

BAB V

CLOSING

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion carried out, it can be concluded that:

1. Unfair Business Competition clearly explains that there is a delay in notifying the transfer of shares, it can be represented that PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit has committed a violation where in the provisions it is only 30 days at the latest, while PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit has issued a Decision of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission Case Number 05/KPPU-M/2022 has applied the provisions of Article 29 of Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopoly and Competition Practices Usaha Unsehat stated that there was a delay in the notification of the transfer of shares, it can be represented that PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit had committed a violation where in the provisions the latest was only 30 days while PT Lestari Gemilang Intisawit had been late for 1,361 days. Delay in reporting is a form that can lead to unhealthy trade monopoly practices, therefore the government requires that share takeovers can be reported so that the government can control these business activities.
2. The legal consequences for companies arising in KPPU decision Number 05/KPPU-M/2022 that companies involved in unfair business competition practices can be subject to sanctions in the form of a minimum administrative fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah) for each day of delay, with the provision

that the overall administrative fine is up to Rp. 25,000,000,000" (twenty-five billion rupiah).

B. SUGGESTION

The Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) to be more optimal in notifying all companies in Indonesia regarding the correct interpretation in interpreting or understanding the regulations on the obligation to notify parties who supervise business competition as one of the efforts to prevent monopolistic practices and unfair business competition.

