



Analysis of Breach of Contract Agreement in a Company and Handling of Violations (Case Study on PT. Indo Rice Unggul)

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Abstract: The violation of the agreement committed by PT. Indo Beras Unggul with Indomaret has violated article 1335 concerning an act by which one or more persons bind themselves to one or more persons. This journal was created with the aim of creating justice in contractual agreements and bringing optimal welfare. This research method uses the Qualitative Research Method and uses the analysis techniques of Literature Studies and Literature Studies, using data collection techniques based on the internet, books, journals, papers, and also articles. Based on the case raised by the author in this journal, it shows that both in terms of criminal law, especially in terms of civil law, that PT. Indo Beras Unggul violates article 1335 of the Civil Code which prohibits the making of contracts without *causa*, or made based on false or prohibited *causa*, with the consequence that it has no force. Because the rice provided by PT. Indo Superior Rice to Indomaret is not in accordance with what was previously agreed. Therefore, the sanctions that can be given to PT. Indo Beras Unggul in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code in article 1243 of the Civil Code regarding forced fulfillment, articles 1365 and 1367 of the Civil Code regarding compensation, articles 1266 and 1267 of the Civil Code regarding termination or cancellation of contracts, article 1253 of the Civil Code regarding the obligation to return. Therefore, the perpetrators must be given strict action regarding what has been done in accordance with the regulations and sanctions that have been set by the Law.

Keywords: Contract Law; Civil Law; Breach of Contract.

1. Introduction

Today's trade is progressing rapidly. Such developments are not only in what is traded but also in the manner of the trade itself. Initially, trade was carried out by barter between two parties who met directly and met face to face and then made an agreement on what to exchange without an agreement (Mayasari & Rudy, 2021), (LUBIS, 2025). After the discovery of a means of payment, it gradually turned into buying and selling activities so as to cause the development of trading procedures. The trade procedure then develops with an agreement between the two parties that agrees to enter into a trade agreement which in the agreement regulates what rights and obligations are between the two parties (Pantow, 2020), (Ambarini & Hakim, 2025).

Trade or business in general is the work of buying goods from one place or at one time and selling those goods in another place or at the following time with the intention of making a profit (Mahfudhoh & Santoso, 2020), (Khatimah, Nuradi, & Alim, 2024). In modern times, trade is the provision of intermediaries to producers and consumers to buy and sell goods that facilitate and advance the purchase and sale (KHUDOYBERGANOVA, 2021), (Anderson & Anderson, 2002).

The problem that occurs in Indonesia is the imbalance of power in agreements, many trade contracts in Indonesia are made with an imbalance between the parties involved, especially when there are stronger parties, such as large companies or large financiers, and weaker parties, such as consumers or MSMEs (Putri, 2024), (Setiawan, 2024). In this case, the stronger party often regulates contract terms that are unfair to the

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weaker party, for example regarding prices, delivery terms, and other obligations. This often has the potential to lead to legal disputes (Jatmiko, 2025), (Rafi, Tsany, & Citra, 2024). Another problem is the lack of understanding of contract law, many parties involved in trade contracts in Indonesia, especially in the MSME sector or the informal sector, do not have an adequate understanding of contract law. This causes the parties to often get stuck in agreements that are unfavorable or even detrimental to them, because they do not understand the rights and obligations stated in the contract (Oktarindini, Farina, & Nugraha, 2025), (Ikromi, 2024).

An agreement is an agreement (written or oral) made by two or more parties, each agreeing to abide by what is stated in the agreement. An agreement according to article 1313 of the Civil Code is "An act by which one or more persons bind himself to one or more persons" (Pagelaran, 2022), (Rommer, Berlianty, & Kuahaty, 2023). As for article 1338 of the Civil Code, it is also regulated regarding the law of agreements on freedom of contract which reads "all agreements made legally apply to the law for those who make them" meaning that all parties have the freedom to make an agreement (Ali, Fitriani, & SH, 2022), (Saputra, 2020). The consideration of the making of article 1338 of the Civil Code was seen from the case of violation of contractual agreements in the community to avoid an imbalance between the two parties because one of the parties has greater power, so article 1338 of the Civil Code was made. The purpose of the establishment of an article regarding the agreement in the Civil Code is to create justice in contractual agreements and bring optimal welfare (Sufiarina et al., 2024), (Kandou, 2023).

Article 1335 of the Civil Code prohibits the making of contracts without causa or made based on false or prohibited causa, with the consequence that it has no force. Sri Soedewi Masjehoen Sofwan argued that the agreement is "a legal act where one or more people remind himself of another or more people" (Rizky, Lintong, & Syauqi, 2024), (Atmaja, 2022). However, judging from the case of PT. Indo Beras Unggul which is suspected of violating the employment contract with retailers related to the quality of rice. This action has violated article 1335 of the Civil Code. The settlement of this case according to the Criminal Code of the President Director of PT. Indo Beras Unggul, namely Trisnawan Widodo, was entangled in article 385 BIS regarding fraudulent acts and was subject to article 144 Jo article 100 paragraph 2 of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning food. Then Article 26 Jo Article 8 Paragraph 1 Letter (e), (f), (g) or Article 9 Paragraph (h) of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning consumer protection is also imposed. According to the Civil Code, this is included in the act of violating a contractual agreement that violates article 1335 of the Civil Code can be subject to sanctions. Based on the above background description, the author is interested in researching more about "Analysis of Contract Agreement Violations in a Company and Handling of Violations (Case Study on PT. Indo Superior Rice)".

2. Materials and Methods

This study uses the nature of descriptive research. Descriptive research is intended to provide as accurate data as possible about Humans. Other circumstances or symptoms that aim to obtain data on the relationship between a symptom and other symptoms. This research uses a Qualitative research type. This qualitative research seeks the true truth, therefore qualitative research seeks to find the legal phenomena that develop in a community of society. This research is also carried out by summarizing the results of data collection as completely as possible and sorting them into certain concepts, categories, or themes so that they can answer the problems in this study.

This research uses a normative type of research. This normative research refers to the norms contained in laws and regulations, court decisions and norms that exist in society. This study uses the library data collection method (library research). The Literature Method is used to find answers to the main problems in reading sources (references), such as literature, books, magazines, journals, and other sources.

3. Results and Discussion

Contract law is one of the main pillars of civil law, which regulates the legal relationship arising from an agreement between the parties involved. Sutiyo said that a contract must comply with the conditions for the validity of the agreement in order to be legally recognized. According to the old theory called contract, it is a legal act, while according to the new theory put forward by Van Dunne, what is defined by a contract is a legal relationship between two or more parties based on agreement to cause legal consequences. The new theory does not only look at the covenant, but must look at the previous or preceding acts (Salim, 2013:25). In the Civil Code in Article 1313, it is explained that an agreement is an act by which one or more people bind themselves to one or more people. There are 3 types of written agreements, namely: (a) An underhanded agreement is an agreement signed by interrelated parties. It is binding on the parties involved but not binding on third parties. (b) The agreement accompanied by a notary as a witness serves to verify the signatures of the parties who make the agreement and determine the validity of the parties' signatures. (c) Agreements in the form of a notary deed are made directly which is witnessed by a notary or authorized officials such as PPAT, Sub-district Head, and also Notaries in the form of deeds.

In civil law, there are several principles regarding agreements, namely: (a) The principle of freedom of contract, means that all parties to the agreement have the right to freedom in making a contract and the things contained in the contract. (b) The basis of a contract that is regulating, in the form of rules that apply to all parties to the agreement in the contract. (c) The consensual principle, with the making of a contract, the contract is considered valid and fully binding. (d) The Principle of Fact sun servanda, which means promises are binding. If a contract or agreement has been legally made by the relevant party, the party making the agreement has an obligation to perform what has been agreed in accordance with the contract that has been drafted. (e) The Obligator Principle, by making a contract that is binding on the parties, but the attachment in question can give rise to rights and obligations.

According to Brigadier General Agung Setya, Director of Economic and Special Crimes of the Criminal Investigation Department, PT. Indoritel Makmur Internasional Tbk and PT. Indo Beras Unggul has signed an agreement on the supply of rice with quality standards. However, the quality of rice supplied by PT. Indo Beras Unggul is not in accordance with the agreement in the contract. In the contract that has been agreed, the quality that will be used is second-class, but PT. Indo Beras Unggul delivers fifth-grade quality that is not suitable. PT. Indo Beras Unggul did this because of an order from its company, which did not match the provisions of the cooperation agreement.

According to Agung, because PT. Indo Beras Unggul collaborates with more than one retailer, therefore the retail company suffers losses. PT. Indo Beras Unggul supplies rice under the brands Pandan Wangi and Rojo Lele to Indomaret. In addition, investigators found that PT. Indo Beras Unggul to make rice that is not in accordance with the contract. Therefore, what Indomaret received was not in accordance with what was promised, In the case of alleged fraud against consumers, the President Director of PT. Indo Beras Unggul, Trisnawan Widodo, has been considered a criminal offender by the Criminal Investigation Department. PT. Indo Beras Unggul is suspected of committing three types of manipulation against consumers, according to Chief Commissioner Martinus Sitompul, Head of the Public Information Section of the Public Relations Division of the National Police. PT. Indo Beras Unggul makes rice under the brands "Ayam Jago" and "Maknyuss". It was revealed that PT. Indo Beras Unggul is suspected of having carried out three kinds of manipulation to consumers, such as not writing the level of rice quality on the 2008 Indonesian National Standard (SNI) label, producing rice with SNI quality that does not meet the standards, and providing incorrect information about the nutritional adequacy (AKG) figure. The findings of the investigation show that Trisnawan must be held accountable for the alleged violation of the law of PT. Indo Superior Rice. Article 144 of Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning Food and Article 62 of Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection will ensnare PT. Indo Superior Rice. There is a criminal

threat of 20 years in prison or a fine of Rp 10 billion, and the case is included in the violation of the agreement and can be subject to sanctions or consequences in accordance with Article 1243 of the Civil Code concerning Forced Fulfillment, Article 1365 and Article 1367 of the Civil Code concerning Compensation, Article 1266 and Article 1267 of the Civil Code concerning Termination or Cancellation of Contracts, Article 1253 of the Civil Code concerning the Obligation to Return. In the case of PT. Indo Beras Unggul is included in the relative default where it has performed its obligations, but not in accordance with the provisions of the agreement that has been approved. There is often a breach of the performance of an agreement in an agreement by the parties involved. The factors that affect the violation are: (a) There is a motive for intentionality or negligence. The mistake in question is a mistake that can cause losses the occurrence of the violation can be detrimental and have an impact on other parties. While negligence is an event in which one of the parties should know the consequences that will arise if he commits a violation, but in this case the party does not know the losses that will arise afterwards. (b) Compelling circumstances (Force Majeure). What is meant by coercive circumstances here is the state of one party cannot predict the events that will occur at the time of making the agreement, this circumstance is coercive because it arises beyond the ability of the parties this circumstance also causes partial losses and total losses can be temporary and also permanent.

To prevent the occurrence of a breach of the agreement, the following methods can be used. (a) Clear and Precise Contract Writing: We must ensure that the contract is written using clear and specific language. As well as include relevant details, such as the responsibility of the parties, the time period, and the conditions that must be met. (b) In-Depth Understanding: Before signing a contract, all parties involved must first understand the content and meaning of each clause. Then, consult with a legal expert to ensure that the written interpretation is clear. (c) Resolve Disputes Peacefully: If there are differences of opinion or possible violations, it is best to resolve them more professionally and peacefully. Before choosing a litigation path, consider mediation or arbitration. (d) Audit and Monitoring: The party concerned must comply with all the terms of the contract through regular audits.

Termination and Sanctions Clause: Provides a clear description of what happened and if there is a breach of contract, it is possible that the contract is terminated and other appropriate sanctions.

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4. Conclusions

Contract law is one of the main pillars of civil law, which regulates the legal relationship arising from an agreement between the parties involved. If you look closely, there is a very close relationship between the Civil Code (KUHPerdota) and the Commercial Law (KUHD). It may be stated that the Civil Code is a general provision (genus) in regulating business relations, while the Criminal Code is a special provision (species) on how to regulate the business world. The relationship between the Civil Code and the Criminal Code can be seen from the content of Article 1 of the Criminal Code which states: "The Civil Code, to what extent in this Criminal Code does not specifically contain irregularities, it also applies to the matters mentioned in this book" (Sastro, 2015:19).

The definition of an agreement according to Article 1313 of the Civil Code is "An act by which one or more people bind themselves to one or more people", regulations made regarding the agreement with the aim that the parties to the contractual agreement get a sense of fairness from each other and minimize the occurrence of conflicts in the future. However, there are still several cases of breach of agreement in contracting, for example, such as the case of PT. Indo Beras Unggul which supplies rice production is far from the quality promised previously. This is detrimental to many parties, including rice entrepreneurs, which results in a reduction in their rice supply. This is regulated in the Civil Code in Article 1243 of the Civil Code concerning Forced Fulfillment, Article 1365 and Article 1367 of the Civil Code concerning Compensation, Article 1266 and Article 1267 of the Civil Code concerning Termination or Cancellation of Contracts, Article 1253 of the Civil Code concerning the Obligation to Return. Apart from the criminal side, we must also look at law enforcement from the civil side and the perpetrators must be subject to consequences in accordance with the applicable rules and laws.

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