



Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

Silmy Ni'mah Fadhilah¹, Aksendro Maximilian², Ade Putra Hasibuan³, Vikas Kumar Chaudary⁴, Endra Mulyajaya Coach⁵

¹Faculty of Vocational Studies, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

²Faculty of English Language Education, University of Lampung, Indonesia

³Faculty of Law, State University of Surabaya, Indonesia

⁴Faculty of Law, University of Lucknow, India

⁵Turkiye Badminton Federasyonu, Turkey.

silmyfadhilah@unesa.ac.id¹, aksendro@gmail.com², adehasibuan@unesa.ac.id³, vikaschaudhary9974@gmail.com⁴, endramulyajaya11@gmail.com⁵

correspondent author

Article Info

Keywords:

Keyword 1; WADA
Keyword 2; Anti-Doping
Keyword 3; Badminton
Keyword 4; All
Indonesian Badminton
Association

Abstract

WADA as an NGO that controls anti-doping norms in sports should have weak accountability in subduing countries unless there are interests offered. Therefore, WADA provides attractive offers to countries and sports institutions related to sports commercialism and globalization as a strategy so that countries and sports institutions are interested in being under anti-doping control which is one of the NGOs. In addition, globalization also encourages countries to enter sports games in order to show their existence as a country. Badminton is one of the leading and favorite sports in Indonesia which is currently active in every match both at the local level such as between schools, clubs, cities, and regions even at the national and international levels and is always shown on sports television broadcasts so that in every part of the community and school environment there are facilities and infrastructure and badminton facilities but it is undeniable that many people follow the sport starting from early age, teenagers, cadets, adults to parents and women and men all participate in the sport. A good badminton game must have the right technique for each player in the match. Basic techniques that can be developed such as how to hold the racket, forehand and backhand stroke techniques which are then developed into smash, lob, chop, drive, service and netting. The sanctions given by WADA to Indonesia were due to not fulfilling the doping test that was carried out so that the violation made the national badminton team not given permission to fly the red and white flag during the Thomas Cup which should have stood on the podium with the red and white flag but instead there was the flag of the All Indonesia Badminton Association, this should be very regrettable for all badminton lovers because the period of 19 years was only able to win gold again after conquering the Chinese team with a score of 3-0 over China.

**Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying
with Anti-Doping Rules**

1. INTRODUCTION

WADA is an independent international body established in 1999 as a global anti-doping norm supervisor and to align anti-doping policies in all sports and countries. The private sector was established after a historic event in the world of sports namely when an athlete in the cycling sport was caught using doping drugs at the 1998 Summer Olympics because of this incident, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) held a world conference on the use of doping.

Through this conference, the IOC invited all parties to unite their vision of fighting doping in the world of sports, which ultimately resulted in the Lausanne Declaration on Doping in Sports. This document then resulted in the formation of an independent international anti-doping agency or WADA which began operating at the 27th Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia in 2000.

WADA was established under the initiative of the IOC and received support from various parties such as government organizations, public authorities and private authorities who have the same vision in fighting against doping in the world of sport. Until in 2003 WADA finally introduced the Anti-Doping Code as a document designed to harmonize global regulations between private authorities and sports organizations. This Anti-Doping Code has been revised three times and the last revision was in 2021.¹

The WADA Anti-Doping Code itself has been approved by 660 sports organizations spread throughout the world including the International Olympic and Paralympic Committee, the International Olympic Sports Federation and the National Olympic and Paralympic Committee, so in practice, athletes who want to compete in regional or international events must follow the Anti-Doping regulations from WADA.²

¹ Gray, Stacie, 2018. *Achieving Compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code: Learning from the Implementation of another International Agreement*, International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics, 11(2):247-260.

² Reditya, T. H. 2021. *Doping: Definition and Reason for Prohibition in Sports*. Online in <https://internasional.kompas.com/read/2021/10/22/210000870/doping-definition-and-reason-punishment-in-sport?page=all> [accessed May 30, 2025].

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

The large number of companies brought in by WADA in sports matches and the approach to IGOs has made countries interested in joining. Countries can purchase sports match broadcasts to be broadcast on national TV and gain benefits from the broadcasts. However, to attract more viewers, countries also send national athlete delegations to international matches. Countries also want a sponsorship from companies that will be advertised by their national athletes and to introduce national athletes who have the potential to get sponsorship, countries must often be involved in international sports matches. There are several interests that a country wants to achieve from its compliance with the WADA Anti-Doping Code, as well as Indonesia which always strives to become one of the countries with compliant status in WADA control. Indonesia's seriousness in remaining compliant can be seen from the integration of WADA's anti-doping policy which can be seen from its alignment in national policy. Indonesian law that discusses the prohibition of doping is written in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 3 of 2005, article 85 concerning the National Sports System, which includes the use of doping being prohibited for all sports, the creation of anti-doping rules and sanctions are mandatory for every parent organization of sports branches or national sports organizations and the government becomes the national anti-doping supervisor.

Indonesia established LADI as an agency that specifically handles the use of doping for national and local athletes and realizes the WADA Anti-Doping Code. LADI was established in 2006, three years after the formulation of the WADA Anti-Doping Code which acts as a handler for Indonesian Sports to remain sporty because with the establishment of LADI, it is hoped that it can support and assist athletes in competing in the national and international arenas and support the implementation of the WADA Anti-Doping Code in Indonesia, LADI is directly under the command of WADA. In relation to the implementation of the WADA Anti-Doping Code, the tasks entrusted to LADI are not far from taking doping samples and testing them and reporting them to WADA.

Seeing the efforts that have been considered maximum and important from Indonesia regarding its compliance with the WADA Anti-Doping Code so that a bad assessment from WADA has resulted in sanctions that affect Indonesia. For example when receiving WADA sanctions in 2021, Indonesia is threatened with not being able to host or participate in regional, continental or international sports competitions. Indonesia also cannot be a representative as a member of the committee board until its status is restored to compliant and during this process it can last up to one year or more depending on the violations committed by the Indonesian government especially from the Badminton Federation. Moreover, Indonesia is prohibited from flying the Red and White flag which is the highest honor in sports competitions.

Badminton is a fast-paced sport that requires good reflexes and a high level of physical fitness, so every player must be in good physical condition to support every action in badminton. Physical condition is a unity that cannot be separated and can even be improved and maintained.³ Physical exercise plays an important role in maintaining physical fitness. An athlete's physical performance greatly determines his physical ability in playing badminton.

A good badminton game must have the right technique for each player in the match. Basic techniques that can be developed such as how to hold the racket, forehand and backhand stroke techniques which are then developed into smash, lob, drive, service and netting. The opinion of *Muhtar and Sumarno* explains that the types of strokes in badminton are mainly service, lob, drive, smash and netting.⁴ Basically, the stroke can be done with forehand or backhand. Based on this it can be concluded that the stroke technique has an important role in determining the pattern of the game by mastering it then a player or athlete against the stroke must really pay attention to what he already has regarding the potential to play well in getting points and having the opportunity to win the championship or match.

³ World Health Organization. (1994). *Maintenance and repair of laboratories, diagnostic imaging and hospital equipment*. Page 158.

⁴ Muhtar, T. & Sumarno. 2008. *Badminton*. Jakarta: Emzir Open University. 2012. *Qualitative Research Methodology Data Analysis*. Jakarta: Rajawali.

Mastery of techniques must be done with training by a special badminton trainer in order to create the right technique and be able to master a game system in a match that is done by getting used to the game with the right technique during training, then someone will automatically and accurately do the stroke technique. All processes must be carried out systematically and then in training, develop into the use of the right game strategy based on the results of the evaluation that is usually carried out by badminton trainers to be a reference for providing the right training program based on the needs in the match.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Method is one of the key elements in discussing a problem, where the research method is an approach aimed at systematically and consistently revealing the truth and solving problems in order to achieve the final result. The method applied in this study is a qualitative method.⁵

Qualitative research refers to the process of exploration and understanding the meaning of individual behavior towards WADA's Decision to Impose Punishment Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules. Has Indonesia met the requirements set by WADA in implementing Anti-Doping? What is the attitude of the Indonesian government, especially the management of the All Indonesian Badminton Association in responding to the provision of anti-doping to badminton athletes?

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Badminton is a racket sport played by two people (for singles) or two pairs (for doubles) who are opposing each other. This sport is similar like tennis, badminton aims to hit the ball namely the shuttlecock over the net so that it falls in the opponent's playing field that has been determined and tries to prevent the opponent from doing the same.⁶ Badminton is a type of sport played using a net, a racket as a hitting tool and a shuttlecock as an object to be hit.

Badminton is the most popular sport after football. Everywhere we often see people playing badminton from children to adults which can be played in the yard, on the street or in public parks.⁷ Badminton is an individual game that can be played by one person against one person or two people against two people.

⁵ Benuef, K., and Muhamad Azhar. (2020). *Legal Research Methodology as an Instrument for Analyzing Contemporary Legal Problems*. Jurnal Gema Keadilan, (Online), 7(1): 20-33.

⁶ Kurniawan, Ferry 2012. *Smart Sports Book*. Jakarta. Laskar Aksara.

⁷ Hermawan Aksan, *Mahir Bulu Tangkis* (Bandung: Nuansa Cendekia, 2013), hlm. 14.

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

The issue of the Indonesian government being sanctioned for not meeting the standards of the International Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) emerged after the Indonesian badminton team for the first time in Indonesia's history in the last 19 years or so won the Thomas Cup championship in a championship held every 4 years.

Due to the sanctions received, the Indonesian team was not allowed to raise the Red and White flag in the Thomas Cup trophy handover procession. Otherwise we feel disadvantaged by this but from the government's side, they will promise to fix the athlete's anti-doping affairs in the next month so that Indonesia can avoid various sanctions.

However a former national athlete once told a story about how he was never asked to take a doping test during his professional career. This is a factor that caused the losses experienced by Indonesian athletes or perhaps from the All Indonesian Badminton Association management itself who did not routinely carry out the Anti-Doping examination itself so that what is seen now becomes a lesson for All Indonesian Badminton Association management so that it is not repeated in the future in the management of Anti-Doping. If we look and hear from various aspects of players or athletes, there are several former karate athletes like *Sandy Wirawan* that who said that he had never undergone a doping test including when he underwent a national training program for several years. Sandy said that the government also did not ask him to undergo a doping test when he was about to compete in a championship at the national sports week or world championship level.

Regularly there is no doping test so it is a big question whether there is no strong regulation in managing the Anti-Doping even though the one who holds it is usually the Indonesian Olympic Committee. They said that there is a test target that must be achieved and the budget is quite large. When I participated in the 2012 PON, athletes who took the doping test were determined by drawing lots because the costs might be high. If this kind of thing continues to happen there will be more losses when Indonesian athletes bring honor to the nation but cannot fly the red and white flag due to several sanctions in the form of Anti-Doping.

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

I have never taken a doping test even though I do not use doping even for international events I am rarely tested. The karate parent organization also does not conduct tests continuously. In that condition Sandy took the initiative to study nutrition and types of supplements or drugs.

When undergoing national training he also always consumed food provided by nutritionists. In that way he was sure that he would not be hampered by doping matters. On the other hand, I rarely consume vitamins or supplements. I believe that the nutritionist team at the national training provides food that does not contain doping so I believe that and there is no need for a doping test when a sporting event such as National Sport Week and so on is held. So actually preventive efforts have been made because maybe the authorities know they cannot carry out doping tests periodically and on a large scale. If we look at every event that exists even in the implementation of the Anti-Doping program in Indonesia, it has recently been questioned by WADA. In the statement they stated that Indonesia failed to meet the target number of annual doping tests so that with a firm stance from WADA, they gave a warning and even imposed sanctions, especially in the implementation of the Thomas Cup where at that time Indonesia won over China with a score of 3-0 for Indonesia.

Usually the checking and implementation of the Anti-Doping program in Indonesia is the Indonesian Anti-Doping Agency (LADI). This institution which is under the Ministry of Youth and Sports is tasked with ensuring that Indonesia meets all international anti-doping regulations because LADI failed to meet the target number of doping tests, WADA imposed a number of penalties on Indonesia. The sanctions are in the form of a ban on hosting regional, continental and international sports championships. There are at least six international sporting events scheduled to be held in Indonesia in the next year. Three of them are the Indonesia Masters badminton championship, Indonesia Open and BWF World Tour Finals.

In addition to the matches mentioned above, there are several other matches such as the Asian Basketball Championship, the U-17 Women's Football Asian Cup and the World Superbike motorcycle race. However the All Indonesian Badminton Association stated that their three international events will still take place even without spectators. A match of the same level as U-17 Football should be checked by LADI as soon as possible in Anti-Doping so that it is not subject to sanctions from WADA.

Meanwhile another sanction due to the number of doping tests that do not meet the target is the prohibition of flying the Red and White flag at sporting events involving WADA except the Olympics and Paralympics. One of LADI's officials expressed his opinion namely *Mr. Arie Sutopo*, who said that WADA often asks each country to increase the number of doping tests each year. In fact according to him the annual test target should be adjusted to the capabilities of each country both in terms of budget and technical implementation of the test.

The more tests the better that is what WADA wants but the number must depend on national capacity do not let it be beyond LADI's capabilities, it will result in several other factors so that what should be done is not implemented and this is what often become a problem to all athletes especially All Indonesian Badminton Association.

In a statement delivered by *Mr. Ari*, he previously served as deputy chairman in the LADI management. Now he sits as one of the assessors who considers the exception of supplements or drugs for athletes who are facing health problems.

Every year, WADA asks for LADI's doping test plan and target so that it does not get into trouble so that LADI makes a target that can be achieved. When sanctioned by WADA, Indonesia had only reached 72 doping test samples so that LADI claimed to send hundreds of follow-up test samples from the results of athlete doping tests at National Sports Week 2021.

National weightlifters such as *Eko Yuli* previously told the *Antara News* agency that only gold medal winners were asked to take doping tests at National Sports Week 2021. He criticized that doping tests should be applied to all medal winners. If we refer to Law Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, where every parent sports organization is required to create doping regulations containing the threat of sanctions.

This regulation should regulate that supervision of anti-doping programs must be carried out by the government through LADI. However something else happened that was not in accordance with WADA regulations so that the representative of the Deputy Chairman of Commission X of the DPR, *Mr. Dede Yusuf* said that LADI was often ineffective in carrying out anti-doping duties.

In this case, it was conveyed that Indonesia had also been threatened with sanctions for not complying with global doping regulations. In the near future Commission X will summon the government to explain the facts and solutions to the sanctions received from WADA so that in the future there will be no more sanctions for Indonesian proud team can fly the red and white flag.

Everyone is currently blaming LADI but I have to ask the Ministry of Youth and Sports is there a budget to conduct tests and send samples. During the pandemic there were many budget cuts. The Ministry of Youth and Sports was cut by almost 50%. Was LADI's budget also cut? I do not want to rush to blame LADI alone so that in the future it will do and plan to revise the doping rules in the National Sports System Law.

This incident is the same as comparing WADA as a part of a sports community company where they have the authority to issue anti-doping policies for company members which in this case can be interpreted as countries.

These employees will be assessed for their work ethic by how far they obey and accept control from policy holders. In the end, they will get paid for their compliance. The corporate game held by WADA is then also supported by the commercialization of sports.⁸ This commercialization of sports is the main support for WADA to control anti-doping to countries.

All types of doping must be adjusted to the regulations made by WADA so that there are no more clashes of punishments received by our athletes so that what has been targeted is achieved with what is desired but in this case all types of doping must be revised according to WADA rules with its implementation must be completed this year.⁹ If we look at various famous matches in the world of Badminton we can see long before the 2000s, where a doping case had be fallen an Indonesian badminton player named *Sigit Budiarto*, men's doubles partner who was known to be terrible on the field. If we flashback to several matches played by *Sigit*, he is said to have strong wrists that produce unexpected strokes when facing his opponents on the field.

⁸ Ryan, K. 2015. *Doping and Anti-Doping: Corporate Excess and the Tyranny of Transparency*. International Journal of Sports Policy and Politics, 7(4) 637-653

⁹ Tang, S. 2021. *WADA Sanctions Again Indonesian for not Meeting Anti-Doping Program Targets, Why did it happen?* Online in <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-5895638> (accessed May 30, 2025).

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

His achievements at that time continued with various titles in the following year such as the Taipei Open, Indonesia Open and Singapore Open. Even for the first time participating in the 2017 World Championship where he was able to win the title with a dramatic victory in the final match against the legendary duo from Malaysia, *Cheah Soon Kit* and *Yap Kim Hock*. The case occurred in 1998 which made him banned from playing.

The punishment that ensnared him was that he was banned from playing for 12 months in various tournaments but regardless of the doping case he experienced, he is still remembered as a badminton legend in Indonesia and he has dedicated a number of impressive achievements to Mother Earth.

In the midst of his happiness that he had to face a difficult ordeal. In 1998, he was also declared to have failed the doping test by raising his head while rubbing his chin with his index finger, he admitted that he was confused as to why he was sentenced to doping. Until now he still do not understand regarding herbal medicine until he was given it but he also had it tested in the laboratory and he do not think it contained any ingredients.

He do not understand which one is right. Initially he was given a two year sanction but it turned out to be reduced to 13 months but for him the effective sentence was almost half a year that he did not participate in badminton tournaments. He was sentenced to not being able to participate in all matches both international and national.

However he emphasized that he was never afraid of being tested for doping because a doping test is an absolute requirement for athletes before national or international competitions and he never intentionally used it.

Meanwhile regarding his current feelings, he said that the doping verdict was something heavy and almost destroyed the peak of his career because it happened at a time when he and his colleagues were in the world's number one position plus they were preparing for the 2000 Sydney Olympics. If it is said to be heavy, it must be because at that time we were still considered the world's number 1 champion in badminton and we were embarrassed to meet people and even chat with other people, even in the Badminton Association there were not many people who could help in a psychological sense.

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

During the suspension period, *Candra* was paired with *Tony Gunawan*. Meanwhile, *Sigit* was paired with *Halim Haryanto* who later won the 2000 Dutch Open. After the Olympics finished precisely in 2001, the men's doubles coach of National Training returned the duet of *Sigit* and *Candra*. As a result this pair went crazy again with prestigious titles such as the Japan Open, Indonesia Open, Malaysia Open, Thailand Open and the 2001 SEA Games gold medal.

In addition they were also able to win consecutively in the Thomas Cup in 2000 and 2002. On the other hand there was one more thing that was a bit sad where at that time he would have been able to win but lost at the 2002 Thomas Cup, the semifinals met Denmark so the first game won, the second game lost and the third game if he not mistaken deuce lost at that time he had not managed to contribute points for the Indonesian team.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has threatened sanctions against Indonesian athletes because they are considered not to have complied with the test doping plan (TPD). As a result Indonesia could not fly the Red and White flag during the 2020 Thomas Cup handover. When Indonesia successfully defeated China 3-0 and brought home the 2020 Thomas Cup after 19 years. Unfortunately the Red and White flag was not allowed to fly and was replaced with a flag bearing the logo of the All Indonesia Badminton Association.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was founded in 1999 as an independent international body that is structured and funded equally by the sports movement and governments in various parts of the world. Its main activities include scientific research, education, anti-doping capacity building and monitoring of the World Anti-Doping Code which harmonizes anti-doping policies across all sports and all countries.

Whereabouts is information provided by a limited number of elite athletes about their location to an International Sports Federation (IF) or National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO). Later the agency includes them in their respective registered testing groups as part of the elite athlete's top anti-doping responsibilities. Out of competition doping controls can be conducted without notification to athletes.

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

It is one of the most effective means of preventing and detecting doping and is an important step in strengthening athlete and public confidence in doping free sport. Accurate whereabouts information is essential to ensure the efficiency of anti-doping programs designed to protect the integrity of sport and to protect clean athletes.

The concept of out of competition is not new. Experience has shown that out of competition testing is essential to combat doping especially since a number of prohibited substances and methods can only be detected for a limited period of time in an athlete body while maintaining performance enhancing effects. The only way to conduct such testing is to know where the athlete is and the only way to make it efficient is to be able to test athletes at a time when fraudulent dosing is most likely to occur resulting in excess or high likelihood of using prohibited substances and methods.

The Whereabouts Rules are part of the International Standards for Testing and Investigation (ISTI). The ISTI is mandatory for Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs including IFs, NADOs, Major Event Organizers, etc.) that have adopted the World Anti-Doping Code (the document that harmonious anti-doping rules across all sports).

The Whereabouts Rules are for a limited number of top level athletes who are in a registered testing pool of either an IF or NADO. They are designed to provide top level athletes with a flexible tool to demonstrate their commitment to doping free sport and appropriate, adequate and effective privacy protections.

WADA is not responsible for deciding who should be part of this registered testing pool and therefore anyone who is affected by an anti-doping incident that occurs outside of these requirements or limitations will not be able to review the situation in any country. IFs are given discretion as to who should be subject to these provisions internationally and NADOs are given discretion to establish registered testing pools at the national level.

It is WADA's recommendation that the pool of registered tests should be of a proportionate and manageable size and focus on top international and national elite athletes. Athletes may request their agents or other representatives to submit the whereabouts information of their elite athletes to address anti-doping fraud if they wish but it should be noted that any anti-doping investigation must be in accordance with WADA's requirements or it will be returned to each team or country for further investigation of the dosing.

In team sports, the whereabouts information of each team or representative can be submitted by team officials collectively as part of the team activities as each team will report any issues that are causing problems especially in doping checks so that in the future what happens in one team can be coordinated with the superiors in each sport.

However, athletes are ultimately responsible for their whereabouts so that the consequences that occur between them cannot avoid responsibility by blaming the representative or team for submitting inaccurate information about whereabouts or one of them can also file an objection in a matter that should not be done in the team because they do not update their whereabouts in the provision or anti-doping checks in the team, the impact will be subject to sanctions in the form of a warning or dismissal from the sport being carried out and if they are not at the location specified by them during the 60 minute time slot.

The Whereabouts requirement is a practical tool to help ADOs conduct effective out of competition testing. Regardless of whether they have been selected to be part of a registered testing group or athletes can still be tested out of competition by their IF then the NADO or other ADO must be able to prove the alleged out of competition testing that is registered so that there is no irregularity in providing evidence for doping cases because this WADA will not be responsible as long as it does not fall within the provisions set out in the WADA regulations.

4. CONCLUSION

Badminton is one of the leading and favorite sports in Indonesia which is currently active in every match both at the local level such as between schools, clubs, cities, and regions even at the national and international levels and is always shown on sports television broadcasts so that in every part of the community and school environment there are facilities and infrastructure and badminton facilities but it is undeniable that many people follow the sport starting from early age, teenagers, cadets, adults to parents and women and men all participate in the sport.

A good badminton game must have the right technique for each player in the match. Basic techniques that can be developed such as how to hold the racket, forehand and backhand stroke techniques which are then developed into smash, lob, chop, drive, service and netting.

Usually the checking and implementation of the Anti-Doping program in Indonesia is the Indonesian Anti-Doping Agency (LADI). This institution which is under the Ministry of Youth and Sports is tasked with ensuring that Indonesia meets all International Anti-Doping regulations because LADI failed to meet the target number of doping tests, WADA imposed a number of penalties on Indonesia. The sanctions are in the form of a ban on hosting regional, continental and international sports championships.

There are at least six international sporting events scheduled to be held in Indonesia in the next year. Three of them are the Indonesia Masters badminton championship, Indonesia Open and BWF World Tour Finals. If we refer to Law Number 3 of 2005 concerning the National Sports System, where every parent sports organization is required to create doping regulations containing the threat of sanctions.

All forms of doping must be adjusted to the regulations made by WADA so that there are no more clashes in the punishments received by our athletes so that what has been targeted is achieved with what is desired, but in this case all forms of doping must be revised in accordance with WADA regulations with the implementation having to be completed this year.

The sanctions given by WADA to Indonesia were due to not fulfilling the doping test that was carried out so that the violation made the national badminton team not given permission to fly the red and white flag during the Thomas Cup which should have stood on the podium with the red and white flag but instead there was the flag of the All Indonesia Badminton Association, this should be very regrettable for all badminton lovers because the period of 19 years was only able to win gold again after conquering the Chinese team with a score of 3-0 over China.

References

Gray, Stacie, 2018. *Achieving Compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code: Learning from the Implementation of another International Agreement*, International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics, 11(2):247-260.

Hermawan Aksan, *Mahir Bulu Tangkis* (Bandung: Nuansa Cendekia, 2013).

Reditya, T. H. 2021. *Doping: Definition and Reason for Prohibition in Sports*. Online in <https://internasional.kompas.com/read/2021/10/22/210000870/doping-definition-and-reason-punishment-in-sport?page=all> [accessed May 30, 2025].

World Health Organization. (1994). *Maintenance and repair of laboratories, diagnostic imaging and hospital equipment*. Page 158.

Legal Analysis of WADA's Decision Imposing Legal Sanctions on Indonesia for Not Complying with Anti-Doping Rules

Muhtar, T. & Sumarno. 2008. *Badminton*. Jakarta: Emzir Open University. 2012. *Qualitative Research Methodology Data Analysis*. Jakarta: Rajawali.

Benuf, K., and Muhamad Azhar. (2020). *Legal Research Methodology as an Instrument for Analyzing Contemporary Legal Problems*. Jurnal Gema Keadilan, (Online), 7(1): 20-33.

Kurniawan, Ferry 2012. *Smart Sports Book*. Jakarta. Laskar Aksara.

Hermawan. Aksan, 2013. *Badminton Expert*. Jakarta: Nuansa Cendekia.

Ryan, K. 2015. *Doping and Anti-Doping: Corporate Excess and the Tyranny of Transparency*. International Journal of Sports Policy and Politics, 7(4) 637-653

Tang, S. 2021. *WADA Sanctions Again Indonesian for not Meeting Anti-Doping Program Targets, Why did it happen?* Online in <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-5895638> (accessed May 30, 2025).