a reference. the strategic goals of the Ministry of Youth and Sports for 2016-2019, and the performance report of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2019.

It is known that the total budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2019 was IDR 1,951,091,970,000, with the proportion of the budget including the Deputy

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for Youth Empowerment of IDR 92.364 billion, the Deputy for Youth Development IDR 202.872 billion, the Deputy for Sports Cultivation IDR 395.229 billion, the Deputy for Achievement Improvement Sports Rp 986,284 billion, and Secretariat Rp 274,341 billion. With this budget allocation, there are two strategic targets for the two Deputy for Sport, namely improving health and fitness, character and community participation in the Deputy for Sport Cultivation and increasing sports achievement at the Deputy for Sport Achievement Improvement as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sports strategic plan/target of the Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Programs / Activities	Performance Indicator	2016	Target			Unit
			2017	2018	2019	
Improved Health and fitness, character and community participation	1. Physical fitness percentage	18.00	21.00	23.50	26.00	%
	2. Percentage of community participation in sports	27.00	30.00	33.00	35.00	%
Increased sports performance	1. Number of gold medals won in regional and international sporting events	2	49	27	50	medal
	2. The number of selected sports to take part in regional and international sporting events	28	35	59	45	sport
	3. Number of athletes who qualify for regional and international sporting events	705	803	1000	1100	Athlete

Source: Revision of the Strategic Plan of the Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports for 2016-2019

As a benchmark for the achievements of the strategic plan above, it can be seen from the Kemenpora performance report in 2019 as listed in Table 2. below.

Table 2. Report on the sports sector performance of the Indonesian Ministry of Youth and Sports.

No	Strategic target	No. KPI	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Target	Accomplishments	%	Note:
1	Improved Health and fitness, character and community participation	1	Percentage of community participation in sports	35.00%	31.00%	88.57%	
2	Increased sports performance	1	Number of gold medals won in regional and international sporting events	50 Medals	72 Medals	144%	
		2	The number of selected sports to take part in regional and international sporting events	45 sports	54 sports	120%	
		3	Number of athletes who qualify for regional and international sporting events	1100 athletes	1141 athletes	103.03%	

Source: Kemenpora RI Performance Report in 2019

The realization was 1141 athletes or 103.03%. While the strategic target of increasing health and fitness, character and community participation with the main performance indicator the percentage of community participation in sports was not achieved, from the 35% target the realization was only 31% or 88.58%, this achievement was included in the less category and means it is still needed efforts to increase community participation in sports. In other words, attention to sports culture where sports participation is the main indicator, is still inferior when compared to the attention given to the field of achievement sports.

Discussion

Community participation in sports should be positioned as the foundation or foundation for the next stage of sports development, as described in the traditional

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concept of sports development and the concept of the "House of Sport Development Model" developed by Geoff Cooke.(Ma'mun, 2016)as Figures 2 and 3 below.

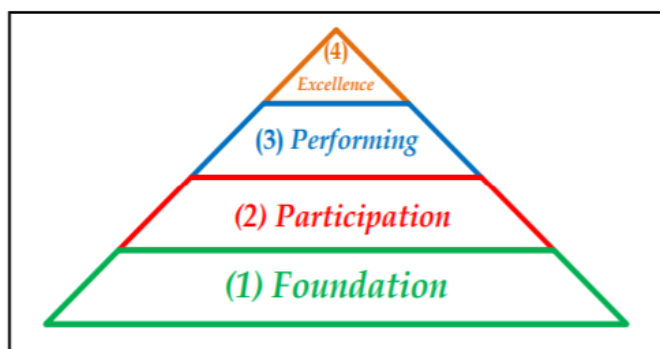


Fig 2. Traditional Concepts of Sports Development

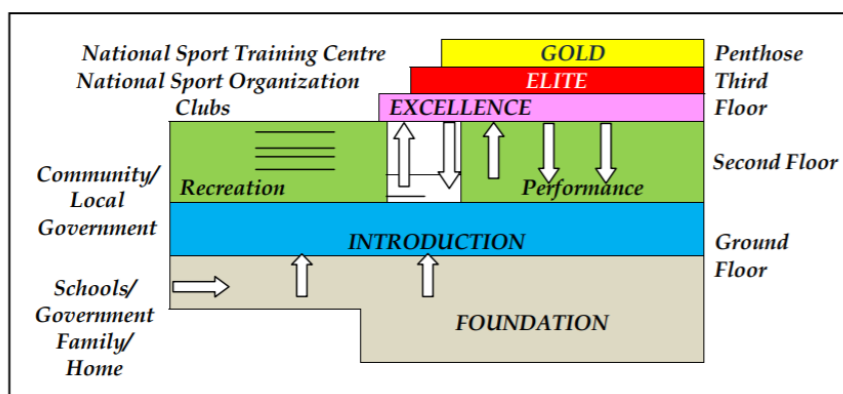


Fig 3. Sport Building Structure House of Sport Model from Geoff Cooke (1996)
Also Adapted from Kevin Hylton & Peter Bramham (2010)

Looking at the two sports development concepts above, in essence massing is the foundation, its lowest position, its nature is to be the foundation for all stages which ideally should describe large numbers of participation, along with the percentage of the population in a country and carried out massively by all elements from school, government, family and community(Ma'mun, 2016).

Sports Development Policy in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024.

The vision, mission, development agenda, and national priorities related to the 2020-2024 national development plan are contained in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia (Perpres RI) Number 18 of 2020 which is the formulation of the concept of the elected President and Vice President. Indonesia's 2020-2024 vision is "The Realization of an Advanced Indonesia that is Sovereign, Independent, and Has a Personality Based on Mutual Cooperation". This vision is realized through 9 (nine) Missions known as the Second Nawacita, namely: 1) Improving the Quality of Indonesian Humans, 2) A Productive, Independent, and Competitive Economic Structure, 3) Equitable and Equitable Development, 4) Achieving the Environment Sustainable, 5) Cultural Progress that Reflects the Nation's Personality, 6) Enforcement of a Corruption-Free, Dignified, and Reliable Legal System,

In the development agenda it is noted that there are 7 important points, namely: 1) Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth, 2)

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Developing Regions to Reduce Inequality and Ensure Equity, 3) Increasing Quality and Competitive Human Resources, 4) Mental Revolution and Culture. Development, 5) Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services, 6) Building the Environment, Increasing Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change, 7) Strengthening Polhukhankam Stability and Transformation of Public Services (Setneg RI, 2016).

In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, 41 Strategic Priority Projects / Major Projects are planned, which are detailed projects with clear targets, locations, and implementing agencies. Sports development has not been explicitly listed in the strategic priority project, but in Appendix III of Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2024 RPJMN which is described in the 2020-2024 RPJMN Development Matrix, the development of the field of sports studies can be identified as being included in the Productivity Improvement Priority Program. and Competitiveness, with a description as in Table 3 below:

Table. 3. Priority Programs (PP), Priority Activities (KP), Priority Indicators and Projects (ProP) related to Sports Development in the 2020-2024 RPJMN

Priority Program (PP)	Priority Activities (KP)	Indicator	Priority Project (ProP)	Implementing Agency
Increased Productivity and Competitiveness	Sports Achievements	1. Percentage of population aged 10 years and over who exercised in the past week	1. Strengthening and structuring sports regulations	Kemencora
		2. The number of gold medals won at the Olympic Games	2. Sports culture development	
		3. Number of gold medals won at the Paralympic Games	3. Structuring the sports coaching system based on the Olympic sports cabang	
		4. Ranking at the Asian Games	4. Sports institutional arrangement	
		5. Ranking at the Asian Para Games	5. Increasing the availability of international standard sports personnel	
			6. Improvement of international standard sports facilities and infrastructure	
			7. Development of the role of the private sector in sports assistance and financing.	

Furthermore, the form of programs/activities carried out is expected to support the implementation of sports development with the concepts of Development Through Sport and Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) launched by the United Nations in the Sustainable Development Goal's (SDG's) agenda for the 2015-2030 development year. The description of the national development plan related to the field of sports studies as stated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN development matrix above is also expected to be used as a reference by bureaucratic institutions under the Ministry of Youth and Sports such as the Provincial and Regency/City Youth and Sports Offices in developing sports activities in their respective regions.

After having the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System (UU SKN), the direction of Indonesia's sports development has made significant progress, from the point of view of the rules or

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legal basis, the goals of the national sports in Indonesia have the same direction and vision with the concept of Development through Sport and Sport for Development and Peace, where the sport should not only talk about getting medals and rankings but can be an important aspect in overall national development.

In an effort to implement the direction of sports development as mandated by the SKN Law, and adjusted to the RPJPN and RPJMN, the available budget alignments are very influential and are the main factors in achieving success. The role of state leaders or regional leaders in determining the APBN and APBD is very large, because Indonesia is a constitutional democracy, and a democratic political system produces an elected national leadership, then the national leadership has significant authority over the launch of policies including policies in determining the budget. Therefore, various strategic issues in the field of sports must be conveyed properly to state leaders in order to get serious attention.

From the point of view of budget availability for the two Deputy for Sport, the difference is very striking, where the Deputy for Sport Cultivation is Rp. 395.229 billion, and the Deputy for Sports Achievement Improvement of Rp. 986,284 billion, this may be one of the causes of differences in the results of the realization of the targets that have been determined. Or in other words, the strategic goals related to the Deputy for Sports Achievement Improvement can be achieved because they have an adequate budget, while the strategic targets related to the Deputy for Sport Cultivation are not achieved because the available budget is far from adequate.

Returning to the meaning of the word effective that has been conveyed in the introduction, something can be said to be effective if the goals or targets that have been previously set are successfully achieved. After looking at the strategic plan, the size of the budget, and the performance report of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2019, the use of the government budget in the sports sector, especially in 2019, the use of the government budget in the sports sector, especially in 2019 can be said to have not been fully effective, because there are still goals or targets strategies that have not been achieved, namely increasing health and fitness, character and community participation with the main performance indicator being the percentage of community participation in sports, which is actually an important foundation before achieving success in elite sports or achievement sports.

Seeing this reality strengthens the statement that has been conveyed in the previous section, although from the point of view of the rules or legal basis and the goals of national sports in Indonesia it can be said to have the same direction and vision as the concepts of Development through Sport and Sport for Development and Peace, in reality still impressed to adopt the concept of Development of sport. This can be seen from the proportion of the budget which is still more dominant and focuses on increasing sports achievement rather than increasing public participation in sports which will actually have a greater impact on national development in other sectors.

Furthermore, although all indicators on the strategic target of improving sports performance have been successfully achieved, it is still unclear at which level of competition this success was achieved and what kind of priority pattern is used as the basis. As we all know, if the size of its achievements at the international level, Indonesia's ranking and medal achievements in the SEA GAMES and ASIAN GAMES

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are still not stable and have not shown the success of developing sports achievements in a large number of sports, especially when measured by medal achievements at the Olympics, So far, only two sports have dominated, namely badminton and weightlifting, although archery has previously won medals.

Conclusion

In response to this, so that the direction of sports development, especially achievement sports, is clearer, the Ministry of Youth and Sports must set clearer strategic targets, both at the level of international competition that is the target of its participation, to the number of sports and the number of medals to be won, and Indonesia must have an attitude in determining the pattern. what priorities will be applied in an effort to achieve sports achievements, whether to focus on sports that have a large number of medal opportunities, or on sports that even though the medals won are not too many but have a great value of pride. In the previous section, a description of the national development plan related to the field of sports studies was presented in the 2020-2024 RPJMN

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