

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR COMPANIES IN A BUSINESS LAW PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Business law is a set of rules that govern business activities to run in accordance with the rules of the law. These rules are written officially, just like the laws in other fields. In recent years, the development of the company has continued to increase quite significantly, so that in the future many things must continue to get legal protection, not only consumers must get legal protection, but also companies must get the same rights as consumers to continue to ensure the sustainability of the business world. In Indonesia itself, there are quite a lot of companies so that in the future it is necessary to get recognition so that they have a sense of security, comfort to be willing to open new companies in order to create new jobs and improve the nation's economy. The purpose of this study is to understand how legal protection for companies in the perspective of business law, to see how the company and employees stand in the perspective of business law. The data collection technique in the research is through a literacy approach, which is looking at and learning from the perspective of business law and a conceptual approach. The results of this study are that the position of the company and employees is equally important to get legal protection, even though so far the priority in protection is employees/workers, so in this study it shows that employees and companies are equally important to get legal protection because in front of the law between employees and companies also have the same position before the law, namely getting complete and concrete legal protection. The forms of legal protection provided are preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Company, Business Law.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human civilization evolved thanks to the Cognitive and Science revolutions. This gives humans a new ability to convey more information about the world and social relationships. This allows for cooperation between many people who do not know each other, which results in rapid social innovation (Hariri, 2019). Humans cannot be separated from technological advances because technology aims to make life easier (Edmon Makarim, 2004). The development of telecommunications and information continues to increase around the world every year, especially in the era of globalization. Globalization has encouraged the advancement of information technology, which is spreading rapidly in various countries. Developing countries also play a role in the advancement of information technology, making it important for the progress of a nation (Meilarati, 2017).

The Internet plays an important role in a variety of processes, including social media and economic activities. It allows activities such as online sales. Many people may not be aware that social media, in addition to socializing, is also used for online shopping (Hidvegi, A., dan Erdos, 2016). The millennial generation, especially young people, is increasingly important in the economy and politics, especially in Indonesia. In 2017, more than 1.1 million investors in the capital market were millennials, which accounted for 26.2%. They changed consumption patterns from offline to online because they were more practical and cheaper. This has led many local and foreign retailers to close outlets in

response to these changes, which are seen as temporary trends related to purchasing power and consumption patterns (*Millennials: The Challenges of the Millennial Generation*, 2025).

In seeking these sources of funding, the Indonesian government has issued many policies in the economic and business sectors in an effort to reduce and eliminate various regulations that hinder and limit and minimize too much government interference in the field of business economics the rights and obligations of entrepreneurs in the perspective of corporate law is an interesting and complex subject. This involves considerations about legality, ethics, and social responsibility related to their business operations. As business dynamics evolve and regulatory changes, a deep understanding of these rights and obligations is becoming increasingly important for entrepreneurs, lawyers, regulators, and other stakeholders (Amirizal, 2006). Without realizing it, the legal norms and characteristics of a company that will operate in a country will also be affected by the legal system of the country where the company originates. On the other hand, business people who want to run a business abroad need to understand the applicable legal regulations in the country, especially those related to the type of business entity to be established, in this case a Limited Liability Company.

Therefore, business is a social activity carried out by every person or group through the creation and exchange of needs and desires for certain products that have value or benefits (Riffely, 2010). Business entities have various types, including Sole Proprietorships, Partnership Companies, and Limited Liability Companies. Among all forms of companies, the most widely known is the Limited Liability Company. A company that falls under the category of Limited Liability Company is a business entity formed as a legal institution, which is established through a notary deed. This document contains information about the purpose of the incorporation, the number of shares issued, as well as the names of the leaders who will run the business.

A Limited Liability Company is a legal entity formed by agreement, carries out business activities with authorized capital that is fully fragmented into shares, and complies with the provisions of this law and its regulations. In accordance with the explanation in Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, a PT is a legal entity in the form of a capital association, established through an agreement, carrying out business activities with authorized capital which is entirely distributed in the form of shares and complies with the applicable provisions of this law and its implementing regulations (Saliman, 2005). A limited liability company is an institution that is registered in a region and fulfills tax obligations, and is legally recognized as an entity separate from its owner. Although the percentage is only about 20 percent of the total existing companies, limited liability companies account for almost 90 percent of the total business revenue.

Limited Liability Company is a type of business that has legal status and is currently a popular choice for business people in Indonesia. This is due to the fact that Limited Liability Companies offer various advantages when compared to other types of business entities. Understanding the company is important for legal compliance and maintaining a balance between business, employees, society, and the environment. Awareness of sustainability and corporate social responsibility is increasing, encouraging entrepreneurs to integrate these principles in business practices (Siregar, 2016).

Technological developments and globalization have expanded businesses, creating new challenges for the rights and obligations of entrepreneurs. These include issues of data protection, intellectual property rights, and obligations towards migrant workers. Therefore, it is important to review the rights and obligations of employers in the context of corporate law. In the context of corporate law in Indonesia, the identification and understanding of the rights and obligations of entrepreneurs plays a key role in ensuring justice, compliance, and sustainable economic growth.

Regulations such as Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies provide an important legal basis for entrepreneurs, but their implementation often presents its own complexities and challenges (Harahap, 2012).

A holistic corporate legal approach is necessary to understand the rights and obligations of the company. It involves a thorough understanding of regulations, policies, and business practices. This article aims to broaden the understanding of these issues with an interdisciplinary approach that combines legal, business, and social. This article aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the role of the corporate legal system in Indonesia. It is also expected to be a source of discussion and guidance for legal practitioners, academics, and other stakeholders involved in the formulation and implementation of corporate policies. It is important to pay attention to the relationship between the company and stakeholders, such as employees, consumers, shareholders, and the community. Entrepreneurs must ensure that their business follows the principles of fairness, transparency, and sustainability. Companies are facing pressure for innovation and economic growth in an ever-changing business. However, they need to remember that economic growth must be balanced with social and environmental responsibility. The role of entrepreneurs as agents of positive change in society is very important.

The aspect of globalization affects the understanding and implementation of the rights and obligations of entrepreneurs. Companies need to be able to operate in a connected global marketplace, facing challenges such as fierce competition, cross-border regulations, and supply chain complexity. Cooperation between countries and consistency in regulations are becoming increasingly important.

Entrepreneurs in Indonesia must protect the environment and social diversity. This includes complying with environmental regulations, implementing responsible business practices, and engaging in local community development.

Finally, keep in mind that the interaction between the rights and responsibilities of entrepreneurs is dynamic, moving in tandem with changes in economic, social, and political aspects. Therefore, continuous research and updating are indispensable to understand and adapt to the latest developments in corporate law. Thus, this article aims to contribute insights in enriching the conversation about the rights and responsibilities of entrepreneurs in the ever-changing context in Indonesia (Beautiful Pratiwi Br Simarmata, 2024).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

The research related to this title includes:

1. Rights and Obligations of Entrepreneurs in the Perspective of Corporate Law in Indonesia written by Indah Pratiwi Br Simarmata in 2024 (Beautiful Pratiwi Br Simarmata, 2024).
2. Legal Protection for Ecommerce Business Actors Due to the Failure of Cash On Delivery Transactions by Consumers written by Rapfel Nurmas Wijaya and Made Aditya Pramana Putra in 2024 (Rapfel Nurmas Wijaya, 2024).
3. Proportional Legal Protection for Startups and Consumers in the Electronic-Based National Trade Law System in Indonesia written in 2020 by Asta Ajeng Auliya Afwin (BY AULIYA AFWIN, 2020).
4. Legal Protection for Companies as Owners of Trade Secrets in the Event of Termination of Employment Relationship written by Nadya Utari in 2024 (Wisconsin, 2024).

5. Legal Protection for PTs Against the Use of PT Assets for Personal Interests by Shareholders written by Nuzula Syafrialdi in 2018 (Ardy, 2018).
6. Corrective Legal Protection to Other Business Partners in Limited Liability Company Merger written by Muhammad Kasanda, Ngadino in 2022 (Muhammad Kasanda, 2022).
7. Legal Protection for Legal Entities in the Online Single Submission Process to Legal Entity Operational Requirements written by Tarida Sondang, Wira Franciska, Doni Martien in 2023 (Tarida Sondang, Wira Franciska, 2023).
8. The Transfer of Company Ownership in the Perspective of Legal Protection for Workers and Trade Unions written by Tri Widodo in 2023 (Tri Widodo, 2023).
9. Legal Aspects in Business Protection in the Digital Era in Indonesia written by Alifia Fisilmi Kaffah and Siti Malikhathun Badriyah in 2024 (Alifia Fisilmi Kaffah, 2024).
10. Legal Protection of Activity Organizer Services for Business Sustainability Activity Organizer Service Company written by Oti Handayani in 2018 (Oti Handayani, 2018).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of thesis research is prescriptive, as stated by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, that legal studies aim to explore the purpose of law, principles of justice, legitimacy of the rule of law, legal ideas, and legal norms (Peter, 2010). Legal research is carried out to create new arguments, theories, or concepts as a guideline in overcoming the problems faced. Therefore, this research is included in the category of prescriptive legal research because the problem studied is related to how fair and corrective legal protection for other business partners in a limited company merger. The object studied is digital business as a phenomenon that is the focus of the study. The method applied is a legislative approach, where the discussion in this study refers to regulations and laws that are the main basis of this analysis. The legal materials used in this study are primary legal materials such as the Civil Code, and also secondary legal materials, such as journals, books, literature, legal writings, legal dictionaries, information from the internet, and other legal sources related to this journal. Tertiary legal materials consist of encyclopedias and legal dictionaries. The method of collecting legal materials used in this journal is a literature study technique, and the analysis method applied is descriptive analysis.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basic Concepts of Business Law

In the context of business law regulations in Indonesia, companies have a number of rights regulated by law to protect their interests in running a business. One of the most fundamental rights is the right to ownership and management of a company, which gives entrepreneurs the power to make strategic and operational decisions. While this right provides freedom for entrepreneurs, they are also required to run the company in good faith and comply with existing regulations. In its implementation, the application of business owners' rights often raises questions about the balance between business interests and other interests, such as the interests of employees, customers, and the environment. Entrepreneurs need to be able to incorporate these aspects into their business decision-making, as well as be aware of the social and ecological responsibilities associated with their position as business leaders. In addition, the responsibility of the business owner also includes compliance with applicable regulations and standards. This includes the obligation to pay taxes on time, follow regulations related to labor, and ensure a safe and healthy work environment. Violating these obligations can result in legal consequences and a serious impact on the company's reputation. The role of companies as a driver of good change in society is also a crucial part of the discussion about the rights and responsibilities of entrepreneurs. They have the ability to not only generate economic value, but also support overarching

social and economic development through investment, collaboration with governments and non-governmental organizations, and sustainable corporate social responsibility programs.

In the framework of corporate law in Indonesia, there are several articles that are important to regulate the rights and responsibilities of entrepreneurs. One of them is Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT Law), which is the main legal basis that regulates various matters related to the establishment, ownership, and operation of companies in Indonesia. For example, Article 66 of the PT Law regulates the responsibilities of directors in carrying out their duties, including the obligation to behave in good faith and take prudent actions. In addition, Article 97 of the Limited Liability Company Law establishes the responsibility of the board of directors to submit annual reports at the general meeting of shareholders, which includes data on the company's performance, financial condition, and sustainability aspects. These provisions provide a significant legal basis for understanding the employer's responsibility to shareholders and the general public to convey accurate and clear information regarding their business activities.

The scope of business law is very broad, covering areas such as contract law, which regulates agreements between business actors, corporate law, which focuses on the management and management of business entities, capital market law, which guarantees that transactions in the financial markets take place openly and trustworthily, and consumer protection law, which protects the rights of buyers from adverse business practices. In addition, business law also includes international trade agreements, protection of intellectual property, and environmental regulations that affect business operations. With a deep understanding of the basic concepts and scope of business law, business actors and legal professionals can conduct economic activities by reducing the likelihood of legal risks and improving compliance with existing regulations. Structural protection in this context, meaning that the position of the party in the authority structure of a company is very unbalanced compared to other parties. For example, according to the positive legal system that applies in Indonesia, in terms of corporate law, the position of workers in the company is more powerless than other parties such as shareholders, directors, or commissioners. Workers are not involved in decision-making related to company policies or operations. Workers in companies that will merge are one of the parties that must be considered and seriously considered beforehand. A deep understanding of business law is essential for every individual involved in the business world to be able to manage their business safely, organically, and sustainably.

The principles of business law are normative foundations that serve as a guide in organizing economic and commercial activities. These principles provide a structure that ensures fairness, legal certainty, and efficiency in every business transaction. Legal certainty is the foundation of all legal regulations, including in the business field. This principle offers protection for all parties by ensuring that existing regulations are clear, consistent, and predictable. Legal certainty also plays a role in creating stability in every business transaction, so that parties can plan and carry out their economic activities without worrying about sudden or unfair regulatory changes. This principle prohibits parties who have more power in a contract from exploiting the weaknesses of the other party. Abuse of conditions often arises when one of the parties is at a disadvantage, which can result in the signing of an adverse agreement. This principle aims to build a fair and balanced contractual relationship. This principle is aimed at ensuring the safety of entrepreneurs, customers, and all parties participating in trading activities from actions that may be detrimental. Legal protection includes various things, ranging from intellectual property rights, protection for consumers, to fair dispute resolution.

The implementation of legal principles in the business world is the enforcement of normative legal values that are the basis for regulating and implementing economic and trade activities. These rules aim to bring about justice, efficiency, and legal certainty in business interactions, while ensuring that all economic activities run in accordance with existing legal provisions. Through the application of these principles, business law plays a role not only as a means to resolve conflicts, but also as a tool to encourage sustainable economic growth by building a fair and healthy business ecosystem. Proper implementation gives businesses the opportunity to reduce legal risks and conduct their economic

activities in a responsible manner. The principles mentioned earlier can be applied in various areas of business law, one of which is Corporate Law which includes the regulation of the establishment, management, and liquidation of companies.

Basic Concepts of Corporate Law

The law that governs aspects related to the legal form of a company is known as Company Law. This Company Law is part of several chapters in the Civil Code and the Criminal Code (Codification), plus other regulations related to companies that are still in the form of written law and have not been codified. Given the developments in the business world today, part of corporate law consists of fairly new legal rules. Just as commercial law (KUHD) functions as a specific law (*lex specialis*) compared to civil law (Civil Code) which is general (*lex generalis*), so too corporate law plays a special role as a special law in the context of commercial law. With reference to the regulations regarding the requirement of company registration, a company is defined as "any type of business that operates on a regular, continuous basis, and is established, functioning, and located in the territory of the Indonesian state with the aim of obtaining profits or profits." Based on this definition, the focus of discussion in corporate law includes two main things, namely the type of business and the form of business. All regulations that regulate the form and type of business are known as company law. A Business Form refers to an organization or entity that drives different types of businesses, which is also known as the legal form of the company. In English, the term business form or legal form of company translates as company or corporation. The legal form of a company is regulated and recognized by regulations, whether it is an individual, partnership, or legal entity. Examples of legal forms of individual companies include Automotive Companies (POs) and Trading Companies (PD). Although the legal form of the company does not have clear regulations in the law, it develops according to the needs of the entrepreneurs, and in practice is often recorded before a notary.

The legal forms of the company such as partnerships and legal entities have been regulated by law. Firms (FA) and Limited Liability Associations (CV) are described in the Criminal Code, while Limited Liability Companies are regulated by Law No. 40 of 2007. Cooperatives are regulated by Law No. 25 of 1992, and Public Companies and Company Companies are regulated by Law No. 9 of 1969. Firms (FA) and Limited Partnerships (CV) are not considered legal entities, while Limited Liability Companies, Cooperatives, Public Companies (Perum), and Company Companies (Persero) are classified as legal entities. Limited Liability Companies and Cooperatives are included in the category of Privately Owned Enterprises, while Public Companies (Perum) and Company Companies (Persero) are State-Owned Enterprises. Business Type refers to various forms of economic activity that include the industrial sector, trade sector, service sector, and financial sector (financing). Business is any form of action, activity, or behavior that occurs in the economic realm, carried out by entrepreneurs with the intention of obtaining profits or profits. Meanwhile, an entrepreneur is defined as an individual, group, or legal entity that runs a form of company. Therefore, an activity can be considered a business legally corporate if it meets the following criteria in the economic sector, carried out by business actors, aiming to obtain profits or profits. If the activity is not carried out by business actors, but by workers, then the activity is called a job, not a business. Company law is a set of rules that govern legal aspects in a business entity. This is a special part of a number of articles in the Criminal Code and the Criminal Code, plus other regulations related to companies or written laws that have not been codified. In line with advances in today's business world, some parts of company law are relatively new regulations. If commercial law is considered a special law in the realm of civil law that is general in nature, so is corporate law which is a special branch of commercial law (Dhoni March, 2023).

Legal Protection for Companies

Basically, every individual and business entity has the right to legal protection. Almost all relationships in the legal realm need to be protected by law. Legal protection must consider its measures, which are protection derived from various regulations and norms made by society, which are actually

agreements that regulate behavior between members of society and interactions between individuals and the government as representatives of citizens' interests. Legal protection can be interpreted as a form of protection provided by the legal system to everyone. The law should provide protection to all parties according to their status because every individual has an equal position before the law. All law enforcement officials have an obligation to enforce the law, and with the effective functioning of the rule of law, the law automatically provides protection for any relationship that has a legal basis or aspects of the life of the community regulated by the law (Utama & Anand, 2018).

Regarding company protection, PP 24/18, Article 1 Paragraph 8 explains that a permit to operate can only be obtained if the company is registered with NIB. Therefore, companies that do not have a NIB due to not renewing their business licenses will have difficulties in obtaining permits. This condition will have an impact on the company's business certainty, especially related to business legality. Although not all companies are required to make adjustments, having a NIB as a TDP plays a very important role in making business activities easier. It is important to note that in order to run a business that aims to make a profit, a company needs legality. In the context of business, legal certainty is crucial and urgent. Generally, legality shows that the company can be "dissolved" through the GMS by the shareholders in accordance with Article 142 paragraph (1) letter a and Article 142 paragraph (3) of the Constitution, or based on the decision of the Court in accordance with the provisions of Article 142 paragraph (1) letter c and Article 146 of the PT Law.

Administrative actions carried out by the government are document creation services provided by the government, ranging from a birth certificate for a newborn to a death certificate when someone dies, including all things needed by citizens in their lives, such as building permits, business permits, land certificates, and marriage certificates. Administrative actions carried out by the private sector are document creation services by institutions outside the government, covering various fields such as banking, insurance, health, security, industrial estate management, and social activities. Permits related to public services are administrative services that are government actions that are required by the state and regulated in legal regulations to ensure the protection of individuals, families, dignity, honor, and assets. The ownership of company legality is a form of application of the principle of legality in the business world, which focuses on the company's compliance with regulations that regulate business activities. With the existence of NIB as the company's official identity, the ownership of legality for the company is a manifestation of the company's commitment to ensure legal certainty during the implementation of business activities, as part of citizens with integrity (Jaya, 2020). The Deed of Incorporation of the Company must include the purpose and objectives that need to be filled in accordance with the KBLI 2020. The mention of the purpose and objectives as well as business activities of the PT in the Articles of Association has a very important role, because its inclusion is the legal basis for the management of the PT, namely the board of directors, to manage the company. With the inclusion of the purpose and purpose and business activities of the PT, the management is not allowed to carry out transactions that are outside of the purpose and purpose and business activities. If the purpose and objectives stated in the Deed of Establishment of the Company are not in accordance with the 2020 KBLI or use the KBLI before 2020, then it is necessary to make adjustments within one year in accordance with the provisions in the Joint Announcement letter from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia cq. The Directorate General of General Legal Administration and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia cq. OSS (Joint Announcement) Institution. However, if the company does not need a NIB in the near future, then the government provides an opportunity for business actors to make updates through the OSS system.

Lon Fuller's view above shows that it is important that there is clarity between regulation and its implementation, so that it has entered the area of actions, behaviors, and elements that affect the way the applicable law is applied. It can be seen and understood that Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018 has a number of shortcomings, one of which is the absence of provisions that regulate legal

consequences for legal entities that existed before the issuance of the Government Regulation. The UUPT does not explain in detail whether there are sanctions that can be imposed on PTs that were established before the UUPT came into force and did not make licensing adjustments in accordance with existing provisions. In addition, there are no clear rules for business actors who must adjust their permits online after the enactment of Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018. If there is negligence in making business license adjustments, this will not lead to the dissolution of the PT, but may result in temporary suspension (freezing) or revocation of business licenses, in accordance with Article 81 of Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018. Based on these provisions, every PT that carries out its activities is required to have a NIB. Unfortunately, although there is the word "mandatory" here, it is not accompanied by a rule regarding the existence of "sanctions" for PTs that operate without a NIB, which shows that there is a gap in the norm.

Although companies are not strictly required to adjust NIB ownership licenses, the status of TDP greatly affects the smooth operation of business. Problems arise when field inspections, both routine and sudden, find that the company operates without having a NIB. However, it seems that this is not considered a big problem, since the sanctions are only limited to asking companies to immediately make adjustments and complete the necessary data. However, business actors will suffer losses if they do not make adjustments, because they cannot cooperate with other parties. Gustav Radbruch stated four important things related to the meaning of legal certainty, namely: first, law is positive, which means that positive law is a law and regulation; Second, the law is supported by facts, which means that it is based on reality; third, the fact must be clearly stated so that there is no misinterpretation, and also so that it is easy to implement; Fourth, positive laws should not be arbitrarily changed (Maslon Hutabalian, 2022). Although the activities are clearly stated in the Articles of Association, if there is no implementation of the activities of the activity, the company is basically considered to no longer exist as a legal entity. In this situation, the PT should be "terminated" through the GMS by the shareholders in accordance with Article 142 paragraph (1) letter a jo. Article 142 paragraph (3) of the PT Law and based on the decision of the Court in accordance with the provisions of Article 142 paragraph (1) letter c jo. Article 146 of the Law on PT.

To ensure legal protection for entrepreneurs, they need to make changes through the revision of the Articles of Association and obtain approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights regarding changes in the purpose and intent of Article 21 of the PT Law. Without legalization, this legal entity cannot make the transfer and will not be recognized by a third party. The current regulations are still weak, so there is no legal basis for entrepreneurs to adjust to the newly established public transportation. This goal is recorded in the ministry, where this information is directly integrated into the OSS. However, if the PT fails to adjust its operations to the KBLI 2020, then the PT will not be able to survive at all even if it is not liquidated.

Thus, it is hoped that this discussion has presented useful insights for business actors, researchers, and decision-makers in understanding the complexity and significance of entrepreneurs' rights and responsibilities in the context of corporate regulations in Indonesia. Furthermore, integrated cooperation from all parties involved is needed to ensure that these principles are applied consistently and sustainably for the overall economic progress and welfare of the community.

5. CONCLUSION

Business legality is a very crucial aspect as a step to get legal protection for a company. Legal protection itself can be achieved through the business registration regulated in the Company Registration Act. In an ever-changing and challenging business environment, legal protection for companies is not only a necessity, but also an important foundation for creating certainty, fairness, and business sustainability. Business law serves as a protection for companies from various threats, both from the outside such as unfair competition, and from within such as disputes between team members. With strict regulations, valid contracts, protection of intellectual property rights, and adherence to good corporate governance principles, companies can carry out their operations more comfortably and focus

on business development. This legal protection plays a role not only in maintaining the company's existence, but also in strengthening the trust of investors, consumers, and business partners. Even so, legal protection cannot run alone. Legal knowledge from business actors and commitment from the government to continue to improve a responsive and fair legal system is needed. Ultimately, effective business laws not only protect, but also encourage the creation of a healthy and moral business climate. The role of law in protecting companies discussed in this study is a current and significant issue, namely the importance of law in supporting the continuity of company operations. This is clearly an interesting phenomenon that can be studied more deeply.

LIMITATIONS AND LEARNING AHEAD

As a follow-up to the research on Legal Protection for Companies in the Perspective of Business Law, future studies are planned to explore more deeply aspects of the application of such legal protection in business practices in Indonesia. The main emphasis is placed on the extent of the effectiveness of existing legal instruments as well as the discovery of various normative and empirical challenges that companies face in order to obtain maximum legal protection. This study will apply an empirical juridical method, which combines the analysis of the norms of the applicable regulations with field research through interviews with legal practitioners, business actors, and relevant government officials. The focus of the research object can be directed to key sectors such as the manufacturing industry, digital technology, or micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which often face legal problems but make a significant contribution to the country's economy. The purpose of this research is to develop applicable and constructive recommendations to encourage the development of legal policies that are more responsive to the changing needs of the business world. In addition, this research is also expected to enrich knowledge about business law in Indonesia, especially related to improving aspects of corporate legal protection both preventively and repressively. By highlighting a multidisciplinary approach and based on strong empirical data, future research is expected to be able to make a real contribution in connecting the theory and practice of business law in a balanced manner, as well as encouraging the formation of a more responsive, accountable, and fair legal system for the business world. Various laws applied to companies have regulated legal functions in business activities as a way to provide legal protection. The development of laws that are integrated in the Law based on Pancasila, both through adjustments between technological advances and its rules in the present and future, must be able to have a positive impact in the form of guarantees of protection, including protection from unlawful company practices.

CONFESSION

Thank you to Lembah Dempo University for its collaboration with Battuta University, holding an International conference so that with this activity, we can participate in sending scientific articles to be seminared in future activities, thank you to Battuta University for directing us to participate in international events for free. Thank you to LPPM Battuta University for working well so that this article can be completed to the end, and thank you to all parties who have helped this activity which cannot be mentioned one after another, hopefully this activity will bring new knowledge to all of us and there will be progress in the world of better education of course.

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