

Law Enforcement of Illegally Used Clothing Imports and the Protection of Indonesia's Textile Industry

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing and to examine the legal protection of the national textile industry based on Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of the prohibition policy on used clothing imports and to assess its role in safeguarding domestic industrial competitiveness, particularly in the case of Pelita Market, Sukabumi. The research employs a normative juridical method using a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. Legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary sources collected through library research and analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis with grammatical and systematic interpretation. The findings indicate that the prohibition of used clothing imports has been clearly regulated under Law Number 7 of 2014 and its implementing regulations, including criminal and administrative sanctions. However, law enforcement remains ineffective due to weak supervision, limited inter-agency coordination, administrative loopholes, and strong market demand. This situation creates unfair business competition and undermines the competitiveness of the national textile industry. In conclusion, strengthening law enforcement mechanisms, improving inter-agency coordination, and implementing consistent supervision are essential to ensure effective protection of the national textile industry and to realize a fair and sustainable trading system.

Keywords: Used Clothing Imports, Law Enforcement, Protection of The National Textile Industry

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum terhadap impor pakaian bekas ilegal serta mengkaji perlindungan hukum bagi industri tekstil nasional berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 tentang Perdagangan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas kebijakan larangan impor pakaian bekas serta menilai perannya dalam melindungi daya saing industri dalam negeri, khususnya pada kasus Pasar Pelita Sukabumi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual. Bahan hukum terdiri atas bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier yang dikumpulkan melalui studi kepustakaan dan dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode interpretasi gramatikal dan sistematis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa larangan impor pakaian bekas telah diatur secara jelas dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 beserta peraturan pelaksanaannya, termasuk sanksi pidana dan administratif. Namun, penegakan hukum masih belum efektif akibat lemahnya pengawasan, keterbatasan koordinasi antarinstansi, celah administratif, serta tingginya permintaan pasar. Kondisi ini menimbulkan persaingan usaha yang tidak sehat dan melemahkan daya saing industri tekstil nasional. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan mekanisme penegakan hukum, peningkatan koordinasi antarinstansi, serta pengawasan yang konsisten guna mewujudkan perlindungan industri tekstil nasional dan sistem perdagangan yang adil dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Impor Pakaian Bekas, Penegakan Hukum, Perlindungan Industri Tekstil Nasional

Introduction

Trade is an activity involving the exchange of goods and/or services carried out by business actors with the aim of generating profit and meeting societal needs.¹ In a legal context, trade is not understood merely as an economic activity, but also as an activity regulated and supervised by the state in order to ensure order, justice, and the protection of national interests.² Therefore, trading activities have a strong legal dimension, as they are closely related to compliance with norms, standards, and policies established by the government. Along with the development of globalization, trade activities are no longer confined within the territory of a single country, but have expanded into the realm of international trade. International trade is an activity

¹Aditya Dwi Putra, Muhammad Kurniawan, and Is Susanto, "Analysis of the Influence of International Trade, Foreign Investment, and Exchange Rates on Economic Growth in 5 Asean Countries from the Perspective of Islamic Economics 2015-2023," *International Journal of Islamic Economics* 7, no. 01 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.32332/ijie.v7i01.10499>; Havis Aravik, Makmun Harun, and Rahma Febrianti, "The Urgency of Islamic Business Ethics In The Era of The Industrial Revolution 4.0," *Islamic Banking: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pengembangan Perbankan Syariah* 8, no. 2 (February 2023): 303–26, <https://doi.org/10.36908/isbank.v8i2.706>; Yulio Iqbal Cahyo Arsetyo, "Corporate Social Responsibility In Islamic Business: Case Study Of Indonesia Company," *Prophetic Law Review* 3, no. 1 (2021); Mariem Brahim and Houssein Rachdi, "Foreign Direct Investment, Institutions and Economic Growth: Evidence from the MENA Region," *Journal of Reviews on Global Economics* 3 (2014), <https://doi.org/10.6000/1929-7092.2014.03.24>.

²Bambang Iswanto and Miftah Faried Hadinatha, "Sharia Constitutionalism: Negotiating State Interests and Islamic Aspirations in Legislating Sharia Economic Law," *AHKAM : Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 23, no. 1 (June 2023), <https://doi.org/10.15408/ajis.v23i1.32899>; Hasan, "Compilation of Sharia Economic Law and Islamic Law Positivation in Indonesia," *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications (IJSRP)* 9, no. 8 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.29322/ijsrp.9.08.2019.p9273>.

involving the exchange of goods and services between two or more countries, carried out through export and import mechanisms.³

International trade plays an important role in promoting national economic growth and opening broader market opportunities for business actors.⁴ However, behind these benefits, trade liberalization also brings significant challenges, particularly for developing countries such as Indonesia. One issue that continues to receive serious attention is the widespread circulation of illegally imported used clothing in the domestic market, despite the existence of a clear prohibition in the prevailing laws and regulations.⁵ This condition indicates that there is still a gap between the applicable legal provisions and the reality of practices in the field. Illegal imports of used clothing give rise to various interrelated impacts. From a legal perspective, this practice constitutes a violation of trade and customs regulations.⁶ From an economic standpoint, the presence of illegally imported used clothing has the potential to weaken the competitiveness of the national textile industry, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises that must compete with low-priced products that do not meet production standards or licensing requirements.⁷ Meanwhile, from social and health perspectives, illegally imported used clothing also poses risks to consumers due to the absence of guarantees regarding cleanliness, safety, and suitability for use.⁸

Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade serves as the legal foundation for realizing an orderly, fair, and sustainable trading system. This law emphasizes the role of the state in regulating and supervising export and import activities in order to protect national interests. Within this framework, the importation of used clothing is explicitly

³Primadi Candra Susanto et al., "International Trade: Economic Growth Supports Export and Import Activities," *Greenation International Journal of Economics and Accounting* 2, no. 1 (2024): 44–52, <https://doi.org/10.38035/gijea.v2i1.163>; Herbin Marulak Siahaan, "Law Enforcement in The Handling of People Smuggling Crime in Indonesia," *Law Reform: Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum* 16, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v16i2.33769>.

⁴Xiuping Ji et al., "The Influences of International Trade on Sustainable Economic Growth: An Economic Policy Perspective," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 14, no. 5 (2022): 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14052781>; E. M.K. Alidar et al., "Juridical Provisions on Government Policies Towards Marginal Economic Actors in Indonesia in the Perspective of Islamic Law," *Samarah* 7, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.22373/sjkh.v7i1.14621>.

⁵S B M Ridwan and A F Azhari, "The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement against Smuggling of Imported Used Clothes," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 5, no. 2 (2025): 127–40, <https://doi.org/10.18196/jphk.v5i2.22074>; Hafis Vivaldi Akbar, Dedy Saputra, and Zarah Fathia, "Law Enforcement Against the Criminal Act of Illegally Importing Thrift Clothes in Indonesia," *UNES Law Review* 5, no. 4 (2023).

⁶Mahendra Akbar Rachmadhani, "Law Enforcement against Perpetrators of the Crime of Smuggling Imported Used Clothes According to Positive Law," *Proceeding International Conference Restructuring and Transforming Law (Special Issue)*, 2024, 61–70.

⁷Sugeng et al., "Regulatory and Policy Arrangement of The Textile Industry and National Textile Products for Clothing Resilience," *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science* 06, no. 09 (2022): 05–15, <https://doi.org/10.47772/ijriss.2022.6901>.

⁸Shu Guo and Tsan Ming Choi, "Risk Management for Second-Hand Clothing Imports in Least Developed Countries: Legislations and Perception of Public-Sector Corruption," *Risk Analysis* 44, no. 1 (2024): 108–25, <https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.14134>; Subaran Roy and Swetasree Roy, "Foreign Direct Investment, Institution and Economic Growth: Evidence from MENA Region," *Journal of Economics and Development Studies* 4, no. 1 (2016), <https://doi.org/10.15640/jeds.v4n1a4>.

prohibited, as it is considered contrary to the principles of protecting domestic industries and consumer protection. This policy is also in line with the government's efforts to strengthen the textile industry as one of the strategic national sectors that contributes significantly to the economy and employment. However, the existence of relatively comprehensive regulations does not fully guarantee the effectiveness of law enforcement. In practice, illegally imported used clothing can still be easily found in various traditional markets across Indonesia. One such example is Pelita Market in Sukabumi, which is known to be a location where illegally imported used clothing is openly traded. This phenomenon indicates weaknesses in the implementation of supervision and law enforcement, whether due to limited resources of law enforcement officials, weak inter-agency coordination, or economic factors that cause segments of society to remain dependent on the trade of imported used clothing.

Law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing plays a crucial role in achieving the objectives of Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade. Law enforcement should not be understood solely as the imposition of sanctions on violators, but also as a preventive measure to prevent the recurrence of similar violations. In this context, the effectiveness of law enforcement is greatly influenced by the consistency of government policies, the level of legal awareness among business actors, and the support and participation of the community in safeguarding the sustainability of national industries. In addition to its impact on the textile industry, weak law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing also has implications for legal certainty. Inconsistent or lenient law enforcement has the potential to create a sense of injustice for business actors who have complied with legal provisions, while simultaneously undermining public trust in the legal system. Therefore, firm, consistent, and fair law enforcement is an essential prerequisite for creating a healthy and competitive trading climate.⁹

Based on this background, this research is relevant for conducting an in-depth examination of law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing from the perspective of Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade. The case study at Pelita Market in Sukabumi was chosen to provide a concrete illustration of the implementation of legal norms at the local level. This study aims to analyze the forms of law enforcement that have been implemented, identify the obstacles encountered, and assess the extent to which protection of the national textile industry can be realized through the application of this law. The results of this study are expected to contribute academically to the development of trade law studies, particularly with regard to law enforcement against illegal imports. In addition, this research is also expected to serve as an evaluative reference for the government and law enforcement agencies in formulating

⁹Putri Dewi Purnama and Ming Hung Yao, "The Relationship between International Trade and Economic Growth," *International Journal of Applied Business Research* 1, no. 02 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.35313/ijabr.v1i02.72>; Annisa Eka Wati et al., "Analisis Pangsa Pasar Produk Indonesia Melalui Perjanjian Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA)," *ECOMA: Journal of Economics and Management* 1, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.55681/ecoma.v1i1.1>.

more effective policies to strengthen the protection of the national textile industry and to realize a fair and sustainable trading system.

This study is a descriptive legal research employing a normative juridical approach. Descriptive research aims to systematically, factually, and accurately describe and explain law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing as well as the protection of the national textile industry based on applicable legal provisions. The normative juridical approach is applied by examining legal norms contained in statutory regulations and legal doctrines related to the object of the research. Through this approach, the study focuses on describing the normative framework and the implementation of legal regulations concerning illegal imports of used clothing as stipulated in Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade. The approaches used in this research include the statutory approach and the conceptual approach. The statutory approach is employed to describe legal provisions governing the prohibition of used clothing imports and the mechanisms for their law enforcement. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is used to explain the concepts of law enforcement and the protection of the national textile industry based on the views and doctrines of legal scholars.

The legal materials used in this research consist of:

1. Primary legal materials, namely laws and regulations directly related to the object of the study, particularly Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade and its implementing regulations governing imports and the supervision of goods.
2. Secondary legal materials, namely legal materials that provide explanations of primary legal materials, including legal textbooks, scientific journals, research findings, and scholarly articles relevant to the law enforcement of illegally used clothing imports and the protection of the national textile industry.
3. Tertiary legal materials, namely supporting legal materials such as legal dictionaries, legal encyclopedias, and other sources that help clarify legal terms and concepts used in the research.

The collection of legal materials was carried out through library research, namely by tracing, reading, and examining laws and regulations, books, scientific journals, and other legal documents relevant to the research problem. This technique was used to obtain a comprehensive and systematic understanding of the regulation and law enforcement of illegally used clothing imports. The analysis of legal materials was conducted using qualitative descriptive analysis by systematically outlining and describing applicable legal norms and their enforcement practices. The analysis was carried out through legal interpretation, including grammatical and systematic interpretation, to explain the conformity between existing legal provisions and the objective of protecting the national textile industry. The results of the analysis are then presented in a descriptive-analytical form to provide a clear and structured understanding of law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing based on Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade.

Law Enforcement Against Illegal Imports of Used Clothing at Pelita Market, Sukabumi, Based on Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade

Law enforcement is a process that ensures legal norms written in statutory regulations are actually implemented in social and economic conditions within society. Law enforcement includes both preventive and repressive measures aimed at ensuring compliance with legislation and creating order and legal certainty.¹⁰ Cross-border transactions can have wide-ranging impacts on the domestic economy if they are not properly managed. Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade serves as the fundamental legal framework governing trading activities in Indonesia, including the import and export of goods. Article 47, paragraph (1) of this law requires every importer to import goods in new condition, unless otherwise stipulated by the Minister of Trade through implementing regulations. This provision provides a legal basis for prohibiting the import of used goods, such as used clothing, which may disrupt the stability of the domestic market.

Subsequent implementing regulations, such as Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) Number 40 of 2022, which amends Permendag Number 18 of 2021, explicitly regulate the prohibition of importing used clothing and other used goods by classifying them as prohibited import items. This prohibition is intended to protect national interests, including public health and the domestic industrial sector.¹¹ From an enforcement perspective, the Trade Law provides criminal sanctions of up to five years' imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of IDR 5 billion for importers who import prohibited goods (Article 112 paragraph (2) of Law Number 7 of 2014). In addition to criminal sanctions, administrative sanctions are also available, such as the suspension of business activities or revocation of business licenses for business actors who violate import provisions.

However, in practice, law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing has not been fully effective at the level of traditional markets, including Pelita Market in Sukabumi. Several empirical studies and reports indicate that imported used clothing can still be easily found in traditional markets due to high consumer demand and significant economic benefits for informal business actors, despite its illegal status. Enforcement efforts by law enforcement officers and relevant authorities tend to be sporadic and concentrated at the level of goods seizures in warehouses, ports, or major import transit routes (for example, the seizure of 19,391 bales of illegal used clothing in West Java in 2025).¹² Coordination between Customs, the police, and related

¹⁰Soerjono Soekanto, *Beberapa Permasalahan Hukum Dalam Kerangka Pembangunan Di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 1976); Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, *Konsep - Konsep Hukum Dalam Pembangunan* (Alumni, 2002).

¹¹Umar Haris Sanjaya and Adnan Noor Hernan Saputra, "Application of Import Used Clothing Buying and Selling Transactions in Indonesia Under the Review of Article 47 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2014 Concerning Trade,," *Veteran Law Review* 7, no. 1 (May 31, 2024): 34–45, <https://doi.org/10.35586/velrev.v7i1.6724>.

¹²Anton Santoso, "Indonesia Seizes \$7 Million Worth of Illegal Imported Used Clothing," *ANTARA*, 2025; Agnes Theodora, "Impor Baju Bekas Ilegal Dicurigai Beredar Di Pasar "Thrifting"," *Kompas.Id*, 2022.

agencies is a determining factor in the effectiveness of law enforcement. The Indonesian National Police and Customs have demonstrated firm support for the prohibition policy, including enforcement actions at sea and on land. Nevertheless, academic sources also indicate that the influx of cross-border used clothing through small or unofficial routes, as well as administrative loopholes, has not been fully addressed due to limited resources and the lack of integrated supervision. Therefore, the implementation of law enforcement at Pelita Market, Sukabumi, requires a more comprehensive strategy that goes beyond repressive measures to include strengthened systematic supervision, legal education for traders and entrepreneurs, and preventive measures to reduce the recurrence of illegal practices.

Based on the results of a normative review of statutory regulations, the import of used clothing is explicitly prohibited within the Indonesian trade law system. Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade affirms that goods imported into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must be in new condition. This provision reflects the state's protective policy aimed at safeguarding national interests, particularly the protection of public health and the sustainability of domestic industries. The prohibition is also consistent with the precautionary principle in international trade and the principle of consumer protection.¹³ From a legal perspective, illegal imports of used clothing are classified as unlawful acts because they contravene imperative norms in statutory regulations. Accordingly, any activities involving the entry, distribution, and trade of imported used clothing lack a legitimate legal basis and may be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable provisions. Law Number 7 of 2014 has provided relatively clear regulations regarding the prohibition of used clothing imports and the protection of domestic industries. However, the effectiveness of these norms is highly dependent on their implementation in practice. The gap between legal norms and social reality indicates that law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing has not been fully effective. Strengthened supervision, improved inter-agency coordination, and firm enforcement of sanctions are required to enhance legal compliance. With optimal law enforcement, the objective of protecting the national textile industry as mandated by Law Number 7 of 2014 can be fully achieved.

Legal Protection of the National Textile Industry Against the Circulation of Illegal Imported Used Clothing According to Law Number 7 of 2014

Legal protection is a form of state intervention aimed at balancing market dynamics while safeguarding the sustainability of strategic national sectors such as the textile industry.¹⁴ In this context, protection is not only reactive, imposing sanctions

¹³Rashmi Mishra and Deepika Varshney, "Consumer Protection Frameworks by Enhancing Market Fairness, Accountability and Transparency (FAT) for Ethical Consumer Decision-Making: Integrating Circular Economy Principles and Digital Transformation in Global Consumer Markets," *Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies* 50, no. 7 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajess/2024/v50i71494>.

¹⁴Satjipto Rahardjo, *Pemanfaatan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Bagi Pengembangan Ilmu Hukum* (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2010).

after violations occur, but also preventive, by establishing legal barriers against harmful practices, including illegal imports of used clothing. Law Number 7 of 2014 explicitly provides a legal basis for the government to take protective measures for domestic industries through the regulation of imports. Article 47 of the law requires that imported goods must be in new condition, meaning that used goods, such as used clothing, cannot be imported unless otherwise stipulated. This provision aims to prevent the inflow of goods that may result in unfair business competition and reduce opportunities for domestic industries to grow.¹⁵ The prohibition of used clothing imports is not merely a narrow form of protectionism, but also a measure to maintain economic stability, increase demand for local products, and protect consumers from potential health risks posed by imported used products that do not meet sanitation and quality standards.¹⁶

Economically, the national textile industry is a labor-intensive sector that absorbs a large workforce and contributes significantly to gross domestic product and exports. The influx of cheaply priced imported used clothing can erode the market share of local products, suppress profit margins for domestic producers, and ultimately affect the productivity of the sector.¹⁷ This is consistent with research findings indicating that the illegal trade of imported used clothing has a negative impact on the local economy and the market share of the national textile industry. Furthermore, legal protection of the national textile industry also encompasses consumer protection and public health. The market for illegally imported used clothing potentially poses risks to consumers due to the absence of guarantees regarding sanitation, safety, and product quality, which are obligations that business actors are required to fulfill. By regulating the prohibition of used clothing imports through the Trade Law and its implementing regulations, the state not only protects the industry from unfair competition but also ensures legal certainty for domestic business actors and fair consumer protection. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of this protection is highly dependent on the consistent enforcement of the law, market supervision, and the active involvement of the

¹⁵Yulianto Syahyu, "The Influence of Illegal Second-Hand Clothing Imports and the Impact on Local Industries: Indonesian Legal Studies," *International Journal of Research and Review* 12, no. 1 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijrr.20250172>; Iffatriansyah Soga, Weny Almoravid, and Zamroni Abdussamad, "Dampak Dan Tantangan Hukum Impor Pakaian Bekas Di Indonesia," *SINERGI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah* 1, no. 11 (November 2024): 1027–39, <https://doi.org/10.62335/40mvfx54>.

¹⁶Santoso, "Indonesia Seizes \$7 Million Worth of Illegal Imported Used Clothing."; Dzikri Anik Amrullah, Suwari Akhmaddhian, and Erga Yuhandra, "Import Ban Efficacy on Second-Hand Clothing in the Perspective of Regulatory and Sustainable Development Goals," *Unifikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 11, no. 01 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.25134/unifikasi.v11i01.766>; FX.Joko Priyono, "Law Enforcement Of Electrical And Electronic Waste Smuggling In Batam, Indonesia," *Diponegoro Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2017), <https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.2.1.2017.40-56>.

¹⁷Devy Setiyani, Normalita Destyarini, and Rina Arum Prastyanti, "Law Enforcement Against Imported Used Clothing Trade Prohibition at Hartono Trade Center," *AL-MANHAJ: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial Islam* 5, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.37680/almanhaj.v5i2.3432>; Salwa Billa Mirza Ridwan and Aidul Fitriaciada Azhari, "The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Against Smuggling of Imported Used Clothes: An Analysis Based on Positive Law in Indonesia," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan* 5, no. 2 (2024).

government in facilitating the development of the national textile industry through other supporting policies, such as fiscal incentives or the promotion of local products.

Conclusion

Law enforcement against illegal imports of used clothing has been clearly regulated in Law Number 7 of 2014 and its implementing regulations, such as Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) Number 40 of 2022. These provisions affirm that all imported goods must be in new condition, thereby explicitly prohibiting the entry of used clothing into Indonesian territory. Law enforcement measures include criminal sanctions of up to five years' imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of IDR 5 billion, as well as administrative sanctions in the form of business suspension or revocation of licenses for violators. However, in practice, the implementation of law enforcement in traditional markets, including Pelita Market in Sukabumi, has not been fully effective. The circulation of illegally used clothing remains relatively easy for the public to access due to high demand, economic benefits for traders, and administrative loopholes and smuggling routes that have not been fully monitored. This condition indicates a gap between legal norms and their implementation in practice, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive law enforcement strategy, including strengthened supervision, improved inter-agency coordination, and legal education for business actors.

Legal protection for the national textile industry through Law Number 7 of 2014 is both protective and preventive in nature. The prohibition on importing used clothing not only safeguards economic interests and the competitiveness of local industries but also protects consumers from health risks posed by goods that do not meet sanitation and quality standards. The national textile industry plays a strategic role as a labor-intensive sector that contributes significantly to gross domestic product and exports. The influx of cheaply priced imported used clothing can reduce the market share of local products, suppress producers' profit margins, and negatively affect productivity and employment. Therefore, this legal protection is in line with the objectives of sustainable national economic development, while also ensuring legal certainty and fair consumer protection. The effectiveness of law enforcement and the protection of the national textile industry largely depends on the consistency of legal implementation, strict market supervision, inter-agency coordination, and supportive government policies such as fiscal incentives and the promotion of local products. With optimal implementation, the objectives of Law Number 7 of 2014, namely to create an orderly, fair, and sustainable trading system while protecting domestic industries and consumers, can be fully realized.

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