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International trade is increasingly creating interdependence between countries. In this study, dumping by exporting countries, such as China, poses a threat to domestic industries in importing countries, including Indonesia. Indonesia's textile and textile products (TPT) industry is facing major challenges due to the surge in imports from China that use dumping political practices, causing a deficit in the trade balance and weakening the TPT manufacturing industry in Indonesia.

This research focuses on how the implementation of anti-dumping policies against political dumping of TPT is reviewed through the theory of protectionism as a form of security efforts against domestic TPT. The purpose of this research is to review the effectiveness of anti-dumping policy in protecting the domestic textile industry. The research method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data collected through interviews with related parties and literature studies focusing on the 2021-2023 period. The results show that Indonesia's anti-dumping policy has been effective in mitigating the negative impacts of China's dumping practices. KADI, as the body responsible for the investigation and determination of Anti-Dumping Import Duty (BMAD), plays an important role in ensuring that textile products imported at prices below fair value are subject to additional tariffs to compensate for the losses suffered by the domestic industry. This policy is based on Law No. 17 Year 2006 on Customs and Government Regulation No. 34 Year 2011 on Anti-Dumping Measures, which provide the legal foundation for anti-dumping measures in Indonesia.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the anti-dumping policy implemented by KADI is effective in dealing with the practice of dumping of textile products by China, which is characterized by a reduction in the negative impact of dumping on ITPT. The imposition of Anti-Dumping Import Duty (BMAD) on Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF) products from China is proven to help inhibit dumping practices and protect local producers.

Keywords: Anti-dumping policy, Textile and textile products, dumping politics, protectionism, KADI