

## **BENTUK PERLINDUNGAN HUKUM DARI KARTEL PRODUSEN MINYAK GORENG DALAM PUTUSAN KPPU NOMOR 24/KPPU-I/2009**

### **Abstrak**

Kelangkaan dan kenaikan harga minyak goreng di Indonesia sering terjadi, mendorong investigasi oleh KPPU dalam Putusannya Nomor 24/KPPU/I/2009 yang menetapkan dua puluh satu produsen minyak goreng pelanggar kartel menyebabkan kerugian pasar. Sehingga tujuan penelitian dilakukan dengan mencari akibat hukum dan bentuk perlindungan hukum akibat kartel produsen minyak goreng lewat metode yuridis normatif melalui penelusuran Undang Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1999 Tentang Larangan Praktek Monopoli Dan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat lalu mengkajinya pada putusan KPPU Nomor 24/KPPU/I/2009 hasil kajian data dianalisis secara kualitatif kemudian dipastikan dalam jawaban tambahan pihak KPPU secara verifikatif dan mendapat hasil akibat hukum atas praktek kartel minyak goreng pada Putusan KPPU dengan diputuskannya sanksi denda sebagai bentuk sarana metode represif negara lewat Lembaga KPPU dengan adanya pelanggaran berturut-turut pada Pasal 4, Pasal 5, dan Pasal 11 ke dua puluh satu terlapor. Perlindungan hukum preventif juga dijalankan lewat pengaturan pasar domestik dan program subsidi langsung ke masyarakat, serta pengaturan pembatasan ekspor bahan baku minyak goreng, serta kedepannya disarankan posisi KPPU sebagai interferen pengusaha minyak goreng ditambah masyarakat bisa berpartisipasi lewat gugatan *class action* dalam mendapat ganti rugi.

Kata Kunci: Kartel Minyak Goreng, KPPU, Perlindungan Hukum, Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1999, Putusan Nomor 24/KPPU/I/2009.

## **LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST CARTEL PRACTICES BY COOKING OIL PRODUCERS IN KPPU DECISION NUMBER 24/KPPU/I/2009**

### **Abstract**

*The scarcity and rising prices of cooking oil in Indonesia frequently occur, prompting investigations by the KPPU, which in its Decision No. 24/KPPU/I/2009, identified twenty-one cooking oil producers as cartel violators, causing market losses. This study aims to examine the legal implications and forms of legal protection resulting from the cooking oil producers' cartel through a normative juridical method by analyzing Law No. 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition and reviewing KPPU Decision No. 24/KPPU/I/2009. The data analysis was conducted qualitatively and verified with additional responses from the KPPU, revealing that the legal consequences of the cooking oil cartel in the KPPU Decision were the imposition of fines as a repressive measure by the state through the KPPU for violations under Articles 4, 5, and 11 by the twenty-one reported companies. Preventive legal protection was also implemented through domestic market regulation, direct subsidy programs to the public, and restrictions on the export of cooking oil raw materials. It is suggested that the KPPU's role as an intervenor be strengthened, and the public is encouraged to participate in class action lawsuits to seek compensation.*

*Keywords: Cooking Oil Cartel, KPPU, Legal Protection, Law No. 5 of 1999, Decision No. 24/KPPU/I/2009.*