

ABSTRACT

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LEGAL PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS RELATED TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED USED CLOTHES (*THRIFTING*) THAT CONTAIN DISEASE

(xx+72 pages)

Used imported clothes are leftover clothing from sales obtained from garment factories and department stores, some of these clothes have been stored for several months or years in warehouses and some are used by other people. The spread of used imported clothes obtained from sacks cannot be ensured that all of these clothes are fit for sale and the quality is clean or free from germs. Clothing that had direct contact with human skin can cause diseases caused by bacterial and mold contamination such as boils, skin infections or infections of the genital tract. Consumers through consumer protection laws should have the right of comfort, security and safety when using goods and/services then the content of disease germs in used imported clothes violates the consumer's right to get clean clothes. This research uses a normative-empirical method with secondary data types supported by primary data. Primary data sources were taken from interviews with informants and secondary data sources were taken from legal materials. The technique or method of obtaining data in this study is the method of library research and interview techniques. The type of approach used by researchers is an approach to legal principles and legal synchronization. The prohibition on the circulation of imported used clothing is proven by laboratory tests conducted by the director general of standardization and consumer protection in the form of 25 clothing samples containing disease germs. The results of the study prove that business actors, both importers and sellers, are not responsible if there are consumer losses resulting from imported used clothing. Circulation of used clothing imports has been proven to have violated Minister of Trade Regulation No. 18/2021 jo Permendag No.40/2022 concerning Export Prohibited Goods and Import Prohibited Goods. Circulation of used imported clothing has violated existing regulations in Indonesia and violated consumers' rights to obtain safe and proper goods. Norm conflicts that occur between the UUPK and the Trade Law include horizontal norm conflicts and can be resolved on the principle of legal preference. Business actors for importing used clothes have a responsibility to consumers who feel disadvantaged if they get sick.

Keyword: Legal Protection, Consumer Protection, Imported Used Clothes,

References: 48 (1999-2022)