

ABSTRACT

The Central Jakarta Commercial Court granted an extension of the postponement of PT Nusuno Karya's debt payments for 90 days. The court also granted PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK's demand for annulment of the peace agreement between PT Nusuno Karya and PT Bank Maybank Indonesia TBK. This resulted in PT Nusuno Karya being declared bankrupt again. PKPU aims to restructure debt through homologation, not liquidation. Debtors propose homologation plans, and creditors' meetings establish binding decisions. Homologation failure can lead to bankruptcy. The cancellation of a peace agreement can have legal consequences, such as compensation for creditors. If a debtor violates a peace agreement, a cancellation process occurs before bankruptcy. PKPU significantly impacts bankruptcy and corporate financial restructuring.

This study employs a normative approach to examine unresolved legal issues in Indonesia. The normative Approach involves analyzing relevant laws and regulations, the Case Approach involves scrutinizing relevant case studies, and the Conceptual Approach involves leveraging legal doctrines to construct legal arguments. This methodology ensures a comprehensive and foundational understanding of the issues under consideration.

PT Nusuno Karya's failure to fulfill its obligations led to the cancellation of the peace homologation and its subsequent declaration of bankruptcy. This decision reflects the company's inability to honor the agreed settlement agreement and fulfill the commitments it made during the PKPU process. The cancellation of the peace homologation not only resulted in bankruptcy but also paved the way for additional legal consequences, such as compensation claims from creditors. This incident highlights the wide-ranging implications of legal events in the context of bankruptcy.

Keyword: Bankruptcy, Homologation Cancellation, PKPU