

Abstract

The role of the state is important in realizing the availability regulation for the fulfillment of safe, quality, nutritious food. This study aims to find out the positive law regarding criminal liability to perpetrators who circulate food without permission and crime prevention efforts. Using library research, normative juridical methods, analyzing qualitative approach data. Packaged, circulated food must have a marketing authorization. Corporations may be liable to include organs from corporations if they have errors as regulated in Article 91. The act of distributing certain processed domestic and foreign processed food products that are marketed in secure packaging without permission with a criminal fine is regulated in Article 142 of the Food Law. Mitigation efforts are carried out through both penal and non-penal policies.

Keywords: *criminal liability, corporation, food without permission*

Abstrak

Peranan Negara penting mewujudkan regulasi ketersediaan pemenuhan pangan yang aman, bermutu, bergizi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hukum positif tentang pertanggungjawaban pidana kepada pelaku yang mengedarkan makanan tanpa izin dan upaya penanggulangan kejahatan. Menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan, metode yuridis normatif, menganalisis data pendekatan kualitatif. Makanan yang dikemas, diedar wajib mempunyai izin edar. Korporasi dapat bertanggungjawab termasuk organ dari korporasi apabila memiliki kesalahan sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 91. melakukan perbuatan mengedarkan pangan olahan produksi dalam dan luar negeri tertentu yang dipasarkan dalam kemasan ecer tanpa izin dengan pidana denda diatur dalam Pasal 142 Undang-undang Pangan. Upaya penanggulangan dilakukan melalui kebijakan penal dan non penal.

Kata Kunci : pertanggungjawaban pidana, korporasi, makanan tanpa izin