

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE SUPERVISION FOR SNI  
MANDATORY GOODS AT THE TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION  
UNIT CONSUMER PROTECTION OF BOJONEGORO (PERSPECTIVE  
MAQASHID SYARIAH)**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**BY:**

**TAHTA ALFINA**

**SID 18220117**



**SHARIA ECONOMIC LAW DEPARTMENT**

**SHARIA FACULTY**

**THE ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM OF**

**MALANG**

**2022**

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**MALANG**

**2022**

## **STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY**

In the name of Allah,

With consciousness and responsibility toward the development of science, the writer declares that undergraduate thesis entitled:

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE SUPERVISION FOR SNI  
MANDATORY GOODS AT THE TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION  
UNIT CONSUMER PROTECTION OF BOJONEGORO (PERSPECTIVE  
MAQASHID SYARIAH)**

Is truly a writer's original work that can be legally justified. If this undergraduate thesis is proven to result from duplication or plagiarism from another scientific work, it as a precondition of the degree will be stated legally invalid.

Malang, 9 May 2022

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## APPROVAL SHEET

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**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE SUPERVISION FOR SNI  
MANDATORY GOODS AT THE TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION  
UNIT CONSUMER PROTECTION OF BOJONEGORO (PERSPECTIVE  
MAQASHID SYARIAH)**

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### **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE SUPERVISION FOR SNI MANDATORY GOODS AT THE TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION UNIT CONSUMER PROTECTION OF BOJONEGORO (PERSPECTIVE MAQASHID SYARIAH)**

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## MOTTO

إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ ۖ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا

"If you do good, you do good for your own souls, and if you do evil, it is for them

(in like manner)."

(Surah Al-Isra' verse 7)



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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, with the permission, grace, love, and help of Allah, we can finish this undergraduate thesis entitled **“THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE SUPERVISION FOR SNI MANDATORY GOODS AT THE TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION UNIT CONSUMER PROTECTION OF BOJONEGORO (PERSPECTIVE MAQASHID SYARIAH)”**. Peace be Upon The Rasulullah Prophet Muhammad SAW who has taught us guidance (uswatun hasanah) to do activities correctly in our life. By following Him, may we belong to those who believe and get their intercession on the last day of the end, Amien.

From all the teaching, advice, guidance, and helps of service for us to finish this undergraduate thesis, then with all humility, the writer will express the gratitude which is unequalled to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. M. Zainuddin, M.A. as the Rector of The Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang.
2. Dr. Sudirman, M.A, as the Dean of Sharia faculty of The Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang.
3. Dr. Fakhruddin, M. HI, as the Head of Sharia Economic Law Department of Shariah Faculty of The Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang
4. Mrs. Kurniasih Bahagiati, M.H, as my undergraduate thesis supervisor. The writer thanks her for her spending time to guide, direct, and motivate me to

finish writing this undergraduate thesis. The writer hopes that she and her family will be blessed by Allah.

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With the completion of this undergraduate thesis report, the hope that the knowledge which we have gained during our studies can provide the benefits of living in the world and the hereafter. As a human who has never escaped fault, the author is very hopeful for forgiveness, criticism, and suggestions from all parties for future improvement efforts.

Malang, 9 May 2022

Writer,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tahta Alfina', written in a cursive style.

Tahta Alfina

SID 18220117

## TRANSLITERATION GUIDANCE

The Latin Arabic Transliteration Guidelines are the result of a joint decision (SKB) of the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. Number: 158 of 1987 and Number: 0543b/U/1987.

### A. Consonants

A list of Arabic letters and their transliteration into Latin letters can be seen on the following page:

Arab Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
ا	Alif	Not Symbolized	Not Symbolized
ب	Ba	B	Be
ت	Ta	T	Te
ث	S/a	S/	Es (with the dot above)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	H[a	H[	Ha (with the dot above)
خ	Kha	Kh	Ka and Ha
د	Dal	D	De
ذ	Z/al	Z/	Zet (with the dot above)
ر	Ra	R	Er
ز	Zai	Z	Zet

س	Sin	S	Es
ش	Syin	Sy	Es and Ye
ص	S[ad	S[	Es (with the dot above)
ض	D[ad	D[	De (with the dot above)
ط	T[a	T[	Te (with the dot above)
ظ	Z[a	Z[	Zet (with the dot above)
ع	‘Ain	‘	Apostrof backward
غ	Gain	G	Ge
ف	Fa	F	Ef
ق	Qof	Q	Qi
ك	Kaf	K	Ka
ل	Lam	L	El
م	Mim	M	Em
ن	Nun	N	En
و	Wau	W	We
هـ	Ha	H	Ha
ء / أ	Hamzah	‘	Apostrof
ي	Ya	Y	Ye

Hamzah (ء) which is located at the beginning of the word follows the vowel without any marking. If it is in the middle or at the end, it is written with a sign (‘).

## B. Vocal

Arabic vowels, like Indonesian vowels, consist of a single vowel or monophonic and multi vowels or diphthongs. For the Arabic single vowel whose symbol is a sign or vowel, the transliteration is as follows:

Sign	Name	Latin Letters	Name
أ	Fath[ah	A	A
إ	Kasrah	I	I
أ	D[ammah	U	U

Arabic double vowel whose symbol is a combination of vowels and letters, the transliteration is a combination of letters, namely:

Sign	Name	Latin Letters	Name
أ & ي	Fath[ah and ya	Ai	A and I
أ & و	Fath[ah and wau	Au	A and U

Example:

كَيْفَ : *kaifa*

حَوْلَ : *hau-la*

## C. Maddah

*Maddah* or long vowels whose symbols are vowels and letters, transliteration in the form of letters and signs, namely:

Harakat and Letters	Name	Letters and Sign	Name
اَ / اِ & َ	Fath[ah and <i>alif</i> or <i>ya</i>	a>	a and the line above
يِ & ِ	<i>Kasrah</i> and <i>ya</i>	i>	i and the line above
وِ & ُ	D[ammah and <i>wau</i>	u>	u and the line above

Example:

مَاتَ : *mata*

رَامَ : *rama*

قِيلَ : *qila*

يَمُوتُ : *yamutu*

#### D. Ta' Marbutah

There are two transliterations for *ta' marbutah*, namely *ta' marbutah* who live or get the letters *fathah*, *kasrah*, and *d[ammah*, the transliteration is [t]. While *ta' marbutah* who dies or gets a sukun harakat, the transliteration is [h].



If the word ending with *ta' marbutah* is followed by a word that uses the article *al-* and the reading of the word is separate, then *ta' marbutah* is transliterated with [h].

الْمَدِينَةُ : *al-madinah*

#### E. Syaddah (Tasydid)

*Syaddah* or *tasydid* which in the Arabic writing system is denoted by a *tasydid* sign (ّ), in this transliteration is symbolized by a repetition of letters (double consonants) marked with a *syaddah*. Example:

رَبَّنَا : *rabbana*

الْحَقُّ : *al-haqq*

If letter *i* there is *tasydid* at the end of a word and preceded by the letter *kasrah*, then it is transliterated like the letter *maddah* (*i*).

Example:

عَلِيٌّ : *'Ali* (not *'Aliyy* or *'Aly*)

عَرَبِيٌّ : *'Arabi* (not *'Arabiyy* or *'Araby*)

#### F. Sandang Word

Sandang word in the Arabic writing system is denoted by letters (alif lam ma'arifah). In this transliteration guide the article is transliterated, as usual, *al-*, both when it is followed by the letter *syamsiah* and the letter *qamariah*. The article does not follow the sound of the direct letter that follows it. The article is written separately from the word that follows it and is connected by a horizontal line (-). Example:

الشَّمْسُ : *al-syamsu* (not *asy-syamsu*)

الزَّلْزَلَةُ : *al-zalزالah* (not *az-zalزالah*)

الْفَلْسَفَةُ : *al-falsafah*

الْبِلَادُ : *al-biladu*

## G. Hamzah

The rule for transliterating the letter hamzah into an apostrophe (‘) only applies to hamzah which is located in the middle and end of the word. However, if hamzah is at the beginning of a word, it is not symbolized, because in Arabic it is an alif. Example:

تَأْمُرُونَ : *ta’ muruuna*

شَيْءٌ : *syai’un*

أُمِرْتُ : *umirtu*

## H. Writing Arabic words commonly used in Indonesian

Transliterated Arabic words, terms, or sentences are words, terms, or sentences that have not been standardized in Indonesian. Words, terms, or sentences that are commonplace and become part of the Indonesian vocabulary, or have often been written in Indonesian writing, are no longer written according to the transliteration method above. For example the word Al-Qur’an (from the Qur’an), *Sunnah*, *specific* and *general*. However, if these words are part of a series of Arabic texts, then they must be transliterated in their entirety. Example:

*Fizila al-Qur’an*

Al-Sunnah qabl al-tadwin

Al-‘Ibarat bi ‘umum al-lafz bi khusus al-sabab

## 1. Lafz al-Jalalah

The word Allah which is preceded by a particle such as a letter *jarr* and other letters or is located as a *mudlaf ilaih* (nominal phrase), is transliterated without the letter hamzah. As for the *ta' marbutah* at the end of the word that is attributed to *al-jalalah*, it is transliterated with the letter [t]. Example:

دِينُ اللَّهِ : *dinullah*

رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ : *rahmatillah*

## 2. Capital

Although the Arabic writing system does not recognize capital letters (All Caps), in its transliteration these letters are subject to provisions regarding the use of capital letters based on the applicable Indonesian spelling guidelines (EYD). Capital letters, for example, are used to write the first letter of a personal name is preceded by an article (al-), then what is written in capital letters remains the initial letter of the personal name, not the initial letter of the article. If it is located at the beginning of the sentence, then the letter A of the article uses a capital letter (Al-). The same provisions also apply to the initial letter of the reference title preceded by the article al-, both when it is written in the text and the reference notes (CK, DP, CKD, and DR). Example:

وما محمد إلا رسول : Wa maâ Muhammadun illâ Rasûl

إن أول بيت وضع للدرس : Inna Awwala baitin wudli'a linnâsi

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ : 'Syahru Ramadan al-lazliunzila fih  
al-Qur'an

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## ABSTRAK

Tahta Alfina, 18220117, **Implementasi Mekanisme Pengawasan *Online* Terhadap Barang Wajib SNI di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro (Perspektif Maqashid Syariah)**, Jurusan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah, Fakultas Syariah, Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Pembimbing Kurniasih Bahagiati, M.H.

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**Kata Kunci:** *Pengawasan Online, Barang SNI, Maqashid Syariah.*

Pengawasan terhadap barang wajib SNI dilaksanakan oleh petugas pengawas dari Unit Pelaksana Teknis Perlindungan Konsumen yang mengacu pada aturan Permendag Nomor 69 Tahun 2018 tentang Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan atau Jasa. Kegiatan pengawasan pada umumnya dilaksanakan dengan mekanisme pengawasan *offline* di beberapa UPT Perlindungan Konsumen, namun mekanisme baru telah di laksanakan di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro yakni dengan mekanisme pengawasan *online*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengkaji implementasi pengawasan *online* pada barang wajib SNI di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro dan mengkaji pengawasan *online* tersebut dari prespektif *Maqashid Syariah*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis empiris. Adapun sumber data yang digunakan berupa sumber data primer yakni wawancara dan observasi lapangan, dan sumber data skunder berupa aturan Perundang-undangan, Permendag, buku dan jurnal terkait. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh, maka dilakukan analisis implementasi Permendag terhadap fenomena pengawasan *online* yang telah di laksanakan berdasarkan perspektif *maqashid syariah* dan hukum perlindungan konsumen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ketentuan mekanisme pengawasan pada Permendag bisa dituangkan dalam pengawasan *online*, meskipun terdapat beberapa perbedaan cara atau teknis serta tujuan pelaksanaannya, namun ada beberapa mekanisme pengawasan yang belum terlaksana berupa pengawasan kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI, pengawasan menggunakan tabel kasat mata dan pengambilan sampel. Berdasarkan perspektif *Maqashid Syariah* implementasi mekanisme pengawasan *online* dapat dikategorikan sebagai *hifdzu nafs* yakni konsumen akan terhindar dari bahaya akibat penggunaan barang elektronik SNI palsu. Kedua, implementasi pengawasan *online* tergolong sebagai upaya menjaga harta konsumen dari membeli produk SNI palsu. Secara keseluruhan mekanisme pengawasan *online* termasuk kedalam tujuan *Maqashid Syariah* yakni mencapai kemaslahatan dan menghindarkan diri dari kemudhorotan hingga tercapainya perlindungan konsumen.

## ABSTRACT

Tahta Alfina, 18220117, **The Implementation of an Online Supervision for Mandatory SNI Goods at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro (Perspective *Maqashid Syariah*)**, Department of Sharia Economics Law, Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University (UIN) Malang, Supervisor Kurniasih Bahagiati, M.H.

---

**Keywords:** *Online Supervision, SNI Goods, Maqashid Syariah.*

Supervision of mandatory SNI goods is carried out by supervisory officers from the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection, Implementation which refers to the regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 69 of 2018 concerning The Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services. Supervision activities are generally carried out with an offline mechanism in several of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection, but a new mechanism has been implemented at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, namely the online monitoring mechanism. The purpose of this study is to examine the implementation of the online supervision on mandatory SNI goods at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro and to examine the online supervision from the perspective of *Maqashid Syariah*.

This study uses an qualitative method with an empirical juridical research approach. The legal sources are in the form of primary legal materials, namely interviews and field observations, and secondary legal materials in the form of statutory regulations, the Minister of Trade, related books, and journals. Based on the data obtained, begin to conduct an analysis of the implementation of the Minister of Trade is carried out on the phenomenon of online supervision that has been carried out based on the perspective of *maqashid syariah* and consumer protection law.

The results show that most of the provisions of the supervisory mechanism in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade can be stated in online supervision, although there are some differences in the method or technique as well as the objectives of its implementation, there are several supervisory mechanisms that have not been implemented in the form of supervision over the ownership is copies of SPPT-SNI, supervision using the visible-invisible and sampling. Based on the *Maqashid Syariah* perspective, the implementation of online supervision can be categorized as *hifdzu nafs*, namely, consumers will be protected from harm due to the use of counterfeit SNI electronic goods. Second, the implementation of an ine surveillance is classified as an effort to protect consumer assets from buying counterfeit SNI products. Overall, online supervision is included in the objectives



of *Maqashid Syariah*, namely achieving benefits and avoiding harm until consumer protection is achieved.

## ملخص البحث

تحت الفنا، ١٨٢٢٠١١٧، تنفيذ آلية المراقبة عبر الإنترنت للسلعة الإلزامية SNI في وحدة التنفيذ العملية لحماية المستهلك بوجونيغورو منظور مقاصد الشريعة، قسم الاقتصاد الشرعي، كلية الشريعة، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج، مشرفة كورنياسيه بهاجياتي، M.H.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإشراف عبر الإنترنت، السلع SNI، مقاصد الشريعة

يتم الإشراف على سلع SNI تنفيذ بالمشرف من وحدة التنفيذ العملية لحماية المستهلك التي تشير إلى لائحة وزير التجارة رقم ٦٩ سنة ٢٠١٨ بشأن الإشراف على تداول السلع و/أو الخدمات. يتم أنشطة تنفيذ الإشراف بشكل عام من خلال آلية غير متصلة بالإنترنت في عاداتهم، ولكن تم تنفيذ آلية جديدة في وحدة التنفيذ العملية لحماية المستهلك بوجونيغورو، وهي آلية المراقبة عبر الإنترنت. الغرض من هذا البحث هو فحص تنفيذ آلية إشراف عبر الإنترنت على سلع SNI الإلزامية في وحدة التنفيذ العملية لحماية المستهلك بوجونيغورو، وآلية مراقبة عبر الإنترنت وفقاً لمنظور مقاصد الشريعة.

تستخدم في هذه الدراسة مناهج البحث النوعي بمنهج قانوني تجريبي. المصادر القانونية هي في شكل مواد قانونية أولية، وهي المقابلات والملاحظات الميدانية على سلع SNI، والمواد القانونية الثانوية في شكل اللوائح القانونية، وزير التجارة، والكتب والمجلات المتعلقة. بعد جمع البيانات الميدانية، سيتم إجراء تحليل لتنفيذ وزير التجارة بشأن ظاهرة الرقابة على الإنترنت التي تم إجراؤها بناءً على منظور مقاصد الشريعة وقانون حماية المستهلك.

أظهرت النتائج أن معظم أحكام الآلية الإشرافية في لائحة وزير التجارة يمكن ذكرها في الإشراف الإلكتروني، بالرغم من وجود بعض الاختلافات في الأسلوب أو أهداف تنفيذها. أن هناك عدة اختلافات رقابية الآليات التي لم يتم تنفيذها في شكل الإشراف على ملكية نسخ SPPT-SNI، والإشراف باستخدام الجداول المرئية و أخذ العينات. استناداً إلى منظور مقاصد الشريعة، يمكن تصنيف تنفيذ آليات الإشراف عبر الإنترنت على أنها حفظ النفس، أي سيتم حماية المستهلكين من الأذى بسبب استخدام السلع الإلكترونية المزيفة SNI. والثانية الإشراف عبر الإنترنت تتضمن الى حفظ المال الذي سيحفظ المستهلكين ما لهم من الخسارة شراء سلع SNI المقلدة. بشكل عام، يتم تضمين

آلية الإشراف عبر الإنترنت في هدف مقاصد الشريعة، وهو تحقيق المنفعة وتجنب الضرر حتى تحقيق حماية المستهلك.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Indonesia is a legal state that upholds sovereignty for all citizens in its government territory, this is by the second paragraph of the 1945 Constitution which reads:

*“Dan perjuangan pergerakan kemerdekaan Indonesia telah sampailah kepada saat yang berbahagia dengan selamat sentosa mengantarkan rakyat Indonesia ke depan pintu gerbang kemerdekaan negara Indonesia, yang merdeka, bersatu, berdaulat, adil dan Makmur”*.<sup>1</sup>

A sovereign state establishes law as a regulator of the continuity of the state. So legal rules were formed as guidelines for the community to create a balanced, just, and prosperous social life. According to Subekti in his book entitled "Fundamentals of Law and Courts" that law serves the purpose of the State which in essence is to create happiness and prosperity for its people.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, it is known that the main purpose of the law is to create an orderly social order, to bring balance and order, with the achievement of order, it is hoped that the interests of the community will be protected.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Alinea ke 2 Pembukaan Undang Undang Dasar 1945

<sup>2</sup> Lukman Santoso Yahyanto *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, (Malang: Setara Pres, 2016), 76.

<sup>3</sup> Santoso Yahyanto *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, 76.

The rule of law in Indonesia is not only in the form of statutory regulations but has been stated as a rule and guideline for carrying out life in society. Along with the times and changing social behavior, the dynamic nature of law responds to these challenges. That the law is dynamic, that is, it can adapt to changes and developments of the times that occur in society, so it can be understood that the law is not rigid and on the contrary, that is, it is flexible but firm so that it can always be in rhythm and in line with the social developments of the society and *modern* that makes it easier for people to fulfill their needs. need.

Law is a norm in social life, one of which also regulates the running of the economic system in Indonesia. In the practice of buying and selling transactions, each party involved must comply with the applicable rules and have been regulated by the competent authorities, so that transaction activities can be carried out properly, safely, not harming each other, especially disturbing and destroying the parties who transact.

To protect the interests of the public in the process of buying and selling transactions and the creation of welfare by legal objectives, the government has stipulated a regulation in the form of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, this law specifically regulates matters that include rights and obligations. business actors and consumers, of course, are accompanied by, Government Regulations and Regulations of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia which act as explanatory and implement regulations that help achieve effectiveness in Consumer Protection.

One of the efforts to protect consumers is to carry out supervision in the field of trade. The meaning of Supervision here is a series of activities carried out by supervisory officers to ensure the suitability of circulating goods and or services in meeting quality standards for the production of circulating goods and services, including labeling in Indonesian, instructions for using goods, after-sales service guarantees, how to sell, advertising, guarantees or guarantees that are agreed or agreed upon and standard clauses.<sup>4</sup> It is the government's responsibility to ensure that the rights of consumers and business actors are obtained, as well as the implementation of the obligations of business actors and consumers to achieve the function of supervision and guidance as well as the implementation of consumer protection.

Supervision of goods in circulation is very important to do as an effort to protect consumer rights, provisions in goods supervision include knowledge or information about goods in the form of characteristics, types, compositions, and contents that are very necessary, so that consumers can know the goods to be transacted are in good condition. This information can be known through the description of the goods by the seller or the information listed on the packaging of an item, so that transactions can be carried out without any element of error and avoid misunderstandings that can result in losses for consumers.

In the implementation of supervision of circulating goods, the Minister has the authority to carry out supervision throughout the territory of the Republic of

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<sup>4</sup> Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 69 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan atau Jasa

Indonesia while the Governor has the authority to carry out supervision in his working area in coordination with relevant technical agencies, and work units in the province or district or city government. The Consumer Protection Unit is divided into two, by the government, namely the Consumer Protection Technical Implementation Unit which is usually abbreviated as Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection. Meanwhile, from the community scope, the institution that oversees consumer protection is the Non-Governmental Consumer Protection Agency (LPKSM).

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, as stated in the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Goods and/or Services, it is stated that the scope of supervision of circulating goods and or services includes the following parameters, namely on circulating goods in the form of standards, labels in Indonesian, instructions for use, after-sales service guarantee, how to sell, milling, and standard clauses.<sup>5</sup>

The enforcement of provisions for circulating goods of the Indonesian National Standard includes: categories, requirements, and mechanisms for monitoring activities to comply with the implementation of the Indonesian National Standard. As we know that the implementation of the Indonesian National Standard is very important and serves as a guideline for producers in producing a product that is by the target quality of the product to be produced,

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<sup>5</sup> Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 69 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan Atau Jasa

while for consumers SNI serves as a guideline to determine the quality of the product to be purchased so that the rights consumer rights can be guaranteed.<sup>6</sup>

Not all goods are included in the category of mandatory SNI, but the categories of SNI goods are divided into two, namely mandatory SNI goods and voluntary SNI goods. Based on Article 25 of the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 34 of 2018 explains that the application of mandatory SNI on goods takes into account several things in the form of safety, security, health and preservation of environmental functions, the competitiveness of national producers, and avoiding unfair business competition and maintaining healthy business competition, capability and readiness of the national business community, the readiness of LPK infrastructure, culture, and customs based on local traditions and national interests by statutory regulations.<sup>7</sup>

One of the standard elements in SNI mandatory goods is in the form of K3L elements, namely health, safety, security, and the environment. The element of Health, namely in the form of production materials or ingredients that make up an item is not harmful so that when the product is used it will not endanger the health of consumers as well as the workers who work in the production team. The safety and security of goods ensure that when the goods are used they do not endanger the user, thus creating comfort when using a product. Supervision

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<sup>6</sup> Ni Made Dwi Ayusafitri, Putu Tuni Cakabawa Landra “Pelaksanaan Permendag Nomor 20/M-Dag/Per/5/2009 Tentang Ketentuan Dan Tata Cara Pengawasan Barang Dan/Atau Jasa Berkaitan Dengan Perlindungan Konsumen Oleh Disdagperin Provinsi Bali Mengenai SNI,” *Jurnal Hukum Bisnis*, Universitas Udayana

<sup>7</sup> Pasal 25 Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 34 Tahun 2018



of goods in circulation is not carried out without a specific purpose. Even the supervision of circulating goods is very necessary as a measure to anticipate violations in the field of trade and to achieve the protection of consumer rights by the mandate of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection.

The conformity of the goods with the quality standards that apply must be monitored before the goods reach the consumers, that the goods are ensured to be in good condition, the goods are ready to be sold or the goods are not in a damaged condition so that they are suitable for use or consumption by consumers, so as not to harm consumers and creating security, comfort, and welfare for citizens from the process of buying and selling transactions. This is in line with religious rules in the context of buying and selling, as well as positive legal rules in the form of laws and regulations that apply in Indonesia.

Based on the results of the pre-survey interview by the author with the supervisor of circulating goods and trade orders at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Kediri, it can be seen that there are still many goods circulating with mandatory SNI qualifications to be traded but not yet by Indonesian National Standards, both in terms of the production materials or the size required. not according to standards, or SNI mandatory goods that have not been registered so that they do not have a product registration number or goods registration number, as well as many business actors who do not have a copy of the Product Certificate for Using the SNI Mark or abbreviated as SPPT-SNI, this certificate is issued by a product certification agency. To producers who can

produce goods or services by SNI requirements, as a sign that SNI goods have been officially registered and meet usage standards.<sup>8</sup> So the supervision of circulating goods, especially mandatory SNI goods, is very necessary so that consumers can feel comfortable when they are going to buy SNI mandatory products.

A more specific description of the Procedure for Supervision of the Implementation of Indonesian National Standards, Technical Requirements, or Qualifications is contained in the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 36 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Supervision in the Trade Sector which is focused on Qualification of Services in the Trade sector, namely the category of goods that are required to be SNI.

Article 30 of the Minister of Trade Regulation 36 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Supervision of the Trade Sector includes parameters for monitoring goods in compliance with the implementation of the Indonesian National Standard, namely technical requirements, or mandatory qualifications in the form of personal competency certificates, Indonesian National Standard certificates, and technical service requirements, marking of Indonesian National Standards and technical requirements for raw materials and services, goods registration numbers or product registration numbers for raw materials that have been compulsorily enforced by the Indonesian National Standard, conformity of

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<sup>8</sup> Interview, Staf Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Kediri, Oktober 2021

raw materials and services to the parameters of the Indonesian National Standard, technical requirements or required qualifications.<sup>9</sup>

The requirements for supervisory employees who will carry out supervision of trading activities are the Goods and Services Supervisory Officer (PPJB), Consumer Protection Civil Servant Investigator (PPNS-PK) when carrying out supervisory activities must wear identification, bring a supervisory assignment letter from the Head of the Work Unit, make an official report on sampling (if needed), make a table of visible observations (if needed), make an official report on supervision, make an official report on clarification of the results of supervision (if needed), then make a report on the results of the supervision of goods in circulation. Samples are taken as evidence of the goods being inspected so that the qualification of the goods as a result of supervision can be carried out properly.

Based on the results of researchers' observations on the supervision practice at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Kediri, the implementation of the supervision provisions with the above provisions has been practiced *offline* by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Kediri by fulfilling the requirements as supervisory officers and has obtained legality as an officer in the form of a personal competency certificate.<sup>10</sup> Qualifications or Personal Competencies are the formulations of work abilities

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<sup>9</sup> Pasal 30 Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2018 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengawasan Kegiatan Perdagangan

<sup>10</sup> Field observations by researchers, October 2021

that include aspects of knowledge, skills, and expertise as well as standardized work attitudes, including grouping of ability levels.<sup>11</sup> A personal competency certificate is given after the prospective supervisory officer has attended supervisory training so that he can be categorized as proficient and fully understand the stages, technical, and supervisory mechanisms in the field.

The author also conducted pre-survey research at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro. Based on the results of the pre-survey interview conducted by the researcher with the head of the trade supervision division at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, it is known that the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro carries out an *online* for goods circulating with mandatory SNI. The online monitoring has been carried out since the outbreak of the Covid 19 virus which caused the obligation to postpone the duties of the field service as the task of the supervisor at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection. Supervision *Online* was carried out to prevent the spread of the Covid 19 virus and to maximize the duties of a trade supervisor at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection.

Analyzing the nomenclature contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade regarding the mechanism for controlling goods in circulation, there is no specific information that requires the practice of supervision by means *offline* or Off-Network. Therefore, the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer

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<sup>11</sup> Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2018 tentang Pelaksanaan Pengawasan Kegiatan Perdagangan

Protection of Bojonegoro took the initiative to monitor goods circulating *online* or online. Based on the results of the interviews above, it is known that there are differences in the supervisory mechanisms carried out by the two Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection which have the same duties and authorities in the practice of supervision. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate further the *online*, whether they are appropriate and refer to the mechanism listed in Minister of Trade Regulation 36 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Supervision in the Trade Sector.

Based on these differences, it is necessary to have further studies related the *online* by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, regarding the technical and supervisory procedures for SNI mandatory goods, and whether by the parameters that have been set, such as direct supervision in the field. Until the function of supervising goods circulating, the mandatory SNI, both through the network and outside the network, remains for the supervision, namely protecting consumer rights and convenience in buying and using goods.

The urgency of the importance of supervisory practices that help achieve consumer protection law is also in line with Islamic religious rules that want elements of benefit in all lines of life so that losses can be avoided early on, especially the practice of controlling goods in circulation not only guarantees benefits for consumers, but also business actors. Supervision of circulating goods in the category of mandatory SNI goods is very beneficial for consumers

by ensuring the quality and quality of products with the provisions of the Indonesian National Standard, so that consumer protection will be carried out properly and security and comfort for consumers will be created. These benefits are not only felt by consumers but also by business actors who will be more careful in providing goods to be distributed to consumers, so that they do not violate laws and regulations and carry out their obligations as business actors.

Therefore, researchers feel the need to raise this theme in a study, especially since monitoring circulating goods is an important thing for the fulfillment of consumer rights and consumer protection. By examining the monitoring of goods in circulation, namely in the network or online, which is expected to be a benchmark in the implementation of supervision of goods in circulation, the implementation of regulations that have been formed can still be achieved by the expectations of the establishment of these rules.

So with the description of the problem above, the author formulated a research entitled **The Implementation of an Online Supervision for SNI Mandatory Goods at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro (Perspective Maqashid Syariah).**

## **B. Formulation of the problem**

Based on the explanation above, the problem formulation is as follows:

1. How is the Implementation of *online* supervision on SNI Mandatory goods at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro?
2. Supervision *online* for SNI Mandatory goods at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro according to the perspective of *Maqashid Syariah*?

### **C. Research Purposes**

1. Knowing the implementation of online supervision on SNI mandatory goods at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro.
2. Knowing the online on SNI Mandatory goods at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro according to the perspective of *Maqashid Syariah*.

### **D. Benefits of research**

According to Prasetya Irawan, the purpose of research is to understand further an event, situation, and facts of events in the community, some of which aim to explain the pattern of relationships between two or more things and function as solving practical problems in social life.<sup>12</sup> Based on the above objectives, it is known that the research was conducted to obtain correct

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<sup>12</sup> Esensi penelitian h. 10

knowledge, of the facts that occurred in the community to obtain a solution or a *win-win solution* for any problems that arise from the results of social phenomena in society. So the expected benefits of this research are:

1. Theoretical Benefits, theoretically this research is expected to be useful for writers and readers as a form of knowledge development as well as adding sources of legal studies for academics and legal practitioners, especially in the practice of supervision in the field of trade. As study material for researchers, especially in the field of law.
2. The practical benefits of this research are expected to be a benchmark for supervision practices in the field by the parties authorized to conduct supervision in the trade sector, so that the effectiveness of supervision can be achieved by various mechanisms that are carried out by balancing the increasingly rapid development of the digital economy, so that all trade mechanisms from marketing to how to get goods will continue to get supervision so that the mandate of the consumer protection law is achieved, namely consumers who get security, comfort, and safety. It can also be used as input in the formation of policies by the government in determining the regulation of the mechanism for monitoring circulating goods traded in the community.

#### **E. Systematic Discussion**

Broadly speaking, the systematics of writing in this study consists of three parts, namely introduction, content, and closing. The section is organized into



five chapters and each chapter consists of several sub-chapters to clarify the focus of the discussion as well as the scope and scope of the problems studied and studied with relevant theories. The order of data and layout in each chapter and the subject matter of the discussion are as follows:

Chapter I In the introduction to the study, describes the background to the emergence of a problem that will be raised, explains the reason the researcher chose the topic of the problem, then the formulation of the problem, research objectives, research benefits, operational definitions, and writing systematics.

Chapter II Presents a literature review consisting of previous research as literature and evidence of the originality of the study so that the elements of renewal and differentiating from previous research are known. The next sub-chapter is a theoretical framework related to the theory of consumer protection and the theory of *masalah mursalah*.

Chapter III contains the research methodology used by the author in reviewing problems and presenting problems in research. This chapter contains the types of research, research approaches, research locations, data collection methods, types and sources of data, and data collection methods.

Chapter IV describes the analysis of the results of data processing in the field in the form of an analysis of the implementation of Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 69 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services on the supervision of SNI goods through an *online* carried

out by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro and in the second discussion in the form of an analysis of the theory of *maqashid shari'ah* as a sharp knife that will sharpen up to where the achievement of a goal from the implementation of supervisory practices is to ensure consumer protection.

Chapter V is the concluding part of the research writing which contains conclusions, as well as suggestions for the research carried out along with useful attachments as an explanation for this research.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Research

The previous research sub-chapter is an explanation of previous research or studies that have been carried out, so that the distinguishing elements between previous research and the latest research are known. The research conducted by the author has an element of renewal from previous studies in the form of theses, dissertations, theses, and research journal reports, both published and unpublished by previous researchers.<sup>13</sup> The description of the originality of the research is very important to show the latest developments of the studies that have been carried out and to avoid repeating studies on the same study focus and theme.<sup>14</sup>

##### 1. Research by Lailatul Masrurroh

This research is entitled "Review of *Maqoshid Syariah* against the regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 20 of 2009 concerning Provisions and Procedures for Supervision of Circulation of Goods and or Services (Study at the Department of Industry and Trade of Malang City)".

The focus of this research is on the form of supervision of goods

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<sup>13</sup> Lailatul Masrurroh, "Tinjauan *Maqoshid Syariah* terhadap peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 20 Tahun 2009 Tentang Ketentuan dan Tata Cara Pengawasan Peredaran Barang dan atau Jasa (Studi Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kota Malang)" (Malang, 2016)

<sup>14</sup> Bachtiar, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Universitas Pamulang, Unpam Press (2018) h 192

circulating without an SNI label according to the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20 of 2009 and the *Maqoshid Syariah* Review on the supervision of the circulation of goods without an SNI label. The type of research used is empirical research, based on the results of previous research, it is known that in the supervision practice carried out by the Malang City Department of Industry and Trade on the circulation of goods without an SNI label, when a violation is found in the form of goods without an SNI label, the supervisor only records and provides understanding or education to traders. that as business actors, they are required to comply with applicable regulations by selling goods that have an SNI label, so that the quality and standards of the goods can be guaranteed and will not harm consumers by selling goods below the applicable standards. Based on the *Maqoshid Syariah* the supervision of mandatory SNI goods carried out by the Department of Trade and Industry of the City of Malang belongs to (*Hifzd al-mal*) namely protecting assets from financial losses due to buying harmful goods. and (*Hifzd Nafs*) which is to protect the soul from damage related to children's toy products which, if they do not meet SNI standards, are feared to contain ingredients that are harmful to children.<sup>15</sup> The difference between the previous research and this research is the location of the previous research conducted at the Disperindag Malang City while this research was conducted at the

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<sup>15</sup> Lailatul Masruroh, Tinjauan *Maqoshid Syariah* terhadap peraturan Menteri Perdagangan No 20 Tahun 2009 Tentang Ketentuan dan Tata Cara Pengawasan Peredaran Barang dan atau Jasa (Studi Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kota Malang) Malang (2016)

Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro with the focus of research the form of an *online*, especially on electronic goods that must meet Indonesian National Standards.

2. Research by Ni Made Dwi Ayusafitri and Putu Tuni Cakabawa Landra  
Previous

The research with the title "Implementation of the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 20 of 2009 concerning Provisions and Procedures for Supervision of Goods and or Services Relating to Consumer Protection by the Industry and Trade Agency of Bali Province Regarding SNI". The focus of this research is on the implementation of the obligations of business actors in the trading process related to the achievement of consumer protection and legal consequences for business actors when trading goods that are not by the provisions of SNI goods. This study uses an empirical type of research with research results indicating that business actors must ensure the quality and quality of goods sold, so as not to harm consumers and if it is found that business actors violate these provisions, the Bali Provincial Trade and Industry Office will send a warning letter to business actors who violate and carry out monitoring and follow-up by relevant agencies at the district or city level.<sup>16</sup> The difference between the previous research and this research is that the previous research was

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<sup>16</sup> "Pelaksanaan Permendag Nomor 20 Tahun 2009 Tentang Ketentuan Dan Tata Cara Pengawasan Barang dan atau Jasa Berkaitan Dengan Perlindungan Konsumen Oleh Disdagperin Provinsi Bali Mengenai SNI," Jurnal Hukum

located at the Department of Trade and Industry of the province of Bali which analyzed the implementation of supervision practices and procedures referring to the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 20 of 2009, while in this study the research was located at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro and examined the implementation supervision of mandatory SNI goods with an *online*.

### 3. Research by Lia Lesmawati Previous

The research entitled "Supervision in Consumer Protection (Study of Supervision of the Surakarta City Trade Office Regarding Expired Goods)". The focus of the research is on the practice of supervising expired goods by the Surakarta City Trade Office as an effort to create consumer protection. The research method used is a normative juridical approach, so based on the research process it can be concluded that there are business actors including *modern* who violate and have not complied with laws and regulations to protect consumers, the government must carry out more massive supervision in anticipation of losses that will occur. received by consumers due to the circulation of expired goods.<sup>17</sup> The difference between previous research and research by the author is related to the supervision of expired goods circulating in the community which is

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<sup>17</sup>Lia Lesmawati, "Pengawasan Dalam Perlindungan Konsumen (Studi Pengawasan Dinas Perdagangan Kota Surakarta Terkait Barang Kedaluwarsa)," Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhamadiyah Surakarta

supervised by the Surakarta City Trade Office, while the research by the author discusses the mechanism for controlling goods circulating mandatory SNI by Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro. The difference also lies in the type of research that this study uses empirical research methods.

#### 4. Research by Yoga Achmad Fauzan

Previous research with the title "Supervision in Consumer Protection (Study on Supervision of Community Basic Needs in Solo)". The focus of this research is on the supervision criteria based on the laws and regulations on the provisions for the supervision of circulating goods in the context of consumer protection. The type of research used is empirical research. Based on the results of the research, it is known that there is often deception and misdirection by business actors towards consumers regarding compliance with standard provisions, labels, standard clauses, advertising, after-sales service, how to sell by coercion, both physically and psychologically as well as certain levels of ingredients. on goods to the detriment of consumers.<sup>18</sup> The difference between previous research and this research is in the object of research, namely the previous research examined the supervision of staple goods in Surakarta, while in this study the object of research was on the mechanism for controlling SNI

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<sup>18</sup> Yoga Achmad Fauzan, "Pengawasan Dalam Perlindungan Konsumen (Studi Tentang Pengawasan Terhadap Barang Kebutuhan Pokok Masyarakat Di Kota Solo)," Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (2021)

mandatory goods which were carried out differently, namely *online* by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro.

5. Research by Anak Agung Made Ayu Rai Lidya Astari, I Nyoman Putu Budiarta, and Ni Made Puspasutari Ujiti.

The research with the title "Supervision of *E-Commerce* in Realizing Consumer Protection", the research focuses on the aspects that are included in consumer protection in electronic transactions, and regulations regarding the supervision of electronic business transactions so that consumer rights can be fulfilled and implementation of consumer protection. The research method used is a normative method with a statutory and conceptual approach. The results of this study indicate that the protection aspect that is carried out by defending consumer rights against interference from other parties is by increasing the knowledge, concern, awareness, and independence of consumers, especially in choosing, determining, and demanding their rights as consumers.<sup>19</sup> The difference between previous research and this research is in the previous research method which is normative research with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach, while the research by the author uses empirical methods and juridical analysis regarding the mechanism for controlling

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<sup>19</sup> Anak Agung Made Ayu Rai Lidya Astari, dkk, Pengawasan Terhadap Transaksi Bisnis E-Commerce Dalam Mewujudkan Perlindungan Konsumen, Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum, Vol. 1, No. 1 September 2020



SNI mandatory goods at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro which carries out supervision by *online*.

No	Name and Title of Research	Contents of Discussion	Similarities	Difference
1	Syariah on the regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 20 of 2009 concerning Provisions and Procedures for Supervision of Circulation of Goods and or Services (Study at the Department of Industry and Trade of Malang City)".	<i>Maqoshid</i> according to the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 20 of 2009 and the <i>Maqoshid Sharia</i> Review on the supervision of the circulation of goods without an SNI label.	Using the same type of research in the form of qualitative empirical research and the object of research, namely regarding the supervision of SNI goods.	The difference lies in the research location and the legal basis used.
2	Ni Made Dwi Ayusafitri and Putu Tuni Cakabawa Landra, "Implementation of the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 20 of 2009 concerning Provisions and Procedures for Supervision of Goods and or Services Relating to Consumer Protection by the Bali Province Disdagperin Regarding SNI".	This study discusses the implementation of the obligations of business actors in the trading process related to the achievement of consumer protection and the legal consequences for business actors when trading goods that are not by the provisions of SNI goods.	Using the same type of research in the form of qualitative empirical research and the object of research regarding the supervision of SNI goods.	The difference lies in the research location and the legal basis used.

3	Lia Lesmawati, "Supervision in Consumer Protection (Study of Supervision of the Surakarta City Trade Office Regarding Expired Goods)".	This study discusses the practice of monitoring expired goods by the Surakarta City Trade Office as an effort to create consumer protection.	Discusses trade control and uses consumer protection theory.	The difference lies in the type of research and the legal basis used.
4	Yoga Achmad Fauzan, "Supervision in Consumer Protection (Study on Supervision of People's Basic Needs in the City of Solo)".	This study discusses the supervision criteria based on the legislation on the provisions for the supervision of circulating goods in the context of consumer protection.	Using the same type of research in the form of qualitative empirical research and the same object of research in the form of trade supervision.	The difference lies in the location of the research and the focus of research on the supervision of necessities.
5	Anak Agung Made Ayu Rai Lidya Astari, I Nyoman Putu Budiarta, and Ni Made Puspasutari Ujiti, "Supervision of E-Commerce Business Transactions in	The study discusses aspects that are included in consumer protection in electronic transaction regulations regarding the supervision of	Using the same theory, namely consumer protection and discussing trade supervision, the	The difference lies in the type of research and the object of research.

	Realizing Consumer Protection". This	electronic business transactions so that consumer rights can be fulfilled and the implementation of consumer protection.		
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## **B. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. Supervision**

Supervision according to the KBBI is surveillance and surveillance, seeing well with sharp eyesight. While supervising has the meaning of seeing and paying close attention to a behavior, and controlling. In general, supervision can be interpreted as supervisory activities carried out by the central government on all local government activities. Or in other words the operational supervision of an activity by a part of a higher organization or centralized to a lower part of its target.

Supervision is an activity in the form of a process of observing carefully and in detail, to find out and assess the reality that occurs in the implementation of a particular activity or task, whether it is by the proper purpose or not.<sup>20</sup>

According to Arifin Abdul Rahman, supervision aims to find out whether everything that is going on is to the plans made, whether everything has gone according to the principles that have been set, and whether there are weaknesses or difficulties and failures in the process of achieving a goal. , if so, it is necessary to make improvements to improve the achievements that have not been carried out properly, so that losses and activities that are

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<sup>20</sup> Sujanto, *Beberapa Pengertian Bidang Pengawasan*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta 1986, h.2

out of context or have not even reached the desired stage, to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of an activity.<sup>21</sup>

Provisions regarding the mechanism for the supervision of mandatory goods of the Indonesian National Standard and other provisions are not only regulated in one statutory regulation, but are contained in several Minister of Trade Regulations Number 36 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Supervision of Trade Activities and are also contained in Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Control of Goods, Outstanding and/or Services. The meaning of Supervision according to the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 is a series of activities carried out by supervisory officers to ensure the suitability of circulating goods and or services in meeting quality standards for the production of circulating goods and services, including the inclusion of labels in Indonesian, instructions for the use of goods, after-sales service guarantees, ways of selling, advertising, guarantees or guarantees that are agreed or agreed upon as well as standard clauses.

Supervision of circulating goods with mandatory SNI is divided into two, namely Pre-market supervision and Market Supervision. The market can be defined as an economic institution, namely a meeting place for sellers and buyers, with intermediaries or not, either directly or indirectly, which aims to carry out trade transactions in goods and services.<sup>22</sup> Pre-market

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<sup>21</sup> Angger Sri Mukti, *Pengawasan Hukum Terhadap Aparatur Negara*, h. 19

<sup>22</sup> *Permendag Nomor 81 Tahun 2019 Tentang Standarisasi Bidang Perdagangan*

supervision, namely supervision carried out before the goods circulating in the market, namely when the goods are still in the hands of the producer or factory. While market supervision is when the goods have been distributed in the market, both traditional markets and modern markets as well as *online*, or when the goods are no longer in the hands of the producer, but have changed hands to distributors, agents, wholesalers, and retail stores so that the goods are considered ready for sale. traded and reached the hands of consumers.

## 2. *Maqoshid Shariah*

In the language *maqoshid shariah*, مقاصد الشريعة consists of two words *maqoshid* مقاصد which is the plural form of *maqshud* مقصود which means intent, intention, and purpose. *Maqoshid* is the purpose of an activity, namely an activity by the Sharia. While the second word, *Shariah* الشريعة, is likened to a road to a water source. Because water is the source of life, it can be interpreted as a way to the source of life. The implementation of the Shari'a is described as a journey towards the desired life goal, namely a peaceful and comfortable life, so a way is needed to achieve this welfare, one of which is to carry out the Sharia which has a purpose or intent to revive the goals of Islamic law.

*Maqashid Syariah* is a stage of achieving legal goals within the scope of Islamic law. This is closely related to the basic law of worship and muamalah derived from the Qur'an and hadith. The basis for determining

the law has been determined by Allah in the form of the Qur'an al-Karim, and the Prophet's hadith as a complement to Islamic law which includes detailed procedures for worship and converts. Along with the development of the times, new phenomena and problems have emerged for which there are no concrete examples of problem solving and legal stipulations in the Qur'an and hadith, therefore, it is necessary to have a refinement in the determination of Islamic law for various contemporary problems that arise in society. If there is a problem and a solution has not been found that refers to benefit as a solution to problems between humans, it is the duty of the mujtahids to carry out jihad, find laws that are appropriate and relevant to the phenomena that occur, until the benefit is achieved and prevent humans from the harm caused. by contemporary problems.

This is the basis for the goals of *Maqashid Syariah*, the first is the benefit or benefit from the implementation of an Islamic Shari'a guidance, when a Shari'a has been understood and implemented then the Shari'a shade will bring people to live by obeying the applicable legal rules so that the second goal of implementing Shari'a Islam is achieved, namely in the form of guarding or avoiding yourself from evil and damage or evil.<sup>23</sup>

The proof regarding *Maqashid Syariah* is contained in the word of Allah in the letter Al-Jatsiyah verse 18 which reads:

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<sup>23</sup> Ghofar Shidiq, Teori Maqashid Al-Syariah dalam Hukum Islam, Jurnal Sultan Agung Vol. XLIV No.188 (2009)

ثُمَّ جَعَلْنَاكَ عَلَىٰ شَرِيعَةٍ مِّنَ الْأَمْرِ فَاتَّبِعْهَا وَلَا تَتَّبِعْ أَهْوَاءَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

*Meaning: "Then We made you (Muhammad) follow the Shari'a (rules) that religion, then follow (the Shari'a) and do not follow the wishes of those who do not know." (Surah Al-Jasiyah 45: Verse 18)*

In that verse, it is explained that Islamic Shari'a is a religious rule revealed by Allah to realize prosperity for humanity as a whole. The purpose of *Maqasidu Shariah* means the purpose of Allah and His messenger in formulating Islamic laws. The achievement of *maslahat* through the context of *al-maqasid* says that the main purpose of making a rule in the form of a law or sharia law is *tahqiq masalih al-khalqi* (realizing the benefit of creatures), both in the form of religious affairs and world affairs at the same time. Allah SWT revealed the rules of Shariah law to benefit and avoid harm (*jalbul mashalih wa dar'u al-mafasid*). So it is known that the legal rules that Allah has determined are only for the benefit of humans.<sup>24</sup>

The obligation to carry out the Shari'ah is to maintain maqasid, so that a legal goal is achieved, namely the benefit of humans. In the realization of this benefit, some efforts must be made by humans to achieve it. Because benefit in *maqoshid syariah* is not only seen from a technical point of view,

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<sup>24</sup> Usman Betawi, *Maqashid Al-Syariah Sebagai Dasar Hukum Islam Dalam Pandangan Al-Syatibi Dan Jasser Audha*, Jurnal FH UNPAB VOL. 6 NO. 6 (2018)



but there is an effort to develop the law seen from the philosophical value of the laws prescribed by Allah to humans.<sup>25</sup>

Imam al-Syatibi divides the level of effort in realizing legal goals to achieve prosperity into three levels, namely the needs of *dharuriyat*, *hajiyat*, and *tahsiniyat*.<sup>26</sup> At the first level, namely *dharuriyat* needs, is a primary need or the most basic needs in human life, basic needs must be met until all goodness is achieved and maintained in life, if these needs are not met it will result in damage and misfortune. The need for *dharuriyat* must be endeavored in its implementation to avoid damage and bring benefit in this world and the hereafter. The discussion about *maqashid syariah* is closely related to the concept of *maslahah mursalah*, because the goal to be achieved from the implementation of *maqashid syariah* is the achievement of *maslahah* avoid to various kinds of ugliness, damage, danger or evil.

To realize the benefit of the world and the hereafter, five main things must be maintained by every human being. The five main elements are guarding religion, guarding reason, guarding soul, guarding offspring, and guarding property. If a person can maintain these five things, then there will be problems in life, but if someone fails to maintain the five basic elements in life then he will feel the bitterness of evil and evil in life.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>Zaenudin Mansyur, Implementasi teori maqashid syariah Asy-Syatibi Dalam Muamalah Kontemporer, Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah Vol. 11 No.1 Tahun 2020

<sup>26</sup> Abu Ishaq al-Syatibi, Al-Muwafaqat, (Beirut: Darul Ma'rifah, 1997), jilid 1-2, h. 324.

<sup>27</sup> Zaenudin Mansyur, Implementasi teori maqashid syariah Asy-Syatibi Dalam Muamalah Kontemporer, Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah Vol. 11 No.1 Tahun 2020

The following will explain the concept of maintaining the five fundamental elements in the realization of the benefits that are included in the *dhoruriat* needs in *Maqoshid Syariah*:

a. Maintaining Religion

Keeping religion implemented in the enforcement of religion in Islam is to maintain the integrity of faith and taqwa to Allah, to be protected from the temptation to leave Islam or apostasy. However, what is meant by broadly enforcing religion is as stated in the verse of the Qur'an that freedom of religion and worship is the right of every human being to adhere to whichever religion he believes in. That there is no compulsion in religion as stated in the letter Al-Baqoroh verse 256 which reads:

لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ ۗ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ

*Meaning: "There is no compulsion in (adhering to) religion (Islam), it is clear (difference) between the right path and the wrong way.*

b. Maintaining Intellect

By the values of life, everyone must maintain their minds, because if the mind is damaged, every source of life will also be damaged. Intellect learns and accepts various sciences which will then be

transferred through the motion of the senses which will produce various things that are beneficial for life. This is what distinguishes humans from animals, that humans get a gift in the form of having the common sense to be able to think and sort out what is good and right, what is wrong and what should not be to avoid all evil and do good.

c. Protecting the Soul

The soul is a treasure in every human being, the soul must be protected because the soul is the right of every person to live life and enjoy it. Islam upholds the human right to live because the soul is a sacred thing and does not deserve to be snatched away, let alone destroyed, or killed. This is reflected in the Islamic law that regulates the rights of the soul, including the *qisash* for people who intentionally kill other people, the punishment for the killer is to be killed. Therefore, it is very important to take care of the soul to maintain the welfare and benefit and to avoid harm, accidents, and harm.

d. Protecting Descendants

Keeping offspring is a part of *maqashid syariah* because if the offspring is damaged, one generation will be damaged which will give birth to several generations in life. Therefore, it has been ordered for every family head to protect his family and descendants from the fire of hell. One way to protect offspring is to avoid adultery, because adultery is a heinous and unjust act that will damage the lineage and

order of the next generation, therefore the punishment for adulterers is to be lashed 40 times. This is not an act of destroying the soul, but a sanction. and efforts for deterrent effect for adulterers. In addition to taking care of one's offspring, one must also take care of the offspring of others by not

e. Protecting Assets

In life, it is required to protect assets so that there is no loss and misuse in the use and management of assets. Islam forbids stealing, robbing, cheating, and cheating which leads to the practice of usury because it will keep away from the main goal of protecting personal property and other people's property. So in obtaining wealth, Islam has recommended always lawfully obtaining property and avoiding usury and losses that may occur during buying and selling transactions.

The next level in *Maqashid Syariah* is the *Hajiaat* needs, namely supporting or secondary needs in life, if these needs are not met or not fulfilled then they do not threaten themselves and life, but they will still cause difficulties and narrowness. Although occupying the second level, secondary needs often become necessary to be fulfilled so that personal and social life can continue to run well.

At the third level, namely the need for *tahsiniaat* or commonly referred to as support needs. This third level of *maqashid* acts as a complement to the two previous levels of *maqashid*, fulfilling tertiary needs

will facilitate all other needs, but if not fulfilled it will not damage and not fulfill human life. The need for *tahsiniaat* is also classified as ethics in social life, maintaining etiquette by compliance tends to be added which if maintained will facilitate the achievement of benefits, but if it is not implemented it does not threaten the existence of the implementation and achievement of the five fundamental elements.<sup>28</sup>

### 3. Consumer Protection

The term Consumer Protection provides an overview of legal protection for consumers in their efforts to meet needs and protect from things that might harm consumers in the buying and selling transaction process.<sup>29</sup> The concept of consumer protection is regulated in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. The Consumer Protection Act is established and enforced to guarantee legal certainty for consumers, and guarantee protection for consumers. This is in line with to implementation of consumer protection which is to create a sense of security, comfort, benefit, safety, and legal certainty for consumers in fulfilling their daily needs.<sup>30</sup>

Consumer law can be understood as a whole set of rules in the form of legal principles relating to the relationship between the two parties who

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<sup>28</sup> Zaenudin Mansyur, Implementasi teori maqashid syariah Asy-Syatibi Dalam Muamalah Kontemporer, Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah Vol. 11 No.1 Tahun 2020

<sup>29</sup> Zulham, *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen* (Kencana: Jakarta, 2016), h. 21.

<sup>30</sup> Zulham, *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*, h. 19

make transactions, namely business actors and consumers who are also related to the object of trade in the form of goods and services which will then regulate the problems that occur between the parties and the object. so that the purpose of consumer protection law can be achieved.

The principles of consumer protection include:

- a) The principle of benefit, is that the implementation of consumer protection aims to provide the maximum benefit for the interests of consumers and business actors.
- b) The principle of justice, it is hoped that all lines of society support the creation of consumer protection by providing opportunities for business actors and consumers to obtain rights and fulfill their obligations fairly.
- c) The principle of balance is the establishment of a balance between the interests of the parties involved in trade, namely consumers, business actors, and the government materially and spiritually.
- d) The principle of consumer safety and security, is that consumers must obtain safety and security guarantees when using, taking advantage of, and using the goods and services consumed. The principle of legal certainty, is that the state provides legal certainty for business actors and consumers with the enactment

of the consumer protection law, the business actors and consumers must obey the applicable law so that they deserve justice as the goal of the rule of law itself.<sup>31</sup>

#### **4. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services**

Research on the implementation of the supervision for SNI mandatory goods carried out at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro will be juxtaposed with the rules governing the supervision in the scope of standard supervision, the sharp knife used as the basis for analysis of the implementation of an online is the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services. The following articles relating to the supervision of circulating goods are mandatory for the Indonesian National Standard.

Article 15 discusses implementing officers in the supervision process, namely PPBJ, PPNS-PK, and/or assigned employees, in carrying out Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services they must:

- a. mengenakan tanda pengenal pegawai;
- b. membawa surat tugas Pengawasan dan Kepala Unit Kerja;
- c. membuat berita acara Pengambilan Sampel, jika dilakukan Pengambilan Sampel;
- d. melakukan pengamatan kasat mata yang dituangkan dalam tabel;

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<sup>31</sup> Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 Tentang Perlindungan Konsumen

- e. membuat kodefikasi Barang;
- f. membuat surat pengantar uji laboratorium dan menyusun tabulasi hasil uji laboratorium, jika Barang yang diawasi diperlukan pengujian;
- g. membuat berita acara hasil Pengawasan, hanya untuk Pengawasan Berkala;
- h. membuat berita acara Pengawasan, hanya untuk Pengawasan Khusus;
- i. melaporkan hasil Pengawasan kepada Kepala Unit Kerja.

Articles that discuss the Procedures for Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services in Compliance with Standards, among others, consist of the object of Supervision covered in Article 16, that the object of Circulating Goods and/or Services in compliance with the Standards is in the form of:

- a. Barang beredar yang telah diberlakukan SNI Wajib dan/atau persyaratan teknis secara wajib;
- b. Barang beredar yang telah diterapkan SNI secara sukarela oleh Pelaku Usaha.
- c. pencantuman Nomor Registrasi Produk (NRP) atau Nomor Pendaftaran Barang (NPB) pada Barang dan/atau kemasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;
- d. kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI;

The Supervision Mechanisms are listed in Article 17, namely:



- (1) Pelaksanaan Pengawasan terhadap Barang beredar dalam memenuhi SNI Wajib dan/atau persyaratan teknis yang diberlakukan secara wajib dan/atau SNI yang diterapkan sukarela oleh Pelaku Usaha dilakukan melalui:
  - a. Pengambilan Sampel;
  - b. Pengambilan sampel Barang dilakukan terhadap 1 (satu) Gugus Sampel;
  - c. membuat berita acara Pengambilan Sampel;
  - d. melakukan pengamatan kasat mata terhadap sampel Barang beredar;
  - e. melakukan pemeriksaan pencantuman Nomor Registrasi Produk (NRP) atau Nomor Pendaftaran Barang (NPB) pada Barang dan/atau kemasan;
  - f. melakukan pemeriksaan atas kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI;
  - g. melakukan kodifikasi sampel;
  - h. melakukan uji laboratorium terhadap sampel Barang di laboratorium yang telah terakreditasi atau ditunjuk;
  - i. pengumpulan data dan informasi terkait legalitas Pelaku Usaha dan Barang, asal Barang, serta data lain yang diperlukan
  - j. permintaan informasi dan/atau klarifikasi terhadap hasil Pengawasan.

- (2) Dalam hal sampel Barang sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf b tidak tercantum kode produksi, pengambilan sampel dilakukan untuk merek, jenis, tipe, dan/atau ukuran yang sama.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method is very important in the preparation of a study to facilitate the process of problem analysis and data processing to be carried out, so that the author will have no difficulty in studying legal issues in phenomena that occur in society as a research process. The research method can be interpreted as a comprehensive strategy arrangement that includes ways to find and obtain data.<sup>32</sup> The method serves as an effective research mechanism to obtain good and accountable research results. The following is the arrangement of research methods in the preparation of this undergraduate thesis as follows:

#### **A. Types of Research**

This study uses a qualitative research type, namely the research method carried out by analyzing qualitative data. Qualitative research is one of the scientific methods as a descriptive analysis process that produces written or oral data from research subjects.<sup>33</sup> The qualitative approach is a research approach based on phenomenology and constructivism paradigm in developing science.

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<sup>32</sup> Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan Kombinasi*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), h.3

<sup>33</sup> Lexy J. Moloeng, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Rosdakarya, 2011), 6.

Moloeng describes eleven characteristics of a qualitative approach, namely: using a natural setting, using humans as the main instrument, using qualitative methods (observations, interviews, or document studies) to collect data, analyzing data inductively, formulating theories from the bottom up, analyzing data systematically. descriptive, more concerned with process than results, limiting research problems based on focus, using separate criteria (such as triangulation) to validate data, using temporary designs (can be adapted to field data), and research results are negotiated and mutually agreed upon by humans who serve as data sources.<sup>34</sup>

## **B. Research Approach**

The research approach used in this study is an empirical juridical approach, namely in the form of legal research that is reviewed through legal norms. This is in line with the word juridical which means *das sollen*, namely law as a norm that guides and applies in society, that in discussing the problems in this research, legal materials are used, both written and unwritten law, both in the form of primary and secondary legal sources. . with the explanation of the phenomenon in the form of what is happening in the community as a source of accurate data then viewed with applicable legal regulations.

The empirical word which means the law as a social reality, a visible and happening culture or *das sein*. Empirical legal research is carried out by conducting field monitoring and direct identification of the problems that occur

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<sup>34</sup> Yanuar Ikbar, *Metode Penelitian Sosial Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2012), 146

juxtaposed with the laws and regulations governing an activity in the community. For example, the identification of the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Trade on online supervision practices by The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection in the category of circulating goods requires SNI.

### **C. Research Sites**

Research on monitoring SNI goods *online* in the form of a process for monitoring SNI goods in the field was carried out by Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection. The research location is at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro which is located at Jalan Setya Budi Number 53, Klangon, Bojonegoro District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java.

### **D. Data Type**

The type of data used in this study is primary data and secondary data which will be explained as follows:

- a. Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly from the object,<sup>35</sup> one of which is from the interview process and field observations made by the author to the informant by asking questions and direct observations at the research site. The primary data was

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<sup>35</sup> Bachtiar, "Metode Penelitian Hukum" (Unpam Pres : Banten 2018) h. 137

obtained by the authors by conducting interviews with resource persons, namely trade supervisory officers assigned to the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection, and by conducting field observations with observations in SNI mandatory goods supervision activities at the monitoring location.

- b. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers not directly from an object of research but comes from books, laws and regulations, journals, and various published literature related to research, secondary data is needed to strengthen primary data as the main source.<sup>36</sup> In this study, the authors use statutory regulations as secondary data, namely Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection and supporting regulations regarding the supervision mechanism in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services, Minister of Trade Regulation Number 36 concerning Implementation Supervision of Trade Activities in 2018, Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 81 of 2019 concerning Standardization in the Trade Sector. The author also uses sources from books and journals as well as the latest research related to this research.

## **E. Method of Collecting Data**

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<sup>36</sup> Bachtiar, "Metode Penelitian Hukum" .... h.137

The data collection process is a certain technique to produce the data needed in a study. The data collection process must be carried out by selecting the right technique and carried out carefully because the quality of the data collected will affect the research process and the quality of research results, so that the whole research can be processed properly.<sup>37</sup> The data collection method used by the author is as follows:

a. Interviews

In empirical research, interviews are primary data collection techniques that must be carried out by researchers to obtain accurate data from informants as research subjects in the field. An interview is defined as a meeting of two people to exchange information by conducting questions and answers on certain topics so that neatly arranged meanings can be obtained. Questions and answers are carried out systematically and structured so that no information is left behind. By conducting interviews in a systematic and organized manner, the writer will know in-depth about important things based on the phenomena that occur from the sources accurately which cannot be found only by the observation process.<sup>38</sup>

b. Observation

The method can be done by observing using the five senses in a focused research focus. Observation is a process carried out by

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<sup>37</sup> Bachtiar, "Metode Penelitian Hukum" .... h.138

<sup>38</sup> Bachtiar, "Metode Penelitian Hukum" .... h.143

researchers to build a relationship between reality and theoretical assumptions<sup>39</sup> In this study, field observations on the object of research can be carried out in the process of field supervision practices carried out at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro with online monitoring.

c. Documentation

Documentation is classified into data collection methods in the form of official documentation including photos, books, archives, personal documents, and others. The document is used as a source of information and supporting data in a study. In this study, the documentation used was in the form of a field service supervisory assignment letter for supervisory officers, as well as an archive of technical guidance modules for supervision of SNI mandatory circulating goods in the category of household electronic goods.

## **F. Data Processing Method**

The data processing method is a step that must be implemented after all the data has been collected. The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method to process the data in this study, so the steps that need to be taken by the author are as follows:

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<sup>39</sup> Bachtiar, "Metode Penelitian Hukum" .... h.148



a. Editing Stage

At this stage, the researcher will re-examine the sample data that has been obtained from the results of data collection. Then it will be seen which data is needed and not so that it will be the topic of discussion and there are no errors in research writing.

b. Classification

Stage The next stage is the classification of the results obtained from the primary data that has been collected, namely from the object of research, both observations, and interviews. In this process, the researcher will classify the data obtained into several problem formulation points to be studied, so that it will facilitate the case analysis process.

c. Verification

Stage The verification stage acts as a review or verification of the data obtained whether it is by the facts on the ground and whether it is relevant to the research.

d. Analysis Stage

At this stage, the researcher conducts case analysis based on field facts using primary and secondary data. The data in the form of the process of monitoring mechanisms will be analyzed with the concept of legal implementation and related theories.

e. Conclusion Stage

At this stage the researcher writes about the conclusions from the research results, as the final stage, the researcher must be able to conclude how the results from the formulation of the problem that has been formulated previously, but this conclusion is not an absolute and rigid result because in the realm of practice there will always be related updates. will continue to grow as will the rules that govern it.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Profile of Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro**

Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection is a technical implementing unit of the service that carries out operational and technical support activities in the field of consumer protection. Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro was formed as a follow-up effort to the issuance of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Regional Regulation of East Java Province Number 11 of 2016 concerning Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatus, and Regulation of the Governor of East Java Number 60 of 2018 concerning Nomenclature, Organizational Structure, Description of Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementing Unit. The working area of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro includes Bojonegoro Regency, Tuban Regency, Lamongan Regency, Jombang Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Mojokerto City, and Ngawi Regency.

The establishment of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is an implementation of the mandate of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. Technical Implementation Unit

Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro Office is located on Jl. Setya Budi No. 53, Klangon, Kec. Bojonegoro, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java 62113.

## **1. Duties and Functions of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro**

The duties and functions of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro are as follows:

### 1) Duties

The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro has the task of carrying out some of the duties of the Office in supervising circulating goods, services, and trade orders, empowering consumers and business actors, administration, and community services.

### 2) Function

The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro has the following functions:

- a. Preparation of program design and activities for the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro;
- b. Implementation of supervision of circulating goods, services, and trade order;

- c. Implementation of follow-up on the results of supervision of circulating goods, services, and trade order;
- d. Implementation of consumer and business actor empowerment;
- e. Implementation of facilitation of consumer dispute resolution through the Consumer Dispute Settlement Agency (BPSK);
- f. Providing technical support for the development of protection, empowerment of consumers, and business actors;
- g. Administrative implementation;
- h. Implementation of community services;
- i. Implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
- j. Implementation of other tasks assigned by the Head of Service.<sup>40</sup>

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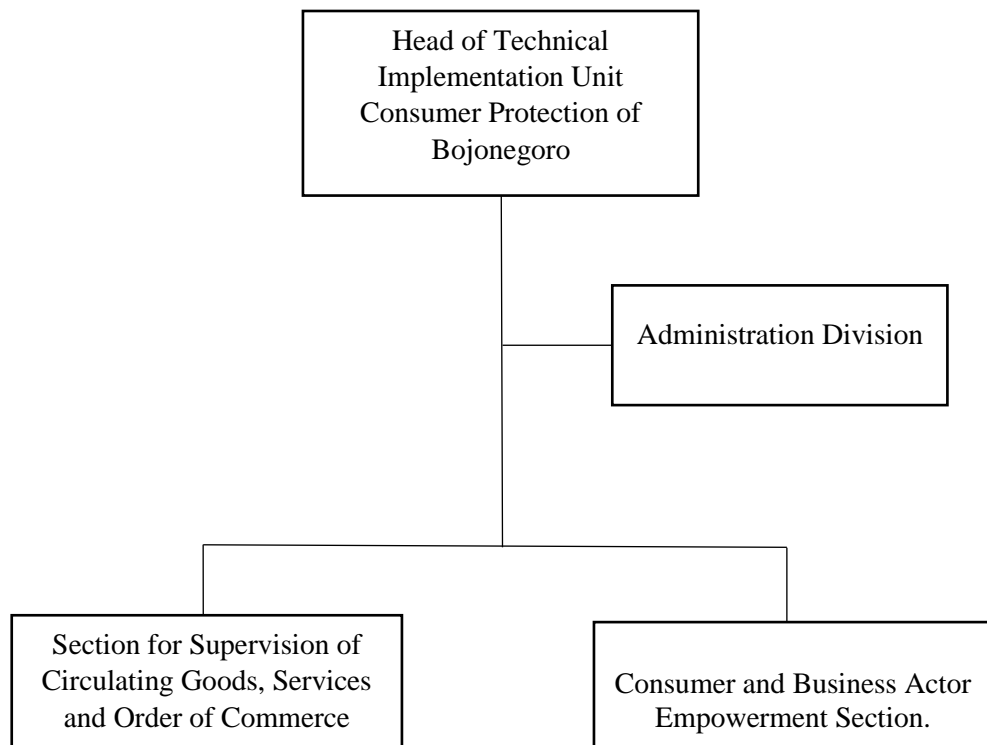
<sup>40</sup> Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 60 Tahun 2018 tentang Nomenklatur, Susunan Organisasi, Uraian Tugas dan Fungsi serta Tata Kerja Unit Pelaksana Teknis

## 2. Organizational Structure of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro

Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is led by a UPT Head and oversees 3 (three) Structural officials, namely:

1. Administration Sub Division
2. Section for Supervision of Circulating Goods, Services, and Order of Commerce
3. Consumer and Business Actor Empowerment Section.

With the following chart:



### 3. Duties of the Sections

Each section in the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection has its respective duties and authorities so that they do not exceed the tupoksi that should be carried out so that they can carry out their duties optimally, the description of this is stated in East Java Governor Regulation Number 60 of 2018 concerning Nomenclature, Organizational Structure, Description of Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit of the East Java Province Industry and Trade Office.

Whereas the administrative sub-section has the following duties:

- a. carry out general administration management and services;
- b. carry out the management of personnel administration;
- c. carry out financial administration management;
- d. carry out administrative management of office equipment and equipment;
- e. carry out public relations activities;
- f. carry out the management of household affairs;

- g. carry out the management of the preparation of programs and budgets;
- h. carry out the management of UPT archives;

The section for supervising the circulation of goods, services, and trade order has the following duties:

- a. preparing the activity planning for the Supervision Section of Circulating Goods, Services and Order of Commerce;
- b. carry out supervision of circulating goods, services, and trade orders;
- c. carry out a follow-up on the results of supervision of circulating goods, services and trade order;
- d. carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
- e. carry out other tasks assigned by the Head of UPT.

The Consumer and Business Actor Empowerment Section has the following duties:

- a. formulate activity plans for the Consumer and Business Actor Empowerment Section;
- b. carry out the empowerment of consumers and business actors;



- c. carry out facilitation of consumer dispute resolution through BPSK Surabaya, Malang, Bojonegoro, Jember, and Kediri;
- d. provide technical development support
- e. protection, and empowerment of consumers and business actors;
- f. carry out monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
- g. carry out other tasks assigned by the Head of UPT.

**B. The Implementation of Online Supervision on SNI Mandatory Good at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro**

Supervision *Online* of SNI mandatory goods can be identified in two ways, first, by knowing the procedures for implementing *online* on SNI mandatory electronic goods carried out by the supervision section at The Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, and the second in the form of analysis regarding the implementation of Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services in *online*. Thus, it will be known to what extent the implementation of the *online* refers to the applicable regulations of the Minister of Trade.

## **1. Online Supervision at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro**

The supervision of circulating goods as the task of the supervisory section at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is carried out concerning the regulations of the minister of trade and the accompanying regulations, especially the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and Or Service. The regulation includes several mechanisms for controlling goods in circulation, including rules regarding the mechanism for monitoring the application of standards, Indonesian language labels, standard clauses, after-sales service guarantees, agreed on guarantees and guarantees, advertising, and so on. Implementation of supervision will be carried out effectively and in accordance to establish procedures for controlling goods circulating.

Supervision online is carried out by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro as a form of initiation in dealing with the force Majeure namely the Covid 19 pandemic, so everyone must be able to adapt by keeping a distance so that they can take care of each other, limit themselves to doing outdoor activities by applying a new style of doing an activity. In dealing with these conditions, the government issued a policy in the form of waivers in operational work activities, namely by applying for the work from home (WFH) method, which was

carried out by government agencies and private companies, this was done to prevent the acceleration of the spread of the Covid 19 virus in the pandemic era.

Conditions that continue to change cause the adaptation process to be carried out, one of which is by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, who began consulting with the Central Trade Office to revive the activity of controlling goods circulating amid impossible conditions, namely by proposing the implementation of supervision of circulating goods with an online.<sup>41</sup> Based on these considerations, supervision with an online using a supervisory that should be carried out offline or directly in the field but is currently being poured and implemented online.<sup>42</sup>

Permitted surveillance Online has started since the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic. Based on this, the researchers obtained data in the form of documentation of reports on the results of supervision of circulating goods and trading activities online that were carried out in Indonesia. The work area of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro to the marketplace throughout 2021 is 93 times

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<sup>41</sup> Interview, Informant Pavip Martono, head of Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 13 April 2022

<sup>42</sup> Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi, head of supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 14 April 2022

online surveillance report online at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is attached to the 1st appendix.

As evidence of the implementation of online mandatory SNI goods, the authors attach documentation online that has been carried out by supervisory officers at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro on several occasions which are attached to the 2nd attachment of this study. Supervision an online does not necessarily become the main supervisory activity of the supervision section so that it does not carry out offline in the implementation of supervision of circulating goods and trading activities, but monitoring activities are still carried out offline namely by going directly to the field coupled with online in the marketplace.<sup>43</sup> To keep the supervision of circulating goods carried out, the online began to be poured during the pandemic and continued to be implemented until the time this research was written.

Supervision is said to be online because the supervision of circulating goods is carried out on online shops (merchants) domiciled in the working area of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, covering Bojonegoro Regency, Tuban Regency, Lamongan Regency, Jombang Regency, Mojokerto Regency, Mojokerto City, and Ngawi Regency. Supervision of circulating goods is carried out by supervisory officers at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer

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<sup>43</sup> Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi, head of supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 14 April 2022

Protection of Bojonegoro by monitoring goods that are included in the category of objects of supervision. Among them are goods that are within the scope of supervision, namely goods that are enforced by standard and voluntary standards by business actors, and information on Indonesian labels in the description of goods. However, the focus of the discussion in this study is on the online SNI mandatory goods.

Mandatory SNI goods that can be monitored online one of which is in the category of household electronic goods. It should be noted that in the supervision of goods circulating online, the target object of goods to be monitored is not determined, but the supervision is carried out randomly at electronic goods stores and is carried out in rotation in each area that is the authority of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro working area.

It is not specifically specified what items must be found in each supervision process, because the supervision is carried out spontaneously, directly and without prior notification of business actors or sellers of household electronic goods that are required to SNI, so that business actors cannot manipulate the actual situation and without any closed or pre-equipped.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi, head of supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 16 Maret 2022

Supervision online researchers conducted direct field observations by participating online with the supervision section at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro. Supervision of mandatory SNI goods online is carried out in several stages. In general, the supervision process can be categorized into three stages, namely pre-supervision, supervision process, and the final stage, namely the follow-up of the supervision process. The three stages are still in a series of interrelated supervisory mechanisms.

First: The initial stage includes technical before online can be carried out, namely the requirements for supervisory officers who will be on duty. Whereas the supervisory officer has pocketed a Supervision Task Order from the Head of the Work Unit. An example of an Assignment Order is attached in the 3rd attachment. Some of the elements in the attached assignment letter consist of the title, letter number, legal basis for enforcing the task order, name of the supervisory officer who is ordered to be assigned, the contents of the task order in the form of supervision of circulating goods, services and trade order, the area of supervision, and the timing of the supervision. If it has been confirmed that the assignment order is by and is declared valid with a signature from the head of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection, then the supervisory task can be carried out.

Second: At this stage, the supervisory officer begins to carry out the task of supervising goods circulating mandatory SNI online. Surveillance facilities online, namely providing electronic media in the form of computers or laptops, then it is necessary to ensure that the internet connection can be reached properly. Buying and selling applications online including Tokopedia, Shopee, Lazada, and so on. On the occasion of field observations, the author had the opportunity to conduct online on the Tokopedia application.

After opening the Tokopedia application, the search for shops selling household electronic goods in the marketplace, electronic stores online that will be monitored are the online shop (merchant).<sup>45</sup> Several ways to know whether a merchant is still active or inactive on the Tokopedia application is to look at the description of the average time the shop owner replies when replying. messages from consumers who ask via messages, if in the Tokopedia application the information is listed next to the logo and name of the online. An example of a picture of an active store on Tokopedia is in the 4th appendix. The next indicator is in the form of store movement, namely when was the last time the seller activated the store or online, because often there are merchants who are only active for a moment but no longer sell merchandise but are only active as users or as consumers, therefore it is necessary to pay further attention to whether an

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<sup>45</sup> Interview, Informant Ayu Prasetyawati, supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 13 April 2022

online shop still serves sales to consumers. Another way to see if a store is still active or not is to look at the number of items that have been sold and reviews and ratings from consumers who have purchased goods at the merchant. But as a marker of the activeness of a merchant, the monitoring process online cannot be carried out at the merchant.<sup>46</sup>

The object of supervision online is household electronic goods with the mandatory provisions of the Indonesian National Standard, so what must be ensured is that the online sells electronic products in the mandatory SNI category. Not all household electronic goods are classified as mandatory goods of the Indonesian National Standard, because one type of electronic goods has a variety of different specifications, this causes not all sizes of goods to be categorized as mandatory SNI goods, but there are special criteria contained in the scope of application of the Standard. There are certain provisions of special specifications for each item and there are some exceptions to the size and type of certain goods, therefore not all commodities must be registered as mandatory SNI goods, because there are also voluntary SNI goods whose specifications are not included in the standard mandatory goods category. So that it is not included in the scope of SNI mandatory circulation of goods supervision.

On the occasion of field observations when carrying out online researcher chose several objects of supervision according to the regulation

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<sup>46</sup> Field observation, Online surveillance practice, 13 April 2022



of the Minister of Trade Number 81 of 2019 concerning Standardization of the Trade Sector. In the regulation, there is an appendix that lists the goods that have been enforced by SNI or mandatory technical requirements so that if the goods have met these requirements, the goods must be registered to obtain a Goods Registration Number (NPB). By referring to the instructions for the list of compulsory SNI goods, it will make it easier for supervisory officers to determine the categories of goods that are included in the mandatory SNI electronic goods or not.

Based on the data on the list of mandatory SNI goods, it is known that 108 goods commodities must meet standard technical requirements and must be registered as mandatory Indonesian National Standard goods. One of the electronic goods that must be registered as mandatory SNI is an electric iron, washing machine, refrigerator or refrigerator, and air conditioner. Several technical provisions for the sample of the three goods are listed in the attachment to the regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 81 of 2019 concerning Standardization of the Trade Sector which is attached to the 5th attachment to this research data.

After knowing that the merchant has sold electronic goods in the mandatory SNI category based on the findings of online supervision in the form of refrigerators, air conditioners, and washing machines, the next step is to pay attention to the goods to be monitored according to the regulations of the Minister of Trade concerning washing machine commodities which

are included in the mandatory category. washing machines consisting of one canister or two tubes with a dry linen capacity not exceeding 10 kilograms, with a mains voltage not exceeding 250 Volts, and fully automatic machines having a dry linen capacity not exceeding 6 kilograms.

For air conditioning commodities, the provisions included in the mandatory SNI category are split, window, or portable with cooling capacity up to 3PK (27000BTU/h or 7913 Watt) and rated power supply voltage is not more than 250 Volts. Does not include an air cooler evaporator, or standing floor type air conditioner cassette.

Refrigerators that are included in the mandatory SNI category are refrigerators in the form of refrigerators, electric freezers with a gross volume of not more than 300 liters, and an electric voltage of no more than 250 Volts, excluding showcases. Refrigerators, freezers, and other refrigeration or freezing equipment, electric or otherwise, heat pumps other than air conditioning machines. Combination refrigerator-freezer, equipped with a separate external door, household type with a capacity not exceeding 230 liters.

Based on the provisions of the above regulation, if goods are found that meet the criteria, and are not included in the exception, then online electronic goods can be continued. For example, for a refrigerator commodity, a one-door refrigerator is included as a mandatory SNI item, but there is an exception for a soft case, namely a refrigerator with a

transparent glass door, the product is not included in the scope of supervision according to the Ministry of Trade, which further regulates the category of mandatory SNI goods. Attachment to the documentation of the online for SNI mandatory goods in the Tokopedia application is attached to the 6th attachment.

If the mandatory SNI electronic goods at the merchant have been found, then what must be done is filter the location of the online which is focused on the work area of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro. On this occasion, online researchers conducted surveillance on merchants in the Tuban district. Surveillance online that has been by the specified location, the next step is to make visible observations on the image of the mandatory SNI product page, we can take an example of the one-door refrigerator image which is an advertisement for products sold by online showers, so it can be seen whether there is an SNI logo on the picture of the goods, either on the physical product, or on the product packaging. It should be noted that the original SNI logo is in the form of a capital letter forming the SNI logo with two lines at the top and bottom of the letter. An example of the SNI logo is found in the 7th appendix.

If visible monitoring has been carried out on the product image, there will be two possibilities in the form of not finding the SNI logo either on the physical goods or on the product packaging, of course, this is a note

that the seller has not complied with the product sales provisions. mandatory SNI, by not posting detailed pictures of goods regarding the information on goods, because if the seller of electronic goods obliged to SNI does not provide complete information, it will doubt the authenticity of the SNI product, the second possibility is that the physical photo of the goods or product packaging advertised has shown the SNI logo so that information regarding electronic goods in the category of mandatory SNI have met the requirements to make it easier for consumers to guarantee the quality of goods as genuine SNI goods.

If you have closely monitored the photos of the goods but have not found the SNI logo, then it can be studied further in the product description contained in the product description section below the image page, whether the product description has included complete product specifications, especially the SNI serial number, because by including the SNI serial number, it will be known that the SNI mandatory goods have been registered as original goods, not duplication or counterfeit goods.

Trading online at merchants, only product images and descriptions of goods are listed by the seller as information for potential consumers who will monitor and select goods online simply by looking at the provided images and descriptions of the electronic goods. Therefore, pictures of electronic products and product descriptions are decisive in choosing products by Indonesian National Standards and guaranteed safety for the

use of these electronic products. So the task of the supervision section is to ensure that goods with the mandatory criteria of the Indonesian National Standard are registered as SNI goods.

Producers of goods must register SNI serial numbers for manufactured goods that have been declared to have passed product verification and have met the criteria for mandatory SNI goods by taking into account the specifications of goods and materials making up goods or mandatory technical requirements, so that the SNI serial number can be included on the product packaging and logo. SNI can be stated on goods and packaging of SNI mandatory goods. Furthermore, for goods that have been registered, SPPT-SNI can be issued by the Product Certification Institute.<sup>47</sup>

Supervision of circulating goods mandatory SNI at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro refers to the legal basis for the implementation of supervision activities which have been summarized in a set of legal basics for supervision of circulating goods, services, and trade order, which includes the scope of mandatory SNI supervision consisting of 124 names of mandatory goods products SNI, which includes a different SNI serial number for each commodity, HS number, number of applicable regulations, as well as the agency that enforces it. An example of basic legal data on the implementation of the

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<sup>47</sup> Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 81 Tahun 2019 Tentang Standarisasi Bidang Perdagangan

supervision of goods in circulation is attached in the 8th appendix of this study.

Third: At this stage, the supervisory officer can conclude the online that has been carried out at the merchant, namely by compiling an official report on the results of the supervision. An example of a monitoring report is attached in the 9th appendix. The minutes of supervision results contain a report on supervisory activities regarding the implementation time of online supervision activities, that supervision activities have been carried out based on a task order from the head of the technical implementing unit of consumer protection. Then there is data in the form of merchant link online shop location merchant and type of marketplace. Then include data on the goods that have been supervised, in the form of a table of goods names, brands and types of goods, product links, and the number of goods sold or inventory stock at the merchant. The next column is a description of the category of goods found, either in the form of findings of violations or goods by the provisions of SNI. Furthermore, the conclusions of the supervision results are included, such as the following example:

- a. A Gas Stove product with a Stove brand, 1 Furnace 1, an Ordinary Chinese Furnace, 5 items in 1 One Burner, and a Refrigerator with a Sharp 2-Door Refrigerator Sharp Sj 237 Nd Ap Aurora Pink as many as 5 items did not meet the SNI which had been compulsorily enforced

based on Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia No. 81 of 2019 concerning Standardization of the Trade Sector Article 7.

- b. Business actors are prohibited from trading goods that are not by the regulations set by the Government, and business actors are asked to provide information on the Writing of SNI Marking for Single-burner Gas Stoves (7368:2011) and Refrigerators (IEC 60335-2-40:2009) in the description column for the Commodity of Single Furnace Gas Stoves and Refrigerators. These Minutes of Supervision Results can be used properly.

Furthermore, the supervisory officer who finds the found goods as an indicator of violation in the form of mandatory SNI goods that do not meet the mandatory standard criteria, by not including a picture of the goods and their SNI logo and not providing a description of the SNI serial number in the product description, will then be issued a warning letter for the business owner. merchant selling electronic goods. Meanwhile, if the business actor has met the criteria as a seller of electronic goods that is obliged to SNI by posting a photo of the product with the SNI logo and a complete product description and including the SNI serial number, a letter of appreciation will be given to the business actor who owns the online shop. An example of a letter of warning and appreciation is attached in the 10th appendix.

## **2. The implementation of Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services on the Online Supervision**

The Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services stipulates that several things must be done to implement the mechanism for controlling circulating goods in general. Among them are contained in Article 15 which discusses the provisions for supervisory officers who are allowed to carry out supervisory activities. Regarding the Procedure for Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services in Compliance with Standards, it is covered in article 16 which discusses the object of supervision, and article 17 discusses the mechanism of supervision. Furthermore, the points of the regulation will be discussed in detail, along with the implementation of the rules regarding the supervisory in the implementation online of SNI mandatory goods carried out by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro. The focus of the study is on the discussion of the implementation of the Minister of Trade, namely the mechanism for controlling the mandatory goods of the Indonesian National Standard.

Article 15 explains that PPBJ, PPNS-PK, and/or assigned employees, in carrying out Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services must:



- a. mengenakan tanda pengenal pegawai;

Whereas the supervisory activities are carried out by the Goods and Services Supervisory Officer (PPBJ), namely Civil Servants who are in the unit or organization responsible for the implementation of the supervision of circulating goods and or services or consumer protection appointed and appointed by the authorized official.<sup>48</sup> Supervision can be carried out by Consumer Protection Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS-PK) who are certain officials or Civil Servants as referred to in the Criminal Procedure Code, both at the center and in the regions who are given special authority by the provisions of the legislation<sup>49</sup> Supervision can also be carried out by employees who are assigned to carry out supervision of circulating goods and or services provided that they must use employee identification cards when carrying out the supervision process.

The function of the use of identification is as the identity of the supervisory officer so that the business actor does not feel confused about who comes and supervises his shop. Because some business actors are reluctant or refuse to have a supervisory process held in their shop, after further explanation and introduction, business actors will start to open up and allow supervisory officers to carry out supervision of circulating goods. This is known by researchers in the field supervision process when

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<sup>48</sup> Permendag Nomor 69 Tahun 2018 Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan/atau Jasa

<sup>49</sup> Permendag Nomor 69 Tahun 2018 Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan/atau Jasa

conducting pre-research observations at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Kediri.

Implementation of the use of identification cards for employees has been carried out by supervisory officers by using IDs during the process of serving online at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro office. It's just that the difference between the function of using an ID during direct field supervision and online supervision, offline the ID serves as an identity in front of business actors, so that when carrying out supervision offline there is no misunderstanding about where and by whom the supervision goods in circulation are required to carry out SNI. However, online the use of IDs tends not to have a direct effect on business actors, because there is no meeting between supervisory officers and business actors. The supervision online use of identification marks acts as a fulfillment of the regulations governing the mechanism for controlling the circulation of goods, services, and trade. So it can be concluded that the practice of using identification marks by supervisory officers when carrying out online has been implemented and the implementation of the provisions of the Minister of Trade in this article in the form of user identification marks has been carried out, although with different purposes.

Article 15 letter b reads:

b. Membawa surat tugas Pengawasan dari Kepala Unit Kerja;

The employee in charge of supervising circulating goods and or services must bring a supervisory assignment letter from the Head of the Consumer Protection Technical Implementation Unit before carrying out supervisory duties. The assignment letter acts as a mandate and guideline in carrying out supervisory duties. So that it is known that the supervisory process applies based on statutory rules that have a purpose, not just carried out without an initiating basis. In offline supervision, the implementation brings a supervisory assignment letter to function as a task mandate that must be carried out by the supervisory officer, which will then be shown to business actors before starting the supervision process so that it is known why the shop is the object of supervision. However, the online supervisory assignment letter is not notified in advance before the online of the merchant is carried out, but will be sent after the online complete, along with an official report and a warning letter or letter of appreciation for business actors who have met the requirements for selling SNI products. Supervision online is carried out at their online shop.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro has implemented the implementation of the Minister of Trade Regulation number 69 of 2018 article 15 b concerning bringing an assignment order, even though in its implementation it does not carry the letter, but already has an assignment warrant, because in online do not need to bring a letter of assignment to the location of supervision, but the online can be carried

out from the office, as is the practice of online surveillance that has been carried out by researchers together with supervisory officers during field observations.

Article 15 letter c reads:

c. membuat berita acara Pengambilan Sampel, jika dilakukan Pengambilan Sampel;

A sampling of goods in circulation can be carried out if further supervision is needed regarding the constituent materials of goods and processes related to goods or services, so that the monitoring process can take place optimally. If sampling is carried out, an official report on the sampling of the commodity goods that are sampled must be made which is also stated in the tabulation of the results of the sample test of goods that are supervised and purchased in the market. An example of the format for taking samples of goods under supervision according to the Minister of Trade is contained in the 11th appendix. At the end of the official report, there is a signature column for business actors as witnesses for taking samples of goods being supervised. This shows that the sampling of test goods has received approval from business actors as sellers or producers of goods. Based on the nomenclature of the Minister of Trade, it is known that the making of minutes of sampling is only carried out if sampling is carried out, so sampling does not always have to be done in every monitoring process but is optional and not mandatory.

Based on the results of researcher interviews with supervisory officers at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, it is known that online there has never been a sampling of mandatory SNI goods traded in the marketplace, the reason is there is no budget available for sampling of SNI mandatory goods.<sup>50</sup> A sampling of mandatory SNI goods on the online can be done by buying one of the mandatory SNI electronic goods at one of the merchants, so that it can be seen that the goods were received in good condition and an inspection will be carried out to whether the product is a genuine SNI item, not an imitation or a fake and further laboratory tests can be carried out on the SNI mandatory goods.

Based on the description above, it is known that the practice of online supervision of SNI mandatory goods has never been sampled due to existing constraints, and it can be concluded that the implementation of the Minister of Trade on sampling has not been carried out, although it can be done. However, this is not a serious problem because sampling is optional or necessary so that there are no serious deficiencies in the monitoring process if no sampling is carried out.

Article 15 letter d reads:

d. melakukan pengamatan kasat mata yang dituangkan dalam tabel;

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<sup>50</sup> Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi and Ayu Prasetyawati, supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 13 April 2022

Visible observations are carried out on the object of supervision, namely observations using the sense of sight of SNI mandatory goods. Observations are stated in the table so that data collection on SNI goods specifications can be detailed properly, including information on the brand of goods, name, and address of the retailer if the goods are taken from the warehouse or distributor, sample code for goods, legal basis, marking and information on marking that must be fulfilled based on legislation. - Invitation, checking column whether or not a certain item is fulfilled, a description or conclusion of completeness or deficiency in the goods being supervised. The use of invisible table is used on commodities that are being monitored, either in the form of provisions of the Indonesian National Standard, Indonesian labels, or supervision of production and distribution warehouses. An example of a visible table based on Minister of Trade Regulation number 69 of 2018 is attached in the 12th appendix.

Based on the results of interviews and field observations, it is known that online supervision practice of mandatory SNI goods online. Supervision online is carried out by making visible observations on the monitor screen of the images presented by business actors in the form of images of electronic goods that are mandatory SNI traded, but without using the visible observation table that has been regulated by the Minister of Trade, therefore it can be concluded that point d Article 15 has not been implemented properly in the online at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro. In the opinion of the researcher,

visible observation without a table of visible supervision is less effective and it is feared that there will be things that are missed, both in the form of marking information and data on the completeness of goods based on the applicable technical standard rules for goods.

Article 15 letter e. membuat kodefikasi Barang;

The codification of goods is carried out by collecting data on the code of circulating goods, which is mandatory for SNI. The format for the codification of goods according to the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 is attached to the 13th attachment. The codification of goods is carried out to facilitate data collection on the supervision of circulating goods, which consists of the name of the goods, the brand, the name and address of the producer or importer, the origin of the goods, and the product code, to facilitate the marking of the goods that have been supervised. Codification of manufactured goods is carried out with permission and witnesses from business actors. Codification is carried out by PPJB and PPNS-PK. SNI is online at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro.

The next point in article 15 reads:

- f. membuat surat pengantar uji laboratorium dan menyusun tabulasi hasil uji laboratorium, jika barang yang diawasi diperlukan pengujian;

Laboratory tests are carried out when testing is necessary, supervision of online laboratory testing has never been carried out, and this test is not mandatory, so it can be concluded that the implementation of the paragraph in this article has not been carried out because laboratory testing of goods circulating is mandatory for SNI.

The minutes of supervision results are made as evidence of the results of supervision, so that it is known and there is a periodic recapitulation whether all goods circulating in the market are by the regulations in the Minister of Trade or there are still found goods as indicators of a violation of the provisions on standardization of mandatory SNI goods and technical requirements for compiling goods, then it is necessary to make a report of the results of the supervision periodically.

g. membuat berita acara Pengawasan, hanya untuk Pengawasan Khusus;

In special supervision, minutes of special supervision results are also made based on follow-up if there are reports from the public, LPKSM, or business actors regarding violations or findings of circulating goods that do not meet standards, both direct findings and in electronic media that require follow-up from supervisory officers. Sample minutes of monitoring results periodically and specifically are attached to attachment 14.

h. melaporkan hasil Pengawasan kepada Kepala Unit Kerja.



Reports of activities resulting from supervision are made and immediately verified by the Head of Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, these reports are the responsibility of the supervisory section. Reports on the results online to the Head of the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro have been well implemented in every online implementation. The surveillance report online is attached in the 15th appendix.

Further analysis is regarding the implementation of the Minister of Trade in the online supervision form Procedures for Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services in Compliance with the Standards in article 16 regarding the Object of Supervision.

Article 16 reads:

Objects of Supervision of Circulating Goods and/or Services in meeting the Standards are in the form of;

- a. Barang beredar yang telah diberlakukan SNI Wajib dan/atau persyaratan teknis secara wajib;

The object of supervision according to the paragraph above is in the form of circulating goods with mandatory SNI which are enforced obligatory with the criteria that they have met the mandatory technical requirements so that supervision must be carried out on the SNI mandatory goods.

- b. Barang beredar yang telah diterapkan SNI secara sukarela oleh Pelaku Usaha.

Meanwhile, the object of supervision of circulating goods that are enforced by SNI voluntarily is not required to be registered as mandatory SNI goods, but if the goods have met the technical standards and the producer of goods wishes to register the goods as SNI goods, then the SNI goods supervision can be carried out on the registered voluntary SNI goods.

Based on the results of field observations, the object of supervision online at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is correct, namely, supervision is carried out on mandatory SNI goods in the form of household electronic goods that have met standard technical requirements and have been registered as mandatory SNI goods. On the object of voluntary SNI goods, supervision is not carried out because business actors do not register voluntary SNI goods. So it can be concluded that the implementation of this verse was carried out well.

The next paragraph reads:

- c. pencantuman Nomor Registrasi Produk (NRP) atau Nomor Pendaftaran Barang (NPB) pada Barang dan/atau kemasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;

Supervision of mandatory SNI goods is carried out on goods that have been registered as mandatory SNI goods and include Product Registration Number (NRP) or Goods Registration Number (NPB) on goods and/or packaging. This is by the practice of supervision carried out online when paying attention to the registration number or product registration number which is usually listed as product decryption at merchants selling SNI mandatory electronic goods. So it can be concluded that the implementation supervision online has been carried out well.

d. kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI;

Business actors as sellers of SNI mandatory goods must have a copy of the SPPT-SNI. The original certificate is only owned by the producer of the mandatory SNI goods, but every business actor who sells the product must have a copy of the SPPT-SNI as a sign of the authenticity of the SNI mandatory product. Based on the results of pre-research observations, many business actors do not understand the necessity of having a copy of the SPPT-SNI. Therefore, in offline, business actors are given guidance to ask for a copy of the SPPT-SNI from the distributor or supplier of the mandatory SNI product in their shop.

Different things were found in the online supervision process, that in the practice online the supervisory officer never asked about a copy of the SPPT-SNI to the owner of the merchant who sells electronic products that are obliged to SNI. This is because often what happens is only one-

way communication by the supervisor to the merchant owner, where the business actor only reads the incoming message containing the monitoring report and a warning letter or letter of appreciation. So that the request for evidence in the form of a copy of the SPPT-SNI is difficult to do online.

So it can be concluded that the implementation of this paragraph in the form of monitoring the ownership of a copy of the SPPT-SNI as evidence and conditions for the sale of SNI goods by business actors who own merchants supervision online even though this is a fundamental thing as a guarantee of the authenticity of mandatory SNI products. Therefore, it is hoped that there will be regular updates online so that it can be implemented more effectively.

The next elaboration of the supervisory mechanism is in Article 17 which reads:

- (1) Pelaksanaan Pengawasan terhadap barang beredar dalam memenuhi SNI Wajib dan/atau persyaratan teknis yang diberlakukan secara wajib dan/atau SNI yang diterapkan sukarela oleh Pelaku Usaha dilakukan melalui:
  - a. Pengambilan Sampel;

The supervisory mechanism in the Minister of Trade regarding the practice of controlling circulating goods with mandatory SNI applies as a guideline in carrying out supervision activities for circulating goods with mandatory SNI. The steps that can be carried out to carry out supervision

of circulating goods with the provisions of mandatory or voluntary application of SNI can be done by taking samples of goods or products to ensure the authenticity of SNI goods to ensure consumer safety in consuming or using SNI mandatory goods. Based on the results of interviews, it is known that the obstacles to sampling online are limited funds or there is no budget for sampling at the merchant.<sup>51</sup>

b. Pengambilan sampel Barang dilakukan terhadap 1 (satu) Gugus Sampel;

Sampling was carried out on one group of samples of goods available at shops selling electronic goods as a test of the accuracy of the technical requirements of an SNI item.

c. Membuat berita acara Pengambilan Sampel;

If the sampling has been carried out, then an official report of the sampling will be made monitoring mechanism, online samples have never been taken of goods that have met the technical requirements for the application of mandatory SNI.<sup>52</sup> In fact, sampling of goods is a provision of the supervision mechanism that has been regulated by the regulation of the minister of trade, but in practice, sampling has never been carried out and online is more focused on visible observation and observation of

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<sup>51</sup> Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi, Head of supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 13 April 2022

<sup>52</sup> Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi, head of supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 14 April 2022

mandatory SNI product descriptions in the form of product specifications, a serial number of mandatory SNI products, product registration number, and product registration number. Therefore, it can be seen that the provisions in this article regarding sampling and making the minutes of sampling have not been implemented in the implementation online.

The next paragraph describes:

- d. melakukan pengamatan kasat mata terhadap sampel Barang beredar;

As mentioned in the previous article regarding visible observation, it is known that the online has made visible observations on the process of monitoring electronic goods required SNI at merchants by paying attention to pictures of electronic goods required for SNI on product pages in markets places namely Tokopedia and others. However, samples of circulating goods were not taken, so direct observation of the samples could not be carried out. So it can be concluded that the implementation of this paragraph cannot be carried out under online supervision.

The following monitoring mechanisms are:

- e. melakukan pemeriksaan pencantuman Nomor Registrasi Produk (NRP) atau Nomor Pendaftaran Barang (NPB) pada Barang dan/atau kemasan;

The description of the paragraph above is not much different from the description in the chapter on the object of supervision. The supervision of online inspection of the inclusion of Product Registration Number (NRP) or Goods Registration Number (NPB) on goods on SNI mandatory electronic goods and product packaging has been carried out by paying attention to photos of goods on product pages found online shops. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of this paragraph online has been carried out.

The next paragraph is in the form of:

- f. melakukan pemeriksaan atas kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI;

In the object of supervision chapter, it has been discussed regarding ownership of a copy of SPPT-SNI by business actors for mandatory SNI goods, that this is mandatory to ensure that the goods that have been distributed or circulated are genuine SNI goods, the aim is to ensure the safety of consumers in consuming and using electronic goods. mandatory SNI. Although many consumers buy SNI mandatory goods and only confirm it from the SNI logo printed on the physical goods or the packaging of the goods, without knowing where the goods came from.

Supervision of online examination of ownership of a copy of the SPPT-SNI has not yet been carried out due to the one-way communication that occurs between the supervisor and the online shop business actor, therefore there needs to be a development regarding the mechanism for

online goods circulating mandatory SNI either with the method of digitizing the SPPT-SNI letter or the effectiveness of online that needs to be improved so that the supervision of the SPPT-SNI proof of ownership can still be carried out. Based on the description above, it is known that the implementation of paragraph f in the online for SNI mandatory goods has not been implemented.

The next stages of the monitoring mechanism are:

g. melakukan kodifikasi sampel;

If sampling has been carried out, codification of the sample of goods that will be used as the object of supervision samples in the form of mandatory SNI goods can be carried out, but because sampling is not carried out in online supervision, sample codification cannot be carried out and has never been carried out on an online.

h. melakukan uji laboratorium terhadap sampel Barang di laboratorium yang telah terakreditasi atau ditunjuk;

In the paragraph above, it is explained about the processing of samples of mandatory SNI goods that are being supervised, namely in the form of laboratory tests on samples of SNI goods in laboratories that have been accredited as research sites regarding the test of completeness and composition of SNI mandatory products, but with no sampling on the



online, it can be concluded that the implementation of this paragraph cannot be carried out in online.

The next paragraph discusses:

- i. pengumpulan data dan informasi terkait legalitas Pelaku Usaha dan Barang, asal Barang, serta data lain yang diperlukan;

In the monitoring mechanism for goods circulating offline field, data will be collected regarding the information on the legality of business actors, the legality of goods producers or factories and distribution warehouses, the origin of goods, and other necessary data. Based on the results of interviews with researchers with supervisors, it is known that data or related information collection has not been carried out, such as the provisions in the Minister of Trade in this paragraph, because not all merchants are producers and also not direct distributors.<sup>53</sup> Then it will be difficult to ask for concrete data regarding the origin of electronic goods at merchants.

Further discussion regarding the legality of business actors, that everyone who wants to register an online shop can easily do so without requiring legality, such as when opening a physical store which must register a SIUP, NIB, and so on. Therefore, the supervision of the legality of business actors is not appropriate if it is carried out online at merchants

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<sup>53</sup>Interview, Informant Mintoro Rutadi, Head of supervision staff at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, 14 April 2022

in the marketplace. Based on the results of interviews, field facts and existing constraints, it can be concluded that the supervision of business legality and related data cannot be carried out online.

The following monitoring mechanisms are:

- j. permintaan informasi dan/atau klarifikasi terhadap hasil Pengawasan;

Clarification regarding the results of supervision of SNI mandatory goods is carried out by supervisory officers to business actors by asking related matters regarding the condition of the goods being monitored as well as complete information on goods, especially if there is a shortage of SNI mandatory goods. On the occasion of pre-research field observations when carrying out direct supervision in the field, supervisory officers can ask directly if they find any discrepancies in the object of supervision. Supervision online that there is no request for information or clarification to business actors regarding deficiencies or if violations are found on mandatory SNI goods. The form of requests for information or clarification made by supervisory officers to business actors on the results online is in the form of a warning letter or letter of appreciation sent via chat to merchants. However, only a few of the business actors responded to the message of the minutes online mandatory SNI goods, as well as warning letters and letters of appreciation sent by the supervisors. This

causes communication between business actors and supervisory officers often not occur.

The final provisions in the supervisory mechanism are:

- (2) Dalam hal sampel Barang sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf b tidak tercantum kode produksi, pengambilan sampel dilakukan untuk merek, jenis, tipe, dan/atau ukuran yang sama.

In paragraph two concerning the control mechanism, it is stated about the sample of goods, if the production code of the goods is not clearly stated, then a sample will be taken on goods of the same type, brand, or size. The monitoring online there is no sampling, so this rule cannot be implemented.

Based on the analysis above, it is known that the mechanism for online circulating goods is mandatory for SNI at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro has not fully followed the procedures set out by Minister of Trade Regulation 69 of 2018 concerning the supervision of circulating goods and or services. Several implementations have been carried out although there are differences in the method or technique and the objectives of the implementation. Some things that have not been implemented, namely the use of tables for monitoring goods by the naked eye on SNI mandatory goods, deficiencies found when supervision is carried out without using tables are that supervision will tend to be subjective, because there will be

differences in criteria between individual supervisory officers who carry out supervision. Meanwhile, if online carried out using a visible table, it will be in more detail what provisions must be met from selling SNI goods online at merchants so that the supervision will be objective on the object of SNI mandatory goods.

The next step is checking the ownership of a copy of the SPPT-SNI which should be carried out to determine the authenticity of the mandatory SNI product that has been distributed by the central supplier (factory) and distributor of goods. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the implementation of an online to achieve the purpose of the supervision itself, namely the creation of convenience and security for consumers and business actors, so that consumer rights are fulfilled and consumer protection is achieved. To make it easier to read the results of the analysis of the implementation of the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services, it can be seen from the following table:

**Table 4.1 The Implementation of Online Supervision Concerning Minister of Trade**

Well Done	Not Done
Ayat 15 PPBJ, PPNS-PK dan/atau pegawai yang ditugaskan, dalam melaksanakan Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan/atau Jasa harus: a. mengenakan tanda pengenal pegawai;	c. membuat berita acara pengambilan sampel jika dilakukan pengambilan sampel;

b. membawa surat tugas Pengawasan dari Kepala Unit Kerja;	d. melakukan pengamatan kasat mata yang dituangkan dalam tabel;
g. membuat berita acara hasil Pengawasan, hanya untuk Pengawasan Berkala;	e. membuat kodefikasi Barang;
i. melaporkan hasil Pengawasan kepada Kepala Unit Kerja.	f. membuat surat pengantar uji laboratorium dan menyusun tabulasi hasil uji laboratorium, jika Barang yang diawasi diperlukan pengujian;
	h. membuat berita acara Pengawasan, hanya untuk Pengawasan Khusus;
Tata Cara Pengawasan Barang beredar dan atau Jasa dalam Memenuhi Standar Obejek Pengawasan Ayat 16 a. Barang beredar yang telah diberlakukan SNI Wajib dan/atau persyaratan teknis secara wajib;	b. Barang beredar yang telah diterapkan SNI secara sukarela oleh PelakuUsaha.
c. pencantuman Nomor Registrasi Produk (NRP) atau Nomor Pendaftaran Barang (NPB) pada Barang dan/atau kemasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan;	d. kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI;
e. melakukan pemeriksaan pencantuman Nomor Registrasi Produk (NRP) atau Nomor Pendaftaran	Mekanisme Pengawasan Pasal 17 (1) Pelaksanaan Pengawasan terhadap Barang beredar dalam memenuhi SNI Wajib dan/atau persyaratan teknis yang diberlakukan secara wajib dan/atau SNI yang diterapkan sukarela oleh Pelaku Usaha dilakukan melalui: a. Pengambilan Sampel; b. Pengambilan sampel Barang dilakukan terhadap 1 (satu) Gugus Sampel;

Barang (NPB) pada Barang dan/atau kemasan;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. membuat berita acara Pengambilan Sampel;</li> <li>d. melakukan pengamatan kasat mata terhadap sampel Barang beredar;</li> </ul>
j. permintaan informasi dan/atau klarifikasi terhadap hasil Pengawasan. (Terlaksana dengan Kendala)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. melakukan pemeriksaan atas kepemilikan salinan SPPT-SNI;</li> <li>g. melakukan kodifikasi sampel;</li> <li>h. melakukan uji laboratorium terhadap sampel Barang di laboratorium yang telah terakreditasi atau ditunjuk;</li> <li>i. pengumpulan data dan informasi terkait legalitas Pelaku Usaha dan Barang, asal Barang, serta data lain yang diperlukan</li> </ul>
	(2) Dalam hal sampel Barang sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) huruf b tidak tercantum kode produksi, pengambilan sampel dilakukan untuk merek, jenis, tipe, dan/atau ukuran yang sama.

### C. Online Supervision Based on the Perspective of *Maqoshid Syariah*

Supervision online that has been practiced at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is carried out based on the regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services, concerning the Minister of Trade it is hoped that the achievement of the goal of controlling circulating goods in the form of creating safe trade can be carried out properly. Along with the times, there will always be developments in the practice of *muamalah* in social life, one of which is in the process of buying and selling transactions.

Among these changes is the practice of supervising mandatory SNI goods, which was originally carried out only an offline, but can now be implemented with online.

Supervision of circulating goods with mandatory SNI is an activity that must be carried out on the object of trade, namely circulating goods that will be traded between business actors and consumers. Supervision is carried out as a preventive measure to prevent losses that may be received by consumers if they are caught buying counterfeit goods, which are not genuine SNI products, but are advertised as goods that have been certified as SNI products. If this happens, of course, consumers have been harmed and consumer safety will be threatened.

Islamic law regulates buying and selling transactions in *fiqh muamalah* which specifically discuss various buying and selling contracts, Islamic economic law also regulates the prohibition of trading by cheating, for example in the form of reducing the scales, and lying about the quality of merchandise by selling products that do not match the promotion or description. products with the quality of goods promised by the seller to the consumer. The prohibitions in trading practices have the aim of preventing defects in buying and selling transactions that can cause losses for consumers and business actors. A concrete example is online at merchants, namely when the real pict or images displayed at the merchant do not match the goods that reach the consumer. The obstacle that is often encountered is because consumers can

only monitor and select goods online through digital buying and selling transactions.

The practice of online SNI mandatory goods, especially for household electronic goods, is included in *Maqashid Syariah* in terms of the same goal between supervision practices and the *Maqashid Syariah* concept, namely the achievement of benefit, goodness, and the avoidance of evil that will befall humans when the practice of controlling mandatory goods SNI is not implemented. To achieve *Maqashid's* goal of realizing benefit, there are several stages, one of which is online SNI mandatory goods. Supervision online at the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro can be categorized as an effort to protect the soul.

*Hifdzu Nafs* or the need to protect the soul is indicated by the element of protecting the soul from harm that can arise as a result of the use of counterfeit SNI goods. In the practice of online merchants selling electronic goods, the mandatory SNI is to check the SNI logo on the image of the goods on the product page, if there is already an SNI logo, it can be said that it has fulfilled preventive consumer protection. SNI stands for Indonesian National Standard which is a safety standard or a standard suitable for use for a product, not all products must be registered as SNI goods, but there are provisions regarding the completeness of the fulfillment of test and technical requirements for standard goods to be inspected until they pass as SNI goods that are officially certified by the Indonesian government, National Certification Agency.



Therefore, if viewed from the *Maqoshid Syariah* theory, online SNI goods are included to protect human lives.

Efforts to maintain the soul or *hifdzu nafs* are to maintain all the rights of the soul to live, be safe, healthy, and honorable, and all matters relating to self-rights. This is a very important and urgent thing to do in the implementation of online, when viewed from the purpose and level of benefits to be achieved based on SNI mandatory goods supervision activities, online belongs to the main level in maintaining supervision of mandatory SNI goods is online not carried out then accidents to human lives will occur and the safety of human life will be threatened due to the practice of buying and selling fake SNI goods online. If the supervision of mandatory SNI goods is only carried out an offline in the field, the online of mandatory SNI goods is not properly monitored and consumers can buy counterfeit SNI marketplace in the goods in *maqashid syariah*.

More broadly, the practice of online SNI mandatory goods can also protect the public interest in the form of protection of social and state security, environmental preservation, and national economic development as a long-term effect of the practice of online. Supervision of SNI Goods will have a direct impact on social security which saves life when buying and using original SNI mandatory goods, namely SNI mandatory goods that have been certified by passing standard technical competency tests, both on indicators of eligibility, security, and user safety in using SNI mandatory goods. By using

original SNI products, consumers will feel safe and comfortable because there is a sign that they have passed the safety test, so it is hoped that their health will not be disturbed when using SNI products. Supervision of mandatory SNI goods to be online is classified as an effort to maintain the soul in the theory of *Maqashid Syariah*.

This is in line with the principles of consumer security and safety in consumer protection law, that consumer protection meets the security principle, namely that consumers as buyers and users of electronic goods are obliged to SNI must obtain security from the use of goods that have been purchased, meaning that consumers should not be harmed by the emergence of distress from the electronics used. Meanwhile, on the principle of safety, namely, when using electronic products, the mandatory SNI does not result in consumer harm caused by goods that are not composed of appropriate standard composition by the applicable standard technical rules. Therefore, the supervision of the authenticity of products carried out online is included in the implementation of the principles of security and safety for consumers in trading practices so that consumer protection can be more guaranteed.

To protect lives, online can be categorized as an effort to protect property specifically. In the process of producing SNI goods, of course, through a more complicated process to obtain Indonesian National Standard certification, products that have passed the technical test of standard goods are products of different quality from goods that are not SNI products, so that they can be

verified and well tested on the safety of goods. and its constituent substances, so that the goods can be registered as SNI goods. Goods with better quality and quality assurance certainly have more value and price when compared to goods that are not in the SNI product category. Supervision online is that in the sale of electronic goods, SNI must be ensured that the goods are genuine SNI goods so that buyers who make transactions with SNI prices do not experience financial when buying counterfeit SNI products. Supervision online of SNI mandatory electronic goods must be carried out to assist consumers in choosing genuine SNI goods at merchants.

Islam requires safeguarding assets, this is included in the *Maqoshid Syariah* concept which can be realized through the intermediary practice of controlling SNI mandatory goods online by ensuring that SNI mandatory electronic goods are genuine goods so that there is no loss when purchasing goods at prices that match standard prices. goods of SNI products, but get counterfeit goods that are not SNI goods. Therefore, this is where the function of supervision of SNI mandatory goods is so that the possibility of a loss of property for consumers can be minimized.

Safeguarding property is highly recommended in Islam, it is obligatory for every Muslim to obtain halal property, not haram or doubtful, both in the way of obtaining it and the direction of its expenditure, not for haram goods. So if a business actor commits fraud when selling SNI goods online even though the electronic product is a fake SNI item, then the assets obtained are classified as

illegal assets because they come from the results of fraud. So it is true that the practice of monitoring SNI goods online is an effective way to protect assets in *Maqashid Syariah* because according to *Maqashid Syariah*, it is not only the consumers whose assets are protected from the loss of buying counterfeit SNI goods, but also property protection for perpetrators. A business that will avoid selling counterfeit goods so as not to consume illicit assets due to fraud.

The practice of supervising mandatory SNI goods *online* when analyzed with the concept of *hifdzu maal* can be categorized at two levels of *maqashid*, namely *dhoruriat* and *hajiaat* which have their analysis at each level. The supervision of mandatory SNI electronic goods *online* as a primary need or *dhoruriat* level will occur if household electronic goods in the form of counterfeit SNI goods are purchased at a fairly expensive price, and in large quantities so that it will result in large losses, if this happens of course Loss of property that will be received by consumers will be fatal. For example, if the purchase of counterfeit electronic goods is to be redistributed to consumers, of course, it will not only be a consumer who will be harmed, but every agent, business actor and consumer who buys it will be harmed.

The implementation of the online surveillance of mandatory SNI goods will protect the assets of consumers and business actors from loss, so that the trade transaction process will also be maintained, peace and prosperity will be achieved. In determining the law of *hajiaat* there is the term *muqodimatul wajib*, namely things that are needed to be carried out aimed at assisting the

implementation of something that is prescribed, so in the implementation of online by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, it is categorized in protecting assets which are included in the level of *hajiaat* in *maqashid syariah* because the practice of online will facilitate the achievement of the objectives of sharia, namely the achievement of consumer benefits in anticipating the loss of purchasing counterfeit SNI goods which are included in the *hifdzu maal* category. If the material loss does not harm many people, or the loss only affects one person and the goods purchased are tertiary goods that are rarely used and not goods with high prices. So this is included at the level of *hajiaat* in *maqoshid syariah*.

Overall, the mechanism for monitoring SNI goods online explores the principle of benefit from the concept of consumer protection, which is also in line with the *maqoshid* objectives, namely benefit, goodness that aims to benefit all lines of life for both business actors and consumers as a result of the online. Because in the supervision of SNI goods, business actors should not feel cornered over the possibility of finding defective goods in their shop. Rather, it will make it easier for business actors to complete deficiencies in selling and fulfilling mandatory SNI products, both in the form of SPPT-SNI ownership and clear descriptions of goods by including the SNI code in the description column, as well as displaying product images with the SNI logo on the product advertisement page for the sake of creating comfort and safety of consumers when using electronic goods, until the realization of the mandate of the consumer protection law, namely the fulfillment of consumer rights.

Consumers and business actors complement each other in terms of rights and obligations, that if business actors fulfill their obligations, consumers will get their rights properly and definitely, while for consumers who carry out their obligations, the rights of business actors will be fulfilled. This law of reciprocity will continue to occur in the practice of buying and selling so that balance and national welfare will be created from the passage of good trade transactions. One way to achieve balance is by implementing the practice of monitoring electronic goods for mandatory SNI online, that with the increasing prevalence of online buying and selling transactions in the market place, it is necessary to carry out online supervision in line with the objectives of *maqashid syariah* to achieve the general benefit and in particular to protect assets. from all forms of consumer losses due to buying counterfeit SNI goods and online can also protect the soul of all users of mandatory SNI electronic goods by using goods of good quality and according to standards.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CLOSING**

#### **A. Conclusion**

1. Based on the results of the analysis regarding the implementation of the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 69 of 2018 concerning Supervision of Circulating Goods and or Services on the online for electronic goods that are mandatory SNI by the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro, it is known that most of the provisions of the supervision mechanism can be stated in online, although there are some differences in the method. or technical as well as the purpose of its implementation. Several supervisory procedures have not been implemented, including the use of tables during visible observation of electronic goods that are required to SNI online at merchants, which can be implemented but tables have not been made according to the specifications for online, sampling of electronic goods for mandatory SNI has never been carried out due to the absence of the budget for sampling funds on the online, supervision of ownership of a copy of the SPPT-SNI by sellers of electronic goods must have SNI not yet implemented for merchant sell electronic goods because there are no best means to obtain this information.
2. Monitoring supervision online for mandatory SNI electronic goods carried out by supervisory officers at the Technical Implementation Unit

Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro is seen from the *Maqashid Syariah* concept belonging to the *Hifdzu Nafs* and *Hifdzu Maal* categories. By supervision online, the soul will be protected from the use of counterfeit electronic goods circulating freely in the market, by ensuring that electronic goods meet the technical standards of SNI goods, the security and safety of consumers will be more guaranteed and the purpose of *maqashid syariah* to achieve the benefit of mankind will be achieved. Supervision online is an effort to protect assets, namely avoiding consumers from losses due to buying fake SNI electronic goods at the price of genuine SNI goods, because counterfeit goods certainly have a lower quality than genuine SNI goods, so the implementation of an online will certainly prevent consumers from losing property caused by buying fake SNI goods.

## **B. Suggestion**

Supervision online is a new activity that adopts a supervisory mechanism that was initially carried out directly in the field, this was done due to the outbreak of the covid pandemic in 2019 which caused the Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro to take the initiative to carry out online, so that supervision practices can still be carried out even in the future. pandemic. Reviewing the facts on the ground that many online shops sell goods in the mandatory standard category but do not have physical stores, if the supervision of SNI goods is only carried out offline, this is deemed not



sufficient to meet the needs in the form of consumer security certainty in buying and using SNI goods. Therefore, the practice of supervision online should be continued considering the urgency of the purpose of its implementation, with a note, it is necessary to improvise on a series of supervisory mechanisms that have not been implemented online, to continue to refer to the Minister of Trade and effectiveness and objectives of monitoring activities can be achieved.

Furthermore, it is necessary to have regulations governing online monitoring mechanisms so that online activities supervision can be more focused, the competent government, both the trade and industry offices or related agencies that have the authority and responsibility in this field, are expected to pay more attention to the urgency of online and procedures. how to implement it, because if the regulation of the online has been determined, of course, the budget funds as a means of supporting online can be used to maximize online monitoring activities.

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Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen

Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 34 Tahun 2018 Tentang Sistem Standarisasi dan Penilaian Kesesuaian Nasional

Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pengawasan Kegiatan Perdagangan

Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 69 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan/atau Jasa

Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 26 tahun 2021 Tentang Penetapan Standar Kegiatan Usaha dan Produk Pada Penyelenggaraan Perizinan Berusaha Bebas Resiko Sektor Perdagangan

Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 81 tahun 2019 Tentang Standarisasi Bidang Perdagangan

### **Website**

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# ATTACHMENTS

## Attachment 1

LAPORAN HASIL PENGAWASAN BARANG BEREDAR DAN KEGIATAN PERDAGANGAN														
UPT PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO														
PERIODE TAHUN 2021														
No	Tanggal	Sarana	Alamat	Lokasi Kab/Kota	NIB		SIUP		Penanggung Jawab	Produk/Barang/Jasa				Jenis Temuan
					NO	TGL	NO	TGL		Nama Barang	Merk	Tipe	Jumlah	
1	2021-01-20	DUA PUTRA HELM	HTTPS://SHOPEE.CO.ID/DUAPUTRAHELM	KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO	0000-00-00	0000-00-00	DUA PUTRA HELM	HELM PENGENDARA KENDARAAN BERMOTOR RODA DUA	CARGLOSS	-		97	STANDAR	
								HELM PENGENDARA KENDARAAN BERMOTOR RODA DUA	BOGO	JPN	4	STANDAR		
2	2021-01-20	HASILA72	HTTPS://WWW.TOKOPEDIA.COM/HASIL A7	KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO	0000-00-00	0000-00-00	HASILA72	PAKAIAN JADI LELAKI DAN ANAK LELAKI	MAT	KURTA		100	TIDAK ADA TEMUAN	
								PAKAIAN JADI LELAKI DAN ANAK LELAKI	SYMSA KIDS	SL139A	100	TIDAK ADA TEMUAN		
								PAKAIAN JADI WANITA DAN ANAK WANITA	OH BABY	GAMIS BALERO	100	TIDAK ADA TEMUAN		
3	2021-01-20	THANKS STOREE	HTTPS://WWW.TOKOPEDIA.COM/THANKSSTOREE	KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO	0000-00-00	0000-00-00	THANKS STOREE	MAINAN ANAK	EXCAVATOR	MOBIL CAR 360		1	STANDAR	
No	Tanggal	Sarana	Alamat	Lokasi Kab/Kota	NIB		SIUP		Penanggung Jawab	Produk/Barang/Jasa				Jenis Temuan
					NO	TGL	NO	TGL		Nama Barang	Merk	Tipe	Jumlah	
									MAINAN ANAK	-	MOBIL REMOTE CONTROL	14	TIDAK ADA TEMUAN	
93	2021-12-13	ERLANGGA SPORT1	WWW.TOKOPEDIA.COM/ERLANGGASPORT	KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO	0000-00-00	0000-00-00	ERLANGGA SPORT1	KIPAS ANGIN (FAN)	ADVANCE	8 INCH		196	TIDAK ADA TEMUAN	
								PENCAMPUR (MIXER)	IPEC	HAND MIXER GSF 4688	209	TIDAK ADA TEMUAN		
								ALAT PEMASAK NASI (RICE COOKER MACHINES), PEMANAS NASI (MAGIC JAR), PENANAK NASI (RICE COOKER), PENANAK NASI SERBA GUNA (MAGIC COM)		HARMON D 1,8 L		TIDAK ADA TEMUAN		
									COSMOS	3IN1	199	TEMUAN		

## Attachment 2 &amp; 15

**LAPORAN HASIL KEGIATAN**

1. Dasar : 1. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 7 Tahun 2020, tanggal 29 Desember 2020 Tentang Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun Anggaran 2020.
2. Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 65 Tahun 2020, tanggal 16 Oktober 2020 tentang Pedoman Kerja dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2021.
3. Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 86 Tahun 2020, tanggal 29 Desember 2020 tentang Penjabaran APBD Tahun Anggaran 2020,
4. DPPA Tahun Anggaran 2021 No 914/66.P/203.2/2021 Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Provinsi Jawa Timur tanggal 30 April 2021
5. Surat Perintah Tugas Nomor : 751/434/125.7.15/2021
2. Maksud / Tujuan : Dalam rangka Pengawasan Barang Beredar, Jasa dan Tertib Niaga melalui sistem elektronik di Wilayah Kabupaten Ngawi
3. Waktu Pelaksanaan : 13 Oktober 2021
4. Nama Petugas : 1. MINTORO RUTADI, SAP
2. AYU PRASETYAWATI
3. DHISTA A. PRASETYO
5. Lokasi yang dikunjungi : Percetakan Zara (Tokopedia), Farenza Valentin Audya (Tokopedia), Kunzshop (Tokopedia) di Kabupaten Ngawi
6. Petunjuk / arahan : Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan Jasa
7. Masalah temuan : - Ditemukan produk kipas angin listrik merek Cosmos 16-S033 3in1 sebanyak 987 barang dan Kipas angin listrik merek Panasonic EU409 sebanyak 3 barang pada merchant Farenza Valentin Audya yang tidak memenuhi SNI yang diberlakukan secara wajib berdasarkan Permendag RI 81 Tahun 2019 tentang Standarisasi Bidang Perdagangan Pasal 7.



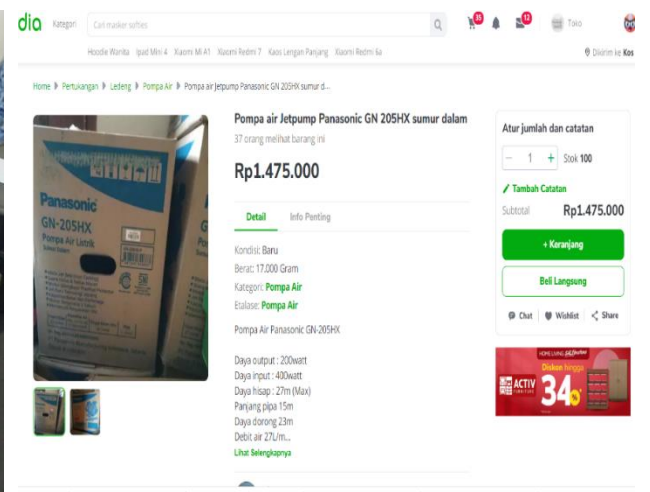
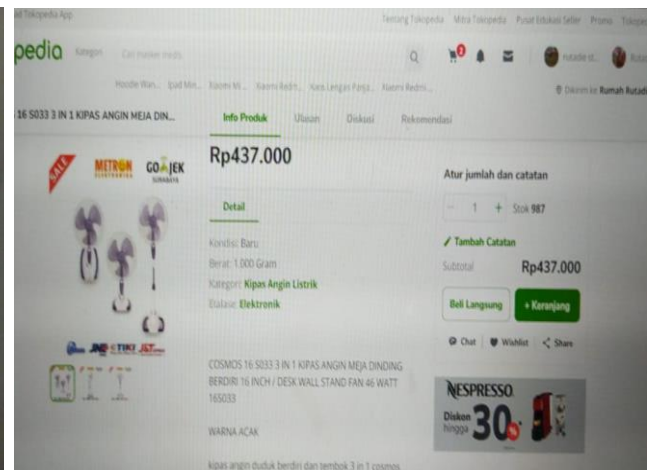
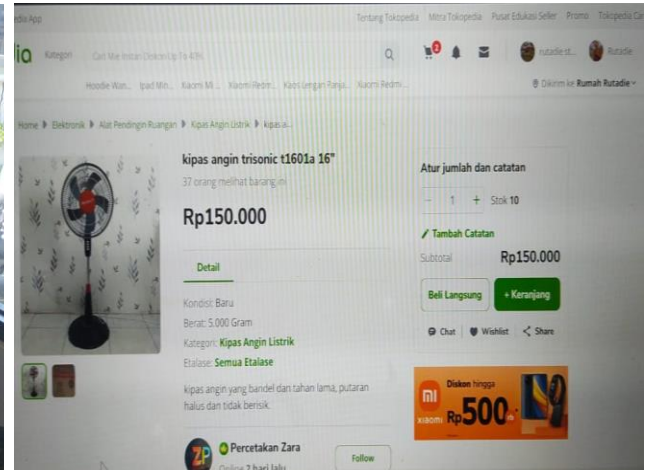
8. Saran dan tindakan : Diberikan Surat Teguran kepada pelaku usaha/marchent yang belum memenuhi ketentuan perundangan serta memberikan Surat Apreosiasi kepada pelaku usaha/merchant yang telah menjual barangnya sesuai peraturan perundangan yang diberlakukan Pemerintah.
9. Lain-lain :  
1. Apabila Pelaku usaha memperdagangkan barang-barang yang memberlakukan SNI Wajib, maka Pelaku usaha diharapkan meminta salinan Sertifikat Produk Pengguna Tanda SNI-Wajib pada pihak Suplier atau Distributor;  
2. Pelaku Usaha dilarang memperdagangkan barang-barang yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah. dan pelaku usaha diminta untuk memberikan keterangan informasi Penulisan penandaan SNI pada kolom diskripsi.

Bojonegoro, 13 Oktober 2021  
Pembuat Laporan,




Mintoro Rutadi, SAP

**DOKUMENTASI**  
**Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan Jasa Melalui Sistem Elektronik**  
**Di Kab.Ngawi**  
**Tanggal 13 Oktober 2021**



## Attachment 3


**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**  
**DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN**  
**UPT. PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO**  
 Jl. Setya Budi No. 53 Email : [uptk.bojonegoro@gmail.com](mailto:uptk.bojonegoro@gmail.com)  
 BOJONEGORO - 62113

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**SURAT PERINTAH TUGAS**  
 Nomor : 751/124/125.7.15/2022

Dasar :


1. Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 5 Tahun 2021 tentang APBD TA 2022 tanggal 31 Desember 2021
2. Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 55 Tahun 2021 tentang Pedoman Kerja dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2022 Tanggal 28 Oktober 2021
3. Peraturan Gubernur Jawa Timur Nomor 116 Tahun 2021 Tentang Penjabaran APBD Tahun Anggaran 2022 Tanggal 31 Desember 2021.
4. DPA Tahun Anggaran 2022 No.914/248/203.2/2021 Dinas Perindustrian Dan Perdagangan Provinsi Jawa Timur tanggal 31 Desember 2021

**MEMERINTAHKAN**

1. Nama / NIP : MINTORO RUTADI, SAP / 19821205 200212 1 007  
 Pangkat/gol. : Penata / (III/c)  
 Jabatan : Kasi Pengawasan Barang Beredar, Jasa dan Tertib Niaga
2. Nama / NIP : AYU PRASETYAWATI, S.T. / 19941005 201903 2 019  
 Pangkat/gol. : Penata Muda (III/a)  
 Jabatan : Staf PBBJTN
3. Nama / NIPTT : DHISTA, A. PRASETYO / 125 23041986 012009 2778  
 Pangkat/gol : Pegawai Tidak Tetap (Non PNS)  
 Jabatan : Tenaga Operator Komputer Seksi PBBJTN

Untuk :

1. Melaksanakan Perjalanan Dinas dalam rangka Pengawasan Barang, Jasa dan Tertib Niaga di Wilayah Kab. Tuban.
2. Pelaksanaan tanggal 07 April 2022.
3. Melaksanakan Perintah Tugas ini dengan penuh rasa tanggung jawab dan tidak melakukan KKN (pungli) serta melaporkan kepada Kepala Dinas.
4. Seluruh biaya untuk melaksanakan perintah tugas ini dibebankan pada APBD Tahun 2022 - DPA Dinas Perindustrian Dan Perdagangan Provinsi Jawa Timur dengan kode kegiatan : 5.1.02.04.01.0.0.0.1

Dikeluarkan di : Bojonegoro  
 Pada tanggal : 04 April 2022  
 Kepala UPT  
 Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro  
  
**TAVIP MARTONO, S.E.**  
 Penata Tk. I  
 NIP. 19650309 198703 1 007

## Attachment 4

The screenshot shows the Tokopedia profile page for 'MYHATTA\_'. The profile includes a logo, a response time of 'Dibalas ± 39 menit', a location of 'Kab. Tuban', and a product quality rating of 4.6 stars. The 'Produk' section is active, showing a list of items under 'Etalase Toko (14)'. The items listed are: KOMPOR DUA TUNGKU RI, KOMPOR DUA TUNGKU TU, REGULATOR TABUNG GAS, 1 SET REGULATOR SELANG, and REGULATOR ALAT TABUNG. The interface includes navigation links like 'Follow', 'Chat Penjual', and 'Info Toko'.

The screenshot shows the Tokopedia profile page for 'Keisha270116'. The profile includes a response time of 'Dibalas ± 9 menit', a location of 'Kab. Lamongan', and a product quality rating of 4.9 stars. The 'Produk' section is active, showing a list of items under 'Etalase Toko (18)'. The items listed are: STB TV DIGITAL, KULKAS 2 PINTU 169 LITER, MAGIC.COM. RICE COOKE, MAGIC.COM. RICE COOKE, and MAGIC.COM. RICE COOKE. The interface includes navigation links like 'Follow', 'Chat Penjual', and 'Info Toko'.

## Attachment 5

63. Pendingin Ruangan ( <i>Air Conditioner</i> )		
	8415.10.10	Produk AC <i>split</i> , <i>window</i> dan atau <i>portable</i> dengan kapasitas pendingin sampai dengan 3PK (27000BTU/h atau 7913 Watt) dan tegangan listrik pengenal tidak lebih dari 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>evaporator air cooler</i> , AC jenis <i>standing floor</i> dan AC jenis <i>cassette</i> .
64. Lemari Pendingin		
1	8418.10.11	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Kombinasi lemari pendingin-pembeku, dilengkapi dengan pintu luar terpisah: - - Tipe rumah tangga: - - - Dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 230 l.
2	Ex. 8418.10.19	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Kombinasi lemari pendingin-pembeku, dilengkapi dengan pintu luar terpisah: - - Tipe rumah tangga: - - - Lain-lain.
3	8418.21.10	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pendingin, tipe rumah tangga: - - Tipe kompresi: - - - Dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 230 l.
4	Ex. 8418.21.90	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pendingin, tipe rumah tangga: - - Tipe kompresi: - - - Lain-lain.
5	Ex. 8418.29.00	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pendingin, tipe rumah tangga: - - Lain-lain.
6	8418.30.10	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pembeku dari tipe peti, dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 800 l: - - Dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 200 l.
7	Ex. 8418.30.90	Lemari pendingin ( <i>refrigerator</i> , <i>electric freezer</i> ) dengan volume kotor ( <i>gross volume</i> ) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i> . Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pembeku dari tipe peti, dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 800 l: - - Lain-lain.

8	8418.40.10	<p>Lemari pendingin (<i>refrigerator, electric freezer</i>) dengan volume kotor (<i>gross volume</i>) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i>.</p> <p>Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pembeku dari tipe tegak, dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 900 l: - - Dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 200 l.</p>
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9	Ex. 8418.40.90	<p>Lemari pendingin (<i>refrigerator, electric freezer</i>) dengan volume kotor (<i>gross volume</i>) tidak lebih dari 300 liter dan tegangan listrik tidak lebih 250V. Tidak termasuk <i>showcase</i>.</p> <p>Lemari pendingin, lemari pembeku dan perlengkapan pendingin atau pembeku lainnya, listrik atau lainnya; pompa panas selain mesin pengatur suhu udara dari pos 84.15. - Lemari pembeku dari tipe tegak, dengan kapasitas tidak melebihi 900 l: - - Lain-lain.</p>
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## 65. Mesin Cuci

1	8450.11.10	<p>Mesin cuci baik satu tabung maupun dua tabung dengan kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 10kg dengan tegangan listrik tidak melebihi 250V.</p> <p>Mesin otomatis penuh: ' - - - Mempunyai kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 6 kg.</p>
2	8450.11.90	<p>Mesin cuci baik satu tabung maupun dua tabung dengan kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 10kg dengan tegangan listrik tidak melebihi 250V.</p> <p>Mesin otomatis penuh: ' - - - Lain-lain.</p>
3	8450.12.10	<p>Mesin cuci baik satu tabung maupun dua tabung dengan kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 10kg dengan tegangan listrik tidak melebihi 250V.</p> <p>Mesin lainnya, dengan pengering sentrifugal terpasang: ' - - - Mempunyai kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 6 kg.</p>
4	8450.12.90	<p>Mesin cuci baik satu tabung maupun dua tabung dengan kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 10kg dengan tegangan listrik tidak melebihi 250V.</p> <p>Mesin lainnya, dengan pengering sentrifugal terpasang: ' - - - Lain-lain.</p>
5	8450.19.11	<p>Mesin cuci baik satu tabung maupun dua tabung dengan kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 10kg dengan tegangan listrik tidak melebihi 250V.</p> <p>Lain-lain: ' - - - - Mempunyai kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 6 kg.</p>
6	8450.19.19	<p>Mesin cuci baik satu tabung maupun dua tabung dengan kapasitas linen kering tidak melebihi 10kg dengan tegangan listrik tidak melebihi 250V: ' - - - - Lain-lain.</p>

## Attachment 6

Download Tokopedia App

Tentang Tokopedia Mitra Tokopedia Mulai Berjualan Promo Tokopedia Care

**tokopedia** Kategori Cari keyboard wireless

Iphone Ibox Iphone 7 Kabel Iphone Beras 5kg Sarung Atlas Baju Gamis

Dikirim ke Jakarta Pusat

---

Home > Elektronik > Elektronik Rumah Tangga > Mesin Cuci > MESIN CUCI 1 TABUNG / FRONT L...

**MESIN CUCI 1 TABUNG / FRONT LOAD 8 KG LG FC1208N5W**  
1 orang menyukai barang ini

**Rp5.299.000**

Detail Spesifikasi

Kondisi: Baru  
Berat: 1.000 Gram  
Kategori: **Mesin Cuci**  
Etalase: **MESIN CUCI 1 TABUNG**

Pencucian Optimal 6 Gerakan dengan 6 Motion DD  
Tidak Bergetar, Tidak Berisik  
Inverter Direct Drive™  
Smart Diagnosis™

SPESIFIKASI UMUM  
Tipe: Front Loading - Inverter Direct Drive Motor™  
Kapasitas : 8kg...  
[Lihat Selengkapnya](#)

Atur jumlah dan catatan  
- 1 + Stok 10  
[Tambah Catatan](#)  
Subtotal **Rp5.299.000**  
[+ Keranjang](#)  
[Beli](#)  
Chat Wishlist Share

---

Download Tokopedia App

Tentang Tokopedia Mitra Tokopedia Mulai Berjualan Promo Tokopedia Care

**tokopedia** Kategori Cari keyboard wireless

Iphone Ibox Iphone 7 Kabel Iphone Beras 5kg Sarung Atlas Baju Gamis

Dikirim ke Jakarta Pusat

---

Home > Elektronik > Elektronik Dapur > Kulkas > KULKAS 2 PINTU 220 LITER, POLYTRON PRW 23...

**KULKAS 2 PINTU 220 LITER, POLYTRON PRW 23VX INVERTER**  
Dilihat 20 · Diskusi (1)

**Rp3.499.000**

Detail

Kondisi: Baru  
Berat: 1.000 Gram  
Kategori: **Kulkas**  
Etalase: **Semua Etalase**

Kulkas 2 Pintu dengan kapasitas 220 Liter, Belleza JUMBO hadir dengan design kulkas yang lebih lebar untuk kenyamanan dalam menyimpan makanan anda di kulkas.

Dilengkapi dengan inverter compressor yang mampu menghemat penggunaan listrik hingga 20%.

Tampil elegan dan modern dengan borderless round edge Tempered...  
[Lihat Selengkapnya](#)

Atur jumlah dan catatan  
- 1 + Stok 10  
[Tambah Catatan](#)  
Subtotal **Rp3.499.000**  
[+ Keranjang](#)  
[Beli](#)  
Chat Wishlist Share

---

Download Tokopedia App

Tentang Tokopedia Mitra Tokopedia Mulai Berjualan Promo Tokopedia Care

**tokopedia** Kategori Cari keyboard wireless

Iphone Ibox Iphone 7 Kabel Iphone Beras 5kg Sarung Atlas Baju Gamis

Dikirim ke Jakarta Pusat

---

AC 1/2 PK DAIKIN STV15CXV NON INVERTER

**Info Produk** Ulasan Diskusi Rekomendasi

**AC 1/2 PK DAIKIN STV15CXV NON INVERTER**  
62 orang melihat barang ini

**Rp3.700.000**

Detail Spesifikasi

Kondisi: Baru  
Berat: 1.000 Gram  
Kategori: **Air Conditioner**  
Etalase: **Semua Etalase**

Harga Produk Air Conditioner adalah Unit saja.  
Belum termasuk Biaya Pasang, Bracket ( Outdoor ), Pipa AC, Stecker Listrik dan Pipa Pembuangan.

Spesifikasi Produk  
AC Split 1/2 PK  
Kapasitas Pendinginan : 5.000 Btu/h

Atur jumlah dan catatan  
- 1 + Stok 39  
[Tambah Catatan](#)  
Subtotal **Rp3.700.000**  
[+ Keranjang](#)  
[Beli](#)  
Chat Wishlist Share

## Attachment 7

---

PERATURAN MENTERI PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
 NOMOR 81 TAHUN 2019  
 TENTANG  
 STANDARDISASI BIDANG PERDAGANGAN

FORMAT PENCANTUMAN NOMOR PENDAFTARAN BARANG (NPB)



**Nomor SNI** x x x x : x x x x \*\*)   
**NPB** a - b b b - c c c - d d d d d d - e

Catatan:

- \*) Dapat diganti dengan Tanda Kesesuaian sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan
- \*\*) Pencantuman nomor SNI dilakukan sesuai dengan peraturan pemberlakuan SNI secara wajib untuk masing-masing produk.



Dokumen ini diterbitkan melalui sistem pelayanan perizinan secara elektronik pada Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Konsumen dan Tertib Niaga Kementerian Perdagangan yang tidak membutuhkan cap dan tanda tangan basah

MENTERI PERDAGANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

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## Attachment 8

**DASAR HUKUM PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN PENGAWASAN****A. BARANG BEREDAR DAN JASA**

## 1. Barang Beredar

- a. Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen Undang-Undang Nomor [7 Tahun 2014](#) tentang Perdagangan
- b. Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan RI No. [69 Tahun 2018](#) tentang Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan/atau Jasa
- c. Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan RI No. [24/M-DAG/PER/4/2016](#) tentang Standardisasi Bidang Perdagangan
- d. Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan RI No. [15 tahun 2018](#) tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan RI No. [24/M-DAG/PER/4/2016](#) tentang Standardisasi Bidang Perdagangan
- e. Pengawasan SNI Wajib :

NO	NAMA PRODUK	NOMOR SNI	NOMOR HS	NOMOR PERATURAN PEMBERLAKUAN	INSTANSI YANG MEMBERLAKUKAN
1	Gula kristal Rafinasi	SNI 01-3140.2- <del>0000</del>	1701.99.11.00	<a href="#">83/M-IND/PER/11/2008</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
			1701.99.19.00		
2	Tepung Terigu	SNI 3751:2009	1101.00.10.10	<a href="#">59/M-IND/PER/7/2015</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
3	Kakao Bubuk	SNI 3747:2009	1805.00.00.00	<a href="#">45/M-</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
				<a href="#">157/M-</a>	
				<a href="#">60/M-</a>	
4	Air Mineral	SNI	2201.10.00.10	<a href="#">78/M-IND/PER/11/2016</a> <a href="#">26 Tahun 2019</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
5	Air Demineral	SNI	2201.90.90.10		
6	Air Mineral Alami	SNI	2201.10.00.10		
7	Air Minum Embun	SNI	Ex.		
8	Asam Sulfat Pekat Teknis	SNI 30:2017	2807.00.00	<a href="#">21 Tahun 2019</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
9	Sodium Tripolifosfat (STPP)	SNI 2109:2011	Ex.	<a href="#">64/M-</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
			2835.31.90.00	<a href="#">104/M-</a>	
10	Kalsium Karbida (CaC <sub>2</sub> )	SNI 2861:2011	Ex.	<a href="#">65/M-</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
			2849.10.00.00	<a href="#">104/M-</a>	
11	Seng Oksida	SNI 0085:2009	Ex.	<a href="#">66/M-</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
			2817.00.10.00	<a href="#">102/M-</a>	
12	Aluminium Sulfat	SNI 0032:2011	Ex.	<a href="#">67/M-</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
			2833.22.10.00	<a href="#">101/M-</a>	
13	Pupuk NPK Padat	SNI	3105.20.00.00	<a href="#">08/M-</a>	Kementerian Perindustrian
14	Pupuk Urea	SNI	3102.10.00.00		

15	Pupuk Amonium Sulfat (ZA)	SNI 02-1760-2005	3102.21.00.00		
16	Pupuk Tripel Super Fosfat	SNI 02-0086-2005	Ex. 3103.10.90.00	<a href="#">26/M-IND/PER/4/2013</a> <a href="#">106/M-IND/PER/11/2015</a>	
17	Pupuk Super Fosfat Tunggal	SNI 02-3769-2005	Ex. 3103.10.90.00		
18	Pupuk Fosfat Alam Untuk	SNI 02-3776-2005	Ex. 3103.90.90.00		
19	Pupuk Kalium klorida (KCL)	SNI 02-2805-2005	3104.20.00.00		
20	Selang Termoplastik Elastomer Kompor LPG, Tanpa Alat Kelengkapan	SNI 8022:2014	Ex. 3917.32.90.00		
			Ex. 3917.39.00.00		
21	Selang Termoplastik Elastomer Kompor LPG, Dengan Alat Kelengkapan		Ex. 3917.33.00.00		
			Ex. 3917.39.00.00		

## Attachment 9



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**  
**DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN**  
**UPT. PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO**  
 Jl. Jalan Setya Budi No. 53 Tlp. Telp/Fax (0353) 3412189 Email: pkbjn.indagjatim@gmail.com  
 BOJONEGORO 62113

**BERITA ACARA HASIL PENGAWASAN**

751/139- /125.7.15/2022

Pada hari ini Rabu, tanggal 13 bulan April, tahun Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua, telah melakukan Pengawasan Rutin di Kabupaten Tuban, berdasarkan Surat Perintah Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Provinsi Jawa Timur Nomor : 751/139/125.7.15/2022, tanggal 13 April 2022, Petugas Pengawas telah melakukan penilaian/pemeriksaan melalui sistem elektronik dengan hasil sebagai berikut : -----

Nama Merchant : MYHATTA\_  
 Link Merchant : <https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta>  
 Lokasi Merchant : Kab. Tuban  
 Marketplace : Tokopedia

NO	NAMA BARANG	MEREK DAN TIPE	LINK PRODUK	JML BARANG	KETERANGAN
1	Regulator LPG	Regulator Alat Tabung Gas Lpg Kompor Quantum Qrl 03 Kuantum Memasak - Regulator LPG	<a href="https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta/regulator-alat-tabung-gas-lpg-kompor-quantum-qrl-03-kuantum-memasak-regulator-lpg">https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta/regulator-alat-tabung-gas-lpg-kompor-quantum-qrl-03-kuantum-memasak-regulator-lpg</a>	55	SNI
2	Kompor Gas Satu Tungku	Kompor Gas Stove 1 Tungku 1 Satu Tungku Cina Biasa Isi 1 Satu Burner	<a href="https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta/kompor-gas-stove-1-tungku-1-satu-tungku-cina-biasa-isi-1-satu-burner">https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta/kompor-gas-stove-1-tungku-1-satu-tungku-cina-biasa-isi-1-satu-burner</a>	5	SNI
3	Lemari Pendingin	Kulkas Lemari Es Sharp Kulkas 2 Pintu Sharp Sj 237 Nd Ap Aurora Pink	<a href="https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta/kulkas-lemari-es-sharp-kulkas-2-pintu-sharp-sj-237-nd-ap-aurora-pink">https://www.tokopedia.com/myhatta/kulkas-lemari-es-sharp-kulkas-2-pintu-sharp-sj-237-nd-ap-aurora-pink</a>	5	SNI

Kesimpulan hasil pengawasan sebagai berikut : -----

- Ditemukan Produk Kompor Gas Satu Tungku merk Stove 1 Tungku 1 Satu Tungku Cina Biasa Isi 1 Satu Burner sebanyak 5 barang, dan Lemari Pendingin merk Sharp Kulkas 2 Pintu Sharp Sj 237 Nd Ap Aurora Pink sebanyak 5 barang tidak memenuhi SNI yang telah diberlakukan secara wajib berdasarkan Permendag RI No. 81 Tahun 2019 tentang Standarisasi Bidang Perdagangan Pasal 7.
- Pelaku Usaha dilarang memperdagangkan barang-barang yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah, dan pelaku usaha diminta untuk memberikan keterangan informasi Penulisan Penandaan SNI Kompor Gas satu tungku (7368:2011) dan Lemari Pendingin (IEC 60335-2- 40:2009) pada kolom diskripsi untuk komoditi Kompor Gas Satu Tungku dan Lemari Pendingin -----

Demikian Berita Acara Hasil Pengawasan ini untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya. -----

**PETUGAS PENGAWAS**

1. Mintoro Rutadi .....
2. Ayu Prasetywati .....
3. Rudy Hartono .....

|

## Attachment 10



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR  
DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN  
UPT. PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO**

Jl. Setya Budi No. 53 Email : [uptpk.bojonegoro@gmail.com](mailto:uptpk.bojonegoro@gmail.com)  
BOJONEGORO - 62113

Bojonegoro, Desember 2021

Nomor : 004.1/ /125.7.15/2021  
Sifat : Penting  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : **Ucapan terima kasih**

Kepada  
Yth. Sdr. Pimpinan/Pemilik  
Toko Mojomaret

di,-

**KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO**

Dalam rangka peningkatan Perlindungan Konsumen sesuai amanat Undang-Undang Nomor 8 tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen dan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Provinsi Jawa Timur telah kegiatan **Pengawasan Barang, Jasa Dan Tertib Niaga** di tempat usaha Saudara pada tanggal 8 Desember 2021, kami *tidak menemukan pelanggaran* yang dapat berpotensi merugikan konsumen. Maka dengan ini UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro memberikan UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH atas kepedulian Saudara:

1. Memperdagangkan barang sesuai dengan ketentuan SNI secara wajib;
2. Memperdagangkan barang sesuai dengan ketentuan Pencantuman Label Bahasa Indonesia pada barang;
3. Memperdagangkan barang sesuai dengan ketentuan Petunjuk Penggunaan dan Jaminan Layanan Purna Jual bagi produk elektronika dan telematika;
4. Serta beritikad baik untuk memenuhi aturan perlindungan konsumen lainnya.

Harapan kami kondisi demikian tetap dipertahankan sehingga usaha Saudara makin berkembang dengan baik karena meningkatnya kepercayaan pelanggan dan kepedulian terhadap konsumen.

Untuk informasi dan koordinasi dapat menghubungi Seksi Pengawasan Barang Beredar, Jasa dan Tertib Niaga UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro, Disperindag Provinsi Jawa Timur melalui email [seksipengawasan.pkbjn@gmail.com](mailto:seksipengawasan.pkbjn@gmail.com).

KEPALA UPT  
PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO

**TAVIP MARTONO, SE**

Penata Tk. I

NIP. 19650309 198703 1 007

Tembusan :

- Kpd. Yth. 1. Bapak Kepala Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Prov. Jatim (sebagai laporan)
2. Bapak Kepala Bakorwil Bojonegoro Prov. Jatim.
3. Bapak Kepala Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kab. Mojokerto



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR  
DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN  
UPT. PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO**

Jl. Setya Budi No. 53 Email : [uftpj.bojonegoro@gmail.com](mailto:uftpj.bojonegoro@gmail.com)  
BOJONEGORO - 62113

Bojonegoro, April 2022

Nomor : 510/ /125.7.15/2022  
Sifat : Penting  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : Teguran

Kepada  
Yth. Sdr. Pimpinan/Pemilik  
Keisha270116 (Tokopedia)

di,-

**KAB. LAMONGAN**

Dalam rangka peningkatan Perlindungan Konsumen sesuai amanat Undang-Undang Nomor 8 tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen dan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Provinsi Jawa Timur telah melakukan **Pengawasan Barang Beredar, Jasa Dan Tertib Niaga Melalui Sistem Elektronik** di tempat usaha Saudara pada tanggal 14 April 2022, kami *menemukan pelanggaran* yang dapat berpotensi merugikan konsumen sebagai berikut :

1. Ditemukan Produk Mesin Cuci merk LG-FC1208N5W sebanyak 10 barang, Lemari Pendingin merk Polytron PRW 23VX Inverter sebanyak 10 barang, dan Pendingin Ruangan merk Daikin STV15CXV Non Inverter sebanyak 39 barang tidak memenuhi SNI yang telah diberlakukan secara wajib berdasarkan Permendag RI No. 81 Tahun 2019 tentang Standarisasi Bidang Perdagangan Pasal 7.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas, kami memberikan teguran kepada Saudara untuk tidak menjual produk Mesin Cuci, Lemari Pendingin dan Pendingin Ruangan yang tidak memenuhi SNI yang telah diberlakukan secara wajib, pelaku usaha diminta untuk memberikan keterangan informasi penulisan penandaan **SNI Mesin Cuci (IEC 60335-2-40:2009), Lemari Pendingin (IEC 60335-2-40:2009) dan Pendingin Ruangan (04-6504-2001)** untuk komoditi mesin cuci, lemari pendingin dan pendingin ruangan pada kolom deskripsi. Apabila ditemukan masih menjual produk yang tidak memenuhi SNI yang telah diberlakukan secara wajib, maka kami akan melakukan penegakan hukum sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

Untuk informasi dan koordinasi dapat menghubungi Seksi Pengawasan Barang Beredar, Jasa dan Tertib Niaga UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro, Disperindag Provinsi Jawa Timur melalui email [seksipengawasan.pkbjn@gmail.com](mailto:seksipengawasan.pkbjn@gmail.com).

KEPALA UPT  
PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO

**TAVIP MARTONO, S.E.**

Penata Tk. I  
NIP. 19650309 198703 1 007

Tembusan :

- Kpd. Yth. 1. Bapak Kepala Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Prov. Jatim (sebagai laporan)
2. Bapak Kepala Bakorwil II Bojonegoro Prov. Jatim.
3. Bapak Kepala Dinas Koperasi, Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kab. Lamongan

## Attachment 11

## B. FORMAT HASIL PENGAWASAN

## B. 1. FORMAT BERITA ACARA PENGAMBILAN BARANG YANG DIAWASI

BERITA ACARA PENGAMBILAN BARANG YANG DIAWASI	
<p>Pada hari ini ... Tanggal ... Bulan ... Tahun ..., sesuai Surat Tugas ... (Direktur Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan Jasa, Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Konsumen dan Tertib Niaga/Kepala Unit Kerja) Nomor: ...../.../.../.../... tanggal .... telah melakukan pengambilan barang yang diawasi yang ditandatangani oleh Petugas Pengawas Barang dan Jasa dan disaksikan pelaku usaha -----</p>	
Nama Toko/Distributor	: .....
Nama Pemilik	: .....
Penanggung Jawab	: .....
Alamat Toko/Distributor	: .....
Terhadap : -----	
a. Produk	: .....
b. Merek/Jenis/Tipe	: .....
c. Ukuran Berat	: .....
d. Jumlah	: .....
e. Nomor Kode Produk	: .....
Demikian berita acara pengambilan barang yang diawasi ini untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya. -----	
<u>Saksi dari Pelaku Usaha</u> Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas	<u>Nama Petugas</u> Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas
1. ....	1. ....
2. ....	2. ....





## Attachment 13

## B. 6. FORMAT KODEFIKASI BARANG

KODEFIKASI BARANG									
1. Nama Barang	: .....								
2. Merek dan Tipe	: .....								
3. Nama dan Alamat Produsen/Importir*)	: .....								
4. Asal Barang/ <i>Made In</i>	: .....								
5. Kode Produk	: IP /KM/1/ID/NTP/JP/TH								
6. Waktu Pembelian	: .....								
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Saksi dari Pelaku Usaha</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>PPBJ dan PPNS-PK</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. ....</td> <td>1. ....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. ....</td> <td>2. ....</td> </tr> </table>		<u>Saksi dari Pelaku Usaha</u>	<u>PPBJ dan PPNS-PK</u>	Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas	Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas	1. ....	1. ....	2. ....	2. ....
<u>Saksi dari Pelaku Usaha</u>	<u>PPBJ dan PPNS-PK</u>								
Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas	Tanda Tangan dan Nama Jelas								
1. ....	1. ....								
2. ....	2. ....								
<b>Keterangan Kode Produk:</b>									
IP	: Inisial Barang								
KM	: Kode merek Barang								
1	: Kode sampel Barang pertama								
ID	: Inisial Daerah (Provinsi/Kab/Kota) yang dilakukan pengawasan								
NTP	: Nama Toko>Nama Distributor dari Pelaku Usaha								
JP	: Jenis pengawasan, PB untuk Pengawasan Berkala dan PK untuk Pengawasan Khusus								
TH	: Tahun pelaksanaan pengawasan								

## Attachment 14

**B. 2. FORMAT BERITA ACARA HASIL PENGAWASAN  
BERKALA/KHUSUS**

KOP SURAT UNIT KERJA			
<p><b>BERITA ACARA</b> <b>HASIL PENGAWASAN BERKALA/KHUSUS</b></p>			
<p>Pada hari ini ...Tanggal ... Bulan ... Tahun ..., yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Petugas Pengawas, telah melaksanakan pengawasan berkala/khusus di Kabupaten/Kota ..... berdasarkan Surat Tugas ... (Direktur Pengawasan Barang Beredar dan Jasa, Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Konsumen dan Tertib Niaga/Kepala Unit Kerja) Nomor: .../.../.../.../... tanggal ..... Petugas Pengawas melakukan penilaian/pemeriksaan secara visual dengan hasil sebagai berikut :-----</p>			
1. Nama Perusahaan/ Distributor/Toko	:	.....	
2. Alamat	:	.....	
3. Penanggung Jawab	:	.....	
4. Nama Barang	:	.....	
5. Merek dan Tipe	:	.....	
6. Asal Barang/ <i>Made In</i>	:	.....	
<p>Hasil Pengawasan terhadap parameter/ aspek : (Pilih)</p>			
1. Standar	....	5. Cara Menjual	....
2. Label dalam Bahasa Indonesia	....	6. Pengiklanan	....
3. Petunjuk Penggunaan	....	7. Klausula Baku	....
4. Jaminan Layanan Purna Jual	....	8. Jaminan dan/atau garansi yang disepakati dan/atau diperjanjikan	....

Kesimpulan hasil pengawasan sebagai berikut :

.....  
.....

Demikian berita acara hasil pengawasan berkala/khusus ini untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya. ....

Petugas Pengawas

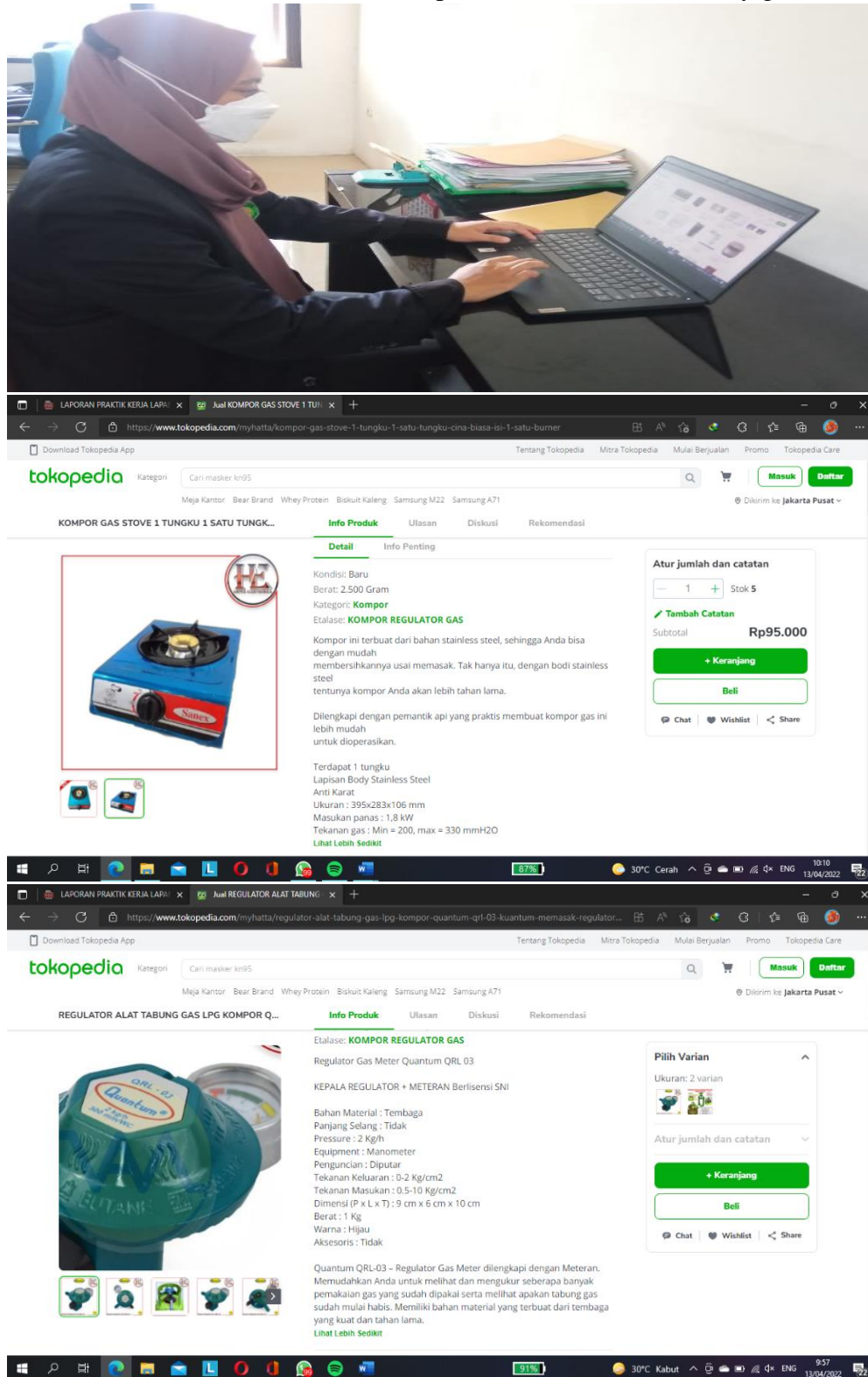
(Tanda tangan dan nama jelas)

1 ..... 2 .....

3 ..... 4 .....

## Attachment 16

## Documentation of online surveillance practices for SNI mandatory goods



The image shows a woman in a hijab and face mask working on a laptop. The laptop screen displays the Tokopedia website, showing two product listings for gas stove components.

**Product 1: KOMPOR GAS STOVE 1 TUNGKU 1 SATU TUNGK...**

**Detail**

Kondisi: Baru  
 Berat: 2.500 Gram  
 Kategori: **Kompor**  
 Etalase: **KOMPOR REGULATOR GAS**

Kompor ini terbuat dari bahan stainless steel, sehingga Anda bisa dengan mudah membersihkannya usai memasak. Tak hanya itu, dengan bodi stainless steel tentunya kompor Anda akan lebih tahan lama.

Dilengkapi dengan pemantik api yang praktis membuat kompor gas ini lebih mudah untuk dioperasikan.

Terdapat 1 tungku  
 Lapisan Body Stainless Steel  
 Anti Karat  
 Ukuran : 395x283x106 mm  
 Masukan panas : 1,8 kW  
 Tekanan gas : Min = 200, max = 330 mmH<sub>2</sub>O  
[Lihat Lebih Sedikit](#)

**Atur jumlah dan catatan**

1 Stok 5

Subtotal **Rp95.000**

[+ Keranjang](#)  
[Beli](#)

[Chat](#) [Wishlist](#) [Share](#)

**Product 2: REGULATOR ALAT TABUNG GAS LPG KOMPOR Q...**

**Info Produk**

Etalase: **KOMPOR REGULATOR GAS**

Regulator Gas Meter Quantum QRL 03

KEPALA REGULATOR + METERAN Berlisensi SNI

Bahan Material : Tembaga  
 Panjang Selang : Tidak  
 Pressure : 2 Kg/h  
 Equipment : Manometer  
 Penguncian : Diputar  
 Tekanan Keluaran : 0-2 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 Tekanan Masukan : 0.5-10 Kg/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 Dimensi (P x L x T) : 9 cm x 6 cm x 10 cm  
 Berat : 1 Kg  
 Warna : Hijau  
 Aksesoris : Tidak

Quantum QRL-03 – Regulator Gas Meter dilengkapi dengan Meteran. Memudahkan Anda untuk melihat dan mengukur seberapa banyak pemakaian gas yang sudah dipakai serta melihat apakan tabung gas sudah mulai habis. Memiliki bahan material yang terbuat dari tembaga yang kuat dan tahan lama.

[Lihat Lebih Sedikit](#)

**Pilih Varian**

Ukuran: 2 varian

**Atur jumlah dan catatan**

[+ Keranjang](#)  
[Beli](#)

[Chat](#) [Wishlist](#) [Share](#)

### Attachment 17

Documentation of field observation at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro



Documentation of interviews with head and supervisors at Technical Implementation Unit Consumer Protection of Bojonegoro





## Attachment 18

## Pre-research application letter



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG  
**FAKULTAS SYARIAH**

Jl. Gajayana 50 Malang 65144 Telepon (0341) 559399 Faksimile (0341)559399  
Website: <http://syariah.uin-malang.ac.id> E-mail: [syariah@uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:syariah@uin-malang.ac.id)

Nomor : B- 2024 /F.Sy.1/TL.01/08/2021

Malang, 07 Oktober 2021

Hal : **Pra-Penelitian**

Kepada Yth.

Kepala UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro

Jl. Setya Budi No.53, Klamong, Kec. Bojonegoro, Kabupaten Bojonegoro, Jawa Timur  
62113

*Assalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatu*

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir/skripsi mahasiswa kami:

Nama : Tahta Alfina  
NIM : 18220117  
Fakultas : Syariah  
Program Studi : Hukum Ekonomi Syariah

mohon diperkenankan untuk mengadakan *Pra Research* dengan judul :

**Efektifitas Pengawasan Barang Beredar melalui luar jaringan dan dalam jaringan (Studi Komparatif di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Kediri dan UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro) , pada instansi yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin.**

Demikian, atas perhatian dan perkenan Bapak/Ibu disampaikan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatu*

Scan Utrak Heryfikasi



Tembusan :

1. Dekan
2. Ketua Prodi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah
3. Kabag. Tata Usaha



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG  
**FAKULTAS SYARIAH**

J. Gajayana 50 Malang 65144 Telepon (0341) 559399 Faksimile (0341)559399  
Website: <http://syariah.uin-malang.ac.id> E-mail: [syariah@uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:syariah@uin-malang.ac.id)

Nomor : B- 2025 /F.Sy.1/TL.01/08/2021

Malang, 07 Oktober 2021

Hal : **Pra-Penelitian**

Kepada Yth.  
Kepala UPT Perindungan Konsumen Kediri  
Jl. Sudanco Supriadi No.3, Mojoroto, Kec. Mojoroto, Kediri, Jawa Timur 64114

*Assalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatur*

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir/skripsi mahasiswa kami:

Nama : Tahta Alfina  
NIM : 18220117  
Fakultas : Syariah  
Program Studi : Hukum Ekonomi Syariah

mohon diperkenankan untuk mengadakan *Pra Research* dengan judul :  
**Efektifitas Mekanisme Pengawasan Barang Beredar melalui Luar Jaringan dan Dalam Jaringan (Studi Komparatif di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Kediri dan UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro)**, pada instansi yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin.

Demikian, atas perhatian dan perkenan Bapak/Ibu disampaikan terima kasih.

*Wassalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatur*

Scan Untuk Verifikasi



n. Dekan  
Kakil Dekan Bidang Akademik.  
  
Husein Mahrodi

Tembusan :

1. Dekan
2. Ketua Prodi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah
3. Kahag. Tata Usaha



Attachment 19

Pre-research answer letter



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**  
**DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN**  
**UPT. PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO**  
 Jl. Jalan Setya Budi No. 53 Tlp. Telp/Fax (0353) 3412189 Email: [pkbjn.indagjatim@gmail.com](mailto:pkbjn.indagjatim@gmail.com)  
 BOJONEGORO 62113

Bojonegoro, 13 Oktober 2021

Nomor : 510/140/125.7.15/2021  
 Sifat : Penting  
 Lampiran : -  
 Perihal : **Permohonan Pra Penelitian**


Kepada  
 Yth. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Syariah  
 Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana  
 Malik Ibrahim  
 di,-

**MALANG**

Menindaklanjuti Surat Dekan Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Nomor : B-2025/F.Sy.1/TL.01/08/2021 Tanggal 7 Oktober 2021 Perihal Pra Penelitian, bersama ini dengan hormat disampaikan bahwa permohonan Pra Penelitian yang akan dilakukan oleh Mahasiswi Tahta Alfina dengan judul : "Efektifitas Pengawasan Barang Beredar Melalui Luar Jaringan dan Dalam Jaringan (Studi Komparatif di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Kediri dan Studi Komparatif di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro)" **diperkenankan** untuk dilaksanakan sampai dengan selesainya penelitian.

Demikian atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya disampaikan terima kasih.

KEPALA UPT  
 PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO

  
**MUH. HAMID PELU, SE. MA.**  
 Pembina  
 NIP. 19670605 199403 1 013



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR  
DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN  
UPT PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN KEDIRI**

Jl. Sudanco Supriyadi No. 3 Tlp. (0354) 772030 Fax. 771040  
Email : pkcdr.indajetim@gmail.com  
KEDIRI 64114

Kediri, 8 Oktober 2021

Nomor : 510/447/125.7.14/2021  
Sifat : Penting  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : Permohonan Pra Penelitian

Kepada  
Yth. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Syariah  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana  
Malik Ibrahim

di

**Malang**

Menindaklanjuti Surat Dekan Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Nomor : B-2025/F.Sy.1/TL.01/08//2021 Tanggal 7 Oktober 2021 Perihal Pra Penelitian, bersama ini dengan hormat disampaikan bahwa permohonan Pra Penelitian yang akan dilakukan oleh Mahasiswi Tahta Alfina dengan judul :

\* Efektifitas Mekanisme Pengawasan Barang Beredar melalui Luar Jaringan dan Dalam Jaringan (Studi Komparatif di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Kediri dan Studi Komparatif di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro) \*  
**diperkenankan** untuk dilaksanakan sampai dengan selesainya penelitian dimaksud.

Demikian atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya disampaikan terima kasih.

Kepala UPT  
Perlindungan Konsumen Kediri



**E. LUCKY K. SH., MM.**  
Pengguna  
NIP. 196908111991021001

Tembusan :  
Yth. 1. Bpk. Kepala Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Prov. Jatim  
2. Arsip

Attachment 20

Research application letter



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
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**FAKULTAS SYARIAH**

Jl. Gajayana 50 Malang 65144 Telepon (0341) 559399 Faksimile (0341)559399  
Website: <http://syariah.uin-malang.ac.id> E-mail: [syariah@uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:syariah@uin-malang.ac.id)

Nomor : B- 2539 /F.Sy. I/TL.01/01/2022  
Hal : **Permohonan Izin Penelitian**

Malang, 18 Maret 2022

Kepada Yth.  
Kepala UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro

Jl. Setya Budi No.53, Klangan, Kec. Bojonegoro, Kabupaten Bojonegoro, Jawa Timur  
62113

*Assalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatus*

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir/skripsi mahasiswa kami:

Nama : Tahta Alfina  
NIM : 18220117  
Program Studi : Hukum Ekonomi Syariah

mohon diperkenankan untuk mengadakan penelitian dengan judul :  
**Implementasi Pengawasan Online pada Barang Wajib SNI di UPT Perlindungan  
Konsumen Bojonegoro**, pada instansi yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin.

Demikian, atas perhatian dan perkenan Bapak/Ibu disampaikan terima kasih.

*Wassalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatus*

Scan Untuk Verifikasi



n. Dekan  
Dekan Bidang Akademik.  
Muzamil Mahyadi

Tembusan :

1. Dekan
2. Ketua Prodi Hukum Ekonomi Syariah
3. Kabag. Tata Usaha

Attachment 20

Research approval answer letter



**PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR**  
**DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN**  
**UPT. PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO**  
 Jl. Jalan Setya Budi No. 53 Tlp. Telp/Fax (0353) 3412189 Email: [pkbjn.indagiatiim@gmail.com](mailto:pkbjn.indagiatiim@gmail.com)  
 BOJONEGORO 62113

Bojonegoro, 7 April 2022

Nomor : 510/ ~~128~~ /125.7.15/2022  
 Sifat : Penting  
 Lampiran : -  
 Perihal : **Izin Penelitian**

Kepada  
 Yth. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Syariah  
 Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana  
 Malik Ibrahim  
 di,-

**MALANG**

Menindaklanjuti Surat Dekan Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Nomor : B-2539/F.Sy.1/TL.01/01/2022 Tanggal 8 Maret 2022 Perihal Permohonan Izin Penelitian, bersama ini dengan hormat disampaikan bahwa permohonan Izin Penelitian yang akan dilakukan oleh Mahasiswi Tahta Alfina dengan judul : "Implementasi Pengawasan Online Pada Barang Wajib SNI di UPT Perlindungan Konsumen Bojonegoro" **diperkenankan** untuk dilaksanakan sampai dengan selesainya penelitian.

Demikian atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya disampaikan terima kasih.

KEPALA UPT  
 PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN BOJONEGORO

  
**TAVIP MARTONO, SE**  
 Penata Tk. I  
 NIP. 19650309 198703 1 007

## BIOGRAPHY



Name : Tahta Alfina  
Place, Date of Birth : Badung, 20 Februari 1997  
SID : 18220117  
Faculty/Department : Sharia/ Sharia Economic Law  
Home Address : Jl. Mandiri No. 2B Tuban, Kuta, Denpasar, Bali.  
Residence Address : Jl. Simpang Sunan Kalijaga Blok Graha Cendana No A2,  
Lowokwaru, Malang.  
Phone Number : 085341594937  
Email : [tahtaalfina0220@gmail.com](mailto:tahtaalfina0220@gmail.com)  
Educational Background :

- TK Islam Pembangunan Tuban, Kuta, Bali  
2001-2003
- MI Al-Azhar Tuban, Kuta, Bali  
2003-2009
- Islamic Junior High School of PERSIS Bangil, Pasuruan, Jawa Timur  
2009-2012
- Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Gontor for Girls 1,  
Mantingan, Ngawi, Jawa Timur  
2012-2016
- State of Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
2018-2022