



Equitable Partnership Arrangements for MSMEs During The Pandemic

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Abstract

MSMEs are one of the most reliable drivers of the Indonesian economy. In carrying out Cooperation, MSMEs enter into partnership agreements with prominent business actors so that there will be legal consequences for the agreement. The COVID-19 pandemic period provides separate arrangements for implementing MSMEs so that they can survive during the COVID-19 pandemic. MSMEs, in this case, can be proven from employment and as a source of state income and reduce the number of poor people. The problem in this research is how to implement partnership arrangements for MSMEs during the pandemics and how to arrange partnerships for MSMEs from a business competition perspective. This study examines and analyzes the implementation of partnership arrangements for MSMEs from the perspective of business competition. This study certainly explains the factors and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic for MSME actors who carry out partnership agreements with prominent business actors who can provide justice.

Keywords: Agreement; Partnership; MSME; KPPU

I. Introduction

The government's policy in making decisions on economic policies is, of course, based on the constitution as it should in the partnership process and needs to be considered. The arrangement of partnership relations in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) must be subject to the rules in the constitution. The fundamental values of the constitution provide an understanding that limiting the power of state government in such a way as to regulate the power of state government is not arbitrary so that the rights of citizens are protected and guaranteed. Each policy process implements policies that provide justice for every citizen, not against business actors on a small and medium scale.

The definition of UMKM itself is part of the driving force of the Indonesian economy that can be used to develop the economy from a small to a large scale. Proof of MSME actors can provide jobs that are part of the reduction. Efforts to the economy, of course, the number of people who cannot improve their economy by opening MSME businesses. In developing the economy, rapid efforts are needed in innovation so that MSME actors can also carry out business with various innovations.

For SMEs to spread their business, they need capital that can assist the business being run in partnership with large-scale companies to support the business being run. A

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brand's existence certainly significantly impacts the selling value of businesses run by MSMEs. The increasing number of MSME business actors will undoubtedly lead to competition that causes attacks that hit both fellow MSME actors and other parties. One of the uses of brands is to build consumer confidence in the products of these MSME actors.¹

To provide a comparison of this study, there must be a comparison with previous studies as there are several studies related to partnership arrangements for MSMEs, namely the Implementation of Business Competition Law in the Pandemic Period for MSMEs in Makassar City. This study discusses the implementation of competition law during the COVID-19 pandemic. Especially for MSMEs in Makassar under the control of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) as a form of supervision of the partnership between MSME actors and large business investors to avoid prohibited agreements by promising Cooperation with the trade office and cooperatives, routine field control and socialization on the competition healthy business.²

The Existence of Agreements Amid the Covid-19 Pandemic, this study discusses the issue of agreements affected by covid-19. The results of this study indicate that the agreement in a state of the covid-19 outbreak dramatically affects the implementation of the agreement stipulated and agreed upon by the parties because the agreement binds the parties so that the parties are subject to the contents of the agreement.³ Based on this previous study, this is the background for a study that needs to be updated, especially in partnership arrangements for MSMEs, one of which is a study that provides views on aspects of equitable partnerships during the Covid-19 pandemic. To answer this study, there are formulations of problems, namely: 1). How is the implementation of partnership arrangements to create justice for MSMEs during the pandemic? 2) How is the partnership arrangement for MSMEs from the business competition? The purpose of this

¹ Raissa Diva Kirana and Hernawan Hadi, "Pemahaman Pelaku Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Terhadap Urgensi Penerapan Hukum Kekayaan Intelektual Terkait Merek Ditinjau Dari Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2016 Tentang Merek Dan Indikasi Geografis (Studi Di Dinas Koperasi Dan UMKM Surakarta)," *Jurnal Privat Law*, 7.1 (2019), 118–23.

² Melantik Rompegading, "Implementasi Hukum Persaingan Usaha Di Masa Pandemi Bagi UMKM Di Kota Makassar," *Jurnal Persaingan Usaha*, 1.1 (2021), 5–15.

³ Kunarso Kunarso and A Djoko Sumaryanto, "Eksistensi Perjanjian Ditengah Pandemi Covid-19," *Batulis Civil Law Review*, 1.1 (2020), 33–46.

study is to be able to analyze and examine partnership arrangements for MSMEs during the pandemic.

II. Method

The method used in this paper is a normative juridical research method or a doctrinal legal research method. Normative juridical research consists of a statute approach and a conceptual approach. The statute approach reviews all laws and regulations related to the legal issues being handled.⁴ While the conceptual approach is carried out by studying the views and doctrines in legal science, researchers will find ideas that give birth to legal understandings, legal concepts, and legal principles relevant to the problems faced.⁵ so that they can answer the study of partnership agreements for MSMEs during the covid 19 pandemic.

III. Main Heading of the Analysis or Results

A. *Partnership Arrangements in Indonesia*

The economic development of a nation is related to the activities of business actors on a large and small scale, so the thing that needs to be considered in carrying out business activities is the registration of the legality of the business. The current development of globalization is certainly in line with the development of the community's needs, so people must also be selective in consuming an item. The community's need for an item requires being able to choose selectively, especially with clarity on the item. The partnership relationship is cooperative carried out by the parties by taking into account the principles of mutual need, benefit, and strengthening. For example, partnership relationships are carried out by large and small businesses, large companies, and small companies, as well as other parties who cooperate based on the principle of freedom of contract.⁶ Partnership agreements are used as the juridical basis for carrying out activities. Economics with their business partners in developing Micro and Small

⁴ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2021).

⁵ Muhammad Syamsudin, *Operasionalisasi Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007).

⁶ Sofyan Dewantoro, Grace Sharon, and Slamet Supriatna, "Pengaturan Hubungan Kemitraan Antara Aplikator Dan Mitra Pengemudi Dalam Usaha Transportasi Online Di Indonesia," *JUSTITIA JURNAL HUKUM*, 6.1 (2021).

Enterprises must be based on the MSME Law for legal certainty so that Medium and Large Enterprises are not owned or controlled by MSMEs.⁷

Legal certainty applies the principles of the partnership pattern required by the MSME Law, PP Partnership, and PP MSMEs. Mutual need, trust, strength, and benefit are partnership principles that must be carried out. PP Partnership prioritizes small and medium business actors as actors in economic life to accelerate the realization of the nation's and state's economy; even though the MSME Law has only been enacted since 2008, the alignment of small business actors in the legislation has been included in the PP Partnership.⁸

In essence, a business partnership is part of a form of mutually beneficial business cooperation between small and medium/large entrepreneurs as partner companies based on a form of guidance and development by prominent entrepreneurs to foster mutual need, benefit, and strengthen relationships. There is a partnership relationship between MSMEs and significant business actors as a partnership relationship is a cooperative relationship carried out by the parties by taking into account the principles of mutual need, benefit, and strengthening as there is a partnership relationship carried out by large and small businesses, large companies and small companies which in implementation of the Cooperation is based on the principle of freedom of contract.⁹ In carrying out this partnership relationship, an agreement is needed that can lead to justice between the two parties in carrying out the partnership. Especially during the pandemic, MSME actors accept several limitations in their business.

As is the explanation of Law Number 20 of 2008, which contains an understanding of the partnership. The partnership is Cooperation in business linkages, either directly or indirectly, based on the principle of mutual need, trust, strengthening, and benefit involving MSME actors with large businesses. A form of corporate social responsibility through a partnership program empowers MSMEs to grow and develop into strong, independent businesses, encourage national economic growth, and expand job

⁷ Cinde Semara Dahayu and Ambar Budhisulistiyawati, "Tinjauan Yuridis Tentang Pelaksanaan Perjanjian Kerjasama Kemitraan (Studi Kasus Di Brownies Cinta Cabang Sragen)," *Jurnal Privat Law*, 8.1, 70–77.

⁸ I Made Bagus Suardana and I Wayan Wiryawan, "Kepastian Hukum Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Dalam Pola Kemitraan Sebagai Penerima Waralaba," *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)*, 9.3 (2020), 547–58.

⁹ Dewantoro, Sharon, and Supriatna.

opportunities.¹⁰ The notion of partnership is also explained in Government Regulation 44 of 1997 concerning Partnership. In the notion of partnership, there are several elements contained. Namely, first, the partnership is business cooperation. Both parties are small-scale businesses with medium-scale businesses and large-scale businesses. Thirdly, the principles used in partnerships are mutual need, mutual benefit, and mutual benefit.¹¹ From the two laws and regulations, the partnership is seen as a form of Cooperation, either directly or indirectly, in the business or economic sector, which is based on the principle of mutual need, the principle of mutual trust, the principle of mutual strengthening, and the principle of mutual profitable.¹²

The partnership agreement is a legal activity that involves two or more parties and binds itself because there is an element of the agreement contained in the contents of the partnership agreement from both parties. It will give rise to rights and obligations that must be carried out, promised, and carried out so that nothing happens. not wanted from both parties, namely default / broken promises.¹³ SMEs as an essential part of realizing the structure of the national economy. MSME development is growing and equitable. Of course, it must be balanced with the empowerment of MSMEs. Continuous optimization through developing a healthy and good climate will undoubtedly provide business opportunities for MSME business actors. The position of the potential of MSMEs is aimed at realizing economic growth and economic equity.

B. The Role of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission in Partnership

The position of KPPU in supervising partnerships is as regulated in Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. To carry out the supervisory process for partnerships, there is the order for all MSME business actors so that the MSME process runs following applicable rules. The role of KPPU in supervising partnerships is, of course, based on appropriate regulations as stipulated in Government

¹⁰ Esprita Novry Firstyananda, Khairunnisa Putri Rahma, and Susi Hardjati, "Program Kemitraan Upaya Pemberdayaan UMKM Di Masa Pandemi COVID-19 (Studi Kasus: PT. Jasa Marga Surabaya Gempol)," *Jurnal Administrasi Dan Manajemen*, 11.1 (2021), 45–50.

¹¹ Adinda Prisca Anugerah Puteri, "Pengaturan Kontrak Inti Plasma Dalam Pemberdayaan Usaha Perkebunan Yang Patut Dan Adil," *E-Jurnal SPIRIT PRO PATRIA*, 4.1 (2018), 64–72.

¹² Nurul Fajri Chikmawati and Evie Rachmawati Nur Ariyanti, "Kemitraan Bahari Dalam Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya Pesisir Di Indonesia," *ADIL: Jurnal Hukum*, 8.1 (2017), 27–68.

¹³ Ryan Hidayat, "Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Perjanjian Kemitraan Dalam Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Perdata," *Journal of Law (Jurnal Ilmu Hukum)*, 6.2 (2021), 632–48.

Regulation No. 17 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 20 of 2008. The enactment of this government regulation certainly gives a mandate to an independent institution, namely KPPU, to oversee the implementation of partnerships for SME entrepreneurs. In the Indonesian constitutional system, KPPU is classified as a complementary state institution (state auxiliary organ), which is given the authority by law to enforce business competition law In Indonesia.¹⁴

Implementing the rules of partnership is not only in the technical structure of how the partnership works, but some sanctions make MSME business actors not take actions that harm the partnership agreement. The partnership agreement is intended to provide justice for the parties who enter into the agreement, so there are several rules that must be included in the partnership agreement as the written agreement must mention several core points of the agreement, namely the type of business activity being carried out, the rights and obligations of the business actor who runs it. Partnership, the form of partnership business development, the term of the partnership, and the settlement process in the event of a dispute between the parties to the agreement.

To implement a partnership agreement, of course, each party is intended to be able to run a partnership by prioritizing the principle of equality and a balanced legal position between the two parties who enter into a partnership agreement. The process of the partnership agreement is certainly based on the independence of MSME business actors to be able to develop the business they run. This partnership process will be KPPU's task to be able to supervise and implement sanctions in the event of a violation of the partnership agreement that does not prioritize justice for the parties. In order to carry out the duties of the KPPU's role in supervising partnerships, it is not only on one side of the KPPU's institutions, but it is necessary to coordinate with related parties in the implementation of partnerships.

Partnerships run by MSME business actors certainly cannot be separated from the role of local governments in developing these MSMEs. Efforts made to oversee this partnership are, of course, based on applicable regulations and the efforts of local governments in developing MSMEs to make the partnership process part of the development of the economic sector of a region. To implement partnerships, there is a

¹⁴ Adis Nur Hayati, "Analisis Tantangan Dan Penegakan Hukum Persaingan Usaha Pada Sektor E-Commerce Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 21.1 (2021), 109–22.

prohibition imposed on large business actors who are prohibited from owning and controlling micro, small and medium enterprises in the partnership process; this is because it will lead to administrative sanctions for the large business actors.

In terms of the partnership, of course, there is a role for MSMEs that can absorb the most labor in Indonesia, especially from the micro-business group, so MSMEs have the biggest role in shaping gross income in Indonesia. In utilizing the partnership, of course, there is a process of increasing income so that it is able to provide business continuity in order to increase MSME resources in increasing business scale. There are several aspects of partnership oversight.

1. Realizing partnerships between MSMEs and big business actors.
2. Encouraging mutually beneficial relationships between MSMEs
3. Improve the bargaining position between MSMEs
4. Encouraging a market structure that ensures fair business competition and protects consumer rights
5. Prevent market domination and business concentration

In the position of KPPU supervising partnerships as stipulated in Law number 20 of 2008 article 36 paragraph (1) that in implementing the partnership, the parties have an equal legal standing and Indonesian law applies to them, and paragraph (2) the implementation of the partnership is supervised in an orderly and regular manner by the relevant Institution. Established and tasked with supervising business competition as regulated in the laws and regulations. There are several behaviors that are supervised in the supervision of partnerships as stated in Article 35 of Law No. 20 of 2008 that (1) large businesses are prohibited from owning and/or controlling micro, small, and/or medium enterprises as business partners in implementing the partnership relationship as referred to in Article 26. (2) medium-sized businesses are prohibited from owning and/or controlling micro-enterprises and/or small-scale business partners. In implementing partnerships, large/medium business actors are prohibited from controlling micro, small and medium-sized businesses that are partners.

Partnership Arrangements for MSMEs in the Perspective of Business Competition

Basically, MSME actors have a role in running the economy in Indonesia as the direction of the policy for developing cooperatives and MSMEs will basically be very closely related to the concept of institutional strengthening and increasing the capacity or ability of cooperatives and MSMEs themselves.¹⁵ Based on Article 1, number 1, number 2 and number 3, and Article 6 of Law no. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as Law no. 20 of 2008, can be interpreted that micro, small and medium enterprises are productive economic enterprises owned by individuals that provide access to employment opportunities from various business sectors. So from that function, MSMEs are said to have an important role in the national economy.¹⁶ In order to achieve the goal of empowering small businesses, the government is tasked with and plays a role in:

1. Fostering a conducive business climate for small businesses through the stipulation of laws and regulations and policies on funding, competition, infrastructure, information, partnerships, business licensing, and protection;
2. To foster and develop small businesses together with the business world and the community, especially in the fields of production and processing, marketing, human resources, and technology;
3. Provide financing for the empowerment of small businesses together with the business world and the community in the form of bank credit, non-bank financial institution loans, venture capital, loans from the allowance for part of SOE profits, grants, and other types of financing;
4. Facilitating small business partnerships with medium and large businesses through the following patterns: nucleus plasma, subcontracting, general trading, franchising, agency, and other forms of partnership;
5. Assign the Minister in charge of small businesses to coordinate and control the empowerment of small businesses;

¹⁵ Anita Afriana, Agus Mulya Karsona, and Sherly Ayuna Putri, "Kemitraan Dalam Perspektif Persaingan Usaha Dan Penyelesaian Sengketa," *ACTA DIURNAL Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kenotariatan*, 4.1 (2020), 1–17.

¹⁶ Yusri Yusri, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah Dalam Perspektif Keadilan Ekonomi," *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 16.1 (2014), 103–27.

Implement criminal and administrative sanctions on medium and large businesses that are detrimental to the empowerment of small businesses.¹⁷ The explanation in Article 31 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 8 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises states that there is a task from KPPU as an institution authorized to supervise the implementation of partnerships. There is a function of enforcing business competition law, but the position of the KPPU is, of course, only giving administrative sanctions. In implementing the partnership, of course, the KPPU's task is to oversee the implementation of the partnership so as to see the principle of mutual need between big business actors and MSMEs in running the partnership.

KPPU, as an independent institution that aims to increase partnerships and business competition to encourage the national economy, is essential that KPPU's activities are to expand supervision to the MSME sector and large businesses by monitoring partnerships with payment systems between partners in business activities so that the task of KPPU is to ensure that MSMEs remain rise and continue in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, not only that KPPU must be able to connect MSMEs with large corporate partners.¹⁸

Efforts made by KPPU can certainly provide policies that provide convenience for MSMEs in implementing partnerships. The situation of MSMEs before the pandemic period certainly made a difference to the business they were running. So that the KPPU's position is not only to provide supervision from the perspective of business competition but is expected to provide direction to be able to save MSME business actors in economic activities. In addition, there is a need for cross-sectoral collaboration and synergy, including ministries and institutions at the center, central and local governments, as well as village governments. there needs to be good harmonization.¹⁹ In order to create a healthy business competition climate, of course, the policies implemented by KPPU must be able to balance the MSME business actors in each sector.

¹⁷ Afriana, Karsona, and Putri.

¹⁸ Etik Umiyati, "Peran KPPU Dalam Memajukan UMKM Indonesia – Prodi Ekonomi Pembangunan," 2020 <<http://ekonomipembangunan.unja.ac.id/index.php/2020/11/13/peran-kppu-dalam-memajukan-umkm-indonesia/>> [accessed 23 June 2022].

¹⁹ Elisabeth Liu and Retno Mawarini Sukmariningsih, "Membangun Model Basis Penggunaan Teknologi Digital Bagi UMKM Dalam Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum*, 6.1 (2021), 213–34.

C. Partnership Arrangements for MSMEs During the Pandemic

The MSME sector is certainly a concern for the government, especially during the pandemic, as the existence of MSMEs makes an important contribution to national economic development. The ability of MSMEs to survive during the pandemic, which is included in the economic crisis, provides evidence that MSMEs are a strong part of the industry. Efforts to achieve national development that is able to cover all aspects of the nation's life must be carried out by the community and the government. The position of the community as the main actor in development is also in making MSMEs a business activity that is able to provide employment and services to the economy.

In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, MSMEs are increasingly difficult to develop. The MSME sector is one of the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. MSMEs operating in the restaurant sector experienced a decrease in transactions by up to 70 percent and resulted in a decrease in income by 80 percent. Records from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs show that there are 37,000 MSMEs that were seriously affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, with a decrease in sales of 56 percent and problems in accessing financing by 22 percent.²⁰

The empowerment of MSMEs must, of course, be done by growing a business climate that supports development, as in the development process during the pandemic, it must be able to provide improvements to these MSMEs. There are four economic problems faced by MSME actors during the pandemic, namely the decline in sales as a result of the PSBB regulations, capital difficulties due to difficult capital turnover, product distribution barriers, and raw material difficulties.²¹ The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is certainly experiencing several obstacles that occur in the operations of MSMEs, so policies are needed that are able to provide relief for MSMEs in carrying out operations. One of them is providing social assistance to MSME actors. In the explanation of Law Number 20 of 2008 that there is a grouping of MSMEs, namely:

1. Micro Business is a productive business owned by an individual or individual business entity which has the criteria for a net worth of at most Rp. 50,000,000 and annual sales of a maximum of Rp. 300,000,000.

²⁰ Etik Umiyati.

²¹ Vina Natasya and Pancawati Hardiningsih, "Kebijakan Pemerintah Sebagai Solusi Meningkatkan Pengembangan UMKM Di Masa Pandemi," *Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business*, 5.1 (2021), 141-48.

2. Small Business is a productive business that stands alone, managed by individuals or business entities that are not part of the subsidiaries or branches. Has criteria, namely wealth of at most Rp. 500,000,000 and annual sales of at most Rp. 2,500,000,000.
3. Medium Enterprises are productive businesses that stand-alone, managed by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branch companies. Has criteria, namely assets of at most Rp. 10,000,000,000 excluding land and buildings for business premises and has annual sales of at most Rp. 50,000,000,000.

There are Government considerations in taking steps related to MSMEs during the pandemic that to help and maintain business continuity, micro-enterprises face pressures due to Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) and in accordance with Article 20 paragraph (1) letter b PP No. 43 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program in Support of State Financial Policies for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) and/or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Stability The Financial System and National Economic Rescue, need to provide government assistance for micro-enterprises. To implement government assistance for micro-enterprises during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, general guidelines are needed that regulate the procedures for distributing government assistance. To Support National Economic Recovery in Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and Rescue the National Economy During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic.

One of the sectors most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic is MSMEs which also affect the decline in the national economy. On average, they experienced a decrease in turnover and losses, and some had to close due to lack of market demand; this is evidenced by the results of a survey by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), which shows sales of the MSME sector have decreased by 90%.²² The impact of this pandemic is certainly not

²² Putra Sang Fajar, "Kolaborasi BUMN Dan UMKM Solusi Hadapi Pandemi Halaman All - Kompasiana.Com," 2020
<<https://www.kompasiana.com/cahkangkung/5f6c10d862e8037da6422c52/kolaborasi-bumn-?page=all#sectionall>> [accessed 5 June 2022].

good for MSME actors, so policies are needed that are able to balance the state of MSMEs before the pandemic.

The factors that make MSMEs persist in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic are MSMEs that can produce consumer goods and services for the basic needs of the community and MSMEs utilize local human resources and local raw material resources and local equipment and do not rely on imports.²³ To achieve this effort, of course, there is a role for the government in making efforts to respond to MSMEs in the aspect of partnership arrangements that can provide justice as well as budget relocation and focus more on policies to provide incentives for MSMEs. The number of MSMEs that are constrained by their business, one of which is not opening their businesses again during this pandemic period, has certainly received attention from the government with a comprehensive approach to dealing with the impact of Covid-19 on MSME business actors, one of which is by ensuring that MSMEs can survive the conditions during the Covid pandemic. -19. There are criteria and conditions for MSME assistance, how it is explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for the Distribution of Government Assistance for Micro Business Actors to Support National Economic Recovery in the Context of Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and Rescue the National Economy during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic (1) that micro-business productive assistance (BPUM) is given once in the form of money in the amount of Rp. Certain. BPUM is given to Micro Business actors who are not currently receiving credit or financing from banks. Micro Business Actors receiving BPUM must meet the following requirements:

1. Indonesian citizens;
2. have a National Identity Number;
3. have a Micro Business as evidenced by a letter of proposal from a candidate for BPUM recipient from the BPUM proposer along with its attachments which are an integral part; and

²³ Dede Hertina, Susanto Hendiarto, and John Henry Wijaya, "Dampak Covid-19 Bagi UMKM Di Indonesia Pada Era New Normal," *Jurnal Pengabdian Dharma Laksana*, 3.2 (2021), 110–16.

4. not a State Civil Apparatus, a member of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, a member of the Indonesian National Police, a BUMN employee, or a BUMD employee.

The existence of policies issued by the government against MSME actors certainly has an impact on the partnership process carried out, so there is a role for the Business Competition Supervisory Commission to provide supervision aimed at healthy partnerships. The partnership arrangement before the pandemic is certainly different from the application of the partnership arrangement during the pandemic, whereas a whole, MSME actors experience obstacles in running their business, one of which is the limitation of space to move. Overall justice is certainly highly expected by MSMEs during the pandemic so that the businesses they run can still be run as before the pandemic.

IV. Conclusion

In implementing partnership arrangements, of course, there is effectiveness in policies related to partnerships as the government's efforts to empower MSMEs during the pandemic by providing a comprehensive approach to overcoming MSMEs that have a direct impact on the pandemic until the business is run stops, one of which is ensuring MSME business actors to survive. By strengthening partnerships with big business actors based on the principle of justice. To carry out partnerships for MSME business actors, of course, a policy from the KPPU is needed to be able to monitor and evaluate large business actors and small business actors who enter into partnership agreements, one of which is MSMEs which have a direct impact on the businesses run due to the Covid-19 pandemic. KPPU's efforts to create balance and justice for MSME business actors are certainly not only based on evaluation alone but there are efforts through reporting on violations of the partnership. Sustainability and fairness are important things to carry out in partnership agreements so that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic does not affect MSME business actors to run businesses based on the classification of their business sectors. The role of KPPU is, of course, not only to provide supervision, but the effort to be able to connect MSMEs with large business actors is an inseparable part of creating the welfare of MSME actors during the Covid-19 pandemic.

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