

# **TANGGUNG JAWAB PELAKU USAHA UMKM TERHADAP PRODUK MAKANAN YANG TIDAK BERSERTIFIKAT HALAL (STUDI KOTA TANJUNGPINANG)**

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## **Abstrak**

Sertifikasi halal merupakan kewajiban bagi setiap produk yang masuk, beredar, dan diperdagangkan di wilayah Indonesia sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2014 tentang Jaminan Produk Halal. Namun, dalam praktiknya masih ditemukan produk makanan yang diproduksi dan diperdagangkan oleh pelaku Usaha UMKM tanpa memiliki sertifikat halal, termasuk di Kota Tanjungpinang. Kondisi ini menimbulkan kekhawatiran bagi konsumen Muslim terkait kepastian kehalalan produk yang dikonsumsi serta menimbulkan persoalan hukum mengenai tanggung jawab pelaku usaha. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tanggung jawab pelaku usaha UMKM terhadap produk makanan yang tidak bersertifikat halal di kota Tanjungpinang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif empiris dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan studi kepustakaan, kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat pelaku usaha UMKM di kota Tanjungpinang yang belum memenuhi kewajiban sertifikasi halal akibat ketidakpahaman terhadap prosedur sertifikasi halal, kurangnya sosialisasi dan pendampingan, kendala biaya dan informasi program fasilitasi, keterbatasan waktu dan kendala administrasi. Tanggung jawab pelaku usaha UMKM terhadap produk makanan yang tidak bersertifikat halal mencakup kewajiban hukum untuk mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan, memberikan informasi yang benar dan jujur kepada konsumen, serta bertanggung jawab atas kerugian yang ditimbulkan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan sosialisasi, pembinaan, dan pengawasan dari pemerintah agar kewajiban sertifikasi halal dapat terlaksana secara efektif.

**Kata Kunci:** Tanggung Jawab, Sertifikat Halal, Produk Makanan

***THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM  
ENTERPRISE (MSME) BUSINESS ACTORS FOR NON-HALAL-  
CERTIFIED FOOD PRODUCTS (A STUDY IN  
TANJUNGPINANG CITY)***

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***Abstract***

*Halal certification is a mandatory requirement for all products that enter, circulate, and are traded within the territory of Indonesia, as regulated under Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance. However, in practice, there are still food products produced and marketed by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) that do not possess halal certification, including those in Tanjungpinang City. This condition raises concerns among Muslim consumers regarding the certainty of the halal status of consumed products and creates legal issues related to the responsibility of business actors. This study aims to examine the responsibility of MSME business actors for food products that are not halal-certified in Tanjungpinang City. The research employs a normative-empirical legal research method with a statutory approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and literature studies, and subsequently analyzed qualitatively. The findings indicate that there are still MSME business actors in Tanjungpinang City who have not fulfilled the obligation of halal certification due to a lack of understanding of the halal certification procedures, insufficient socialization and assistance, cost constraints and limited access to information regarding facilitation programs, as well as time limitations and administrative obstacles. The responsibility of MSME business actors for food products without halal certification includes the legal obligation to comply with statutory regulations, provide accurate and honest information to consumers, and be accountable for any losses incurred. Therefore, enhanced socialization, guidance, and supervision by the government are necessary to ensure the effective implementation of halal certification obligations.*

***Keywords:*** Responsibility, Halal Certification, Food Products