

Legal Protection for Consumers Against Unlabelled Processed Food Production in Keerom Regency, Papua Province

Herniati

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Doktor Husni Ingratubun (Uningrat) Papua Jayapura, Indonesia

Email: herniati.cenne@gmail.com

Submit : May 18, 2026
Accepted: July 02, 2026

Revised : June 20, 2026,
Published : July 24, 2026

ABSTRACT

The circulation of unlabeled processed food remains a serious problem in Keerom Regency, Papua Province, particularly those produced by small-scale businesses and home industries. This situation has the potential to harm consumers due to the lack of clear information regarding composition, expiration dates, distribution permits, and producer identities, thus threatening consumer health and safety. This study aims to determine the form of legal protection for consumers against the production of unlabeled processed food in Keerom Regency and to identify the factors causing the continued circulation of unlabeled processed food. The research method used is a juridical-empirical legal research with a legislative approach and a sociological approach. Data were obtained through field research by conducting interviews with relevant agencies, business actors, and consumers, as well as library research through a review of relevant laws and legal literature. The results of the study indicate that legal protection for consumers against the production of unlabeled processed food in Keerom Regency has not been implemented optimally, which is caused by a lack of legal understanding of business actors, complicated licensing procedures, and weak supervision from the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM).

Keywords: *Legal Protection, Consumers, Processed Food, Labels, Keerom Regency.*

INTRODUCTION

The processed food sector in Indonesia has experienced substantial growth alongside economic expansion and the increasing role of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in local economic development. Beyond large-scale manufacturers, processed food production is now widely undertaken by MSMEs and home industries, including those operating in remote and border regions. One such region is Keerom Regency in Papua Province, which borders Papua New Guinea and has witnessed increasing production and distribution of locally processed food products. Despite this growth, regulatory compliance has not developed at the same pace, particularly regarding the mandatory labeling of processed food products. This condition raises important legal concerns because food labeling constitutes a fundamental component of consumer protection.

Food labels serve as an essential legal instrument by providing consumers with accurate and comprehensive information regarding product identity, ingredients, nutritional value, expiration date, distribution permit, and producer identity, thereby enabling informed purchasing decisions (Nugraha, Ginza Andri, et al., 2024). Indonesian legislation explicitly recognizes consumers' right to obtain clear, accurate, and honest information through Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. This obligation is further reinforced by Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) Regulation Number 31 of 2018, which require all

processed foods marketed in retail packaging to carry complete product labels (Sweda, Kurniawan, & Lestari, 2024).

Empirical evidence from Keerom Regency indicates a considerable gap between these legal requirements and their implementation. Among 29 registered processed food MSMEs, only 11 possess a Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Business License (IUMK), while the remaining 18 have not obtained the required Trade Business License (SIUP) under Keerom Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2013. Since business licensing is a prerequisite for obtaining BPOM distribution permits, the absence of legal permits contributes to low compliance with mandatory food labeling requirements.

As a consequence, numerous locally produced processed food products—including cassava chips, taro chips, banana chips, fermented cassava, packaged tofu, processed fruit products, packaged salted fish, red fruit juice, and coconut juice—continue to circulate without proper labels in traditional markets, retail shops, and supermarkets. The absence of labels deprives consumers of essential information concerning product composition, safety, and shelf life, thereby increasing potential health risks and undermining the legal protection guaranteed under Indonesian consumer protection law. This situation also reflects a persistent gap between statutory regulations and their practical enforcement, particularly in border regions where regulatory oversight remains limited.

Against this background, this study examines two interrelated issues. First, it analyzes the legal protection provided under Indonesian laws and regulations for consumers affected by the production and distribution of unlabeled processed food in Keerom Regency. Second, it identifies the factors contributing to the continued circulation of unlabeled processed food products in the region. By addressing these issues, the study seeks to contribute to the development of consumer protection law while providing evidence-based policy recommendations to strengthen regulatory compliance, improve consumer protection, and enhance food governance in Papua Province.

METHODS

This study uses a juridical-empirical legal research method, a research approach that examines law not solely as a textual norm, but also as a social phenomenon that is alive and practiced in society. Juridical-empirical research starts from the legal reality that applies in society (law in action) and is confronted with the legal provisions that should apply (law on the books), in order to identify gaps between the two. This approach is highly relevant to examining the problem of processed food labeling in Keerom Regency, considering that the issues studied are closely related to the legal behavior of business actors, consumers, and supervisory officials in the field. This research uses two main approaches: a statutory approach and a sociological approach. The statutory approach is carried out by reviewing all laws and regulations relevant to the research object, including Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements, BPOM Regulation Number 31 of 2018 concerning Processed Food Labels, and relevant Keerom Regency Regional Regulations. Meanwhile, the sociological approach is used to capture the legal realities that occur in the field, including business actor behavior, consumer perceptions, and the effectiveness of government supervision (Putri & Hidayat, 2023: 102).

The data sources in this study include primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through field research conducted in the Arso area, Keerom Regency, for approximately three months. Primary data collection was conducted through in-depth

interviews with several key informants, namely: officials from the Keerom Regency Department of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives; officers from the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BBPOM) in Jayapura; processed food business actors in Keerom Regency; and consumers who purchase and consume local processed food products. Secondary data were obtained from various library sources, including laws and regulations, legal literature, scientific journals, official government agency reports, and relevant policy documents. Data analysis was conducted qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method, namely describing the legal facts found in the field and then analyzing them based on the theoretical framework and applicable legal norms. Data validity was guaranteed through triangulation techniques, namely comparing and verifying data obtained from various sources and different collection methods, so that the conclusions drawn can be scientifically justified. With this research method, it is hoped that this study will be able to produce a comprehensive, objective analysis and can make a real contribution to the development of consumer protection law in Indonesia, particularly in Papua Province.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Protection for Consumers Against Unlabeled Processed Food: Normative Framework and Its Implementation in Keerom Regency

Legal protection for consumers is one of the main pillars of a modern economic legal system. In the context of a state based on the rule of law like Indonesia, consumer protection is realized through the establishment of comprehensive legal instruments, ranging from the level of legislation to technical regulations at the ministerial and institutional levels. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (UUPK) is the primary legal basis that provides a comprehensive protection framework for Indonesian consumers (Suheryadi, Bambang, et al., 2026). Article 4 of the UUPK states that consumers have the right to comfort, security, and safety in consuming goods and/or services; the right to correct, clear, and honest information regarding the condition and guarantees of goods and/or services; and the right to have their opinions and complaints heard regarding the goods and/or services used. These rights constitute the minimum standards that must be met by every business actor operating in Indonesia, including processed food entrepreneurs in Keerom Regency (Munarko & Dewantara, 2024: 1).

The obligation of business actors to provide protection to consumers is further outlined in Article 7 of the Consumer Protection Law, which among other things requires business actors to act in good faith in conducting their business activities; provide correct, clear, and honest information regarding the condition and guarantee of goods and/or services and provide explanations of use, repair, and maintenance; and guarantee the quality of goods and/or services produced and/or traded based on the provisions of applicable goods and/or service quality standards. Meanwhile, Article 8 of the Consumer Protection Law prohibits business actors from producing and/or trading goods and/or services that do not meet or do not comply with the required standards, do not comply with the net weight, net content, or net, and do not comply with the statements on the labels, labels, descriptions, advertisements, or sales promotions of the goods and/or services. This provision implicitly requires business actors to include accurate and non-misleading labels on every product they trade.

In the realm of food law, Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food strengthens the obligation of labeling as an integral part of the national food safety system. This law stipulates that anyone producing food for trade is required to include a label. The label as referred to at least contains information regarding the product name, a list of ingredients used, net weight or net content, the name and address of the producing or importing

party, halal certification for those required, the production date and code, the expiration date, month, and year, the distribution permit number for processed food, and the origin of certain food ingredients. This provision is emphasized in BPOM Regulation Number 31 of 2018 concerning Processed Food Labels, which regulates technically and in detail the requirements, procedures, and format for labeling processed food (Yuanitasari & Suwandono, 2024: 174).

At the regional level, the Keerom Regency Government has issued Regional Regulation No. 11 of 2013 concerning Business Premises Permits (SITU) and Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2013 concerning Trade Business Permits (SIUP), both of which are administrative requirements for food businesses to operate legally. However, these two regional regulations have not been supplemented with provisions regarding Micro and Small Business Permits (IUMK), resulting in a regulatory gap that makes it difficult for micro and small businesses to fully fulfill legal requirements. This regulatory gap at the regional level is one of the structural factors contributing to low business compliance with labeling obligations in Keerom Regency.

From a theoretical perspective, consumer legal protection can be divided into two forms preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection. Preventive legal protection is protection provided before a legal violation occurs, realized through the establishment of legal norms governing business behavior, guidance, and outreach (Kafwabolula, Alex Chola, and Austin Mwange, 2025). Repressive legal protection is protection provided after a legal violation occurs, realized through law enforcement, sanctions, and dispute resolution. In Keerom Regency, legal protection efforts are still dominated by a preventive approach through guidance and outreach activities by the Department of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives, while repressive law enforcement has not been implemented optimally. This results in the effectiveness of legal protection for consumers in the region being less than optimal (Maimunah, Budiarti, & Humiati, 2024).

Field research revealed that preventive legal protection mechanisms implemented include: outreach activities regarding labeling obligations for MSMEs, assistance in obtaining business permits and distribution permits, and periodic inspections of processed food production facilities. However, these activities have not been implemented consistently and have not reached all processed food businesses spread across Keerom Regency. Limited human resources, budget, and supervisory infrastructure are the main obstacles for the local government in effectively implementing consumer protection functions. Keerom Regency's vast geography and border region character also add to the complexity of supervisory issues.

The absence of labels on processed food products has various negative impacts on consumers, which can be categorized into three dimensions. First, from a health perspective, consumers are at risk of consuming products that contain hazardous materials, have passed their expiration date, or do not meet hygiene standards, due to the lack of adequate information to assess product safety. Second, from an economic perspective, consumers are disadvantaged because they cannot reasonably compare product values, do not know the true composition of the products they purchase, and potentially pay prices that do not correspond to product quality. Third, from a human rights perspective, the absence of labels constitutes a disregard for consumers' constitutional right to information, as guaranteed in Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in conjunction with Article 4 letter c of the Consumer Protection Law (Amalia & Wulandari, 2022: 123).

The legal liability of processed food businesses that do not include labels on their products can be classified into two legal regimes (Baker, Phillip, et al., 2025). First, civil liability, where consumers who are harmed due to consuming processed food products

without labels can demand compensation from the business actor based on the provisions of Article 19 of the Consumer Protection Law. Business actors are responsible for providing compensation for damage, pollution, and/or losses to consumers due to consuming goods and/or services produced or traded. Second, criminal liability, where Article 62 of the Consumer Protection Law stipulates that business actors who violate the provisions as referred to in Article 8 of the Consumer Protection Law can be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah). However, in practice in Keerom Regency, no processed food business actors have ever been legally processed for violating this labeling obligation.

The suboptimal legal protection for consumers in Keerom Regency is also related to the low level of consumer awareness and legal knowledge. Most consumers in the region do not understand their rights as consumers, so they are not proactive in demanding their right to information and do not report products that do not meet labeling requirements to the relevant authorities. This lack of consumer legal literacy creates conditions conducive to the continued practice of producing and distributing unlabeled processed foods. Therefore, increasing consumer education and empowerment is an integral component of efforts to strengthen overall consumer legal protection (Hakim, 2023: 45).

2. Factors Causing the Continued Circulation of Unlabeled Processed Food in Keerom Regency

Based on field research conducted in Keerom Regency, three main factors were identified as contributing to the continued widespread production and distribution of unlabeled processed food by businesses in the area. These factors are interrelated and form a structural pattern that hinders the effective implementation of mandatory labeling. A comprehensive understanding of these factors is crucial for formulating targeted and sustainable policy solutions.

The first factor is the lack of understanding of processed food business actors regarding the rules for using packaging labels. The majority of MSMEs and processed food home industries in Keerom Regency are unaware that the inclusion of labels on food packaging is a legal obligation explicitly regulated in Article 2 of BPOM Regulation Number 31 of 2018. This provision requires that anyone who produces processed food domestically for sale in retail packaging must include a label; anyone who imports processed food for sale in retail packaging must include a label upon entering the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and retail packaging is the final food packaging that cannot be opened to be repackaged into smaller packages ready for sale (Amar & Apriani, 2024: 33).

Interviews with food business owners in Keerom Regency revealed that most of them had never received adequate information about labeling requirements. They believed that their businesses were small-scale and informal, and therefore did not need to comply with the legal requirements applicable to larger businesses. This view represents a fundamental misunderstanding that needs to be addressed, as labeling requirements apply to all food businesses without exception, from small-scale to large-scale industries. The lack of information and guidance from relevant agencies, coupled with businesses' limited access to legal information, are the primary causes of this lack of understanding.

In addition to being unaware of labeling obligations, many business owners also lack a grasp of the substance and benefits of food labels themselves. A good food label not only serves as a legal instrument for fulfilling requirements, but also serves as a means of

communication between producers and consumers, providing information on the product name, a list of ingredients used, net weight or content, the name and address of the producer, the halal logo for required products, the production date and code, the expiration date, the distribution permit number, and the origin of certain food ingredients. This information is crucial for consumers to make informed purchasing decisions and protect themselves from health risks. Business owners' lack of understanding of the function and benefits of these labels leads to their lack of motivation to comply with labeling obligations (Danuaji, 2025).

The second factor is the complex procedures for obtaining business permits and distribution permits for processed food. To label processed food products, a business owner must first possess a valid business permit, such as a Business Identification Number (NIB), a Trade Business License (SIUP), or a Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises License (IUMK), which are then prerequisites for submitting a product distribution permit application to the Food and Drug Authority (BPOM). The process of registering processed food products with BPOM involves several complex stages, including inspection of processing facilities, which requires documents such as photocopies of the Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP/NIB), the IUMK, a site plan, production process flow, and a building plan; company registration; and registration of processed food products, which includes submitting data on formulas, raw materials, nutritional value, laboratory analysis results, and product samples. This procedural complexity presents a significant obstacle for small-scale businesses, which generally have limited resources, administrative knowledge, and access to government services.

According to a processed food business owner in Arso, Keerom Regency, the process of obtaining a distribution permit at the Food and Drug Authority (BPOM) is considered too lengthy, complicated, and time-consuming. In addition to the extensive administrative documentation required, the most frequently complained-about requirement is the requirement to submit laboratory analysis results for product nutritional content, which incurs significant additional costs. Micro and home businesses operating with limited capital often struggle to finance these laboratory tests, resulting in stalled or incomplete product registration. This situation demonstrates that although food labeling regulations exist and are quite comprehensive, technical and financial barriers to their implementation are significant factors that need to be addressed (Debora & Anggusti, 2025).

These licensing procedure issues are also related to the lack of integrated and user-friendly licensing services for micro and home businesses in Keerom Regency. Although a national Online Single Submission (OSS) system has been developed to facilitate online business permit processing, businesses in remote areas such as Keerom Regency still face obstacles such as limited internet access, low digital literacy, and minimal assistance from competent officers. The local government, through the Department of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives, has attempted to provide assistance, but limited staff and budget mean that this service cannot reach all businesses in need. This situation indicates the need for innovation in the licensing service system that is more adaptive to the characteristics of micro businesses in the region.

The third factor is weak oversight by the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM). As a government agency tasked with protecting the public from the use of drugs and food that do not meet safety, efficacy/benefit, and quality requirements, BPOM plays a very strategic role in ensuring food business actors' compliance with labeling obligations. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 80 of 2017 concerning the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency, BPOM has the authority to conduct supervision before products are distributed (pre-market) and during product distribution (post-market).

Supervision before distribution includes evaluation and granting product distribution permits, while supervision during distribution includes product sampling and testing in the market, inspection of production facilities, and law enforcement actions against violations (Sukma, Nuraini, & Hidayat, 2025).

However, in practice in Keerom Regency, supervision conducted by the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM), particularly through the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) in Jayapura, has not been optimal (Ismaniar, Leilani, et al., 2024). Limited human resources, budget, and operational coverage have resulted in limited monitoring of markets and processed food production centers in Keerom Regency. Consequently, unlabeled processed food products circulating in the market are not detected in a timely manner, and violators are not adequately reprimanded or sanctioned. This creates a climate of non-compliance, where businesses feel they have no incentive to comply with labeling requirements because the risk of sanctions is very low.

The weak supervision of the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) also impacts the ineffectiveness of the repressive protection function, which should be the final safety net in the consumer protection system. In addition to BPOM supervision, supervision of the distribution of processed foods at the district level should also involve the Health Office, the Department of Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives, and sub-district and village government officials. However, inter-agency coordination in the supervision of processed foods in Keerom Regency is still not optimal, resulting in overlapping authority or even a lack of supervision in some areas and certain types of products. Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination and establishing an integrated supervision mechanism are urgent steps to improve the effectiveness of consumer legal protection in Keerom Regency (Nugroho, 2025: 20).

The three factors identified above lack of understanding among business actors, complicated licensing procedures, and weak oversight by the Food and Drug Authority (BPOM) are actually manifestations of a more fundamental problem, namely the lack of comprehensive legal awareness within the processed food ecosystem in Keerom Regency. Legal awareness encompasses not only knowledge of the existence of legal regulations, but also an understanding of their content, a positive attitude toward them, and behavior consistent with them. From a legal perspective, the ideal situation is when business actors, consumers, and law enforcement officials all share a high level of legal awareness, allowing the legal protection system to function synergistically and effectively without having to rely solely on reactive and repressive law enforcement.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results and discussions outlined above, several conclusions can be drawn as follows. First, legal protection for consumers regarding the production and distribution of unlabeled processed food in Keerom Regency has been comprehensively regulated through Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, BPOM Regulation Number 31 of 2018 concerning Processed Food Labels, and various other implementing regulations. However, the implementation of this legal protection in the field has not been optimal, resulting in a significant gap between applicable legal norms and the reality of the distribution of unlabeled processed food in Keerom Regency. Protection efforts are still dominated by a preventive approach through guidance and outreach, while repressive law enforcement has not been implemented optimally. Second, there are three main factors that cause the continued circulation of processed food without labels in Keerom Regency, namely: (1) a lack of understanding among processed food business actors regarding the regulations on the mandatory use of packaging labels, which is caused by

minimal socialization and legal guidance; (2) the complexity of business licensing procedures and processed food distribution permits at BPOM, including laboratory analysis requirements that require additional costs which are an obstacle for small-scale business actors; and (3) weak supervision by BPOM and related agencies, which is caused by limited resources and less than optimal cross-sectoral coordination, so that business actors who commit violations do not receive effective sanctions. These three factors are interrelated and form a structural pattern that hinders the realization of effective consumer legal protection in Keerom Regency.

Based on the conclusions above, several policy recommendations can be put forward. The Keerom Regency government needs to intensively and sustainably enhance legal education and outreach programs for processed food businesses, involving various stakeholders, including MSME associations, community leaders, and educational institutions. The Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM), along with the local government, needs to simplify licensing procedures and innovate services that are more user-friendly for micro-businesses, including through technical assistance in the product registration process and subsidized laboratory testing costs for MSMEs. Supervision of the circulation of unlabeled processed food needs to be strengthened by increasing the frequency of market inspections, enforcing effective and consistent sanctions, and strengthening coordination between BPOM, the Health Office, the Trade Office, and sub-district/village officials. Furthermore, consumer education regarding rights and how to recognize safe food products needs to be improved so that consumers can play an active role as supervisors in the food protection system.

REFERENCES

- Agustini, S., Yoseva, W., Irdiwan, I., & Fernando, P. (2025). Efektifitas Undang-Undang No 8 Tahun 1999 Dalam Menjamin Hak Konsumen Atas Keamanan Produk Makanan Olahan. *Journal of Global Legal Review*. <https://doi.org/10.59963/jglegar.v3i2.363>
- Amalia, R. & Wulandari, T. (2022). Analisis Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Konsumen atas Produk Pangan Tanpa Label di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan Ekonomi*, 10(2), 123.
- Amar, F. & Apriani, N. (2024). Kesadaran Hukum Pelaku Usaha Mikro terhadap Kewajiban Labelisasi Produk. *Jurnal Hukum dan Sosial*, 12(1), 33.
- Baker, P., Slater, S., White, M., Wood, B., Contreras, A., Corvalán, C., ... & Barquera, S. (2025). Towards unified global action on ultra-processed foods: understanding commercial determinants, countering corporate power, and mobilising a public health response. *The Lancet*, 406(10520), 2703-2726. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(25\)01567-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(25)01567-3)
- Belassa, S., Pesulima, T. L., & Sopamena, R. F. (2023). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Atas Produk Makanan Yang tidak Memenuhi Standar Mutu. *KANJOLI Business Law Review*. <https://doi.org/10.47268/kanjoli.v1i2.11617>
- Debora & Martono Anggusti. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Terhadap Pemberian Label Gizi yang Tidak Sesuai dengan Mutu pada Produk Pangan Olahan. *Jurnal HukumPATIK*.
- Fitriana, D. (2023). KEPASTIAN HUKUM DALAM ASPEK PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN TERHADAP INFORMASI KEAMANAN PRODUK DAN PENCANTUMAN LABEL KATEGORI PANGAN. *Jurnal De Jure Muhammadiyah Cirebon*. <https://doi.org/10.32534/djmc.v7i1.4237>
- Hakim, L. (2023). Tanggung Jawab Pelaku Usaha atas Peredaran Produk Tanpa Label Pangan Menurut UU Perlindungan Konsumen. *Jurnal Lex Privatum*, 11(4), 45.

- Ismaniar, L., Arifin, M. A., Razak, A., Palutturi, S., & Amir, M. Y. (2024). Implementation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority Agency's (BPOM) Health Service Policy on the Sale of NonPrescribed Prescription Drugs at Pharmacies in Makassar. *Pharmacognosy Journal*, 16(5), 1114. doi. 10.5530/pj.2024.16.181
- Jadda, A. A. T. (2019). PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM BAGI KONSUMEN TERHADAP PRODUK PANGAN INDUSTRI RUMAH TANGGA YANG TIDAK BERLABEL DI KABUPATEN ENREKANG. *Madani Legal Review*. <https://doi.org/10.31850/malrev.v2i2.338>
- Kafwabulula, A. C., & Mwange, A. (2025). A Jurisprudential Analysis of Consumer Protection Enforcement: Integrating Behavioural Theory, Preventative Legal Paradigms, and the Natural Law–Legal Positivism Debate in Zambia. *African Journal of Commercial Studies*, 6(1), 213-220. <https://doi.org/10.59413/ajocs/v6.i.1.20>
- Maimunah, M., Budiarti, D., & Humiati, H. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Terhadap Produk Pangan yang Tidak Mencantumkan Label Halal. *Yurijaya: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*.
- Maria, S., Fricella, S., Andry, M., Wardhana, W., & M. (2023). Consumer Protection Against Processed Food Advertisements with Misleading Health Claims. *Daengku: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Innovation*. <https://doi.org/10.35877/454ri.daengku1433>
- Munarko, H., & Dewantara, D. (2024). Pelatihan Label Kemasan Produk sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Produk UMKM Cahaya di Dusun Krajan Desa Giripurno, Kota Batu. *Kifah: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(1), 1-10.
- Nugraha, GA, Putra, AR, Arifin, S., Darmawan, D., & Hardyansah, R. (2024). Akuntabilitas Produsen Pangan dan Standar Pelabelan untuk Hak Keselamatan Konsumen. *Jurnal Internasional Ilmu Layanan, Manajemen, Teknik, dan Teknologi*, 6 (1), 54-64.
- Nugroho, B. (2025). Analisis Risiko Hukum bagi Pelaku Usaha atas Ketidakjujuran Label Produk. *Jurnal Hukum dan Etika Bisnis*, 5(1), 20.
- Putri, D. & Hidayat, M. (2023). Implementasi Undang-Undang Perlindungan Konsumen dalam Aspek Labelisasi Produk Pangan. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Bisnis*, 11(4), 102.
- Reniko Danuaji. (2025). Analisis Yuridis Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Konsumen Akibat Pelabelan Menyesatkan Dalam Industri Pangan Olahan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Republica*.
- Suheryadi, B., Subagyo, BSA, Hernoko, AY, & Djunaedi, HD (2026). Menjembatani Tradisi Hukum dalam Perlindungan Konsumen: Tanggung Jawab Pidana dalam Yurisprudensi Komparatif dan Hukum Islam Kontemporer. *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review*, 5 (1), 492-532. <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v5i1.12863>
- Sweda, R., Kurniawan, D., & Lestari, I. (2024). Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen terhadap Pelabelan Produk Pangan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan Sosial*, 13(1), 55.
- Tahir, P., Budisetyowati, D. A., Purwanti, A., & Garunja, E. (2023). SAFEGUARDING CONSUMER RIGHTS: ENHANCING LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST UNLABELED FOOD PRODUCTS. *Diponegoro Law Review*. <https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.8.1.2023.59-75>
- Verga Syaharani Sukma, Lia Nuraini & Muhammad Fajar Hidayat. (2025). Perlindungan Konsumen terhadap Makanan Impor Tanpa Label Bahasa Indonesia yang Dijual Melalui E-Commerce. *Aliansi: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan, dan Sosial Humaniora*.
- W., & Dwitami, A. D. (2025). AKIBAT HUKUM PEREDARAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN OLAHAN ILEGAL DALAM PERSPEKTIF PERLINDUNGAN KONSUMEN. *Justitia et Pax*. <https://doi.org/10.24002/jep.v41i1.8385>

- Wibowo, D. E., & Madusari, B. (2018). Legal Protection for Consumers on Unlabelled Processed Food from Seaweed in Brebes Regency. 06010. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20185406010>
- Yuanitasari, D., & Suwandono, A. (2024). Upaya Peningkatan Pemahaman Pelaku Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah (UMKM) Terkait Pencantuman Label Halal Pada Produk Pangan. *Proficio*, 5(2), 174-182.