



Legal Protection for Cooperative Retail Businesses Against Conspiracy (Study on Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative)

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Abstract

In business life or business activities, there is business competition that occurs between business actors. This business competition is normal if it is carried out in a healthy manner. However, in practical activities in the field there are still many unfair business competition practices in the world of business competition carried out by business actors in their business activities. This type of unfair business competition practice is the practice of conspiracy. One of the victims of the conspiratorial practices that occurred in the field was the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative business actor. This legal research aims to explain the types of unfair business competition practices that occur in the field and explain the legal remedies that can be taken if unfair business competition practices occur in the field in order to create healthy business competition in business competition activities between business actors in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Business Competition; Unfair Business Competition; Conspiracy*

Introduction

In Indonesia, quite a lot of people carry out business activities to fulfill their daily needs. By carrying out business activities, it means that the person has opened up employment opportunities and absorbed a lot of labor for his business activities. In this case, one of the business activities that can absorb a lot of workers is cooperatives. Cooperatives have various meanings according to experts, including:¹

¹ Andjar Pachta, Myra Rosana Bachtiar dan Nadia Maulisa Benemay, *Hukum Koperasi Indonesia: Pemahaman, Regulasi, Pendirian dan Modal Usaha*, (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2005), halaman 15.

1. Mohammad Hatta stated that cooperatives are a joint effort to improve the fate of economic livelihoods based on mutual assistance.
2. Wirjono Prodjodikoro defines cooperatives as being a collaboration between people belonging to underprivileged groups, who want to work together to lighten the burden of life or work.
3. R.M. Margono Djojohadikoesomo stated that a cooperative is an association of people who, willingly, want to work together to advance their economy.

The definition of cooperatives according to Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 25 of 1992 reads "A cooperative is a business entity consisting of individuals or cooperative legal entities that bases its activities on cooperative principles as well as being a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship." In Article 2 of Law Number 25 of 1992, it can be seen that cooperatives are business entities that are based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and are based on the principle of kinship in carrying out their business activities. This principle of kinship can be interpreted as an awareness of working together in a cooperative business entity by all for all under the leadership of the management and supervision of members on the basis of justice and truth for the common good.² This is also what makes cooperatives have objectives as stated in Article 4 of Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives which states "Cooperatives aim to advance the welfare of members in particular and society in general and participate in building the national economic order in order to create an advanced society, fair and prosperous based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution." In the practice of business competition in Indonesia, especially in the cooperative retail business sector, the author found many things that make it difficult for cooperative businesses to develop. One of the reasons why this cooperative business is difficult to develop is the unhealthy business competition practices that occur in the field. One of the causes of unfair business competition activities in the field is due to conspiratorial activities carried out by distributors regarding the sale of retail goods to the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative. Unfair business competition, which is an action prohibited by business competition law, can be divided into 2 (two) categories, including anti-competitive actions and unfair competition.

1. Anti-competitive actions.

Anti-competitive actions are actions that prevent competition (anticompetitive) and thus lead to a condition of no/minimal competition.³

2. Unfair competition practices.

An act of fraudulent competition is a dishonest act carried out under conditions of competition, so this act of fraudulent competition does not always end in the absence of competition.⁴

The act of conspiracy that occurred at the Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative was categorized as one of an act of unfair competition practices. Unfair business competition practices such as conspiracy are regulated in Article 24 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning business competition which states "Business actors are prohibited from conspiring with other parties to hinder the production and/or marketing of goods and/or services of their competing business actors with the intention that their goods and or the services offered or supplied in the relevant market are reduced in terms of the required quantity, quality or timeliness." This happened and caused losses to the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative. This practice of conspiracy occurred in the near future, namely during the Covid-19 pandemic situation where goods suddenly disappeared in the sense that distributors as cooperative goods suppliers who had been appointed by goods producers did not deliver certain goods within a certain time for unclear reasons, for example scarcity. Items such as masks, Bear Brand milk, UC 1000 vitamin drinks are available at the

² Abdulkadir Muhammad, *Hukum Perusahaan Indonesia*, (PT. Citra Bakti: Bandung, 2006), halaman 121.

³ Andi Fahmi Lubis dkk, *Hukum Persaingan Usaha: Antara Teks dan Konteks*, (Jakarta: Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, 2009), halaman 48.

⁴ Arie Siswanto, *Hukum Persaingan Usaha*, (Jakarta Selatan: Ghalia Indonesia, 2002), halaman 47.

Primkoppol Akpol cooperative, but if you look at other shops such as Indomaret, Alfamart and Purnama, these items are still there and being bought and sold. The absence of crucial goods at critical times in small shops such as cooperatives which in fact have the aim of improving the welfare of cooperative members and the community as stated in Article 4 of Law Number 17 of 2012 concerning Cooperatives makes people lose their sense of trust in cooperatives which causes losses. to the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative.

The background of this research is to create healthy business competition in the life of business competition in society and to give equal rights to business actors who have small capital such as the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative so that they can develop their business so that their business development does not just stagnate or even die. due to unhealthy business competition, it can develop and even compete with businesses that have large amounts of capital. In order to carry out fair business competition for various parties, it is necessary to have legal protection carried out actively by the KPPU as the supervisor of business competition, especially in retail businesses such as the retail business experienced by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative. Legal protection carried out actively by the KPPU as the business competition supervisor can be realized by actively monitoring business competition activities in the community and providing strict sanctions to individuals who carry out unhealthy business competition activities or practices in order to create conditions for a healthy business competition environment in Indonesian country.

Formulation of the Problem

1. How do acts of conspiracy occur in cooperative retail businesses (study of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative)?
2. What legal protection efforts can be taken against acts of conspiracy that occur in cooperative retail businesses (study of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative)?

Research Methods

Method is a procedure or way to find out something using systematic steps, method means a systematic way of working. Method here is defined as a method or technique used in the research process. The research method used is an empirical legal research method.⁵ Empirical juridical approach method, namely legal research carried out by making direct or unaided observations of the symptoms of the subject being investigated, whether carried out in real situations or in artificial situations specifically held in connection with statutory regulations and their legal basis.⁶

The sources and types of data that the author uses in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source, either through interviews, observations or reports in the form of unofficial documents which are then processed by researchers.⁷ This data is the main data used in the research. Primary data is obtained or collected by conducting field studies (field research) through an interview process. Interviews were conducted with respondents consisting of the chairman of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative, members of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative and PT. Tigaraksa Satria as distributor/supplier of goods for the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative.

Secondary data is data obtained through literature study. Literature study is a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literature, notes and reports that are related to the

⁵ Mardalis, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2004), halaman 24.

⁶ Burhan Ashshofa, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004), halaman 26.

⁷ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2009), halaman 106.

problem being studied. Secondary data is obtained by studying and analyzing legal materials. The secondary data that the author used in this research is as follows:

1. Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition.
2. Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives.
3. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.
4. Government Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Prohibitions on Monopoly Practices and Unfair Business Competition.

Discussion

1. Conspiratorial Actions That Occurred Against the Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative Retail Business

Basically, cooperatives are divided into 2 (two) major types, namely types of cooperatives which are differentiated based on business activities and types of cooperatives based on membership. Cooperatives in their business activities have 4 (four) types including:⁸

- A. Consumer cooperatives (providing member consumption goods).
Consumer cooperatives are cooperatives whose activities are to provide various consumer goods. This consumption cooperative business activity is carried out to fulfill daily life. This is done with the hope that it can help improve the welfare of cooperative members and the community.
- B. Production cooperatives (produce goods together).
Production cooperatives are cooperatives that provide production raw materials for sale and also market the products produced by their members.
- C. Savings and loan cooperatives (accepting savings and providing loans).
A savings and loan cooperative is a joint business unit formed by several people to help members and the community in the financial sector. Its business activities include services for accepting deposits and loans to cooperative members and the community.
- D. Multi-business cooperative (mixed).
Multi-business cooperatives are business units whose activities cover all areas such as consumption, production and savings and loans. One example of this multi-business cooperative is the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative.

And based on its membership, cooperatives have 2 types, including:

- A. Primary cooperative (members are still individuals).
Primary cooperatives are cooperatives whose members consist of at least 20 people who meet the membership requirements.⁹
- B. Secondary cooperatives (combined cooperatives or parent cooperatives).
According to the explanation of Article 15 of Law Number 25 of 1992, the definition of secondary cooperatives includes all cooperatives founded by and whose members are primary cooperatives and/or secondary cooperatives. Based on similarities in interests and efficiency goals, secondary cooperatives can be established by cooperatives of the same type or various types or levels. In the event that a cooperative establishes secondary cooperatives at various

⁸ Andjar Pachta, Myra Rosana Bachtiar dan Nadia Maulisa Benemay, *Op.cit.*, halaman 26.

⁹ H. Budi Untung, *Hukum Kopeasi dan Peran Notaris Indonesia*, (Andi: Yogyakarta, 2005), halaman 19.

levels, such as those known as central, joint and parent, the number of levels and their names are regulated by the cooperative concerned.

The Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative is included in the multi-business cooperative based on its type and is included in the primary cooperative based on its membership. In this case, the Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative is a victim of unfair business competition, namely the practice of conspiracy that occurs in the field. Conspiracy is one of the practices of unfair business competition in business competition activities and is included in acts that are prohibited by law. According to Article 1 point 8 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition, conspiracy itself has a definition which reads "Conspiracy or business conspiracy is a form of cooperation carried out by business actors with other business actors with the aim of controlling relevant market for the interests of the colluding business actors." In reality, the practice of conspiracy in the field often occurs to benefit certain parties. One of the practices of conspiracy in this field is in the retail business sector. The Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative, whose business activities lie in the retail business sector, is one of the victims due to conspiratorial practices in the field. The practice of conspiracy in retail businesses that befell the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative was carried out by large business actors, one of which in this research was carried out by several distributor business actors, including CV. Gemilang Abadi, PT. Asia Sejahtera Perdana, PT. Godrej, and PT. Eka Jaya.

In reality on the ground, this conspiracy practice occurred in the near future, namely during the Covid-19 pandemic situation, where goods suddenly disappeared in the sense of cooperative goods distributors/suppliers which are distribution companies that have been appointed by goods producers to distribute their goods. to the people of the Semarang area, but in reality the distributors/suppliers of goods from the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative did not hand over certain goods within a certain time for unclear reasons. This can be seen by the scarcity of goods that occurred during the Covid-19 period at the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative such as masks, Bear brand milk, hand sanitizer products, and UC 1000 vitamin drinks, but if you look at other shops such as Indomaret, Alfamart, and Purnama these goods still exist and are bought and sold. According to Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition, conspiratorial practices like this are called conspiracies to inhibit trade. Conspiratorial practices like this are included in unfair business competition practices which are prohibited by law. This is stated in Article 24 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition, which states "Business actors are prohibited from conspiring with other parties to hamper the production and/or marketing of goods and/or services of competing business actors with the intention that their goods and or the services offered or supplied in the relevant market are reduced in terms of quantity, quality or timeliness required." The practice of conspiracy to hinder trade is prohibited because it is part of unfair business competition practices and can result in losses to other business actors who carry out their business activities in a healthy manner in the world of business competition.

The chairman of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative also explained that the conspiracy practices that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic were often carried out by distributor business actors. Before the Covid-19 pandemic occurred, the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative always had agreements with several distributors regarding ordering goods including:

- a. Ordered 20 cartons of bear brand products, one carton containing 30 pieces and 5 boxes of Softies brand masks, with 1 box containing 50 pieces to CV. Eternal Glory.
- b. Ordering sanitary brand liquid hand sanitizer products from PT. Godrej consists of 5 boxes, one box contains 20 pieces.
- c. Ordering Aiken brand hand sanitizer gel products from PT. Eka Jaya has 5 boxes, one box contains 20 pieces.

- d. Ordering UC 1000 brand vitamin drink products from PT. Asia Sejahtera Perdana is 20 cartons, one carton contains 30 pieces.

Orders for goods made by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative to several distributor companies such as PT. Asia Sejahtera Perdana, PT. Eka Jaya, PT. Godrej, and CV. Gemilang Abadi is held once a month. However, in reality, from April to October 2020, the goods ordered were not provided by several distributors for unclear reasons, such as the stock of the goods had run out, but if you look at other shops that have the same distributor as the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative such as Indomaret, Alfamart, and Purnama, these goods are still available and sold. From this it can be seen that the distributors are not carrying out their responsibilities in accordance with the agreed agreement. Conspiratorial practices that occur in the field like this are very detrimental to small business actors such as the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative and should not happen again, especially at crucial times such as the Covid-19 pandemic where these goods are really needed by the community. In interviews conducted by the author with the chairman of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative, there were no crucial items at critical times in small shops such as cooperatives which incidentally have the aim of improving the welfare of cooperative members and the community as stated in Article 4 of Law Number 17 of the Year 2012 concerning Cooperatives made the public lose their sense of trust in cooperatives which resulted in criticism from the public and losses to the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative.

Apart from the Covid-19 pandemic, this conspiracy practice occurred again in the field and affected the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative where recently there was a shortage of a product called cooking oil. This cooking oil product was purchased by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative from a distributor where this distributor has been officially selected by the goods producer to distribute the goods to all regions. The chairman of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative explained that the scarcity of cooking oil products had occurred since the HET (Highest Retail Price) for cooking oil was set in the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil. In the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil, it has been stipulated that the HET price for bulk cooking oil is IDR. 11,500 per liter, simple packaging cooking oil Rp. 13,500 per liter, and premium packaged cooking oil Rp. 14,000 per liter. Before the HET was determined by the government, the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative always had agreements with several distributors regarding ordering goods including:

- a. The order made by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative was in the form of premium packaged cooking oil products from the Sunco brand to the distributor PT. Bukit Inti Makmur as many as 25 cartons of 1 liter cooking oil and 25 cartons of 2 liter cooking oil. 1 carton of cooking oil measuring 1 liter consists of 12 pieces, while 1 carton of cooking oil measuring 2 liters consists of 6 pieces.
- b. The order made by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative was in the form of premium packaged cooking oil products from the Soviet brand to the distributor CV. Gemilang Abadi, 25 cartons of 1 liter cooking oil and 25 cartons of 2 liter cooking oil. 1 carton of cooking oil measuring 1 liter consists of 12 pieces, while 1 carton of cooking oil measuring 2 liters consists of 6 pieces.
- c. The order made by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative was in the form of premium packaged cooking oil products from the Fraiswell brand to the distributor PT. Sang Surya Abadi, 25 cartons of 1 liter cooking oil and 25 cartons of 2 liter cooking oil. 1 carton of cooking oil measuring 1 liter consists of 12 pieces, while 1 carton of cooking oil measuring 2 liters consists of 6 pieces.
- d. Orders for premium packaged cooking oil products made by the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative to several distributors are carried out every two weeks. In observations made by the author on February 16 2022, the shortage of packaged cooking oil products did not only occur at the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative but also at other shops such as Indomaret, Purnama, and Aneka Jaya.

The chairman of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative explained that in reality the practice of collusion carried out by distributors against the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative has been carried out since the implementation of the HET (Highest Retail Price) determination by the government on February 1 2022 where cooking oil goods/products are always ordered by the Primkoppol cooperative. According to the agreed agreement, Akpol was not provided by several distributors for unclear reasons, such as the product being out of stock, just as there was a shortage during the Covid-19 era. This changed drastically when the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil was revoked, which resulted in the supply of premium packaged cooking oil products again to the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative but at a much higher price than the predetermined HET price. By the previous government. In the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil, it has been stipulated that the HET (Highest Retail Price) for premium packaged cooking oil is IDR. 14,000 per liter, but after the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 6 of 2022 was revoked, the basic price of premium packaged cooking oil provided by distributors rose drastically, including the basic price of premium packaged cooking oil of the Sunco brand provided by distributor PT. Bukit Inti Makmur amounting to Rp. 24,500 per liter, the basic price of premium packaged cooking oil for the Soviet brand provided by distributor CV. Gemilang Abadi amounting to Rp. 23,800 per liter, and the basic price of Fraisswell brand premium packaged cooking oil provided by distributor PT. Sang Surya Abadi amounting to Rp. 24,000 per liter.

The fact is that the abundance of cooking oil products after the revocation of Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 6 of 2022 concerning Determination of the Highest Retail Price for Palm Cooking Oil, does not only occur in the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative or the Semarang area but also occurs in other areas such as in East Jakarta where premium packaged cooking oil. These are very abundant and can be found in East Jakarta minimarkets.

From this incident it can be seen that the distributors did not carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the agreement that had been agreed and had carried out conspiratorial practices in the field which were detrimental to small business actors such as the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative. Conspiratorial practices that occur in the field like this must not be allowed to happen again. The conspiracy practice that occurred is an act that is prohibited in the world of business competition as stated in Article 24 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopoly Practices and Unfair Business Competition. Therefore, it is necessary to apply sanctions to business actors who violate statutory regulations and there needs to be legal protection for business actors, especially small business actors who are victims of conspiratorial practices such as the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative so that an environment of healthy business competition can be created. in the world of business competition.

2. Legal protection efforts that can be taken from price discrimination and collusion that occur against cooperative retail businesses (Study of the Primkoppol Akpol Cooperative)

a. Procedures for Handling Unfair Business Competition Cases and Legal Remedies that Business Actors Can Take Against Unfair Business Competition Such as Price Discrimination and Conspiracy

Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition is a law that regulates business competition in Indonesia. Law Number 5 of 1999 was created to create a healthy business competition environment in the world of business competition in Indonesia.

In the world of business competition in Indonesia, there are institutions that were formed and tasked with supervising the conduct of business competition carried out by business actors. The institution

is called KPPU (Business Competition Supervisory Commission). Apart from supervising the conduct of business competition in Indonesia, the KPPU institution also has the right to impose punishments in the form of administrative sanctions on business actors who violate Law Number 5 of 1999. In practice, there are legal remedies that can be taken by business actors if there are unlawful business competition practices. healthy on the field. Legal efforts regarding unfair business competition must be carried out through the KPPU institution as the business competition supervisory institution in Indonesia. Procedures for handling unfair business competition cases are contained in Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and in more detail in Unfair Business Competition, Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and Government Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning Implementation Prohibition of Monopoly Practices and Unfair Business Competition. In general, the flow of handling this case is divided into several stages, including the following:

- There is a written report of a violation.
- KPPU carries out a preliminary examination of the violations that occurred.
- If necessary, KPPU can carry out further inspections.
- Next, the KPPU delivers a decision which is read out in a trial that is open to the public.
- After that, in this case the business actor has 2 choices, namely the business actor can accept the KPPU's decision or submit an objection to the commercial court if they do not accept the KPPU's decision.
- In the event that the business actor does not accept the KPPU's decision and submits an objection to the commercial court, the next process is to carry out an objection examination at the commercial court.
- Furthermore, if an objection examination has been carried out at the Commercial Court, the panel of judges will read out the decision in a hearing open to the public.
- After that, in this case the business actor (applicant) has 2 options, namely the business actor (applicant) can accept the objection decision or submit a cassation request.
- In the event that the business actor does not accept the objection decision issued by the Commercial Court and submits a cassation request, the business actor can submit a cassation request to the Supreme Court (MA). Cassation efforts are final and judicial review cannot be carried out.
- Next, the Supreme Court (MA) gave a decision which was read out in a trial that was open to the public.
- Implementation of decisions by business actors.

b. Legal Sanctions Against Price Discrimination and Conspiracy

According to KBBI, sanctions are a responsibility to force people to keep agreements or obey the provisions of the law. KPPU as a business competition supervisory institution can impose sanctions on violators who violate statutory provisions. This is stated in Article 36 letter 1 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition which states that the KPPU has the authority to impose sanctions in the form of administrative action on business actors who violate the provisions of this law. This is a form of legal protection provided by the KPPU to all business actors affected by unfair business competition. Apart from that, this sanction was created so that business actors who violate laws and regulations, especially regarding business competition, do not repeat their actions again.

According to Article 6 of Government Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Prohibitions on Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition, there are types of sanctions imposed on violators of business competition law regulations which read:

- (1) The Commission has the authority to impose sanctions in the form of administrative action on Business Actors who violate the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (2) Administrative actions as intended in paragraph (1) are in the form of:
 - a. Determination of cancellation of agreement;
 - b. Orders to business actors to stop vertical integration;
 - c. Orders to business actors to stop activities that are proven to give rise to monopolistic practices, cause unfair business competition, and/or are detrimental to society;
 - d. Orders to business actors to stop abuse of dominant positions;
 - e. Determination of cancellation of merger or consolidation of business entities and share takeover;
 - f. Determination of compensation payments; and/or
 - g. Imposition. fine, at least IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah), taking into account the provisions regarding the amount of the fine as regulated in this Government Regulation.

In accordance with Article 6 of Government Regulation Number 44 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Prohibitions on Monopoly Practices and Unfair Business Competition, for business actors who carry out conspiratorial practices such as those carried out by distributors/suppliers of the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative where this practice is an act that is prohibited by law. The law may be subject to sanctions in the form of administrative action in the form of determining the cancellation of the agreement. This decision to cancel the agreement can apply to part of the agreement or the entire agreement. Apart from that, there are also orders to business actors to stop activities that are proven to give rise to monopolistic practices, practices that cause unhealthy business competition, one of which is conspiracy, and/or are detrimental to society. Other sanctions that can be imposed on business actors who commit conspiracy are the determination of payment of compensation and/or the imposition of fines.

Conclusion

Referring to the main issues described in the Introduction Chapter, the following can be concluded:

1. Actions of unfair business competition such as conspiring to hinder trade carried out by large business actors such as distributors against the Primkoppol Akpol cooperative retail business are acts that are prohibited in statutory regulations, especially in Article 24 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopoly Practices and Unfair competition. This unfair business competition practice must not be carried out again because it is not only detrimental to other business actors, but it is also detrimental to society/large audiences.
2. There are legal remedies that can be taken by business actors if unfair business competition practices occur in the field. Legal efforts regarding unfair business competition must be carried out through the KPPU institution as the business competition supervisory institution in Indonesia. Legal measures that can be taken by business actors if unfair business competition practices such as conspiracy practices occur in the field, starting with business actors, especially business actors who suffer losses due to unfair business competition practices in the field, need to actively make a written report to the KPPU as a business competition supervisory agency whose task is to supervise the conduct of business competition between business actors in Indonesia. This needs to be done so that business actors who suffer losses due to unfair business competition practices in the field receive justice and guarantees to business actors who will or are currently carrying out business activities that the business they will/are carrying out will receive legal protection from unfair business competition.

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