



The "Pelé Law" (Lei Pelé, in Portuguese) is a Brazilian law that governs sports, particularly football (soccer), and was named after the Brazilian football legend Edson Arantes do Nascimento, commonly known as Pelé. The law, officially known as Law 9.615/98, was enacted in 1998 and introduced several significant changes to the organization and regulation of Brazilian sports, including the establishment of the Brazilian Sports Justice Court and the creation of new regulations regarding the transfer of players between clubs.

One of the most significant changes brought by the Pelé Law was the end of the system of "passive ownership" of football players by clubs. Under the previous system, players were effectively owned by their clubs and had limited control over their careers and contracts. The Pelé Law abolished this system, granting greater autonomy to players and allowing them to negotiate contracts and transfers more freely. The law also introduced new rules regarding youth training, requiring clubs to invest in the development of young players and providing incentives for clubs to do so.

In addition to the changes regarding player ownership and youth training, the Pelé Law introduced several other significant provisions related to the organization and regulation of Brazilian sports. Here are a few examples:

Sports Justice Court: The Pelé Law created the Brazilian Sports Justice Court (STJD), a specialized court responsible for handling disputes and disciplinary cases related to sports. The STJD is composed of judges, lawyers, and representatives from sports organizations, and has the power to impose fines, suspensions, and other penalties on clubs, players, and other individuals involved in sports.



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Management of sports organizations: The Pelé Law introduced new rules and regulations related to the management and organization of sports clubs and other organizations. These provisions aim to increase transparency and accountability, and require organizations to adopt certain administrative and financial practices, such as the creation of auditing committees and the adoption of standardized accounting practices.

Funding for sports: The Pelé Law established the National Sports Fund (FNE), a fund that aims to promote the development of sports in Brazil by providing financial support to sports organizations, athletes, and projects. The FNE is funded by a percentage of the revenues generated by lotteries and other games of chance in Brazil.

Promotion of women's sports: The Pelé Law includes provisions aimed at promoting and developing women's sports in Brazil. These provisions require sports organizations to provide equal opportunities for women in all areas of sports, including participation, training, and coaching, and provide incentives for organizations that invest in women's sports programs.

These are just a few examples of the many provisions included in the Pelé Law. Overall, the law represents a significant effort to modernize and improve the organization and regulation of sports in Brazil, and has had a lasting impact on the country's sports landscape.