

Responsible PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk on the Use of Change Money

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ABSTRACT

Alfamart collects funds through the use of consumer change. The problem faced is how the responsibility of PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk on the use of consumer change based on Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision Number: 533 K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018. The research method used in this paper is a normative juridical research method. The results showed that PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk to collect funds through the use of consumer change based on Law No. 8 of 1999 is based on the distribution mechanism of the results of public donations conducted by PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk, which throughout 2015 has collaborated with 8 credible foundations on a national and international scale. This can be proven by the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs regarding the procedure for collecting donations, program period, donation collection area, beneficiary foundations, and also the obligation to disseminate information to the public in which the letter was officially issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs so that in its role as perpetrators of collecting donations who already have legal force. for Alfamart or other business actors who raise social funds by quoting consumer change, it is expected to be able to carry out accountability to the public who have participated in donating by making financial reports that can be accounted for and easily accessible by the public.

Keywords: Responsibility, Alfamart, Money Change, Consumers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, many retail brands in the form of PT are raising social funds by collecting consumer change for donation, as happened at Alfamart. Since the number of 'round-up' actions in consumer returns carried out by retail market companies, the public began to be suspicious of where the donation was distributed so that there was a kind of bad suspicion from the public regarding the distribution of the donation, there was also news about it. As quoted from Merdeka.com media on February 5, 2015, a number of residents of Bekasi City, West Java questioned the return from the Alfamart minimarket whose value was below Rp 500. Often the shop assistants offered to donate the change for social purposes. But, surprisingly, the donation was not listed on the customer's shopping receipt.^[1]

In writing this scientific paper, the author raises the case of Supreme Court Decision Number 533K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018, where in this case, one of Alfamart's consumers named Mustolih, 36 years old from South Tangerang, questioned the cashier regarding the use of the collected change. by Alfamart. In this case, Mustolih felt that he did not get a satisfactory answer, Mustolih wrote a letter to the

director of Alfamart. The contents of the letter are questions regarding permission letters asking for donations from the public, donation licensing, audited financial reports, to the party receiving the funds.

Based on this request, Mustolih also received an answer related to the legality of collecting donations from PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk, which stated that it had been regulated by the Ministry of Social Affairs, as well as PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk, claims to have published reports on donations and their distribution transparently to the public through various media and company websites. Mustolih not satisfied with the answer from PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk, so again sent a letter to the company, but did not get an answer then Mustolih took legal action regarding the disclosure of information on donations collected from collecting change for groceries at every Alfamart store, PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (SAT) to the Central Information Commission (KIP). Mustolih sued the Alfamart store chain, PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (SAT) to the Central Information Commission (KIP). On March 3, 2016, KIP through the Decision of the Central Information Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number

011/III/KIPPS-A/2016 granted all of Mustolih's requests by requiring Alfamart to provide open information regarding donations received from the public.[2] Alfamart objected to the decision of KIP No: 11/III/KIP-PS-A/2016 and sued consumers, namely Mustolih and the Public Information Commission regarding the transparency of donations made by Alfamart and the objection against Alfamart was referred to as a Public Agency. Alfamart registered a lawsuit with the Tangerang Court on January 10, 2017. In the Tangerang District Court Decision Number 16/Pdt.G/2017/PN.Tng, the panel of judges stated that the plaintiff's claim (Alfamart) was unacceptable (rejected). PT.Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk did not remain silent and filed a cassation with the decision Number 533K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018 , but again the Panel of Judges of the Supreme Court rejected the appeal from the Petitioner for Cassation PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk. and ordered PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk to open the management of donations from consumers. The reason or purpose of the request for public information submitted by Mustolih, is to fulfill the

principles of transparency and accountability of PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk for the management of money donations collected from consumers/public, as well as providing access to information for consumers/public who have been the object of activity. fundraising at Alfamart outlets. For the public the Public Information Disclosure Act is a form of acknowledgment of the public's right to information and how this right must be fulfilled and protected by the State, while for the government and other public bodies the Public Information Disclosure Act is a legal guideline to fulfill and protect the right to public information. .[3] Research related to the disclosure of public information on limited liability companies in relation to *corporate social responsibility* has been studied, to see the difference between the author's research and previous research, the following authors propose a comparison in order to avoid plagiarism and duplication of data writing, as follows:

Table 1

	MUHAMMAD RIZQI	FEDERICO OCTAVIANO B.
TITLE	ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ON A LIMITED COMPANY THAT COLLECTS DONATION FUNDS THAT IS SUSPECTED TO BE USED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	ANALYSIS OF PT. SUMBER ALFARIA TRIJAYA TBK ON THE USE OF CONSUMER CHANGE BASED ON LAW NUMBER 8 OF 1999 CONCERNING CONSUMER PROTECTION RELATED TO SUPREME COURT DECISION NUMBER: 533 K/PDT.SUS-KIP/2018.
PROBLEMS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the implementation of <i>Corporate Social Responsibility</i> by a Limited Liability Company a Public Information subject to the provisions of the NRI Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Information Disclosure? 2. What are the legal consequences for a public agency that does not implement information disclosure in accordance with the NRI Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure? 	How is the responsibility of PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk to use his change consumers based on Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision No. 533 K / P dt .S us -KIP / 2018?

The difference between the author's scientific work and Muhammad Risqi's research above is in the different titles, problems and data studies, so the results and conclusions that will be obtained will be different. In order to provide an understanding of previous research related to the scientific work that the author did, of course there are several things that in this case the author maintains as an answer to a problem that is different from the opinions of others, including that this research is more directed at the responsibility of PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk to use his change consumers based on Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision No. 533 K/Pdt .Sus-KIP/2018. Previous research related to scientific works written by Muhammad Risqi discussed or focused on the

implementation of *Corporate Social Responsibility* by a Limited Liability Company, which is Public Information which is subject to the provisions of the NRI Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Information Disclosure and the legal consequences of a public body that does not carry out information disclosure in accordance with the NRI Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure. This is certainly different from the study of writing in the writing of this scientific paper, which is more focused on the responsibility of PT. Sumber Alfaria TrijayaTbk to use his change consumers based on Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision No. 533 K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018. This means that the author ensures that the legal issue raised in this scientific paper is really a legal issue that

requires handling, namely handling in the form of an in-depth scientific analysis of the responsibilities of PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk to use his change consumers based on Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision No. 533 K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018. Thus, there is a fairly basic difference between the research conducted by the author and the research conducted by Muhammad Risqi above. In other words, no one has researched with the same study and it is certain that they do not have the same *legal issue* to be found and defended. Based on the description of the background above, the problem in this study is how the responsibility of PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk on the use of consumer change based on Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision Number: 533 K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018?

2. METHOD

The type of research used in the writing of this scientific paper is normative legal research, which examines laws that are conceptualized as norms or rules that apply in society, and become a reference for everyone's behavior. The normative legal research or literature includes research on legal principles, research on legal systematics, research on the level of legal synchronization, research on comparative law, and research on legal history.[4] This scientific research will use research on legal principles so that this can be a "*fact finding, problem identification and problem solution*" research.

The first type of data to be explored is secondary data, data obtained from library materials. Secondary data includes official documents, books, research results in the form of reports, diaries and so on.

The data collection technique used in this research is literature study, namely in the form of document studies or library materials. The search for research materials is carried out by examining the data obtained from books, literature, journals, magazines, other sources related to the writing of this scientific work.

Data processing is carried out qualitatively by interpreting/interpreting related to the responsibilities of PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk to use his change consumers based on Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection related to Supreme Court Decision No. 533 K/Pdt.Sus-KIP/2018. The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative descriptive technique, namely describing and explaining the problems studied in the form of sentences and not in the form of numbers obtained through documentation and in order to provide added value, the authors also conducted interviews with relevant informants in relation to the topic or the case that the author raised.

3. DISCUSSION

In Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (UUPK) it is stated that, consumer protection is all efforts that guarantee legal certainty to provide protection to consumers.[5] Legal protection is all forms of law enforcement actions or actions for legal subjects against obligations and rights that are carried out based on applicable law in Indonesia. The UUPK regulates the rights and obligations of consumers. In particular, Article 4 letter g regulates consumer rights, namely "the right to be treated correctly and honestly and not discriminatory". As well as consumer obligations, especially Article 5 letter c which regulates consumer obligations, namely "paying at the agreed exchange rate". Consumers who shop at Alfamart with a computer system operated by a cashier, of course, consumers have provided money that can pay off the total purchases of products purchased, so that consumers are entitled to their rights, namely to receive appropriate change when the cash paid exceeds the total payment.

In addition to the rights and obligations of consumers, the UUPK also regulates the rights and obligations of business actors. Article 6 letter a states the rights of business actors, namely "the right to receive payments in accordance with the conditions and exchange rates of goods and/or services traded". In this case, Alfamart as a business actor has received the appropriate payment to pay off products purchased from its outlets, so the rights of business actors have been fulfilled. Regarding the obligations of business actors, in this case, especially in Article 7 letter a which states the obligations of business actors, namely "having good faith in carrying out their business activities", and letter c which states "treating or serving consumers correctly and honestly and not discriminatory". In the event that Alfamart consumers receive insufficient change, Alfamart can be said to have violated their obligations as business actors & violated consumer rights as regulated in Article 4 letter g.

Based on the Mustolih and Alfamart cases, basically the material requested by KIP (Public Information Commission) to Alfamart but the obligation requested by KIP to Alfamart to fulfill this demand was not accepted by Alfamart so that Alfamart objected to KIP's decision No: 11/III/ KIP-PS-A/2016 and sued consumers, namely Mustolih and the Public Information Commission regarding the transparency of donations made by Alfamart and objections to Alfamart are referred to as Public Bodies. Alfamart filed a lawsuit with the Tangerang Court on January 10, 2017.

The previous analysis is Decision No. 16/Pdt.G/2017/PN Tng that Alfamart's accountability to consumers regarding the use of donated funds collected through consumer change should be fulfilled by Alfamart based on Tangerang District Court Decision No. 16/Pdt.G/2017/PN Tng who stated that the Plaintiff's lawsuit (Alfamart) was unacceptable and granted all the exceptions of Defendant I (Central Information Commission) and Defendant II (Mustolih) by requiring Alfamart to open donation

transparency because it cannot be separated from public information disputes regarding the disclosure of donation funds. If it is linked again to Articles 6 to 12 of the KUHD in that article, it has provided tools regarding the principle of transparency to be included in the main case, but the author observes that the provisions of the KUHD are not referred to by the disputing parties, namely Mustolih Siradj and the Public Information Commission with PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya, even though the legal system has provided a hierarchical framework of laws and regulations or the order of laws and regulations in Indonesia, meaning that the disputing parties can place the position of Articles 6 to 12 of the KUHD as the subject of the legislation referred to Tangerang District Court Decision No. 16/Pdt.G/2017/PN Tng strengthens KIP No: 11/III/KIP-PS-A/2016, in which Alfamart is required to disclose information on donations made by Alfamart through quoting consumer change so that Alfamart still objected to the decision and filed an cassation. However, until the author finishes this paper, information relating to the development of case handling at the Supreme Court level, namely the Cassation has not been completed until the decision, only until the Submission of the Counter Cassation Memory on Monday, August 21 2017. Based on this, the accountability for distribution of donations made by Alfamart has not been achieved. .

Based on Article 1 of Law Number 9 of 1961 concerning the Collection of Money or Goods which is one of the legal bases, that which is defined by the collection of money or goods in this law is any attempt to obtain money or goods for development in the field of social welfare, mental/religious spiritual, physical and cultural fields. Furthermore, Article 2 states that in order to organize the collection of money or goods as referred to in Article 1, prior permission is required from the authorized official.

The Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that the issuance of the two *a quo* documents above is a permit to collect donations for the Respondent through outlets provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs, has fulfilled all applicable requirements and has gone through various examinations of these requirements carefully conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Based on Article 3 of Law Number 9 of 1961 concerning the Collection of Money or Goods which is one of the legal grounds that permission to organize the collection of money or goods is granted to associations or community organizations with the intent as referred to in Article 1 which does not conflict with the provisions of the legislation.

Based on this, the Assembly is of the opinion that the issuance of the two *a quo* documents. The Assembly believes that the granting of the permit for collecting goods granted by the Ministry of Social Affairs is due to the fact that the Respondent fulfills the requirements as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 9 of 1961. The Respondent stated that the Respondent's activities were in the form of organizing donations (donations) to the public through outlets of the Respondent, the Respondent only acts as a *channel for the* donation and its management is

not funded or sourced from the APBN and/or APBD as well as community contributions.

Based on the provisions of Article 1 of Deed 61 of 2015 as stated above, it is expressly stated that the Respondent who is domiciled in the city of Tangerang, may open a Branch or Representative in another place, either inside or outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as determined by the Board of Directors. This is confirmed in Section Perjalan Milestones (*Major Milestone*) Annual Report (*Annual Report*) 2015 PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk on pages 54-5. Based on this, the Assembly is of the opinion that the scope of work of the Respondent is national in nature and covers the entire territory of Indonesia.

The Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that the Respondent is proven to have organized donation collection activities (donations) to the public which were carried out through the Respondent's outlets throughout Indonesia which were carried out based on the prevailing laws and regulations regarding donation collection, so as long as the Respondent is carrying out its activities, the Respondent must be declared as a Board of Commissioners. Central level public as referred to in UU KIP are associations, non-government business entities in the form of limited liability companies whose funds are partly or wholly sourced from community donations, with the scope of work covering the entire territory of Indonesia. Thus, the Respondent fulfills the *legal standing* requirements as the Respondent for the Settlement of Public Information Disputes in the *a quo* dispute, *the* Respondent being a Central level Public Agency.

Based on the above legal facts it is clear that:

1. The legal position of the Respondent as a non-government Public Agency in the form of a non-government business entity that organizes community donations (donations) activities
2. The legality of the licensing that has been owned by the Respondent from the Ministry of Social Affairs to act as an association, a non-government business entity in the form of a private legal entity, namely a limited liability company that organizes community donations (donations) activities through its outlets spread across the territory of Indonesia.
3. Management and funding for community donation (donation) collection activities carried out by the Respondent is sourced or taken from part of the community's own donation (donation)
4. The amount of the results of the collection of community donations (donations) carried out by the Respondent throughout 2015 as stated in the 2015 *Annual Report of* PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk reached Rp 33 billion.

Please note that PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (Alfamart) based on the Articles of Association and the latest corporate documents stated in the decision statement of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk Number 61 dated June 22, 2015 made before Sriwi Bawana Nawaksari, SH,

MKn., Stated that PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (Alfamart) is a company whose authorized capital is Rp. 1,200,000,000,000 (one trillion two hundred billion rupiah) divided into 120,000,000,000 (one hundred and twenty billion) shares, each share has a nominal value of Rp. 10 (ten rupiah).

In the KIP Law which basically states that Public Bodies have a source of funds from the APBN and or those as mentioned in Article 1 paragraph 3, but the KIP Law does not clearly translate what is meant by budget sources or capital/assets and/or routine operations of an organization. which has a fundamental impact on the existence of the organization and so on. In this regard, it is not proven in the facts of the trial and/or documentary evidence that there are funds originating from public donations. This means that the management of donations as permitted by the government in this case is the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is for the operational management of the donation itself, not for things that are interpreted as capital or routine asset operations of PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (Alfamart). PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (the Respondent) in the trial stated that:

1. The results of shopping transactions and donations are clearly separate, meaning that the donation funds will not be included in the company's balance sheet because all of them are managed by credible national and international foundations, such as UNICEF, PMI, Habitat for Humanity, Yayasan Berani Bhakti Bangsa, Yayasan Volunteers Kampung Indonesia, Indonesian Cancer Child Care Foundation, Happy Heart Fund, Kick Andy Foundation, and so on
2. Collecting donations or donations from the public is not a company business.
3. The consumer donation raising program through the cashier with the help of an information system integrated by a computer can record the receipt of consumer donations, all of which are managed by a credible foundation appointed by the Respondent with the approval of the Government through the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs.

The collection of donations made by the Respondent is part of the *good governance* policy in which the Respondent as a private sector provides assistance to the government in this case the executive as a regulator and catalyst. Meanwhile, the Respondent is a corporation that runs the regulator/rules and should be responsible to the government in this case is the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, based on the basic understanding of the Respondent (PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (Alfamart)) which becomes the basic question whether the Respondent is a Public Agency or not, it can be seen from the existence of funds/flows from public donations as authorized capital or assets or routine operations so that then it will be stated whether the Respondent is a Public Body or not.

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Juridically, regarding the existence of a limited liability company that collects donations from the public, it is not explicitly and clearly regulated in the law, both related to permits and implementing regulations. However, in general related to public fundraising, it is regulated in Law No. 9 of 1961, the Law guarantees that the collection of money and goods, in this case for social purposes, is allowed for social welfare organizations or committees originating from the community so that it is not expected to limit public fundraising. by society. Meanwhile, related to the scope of the permit and the time limit for the permit granted is only for a period of 3 months with the implementation of fundraising as the scope of the permit is granted, either district/city, provincial, or national.

However, in practice, this is still a lot of complaints and is considered irrelevant to the developments that occur in society, both the development of information technology, the level of mobilization, and the tendency of public fundraising efforts. As a result, currently there is a lot of public fundraising whose licensing and raising system are not explained or not known in Law no. 9 of 1961. Such as the collection of donations conducted by PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk above.

Financial accountability or operational accountability that can be carried out by organizers of fundraising/public donations can be realized in the form of reporting involving and responding.

The Board of Commissioners in its decision stated that it granted the Petitioner's request in its entirety and ordered the Respondent to provide all the information requested by the Petitioner as referred to in the *q auo* case. Based on the decision of the Board of Commissioners, according to the Author, that the Board of Commissioners decided to fully grant the Petitioner's request and ordered the Respondent to provide all the information requested by the Petitioner is **correct** because the Author feels that the decision requires the Respondent as a corporate body that has obtained permission from the Ministry of Social Affairs to conduct collection of donations, then the donation must be published to the public. In addition, the decision can be a reference for *private* bodies or other non-public bodies that collect donations or collect other forms whose sources come from the community for the sake of transparent and fair information disclosure for the community.

On the other hand, in relation to the existence of the company PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk (Alfamart), where throughout 2015, the company has distributed consumer donations amounting to Rp. 33

billion rupiah for various humanitarian actions involving 8 national and international credible foundations. In early 2015, PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk continued its collaboration with the Indonesian Children's Cancer Foundation (YKAKI) to build 3 shelters for children with cancer in Indonesia. The shelter is intended for children with cancer who are undergoing outpatient treatment, the shelter is chosen to be located close to a hospital that has treatment facilities and pediatric cancer specialist

Furthermore, along with Bhakti Dare Nations Foundation (YBBB) PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk perform program *Bright Eyes Bright Future*, which is an eye exam and glasses minus the distribution of 30,000 free for students in various areas that have impaired vision. In addition, in collaboration with Habitat for Humanity (HFH) Indonesia, they run the Kampung Alfamart program to reconstruct habitable houses for underprivileged families. The program, which has been running since 2013, has reconstructed 106 housing units inTangera, Medan, Surabaya, Semarang and Batam.

AlfariaTrijaya Resources Tbk is also working with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) through the Friends of Education in the form of the development of quality education early age children Holistic Integrative, both from the terms of the facilities and personnel teaching. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Foundation BM Love Indonesia for the donation of consumers through the One Heart Share to Indonesia namely the distribution of 20,000 packets aid to families underprivileged. This program is also supported by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

To help children ages early to get the facility of education that is feasible, the company cooperated with the Happy Hearts Fund Indonesia (HHFI) in the program school dream to build Schools Kindergarten (TK) or Early Childhood Education (ECD) at the corners of the country to build 5 kindergarten or early childhood in the region of Java, Central Java, East and Sumatera Utara. In distributing donations from consumers, PT Sumber Alfaria TrijayaTbk entrusted the distribution of these donations to the **Kick Andy Foundation (KAF)** to distribute free school shoes in the Alfamart Sahabat Indonesia program. The donation has been distributed in the form of 30,000 pairs of free school shoes for students in various regions. This action was also recorded in the Indonesian World Record Museum (MURI) in the category of record distribution for the most school shoes.

Furthermore, the company also cooperates with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in the Alfamart Care program by inviting the public to support PMI's humanitarian action. The assistance is channeled to the procurement of five units of cars ambulance and packages disaster relief and back in cooperation with the Foundation Dare Bhakti Nations (YBBB) to initiate Sharing with the Community program , namely the distribution of 5,000 tool aids for persons

with disabilities and the construction of public facilities in the area. This program also collaborates with the Office of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Government Social Service .

The author argues that the donation collection system carried out by PT Sumber AlfariaTrijayaTbk is carried out by cashiers who ask consumers in advance whether they are willing to donate part of their change which is done when making transactions. This system is made the same in all stores owned by PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk. My Donation Program is implemented with community participation voluntarily to help people in need.

But as actors organizing donations which were collected from money donation consumer / community lots via outlets-outlets are scattered throughout the territory of Indonesia, then it should PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk has a responsibility to the donors who have participated over the course of collecting the donations, as contained in the Letter of Decree of the Minister of Social with the conduct of transparency regarding information collection activities contributed money, including a report financial details of which have been audited public accountant to the donors by making reports periodically in national and local media, both print and online so that donors/community/public can find out.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the previous chapters, it can be concluded that the responsibility of PT. Sumber AlfariaTrijaya Tbk on the use of consumer change based on Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection related to the Supreme Court Decision Number: 533 K/P dt .S us -KIP/2018 is based on the distribution mechanism of the proceeds of public donations carried out by PT. Sumber AlfariaTrijayaTbk Throughout 2015 it has collaborated with 8 credible foundations on a national and international scale, including Yayasan Kasih Anak Kanker Indonesia (YKAI), Yayasan Berani Bhakti Bangsa (YBBB), Habitat for Humanity (HFH), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Yayasan BM Cinta Indonesia, Happy Heart Fund Indonesia (HHFI), Kick Andy Foundation (KAF)by distributing 30,000 pairs of school shoes for students in various regions. And in collaboration with the Indonesian Red Cross to provide 5 units of ambulances and disaster relief packages. PT. Sumber AlfariaTrijayaTbk already perform the procedure are in accordance with the regulatory legislation in obtaining permission from the party that relevant. It is can be proved by the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs on the procedures of collecting donations, the period of the program, the area of collecting donations, foundations recipient of aid, and also the obligation to disseminate information to the public that is where the letter that was issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia officially so

in its role as perpetrator of collecting donations were made by PT Sumber Alfaia Trijaya Tbk indeed already have the power of law. Although PT. Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk has obtained permission from the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, but still no legal responsibility that is not done as not giving a report to the public to provide information in periodically on the activities of collecting donations to the donors/public/ consumer of outlets Alfamart who have participated in supporting social activities carried out by PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya Tbk from the beginning of carrying out activities until the end of the implementation where the information can be seen by the entire community which in disseminating the information can be carried out by PT Sumber AlfariaTrijayaTbk both in print and online.

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