

Perlindungan konsumen terhadap sertifikasi halal di Indonesia = Consumer protection to halal certification in Indonesia

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan negara dengan penduduk mayoritas beragama Islam, dimana masalah perlindungan konsumen terhadap kehalalan suatu produk baik makanan dan minuman merupakan masalah utama. Predikat mayoritas tersebut mengasumsikan bahwa kehalalan produk makanan dan minuman sudah jelas kehalalannya, padahal dengan teknologi pangan canggih sekarang ini banyak produk makanan dan minuman yang tidak dapat dipastikan kehalalannya tanpa melakukan penelitian dan penelusuran lebih dalam. Penelusuran ini dapat dilakukan melalui suatu proses audit dengan mengikuti standar-standar tertentu.dengan proses pemberian label atau tanda halal sebagai wujud perlindungan konsumen.

Regulasi halal di Indonesia tercantum dalam terbitnya inpres, keputusan menteri dan beberapa undang-undang. Kegiatan labelisasi (pencantuman) tulisan halal pada kemasan sudah diterapkan lebih dahulu sebelum sertifikasi halal. Berbagai peraturan perundang-undangan yang memiliki keterkaitan dengan pengaturan produk halal belum memberikan kepastian dan jaminan hukum bagi masyarakat. Pengaturan mengenai jaminan produk halal perlu diatur dalam satu undangundang yang secara komprehensif mencakup produk yang meliputi barang dan/ atau jasa yang terkait dengan makanan, minuman, obat, kosmetik, produk kimiawi, produk biologi, dan produk rekaya genetik serta barang gunaan yang dipakai, digunakan, atau dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat.

Kini sudah terbit Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal sebagai regulasi untuk menjamin kepastian hukum terhadap kehalalan suatu produk yang dibuktikan dengan sertifikasi halal. Undang-Undang Jaminan Produk Halal ini tergolong peraturan baru yang implementasinya masih membutuhkan penyesuaian mengingat banyak peraturan sebelum undang-undang ini terbit yang masih berlaku.

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country of majority Muslim population, where the issue of consumer protection against halal food and drink is the main problem. Predicate of majority assumes that halal food products and beverages was halal surely, whereas with advanced food technology today many food and beverage products which can not be ascertained halal without doing research and search deeper. This

search can be done through an audit process to follow the standards. With labeling process or lawful mark as a form of consumer protection.

Regulation halal in Indonesia listed in the publication of Instruction, ministerial decisions and some laws. Labeling activities (inclusion) word halal on the packaging has been applied in advance before halal certification. Various laws and regulations that have relevance to the setting of halal products not provide certainty and legal guarantees for the public. Arrangements regarding halal product assurance needs to be regulated in a law that comprehensively covers products which include goods and / or services related to food, beverage, medicine, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, and products of genetic rekaya and use of goods used , used, or used by the community.

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