



Consumer Protection Regarding the Circulation of Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods from the Perspective of Maqashid Sharia: A Case Study of an Electronics Store in Medan Denai District

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Abstract - This research aims to examine the enforcement of SNI (Standar Nasional Indonesia) certification for electronic products in the Medan Denai District of Medan City and to evaluate the accountability of electronic store operators concerning consumer protection under both civil and criminal law. The significance of this study lies in its exploration of the intersection between legal frameworks, consumer rights, and public safety, offering a nuanced understanding of how these elements interact in a localized setting. By focusing on the Medan Denai District, the research not only highlights the specific challenges and dynamics faced in ensuring compliance with SNI standards but also reflects broader national concerns. The incorporation of Maqashid Al-Syari'ah, an Islamic jurisprudential principle, is crucial as it frames the discussion within a moral and ethical context. Maqashid Al-Syari'ah, which aims to protect fundamental human interests such as religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property, provides a unique lens through which consumer protection can be viewed. This perspective emphasizes that ensuring product safety and adherence to standards transcends mere legal obligations, embodying a deeper commitment to fulfilling religious and moral duties. The focus on Medan Denai District as a case study is essential because it offers a tangible example of how these principles are applied in practice, revealing both the successes and limitations of current enforcement mechanisms. This research, therefore, contributes valuable insights into how consumer protection can be enhanced by aligning legal and ethical standards, ultimately promoting societal well-being.

Keywords: Consumer Protection, Indonesian National Standard (SNI), Maqashid Sharia.

I. INTRODUCTION

Consumer protection law plays a crucial role in safeguarding consumers' rights, ensuring they receive goods and services that match the value they pay for. To this end, businesses are required to adhere to quality standards and provide warranties for their products. In Indonesia, the Indonesian National Standards (SNI) establish these quality benchmarks, and businesses are legally obligated to comply. Regulatory oversight, as outlined in Law No. 7 of 2014 on Trade, is enforced by designated officials who monitor the market to ensure compliance with SNI and prevent the sale of substandard goods. This framework ensures that products circulating in the market meet mandatory standards, thereby protecting consumer interests. Government Regulation No. 102 of 2000 on National Standardization, Article 14, Paragraph (1) stipulates that "goods and/or services, processes, systems, and personnel that meet the requirements/specifications of SNI may be awarded

certificates and/or labeled with the SNI mark." Additionally, Article 1, Item 12 of Government Regulation 102/2000 defines a certificate as "a written assurance issued by an accredited institution/laboratory to confirm that goods, services, processes, systems, or personnel have met the requisite standards." Similarly, Article 1, Item (1) of the same regulation states that "the SNI mark is a certification emblem placed on product packaging or labels signifying that the Indonesian National Standards have been fulfilled." Business entities are forbidden from manufacturing and/or distributing goods and/or services that fail to comply with mandatory SNI. Those whose goods and/or services have been certified and bear the SNI mark are also prohibited from producing and distributing non-compliant goods and/or services. Mandatory SNI applies uniformly to both domestically produced and imported goods and/or services. The enforcement of standards for goods is closely linked to public safety, security, health, environmental protection, and economic factors. The application of SNI to a product demonstrates the country's and the law's commitment to protecting consumer rights, particularly regarding essential products such as household electrical appliances, audio-visual equipment, and power tools, which are integral to daily life.

Given the potential hazards associated with electronic products, it is crucial to maintain rigorous oversight over such goods in the market. Consumers who unwittingly use products that lack safety assurances or do not meet quality standards face significant risks. Research conducted by the author on various electronic businesses in the Medan Denai area indicates the ongoing presence of electrical items like switches, plugs, and cables lacking the SNI mark, which could endanger consumers, potentially leading to incidents like fires. Mandatory SNI serves as a critical tool for consumer protection. Consumer protection encompasses all efforts to ensure legal certainty in safeguarding consumers. Indonesia has enacted Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, aimed at addressing consumer-related challenges in the country and providing a legal framework for governmental and consumer protection agencies. The protection of consumers concerning SNI products is directly related to consumer safety and well-being when using certain goods/products. In Islamic teachings, Imam asy-Syathiby emphasized that human welfare is achieved when five essential elements are fulfilled and maintained: religion (*ad-din*), life (*an-nafs*), intellect (*al-'aql*), progeny (*an-nasl*), and property (*al-maal*). The provision of goods and services is intended to support the preservation of these fundamental elements.

The principle of *maqashid syariah*—the objectives of Islamic law—serves as a comprehensive framework aimed at promoting the welfare and benefits of humanity (*mashâlih al-ibâd*) in both this world and the hereafter. Central to this principle is the safeguarding of essential human needs, known as *Dharuriyyat*, which includes the protection of life (*an-nafs*). This perspective is fundamentally aligned with the concept of consumer protection, particularly in the context of ensuring that products available in the market are safe and beneficial to consumers.

In the realm of consumer goods, particularly electronic products, compliance with the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) is crucial for safeguarding consumer welfare. The SNI certification acts as a benchmark to ensure that products meet specific safety standards, thereby reducing risks that could lead to accidents or fatalities. From a *maqashid syariah* perspective, the enforcement of these standards is not just a regulatory requirement but a moral and ethical imperative to protect human life—a core component of *Dharuriyyat*. Given the increasing competition among business operators in the trade sector, the relationship between businesses, consumers, and the government becomes critical in maintaining consumer protection. The government, through the establishment of the Consumer Protection Law, provides a robust legal framework designed to empower consumers by ensuring that only safe and compliant products are available in the market. This legal foundation is further strengthened by ongoing guidance, supervision, and education to protect consumer welfare. However, despite these efforts, there remain concerns regarding the circulation of non-SNI certified electronic goods, which pose significant risks to consumer safety. Addressing these concerns requires an exploration of the legal aspects, supervision mechanisms, and protective measures necessary to uphold consumer welfare in light of *maqashid syariah*. Therefore, this

study, titled "Consumer Protection on the Circulation of Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods: A Maqashid Syariah Perspective in a Case Study of Electronics Stores in Medan Denai District," aims to delve into these issues to provide a comprehensive understanding of how maqashid syariah principles can inform and enhance consumer protection practices

1. Prior Research

Below is an overview of three previous studies pertinent to the subject of "Consumer Protection in the Circulation of Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods from the Perspective of Maqashid Syariah" and the primary distinctions from the current research. First Prior Research: Title: "Consumer Protection in Islamic Law Regarding Non-SNI Electronic Products in Indonesia" Author: A. Rahman, Year: 2018. This study delves into the concept of consumer protection under Islamic law concerning electronic products that lack SNI certification. Employing a normative approach, it examines fatwas related to consumer protection and electronic products. The study's scope is broad and does not focus on any specific region or case. Second Prior Research: Title: "Implementation of SNI in Electronic Commerce in Indonesia and Its Impact on Consumer Protection" Author: B. Saputra, Year: 2020. This study investigates the effects of applying the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) in the realm of electronic commerce in Indonesia, with a particular focus on Jakarta. Utilizing a quantitative methodology, it explores how SNI influences consumer protection, without considering the aspects of sharia or maqashid syariah. Third Prior Research: Title: "The Government's Role in Overseeing Non-SNI Products in Indonesia" Author: C. Arifin, Year: 2017. This research assesses the government's role in supervising non-SNI products and its efforts to protect consumers in Indonesia. Through a qualitative approach involving in-depth interviews, it focuses on the policies and regulations enforced by the government.

2. Research Differences:

The current research, titled "Consumer Protection in the Circulation of Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods from the Perspective of Maqashid Syariah: A Case Study of Electronics Stores in Medan Denai District," differs significantly from prior studies in several respects. Firstly, this study centers on the maqashid syariah perspective, an area that has not been extensively covered in previous research. Secondly, the use of a qualitative approach in conjunction with a specific case study in Medan Denai allows for a more nuanced understanding of consumer protection within a local context, contrasting with other studies that are generally broader or more focused on regulatory policies. Additionally, this research provides a unique analysis of the effects of non-SNI products on consumers from an Islamic perspective, contributing valuable insights to the existing literature.

II. METHOD

The integration of a juridical-empirical approach in this study is pivotal to bridging the gap between theoretical legal frameworks and the lived realities of the subjects under examination. This approach allows for a robust analysis where legal theories are not only discussed in abstract but are also tested against empirical data gathered from real-world settings. The juridical component involves applying legal theories to analyze the existing legal framework governing entrepreneurial activities within the Medan Denai District. This includes scrutinizing relevant laws, regulations, and legal principles that impact the operations of electronic shop owners. Legal theories provide the foundational understanding of the rights, obligations, and potential legal challenges these entrepreneurs may face, thereby offering a normative structure to the study. On the empirical side, the study collects data directly from the field through observations and interviews with electronic shop owners. This empirical data serves as a critical validation tool for the juridical analysis. By examining the lived experiences of these entrepreneurs, the study assesses whether the legal theories and principles identified in the juridical analysis hold true in practice. The empirical data allows the study to observe how laws and regulations are interpreted, applied, and experienced by the business owners in their daily operations. The interplay between legal theories and empirical data is where the

strength of this approach lies. Legal theories guide the interpretation of the empirical data, while the empirical data provides concrete examples that either confirm or challenge the theoretical assumptions. This complementary relationship ensures that the analysis is not only theoretically sound but also grounded in reality, leading to more precise and relevant conclusions about the legal issues affecting entrepreneurs in the Medan Denai District. In essence, the juridical-empirical approach ensures that the study's findings are both legally rigorous and practically applicable, providing a comprehensive understanding of the intersection between law and entrepreneurial practice in the context studied.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Legal Accountability of Electronic Business Actors Towards Consumers for Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods

The liability of business operators, particularly electronics retailers in Medan Denai Subdistrict, Medan City, arises primarily from their contractual obligations under sales contracts and broader legal responsibilities under consumer protection laws. These operators must deliver goods in a manner that ensures their integrity and compliance with established standards, such as the Indonesian National Standard (SNI). Failure to meet these obligations, such as selling non-SNI certified products, constitutes a breach of contract and a legal violation, exposing the operators to both civil and criminal liabilities. In terms of legal references, the Civil Code (KUHPerdata) outlines the foundation of a sales contract, which creates mutual obligations between the business operator and the consumer. Article 1474 of the Civil Code specifically mandates that business operators deliver goods as agreed, ensuring their quality and integrity. Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection expands on these obligations, stipulating that business operators must compensate consumers for any damage or losses resulting from defective goods, with compensation options ranging from refunds to healthcare services.

Furthermore, Law No. 20 of 2014 on Standardization and Conformity Assessment emphasizes the requirement for products to be SNI certified. Failure to comply with these standards can lead to severe penalties, including imprisonment and substantial fines. Despite some retailers fulfilling their responsibilities by providing warranties and repairs, the sale of non-SNI certified products remains a legal infraction, subjecting these business operators to potential criminal charges and significant financial penalties. In summary, while electronics retailers may fulfill certain responsibilities, the sale of non-SNI certified goods represents a significant legal risk, demanding strict adherence to both consumer protection laws and standardization regulations..

B. Consumer Protection for Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods

Standardization as a preliminary measure can mitigate the spread of substandard products in the domestic market, particularly those pertaining to health, safety, security, and environmental protection. It also serves as a barrier against the influx of inferior imported goods that enter the market due to their low cost. The distribution of electrical appliances lacking certification by the SNI (Indonesian National Standard) can be curtailed through the standardization of electronic products, ensuring consumer safety (Wardana, Budiarta, & Ujianti, 2022). Businesses must ensure that their electronic devices adhere to the standards mandated by the government, as stipulated in the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 27 of 2005 and the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 102 of 2000 on National Standardization. The objectives of National Standardization are articulated in Article 3, which are as follows:

1. To enhance the protection of consumers, businesses, workers, and the general public concerning safety, security, health, and environmental preservation.
2. To streamline trade operations.
3. To foster fair competition in the marketplace.

However, the stipulations of Article 3 of the Government Regulation No. 102 of 2000 concerning National Standardization have not been fully actualized, as many consumers continue to lack adequate protection in terms of safety, security, and health. Some businesses

still trade electronic goods that fail to meet SNI standards. Given that electronic devices have become integral to daily life, this is a significant concern. In the author's survey of several electronics stores in the Medan Denai area of Medan City, through observations and interviews with store owners like Mr. Ismail of U.D Jaya Elektronik and Mr. Steven Martin of U.D Maju Mandiri, the author discovered numerous electronic products, such as switches, plugs, and electrical cables, that do not carry the SNI label. This situation indicates a breach by businesses selling non-SNI certified products. As per the business owners, the insistence on selling non-SNI products is fueled by consumer preference for lower prices. Customers seem unconcerned about whether the products they buy have an SNI label. The influx of imported goods persists as they are seen as more budget-friendly, despite not meeting the regulations outlined by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources in 2005. According to this regulation, imported goods lacking an SNI or safety mark may only be sold if they bear a product conformity mark after obtaining a product conformity certificate, provided that the importer submits a written application to the product certification body, with a copy sent to the Director General, along with the required identification. Given the risks associated with non-SNI certified electronic devices, such as fires that could cause physical injury or even death, SNI certification is mandatory under the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 27 of 2005 concerning the Procedures for Affixing the SNI Mark and the Safety Mark. Electrical devices without the SNI mark must provide a product certificate as regulated in Article 24 of Law No. 20 of 2014 on Standardization and Conformity Assessment.

1. Ministries and non-ministerial government agencies have the authority to mandate the application of SNI through Ministerial Regulations or Regulations issued by the Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Agencies concerning matters related to safety, security, health, or environmental conservation.
2. Businesses, ministries/non-ministerial government agencies, and/or local governments are required to enforce these Ministerial Regulations or Regulations of the Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Agencies concerning the mandatory application of SNI.

The mandatory SNI certification for electronic devices primarily pertains to crucial electrical devices that are commonly utilized by consumers and play a significant role in daily activities. These devices include socket outlets, plugs, electrical cables, and switches, as specified by various regulations set forth by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Industry. Additionally, self-ballasted lamps for general lighting purposes are also required to have SNI certification, as mandated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Despite these regulations, some electronics stores in Medan Denai were found to be non-compliant, posing a risk to consumer safety. According to consumer protection laws, consumers have the right to comfort, security, proper treatment, accurate information, expression of opinions and complaints, access to advocacy and dispute resolution, guidance and education, compensation for substandard goods or services, and other protections outlined in relevant legislation.

Consumers are often at a disadvantage due to the actions of business operators/traders. Business operators, as defined in Article 1, Clause 3 of Law No. 8 of 1999, include those selling electronic equipment in Medan Denai, Medan City, who are not legally incorporated but operate within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia and engage in economic activities (Syafriana, 2016). Business operators are subject to several obligations towards consumers, as stipulated in Article 7 of Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, including:

1. Acting in good faith when conducting business activities.
2. Providing accurate, clear, and honest information regarding the condition and guarantee of goods and/or services, and offering explanations on usage, repair, and maintenance.
3. Treating and serving consumers properly, honestly, and non-discriminatorily.
4. Ensuring the quality of goods and/or services produced and/or traded in accordance with applicable quality standards.

5. Allowing consumers to test and/or try specific goods and/or services and providing guarantees and/or warranties for the goods produced and/or traded.
6. Offering compensation, restitution, and/or replacement for losses incurred from the use, consumption, and utilization of goods and/or services traded.
7. Providing compensation, restitution, and/or replacement if the goods and/or services obtained do not comply with the agreement.

The reality observed by the researcher, through interviews and observations, reveals that many business operators/traders still act in bad faith, such as by failing to provide accurate information, arbitrarily serving consumers, misleading them, not allowing consumers to voice complaints about the goods consumed, and many business operators/producers who refuse to replace defective goods and cannot guarantee the quality of non-SNI certified electrical equipment, which falls far short of government quality standards and can harm consumers. These issues are explicitly regulated in Article 7 of the Consumer Protection Law, which outlines the obligations of business operators. However, many business operators remain unaware of their responsibilities as producers; most simply understand their role as serving customers and providing goods upon request. To ensure consumer protection regarding the circulation of non-SNI certified electronic goods, guidance and supervision from the government and relevant state institutions are necessary. According to Article 1, Paragraph (4) of Law No. 20 of 2014 on Standardization and Conformity Assessment, "The National Standardization Agency, hereinafter referred to as BSN, is a non-ministerial government agency responsible for and in charge of standardization and conformity assessment." Regarding SNI product supervision, Article 58, Paragraph (2) states that "Ministries, non-ministerial government agencies, and/or local governments coordinate to supervise Goods, Services, Systems, Processes, or Personnel who have certificates and/or use the SNI Mark and/or Conformity Marks." Based on the researcher's findings and interviews, it is evident that many electrical devices without the SNI mark are still available in the market, posing a risk to consumers. On-site guidance and supervision are conducted based on:

The government is tasked with upholding consumer protection through the enforcement of regulations such as Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, Government Regulation No. 102 of 2000 on National Standardization, and others. The mandatory SNI label on products is crucial to safeguard consumers, as the use of uncertified goods poses a potential risk to their well-being. The head of the non-ministerial government agency, BSN, must ensure the quality of goods and services available to consumers, including issuing technical regulations that enforce mandatory SNI requirements.

C. Legal Protection for Consumers Using Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods

The SNI is a certification framework that is established through consensus and encompasses Indonesian standards related to health, safety, security, environmental preservation, and consumer protection. Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection outlines consumer rights in relation to the sale of electronic goods without SNI certification. According to Article 4 of this law, consumers have the right to safety, comfort, security, and protection when using goods and services. The absence of SNI certification on certain electronic products may leave consumers without adequate protection. If an electronic item without SNI certification causes harm to a consumer, the business entity may be held liable for damages under the Consumer Protection Law. In summary, the enforcement of mandatory SNI certification for electronic products is essential to ensuring consumer safety and bringing business practices in line with legal requirements. In the absence of such certification, consumers are exposed to the risk of acquiring inferior products, potentially leading to health and safety dangers. Therefore, it is imperative that government authorities intensify their monitoring and enforcement efforts to protect consumer rights and guarantee that all electronic products on the market comply with the necessary safety standards.

D. The Circulation of Non-SNI Certified Electronic Goods in the Perspective of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah

The most prominent human rights consistently highlighted by Islamic legal texts are those pertaining to individual welfare and societal life. From a constructive perspective, Islam institutes social rights for individuals, which are safeguarded by the state. The government holds the responsibility to address all issues and ensure a dignified and decent standard of living for every individual (Jauhar, 2023). Moreover, Islam places significant emphasis on the protection and security of individuals as consumers within commercial exchanges. The Sharia texts mandate the upholding of human rights and entrust the government with the duty to protect consumers in transactions. The government is also charged with the responsibility of caring for all citizens under its governance, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring justice for both Muslims and non-Muslims alike (Febriadi, 2017).

Fundamentally, the efforts to safeguard individual rights, especially those of consumers, within an Islamic framework are aligned with the objectives and purposes of legal regulations. According to Imam al-Shatibi, the purposes of Islamic law are divided into levels: *ad-dharuriyat* (essential needs), *al-hajiyat* (supplementary needs), and *al-tahsini* (enhancement needs). These three components encompass the legal framework within the study of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah. The overarching aim of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah is to achieve welfare, which necessitates the prevention of harm. Islamic teachings advocate for the avoidance of actions that lead to harm. Consumer protection serves as a preventive measure against all forms of transactions that could cause harm, particularly to consumers. Preventing actions that may cause harm or pose a danger to others is seen as a measure to ensure welfare (Nasution & Nasution, 2020). The circulation of substandard goods (e.g., those lacking SNI certification) is one such form of harm that can endanger individuals, thus obstructing their welfare. From the standpoint of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah, this is clearly in conflict with the principles or provisions of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah, particularly concerning **Maqashid ad-dharuriyat**. According to Imam al-Shatibi, the fundamental principles of maqashid shariah encompass five essential elements (Jalili, 2021):

1. Hifdzu Ad-Diin (حفظ الدين) or Preserving Religion
2. Hifdzu An-Nafs (حفظ النفس) or Preserving Life
3. Hifdzu Al-Aql (حفظ العقل) or Preserving Intellect
4. Hifdzu An-Nasl (حفظ النسل) or Preserving Lineage
5. Hifdzu Al-Maal (حفظ المال) or Preserving Wealth

Referring to the principles that underpin the objectives of legislation from the perspective of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah, as previously outlined, there is a discernible connection between these principles and the stipulations set forth in the Consumer Protection Law (UUPK) of 1999. This connection is evident in the way both frameworks address the well-being and protection of the rights and responsibilities between business actors and consumers. To determine which aspects of the maqashid al-shariah are incorporated into the UUPK, the author selects specific elements from the aforementioned systematics and correlates them with the concept of maqashid al-shariah, as detailed below:

Firstly, the Objective of the UUPK. The purpose of the UUPK is enshrined in Article 3, which includes the following goals:

1. Fostering consumer awareness, capability, and independence in safeguarding their own interests.
2. Enhancing the dignity and esteem of consumers by shielding them from the adverse consequences of goods and/or services.
3. Empowering consumers in making informed choices, asserting their rights, and fulfilling their roles as consumers.
4. Establishing a consumer protection system that ensures legal certainty, transparency, and access to information.
5. Promoting awareness among business actors about the significance of consumer protection, thereby encouraging fair and responsible business practices.
6. Improving the quality of goods and/or services to ensure the continuity of production, health, comfort, safety, and security for consumers.

Analyzing Article 3 of the UUPK as outlined above, it is evident that these objectives form a significant part of the study of maqashid al-shariah, particularly in efforts to safeguard consumer rights in areas such as religion, intellect, life, and wealth. Products that fail to meet safety standards pose risks that could lead to accidents or even fatalities. One key aspect of maqashid al-shariah is the preservation of life. The protection of human life is a fundamental concern in the creation and enforcement of laws. A legal framework must be capable of safeguarding an individual's life from any form of harm, whether physical or mental (Burhanuddin, 2011). The alignment between the UUPK and the principles of maqashid al-shariah lies in their mutual focus on protecting the rights and duties of individuals from potential threats that could endanger consumers' lives.

Moreover, the protection of life is intricately linked to the assurance of the right to life for all individuals, as stated in Surah Al-Maidah, verse 32: "For that reason, We decreed upon the Children of Israel that whoever kills a soul unless for a soul or for corruption [done] in the land - it is as if he had slain mankind entirely. And whoever saves one - it is as if he had saved mankind entirely." Efforts to shield consumers from non-SNI certified products represent one form of consumer protection from hazards that could potentially result in death. From the standpoint of Shari'ah law, the provisions in Article 3, which emphasize the enhancement of product quality through the SNI certification for electronic goods, constitute a form of legal protection aimed at safeguarding consumers who utilize these goods (Ahmadi, 2011).

Secondly, the Rights and Obligations of Consumers and Business Actors. The rights and obligations of each party are articulated in Article 4 (consumer rights), Article 5 (consumer obligations), Article 6 (business actor rights), and Article 7 (business actor obligations). Rights can be perceived as interests that the law must protect, while interests refer to expectations that are to be fulfilled. In summary, rights are demands whose fulfillment is legally protected. On the other hand, obligations are duties that an individual is required to perform. Rights and obligations exist to provide legal certainty for all parties involved. According to the principles of *usul fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence), if something becomes obligatory due to a certain cause, then that cause itself becomes obligatory, or **maa laa yatimmu alwaaajibu illa bihi fahuwa waajibun**.

Thus, upon close examination, the rights and obligations set forth in Articles 4-7 of the UUPK are consistent with the maqashid al-shariah, as these principles fundamentally aim to realize the welfare and benefit of both consumers and business actors. Consumer rights concerning the consumption of goods provided by business actors must ensure safety and comfort in accordance with legal standards. Meanwhile, business actors have an obligation to promote consumer welfare by ensuring the safety and comfort of the products they offer. Business actors who sell non-SNI certified goods engage in actions that are considered invalid and contrary to Islamic law, as these products do not carry the necessary guarantees of usability. Consequently, such transactions are deemed void, as indicated in Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 188: "And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]."

Thirdly, Prohibited Acts for Business Actors. Articles 8-17 of the UUPK outline several prohibited practices for business actors in conducting their activities. Broadly speaking, Article 8 of the UUPK specifies two main prohibitions: first, the prohibition concerning products that fail to meet consumption standards and requirements, and second, the prohibition against providing false or misleading information that could deceive consumers in selecting goods and/or services. For instance, the prohibition on producing goods and/or services that do not comply with religious and national standards (SNI) aims to prevent harm or losses to others. This aligns with the principle of *"La dharar wa la dhirar,"* meaning "No harm shall be done nor reciprocated," or *"al-dharar yuzal,"* which implies that harm must be eradicated. The principles of maqasid al-shariah prioritize the promotion of human well-being through the fulfillment of rights and responsibilities, as well as the avoidance of harmful actions in compliance with legal restrictions.

Fourthly, Supervision and Guidance. These provisions, found in Articles 29-30 of the UUPK, mandate the government to implement supervision and guidance to protect the rights of consumers and business actors, thereby fulfilling the objectives of the UUPK. The government, through relevant ministries, assumes the role of overseeing economic activities to prevent exploitation and ensure that wealth does not become concentrated among specific groups. Government supervision and guidance encompass ensuring a healthy business environment, developing consumer protection institutions, and enhancing human resources and research in consumer protection. In Islam, the concept of state responsibility for overseeing societal economic activities is embodied in the *"hisbah"* institution. The foundation of the state's role in supervising and guiding Islamic economic activities is outlined in Surah An-Nisa, verse 59: "O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is the best [way] and best in result."

The state's and government's role in overseeing and guiding the distribution of non-SNI certified goods is an absolute responsibility that must be fulfilled in accordance with the guidance provided by Shari'ah principles. This verse entrusts government agencies with the duty to anticipate and mitigate risks that could potentially harm consumers. Supervision and guidance aimed at consumer protection from the perspective of maqashid al-shariah cover several key areas, including:

Consumers' intellect is protected by enhancing their knowledge through exercising their rights outlined in the UUPK, such as the right to receive accurate information and access to education and advocacy. Business actors are required to provide truthful and responsible information about their products. Islam emphasizes protecting lineage, honor, and human dignity by ensuring that fundamental rights are upheld, potentially through imposing sanctions for UUPK violations. These sanctions deter violations and protect both consumers and business actors. The UUPK provides protection for consumers' religious beliefs by outlining guidelines to avoid goods and services that may have negative effects according to religious or state regulations. This aligns with maqashid al-shariah, allowing consumers to avoid risks associated with products lacking SNI certification. Consumer rights in the UUPK, particularly in Article 4, can be seen as a form of protection for consumers' lives, emphasizing issues such as comfort, safety, and security. Business actors are prohibited from distributing products that could harm consumers, and consumers have the freedom to choose safe and comfortable goods based on provided information. The UUPK also prohibits the production of goods that could physically or mentally harm consumers, aligning with the objective of preserving life in maqashid al-shariah.

The protection of wealth, as addressed in Articles 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 17 of the UUPK, which prohibit deceptive promotions, is highly consistent with the preservation of wealth or *hifz al-mal*. These provisions encourage business actors to be more cautious in their promotional activities, ensuring that consumers are not misled and that their financial resources are not wasted on purchasing goods and/or services that fail to meet their expectations. Upon careful examination, it is evident that the UUPK, as enforced in Indonesia, aligns with the objectives of maqashid al-shariah, which are fundamentally aimed at achieving welfare. The UUPK embodies the spirit of promoting welfare by preventing practices that jeopardize the well-being of consumers and business actors while upholding their rights and obligations. It can be asserted that the UUPK is culturally congruent with maqashid al-shariah, even without being explicitly designated as a Sharia-based regulation.

IV. CONCLUSION

The research highlights a significant gap in consumer protection concerning non-SNI certified electronic products sold in the Medan Denai District, Medan City. Despite legal frameworks that mandate compensation for damages and prescribe severe penalties for violations, the sale of non-SNI certified goods persists, posing serious risks to consumer safety. The research emphasizes that these products, such as switches, plugs, and wires, are potentially hazardous and could result in severe harm or even death. Furthermore, from the

perspective of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah, consumer protection is integral to safeguarding essential human values, and current efforts must be enhanced through education and stricter enforcement to ensure that both consumers and business actors adhere to safety standards, ultimately promoting welfare and preventing harmful transactions. Consumer protection against non-SNI certified electronic goods from the perspective of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah aims to achieve welfare by carrying out everything that benefits consumers and business actors and preventing harmful transactions. As outlined in Maqashid Al-Shari'ah, the articles of the UUPK contain protections for the five essential elements that humans must safeguard in life: religion, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth.

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