
Analysis of Indonesia's Protectionism Policy Challenges Amidst the Rise of Imported Products from China

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Abstract

Research aim : This paper aims to determine empirically the challenges of protectionist policies set by the Indonesian government to protect the interests of local producers and consumer needs due to the rampant products imported from China.

Design/Method/Approach : This research uses a literature study method (library research) with an approach using secondary data from various credible written sources and relevant to Economics and Free Trade, especially Imports from China. The data analysis technique uses content analysis techniques and qualitative descriptive analysis.

Research Finding : Based on the results of the data analysis, this study found that various complex challenges faced in line with the context of globalization and free trade agreements that limit Indonesia's space to implement protectionist policies.

Theoretical contribution/Originality : This research deepens the knowledge of free trade policy literature by highlighting the complexity of protectionism implementation challenges in developing countries, namely Indonesia.

Practitioner/Policy implication : This research underlines the need for a strategy to strengthen domestic industries before implementing protectionism in order to be more competitive in the global market, one of which is to avoid the negative impact of trade retaliation.

Research limitation : As this research only focuses on analyzing protectionism policies between Indonesia and imported products from China.

Keywords : Protectionism, Chinese Imports, Free Trade

1. Introduction

Indonesia with an open economic system faces major challenges in maintaining a balance between protectionism and trade liberalization policies (Widiyanto et al., 2025). One of them is influenced by the rise of Chinese import products that increasingly dominate the domestic market. The number of Chinese products sold at lower prices and a large variety can indirectly put great pressure on local industries, especially in the manufacturing sector and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (Nurlatifah, 2011; Pratiwi, 2019; Saputri, 2024). Although the government has attempted to implement various protectionist policies such as import tariffs, quotas, and non-tariff regulations. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of these policies is still widely questioned and debated.

Competition between local products and imported Chinese products has intensified as bilateral trade relations have increased and free trade agreements have been implemented,

such as the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA). The purpose of protectionism policy is to protect domestic industries, but this policy can also potentially hamper economic efficiency and increase prices for consumers (Lubis & Nuryanti, 2011; Saeful Rizky et al., 2024). So, it is important for the government to pay attention to what are the challenges of protectionism policies in the face of the onslaught of Chinese imported products and find alternative solutions to balance the interests of local producers and consumer needs.

Various problems have emerged in line with the implementation of protectionism policies due to the response of many imported products from China in line with the implementation of the ACFTA agreement (Ramadhani et al., 2024; Widiyanto et al., 2025). The implication is a decrease in the competitiveness of local industries due to cheaper Chinese imported products, especially the manufacturing sector and MSMEs (Lubis & Nuryanti, 2011; Sabaruddin, 2015). As a result, many producers have experienced a decrease in sales turnover and even some have gone out of business. The next problem is that the effectiveness of protectionism policies is still questioned among the public, although the government has implemented import tariffs and various regulations, this policy is still not effective in overcoming the flow of imports (Antasha, 2024; Fitriyanti et al., 2023; Sunoko et al., 2022; Tanjung, 2024).

This study has high urgency in relation to Indonesia's increasing dependence on imported products, which has the potential to weaken national economic independence. Thus, this study is important not only for policymakers in designing and determining effective trade strategies, but also for businesses and the public to understand the implications of implementing protectionist policies on broad economic welfare.

Through an understanding of the challenges of protectionist policies, this research is expected to provide recommendations for creating policies that are more adaptive, balanced, and oriented towards sustainable economic growth. This research is also expected to provide in-depth insights related to other countries' strategies in dealing with the dominance of imported products, especially China so that Indonesia can determine the right steps to face the increasingly complex dynamics of global trade.

1.1 Statement of Problem

Based on the introduction described earlier, the formulation of the research problem is the emergence of protectionism policy challenges in Indonesia in balancing the interests of the domestic industry to continue to exist and fulfill consumer needs so that the policies implemented do not conflict with global treaty agreements between countries.

1.2 Research Objectives

The purpose of this research is to analyze the challenges of protectionism policies in Indonesia amid the rise of imported products from China so that this research can provide policy recommendations that support the increase in national economic growth in a sustainable manner.

2. Method

This research uses a *library research* method with a qualitative descriptive approach. The literature study was conducted by collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing various academic sources, policy documents, and economic reports related to protectionism policies in Indonesia against the rise of imported products from China. The descriptive qualitative

approach is used to provide an in-depth description of the challenges faced by Indonesia in implementing protectionism policies and their impact on the national economy.

Data Sources, this research uses secondary data, which is obtained from various credible and relevant written sources, such as: Official Government Documents, International Reports and Publications, Scientific Journals and Academic Articles, Economic Research and Analysis Reports, and Economic and Trade News Sources.

The data collection method in this research is done through documentation studies. The data obtained from various sources will be analysed using *content* analysis techniques and qualitative descriptive analysis with the following steps:

1. Data Reduction: Sort and select relevant information from various literature sources. Categorize protectionism challenges based on economic, trade, investment and regulatory aspects.
2. Data Presentation: Organize the results of the analysis in the form of a systematic description to clearly illustrate the protectionism challenge.
3. Conclusion: Summarize the main challenges faced by Indonesia in implementing protectionism against imported products from China. Provide literature-based recommendations to improve the effectiveness of protectionism policy in Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Research Result

Tracing the legal basis of protectionism policies in Indonesia is used to strengthen the regulations set. This protectionism policy is also based on various national and international regulations governing aspects of trade, investment and industry. Here are some of the legal bases:

1. The 1945 Constitution Article 33 Paragraphs (1) and (2) state that the economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship and that branches of production that are important to the state must be controlled by the state. This is the basis for the establishment of protection policies for the strategic sector.
2. Law No. 7/2014 on Trade regulates international trade policies, including import controls and protection of domestic industries through tariff and non-tariff instruments. Articles 25-26 allow the government to implement import control policies to protect national interests. In addition, Article 51 authorizes the government to prohibit or restrict the import of certain goods, including used materials and waste that may endanger health, security, and the environment.
3. Law No. 17/2006 on Customs (Amendment to Law No. 10/1995) authorizes the government to impose additional import duties, import restrictions, and *safeguard* measures on imported goods that have the potential to harm the domestic industry. In particular, Article 47 stipulates that goods prohibited from import must be returned to the country of origin or destroyed. Article 102 also regulates sanctions for those who illegally import goods such as garbage and waste.
4. Law No. 3/2014 on Industry which regulates the policy of industrial downstream, the obligation to use local raw materials, and the protection of national industries from unfair competition due to imported products.
5. Law No. 25/2007 on Investment regulates investment policy including restrictions for foreign investors in certain sectors to protect national interests and domestic industries.

6. Government Regulation No. 34/2011 on Trade *Safeguard* Measures, which regulates the mechanism for applying *safeguards* to protect domestic industries from harmful import surges.
7. Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management which regulates restrictions and prohibitions on the import of garbage, waste, and hazardous materials that do not comply with environmental standards.
8. Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 50/2020 on Business Licensing Provisions, Advertising, Guidance, and Supervision of Business Actors in Trade through Electronic Systems that regulates digital trade to control imports of *e-commerce* products, especially from China.
9. Minister of Trade Regulation No. 40 of 2022 on Export Prohibited Goods and Import Prohibited Goods which prohibits the import of used clothing and similar goods that may negatively affect the domestic textile industry and public health.
10. Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 48 of 2023 on the provision of Non-B3 Waste Imports as Industrial Raw Materials which only allows non-B3 waste such as paper and certain plastics for industrial use, with strict conditions.
11. WTO & ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) where Indonesia must balance protectionist policies with its international commitments so as not to violate agreed free trade rules.

Although, there is a legal basis in strengthening protectionism regulations. Indonesia as a developing country is also faced with various challenges in implementing protectionism policies from the many imported Chinese products. Based on the literature search, 8 points are obtained which can be explained as follows:

1. Threat of Trade Retaliation

China may retaliate against Indonesia's protectionist policies by imposing trade tariffs or barriers on Indonesian exports, especially for key commodities such as palm oil, coal, and nickel. Given that China is one of the largest trading partners that is the main destination for exports, including palm oil, coal, nickel, agricultural products and fisheries (Antasha, 2024; Aprilian Indra Kurniawan, 2018; Matondang et al., 2024; Radhica, 2023; Rahma et al., 2020). If China implements a similar retaliatory policy, Indonesia's exports could be hampered in the form of increased import duty rates, quota restrictions, or stricter technical requirements. As a result, if Indonesia's exports to China decline due to retaliation (retaliatory measures in the field of trade between countries). Then, domestic industries that depend on exports will experience a decrease in revenue and the potential for mass layoffs.

2. Price Increase of Consumer Goods

Protection of local products through import tariffs or quotas can increase the price of goods in the domestic market. This happens because choices are limited and competition from cheaper imported products is reduced. Many Indonesians rely on Chinese products due to their low prices for electronics, clothing, toys and household appliances (Ahadiani et al., 2024; Ramadhani et al., 2024; Tanjung, 2024; Widiyanto et al., 2025). If the prices of these products rise due to protectionist tariffs, people's purchasing power will decline. Many MSMEs use raw materials or semi-finished goods from China. If import prices increase, MSMEs' production costs also rise, which may reduce their profit margins or force them to raise their selling prices.

3. Limited Competitiveness of Local Industries

Many local industries have not been able to compete in terms of price, quality, and production efficiency with Chinese products that have a larger production scale (Auliady & Farlian, 2018; Maharani et al., 2023). China's manufacturing industry has several advantages such as cheap labor and more advanced infrastructure. Meanwhile, industries in Indonesia still face high logistics costs, dependence on imported raw materials, and low investment in production technology (Nurchayo & Subur Purwana, 2020; Sabaruddin, 2015). As a result, consumers tend to choose Chinese products because they are cheap and have a better variety of designs and innovations. If the domestic industry is not improved immediately, protectionism will only protect local industries that do not want to compete competitively.

4. Pressure from the *World Trade Organization* (WTO)

Protectionist policies that are too strict can certainly violate international trade rules agreements between WTO members and other trade agreements, (Barus et al., 2022; Maharani, 2024) which can lead to sanctions or trade lawsuits. If protectionist policies conflict with WTO rules, Indonesia could face claims from other countries, especially China, which could result in trade sanctions or fines. In addition, Indonesia is also bound by various other free trade agreements, such as the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA) and the Regional *Comprehensive Economic Partnership* (RCEP). So, keep in mind that if Indonesia restricts imports of Chinese products too much, the trade relationship between the two countries could be disrupted (Budi et al., 2023; Prahaski & Ibrahim, 2023).

5. Impact on Foreign Investment

Excessive protection can reduce the interest of foreign investors, especially from China, which is one of the main sources of investment in the manufacturing, infrastructure and technology sectors in Indonesia. If protectionism policies are strictly implemented, investors from other countries including China may shift their investment capital to other countries (Saifulloh, 2020). This is consistent with the fact that many large infrastructure projects in Indonesia are funded by Chinese investment, such as the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed train and the construction of an industrial park in Morowali (nickel) (Radhica, 2023; Radhica & Wibisana, 2023). As a result, if economic relations deteriorate, the viability of these projects could be jeopardized.

6. Smuggling and Illicit Trade

Import restrictions may encourage the smuggling of goods from China through illegal channels, which could harm domestic industries and reduce state revenue from import duties (Nugroho, 2016; Saputri, 2024). Goods from China may still enter through illegal sea routes, cross-border trade, or falsification of import documents. This can result in losses in state revenue due to the loss of taxes and import duties. Goods that enter without licensing do not pass quality and safety tests for consumers (Aditya, 2017; Luckstead et al., 2012; Yuliantiningsih, 2019). For example, illegal electronic products or cosmetics that do not have BPOM or SNI certification.

7. Technology and Local Supply Chain Limitations

Many domestic industries still depend on imported raw materials and technology from China. Protection of end products without a strategy to strengthen the upstream industry could stifle local production and innovation (Nurlatifah, 2011; Sabaruddin, 2015). If

imports of raw materials from China are restricted, domestic industries may struggle to find alternative sources with similar prices and quality. For example, many electronic and automotive industries in Indonesia still use imported components from China. If the supply of raw materials is disrupted, production may be hampered, leading to product shortages and price increases in the domestic market.

8. Conflict of Interest in Economic Policy

The government must balance the interests of protecting domestic industries that rely on imported products so that the policies set can support the national economy (Ifadah, 2024; Iqbal Mutaqin Ministry of Finance, 2024). On the one hand, protectionism aims to protect domestic industries. However, on the other hand, consumers who depend on cheap imported products may be affected by price increases. Protectionism policies must be balanced with programs that increase the competitiveness of MSMEs, for example through tax incentives, easy access to local raw materials, and improved technology and innovation (Ahadiani et al., 2024; Lubis & Nuryanti, 2011; Maharani et al., 2023; Mulyana, 2018; Ramadhani et al., 2024).

3.2 Discussion

Indonesia has various legal bases in implementing protectionist policies to limit the entry of imported products, including from China. Some relevant regulations include Law No. 7/2014 on Trade, which authorizes the government to control imports to protect domestic industries. In addition, there is an Anti-Dumping policy in Government Regulation No. 34/2011 that aims to protect local products from unfair competition (Antasha, 2024; Nurcahyo & Subur Purwana, 2020). The government also implemented Minister of Trade Regulation No. 40 of 2022 that bans the import of used goods, including clothing and electronics, to prevent market distortions and protect health and the environment. While these policies are good, their implementation faces complex challenges especially in the context of globalization and free trade agreements such as the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA).

However, in its implementation, protectionist policies face various challenges that affect their effectiveness. One of them is the dependence on imports of industrial raw materials, most of which come from China, so this restriction policy can hamper domestic production (Budi et al., 2023; Radhica, 2023; Radhica & Wibisana, 2023). In addition, there are issues of weak supervision and law enforcement, such as the rampant smuggling of illegally imported goods through unofficial channels. Resistance from businesses and consumers is also an obstacle as cheaper imported products continue to be of interest to people's purchasing power (Fitriyani et al., 2025; Mutaqin, 2024; Ramadhani et al., 2024). Also, the risk of trade retaliation from China could decrease Indonesia's exports to the country, given that China is Indonesia's largest trading partner.

Other challenges include the readiness of the domestic industry, which still has limitations in competitiveness and innovation to compete with high-quality and low-priced imported products from China. Infrastructure and distribution imbalances also make it difficult for local products to spread across regions, making imported products the main choice in many areas. In addition, the impact of international trade agreements such as ACFTA and RCEP limits Indonesia's room for maneuver in implementing strict protectionism without violating trade commitment agreements (Lubis & Nuryanti, 2011; Nugroho, 2016; Pratiwi, 2019). Finally, the impact on foreign investment is also a concern, as

protectionist policies that are too strict can discourage foreign investors from investing. Therefore, protectionist policies must be implemented carefully by considering the impact on the national economy accompanied by strategies to strengthen domestic industries to be more competitive.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the purpose of protectionism policy in Indonesia is to protect domestic industries from massive imported products, especially from China. Although regulations have been established such as Law Number 7 of 2014, Government Regulation Number 34 of 2011, and Minister of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022. However, the effectiveness of this policy implementation is still influenced by many factors, both internally and externally complex. Especially in the context of globalization and free trade agreements.

Suggestions can be given for future research to empirically analyse protectionism policies in Indonesia using quantitative data and case studies of specific industrial sectors. Further studies can also examine the impact of protectionism as well as appropriate and aligned policies for programs to improve the competitiveness of local producers.

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