

# The Influence of Illegal Second-hand Clothing Imports and the Impact on Local Industries: Indonesian Legal Studies

Yulianto Syahyu

Faculty of Law, University of Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia.

Corresponding Author: [yulianto.syahyu@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id](mailto:yulianto.syahyu@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id)

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## ABSTRACT

Along with the development of the current era of public interest, especially in the fashion industry is becoming increasingly diverse, one of which is the interest in second-hand clothing from imports. The influence of these illegally imported second-hand clothes is a profound problem that involves various legal and economic aspects. The research method used in this study is juridical normative by analysing social facts using the theory and applicable of Indonesian legal studies. Despite being regulated and legally prohibited, the used clothing trade is still popular in society. Due to the high demand of people for quality clothes at affordable prices, they ignore the rules. This suggests that the rules are not in line with the state of the market. The trade law aspect of second-hand clothing imports in Indonesia presents a significant law enforcement challenge. Despite strict regulations, illegal practices still exist. Governments should be more careful to strike a balance between legal protection and people's economic needs. To protect the local industry from the negative effects of the second-hand clothing trade, stronger law enforcement is needed to ensure compliance with the law.

**Keywords:** Illegal Import, Second-Hand Clothing, Law Enforcement, Local Industry.

## INTRODUCTION

In the era of 4.0 as it is now, technological improvements are helping and hindering Indonesia. As a result of the era of globalization, people, especially in Indonesia, have become very hungry for the latest information and trends. The onslaught of foreign culture into the country has both good and bad effects. The most noticeable impact is that people's thoughts and mindsets become more modern. However, the entry of foreign cultures also has a negative impact, namely the loss of interest in domestic products and the tendency to love the culture of other countries more. One of the products loved by the community is imported used clothing, which are often referred to as "used" or "pre-loved", has become an important part of the fashion industry around the world (Rinandita Wikansari et al., 2023). According to (Chandradewi et al., 2018) people's attitudes and behavior in the current globalization era led to an increase in the tendency to buy imported second-hand clothing due to being tempted by international brands. This phenomenon creates many economic opportunities and promotes sustainable lifestyles. Imported second-hand clothing often comes from different countries with a variety of styles and designs, so consumers have many choices. The second-hand clothing trade is a public concern that has extended to both

developed and developing countries. This danger is more felt in developing countries, which buy second-hand clothes from developed countries. There are many clothing options, including from Asia. Today, the younger generation adheres fashion to Japanese and South Korean fashion styles, which are usually more suited to a variety of postures. Imported second-hand clothing is also attractive because it can provide a unique identity to the wearer as the item may no longer be made or available in the local market (Arifah, R. N., 2015).

As an important part of the world economy, the second-hand clothing industry offers cheap fashion options, but is currently facing a huge problem of imported second-hand clothing. The variety of imported products including imported clothing creates diversity and access to goods that may not be accessible locally. However, according to Regulation Number 51/M-DAG/PER/7 / 2015 issued by the Minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia on the Prohibition of the import of used clothing makes the import of used clothing illegal in Indonesia (Fatimah & Amaylia, 2023). This rule prohibits the import of any used clothing and requires the destruction of clothing that has arrived in Indonesia if it does not meet the new standards. Thus, the illegal trade of goods generates major problems for national and international security, as well as negative impacts for social and economic sustainability. In addition, the Minister of Commerce has banned the trade in imported used clothing because it can harm health because it is contaminated with germs and can harm the domestic industry. As in Section (a) of the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 51/M-DAG/7/2015, it is stated that imported used clothing may threaten human health, so it is not safe for use by the public. In addition to threatening health, some products also have functional problems. For example, clothes are bad, ugly, and worn, and used items are easily damaged during use. Where restrict and clear regulation can put pressure on these

used clothing importers to reduce or even stop imports (Abdullah & Dunga, 2023).

The influence of these illegally imported second-hand clothes is a profound problem that involves various legal aspects and transactions. With certain exceptions established by the Minister of Trade, The Trade Law No. 7 of 2014 obliges the import of goods under new circumstances. Despite the legal prohibition, the trade in second-hand clothing is still popular in society (Fatimah & Amaylia, 2023). The second-hand clothing trade is still widespread despite the ban. Traders often say that this business is an important part of their lives. Due to the high demand of people for quality clothes at affordable prices, they ignore the rules. This shows that the rules are not in line with the state of the market. The trade law aspect of second-hand clothing imports in Indonesia presents significant law enforcement challenges. Despite strict regulations, illegal practices still exist. Governments must be more careful to strike a balance between legal protection and people's economic needs. To protect the local industry from the negative effects of the second-hand clothing trade, stronger law enforcement is needed to ensure compliance with the law.

## **METHODS**

The type of research used is normative juridical, namely research that focuses on examining the application of the rules of Indonesian legal studies and the approach used is a legal approach and a conceptual approach. Regarding the data sources used in this research, secondary data is classified into three groups, namely primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. Sources of primary legal materials used include treatises, statutory regulations, and so on. Sources of secondary legal materials used include books, legal journals, legal magazines, expert opinions and various references related to this research. As well as sources of tertiary legal materials to support research in the form of legal dictionaries, the internet, encyclopaedias

and terms used in this research (Peter, 2013). The collection was carried out using literature study, this technique is used by the author to collect data to answer matters related to the problem to be discussed.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **A. Regulations governing the ban on the import of used clothing in Indonesia**

The emergence of thrifting or second-hand clothing in Indonesia actually began with the import of goods from abroad, but people initially did not recognize that the party had spread in the community, as the Times developed in the increasingly popular activities of thrifting combined, in the absence of a sense of prestige to admit that someone uses or even sells second-hand goods. Due to the large number of fans of second-hand goods imported from other countries, the Minister of Trade issued a regulation on goods that are prohibited from exporting imported goods prohibited by the Regulation of the minister of trade, also Number 40 of 2022, which amended Regulation of the minister of trade number 18 law no. 7 of 2014 and Law No. 2021 also includes trade related to domestic and foreign business. The purpose of this law is to inform people that second-hand clothing has an impact on some diseases, such as diseases although the Ministry of Commerce has issued the regulation, but it does not result in people stopping using imported second-hand clothing (Devina, et. al., 2023).

Several factors lead to poor law enforcement in thrifting business cases. Consumers, traders ' level of knowledge, and law enforcement are among those factors. In law enforcement theory, the deterrent factor meets two law enforcement factors, at least in the case of the imported second-hand clothing thrifting business. In this case, the factors are considered as a hindrance or obstacle rather than a supportive factor. The factors hindering such enforcement are mentioned as follows:

a. Law enforcement: a barrier to law enforcement is the action of law

enforcement in the case of the business of thrifting imported used clothing. However, the trade in used imported clothing that takes place in the market is also a matter of e-commerce. In other words, the provisions of Article 110 of the trade law regarding sanctions imposed on Business actors who sell used imported clothing have not been thoroughly implemented by law enforcement.

b. Another factor that hinders law enforcement is the consumer and merchant society. As mentioned earlier, law enforcement is divided into two categories: law enforcement by broad subjects, where law is mandatory for enforcement by the entire legal domain, and law enforcement by narrow subjects. To date, there are still consumers and businesses who do not know that the sale of imported used clothing is prohibited, and even people who violate it can be sentenced to prison. If you look at the current society as law enforcement actors, let alone enforce the law by applying the provisions of the Trade Act, to find out the ban alone, there are still people who do not know about the rules (M Wahyu Abdi & Dian, 2022).

The Minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia issued regulation 51/M-DAG/PER/7 / 2015 on the Prohibition of the import of used clothing, which regulates several aspects of the entry of used clothing and prohibits its entry into the territory of Indonesia. Minister of Commerce Regulation No.51/M-DAG/PER/7 / 2015 includes the following (Fatimah & Amaylia, 2023):

1. Import ban: this law prohibits the entry of used clothing into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Used clothing arriving: according to this regulation, used clothing entering the territory of Indonesia on or after the date of entry into force of this regulation,

- must be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
3. Supervision and monitoring: the government can ensure compliance with these regulations by regulating and monitoring the import of used clothing.
  4. Sanctions: this regulation also regulates the sanctions that can be imposed against people who violate this provision. These sanctions may include the unlawful destruction of imported products. Before importing used clothing or other items, it is very important to comply with and understand these rules. Individuals who violate these restrictions may be subject to large fines and legal action.

Illegal import of used clothing is clothing that violates the laws of a country. Regulations governing unlawful imports of worn clothing vary by country, depending on international trade, Product Safety, consumer protection, and customs laws. The import of used clothing is generally prohibited under the following conditions:

1. Import requirements: some countries have unique import restrictions that control the import of certain commodities, such as used clothing. Certain goods may require special permits or licenses from the competent authorities to import them, and violation of these rules may be considered criminal.
2. Product Safety Standards: legal authorities establish product safety standards such as hazardous materials, hazardous chemicals, and quality requirements for imported clothing. Goods that do not meet these requirements may be considered illegal and may harm the health of consumers.
3. Consumer Protection: many countries have laws governing consumer rights and obligations. Imported goods that do not meet quality requirements or may harm the health of consumers may be considered a violation of consumer protection regulations.

4. Customs and import taxes: when importing second-hand clothing, applicable Customs and import tax requirements apply. Imports that violate these criteria may be considered illegal and subject to fiscal sanctions. Sanctions and legal implications for the import of illegally used clothing. Every country has different rules and regulations. In most situations, the government can impose fines, confiscate any item that violates the law, or even take legal action against anyone involved in illegal imports; illicit products are often burned. To avoid legal problems when importing used clothing or other commodities, it is important to always follow the rules and regulations of international trade.

Here are some of the main policies limiting the import of used clothing in Indonesia, as part of the government's efforts to control the import of used clothing.

#### 1. Total Import Ban

The ban on the import pakaian of used clothing was implemented in 2019. This ban applies to all types of used clothing and has reduced the import of used clothing into Indonesia. Regulation of the Minister of trade No. 51/M-DAG/PER/7/2015 on the Prohibition of the import of second-hand clothing stipulates that imported second-hand clothing is no longer safe for use and has the potential to endanger human health. There is a regulation requiring all importers to import goods in new condition, which clarifies this ban on the import of used clothing. Article 47 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2014 on trade shows this.

#### 2. Strict quality standards

Protect the domestic garment and textile industries while ensuring that imported goods meet established quality requirements. This is an efficient way to protect the local market from products that do not meet quality and safety standards. In accordance with the regulation of the Minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia number 34/M-DAG/PER/8/2018,

Article 9 paragraph (1) concerning the importation of Consumer Goods, the Indonesian government may refuse the import of used clothing. Those that do not meet these standards enter the Indonesian market. This regulation requires that imported goods must meet the technical standards set by the National Standardization Agency or other applicable Technical Standards Agency. Higher tariffs can also be applied to imports of used clothing that does not meet quality criteria. These tariffs are intended to encourage companies to use goods that meet strict quality requirements, thereby reducing harmful or inappropriate impacts on health and the environment. In addition, it encourages local producers to continue to improve their production techniques to be more competitive. Articles 16 (1) and (2) of the law of the Republic of Indonesia number 7 of 2014 on trade are relevant laws in this context.

### 3. Additional Taxes

The purpose of the additional tax on the import of used clothing is implemented as a policy to encourage the domestic textile and fashion industries. This strategy lowers the competitiveness of imported used clothing when compared to local clothing, thus encouraging buyers to prefer original products. This regulation can also help boost domestic industry and improve the quality of local products. According to Article 17 paragraph (1) of the law of the Republic of Indonesia number 7 of 2014 on trade, the government may impose additional import duties to protect domestic industries. In addition, the provisions on the import of goods Article 37 Paragraphs (1) and (3) of the Minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia number 35/PMK.010/2017 also applies.

### 4. Law Enforcement

The Indonesian government has stepped up legal action against violators of second-hand clothing import regulations, including stricter checks and sanctions on corporations that violate them. These stricter legal measures are intended to protect

domestic industries and promote long-term industrial growth. In this case, the law of the Republic of Indonesia number 7 of 2014 Article 48 paragraph (1) on trade and regulation of the Minister of trade of the Republic of Indonesia number 64/M-DAG/PER / 9/2018 Article 45 paragraph (1) regulates sanctions, including administrative or criminal sanctions imposed on Business actors who violate regulations such.

### 5. Promotion of Local Products.

By banning imports of apparel, the government highlighted the need to buy local goods. The government launched national and local campaigns and offered financial incentives to promote local fashion products. The purpose of the national and local campaigns is to increase awareness and pride in Indonesian fashion items while encouraging the growth of the domestic fashion industry. In addition to marketing, the government offers monetary incentives to promote domestic fashion products. This involves tax breaks or other incentives for local fashion makers or companies, which can lower production costs while increasing revenue. Related regulations and laws, such as Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 3 of 2014 Article 29 paragraph (2) on industry and regulation of the Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia number 49/M-IND/PER/7 / 2018 Article 55 paragraph (2) on textile industry and textile products, empowers the government to promote local products and provide fiscal incentives to the domestic fashion industry. This law has various purposes, including preserving the domestic textile and fashion industries, promoting local economic growth, reducing the adverse impact of second-hand clothing imports on the environment, and ensuring that the quality and safety requirements of products circulating in the market are met.

While these regulations and policies have found support in some ways, they are also controversial, especially among shoppers and merchants who rely on second-hand clothing as a cheaper alternative. This inversion arises because of concerns that

these regulations could reduce the variety and choice that exists in the clothing market and hinder the accessibility of clothing to groups of people who have limited finances. Meanwhile, in an effort to maintain economic stability and the sustainability of the domestic textile industry, the government continues to strive to regulate the import of used clothing. This will provide opportunities and incentives for the growth of more environmentally friendly and sustainable local industries (Qurrotaayun, et al., 2024).

Although there are still reports of second-hand clothing imports through unofficial channels, efforts to combat illegal imports are also being strengthened. In addition, the government continues to educate the public to support the use of local products and understand the dangers of imported used clothing.

### **B. The Role of Commercial Law Policy In Relation to the Rampant Circulation of Illegal Second-Hand Clothing**

Since illegal second-hand clothing is very common in Indonesia, the government is now paying attention to it in its trade law policy. As long as used goods sold are not prohibited by the government, thrifting, or buying and selling used clothes, is legal in Indonesia. However, a number of factors, including lack of government oversight, lack of law enforcement in this area, strategic geographical location, domestic industry conditions, and incomplete public understanding of the current legal regulations, contribute to the continued activity of imported used clothing trade in Indonesia. In addition to socializing and conducting raids to restrict the flow of second-hand goods in markets and ports, the government is also trying to enforce and monitor. Laws prohibiting the import of second-hand clothing often lead to smuggling through the Straits of Malacca. Trade law policies are critical in helping to stop the illegal export of second-hand clothing to global markets. The rule of trade law must be proactive and sensitive to

evolving issues if we are to ensure fairness in World Trade and maintain the viability of the regional apparel industry. Two very important elements that policies can help with are law enforcement and close monitoring. Governments must change outdated laws to create new rules and regulations that are more relevant in protecting consumers, society and fair competition (Firdaus & Mardiah, 2023).

Tougher sanctions and stricter penalties for illegal traders can deter them, thus lowering the demand to participate in illegal activities. In addition, the policy supports international collaboration through the Coordination of law enforcement between countries and the improvement of Information Communication. Through quality and certification criteria, product standardization helps distinguish between legal and illegal second-hand clothing, thereby equipping consumers with the confidence to make wiser decisions. Policies that support educational efforts aimed at avoiding illegal products can increase consumer awareness. Through strengthening authority and increasing overarching control, trade laws can help create a fair, legitimate, and sustainable commercial environment.

#### **a. Application of Article 47 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 7 of 2014 concerning trade in regulating the sale and purchase of imported used clothing in Indonesia**

The sale of imported second-hand clothing in Indonesia is regulated by Article 47 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2014 on trade, which stipulates that such transactions are regulated by legislation relating to the import and trade of second-hand goods. This action is taken to ensure that imported used clothing entering Indonesia does not endanger the safety or health of consumers. Article 47 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 7 of 2014 on trade may result in administrative and/or criminal sanctions, including fines, revocation of import licenses, confiscation of goods, and imprisonment for business

entities whose violations endanger the health and safety of consumers. Article 47 paragraph (2) of Law No. 7 of 2014 concerning trade stipulates, however, "under certain circumstances the minister may determine goods imported in a used condition. "If the condition of the clothes remains suitable for use and does not harm human health, then this means that imported used clothes must meet various criteria and be allowed to be sold, among others:

- a) Obtaining trade permits from authorized agencies, such as the Ministry of Commerce to regulate and monitor the activities of the imported used clothing trade;
- b) Supervision and inspection of authorized agencies aimed at ensuring that the product meets safety, quality and health standards;
- c) If a violation is found, the authorized agency can take action in accordance with applicable law.

Established and authorized by the authorities with the aim of controlling the practices and trading systems that run throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 7 of 2014 on trade is a legal product. Since the government officially passed this law, it can manage and regulate domestic and international trade activities. It aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of distribution, thereby strengthening the business climate and business certainty, as well as encouraging greater market access for domestic products. In order to meet national demand, the Central and local governments are obliged to support the expansion and protection of the production of essential goods and other essential domestic goods. In some circumstances, such as disrupting the balance of domestic trade activities, the government is obliged to ensure the supply and stabilization of prices for essential goods and other vital commodities. Maintaining price affordability at the consumer level and protecting producers' incomes depend on guaranteeing supply and stabilizing prices

for basic necessities and other essential goods. As a result, the Minister of Commerce is tasked with establishing pricing strategies, supervising supply and logistics management, controlling exports and imports, thus ensuring the supply and price stability of basic necessities and other essential goods (Suparji, 2014).

**b. Legal norms in Article 47 paragraph (1) of Law No. 7 of 2014 on trade**

Norms, or rules of law, according to Sudikno Mertokusumo, are life guidelines that describe how people should behave and act in social life to generate and protect their own and others' interests. Legal standards, narrowly speaking, are the values contained in the Constitution. Legal standards, then, are generally contained in legislation and include strict consequences. This implies that every rule of law must achieve a mixture of usefulness, certainty and Justice (Sudikno Mertokusumo, 1996). Legal rules and norms provide advice, permission, and direction and help institutionalize good and bad values in the form of regulations. The recommendation norm includes doing something that is advised or not following a certain advice; the command norm includes doing or not doing something because both the command and the recommendation can include both positive and negative rules (Jimly Asshidique, 2006). Regarding the debate about the relevance of second-hand clothing transactions, this is stipulated in Article 47 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2014 on trade, which expressly states that "every importer is obliged to import goods in New conditions. "The legislation expressly states that the legal norm contained in it is that the government prohibits the import of used goods absolutely. This also applies to imported clothing as well as goods whose import permit allows them to arrive in Indonesia in New conditions. Clothing in new condition must be imported; thus, used goods cannot be imported for any reason including for sale. This means that the government has strictly prohibited the purchase and sale of second-hand clothing and has the power to

stop imported second-hand clothing from entering Indonesian soil. Although offline and online retailers still make frequent purchases and sales of imported used clothing, the rules must still be followed and enforced because their violation will result in heavy fines.

### **C. Continuous Impact of Second-Hand Clothing Imports**

Basically, illegal used clothes are still imported into Indonesia. This is because the government does not have much control over the import of used clothes. Due to the large number of people who trade imported used clothing for personal gain, import smuggling is still a problem in Indonesia. According to Regulation of the minister of trade No. 51/MDAG/PER/7 / 2015 concerning the Prohibition of second-hand clothing imports, illegal second-hand clothing imports are illegal. In addition, as part of the government's efforts to protect the textile industry in Indonesia, the import of used clothing is also considered illegal.

Because people prefer to buy imported second-hand clothes at a cheaper price, the volume of imports increases to Indonesia, which causes a trade deficit if the volume of imports is greater than the value of exports. This had an impact on the domestic textile industry. The Ministry of trade also states that the health effects of illegal second-hand clothing purchases will occur. Tests carried out in the laboratory show that used clothing or clothing that has not been used for a long time has harmful fungi, such as mold fungi. The goods Quality Testing Center states that this type of fungus can cause itching, allergies, and toxic skin irritation. Although washed many times, this type of mold does not disappear easily.

It is very harmful to the environment because there will be an increase in clothing waste. Data collected by the European Parliament shows that clothing and shoe production accounts for 10% of carbon emissions, and textile production accounts for 20% of clean water pollution. This means that when we import used clothes,

there will be unsaleable clothes that will have to be thrown into landfill. It can cause textile waste to accumulate in the country and pollute the surrounding environment. According to the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), textiles produce 2.3 million tons of waste annually. Ironically, this number is very high (Rinandita Wikansari, et al., 2023). In addition to health problems, the impact of such imported used clothing has the following consequences.

#### **a. Impact of Illegal Second-Hand Clothing on Local Industries**

Illegal second-hand clothing significantly affects local businesses, especially in Indonesia's textile and textile products industries. Usually priced lower than new clothes, illegally imported second-hand products that enter Indonesia can threaten the survival of local retailers. In addition, the quality of these illegally recycled products is not guaranteed and can harm human health (Syarief, et al., 2021). Several studies have shown that the illegal import of second-hand clothing has affected UMKM and the country as well as reducing the income of local businesses. Therefore, strict legislative measures are needed to deal with the problem of illegal import of second-hand clothing and protect the local economy from its negative impact. Among the projects under review are tightening penalties for illegal importers, limiting the illegal import of vintage clothing, and raising public awareness of the dangers associated with such items. In addition to other things, socialization helps a person become aware of the rules of the law and the consequences if they are violated (Arifah, 2015).

#### **b. Reducing the Production of Waste in the Country**

Imports of used clothing into Indonesia are sold at a cheaper price compared to domestic clothing products. This can disrupt the domestic textile industry and cause local products to be difficult to compete, possibly even causing local producers to go



bankrupt, because people prefer imported used goods that are more affordable so that this significant price difference attracts customers, especially from the middle class who are looking for quality clothing alternatives at yang low prices. As a result, local clothing products with higher prices became less in demand, which resulted in a decrease in sales. now considers second-hand clothes a worthy option and looks fashionable. This is because buying used clothes allows them to get high quality clothes, at a much lower price. Loyalty to local products is declining due to this shift, which has an impact on the sales of domestic clothing and textile manufacturers.

### **c. Impact on Employment**

In the long run, second-hand clothing imports can reduce employment in the Indonesian textile and clothing industry and cause social and economic problems. Demand for local clothing dropped dramatically when cheap illegal second-hand clothing flooded the market. As a result, many local clothing and textile manufacturers were forced to reduce their production capacity to meet falling demand. With reduced production, the company does not need the same amount of Labor, which results in a reduction in the workforce or even the presence of layoffs. In addition, the development of labor skills is also affected by the decline in local production capacity due to pressure from illegal second-hand clothing. When local industries have difficulty surviving and are unable to innovate or develop new products, workers do not have the opportunity to gain new training or expand their skills. This can degrade the competitiveness of local human resources in the long run and degrade the performance of the domestic industry in general.

### **d. Impact on Increasing Textile Waste**

Used clothes cannot be effectively recycled, and many of them end up in landfills, causing Indonesia's waste problem to worsen and damage the environment. Because it has been used repeatedly and

may be damaged, illegally imported used clothing is usually in terms of less durable materials. Seupto, these items are not durable and cannot be used in the long term. Clothes that are no longer suitable for use are usually discarded by consumers, increasing the volume of textile waste. Used clothing that is no longer suitable for use is often difficult to recycle or reprocess, while the ability to recycle it is still limited. This leads to textile waste accumulating in landfills and a longer decompose time. Moreover, imported clothing is often made of synthetic materials such as spandex, nylon, or polyester, these materials are difficult to decompose which can increase the burden of environmental pollution caused by textiles because these materials produce micro plastics that pollute soil and water.

## **CONCLUSION**

As the Times developed in the increasingly popular thrifting activities combined, in the absence of a sense of prestige to admit that someone uses or even sells second-hand goods. Due to the large number of fans of second-hand goods imported from other countries, the Minister of Trade issued a regulation on goods prohibited from exporting imported goods prohibited by the regulation of the minister of trade, also Number 40 of 2022, which amended the regulation of the minister of trade Number 18 of law no. 7 of 2014 and Law No. 2021 also includes trade related to domestic and foreign business. The purpose of this law is to inform people that second-hand clothing has an impact on some diseases, such as diseases although the Ministry of Commerce has issued the regulation, but it does not result in people stopping using imported second-hand clothing. The impact on illegal second-hand clothing imports not only impacts public health but also impacts local industries to textile waste. The government should tighten laws banning the import of second-hand clothes and increase surveillance at border lanes often used for smuggling. The government should also

strengthen the National Textile industry so that people can choose high-quality local products at affordable prices. In addition, the need to improve the competitiveness of domestic products by providing support to MSMEs in this sector through subsidies, training, and ease of licensing.

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