

Law No. 1/2010
April 21

Basic Sports Law

Social and recreational activities foster interaction, cooperation and healthy competition among members of the community by promoting dialogue, tolerance and ethics through the actions furthered by such activities.

Among the many social and recreational activities, sports most contribute to the full development of the participants and consolidation of friendship among people.

Thus, East Timor found it necessary to regulate this important activity and does so now through this law. Hence, the National Parliament, pursuant to article 92 and item 1 of Article 95 of the Constitution of the Republic, decrees the following, which shall have force of a law:

CHAPTER I
SCOPE, OBJECTIVES AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1
Purpose

This law defines the basis of the sports system and establishes the conditions for the exercise and development of sports activity as a cultural factor indispensable for complete formation of the individual and for peaceful development and strengthening of the national identity at the core of East Timor Society.

Article 2
Scope and Nature

1. Sports in East Timor encompasses formal and informal activities at the community and institutional levels.
2. Formal participation in sports is governed by national and international rules and by the rules applicable to participation in each type of sport.
3. Informal participation in sports is characterized by playful and recreational freedom of practitioners, in observance of societal norms and fundamental principles of sport.

Article 3
Objectives of the Sports Activity

Sports activity has the following objectives:

- a) Expression of cultural identity of the East Timor society;
- b) Development of physical and mental health of individuals;
- c) Pacification and social cohesion of East Timor society;
- d) Achievement of participation in high level competition

Article 4

Definitions

For purposes of this law, the expressions below shall have the following meanings:

a) "Sports": is any form of physical and mental activity, the purpose of which is the expression or improvement of physical or mental condition, development of personality and social relationships or achievement of results in competitions at all levels.

b) "Sports System" is the set of means and entities through which the right to sports is materialized, and seeks to ensure general and equal access rights and opportunities to practice sports;

c) "Participants" are those who directly participate in sports activities, who are required to have a theoretical and practical command of the respective area in which they participate, more specifically the athletes, the coaches and those individuals who perform decision-making, consultation or supervision duties at the competitions, so as to comply with the technical rules of each respective sport;

d) "Sports Agents" are those who have the relevant academic degree, professional training or professional experience in areas outside the sports arena, hold positions necessary for or generated by the sporting phenomenon, notably sports managers, coaches, physicians, psychologists and sports entrepreneurs.

CHAPTER II

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Article 5

Guiding Principles

The following principles guide the sports system: the principles of universality, equality, solidarity, sports ethics, coordination, participation, public participation, security, autonomy and relevance of the association movement.

Article 6

Principle of Universality and Equality

1. All citizens are entitled to participate in sports regardless of gender, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability and age.
2. Engaging in physical activity and sports must contribute towards promoting a non-discriminatory attitude between men and women.
3. Citizens with physical and mental disability merit specific treatment as regards their participation in sports.

Article 7

Principle of Solidarity

The practice of sports both at the professional and amateur level requires a collective responsibility on the part of the entities participating in sports aimed at achieving the

purposes of the sports system, which entails support of the State and other sports entities.

Article 8

Principle of Sports Ethics

1. Both physical activity and sports are furthered through strict compliance with the principles of ethics, defense of the sporting spirit, sports authenticity and the wholistic development of all participants.
2. In its pursuit to defend ethical conduct in physical and sports activity, it is the duty of the State to adopt measures to prevent and punish anti-sports behavior, especially violence, corruption, doping and any form of social discrimination.

Article 9

Principle of Coordination

The principle of coordination consists of the permanent interaction among the departments and divisions of the central, regional and local administration that intervene directly or indirectly in sports as well as in the coordination between the public and private sports organizations.

Article 10

Principle of Participation

The principle of participation involves collaboration of those interested in the definition, planning and management of sports policy as well as in the follow-up and evaluation of the sports system.

Article 11

Principle of Public Intervention

1. The intervention of public authorities in the sphere of sports policy must be complementary and subsidiary to intervention of public and private intermediary social bodies which make up the sports system within the context of shared responsibilities.
2. The intervention of public authorities occurs primarily in the regulatory, inspection and technical and financial cooperation realm of national sports policy.

Article 12

Principle of Security

Both individual and collective sports activity should receive treatment capable of ensuring security and physical, mental and sensory integrity of the athletes or practitioners.

Article 13

Principle of Autonomy and Relevance

There is recognition of autonomy of the sports organizations as well as their right to self-organization through the appropriate association structures, and thus the sports federations are considered a key element of an organizational form capable of guaranteeing sports cohesion as well as fighting corruption.

CHAPTER III

SPORTS ORGANIZATION

SECTION I

THE PUBLIC SPORTS ADMINISTRATION

Article 14

Public Sports Administration

The entities that make up the public sports administration, whose duties and responsibilities are governed by applicable laws, by their respective bylaws and their internal rules, for the promotion and development of physical education and sports shall operate under the oversight and coordination of the Government entity responsible for the sports area.

Article 15

Areas of Oversight

The Government entity responsible for the Sport area shall oversee physical education and educational sports, community sports and high level sports competition.

Article 16

National Sports Commission

1. The National Sports Commission, abbreviated CND, is an entity that operates jointly with the Government entity responsible for the sports area and is responsible for duties in regards to supervision, sports arbitration and resolution of disputes related to sports administration and development, the promotion of health of the sports practitioners, promotion of volunteer work in the sports as well as organization and coordination of actions aimed at fighting doping, violence in sports and other deviations from the spirit of sport.

2. The CND grants sport merit certificates to sporting entities and refrains from granting them whenever the beneficiary entity disrespects the established principles.

3. The CND is composed of individuals knowledgeable in sport matters and ethical sports integrity, as follows:

- a) The member of the Government responsible for the sports area that he/she presides over.
- b) A representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture
- c) A representative from the East Timor National Olympic Committee
- d) A representative from the East Timor Sports Confederation
- e) A representative from the East Timor Paralympic Committee

- f) A representative of the sports instructors and coaches
- g) A representative from the Sports Health Unit
- h) A representative of the Professional Athletes
- i) A representative of the Amateur Athletes
- j) A representative of the Sports Ethics Committee

Article 17
Diversified Services of the Public Sports Administration

1. Public Sports Administration Diversified Services shall implement programs and strategies defined by the Government Department responsible for the Sports Area.
2. The Government shall define by specific legislation the duties of Public Sports Administration Diversified Services.

SECTION II
SPORTS ASSOCIATION MOVEMENT

Article 18
Sports Movement

The Sports Movement consists of the East Timor Sports Confederation, the National Olympic Committee, the East Timor Paralympic Committee and the East Timor Special Olympic Committee as well as the federations, associations and sports clubs.

Article 19
East Timor Sports Confederation

1. The East Timor Sports Confederation, abbreviated CDTL, is a non-profit association that oversees the East Timor sports federations, whose duty is to promote the development and participation of the sports federations in East Timor sporting events.
2. The East Timor Sports Confederation is governed by its bylaws in accordance with the directives set out by the East Timor Basic Sports Law.

Article 20
East Timor National Olympic Committee

1. The East Timor National Olympic Committee is a non-profit association, with legal personality, governed pursuant to its bylaws and regulations, in compliance with the law and the principles and rules contained in the International Olympic Charter.
2. The East Timor Olympic Committee, with support of the East Timor Government and the Sports Federations has authority to constitute, organize and coordinate the East Timor delegation that will take part in the Olympic Games and in the multi-sports events sponsored by the International Olympic Committee, assisting or cooperating in the preparation thereof and fostering participation in sports represented in the games. The East Timor National Olympic Committee is entitled to use, on an exclusive basis, the Olympic emblems, slogan, anthem and symbols in the domestic territory.

Article 21
East Timor Paralympic Committee

1. The East Timor Paralympic Committee is a non-profit association, with legal personality, governed by its bylaws and regulations, in compliance with the law and the principles and rules contained in the International Olympic Charter.
2. The provisions of the previous article, with the appropriate adaptations, apply to the East Timor Paralympic Committee, in relation to physically disabled athletes and to the Paralympic Games.

Article 22
East Timor Special Olympic Committee

1. The East Timor Special Olympic Committee is a non-profit association with legal personality, governed by its bylaws and principles contained in the International Olympic Charter.
2. The mission of the East Timor Special Olympic Committee is to establish the conditions or activities designed to promote the coexistence and interaction among the physically handicapped, their families and communities through sports activities.

Article 23
Sport Federations

A Sports Federation is a private law entity that encompasses sports practitioners, coaches, clubs or groups of clubs, is organized in the form of a non-profit association and purports, among other things, in accordance with its bylaws, to pursue the following general objectives:

- a) Promote, regulate and manage, at the national level, the practice of a sport or group of related or combined sports;
- b) Represent the interests of its members before the Public Administration;
- c) Represent the respective sport or group of related or combined sports before foreign or international counterpart organizations;
- d) Promote the training of young sports practitioners;
- e) Foster the defense of ethics and non-violence in sports;
- f) Support through human and financial resources, the practice of amateur sports;
- g) Foster the development of high level athletic competition in its respective sport
- h) Organize sports training and competitive participation of the national teams.
- i) Ensure training of participants and sports agents.

Article 24

Sports Club

A Sports Club is a private law entity in the form of a non-profit association whose purpose is the promotion and direct participation in sports activities.

Article 25 Status of a Public Interest Sports Entity

1. The sports federations may be afforded the status of a public interest sports entity, which grants it the power to exercise, within its respective sphere, the regulatory and disciplinary powers as well as others of a public nature.
2. The legal regime, the conditions for the granting of these powers, as well as the processes for suspending and cancelling the status of a public interest sports entity and the internal organization of the sports federations awarded the status of a sports entity of public interest shall be defined by specific legislation.

Article 26 Financial Support to Sports Associations

1. The financial support to the sports association system shall occur through the granting of financial contributions solely for carrying out their respective activities.
2. Sports federations enjoying public interest sports entity status can benefit from subsidies, contributions or public loans, as well as support of any nature, whether through technical, material or human resources.

Article 27 Bylaws and regulations

1. In addition to the issues required by law and by the legal regime governing sports federations, the bylaws of sports federations considered public interest sports entities must specify and regulate the following:

- a) Location of the head office in the national territory;
- b) Obligatory organized accounting records
- c) Prohibition of membership of its members in another sports federation of the same nationality;
- d) Maximum term of office for permanent members of the statutory bodies;
- e) Incompatibility with and impediments to the duties of a federative body;
- f) Equal access by men and women to the statutory bodies

1. The legal regime of sports federations is regulated by specific legislation.

CHAPTER IV
HUMAN RESOURCES IN SPORTS

Article 28

Athletes

1. For the purposes of this law, athletes are those who individually or as part of a team engage in sports.
2. An athlete's status is defined according to the main purpose of his/her activity by specific legislation.
3. The laws in respect to athletes shall recognize the specificity of the athletes whenever justified, especially as concerns labor and social security laws.
4. The contractual legal regime governing professional athletes and sports training contracts shall be defined by specific legislation, after receiving input from the entities representing the interested parties and the sports federations, taking into account the specific circumstances thereof in relation to the general regime governing their employment contract.

Article 29

Sports Managers

The role of sports managers in the training organization as well as ethical safeguards in sports are hereby recognized, ensuring the conditions necessary for proper pursuit of the significant social mission with which they are charged.

Article 30

Instructors and Coaches

1. Instructors are those who possess a background suitable to carry out instructing duties in the sport.
2. Coaches are either themselves trainers or those who perform analogous functions, even under a different name, or those who during competitions are involved in the decision-making, consultation or supervision process aimed at compliance with the technical rules of the respective sport.

Article 31

Training and Promotion of Instructors and Coaches

1. The State must promote and ensure access to the profession of coach and instructor in the sport area so that these can obtain the appropriate qualification and continuing education and update their technical and pedagogical knowledge in a form compatible with the circumstances of these functions to be performed either on a professional or voluntary basis and with the level of the requirements inherent thereto.

2. In regards to the training of technical and administrative staff for the different sports, the State may entrust its organization, in whole or in part, to public or private teaching institutions or to public or private entities specialized in the education field, dedicated to and recognized for this purpose.

3. The Government, after receiving input from the entities representing the interested parties, shall establish the categories of human resources included in the previous items as well as the forms, modes and conditions necessary for performing these activities.

Article 32 Sports Agents

1. Sports agents are considered individuals or entities duly qualified to engage in representation or intermediation in the signing of sports contracts on an occasional or permanent basis, for remuneration.

2. The exercise of the function of sports agent is incompatible with the simultaneous performance, direct or indirect, remunerated or not, of any other functions.

3. The sports agent cannot act on his/her own behalf or on behalf of an athlete who is a minor.

CHAPTER V SPORTS ETHICS AND JUSTICE

SECTION I

PROMOTION AND DEFENSE OF SPORTS ETHICS

Article 33 Sports Ethics

1. Sports must be practiced in compliance with the sports ethics and fair play principles on the part of the participants, the public and all those who, by performing managerial or technical duties, are part of the sports process.

2. In its oversight of sports, it is the duty of the State to take steps designed to prevent and punish anti-sports practices, namely violence, corruption, doping, xenophobia and any form of negative social discrimination.

3. The State must encourage all types of associations and entities in sports, encourage and support movements and initiatives in favor of the sporting spirit and tolerance, as well as educational and social projects.

Article 34

Prohibition and Control of the Doping Practice

1. The right of athletes to participate in sports without resorting to doping substances and prohibited methods must be protected, thus promoting health and ensuring equity and equal rights in the sports.

2. The circumstances and conduct constituting violations of anti-doping rules, as regards doping detection, dissuasion, prevention and repression in compliance with specific rules and principles deriving from international legal instruments ratified by East Timor are regulated by appropriate legislation.

Article 35

Fight against violence and racial and ethnic intolerance

The State and associations and organs that make up the sports system shall mutually cooperate to ensure that order is maintained in the sports infrastructure and also to avoid acts of violence, racism, xenophobia and all other forms of racial and ethnic discrimination or intolerance.

Article 36

Fight against Corruption

1. The fight against corruption in sports is done via prevention, through the education of participants and of the sports agents.
2. The sports system further promotes the fight against corruption by defining and forbidding harmful behaviors as well as by applying the resulting disciplinary penalties, without prejudice to criminal liability under the law generally.

SECTION II

SPORTS JUDICIARY

Article 37 Appeal

Without prejudice to the provisions of the following articles, the final decisions and resolutions of the entities that make up the sports associations are appealable under the law generally.

Article 38

Matters Strictly Related to Sports

1. The decisions and resolutions on matters strictly related to sports cannot be appealed beyond the competent levels of the sports system.
2. Matters strictly related to sports are those that are based on technical or disciplinary rules, particularly disciplinary infractions perpetrated in the course of a sports competition such as *de facto* and *de jure* issues arising from enforcement of the rules of the game, of regulations and rules concerning the organization of the respective competitions.
3. Disciplinary decisions and resolutions related to violations of sports ethics, within the scope of doping, violence and corruption are excluded from the previous item.

Article 39

Sports Disciplinary Committee

1. While a specific sports activity is not organized as a Federation, with the respective status of a public interest entity approved, the Sports Disciplinary Committee shall operate together with the Sports National Committee and its mission shall be to investigate at the appellate level disciplinary violations in sports by participants and sports agents who perform duties or hold offices in the competitions.

2. It is also incumbent on the Sports Disciplinary Committee to decide on complaints regarding summary decisions and protests at sports competitions or games, to issue an opinion on issues requested by the National Sports Committee as well as to decide on interpretation of regulations.

Article 40

Adjudicated Sports Case

An appeal, as well as the respective decision, does not prejudice the sport outcome otherwise validly produced based on the final decision at the competent decision making level of the sports system.

Article 41

Arbitration in Sports Conflicts

1. Sports arbitration is the system for resolution of conflicts in matters of sports or sport-related matters.
2. The resolution of disputes by sports arbitration depends on a prior written arbitral commitment binding the parties in the scope of any contract or a statutory or regulatory provision binding on the sports entities.
3. Sports arbitration shall be conducted by the Sports Arbitration Committee that operates together with the National Sports Committee.

CHAPTER VI

SPORTS ACTIVITY

SECTION I

CATEGORIES

Article 42

Categories

1. Sports are classified as either professional or amateur activities.
2. The sports activity, as a result of results achieved in the international sports system by athletes and national teams may also be classified as high level competition.

Article 43
Federated Sports Activity

The sports activity promoted and developed by federations receives the support of the State in order to facilitate the creation and generation of the sports associations.

SECTION II
AMATEUR SPORTS ATIVITY

Article 44
Physical Education and Educational Sports

1. Physical education and educational sports are practiced and developed at all educational levels and grades under the joint oversight of the Government entities responsible for Sports and Education.
2. The organization and operation of physical education and educational sports are defined by government law.
3. Educational sports activity is part of the educational system.

Article 45
Sports in Childhood, Adolescence and Young Adulthood

1. Children, adolescents and young adults are entitled to rest and free time, and sports should be encouraged for leisure, health benefits, development of basic sports aptitudes and self-esteem.
2. The State encourages and supports the sports movement through adoption of a policy that favors the protection of children in sports and ensures the educational and professional training of young athletes in high level competition, so that the sports career does not compromise their emotional balance, family relationships and health.
3. Physical education and sports as well as ethical values must be promoted in school at the curricular and extracurricular levels, taking into account physical expression, sports education and training needs, targeting the physical and mental development of students.

Article 46
Sports for the Physically Disabled

The State must foster the participation in sports by the physically disabled, tailored to their respective specificities and promote the appropriate technical guidance for full integration and participation in society on an equal basis with other citizens.

Article 47
Sports in the Civilian and Military Institutions

Sports activities should be fostered at civilian and military institutions with the purpose of creating social and cultural integration and interaction for the purposes of promoting friendship and unity among institutions.

Article 48
Sports in Prisons

The State promotes and encourages participation in sports in prisons as well as by minors and juveniles subject to measures applied within the scope of Juvenile Law, aimed at cultural integration and social reinserction.

SECTION III

PROFESSIONAL SPORTS

Article 49
Professional Sports Activity

Professional sports activity is considered to be sports competitions recognized as having a professional nature.

Article 50
Clubs, Athletes and Professional Competitions

1. For the purposes of their respective participation in professional sports competitions, professional clubs are the ones that cumulatively meet the following requirements:

- a) Have on their teams only professional athletes or those with a sports training contract;
- b) Have a staff of professional coaches at their service, according to the model approved by the respective entity presiding over the sport or a similar entity;
- c) Have a structure for training athletes and participate in training competitions in a number to be defined by the respective federation;
- d) Maintain a professional administrative structure suited to management of its activity;
- e) Have a stable economic and financial situation through budgets compatible with the level of income and expenses and with an organized accounting system.

2. Professional athletes are the ones who devote themselves solely or mainly to participation in a sport for remuneration, regulated by law.

3. Competitions of a professional nature are considered to be the ones that bring together solely professional clubs and athletes, comply with the parameters defined by the respective managing entity or similar entity for this purpose and are, as a result of that, recognized by a decision of the government entity that handles the sport area, after a report from the National Sports Committee, pursuant to the law regulating the respective process.

SECTION IV
HIGH LEVEL COMPETITION AND NATIONAL TEAMS

Article 51

High Level Competition

1. When the athlete decides to participate, high level competition showcases talents and vocation to exceptional sport achievement and consists of gauging the level of excellence at international sports standards, and also seeks to elevate the athletics in East Timor within the international sports system.
2. The development of high level competition is the subject of specific support measures, involving a phased preparation, training and participation program for the respective athlete.
3. High level competition is guided by strategic guidance instruments.

Article 52 National Teams

The integration of participants in national teams or other national representative teams is classified as a public interest mission and therefore receives special support from the State.

Chapter VIII PLANNING

Article 52 Sports Incentive Plan

In the context of defining and coordinating sports policy, the Government must approve a Sports Support Plan containing the major options and defining the general objectives to be achieved over the next decade.

Article 53 Public Intervention

1. With a view to provide the country with the sports infrastructure necessary for Sports development, the Government shall:
 - a) Survey all the sports assets existing in the national territory, both at the operational and non-operational levels.
 - b) Define the rules that regulate construction of sports infrastructure, compliance with which shall depend on construction and occupation permits to be issued by the appropriate entity.
 - c) Increase construction, expansion, improvement and upkeep of the facilities and equipment, especially at public school level;
2. Pursuant to the law and observing the rights of private parties, the government may determine, for limited periods of time, the requisition of sports infrastructure owned by private entities in order to hold sports competitions, whenever the public and national interest warrants or in the case of emergency.

Article 54

Sports Infrastructure

1. The integrated and decentralized sports infrastructure policy shall be defined according to the criteria of balanced insertion in the environment and in line with the integral and harmonious development of sports.
2. Strictly in the spirit of geographic and demographic rationality and taking into account the financial resources available as well as existing assets, the granting of loans for building new sports infrastructure as well as the renovation thereof is subject to compliance with the following cumulative requirements:
 - a) Presentation of sports development programs as well as their description, specifying, notably, the objectives, forms, means and timeframes for implementing them.
 - b) Presentation of costs and evaluation of the degree of financial, technical, material and human autonomy.
3. Public financial contributions in this sphere may only be occur upon entering into sports development contracts.
4. The sports infrastructure must comply with the technical rules and recommendations on accessibility.
5. The government entity responsible for the sports area shall be responsible for overall coordination of the integrated infrastructure and sports equipment policy as well as the respective public investments, including interaction with the other public departments involved.

Article 55

Access to the sports infrastructure

1. Access to the sports infrastructure shall comply with the principle of non-discrimination and the necessary measures shall be adopted as regards the economically disadvantaged individuals, the young and the disabled citizens.
2. Members of the press shall be entitled to access the sports facilities, provided they are exercising their profession, without prejudice to the conditions and limits of such right, notably for the protection of the right to watch a sports show or other legitimate rights and interests of the promoters or organizers of sports shows.

CHPATER VIII

ATHLETE PROTECTION

SECTION I

HEALTH

Article 56

Sports Medicine Control

1. The State must promote informational and preventive campaigns on promotion of health through sports.

2. Access to sports, at the sports federation level , depends on sufficient evidence of physical aptitude of the athlete, certified by a medical examination declaring the absence of any counter-indication.

3. The medical services offered by the central administration as well as the public and private health units ensure to the extent possible the performance of physical and sports aptitude tests.

Article 57 **Sports Insurance**

1. The compulsory nature of an insurance system for athletes involved in organized sports is regulated by a specific law, aimed at covering the specific risks of exposure.

2. The State provides special protection to the athlete engaged in high level competition, with particular attention to the need to interrupt school activity or harm his/her professional career.

SECTION II **SOCIAL SECURITY**

Article 58 **Social Security**

The State shall ensure appropriate social protection to professional athletes as well as to high level competition athletes.

CHAPTER IX **INTERACTION WITH OTHER AREAS**

Article 59 **Sports, Culture and Art**

The participation and organization of sports, as a factor in the integration and expression of various cultures and artistic manifestation of the physical aptitudes shall comply with the following:

- a) Promotion of cultural activities simultaneously or on occasion of sporting events
- b) Dissemination of cultural and artistic values as a priority of the sports movement
- c) Support to sports program that take into account the cultural aspects.

Article 60 **Sports and Education**

1. Participation in and organization of sports is one form of developing the body, personality and citizenship.

2. Sports rules and procedures shall ensure unity and internal coherence of sports as an integral part of the social system and a transformational factor.

Article 61
Sport and Tourism

1. The organization of sports events must be planned taking into account the impact on the tourism of a specific geographic area, so as to maximize use of available resources.
2. The State supports and encourages the practice of sports that are important to tourism.

Article 62
Sports and the Organization of the Territory

1. The existence of infrastructure for collective use in playing sports shall be ensured on a decentralized, equal and proportional basis among districts, in accordance with the Sports Policy.
2. The value given to nature and the environment must be taken into account when planning and building sports facilities.
3. Sports must be promoted on an equal basis in all districts, with particular emphasis on the special zones of Ataúro and Oe-cusse Ambeno, seeking mainly to
 - a) Counteract rural migration, especially by encouraging young people to stay in the area;
 - b) Bring the rural and the urban areas closer;
 - c) Attract investments to the rural area, with the inherent creation of jobs;
 - d) Promote tourism and make this activity more profitable outside the major urban centers.

Article 63
Sports and Health

1. Sports contribute to improvement of public health by fostering development of physical and motor skills of individuals, psychological health and by counteracting a sedentary lifestyle, thus reducing the risk of contracting diseases.
2. The members of the Government responsible for the sports and health areas shall cooperate by promoting the means and education of human resources geared toward health in sport and health through sports.

Article 64
Sports and the Environment

1. The practice of outdoor physical and sports activities through contact with and respect for nature shall be fostered.

2. As a result of the impact on nature, sports activities and infrastructure shall be tailored to the limited resources of nature and conducted in harmony with the sustainable development and a balanced management of the environment, thus ensuring conservation of biological diversity, protection of ecosystems and management of resources and waste, health, safety and preservation of cultural heritage.

Article 65

Sports and Youth

1. Sports is assumed to be a relevant element in a policy geared toward youth, providing an active and healthy activity to occupy the free time of youth and to facilitate their insertion in society.

2. The State must encourage and support participation of the young in sports activity as well as encourage sports activities promoted or developed by youth associations or groups.

CHAPTER X

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Article 66

International Participation and Cooperation

The government shall establish cooperation agreements with other countries and boost sport exchange programs regionally, internationally and with Portuguese Speaking Countries.

CHAPTER XI

SPORTS INFORMATION SYSTEM

Article 67

National Sports Information Register

The East Timor Sports Information Register is intended for systematic registration of national sports system resources, containing data records that will allow those involved/intervening in sports development to be aware primarily of the following facts:

- a) natural spaces for recreation and sports
- b) artificial sports facilities whether public or private and their natural conditions
- c) participants and sports agents
- d) sports associations, especially clubs, associations and federations
- e) public interest entities engaged in sports
- f) national and international legal framework

g) resources available for training the participating agents

CHAPTER XII FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 68 Regulation

The Government shall approve the rules necessary for enforcement of this law.

ARTICLE 69 Entry into Force

This law shall take force thirty days after its publication in the Federal Official Gazette (Jornal da Republica)

Approved on February 2, 2010.

The President of the National Parliament,

Fernando La Sama de Araújo

Enacted on 6/Apr/2010

Publish.

The President of the Republic

Dr. Jose Ramos Horta