

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Today, people have the privilege of experiencing technological advances in the field of pharmacy or cosmetics in general, let alone in the field of cosmetics in which women especially have been provided with many alternatives to meet their needs. Cosmetics has been and always has been a luxury privilege that is now an adopted lifestyle as its presence brings hope and gives light to women to look more beautiful with confidence.

Cosmetic is a collection of items used to maintain the beauty and health of the skin. There are several types of facial cosmetic products that can be used regularly to maintain healthy and well-groomed skin. Unfortunately, not everyone understands the importance of cosmetics. In reality, many people use cosmetics just to look trendy. Many Indonesian women do not apply cosmetics properly. Of course, this can limit the efficacy of the benefits of cosmetics itself. A fact shown by researchers is that Indonesian women still buy beauty products even in times of economic slowdown. The main reason to use cosmetics on a daily basis is to keep the facial skin free of germs and other harmful exposures.

Knowing the rights and safeguards that consumers have when buying and using cosmetics is just as important as understanding them and how to use them. Laws have been established to safeguard and guide consumers in order

to guarantee their safety and equity. For example, customers are given particular rights under Article 4, on Law Number 8 of the 1999 about Consumer

Protection that protects their interests when negotiating with the cosmetics industry. These rules guarantee that customers are educated, shielded from dangerous or deceptive goods, and equipped to make wise decisions. Thus, the regulations of Article 4 Law Number 8 of the 1999 about Consumer Protection are as follows¹:

- a. The right to comfort, security, and safety in consuming goods and/or services*
- b. The right to choose goods and/or services and to obtain goods and/or services in accordance with the exchange rate and conditions and guarantees promised;*
- c. The right to correct, clear, and honest information regarding the conditions and guarantees of goods and/or services;*
- d. The right to have opinions and complaints heard regarding the goods and/or services used;*
- e. The right to receive advocacy, protection, and efforts to resolve consumer protection disputes appropriately*
- f. The right to receive consumer guidance and education;*
- g. The right to be treated or served properly and honestly and without discrimination;*
- h. The right to receive compensation, damages and/or replacement, if the goods and/or services received do not comply with the agreement or are not as they should be;*
- i. Rights regulated in other statutory provisions.*

Consumers must have a stronger understanding of the aforementioned regulations. No matter how many rules or protections are in place, they are useless if customers are unaware of their rights. Since some companies may

¹ Puteri Asyifa Octavia Apandy, et.al, "Pentingnya Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen Dalam Jual Beli, *Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis*, Volume. 3, No. 1, Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Bandung, 2021. p. 17.

attempt to deceive customers by misleading advertising or information, customers must be aware of these protections and take proactive measures to apply them. Customers can safeguard themselves against possible exploitation

in the marketplace and make safer, better decisions by being aware of and using these rights.

There are many cosmetic products on the market with diverse ingredients and made in attractive packaging. However, many business actors use ingredients that are dangerous and prohibited. This is more likely due to lacking supervision. Thus, often local and imported products that are not equipped with adequate licensing and product standards, and are not safe for use can enter and be traded easily in the market.²

The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPOM RI) in July 2023 provided a list of illegal cosmetic products that were still circulating freely on the Indonesian market. This list is the result of monitoring throughout 2022. The products listed are called dangerous because they contain mercury so it is strictly prohibited for topical use.³

Then, in September 2023, BPOM RI also evaluated several cosmetic products that were widely circulated making false claims. One of the

² Ni Kadekk Diah Sri Pratiwi, et.all "Perlindungan Hukum bagi Konsumen terhadap Produk Kosmetik Impor Tanpa Izin Edar yang Dijual Secara Online? ", *Journal of Legal Sciences*, Volume. 7 No. 5, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Udayana, 2019. p.3.

³ Feranda Garus, *BPOM menemukan 13 Produk Ilegal Sepanjang tahun 2023*, <https://www.rri.co.id/kesehatan/277513/bpom-menemukan-13-produk-kosmetik-ilegal-sepanjang-tahun-2023> accessed in October 4th 2023.

cosmetic products evaluated is sunscreen, one of several cosmetic series that is useful for warding off free radicals from the sun. BPOM gave a warning to reformulate its products. This indicates that there are still many cosmetic products that do not meet the distribution permit or contain harmful ingredients that have been circulating in the community.

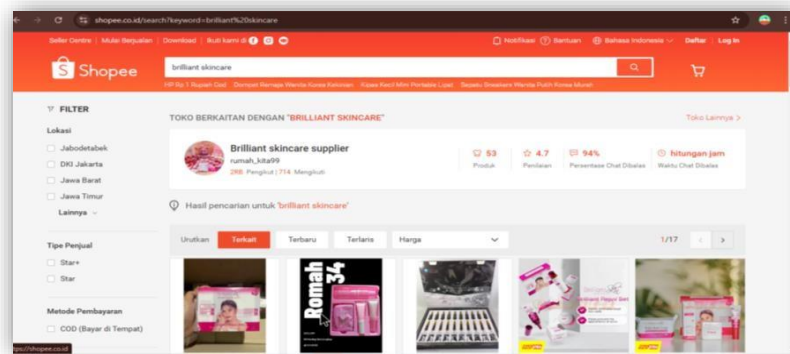
Between June and September 2024, the Ministry of Trade and the Indonesian Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) carried out widespread searches throughout Indonesia, including Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Papua. A total of 415,035 illegal cosmetics, mostly imported from China, the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia, were seized by officials during these operations.

Taruna Ikrar, the head of BPOM, stated at a press briefing in Jakarta that the seized goods were believed to be worth IDR 11.4 billion. These goods included cosmetics with potentially hazardous substances and no formal distribution permissions, endangering the health of customers. Brands such as Lameila, Brilliant, Balle Metta, and other brands are frequently found. The crackdown demonstrates the Ministry of Trade's and BPOM's continuous efforts to safeguard public health by guaranteeing the validity and safety of goods sold in Indonesia's cosmetics industry.

Despite the laws and restrictions that businesses must obey, some continue to attract customers by offering a diverse selection of products at relatively affordable costs. While this may provide consumers with

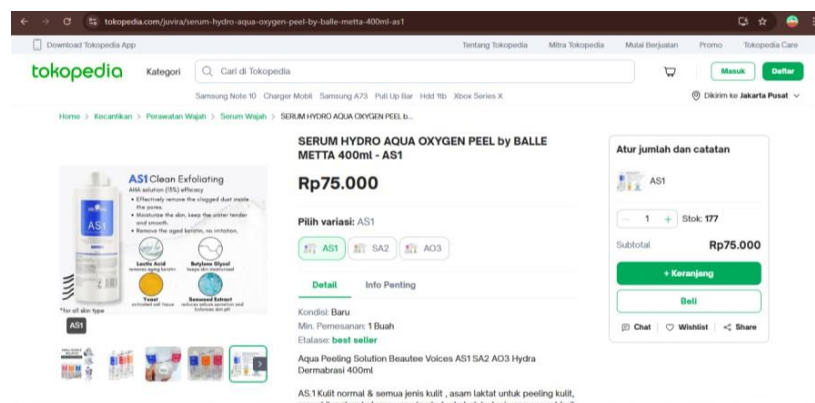
temporary satisfaction, it can expose them to concealed hazards that become evident over time as the long-term implications emerge. Regardless of the rules in existence, business actors frequently prioritize their own interests. They may continue to take advantage of business opportunities, even if it means sacrificing consumer welfare. As shown in the graphic below:

Picture 1 Supportive Evidence of an Illegal Product Existing in a Marketplace



Source: Shopee

Picture 2 Supportive Evidence of an Illegal Product Existing in a Marketplace



Source: Tokopedia

Cosmetic products sold cheaply are suspected of having expired or

having harmful ingredients. As the price is cheap, and the products can be bought easily. Consumer ignorance of the side effects caused by toxic cosmetics is one of the reasoning factors people continue to use the cosmetic.

In addition, they usually do not research the product before buying. Another reason for people to choose cosmetics with certain brands is also because they are tempted by many easy promises and fast results, for example, the claims of “skin-whitening” , “smoothen skin” without knowing the side effects that the products will cause.

The absence of consumer protection has put the position of consumers, especially cosmetic consumers, at the lowest level in dealing with business actors. Correspondingly, in a recent interview, a 42-year-old housewife stated "The reason I am reluctant to report the cosmetic brand is that I do not have sufficient basic knowledge regarding the mechanism and to which government institution I need to report it." Another source said “I used the beauty product and got it at a discounted price. Later I found out that the product contained ingredients that were prohibited from being distributed by BPOM. Having used it, I got quite bad side effects on my facial skin. Even though I had become a victim of the beauty brand, I was embarrassed and afraid of being the subject of gossip. That’ s why I kept it

a secret.⁴

According to the results of the interviews above, customers typically feel ashamed to admit to using hazardous cosmetic components for a variety of reasons. First, they may feel bad about using dangerous cosmetics because they believe they should have been more cautious or knowledgeable. Second, the stigma associated with utilizing dangerous substances may be the source of shame. To make it even worse, they are aware that beauty is highly valued in society, and acknowledging that you use dangerous products could lead to criticism from others.

This hesitancy to reveal their cosmetic decisions is frequently caused by this fear of criticism. To address this, it's essential to create a supportive environment where individuals feel comfortable reporting issues without fear of judgment. Educating consumers on the risks of certain cosmetic ingredients and fostering a culture of transparency can help reduce the stigma around disclosing the use of harmful products.

Consumer Protection is an effort that ensures there is legal certainty to protect consumers and the community. Among the information circulating about goods or services needed by consumers, it seems that the most influential in this era is information sourced from business actors. Legal

⁴ Maria Grezhella Rihi, et.all "Alasan Konsumen Tidak Mengadukan Kasusnya serta Bentuk Perlindungan Konsumen Akibat Kosmetik yang Berbahaya Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen, *Jurnal Hukum Pendidikan dan Sosial Humanior*, Volume. 1, No. 6, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Nusa Cendana, 2024. p. 5.

protection is needed by consumers because it is the state's obligation to protect its people, including for users of fake cosmetics. To provide consumer protection, especially for cosmetic users, the role of BPOM is needed because BPOM is a government institution that organizes drug and food supervision affairs.

Article 7 regarding obligations to business actors is they have to guarantee the quality of goods and/or services produced and/or traded based on the provisions of the applicable quality standards of goods and/or services and provide compensation, compensation and/or compensation for losses due to the use, and utilization of goods and/or services traded. In fact, some of the business actors have failed to produce quality products according to health standards. Not only their obligations are not carried out, but they also violate consumer rights regulated in Article 4 of the UUPK, namely the right to comfort, security, and safety in using goods and/or services and obtaining compensation for compensation and/or replacement if the goods they receive are not due.⁵

Consumer disobedience in paying attention to the components of cosmetic products they use is generally caused by consumers' desire to look more beautiful at a low cost. Based on Article 105 (2) the provisions of Law

⁵ Dede Affandi Hamid, "Tanggung Jawab Hukum Pelaku Usaha Atas Peredaran Kosmetika Yang Diduga Mengandung Bahan Berbahaya Dan Tidak Memenuhi Standart Mutu Menurut Undang- Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Kosumen (Studi Kasus Produk Kosmetika Hasil Rilis BPOM)", *Adigama Law Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Tarumanagara, 2019. p.4.

No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health (UUK), cosmetic products are required to obtain permission in circulation so that various legal relationships carried out by a consumer and cosmetic manufacturer to transact the sale and purchase of cosmetic must be given protection. Meanwhile, the provisions of the Law have deficiencies in the area, where Article 8 (3) of the Law only provides regulations regarding unlicensed business actors in trading damaged food sedans and pharmaceuticals, contaminated and defective, without or by providing information correctly. The absence of strict regulations related to the circulation of harmful cosmetic products causes empty norms in the consumer protection law of cosmetic products.⁶

Based on the description above, the researcher conducts a study entitled **“Consumer Protection in Buying and Selling Cosmetic on Marketplace (Analysis of Fulfillment of Security and Liability Rights in Buying and Selling Cosmetic Containing Harmful Ingredients)”** .

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the above background, the researcher formulates the following problems:

1. How is the fulfillment of consumer rights to the safety of cosmetic products containing harmful ingredients sold through the marketplace?

⁶ Indah Dwi Rahmawati, et,all, “Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen Pengguna Kosmetik Tanpa Izin Edar Dalam Perspektif Undang – Undang Nomor 8 1999 Tentang Perlindungan Konsumen”, *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Udayana, 2019. p.4.

2. What is the responsibility of business actors for selling cosmetic products that contain harmful ingredients sold through the marketplace?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem above, there are a few research objectives to achieve:

1. To analyze the fulfillment of consumer rights to the safety of cosmetic products containing harmful ingredients sold through the marketplace.
2. To analyze the responsibility of business actors for selling cosmetic products that contain harmful ingredients sold through the marketplace.

D. Research Originality

First, Nuri Kharismayati (2021) conducted a study entitled "Consumer Protection against the Circulation of Dangerous Cosmetic Creams Containing Mercury in Review of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection and BPOM Regulation Number 23 of Cosmetic Ingredients (Case Study of Decision No. 1087/Pid.Sus/2020/PN.Jkt.Pst). The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the implementation of consumer protection in the circulation of dangerous cosmetic creams containing mercury in terms of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, and BPOM regulation No. 23 of 2019 concerning Cosmetic Ingredients and to analyze law enforcement against dangerous cosmetic containing mercury analyst Decision No. 1087 / Pid.Sus / 2020 / PN.Jkt.Pst.

The results of the study are Law Number 8 of 1999 as well as the regulation of the Head of the POM RI and also government regulations clearly regulate good cosmetics that meet the requirements of BPOM. Article 19 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection states that "Business actors are responsible for providing compensation for damage, pollution, or loss suffered by consumers due to consuming goods/services produced or traded." The compensation that must be borne by the manufacturer is in accordance with the damage, pollution, or loss suffered by consumers after using the unauthorized cosmetic products. According to BPOM regulation No. 23 of 2019 concerning Cosmetic Ingredients, ingredients that are allowed to be used are those with restrictions and requirements for use, cosmetic ingredients that can be used as long as they meet the requirements for safety, usefulness, and quality must be accompanied by scientific or empirical evidence. Business actors who violate the provisions are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of withdrawal of cosmetics from circulation.⁷

Second, Luh Cahya Bungan Natah Research (2020) conducted a study entitled "Legal Protection Against Consumers Who Consume Unauthorized Imported Cosmetic Products Containing Hazardous Ingredients". The purpose of this study is to find out the legal protection of

⁷ Nuri Kharismayati, et.all, " Perlindungan Konsumen Dari Peredaran Cream Kosmetik Berbahaya Yang Mengandung Merkuri Ditinjau dari Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen Dan Peraturan BPOM Nomor 23 Tahun 2019 Tentang Bahan Kosmetik (Studi Kasus Putusan No. 1087/Pid.Sus/2020/Pn.Jkt.Pst)" Journal of Legal Sciences, 2021, p.11.

consumers who consume unauthorizedly imported cosmetic products that contain hazardous ingredients and to find out the factors that make them consume the products. The results of the study show that consumers who consume unauthorizedly imported cosmetic products containing hazardous ingredients can demand compensation. If the hazardous ingredients are found in the products, then the products will be confiscated. Furthermore, if they have obtained approval from the court, then investigators will carry out destruction and burning in landfills. The factors that make consumers consume such cosmetics products are the tendency to buy the products online, still having a mindset of instant results, and lack of knowledge of cosmetic products.⁸

Third, a research was conducted by Ketut Diah Natalia, with the title of “Analisis Penjualan Produk Skincare Murah”.⁹ The similarity between Natalia’s study and this current study is that the internet provides a seamless way to sell cosmetic with hazardous ingredients-based cosmetic. The difference is this current study focuses on Informatical information instead of legal protection.

Fourth, a research was conducted by Fitri Sembiring Milala (2022), with the title of “Tinjauan Normatif terhadap Pertanggung Jawaban

⁸ Luh Cahya Bungan Natah, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Konsumen Yang Mengonsumsi Produk Kosmetik Impor Ilegal Yang Mengandung Bahan Berbahaya", *Jurnal Ilmu hukum*, Volume 8 No.2, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Udayana, 2021. p. 207-22.

⁹ Ketut Diah Natalia, “Analisis Penjualan Produk Skincare Murah”, OSF Preprints, Institut Bisnis dan Teknologi Indonesia, 2022. p.1.

Perdata Penjualan Skincare Ilegal dalam Perspektif Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen.¹⁰ This research discusses the civil rights of consumers that already purchased illegal cosmetic and whether the law guarantees consumer rights materially. In the meantime, this current study focuses on the side of Consumer Legal Protection and the fulfillment done by Business Actors and Consumers.

Fifth, a research was conducted by Zakiah (2023), with the title of “Perlindungan Hukum bagi Konsumen Terhadap Penjualan Skin Care yang Tidak Memiliki Izin Resmi di Media Sosial “. ¹¹ This research discusses supervisory over official permission of distribution of cosmetic. This current study adds more discussion on the terms and conditions are to be fulfilled by both Business Actors and Consumers.

E. Literature Review

1. Legal Protection

According to the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (6) of Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, legal protection is an effort to fulfill rights and provide

¹⁰ Fitri Sembiring Milala, “Tinjauan Normatif Terhadap Pertanggung Jawaban Perdata Penjualan Skincare Ilegal Dalam Perspektif Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen”, *Jurnal Petium*, Volume. 10, No. 10, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Internasional Batam, 2022. p.2.

¹¹ Zakiah Hikmawati Ribi, “Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Terhadap Penjualan Skincare Yang Tidak Memiliki Izin Resmi Di Media Sosial”. *Alauddin Law Development Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 1, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, 2023. p.2.

assistance to provide a sense of security to witnesses and/or victims which must be carried out by the LPSK or other institutions under the provisions of this law. Legal protection in other words can be said to be a separate picture of the function of law itself, which has the concept that law provides justice, order, certainty, expediency, and peace.

2. Consumer Protection Law

Consumer Law is the overall principles and rules of law that govern relationships and problems between various parties related to consumer goods and/or services. So, it can be interpreted that Consumer Protection Law is part of consumer law that contains principles or rules that are regulatory and also contain the nature of protecting consumer interests. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection does not regulate in detail regarding the definition of the Consumer Protection Law itself but contains a formulation of Consumer Protection.

3. Promotion and Cosmetics

BPOM Regulation Number 18 of 2024 concerning Supervision of Cosmetic Production and Circulation, Article 1 paragraph (1) states that promotion are all activities of providing information and appeals carried out by Business Actors regarding cosmetics and/or Refill Cosmetics with the aim of increasing sales and use of cosmetics and/or

Refill cosmetics. The term cosmetics, which in English is "cosmetics", comes from the word "kosmein" (Greek) which means "ornate". The materials used to beautify the Greeks were once mixed with natural ingredients found in the surrounding environment. However, now they are made not only from natural ingredients but also artificial ingredients to enhance beauty.¹²

F. Definition of Terms

1. Consumer

According to Cambridge Dictionary, a consumer is a person who buys services for their own use. Production goods can be clothing, food, and so on.¹³ In statutory regulations, it is clearly explained that a consumer is every person who uses goods and/or services available in society, whether for the benefit of themselves, their family, other people, or other living creatures and not for trading. Consumers who use cosmetics today are not limited to age and gender. Young to old, men and women, use cosmetics for both special and daily needs.

2. Cosmetic Products

A cosmetic is a substance that you put on your face or body to

¹² Sjarif M. Wasitaatmadja, *Penuntun Ilmu Kosmetik Medik*, UI-Press, Jakarta, 2019. p.3.

¹³ <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/konsumen>, access on March 22, 2024.

make it more attractive.¹⁴ The use of cosmetics is arranged in a series, namely facial wash as a facial cleanser, milk cleanser, balm cleanser, and various other cleansers. After cleansing products, then, facial skin toner, and moisturizer to sunscreen to protect the skin from sunburn. The main purpose of using cosmetics is to provide nutrition for the skin.

3. Harmful Ingredients

Hazardous chemicals are substances that can cause adverse health effects such as poisoning, breathing problems, skin rashes, allergic reactions, allergic sensitization, cancer, and other health problems from exposure.¹⁵ The cosmetic ingredients that are expressly prohibited by Food and Drug Administration Regulations are dominated using hydroquinone and banned colors, such as Red K3 and Red K10, pose substantial health concerns. Hydroquinone can cause skin irritation, redness, a burning feeling, and ochronosis (blackish darkening of the skin). Meanwhile, Red K3 and Red K10 are linked to an increased risk of cancer.

4. Marketplace

Marketplace is an online platform that brings together sellers and

¹⁴ https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/cosmetic_1, accessed in November 12-2024.

¹⁵ Business Queensland, *Managing Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace*, <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/whs/hazardous-chemicals/types>, accessed in October 3-2023.

buyers to carry out buying and selling transactions for goods and services.

5. Safety Right

The right to safety is the right that guarantees consumer protection in the use, consumption, and utilization of goods and/or services consumed or used.

G. Research Methods

1. Types of Research

This research is normative legal research. Normative law research is a study that examines law in written form in terms of various aspects such as theoretical, philosophical, comparative, structural/compositional, general explanation, and explanation of each article, formalities and legal binding force, and the language used is legal terminology.¹⁶ So that it can be concluded that Normative Juridical Law Research has a broad scope.

2. Research Approach

In this research, a statutory approach is used. This approach prioritizes the form of statutory regulations as basic reference material.

A thorough statutory regulation examination provides results such as

¹⁶ Soerjono Soekanto, *et.all*, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, PT. King Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2018. p. 24.

deficiencies or

irregular practices at the technical level or in their implementation in the field.¹⁷ The research object encompasses the topics under scrutiny in the formulation of the research problem, namely Legislation regarding Cosmetics and Regulations regarding the institution overseeing the Distribution of Cosmetics.

3. Source of Data

This research makes use of secondary data which includes:

1) Primary Legal Materials

Primary legal materials are the materials that have juridically binding legal force, including:

- a. Civil Code (Civil Code);
- b. Law of Consumer Protection,
- c. Presidential Regulation Number 80 of 2017 concerning Supervisory Agencies Drug and Food (BPOM);
- d. Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 1176/MENKES/PER/VIII/2010 concerning Notification of Cosmetics;
- e. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health;

¹⁷ Saiful Anam and Partners, *Pendekatan Perundang-Undangan (Statute Approach) dalam Penelitian Hukum*, <https://www.saplaw.top/pendekatan-perundang-undangan-statute-approach-dalam-penelitian-hukum/>, accessed in October 3, 2023.

- f. Regulation of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency Number 23 of 2019 concerning Technical Requirements for Cosmetic Ingredients;
- g. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing; and
- h. Regulation of The Republic of Indonesia's Drug and Food Supervisory Agency Number 33 Of 2021 Concerning Certification of Good Cosmetic Manufacturing Methods.
- i. BPOM Regulation Number 18 of 2024 concerning Labeling, Promotion, and Advertising of Cosmetics.

2) **Secondary Legal Materials**

Secondary legal materials are the materials that explain in general primary legal materials in the form of legal books, journal articles, and research results.¹⁸ In this research, the researcher's secondary legal material is the main Law Books including "Consumer Protection Law" and Legal Journals, Literature on Legal Protection and Cosmetics, previous research results written by Law scholars, law magazines, law journals, lecture materials during lectures, and lecture notes.

¹⁸ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, Prenada Media, Jakarta. 2018. p.141.

3) **Tertiary Legal Materials**

Tertiary legal materials are the data that provides information, instructions, and explanations to primary and secondary legal materials such as Cambridge Dictionary, legal dictionaries, the internet, and other information that supports research.¹⁹ In this current research, the material of Tertiary Law is the Dutch Dictionary, Legal Dictionary, Encyclopedia, and so on.

4. **Data Collection Techniques**

A literature study is a study conducted by collecting information and data such as books, magazines, notes, scientific essays, and other written data related to the research. This research uses the literature study technique, which means it is conducted through thorough research on various reading sources, namely books, law magazines, opinions of scholars, laws, and regulations, and also lecture materials.

5. **Data Analysis**

Data analysis used in this research is the qualitative analysis method, which is obtaining data from existing legal sources, cases, and conclusions drawn and combined with interview results to support existing

¹⁹ Soerjono Soekarno, et.all, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta. 2018. p.33.

information and theories to be more concrete and actual. In this case, the researcher provides questions to the source person related to the research topic, then the answers given are called qualitative data.²⁰

The substance of the qualitative data is then analyzed to obtain answers about the subject matter being discussed to get definite answers and accurate results. In addition, the descriptive data can obtain a comprehensive picture of Consumer Protection against the Circulation of Unauthorized Cosmetics containing these dangerous ingredients. Finally, a few conclusions are drawn using the inductive method as an answer to the problem formulated.

H. Thesis Framework

This research is organized into four chapters, each of which is accompanied by sub-chapters that are arranged coherently.

Chapter I contains an introduction to this research. This section presents sub-chapters in sequence; Context of Study, Problem Formulation, Research Objectives, Research Originality, Literature Review, Operational Definition, Research Method, and Theoretical Review.

Chapter II presents Literature Review according to the title and problem formulations in this research. Each of the sub-chapters explains the theories used in this research to answer the problems based on the variables

²⁰ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Remaja Rosdakarya, Jakarta. 2018. p. 248.

being investigated. The sub-chapters discussed are Legal Protection, Consumer Protection Law, and Circulation and Cosmetics.

Chapter III presents the results and their discussions. The discussions cover the analysis of the rights to consumer legal protection against unauthorized cosmetic products containing hazardous ingredients, the legal arrangements in Indonesia that regulate the circulation of unauthorized cosmetics that contain dangerous ingredients, and the legal efforts made by the public against the circulation of unauthorized cosmetic products.

Chapter IV presents the conclusions and recommendations of the research. The conclusions are written more concisely and highlight the important ideas. Furthermore, recommendations are suggestions provided for the improvement of the court related to the findings of this research.