



COPY

**REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 9 OF 2019
ABOUT
COOPERATION**

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

Considering: a. that cooperatives as economic movements of the people and business entities have an important, strategic role and position in supporting the economic resilience of society as a vehicle for creating jobs based on the principles of kinship and economic democracy in order to create an advanced, just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the Constitution. -The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. that regional governments are obliged to create and develop a climate and conditions that encourage the growth and promotion of cooperatives, as well as provide guidance, convenience and protection to cooperatives, so that cooperatives are able to carry out their functions and roles in achieving their goals;

c. that based on Article 12 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, cooperatives are one one mandatory regional government affair;

d. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to stipulate Regional Regulations on Cooperatives;

- Remember :**
- 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the Constitution of the Republic Indonesia in 1945;**
 - 2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;**
 - 3. Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 116, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3502);**

4. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5224) as amended by Law

Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6398);

5. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9

2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

6. Government Regulation Number 4 of 1994 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Ratifying the Deed of Establishment and Amendments to the Articles of Association of Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1994 Number 8, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 3540); 7. Government Regulation Number 17 of 1994 concerning Procedures for the Dissolution of Cooperatives by the Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1994 Number 24, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3540);

8. Government Regulation Number 9 of 1995 concerning the Implementation of Savings and Loans Business Activities by Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1995 Number 19, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3691);

9. Government Regulation Number 33 of 1998 concerning Capital Participation in Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998 Number 47, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3744);

10. Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018 concerning Electronically Integrated Business Licensing Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 90, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6215);

11. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199); 12.

Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of the Year 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Regional Apparatus (2016 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 12, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 236);

With Mutual Consent
REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
And
REGENT SUKOHARJO
DECIDE :

Establish: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING COOPERATIONS.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

- In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:
1. Region is Sukoharjo Regency.
 2. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
 3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.
 4. Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by regional governments and regional people's representative councils according to the principle of autonomy and assistance duties with the principle of the widest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
 5. The Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, is the Regional People's Representative Council of Sukoharjo Regency which has the position as an organizing element of the Regional Government.
 6. Regional Apparatus is the supporting element of the Regent and the Regional People's Representative Council in carrying out government affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
 7. Head of Regional Apparatus is the head of regional apparatus in charge of cooperative affairs in Sukoharjo Regency.
 8. 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.
 9. Cooperatives are everything that concerns them Cooperative life.
 10. The Cooperative Movement is the entire cooperative organization and cooperative activities that are integrated towards achieving the ideals and objectives of the Cooperative.
 11. Primary Cooperative is a Cooperative founded by and consisting of individuals.
 12. Secondary Cooperatives are Cooperatives established by and consisting of Cooperative legal entities.

13. **Producer Cooperatives** are Cooperatives whose members do not have their own business households or companies but work together in a Cooperative forum to produce and market goods or services, and whose main activity is to provide, operate or managing joint production facilities.
14. **Consumer Cooperatives** are Cooperatives whose members are final consumers or users of goods or services, and the main activity or service carries out joint purchases.
15. **Marketing Cooperative** is a Cooperative whose members are producers or owners of goods or service providers and whose main activities or services carry out joint marketing.
16. **Service Cooperative** is a Cooperative whose members are users or consumers of services provided by the Cooperative.
17. **Savings and Loans Cooperative**, hereinafter abbreviated as KSP, is a Cooperative whose business activities are collecting and distributing funds through savings and loan business activities from and for members of the relevant Cooperative, other Cooperatives and/or their members.
18. **Savings and Loans Unit**, hereinafter abbreviated as USP, is a Cooperative business unit which operates in the savings and loans sector as part of the business activities of the cooperative in question.
19. **Sharia Savings and Loans and Financing Cooperative**, hereinafter abbreviated as KSPPS, is a Cooperative whose savings, loans and financing business activities comply with sharia principles, including managing zakat, infaq, alms and waqf.
20. **Sharia Savings and Loans and Financing Unit**, hereinafter abbreviated as USPPS, is a Cooperative business unit which operates in the savings, loans and financing business in accordance with sharia principles, including managing zakat, infaq, alms and waqf as part of the business activities of the Cooperative in question.
21. **Sharia principles** are principles of Islamic law in Cooperative business activities based on fatwas issued by the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council.
22. **The Member Meeting** is the Cooperative organizational device that holds the highest authority in the Cooperative.
23. **The Cooperative Management**, hereinafter referred to as the Management, is a member of the Cooperative organization who is authorized by members or a meeting of Cooperative members to carry out the daily activities of the Cooperative.
24. **Cooperative Supervisor**, hereinafter referred to as Supervisor, is a member of the Cooperative organization, who is authorized by members or a meeting of members to carry out supervision and inspection of the Cooperative.
25. **The Sharia Supervisory Board** is a board elected through a member meeting decision that carries out its duties and functions as a sharia supervisor.

26. **Cooperative Business** is a Business that is directly related to the interests of Cooperative members in carrying out business activities and plays a major role in all areas of life Public.
27. **Regional Cooperative Supervisory Officials**, hereinafter referred to as Supervisory Officials, are Civil Servants in the Service who are appointed by the Regent in accordance with their authority on the recommendation of the Head of the Service.
28. **Cooperative Manager**, hereinafter referred to as Manager, is the manager of the Cooperative's business activities who is given authority and power by the management.
29. **Cooperative members**, hereinafter referred to as members, are owners as well as users of cooperative services.
30. **Partnership** is cooperation between small businesses and medium businesses and/or large businesses accompanied by guidance and development by medium businesses and/or large businesses taking into account the principles of mutual need, mutual strengthening and mutual benefit.
31. **Cooperative development** is an effort carried out by Government and/or Non-Governmental Institutions to improve the quality, quantity and competitiveness of Cooperatives.
32. **Cooperative Empowerment** is an effort made by the Government and/or Non-Governmental Institutions in the form of developing a conducive climate for Cooperatives, both institutionally and in terms of business, which is able to strengthen itself into a strong, resilient, independent economic institution and able to compete with other business actors.
33. **Supervision** is monitoring activities carried out continuously with the aim of ensuring that the plans set have been implemented by the Cooperative.
34. **The Articles of Association of a Cooperative** are written basic rules containing information containing a list of names of founders, names and places of domicile, aims and objectives, membership provisions, member meeting provisions, provisions regarding management, provisions regarding capital, provisions regarding the term of existence, provisions regarding distribution of remaining business results, provisions regarding sanctions.
35. **Cooperative Bylaws** are the rules for administering the Cooperative's household which outline the Articles of Association.
36. **Management Operational Standards**, hereinafter abbreviated to SOM, are management guidelines containing policies and strategies for managing cooperatives in the fields of organization, institutions, business and financial management.
37. **Standard Operational Procedures**, hereinafter abbreviated to SOP, are operational guidelines which are a more technical explanation of Management Operational Standards which contain regulations and policies as well as work procedures and/or systems of Cooperative work procedures.

38. **Business climate** is a condition that allows business actors to obtain certainty in business opportunities.
39. **Business protection** is any effort that guarantees legal certainty to provide protection to businesses to avoid monopolistic practices and concentration of economic power by business actors.
40. **Business Network** is a collection of businesses that are in the same or different business activity industries are related to each other and have similar interests
The same.
41. **Monitoring and evaluation** are all forms of activities carried out in order to monitor and assess the results of the implementation of Cooperative development and empowerment.
42. **Capital participation** is a sum of money or capital goods that can be valued at the money invested by the capital owner to increase business activities.
43. **Strengthening** is facilitation to Cooperatives in the form of capital, credit guarantees, facilities and human resources.
44. **Regional Credit Guarantee Institutions** are institutions engaged in providing credit guarantee services and capital support for Cooperatives, both managed by the government and private companies appointed by the Regional Government.
45. **Notary who makes Cooperative Deeds**, hereinafter abbreviated as NPAK, is a Notary who has been appointed or registered as a Notary Who Makes Cooperative Deeds by the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises.
46. **Merger** is a legal act carried out by two or more cooperative legal entities to become one cooperative legal entity based on statutory regulations.
47. **Division** is a legal act carried out by a cooperative legal entity to separate one or several business units into a new cooperative legal entity based on statutory regulations.
48. **Consolidation** is a legal act carried out by two cooperatives or more cooperative legal entities to become one cooperative legal entity based on statutory regulations.
49. **Branch Office** is a branch office that represents the head office in carrying out business activities to collect funds and distribute them and has the authority to decide on the granting of loans.
50. **Sub-branch office** is a sub-branch office whose function is to represent the branch office in carrying out business activities to collect funds and distribute them and has the authority to receive loan applications but does not have the authority to decide on granting loans.

51. **Cash Office** is a cash office whose function is to represent branch offices in carrying out business activities to collect funds.
52. **Electronically Integrated or *Online Single Submission* Business Licensing**, hereinafter abbreviated to **OSS**, is a **Business Licensing** issued by the **OSS** institution for and on behalf of ministers, heads of institutions, governors, or regents/mayors to **Business Actors** through the system integrated electronics.
53. **Business License** is a permit issued by the **OSS Institution** for and on behalf of the minister, head of institution, governor, or regent/mayor after the **Business Actor** has registered and to start a business and/or activity until before commercial or operational implementation by fulfilling the requirements and / or Commitment.
54. **Commercial or Operational License** is a permit issued by the **OSS Institution** for and on behalf of ministers, heads of institutions, governors, or regents/mayors after the **Business Actor** has obtained a **Business Permit** and to carry out commercial or operational activities in accordance with requirements and/or Commitments.
55. **The Legal Entity Administration System** is an information technology service tool for electronically ratifying the **Deed of Establishment** of a **Cooperative**, **Amendment to the Articles of Association**, and **Dissolution of a Cooperative** organized by the **Minister of Law and Human Rights**.

CHAPTER II

FOUNDATION, PRINCIPLES, AND OBJECTIVES

Section 2

- (1) **Cooperatives are based on Pancasila and the Constitution Republic of Indonesia in 1945**
- (2) **Cooperatives are based on the principle of kinship.**

Article 3

**Cooperatives aim to advance the welfare of members in particular and society in general and participate in building regional economic order in order to realize this
an advanced, just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.**

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS, ROLE AND PRINCIPLES

Part One

Functions and Roles

Article 4

The functions and roles of the Cooperative are as follows:

- a. build and develop the economic potential and capabilities of members in particular and society in general to improve their economic and social welfare;
- b. actively participate in efforts to improve quality human life and society;
- c. strengthening the people's economy as the basis for the strength and resilience of the regional economy with cooperatives as its cornerstone; And
- d. strive to realize and develop a regional economy which is a joint effort based on the principles of kinship and

The second part

Cooperative Principles

Article 5

- (1) Cooperative management is carried out based on the following Cooperative principles:
 - a. membership is voluntary and open;
 - b. management is carried out democratically;
 - c. the distribution of remaining business results is carried out fairly in proportion to the amount of business services of each member;
 - d. providing limited remuneration for capital; And
 - e. independence.
- (2) Cooperative development is carried out based on principles Cooperatives as follows:
 - a. cooperative education; And
 - b. cooperation between cooperatives.

CHAPTER IV

COOPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS

Part One

Forms and Types of Cooperatives

Article 6

Cooperative forms include:

- a. primary; or
- b. secondary.

Article 7

Types of cooperatives based on the similarity of business activities and economic interests of their members include:

- a. consumer cooperatives;**
- b. producer cooperatives;**
- c. service cooperatives;**
- d. marketing cooperative; And**
- e. saving and loan cooperative.**

The second part Formation of Cooperatives

Paragraph 1 General

Article 8

(1) The formation and establishment of a cooperative must meet the requirements as follows:

- a. Primary cooperatives are formed and founded by at least 20 (twenty) people who have the same economic activities and interests;**
- b. secondary cooperatives are formed and established by at least 3 (three) cooperative legal entities; c. the**
- founder of the primary cooperative as referred to in letter a is an Indonesian citizen, capable of carrying out legal actions and having similar economic activities;**
- d. the founders of secondary cooperatives are cooperative administrators who are authorized by each cooperative to attend meetings to form secondary cooperatives;**
- e. The name of the cooperative must meet the requirements and obtain approval from the legal entity administration system.**
- f. carrying out business activities that directly provide economic benefits to members;**
- g. group cooperative businesses into main businesses, supporting businesses and additional businesses listed in the articles of association; And**
- h. The founders deposit their own capital consisting of principal savings and mandatory savings as initial capital to carry out business activities in the amount according to the needs decided by the cooperative founding meeting.**

- (2) Requirements for the name of the cooperative as intended in paragraph (1) letter e includes: a.
- consists of at least 3 (three) words after the phrase Cooperative and type of cooperative;
 - b. written in Latin letters;
 - c. has not been used legally by another Cooperative;
 - d. does not conflict with public order and/or decency;
 - e. is not the same or similar to the name of a state institution, government institution, or international institution, unless permission is obtained from the institution concerned; And
 - f. does not consist of numbers or a series of numbers, letters or a series of letters that do not form words.
- (3) Initial capital as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h, for primary KSP/USP/ KSPPS/USPPS is at least IDR 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah).
- (4) The initial capital as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h for secondary KSP/ USP/KSPPS/USPPS cooperatives is at least IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
- (5) The initial capital of non-savings and loan cooperatives is adjusted to type of business or business feasibility.

Article 9

The articles of association contain at least:

- a. name of cooperative;
- b. names of founders; c.
- permanent address or domicile of the cooperative; d. type of cooperative;
- e. standing period;
- f. purpose and objectives;
- g. cooperative membership;
- h. cooperative organizational tools;
- i. cooperative capital;
- j. the amount of the principal savings deposit and savings Must;
- k. cooperative business fields and activities;
- l. management; m.
- distribution of remaining business results;
- n. changes to the articles of association;
- o. provisions regarding dissolution and settlement, as well as abolition of legal entity status;
- p. penalty; And
- q. special regulations.

Paragraph 2

Procedures for Establishing a Cooperative

Article 10

- (1) The establishment of a Cooperative is carried out by holding a founding meeting attended by the founders and at the same time counseling can be held about cooperatives by the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs and/or the Provincial Service, Regency/City Service according to the membership area.
- (2) The cooperative establishment meeting as intended in paragraph (1) is attended by at least 20 (twenty) people for the establishment of primary cooperatives, while the secondary cooperative establishment meeting is attended by at least 3 (three) cooperative legal entities represented by the management and/or authorized members based on the decision of the meeting of the members of the primary cooperative concerned.
- (3) The results of the cooperative establishment meeting as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) are made in the meeting minutes and/or Meeting Minutes to be included in the draft Articles of Association.
- (4) The Cooperative establishment meeting as intended in paragraph (1) may be attended by a Notary.
- (5) The notary as intended in paragraph (4) records agreement on the main points of discussion at the founding meeting to be formulated in the deed of establishment.

Paragraph 3

Ratification of the Deed of Establishment of the Cooperative

Article 11

- (1) The applicant must submit an application for ratification of the deed establishment of Cooperatives through the Legal Entity Administration System.
- (2) The application for ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative as intended in paragraph (1) shall be contained or stated in a notarial deed in Indonesian.
- (3) The application for ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative as referred to in paragraph (1) must be submitted within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days from the date the deed of establishment has been signed.
- (4) Application for ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative as intended in paragraph (1) is made by filling in the format for ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative.
- (5) If the application for ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative exceeds the time period as intended in paragraph (4), the application cannot be submitted.
- (6) In the event that the application cannot be submitted, the applicant resubmits an application for ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

Article 12

- (1) Fill in the format for ratifying the deed of establishment of the Cooperative as intended in Article 11 paragraph (4) must also be accompanied by supporting documents submitted electronically.**
- (2) The supporting documents as intended in paragraph (1) are in the form of an electronic statement from the applicant regarding the complete documents for the establishment of the Cooperative.**
- (3) Documents for the establishment of a Cooperative as intended in paragraph (2) are kept by a notary, which includes:**
 - a. minutes of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative, along with supporting files deed;**
 - b. minutes of the Cooperative founding meeting, including the granting of power to submit applications for ratification;**
 - c. proof of capital deposit, at least in the amount of Principal Deposits and can be supplemented with Mandatory Savings and grants;
And**
 - d. Cooperative work plan.**
- (4) Apart from submitting the documents as intended in paragraph (3), the applicant must also upload the deed of establishment of the Cooperative and minutes of the Cooperative into the Legal Entity Administration System.**

Article 13

Apart from the documents establishing the Cooperative as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (3), regarding the ratification of the Deed of Establishment of the Cooperative Savings and Loans and Cooperatives that have savings and loan business units are submitted with additional special requirements which include:

- a. work plan of at least 3 (three) years;**
- b. administration and bookkeeping;**
- c. name and curriculum vitae of prospective manager; And**
- d. list of work facilities.**

Article 14

Applicants are required to fill out a statement electronically stating:

- a. the format for ratifying the deed of establishment of the Cooperative and information regarding supporting documents as referred to in Article 11 is in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations; And**
- b. fully responsible for the format for establishing the Cooperative, and supporting documents.**

**Part Three
Cooperative Merger**

Article 15

- (1) Cooperative mergers can only be carried out by type Same cooperative.**
- (2) Cooperatives that will carry out a Merger must received approval from the Members' Meeting.**
- (3) All rights and obligations as a result of the merger of the cooperative are the responsibility of the Cooperative that accepts the Merger.**

**Part Four
Cooperative Amalgamation**

Article 16

- (1) Consolidation of a Cooperative is carried out by holding a Dissolution of the Cooperative first.**
- (2) Consolidation is carried out by the Cooperative by establishing a new legal entity and a new Cooperative name, as well as determining the type of Cooperative.**
- (3) All rights and obligations resulting from the consolidation of the cooperative become the responsibility of the resulting new cooperative Smelting.**

**Part Five
Cooperative Division**

Article 17

- (1) Cooperatives can carry out divisions by establishing one or more new cooperatives.**
- (2) Cooperatives that have several business units and will Specializing in business according to the type of cooperative can separate the business unit it owns into a new cooperative with its own legal entity.**
- (3) All rights and obligations as a result of the division of the Cooperative become the responsibility of each Cooperative after the distribution of rights and obligations is carried out based on the decision of the Member Meeting.**
- (4) Further provisions regarding the Division of Cooperatives are carried out in accordance with statutory regulations.**

Part Six
Changes to the Articles of Association

Article 18

- (1) Changes to the Cooperative's Articles of Association are carried out based on the decision of the member meeting in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Cooperative's Articles of Association and the provisions of statutory regulations.**
- (2) Changes to the Cooperative's Articles of Association cannot be made if the Cooperative is facing criminal and/or civil law problems.**

Article 19

- (1) The applicant submits a request for ratification of changes to the articles of association through the Legal Entity Administration System.**
- (2) Applications for ratification of changes to the articles of association as intended in paragraph (1) are submitted within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days from the date of the notarial deed containing changes to the articles of association.**
- (3) If the 60 (sixty) day period as intended in paragraph (2) has passed, the application for ratification of changes to the articles of association cannot be submitted.**

Article 20

- (1) Application for ratification of changes to the articles of association as intended in Article 18 is submitted by the applicant through the Legal Entity Administration System.**
- (2) Application for ratification of changes to the articles of association as intended in paragraph (1) is made by fill in the format for ratifying changes to the articles of association complete with information regarding supporting documents.**
- (3) Further provisions regarding ratification of changes to the articles of association as referred to in paragraph (1) are further regulated in the Regent's Regulation.**

Article 21

- (1) The format for changes to the articles of association must also be completed with supporting documents submitted electronically.**
- (2) The supporting documents as intended in paragraph (1) are in the form of an electronic statement from the applicant regarding the complete amendment to the articles of association.**
- (3) Documents for changes to the articles of association as intended in paragraph (2) is kept by a Notary.**

- (4) Documents as intended in paragraph (3) regarding changes in business fields include: a.
minutes of the deed of amendment to the articles of association made by a Notary; And
b. minutes of the Member Meeting.
- (5) In addition to the documents as intended in paragraph (4), changes to the articles of association of the Cooperative regarding the merger or division of the Cooperative must be accompanied by a new balance sheet of the Cooperative receiving the merger or the Cooperative being divided.

**Part Seven
Dissolution of Cooperatives**

**Paragraph 1
General**

Article 22

- (1) Dissolution of a Cooperative can be carried out based on:
a. Member Meeting decisions; And
b. government decision
- (2) The procedures for dissolving a Cooperative as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in accordance with statutory regulations.
- (3) The dissolution of a cooperative that has fulfilled the requirements in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations must be submitted to the Legal Entity Administration System.

Paragraph 2

Completion

Article 23

- (1) To carry out the settlement of the dissolution of the Cooperative, a Cooperative Dissolution Resolution Team must be formed.
- (2) While in the process of completion, the cooperative continues to exist as "Cooperative in progress".
- (3) The appointment of members of the Cooperative Dissolution Team as referred to in paragraph (1), is carried out in accordance with statutory regulations.

Article 24

Further provisions regarding ratification, changes, mergers and dissolution of cooperatives are regulated in Regent Regulations.

CHAPTER V
MEMBERSHIP

Part One
General

Article 25

- (1) Members of Primary Cooperatives are every Indonesian citizen who is capable of taking legal action and has the same economic interests as other members.**
- (2) Members of Secondary Cooperatives are Cooperatives that are already cooperative legal entities and have the same economic interests.**
- (3) Every cooperative member is the owner and user of cooperative services.**
- (4) Every member of the Cooperative must be recorded in the register book member.**

The second part
Membership Terms

Article 26

- (1) Primary cooperative members must fulfill the requirements as follows: a.**
Indonesian citizens; b. capable
of carrying out legal actions; c. have the same
economic interests within the scope of cooperative business;

d. has paid off the Principal Deposit;
e. approve the Articles of Association/Bylaws
The cooperative concerned; And
f. has been registered in the member register book and has
sign or put a thumbprint on the member register book.
- (2) Members of Secondary Cooperatives must fulfill the following requirements: a.**
has a legal entity;
b. capable of taking legal action;
c. have the same economic interests
secondary cooperative business scope;
d. has paid off the principal savings;
e. approve the Articles of Association/Bylaws of the relevant
secondary cooperative; And
f. has been registered in the member register book and has
sign or put a thumbprint on the member register book.

- (3) The list of members as intended in paragraph (1) letter f and paragraph (2) letter f can be made in book form conventional and/or in verified electronic form.

Part Three

Prospective Members

Article 27

- (1) Prospective members are individuals or legal entities savings and loan cooperatives or cooperatives that have savings and loan units that have received services from cooperatives, but have not fulfilled all the requirements as cooperative members stipulated in the Articles of Association and Bylaws of the Cooperative.
- (2) Prospective members have the right to speak to convey opinions or suggestions, but do not have the right to vote in decision making and do not have the right to vote and be elected as Management or Supervisor
- (3) Prospective members receive the same services as members of the cooperative.

Article 28

- (1) Prospective members as intended in Article 27 are prospective members of the Savings and Loans Cooperative/Savings and Loans Unit based on statutory regulations.
- (2) Prospective members as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to pay off the Principal Deposits and Mandatory Deposits within a maximum period of 3 (three) months and are required to become members.

Part Four

Extraordinary Member

Article 29

- (1) Indonesian citizens who are not yet competent to take legal action (minors) and foreign citizens who wish to receive services and become members of the Cooperative and do not fully fulfill the requirements as stipulated in the Articles of Association and Bylaws, can be accepted as Extraordinary Members.
- (2) Extraordinary Members have the right to speak but do not have voting rights and the right to elect and be elected as Management and Supervisors.
- (3) Extraordinary Members are entitled to the remaining business results accordingly with the decision of the Member Meeting.
- (4) Provisions regarding Extraordinary Members are included in the Articles of Association and Bylaws of the Cooperative.

**Part Five
Cooperative Organization Tools**

**Paragraph 1
General**

Article 30

Cooperative Organizational Devices consist of:

- a. Member Meeting;**
- b. Management; And**
- c. Supervisor.**

**Paragraph 2
Member Meeting**

Article 31

- (1) The members' meeting as referred to in Article 30 letter a is the holder of the highest authority in decision making in the cooperative, as an implementation of the principles of democracy, transparency and accountability in cooperative governance.**
- (2) Members' meetings must be held by cooperatives at least 1 (one) time in one financial year, held no later than 6 (six) months after the closing of the books, specifically to ask for information and accountability from the Management and Supervisors in carrying out their duties.**
- (3) Member meeting decisions regarding changes to the Budget The basis of the Cooperative as intended in Article 18 paragraph (2) must be reported to the authorized official.**
- (4) If changes to the Cooperative's Articles of Association as referred to in paragraph (3) concern the business sector, merger or division of cooperatives, the name, position and membership area must be ratified through the Legal Entity Administration System as regulated in Article 19.**
- (5) Members' meeting decisions other than those listed in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) must be reported to the Head of Regional Apparatus.**
- (6) Member meetings can be held using group system, written system and electronic system whose provisions are regulated in the Articles of Association/Bylaws/special regulations of the cooperative.**

**Paragraph 3
Manager**

Article 32

- (1) The Management as intended in Article 30 letter b is elected from and by the members of the Cooperative at the Member Meeting.**
- (2) The Management is the authority holder of the Member Meeting.**

- (3) For the first time, the composition and names of the members of the Management included in the deed of establishment.
- (4) The term of office of the Management is a maximum of 5 (five) years at a time period, can then be re-elected.
- (5) The number of Cooperative Management must be odd and at least 3 (three people).
- (6) Changes in the composition and names of members of the Cooperative management reported to Regional Apparatus.
- (7) The duties and authorities of the Cooperative Management are in accordance with legislation.
- (8) Requirements to be elected and appointed as members of the Management are regulated in the Articles of Association.
- (9) The management is responsible for all activities management of the Cooperative and its business to the Member Meeting or Extraordinary Member Meeting.

**Paragraph 4
Supervisor**

Article 33

- (1) The supervisor as referred to in Article 30 letter c is elected from and by the members of the Cooperative at the Member Meeting.
- (2) The Supervisor is responsible to the Member Meeting.
- (3) Requirements to be elected and appointed as a member of the Supervisory Committee are stipulated in the Articles of Association.
- (4) The supervisor's term of office is a maximum of 5 (five) years in one period and can then be re-elected.
- (5) The number of Cooperative Supervisors must be odd and at least 3 (three people).
- (6) The supervisor's duties and authority are in accordance with the provisions legislation.
- (7) KSPPS/USPPS is required to have a Sharia Supervisory Board whose provisions are further regulated in the Articles of Association.

CHAPTER VI

LICENSES AND COOPERATIVE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Article 34

Cooperatives are required to have a business license and/or operational permit issued by the OSS Institute for and on behalf of the Regent.

Article 35

- (1) Cooperatives carry out business activities to fulfill the needs of members and the community in the fields of production, distribution, marketing, services, savings and loans, and/or other business fields.

- (2) Business activities as intended in paragraph (1) can be carried out as a single business or as a multi-business business.**
- (3) Management of business activities as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.**

Article 36

Savings and loan businesses can take the form of:

- a. KSP/USP; And**
- b. KPSPS/USPPS.**

Article 37

- (1) Savings and Loans Business License, consisting of:**
 - a. Cooperative savings and loan business license granted to KSP or USP; And.**
 - b. Cooperative savings and loan and sharia financing business permits given to KPSPS or USPPS.**
- (2) KSP/USP and KPSPS/USPPS Operational Permits consist of:**
 - a. Permit to open a branch office;**
 - b. Permit to open a sub-branch office; And**
 - c. Permission to open a cash office.**
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for issuing savings and loan business permits and operational permits as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are regulated in Regent Regulations.**

Article 38

Further provisions regarding Business Licenses and Operational Licenses for types of cooperatives other than savings and loan cooperatives as intended in Article 7 are regulated in accordance with statutory regulations.

CHAPTER VII COOPERATIVE CAPITAL

Article 39

- (1) Cooperative capital consists of own capital and loan capital.**
- (2) Own capital as intended in paragraph (1) may come from:**
 - a. principal savings; b.**
 - mandatory savings; c.**
 - reserved fund; and D. grant.**

(3) Loan capital as intended in paragraph (1) can come from:

- a. member;**
- b. Other cooperatives and/or their members; c.**
- banks and other financial institutions; d.**
- issuance of bonds and other debt securities; and e. other**
- legitimate sources.**

Article 40

(1) Apart from capital as intended in Article 39, Cooperatives can also raise capital originating from Participation Capital.

(2) Capital investment originating from Participation Capital as intended in paragraph (1) must be carried out based on a written agreement between the cooperative and the Investor.

CHAPTER VIII

GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Part One

Coaching Policy

Article 41

The regional government provides guidance as follows:

- a. Cooperative business guidance in accordance with interests its members' economies;**
- b. facilitating the implementation of cooperative education and training; c.**
- cooperative counseling; d.**
- cooperative research; e.**
- providing facilities to strengthen Cooperative capital and develop Cooperative financial institutions; f. facilitating the development of**
- cooperative business networks and**
- mutually beneficial cooperation between cooperatives; and g.**
- providing consultation assistance to solve problems faced by the Cooperative while still paying attention to the Articles of Association and Cooperative principles.**

The second part

Coaching Strategy

Article 42

To implement the cooperative development policy as intended in Article 41, the following strategy is adopted:

- a. improving the socialization of cooperatives, so that the wider community understands the idea of cooperatives better and more correctly, so that they can fully establish and utilize cooperatives to fulfill their economic and social interests;**

- b. strengthening institutions, organization and management of cooperatives, on par with other business actors;
- c. improving the quality of Cooperative human resources;
- d. increasing access to financing; e. development of business restructuring; f. strengthening and improving business health; g. increasing cooperative productivity; h. strengthening and increasing marketing access; i. empowerment and development of cooperation and business partnerships between cooperatives and with other business actors; j. development of cooperative practices (*Benchmarking and Best Practices*) for successful cooperatives; k. supervision and inspection of cooperatives;
- l. organizing consultation and/or assistance; m. development of applied studies and strategic studies of Cooperative development policies; And
- n. increasing and strengthening coordination between stakeholders.

Part Three Cooperative Institutional Development

Article 43

- (1) The Regional Government carries out guidance and facilitation.
- (2) Cooperative development activities by the Regional Government are carried out in order to improve and strengthen the institutional functions, management and human resources of Cooperatives.
- (3) Facilitation as intended in paragraph (1) takes the form of:
 - a. Facilitate the establishment, amendment of the Articles of Association, merger and consolidation as well as the implementation of the dissolution of Cooperatives based on regulatory pr legislation; And
 - b. Facilitate the implementation of ratification of the deed of establishment of the Cooperative, ratification of changes to the relevant Articles of Association merger, division and change of cooperative business fields in the regional area.

Article 44

Implementation of Cooperative Institutional Development by the Government Region via:

- a. Cooperative institutional development;
- b. organizing and facilitating education, training, Cooperative counseling and research;
- c. consultation and facilitation assistance to solve problems faced by the Cooperative while still paying attention to the Cooperative's Articles of Association;

- d. increasing the competency/ability of the Cooperative's human resources in order to increase productivity and competitiveness;
- e. development of Cooperative information system technology; And
- f. developing cooperatives in the company environment, including encouraging the fulfillment of cooperative facilities by the company.

Part Four Supervision

Article 45

The scope of cooperative supervision includes aspects:

- a. implementation of compliance;
- b. cooperative institutions;
- c. savings and loan business;
- d. assessment of the health of savings and loan businesses;
- and e. application of sanctions.

Article 46

- (1) Aspects of implementing compliance as referred to in Article 45 letter a in accordance with statutory regulations includes:

- a. legal compliance;
- b. business and financial compliance;
- c. transaction compliance.

- (2) The institutional aspects of the Cooperative as referred to in Article 45 letter b include: a.

complete legality consisting of the Deed of Establishment of the Cooperative, Articles of Association, changes to ratification of the Articles of Association for the Cooperative, business license, permit to open a branch office, sub-branch office and cash office;

- b. completeness of the Cooperative organization which reflects the task structure, span of control, and internal control unit.

- (3) Aspects of the savings and loan business as referred to in Article 45 letter c includes:

- a. raising funds from members, prospective members, other cooperatives and/or their members, banks and other financial institutions, issuing bonds and other debt securities, and other legal sources, as well as participation capital;
- b. control the balance of funds between funding sources and channeling funds to avoid *over liquid* and *unliquid*;
- c. distribution of funds to channel funds into productive assets to reduce congestion.

- (4) Aspects of assessing the health of savings and loan businesses as intended in Article 45 letter d are carried out with carry out assessments using qualitative and quantitative approaches to the following aspects:
- a. capital;
 - b. quality of productive assets;
 - c. management;
 - d. efficiency;
 - e. liquidity;
 - f. Cooperative identity;
 - g. growth and independence; And
 - h. compliance with sharia principles for savings businesses borrowing sharia patterns.
- (5) Aspects of implementing sanctions as intended in Article 45 letter e include:
- a. administrative sanctions;
 - b. delegation of cases;
 - c. monitoring the implementation of sanctions;
 - d. monitoring decisions resulting from the delegation of cases;
 - e. institutional rehabilitation; And
 - f. business rehabilitation.

Article 47

Guidelines and procedures for supervising cooperatives are further regulated in Regent Regulations.

CHAPTER IX COOPERATIVE EMPOWERMENT

Article 48

Cooperative empowerment is based on the following principles:

- a. effective and efficient;
- b. professional;
- c. accountable;
- d. transparent;
- e. sustainable;
- f. integrated;
- g. fair;
- h. business ethics;
- i. independence; And
- j. right on target.

Article 49

The implementation of cooperative empowerment is carried out by regional governments without reducing the authority of the Provincial Government and Central Government, educational institutions, the community, the business world, or the Regional/Regional Indonesian Cooperative b

CHAPTER X PARTNERSHIP

Article 50

- (1) Cooperatives can carry out business collaboration between cooperatives in the form of partnerships.
- (2) Cooperatives in carrying out cooperation as intended in paragraph (1) can do:
 - a. inter-cooperative business cooperation; or
 - b. business cooperation between cooperatives and business actors.
- (3) Partnership as intended in paragraph (1) can facilitated by Regional Apparatus.

Article 51

Partnership as referred to in Article 50 includes: a. the process of transferring skills in the production sector; b. marketing; c. capital; d. human Resources; and/or e. application of technology for business development.

Article 52

The partnership as intended in Article 50 aims, among other things, to:

- a. realizing an equal relationship between cooperatives and businesses big;
- b. prevent things that are detrimental to cooperatives from occurring in carrying out business transactions with large businesses;
- c. developing cooperation to improve bargaining position cooperative;
- d. preventing the formation of market structures that lead to unhealthy competition in the form of monopoly, oligopoly and monopsony; and/or
- e. prevent market domination and business concentration by certain individuals or groups detrimental to the cooperative.

CHAPTER XI
OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Article 53

(1) Cooperatives are obliged to:

- a. have a permanent legal domicile;**
- b. have a business permit no later than 6 (six) months after the legalization of the cooperative legal entity in accordance with its business field;**
- c. appoint prospective members who have fulfilled the requirements as intended in Article 28 paragraph (2);**
- d. have administrative equipment and office facilities; e. Prioritizes service to members and candidates member;**
- f. maintain orderly organizational, business and financial administration in accordance with statutory provisions; And**
- g. submit written reports on both organization and business periodically to the Regent through the Regional Apparatus in charge of Cooperative affairs.**

(2) Specifically, KSP/USP/KSPPS/USPPS can only serve members, prospective members, other cooperatives and their members.

(3) Cooperatives that have achieved a business volume in 1 (one) year of at least IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah), must

Article 54

(1) Everyone is prohibited from:

- a. carrying out cooperative activities without entity status law; and/or**
- b. benefit oneself or another group or person by utilizing or on behalf of a cooperative so that it is easy to obtain funds, business premises, fields and business activities, or procurement of goods and services from the government intended for the cooperative.**

(2) Cooperatives are prohibited from:

- a. monopoly practices;**
- b. unfair competition;**
- c. producing and distributing prohibited goods;**
- d. carry out loan shark practices for KSP/USP/KSPPS/USPPS;**
- e. carrying out business that is contrary to cooperative principles; and/or**
- f. carrying out activities related to cooperative without a business license.**

CHAPTER XII
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 55

- (1) Cooperatives that do not fulfill their obligations in accordance with the provisions as intended in Article 53 and Article 54 are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. level reduction health cooperative for KSP/USP/KPPS/USPPS;
 - c. temporary suspension of part or all activities business;
 - d. withdraw the recommendation to open branch offices, sub-branch offices and savings and loan cooperative cash offices;
 - e. revocation of business license; and/or
 - f. dissolution of the cooperative.
- (2) Procedures for granting administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), are regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

CHAPTER XII
PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

Article 56

- (1) Apart from Indonesian National Police Investigators, certain Civil Servant Investigating Officers within the Sukoharjo Regency Government are given the authority to carry out investigations into violations of the provisions of this Regional Regulation.
- (2) The investigator's authority as intended in paragraph (1) is:
- a. receive, search for, collect and examine information or reports relating to criminal acts; b. researching, searching for and collecting information about individuals or bodies regarding the truth deeds carried out;
 - c. request information and evidence from individuals or agency in connection with a criminal act;
 - d. examine books notes And other documents regarding criminal acts; e. carry out searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, records and other documents and confiscate such evidence; f. request assistance from experts in the context of implementation criminal investigation duties;

- g. ordering to stop and/or prohibiting someone from leaving the room or place while the inspection is in progress and checking the person's identity and/or documents;
 - h. photographing someone related to a criminal act; i. summon people to hear their statements and be questioned as suspects or witnesses;
 - j. stop the investigation; and K. take other actions necessary for smooth running investigation of criminal acts according to law that can accountable.
- (3) Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) notify the Republic of Indonesia State Police Investigator of the start of the investigation.
 - (4) If the implementation of the authority as intended in paragraph (2) requires the arrest and detention of civil servant investigators to coordinate with the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police in accordance with statutory regulations.
 - (5) Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police.

CHAPTER XIV

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 57

- (1) Cooperatives that violate the provisions as intended in Article 54 paragraph (2) letters a to d are subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with statutory provisions.
- (2) Cooperatives and every person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 54 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) letters e and f are threatened with imprisonment for 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million). rupiah).
- (3) The criminal act as intended in paragraph (2) is a violation.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 58

- (1) Cooperatives that already have a permit before this Regional Regulation comes into effect can still carry out their business/ activities as long as they do not conflict with this Regional Regulation.
- (2) Cooperatives that already have permits, which make changes to their Articles of Association, are obliged to conform to the provisions in this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XVI

CLOSING

Article 59

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone is aware, this Regional Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette.

**Set in Sukoharjo
on December 31, 2019**

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

**Promulgated in Sukoharjo
on December 31, 2019**

WARDOYO WIJAYA

**REGIONAL SECRETARY
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,**

AGUS SANTOSA

**SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE
YEAR 2019 NUMBER 9**

**NOREG REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, PROVINCE
CENTRAL JAVA : (9-453/2019)**

**EXPLANATION
ON
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 9 OF 2019
ABOUT
COOPERATION**

I. GENERAL

The role of cooperatives is very important in growing and developing the people's economic potential as well as in realizing an economic democratic life that has democratic characteristics, togetherness, kinship and openness. In realizing the role of the community as the main actor in development, the Regional Government is obliged to direct, guide and protect and develop an atmosphere and climate that supports the implementation of development in the cooperative sector.

Cooperative development needs to be directed so that it plays an increasingly important role in the national economy. Its development is directed so that cooperatives truly apply cooperative principles and economic business rules. In this way, cooperatives will be economic organizations that are stable, democratic, autonomous, participatory and have a social character. Cooperative development is basically intended to encourage cooperatives to carry out business activities and play a major role in the economic life of the people.

Based on Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives and its implementing regulations, it needs to be explained further so that its operations are more fully understood and can be implemented correctly.

This Regional Regulation provides an opportunity for Cooperatives to strengthen capital through mobilizing investment capital from both members and non-members. With this possibility, the Cooperative can collect more funds for business development. In line with this, this Regional Regulation is embedded in thinking towards the development of professional empowerment of cooperatives.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear.

Section 2

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

The principle of kinship in a cooperative means that there is an awareness of the conscience of every member of the cooperative to do everything in the cooperative by all and for all.

Article 3

Quite clear

Article 4

Quite clear

Article 5

Cooperative principles are a unity and cannot be separated in cooperative life. By implementing all these principles, the Cooperative realizes itself as a business entity as well as a people's economic movement with a social character.

Paragraph (1)

These Cooperative Principles are the essence of the basic work of Cooperatives as business entities and are the characteristics and identity of Cooperatives that differentiate them from other business entities.

Letter a

The voluntary nature of Cooperative membership means that being a Cooperative member cannot be forced by anyone. The voluntary nature also means that a member can resign from his Cooperative in accordance with the conditions specified in the Articles

Cooperative Basics. Meanwhile, open nature means that membership does not involve any restrictions or discrimination in any form.

Letter b

The principle of democracy shows that the management of the Cooperative is carried out based on the wishes and decisions of the member. It is the members who hold and exercise the highest authority in the Cooperative.

Letter c

Distribution of remaining business results to members is carried out not solely based on the capital a person has in the Cooperative but also based on the balance of members' business services to the Cooperative.

This provision is an embodiment of family values and justice.

Letter d

Capital in cooperatives is basically used for the benefit of members and not just to make a profit. Therefore, remuneration for capital provided to members is also limited, and is not based solely on the amount of capital provided. What is meant by

limited is reasonable in the sense that it does not exceed the prevailing interest rate in the market.

Letter e

Independence means being able to stand alone, without depending on other parties, based on trust in one's own judgment, decisions, abilities and efforts. Independence also contains the meaning of responsible freedom, autonomy, self-reliance, the courage to take responsibility for one's own actions, and the will to manage oneself.

Paragraph (2)

In addition to the five principles as referred to in Paragraph (1), for their own development, cooperatives also implement two other cooperative principles, namely cooperative education and cooperation between cooperatives.

Providing cooperative education and cooperation between cooperatives are important cooperative principles in increasing capabilities, broadening members' horizons, and strengthening solidarity in realizing cooperative goals. This collaboration can be carried out between cooperatives at the local, regional, national and international levels.

Article 6**Letter a**

Those who can become members of Primary Cooperatives are people who are able to take legal action and fulfill the requirements set by the cooperative concerned. This is intended as a consequence of the Cooperative as a legal entity.

However, specifically for students, students and/or those who are deemed incapable of taking legal action, they can form a cooperative, but the cooperative is not legalized as a legal entity and its status is only a registered cooperative.

Letter b

The definition of Secondary Cooperatives includes all Cooperatives founded by and consisting of Primary Cooperatives and/or Secondary Cooperatives. Based on common 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 is established Secondary Cooperatives at various levels, such as which have been known as Central, Joint and Parent, the number of levels and their names are regulated by the Cooperative concerned.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8**Paragraph (1)**

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

What is meant by business feasibility is that the available capital must be sufficient to run the business cooperatives according to their fields.

Article 9

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

What is meant by domicile is address

remains the Cooperative office. Article

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

The period for establishing a Cooperative can be limited to a certain period of time or unlimited according to its objectives. sal

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Letter i

Quite clear.

Letter j

Quite clear.

Letter k

Quite clear.

Letter l

Quite clear.

Letter m

Quite clear.

Letter n

Quite clear.

Letter o

Quite clear.

Letter p

Sanctions in this provision are sanctions regulated internally by each Cooperative, which are imposed on Management, Supervisors and members who violate the provisions of the Articles of Association. sal

Letter q

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear.

Article 12

Quite clear.

Article 13

Quite clear.

Article 14

Quite clear.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

Mergers or what are known as amalgamations and consolidations can only be carried out if they are based on considerations of the development and/or efficiency of the Cooperative management business in accordance with the interests of the members. In the case of mergers and consolidations that require ratification of the Articles of Association or a new legal entity, this is carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the statutory regulations.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

Quite clear.

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Quite clear.

Article 21

Quite clear.

Article 22

Quite clear.

Article 23

Quite clear.

Article 24

Quite clear.

Article 25

Quite clear.

Article 26

Quite clear.

Article 27

Quite clear.

Article 28

Quite clear.

Article 29

Quite clear.

Article 30

Quite clear.

Article 31**Paragraph (1)**

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

In the case of changes to the Cooperative's Articles of Association, it is not about the business sector, merger or division cooperatives, names, positions and membership areas must be reported to the Minister of Law and Human Rights electronically through the Legal Entity Administration System

Paragraph (4)

In the event of changes to the Cooperative's Articles of Association regarding the business sector, merger or division of the cooperative, the name, position and membership area must be approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights electronically through the Legal Entity Administration System.

Paragraph (5)

The Head of Regional Apparatus in question is the one in charge of Cooperatives.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Article 32

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Regional Apparatus is a Regional Apparatus in charge of Cooperative affairs.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (8)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (9)

Quite clear.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Quite clear.

Article 35

Quite clear.

Article 36

Quite clear.

Article 37

Quite clear.

Article 38

Quite clear.

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by own capital is capital that bears risks or is called equity capital.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

**The principal deposit is the same amount of money that the member is obliged to pay to the member
When you enter a cooperative, you become a member.
Principal savings cannot be withdrawn as long as the person concerned is still a member.**

Letter b

**Mandatory savings are a certain amount of savings
it does not have to be the same as what members are obliged to pay to the Cooperative at certain times and on certain occasions.
Mandatory savings cannot be withdrawn as long as the person concerned is still a member.**

Letter c

The reserve fund is an amount of money obtained from the remaining profits from the business, which is intended to increase its own capital and to cover the Cooperative's losses if necessary.

Letter d

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

To develop its business, cooperatives can use loan capital by taking into account the feasibility and continuity of their business.

Letter a

Loans obtained from members, including prospective members who meet the requirements.

Letter b

Loans from other cooperatives and/or their members are based on inter-cooperative cooperation agreements.

Letter c

Loans from banks and other financial institutions are carried out based on statutory provisions.

Letter d

Issuance of bonds and other debt securities is carried out based on statutory provisions.

Letter e

**Another legitimate source is loans from non-members which are not made through direct offers
general.**

Article 40

Quite clear.

Article 41

Quite clear.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Quite clear.

Article 44

Quite clear.

Article 45

Quite clear.

Article 46

Quite clear.

Article 47

Quite clear.

Article 48

Letter a

Cooperative empowerment is carried out economically, quickly, on time and on target.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Cooperative empowerment can be accounted for according to statutory regulations.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Cooperative empowerment is carried out continuously.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Cooperative empowerment is guided by efforts that can be implemented to carry out cooperative business activities

Letter i

Quite clear.

Letter j

Quite clear.

Article 49

Quite clear.

Article 50

Quite clear.

Article 51

Quite clear.

Article 52

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

A monopoly market is a market that only consists of one seller, serving a very large demand and the goods being sold have no substitute so that the market is controlled by one cooperative.

Oligopoly markets are markets that consist of several sellers or producers in one area dependence on other cooperatives as competitors.

A monopsony market is a market controlled by one buyer where there are many cooperatives but only one user.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Article 53

Quite clear.

Article 54

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Monopoly practice is the concentration of economic power by one or more business actors which results in control of the production and/or marketing of goods and/or certain services that give rise to unhealthy business competition and can harm the public interest. (Pal

Letter b

Unfair business competition is competition between business actors in carrying out production or marketing activities of goods and/or services which is carried out dishonestly or against the law or hinders business competition.

Letter c

The prohibited goods referred to here are psychotropics, narcotics and other addictive substances which are prohibited by law.

Letter d

The practice of loan sharks in cooperatives is KSP/USP/ KSPPS/USPPS which imposes detrimental administrative deductions and interest rates incorrectly low, offering ease of requirements, serving the general public who are not members and prospective members of the cooperative and a loan mechanism that is repaid before receiving benefits.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Article 55

Quite clear.

Article 56

Quite clear.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Quite clear.

Article 59

Quite clear.

