



LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST SELLERS OF NON-CUSTOM GOODS (THRIFT CLOTHES) IN PALANGKA RAYA CITY

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Abstract

This study aims to identify and analyze law enforcement against sellers of non-excite goods in the form of illegal imported thrift clothing in Palangka Raya City, as well as the obstacles faced by the Customs and Excise Office and the Department of Trade and Industry in its implementation. This research is motivated by the widespread circulation of imported thrift clothing that does not go through official customs procedures, thereby violating applicable legal provisions, particularly Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs and Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022 concerning the prohibition of imported used clothing. The research method used is empirical juridical legal research supported by a normative juridical approach. Data were collected through interviews, field observations, and literature studies related to laws and regulations, journals, and other legal references. The research locations included thrift shops in Kilometer 7, Palangka Raya City, as well as related institutions such as the Customs and Excise Office and the Department of Trade and Industry of Palangka Raya City. The results of the study indicate that law enforcement against sellers of illegal imported thrift clothing in Palangka Raya City has not been implemented optimally. This is caused by a lack of supervision, limited personnel and supporting facilities, low public legal awareness, and the high public interest in imported thrift clothing due to its relatively affordable prices and perceived quality. In addition, coordination among related institutions in supervision and enforcement still needs improvement in order to achieve more effective law enforcement. Based on these findings, it is necessary to strengthen supervision over the circulation of illegal imported goods, improve inter-agency coordination, and conduct public socialization regarding legal regulations and the risks of using illegal imported goods in order to create legal certainty and public protection.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Non-Excise Goods, Thrift Clothing, Customs and Excise, Palangka Raya.

A. INTRODUCTION

Non-excite goods refer to goods that are not subject to customs duties or import taxes in accordance with Indonesian laws and regulations ¹, such as Law Number 17 of 2006 ² concerning Customs. One category of goods that is often in the spotlight is used or second-hand goods, including used clothing known as thrifting clothes, which are often included in this category because they are considered used goods with low value. In Palangka Raya City, the capital of Central Kalimantan Province, the uncontrolled circulation of thrifting clothes has caused serious problems related to law enforcement, especially due to the lack of supervision from relevant authorities such as Customs and Excise, the Police, and the local Trade Office.

In Palangka Raya City, uncontrolled thrifted clothing often originates from imports from countries like China, Korea, or the United States, which bypass official customs procedures. The main problem involves unlicensed distribution, where small traders or online sellers in traditional markets like Pasar Kahayan or Pasar Besar sell these items without customs documentation, making their origins difficult to trace. Furthermore, there are health and safety

¹Shofi Ayudiana, Cindy Frishanti Octavia, Anton Santoso, 2025, "Indonesia warns against buying illegal imported clothing" Indonesia warns against buying illegally imported clothing - ANTARA News.

²Law (UU) Number 17 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs.

risks, as these secondhand items often do not meet health standards, such as containing hazardous chemicals or being improperly washed, which can pose a risk to consumers. Thrifted clothing can even serve as a means of concealing other illegal goods, such as narcotics, due to its large volume and low value.³

Data from the Palangkaraya Customs and Excise Office shows that in 2022–2023, there was an increase in cases of seizures of non-excise goods, with thrifted clothing accounting for approximately 20–30% of the total confiscated goods, although this figure is likely higher as many cases go undetected. There are no specific regulations governing excise duties on thrifted clothing in Palangkaraya, but the import of used clothing is generally prohibited under Minister of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022⁴, making the sale of imported thrift clothing in Palangkaraya illegal and subject to criminal sanctions. The sale of illegal imported thrift clothing is subject to action by Palangkaraya Customs and Excise under customs, trade, and consumer protection laws.

Due to this lack of oversight, the state suffers losses in terms of excise revenue, with the potential for billions of rupiah in lost revenue per year, and opens up opportunities for illegal practices such as small-scale smuggling. To strengthen law enforcement, it is necessary to increase personnel and supervision technology in Customs and Excise, educate the public about the risks of non-excise goods, and strengthen inter-agency coordination through forums such as the Illegal Goods Eradication Task Force. This background is based on general data from official sources such as the Ministry of Finance and media reports related to trade in Central Kalimantan, and for further details it is recommended to refer to official Customs and Excise documents. The various real complexities in the field prompted the author to conduct an in-depth study which is outlined in a journal research entitled "Law Enforcement Against Sellers of Non-Excise Goods (Thrifted Clothes) in Palangka Raya City". Based on this background, the problem formulation raised in this study is as follows: How is law enforcement against non-excise goods (thrifted clothes) in Palangka Raya City? What obstacles are faced by the Customs and Excise Supervision and Service Office (KPPBC) and the Palangka Raya City Trade and Industry Office?

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This study applies an empirical legal research method with an emphasis on a socio-legal approach. This method is used to examine and analyze the gap (das sollen and das sein) between written legal norms prohibiting the import of used clothing and the sociological facts of law enforcement by the competent authorities in Palangka Raya City.⁵ The field approach is used to obtain a comprehensive picture of the patterns of legal interaction between officials, traders, and consumers.

The main data sources in this study are divided into two categories: primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly in the field through in-depth interviews with the Head of the Export and Import Division of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Trade and Industry Office, as well as physical observations of thrifting shophouses on Jalan Rajawali, Kilometer 5.5, Palangka Raya City. Secondary data consisted of primary legal materials, including the Customs Law, the Trade Law, the Consumer Protection Law, and Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 40 of 2022, combined with secondary legal materials in the form of scientific journals and legal doctrinal literature.⁶ All collected data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively to objectively explore the causal factors behind suboptimal law enforcement.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Law Enforcement Against Sellers of Non-Excise Goods (Thrifted Clothing) in Palangka Raya City

Law enforcement against the circulation of illegal imported thrift clothing, a non-excise commodity, within the jurisdiction of Palangka Raya City is a synchronized oversight function involving cross-sectoral customs agencies, technical trade operational services, and the police as general investigators.⁷ The normative framework that underpins these operational actions rests on layered legal instruments, namely Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs, Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, and more specifically, is embodied in the Minister of Trade

³Results of an interview with Mr. William Sandy, as an employee of the Trade Supervision Section, at the Trade and Industry Service of Central Kalimantan Province.

⁴Minister of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022 concerning Prohibited Export and Prohibited Import Goods

⁵ Zainuddin Ali, *Legal Research Methods* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2017), p. 41.

⁶Ishaq, *Basics of Legal Science* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2018), p. 103.

⁷Andika Putra, "Law Enforcement Against Illegal Imported Goods in Indonesia," *Journal of Economic Law* Vol. 5 No. 2 (2023): p. 78.

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Regulation Number 40 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Ministerial Regulations.⁸This customs law enforcement does not stand alone, but is closely intertwined with macro-protection efforts to stabilize the economy and protect the national textile and textile product (TPT) manufacturing industry ecosystem, which has experienced a downturn due to the impact of imported smuggled goods.⁹

thrifting clothing trade in Palangka Raya City demonstrates a fairly massive and structured level of market penetration. This phenomenon has been detected along the Kilometer 7 commercial area, in urban retail shops, and through social media-based e-commerce networks. The majority of micro and medium-sized businesses in this area obtain their merchandise supplies from outside Central Kalimantan through a network of secondary distributors. These commodities enter Indonesian territory without undergoing official customs inspection (smuggling), so legally, these goods lack import manifest documents (bills of lading), import approval, or legal distribution eligibility.¹⁰The geographical proximity of the Kalimantan region through access to sea routes and unofficial ports is one of the main triggers why the supply of used fabric or clothing in "seal bales" can easily infiltrate local regional markets.¹¹

In the implementation of law enforcement, the local Customs and Excise Supervision and Service Office (KPPBC) plays a central role in mitigating and enforcing actions along the primary customs distribution channel. Meanwhile, the Palangka Raya City Trade and Industry Office focuses on downstream supervision in traditional markets and modern shopping centers. The legal framework, as regulated by positive law, encompasses administrative sanctions in the form of stern warning letters, confiscation of prohibited goods, and escalation to criminal investigation for those found to have committed organized violations.¹²This integrated enforcement pattern requires a rigid division of jurisdiction, with Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) for Trade actively monitoring the domestic market, while Customs and Excise agencies protect the country's customs entry points.¹³

However, empirical facts from interviews with relevant agency authorities confirm that enforcement against local sellers of illegally imported thrifting clothing in Palangka Raya City is currently still predominantly oriented towards sociological guidance and persuasive socialization (non-justiciary). This discretionary measure was taken based on considerations of sociological justice; most domestic retailers do not fully understand the legal dimensions of the import ban and only act as final retailers who receive finished goods in the form of "sealed bales" from distributors outside the region.¹⁴Law enforcement authorities in the region are often faced with humanitarian and economic dilemmas, considering that repressive penal executions directly have the potential to kill the livelihoods of small communities who depend on the informal sector of the secondhand clothing retail trade.¹⁵

The existence of this trade is also maintained by external variables such as the high preference and interest of local communities for imported thrifting clothing, which is seen as having a comparative advantage in terms of very affordable prices and the visual quality of competing foreign brands. Economic pressures and high consumer demand are the main stimulants why the illegal secondhand clothing supply chain persists in the domestic market despite restrictive regulations from the central government. Therefore, law enforcement against the circulation of non-excite goods, namely imported secondhand clothing, in Palangka Raya City is considered to be less than optimal and consistent, considering that the sale of this prohibited commodity is still carried out openly both in physical outlets and online spaces.¹⁶

8Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 40 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 18 of 2021 concerning Prohibited Export and Prohibited Import Goods.

9Rina Marlina, "The Imported Used Clothing Trade and Its Impact on Domestic Industry," *National Trade Journal* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2022): p. 29.

10Muhammad Fikri, "Customs Supervision of Illegal Imported Goods," *Journal of Law and Customs Studies* Vol. 3 No. 2 (2021): p. 45.

11Ibid., p. 47.

12Randy Saputra, "Legal Analysis of Used Clothing Imports in Indonesia," *Jurnal Rechtsvinding* Vol. 10 No. 2 (2023): p. 112.

13Vina Maharani, "The Role of Customs and Excise in Supervising Imported Goods," *Journal of Public Administration* Vol. 8 No. 1 (2021): p. 65.

14Interview with the Head of the Export and Import Section of the Trade and Industry Service of Central Kalimantan Province, Palangka Raya.

15Nurul Hidayah, "The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Eradicating Secondhand Imported Goods," *Jurnal Lex Administratum* Vol. 9 No. 4 (2021): p. 106.

16Andika Putra, "Law Enforcement Against Illegal Imported Goods in Indonesia," *Journal of Economic Law, Op.Cit.*, p. 81.

Research Location

The following are the locations of the observational research along with the locations of the research objects:



Figure 1: Group Photo of the Owner of the Thrifting Shop on Jalan Rajawali KM 5.5



Figure 2: Photo of Thrifting Items for Sale

Enforcement in Palangka Raya City

The existence of excise tax collection in Indonesia is strictly regulated through Law Number 11 of 1995 concerning Excise, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Harmonization of Tax Regulations (UU HPP). From a fiscal law perspective, the obligation to pay excise tax is not merely an instrument for state financial revenue (*regularend*), but rather a manifestation of state obligations and a form of public participation in financing the national development agenda.¹⁷ Furthermore, excise tax also functions as an instrument for controlling negative social impacts (*budgetair*) on the circulation of certain goods in society.¹⁸ Imported used clothing, although categorized as a non-excise commodity because it is not an excisable good (BKC),

¹⁷See the Considerations of Law Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Harmonization of Tax Regulations.

¹⁸Rizkika Astha Shifa, Asram AT Jadda, and Wahyu Rasyid, "Law Enforcement by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise Against Illegal Cigarette Distribution Cases at KPPBC Parepare," *Supremacy Law Review* Vol. 6 No. 1 (2025): p. 14.

like tobacco products or ethyl alcohol, law enforcement adopts similar characteristics to illegal market enforcement operations due to the lack of direct contribution to customs instruments and state revenue.¹⁹

Based on the results of in-depth interviews conducted with the Head of the Export and Import Section of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Trade and Industry Service, several key legal arguments were obtained as follows:

1. The scope of the thrifting ban under Indonesian law specifically focuses on the import of used clothing from abroad for commercial purposes in the domestic market. This regulation is not retroactive or prohibits the trade in legally acquired secondhand goods. This philosophy of restricting the import of used goods aligns with national automotive policy, which requires imported goods to be brand new to protect national industry standards.²⁰
2. Absolute authority in customs law enforcement rests with the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, which has the legal authority to detain, confiscate, and investigate illegal imports. Conversely, regional Trade Offices play a complementary role, focusing on fostering, educating, and monitoring trade order to prevent micro-businesses in the regions from trading goods on the import ban list.²¹
3. In the event of an enforcement operation involving the seizure of goods by supervisory authorities, the draft law provides procedural rights for business owners to prove the customs legality of the commodities concerned within a specified period. If the owner fails to prove their legality or relinquishes the goods, the status of the goods will change to State Property (BMN) and will be subsequently destroyed. Positive law does not provide a compensation scheme or financial compensation for business actors for confiscated goods, considering that the goods have been classified as evidence of an economic crime.²²
4. Customs criminal law formulation policies consistently apply the principle of proportionality by imposing strict penal sanctions on primary importers, the upstream actors who introduce illegal goods into Indonesian territory. Downstream retailers, meanwhile, receive legal treatment through a macro-educational approach, unless valid evidence is found to demonstrate their active involvement in large-scale smuggling distribution networks.²³

The objection and appeal mechanisms in customs dispute resolution at the Tax Court are instruments designed to ensure procedural justice. As Satria explained regarding customs law practice, objections are the first administrative legal remedy (administrative review) available to importers before filing an appeal to the judicial realm.²⁴ However, the effectiveness of this mechanism remains a matter of debate in practice. The principle of legal certainty requires that any detention action be based on clear norms, transparent procedures, and legally justifiable reasons. Meanwhile, the principle of justice requires a balance between the state's fiscal interests and the importer's rights as a business entity. This problem often arises when the shipper fails to accurately report the destination and quantity of goods to be shipped, resulting in the shipping service miscalculating shipping costs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.²⁵

In this study, the author connects three legal theories, namely:

a. Law Enforcement Theory

Law enforcement is the process of implementing legal provisions in real life in society to create order, justice, and legal certainty. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by five factors: legal factors (statutes), law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, the community,

¹⁹Ibid., p. 18.

²⁰Interview with the Head of the Export and Import Section of the Trade and Industry Service of Central Kalimantan Province, Palangka Raya.

²¹Vina Maharani, "The Role of Customs and Excise in Supervising Imported Goods," *Journal of Public Administration*, Op.Cit., p. 67.

²²Agus Prasetyo, "The Circulation of Imported Used Clothing from the Perspective of Indonesian Trade Law," *Jurnal Legalitas* Vol. 7 No. 3 (2022): p. 91.

²³Shofi Ayudiana, Cindy Frishanti Octavia, and Anton Santoso, "Indonesia Warns Against Buying Illegal Imported Clothing," *ANTARA News*, 2025.

²⁴Satria in Andika Putra, "Law Enforcement Against Illegal Imported Goods in Indonesia," *Journal of Economic Law*, Op.Cit., p. 83.

²⁵Fikri Hadi, Farina Gandryani, and Dwi Elok Indriastuti, "Government Liability for Unilateral Cancellation of Tender Results," *Wijaya Putra Law Review* Vol. 1 No. 1 (2022): p. 8.

and legal culture.²⁶ These five factors are interrelated in determining the success of law enforcement in society. In the context of the sale of illegal imported thrift clothing, weak supervision and low public legal awareness are the main factors influencing suboptimal law enforcement.²⁷ Sociologically, if written laws conflict with the real needs of the community who require affordable, quality clothing, the effectiveness of law enforcement will encounter significant cultural obstacles in the field, where the community tends to reject regulations that are perceived as limiting their economic access.²⁸

b. Theory of Legal Certainty

Legal certainty is one of the main objectives of law, ensuring that society receives protection and clarity regarding applicable regulations. According to Gustav Radbruch, the law must contain elements of justice, utility, and legal certainty.²⁹ These three basic legal values often experience tension (*spannungsverhältnis*) in their application in the field. In the trade of illegal imported goods, legal certainty is necessary so that the public understands that the import of used clothing is prohibited under the provisions of applicable laws and regulations in Indonesia.³⁰ The absence of firm action at the downstream retail level in urban Palangka Raya has triggered a dualism in sociological understanding that obscures the essence of legal certainty itself, thus triggering the mistaken assumption among business actors that such commercial activities are legally legalized locally.³¹

c. Consumer Protection Theory

Consumer protection is any effort that ensures legal certainty to protect consumers from losses resulting from the use of goods and services. Based on Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, consumers have the right to obtain comfort, security, and safety in using goods. Illegally imported³² thrift clothing has the potential to pose a health risk because it does not go through the customs sterilization process or the supervision of health hygiene standards applicable in Indonesia.³³ The aspect of consumer rights to the fulfillment of correct, clear, and honest information regarding the physical condition, origin of the goods, and guarantees of product sanitation is often neglected in commercial transactions of imported used clothing, thus placing consumers in a vulnerable position to experience medical and material losses.³⁴

2. Obstacles to Law Enforcement of Non-Excise Goods (Thrifting Clothing) in Palangka Raya City

Based on empirical legal research conducted in Palangka Raya City, the effectiveness of law enforcement against the circulation of illegal imported thrifting clothing faces various multidimensional obstacles. Responsive and ideal law enforcement is ideally supported by the harmony of five law enforcement factors: the law itself, law enforcement officers, supporting facilities, public legal awareness, and legal culture.³⁵ However, in the sociological reality on the ground, the implementation of the policy banning the import of used clothing as stipulated in Minister of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022 faces significant obstacles in several of these transcendental factors.

First, limited personnel and operational monitoring facilities. The Customs and Excise Supervision and Services Office (KPPBC) and the Palangka Raya City Trade and Industry Office are faced with limited supervisory personnel compared to the vast area of their monitoring areas.³⁶ The distribution pattern of thrifted clothing in Palangka Raya City, which has now expanded to outlying areas, such as the Kilometer 7 business district, urban retail shophouses, and even digital spaces (social media-based e-commerce), requires the availability of adequate tracking

26Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014), p. 23.

27Nurul Hidayah, "The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Eradicating Secondhand Imported Goods," *Jurnal Lex Administratum*, Op.Cit., p. 104.

28Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement*, Op.Cit., p. 35

29Gustav Radbruch in Munir Fuady, *Modern Legal State Theory* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2019), p. 55.

30Randy Saputra, "Legal Analysis of Used Clothing Imports in Indonesia," *Jurnal Rechtsvinding*, Op.Cit., p. 115.

31Ibid., p. 118.

32Article 4 of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection.

33Dewi Sartika, "Consumer Protection for Imported Used Goods," *Indonesian Journal of Consumer Protection* Vol. 2 No. 1 (2020): p. 22.

34Ibid., p. 25.

35Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Influencing Law Enforcement* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014), p. 8.

36Interview with the Customs and Excise Office and the Department of Trade and Industry of Palangka Raya City, April 2026. See also Muhammad Fikri, "Customs Supervision of Illegal Imported Goods," *Journal of Law and Customs Studies* Vol. 3 No. 2 (2021): p. 45.

technology facilities and fleets. The limited allocation of these supporting facilities has resulted in intermittent and inconsistent monitoring in the domestic downstream sector.

Second, weak inter-agency coordination in monitoring and enforcement. Although normatively, customs law enforcement jurisdiction rests with the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and domestic market oversight is handled by the Trade PPNS (National Trade Officials), operational synchronization at the regional level still requires strengthening.³⁷ The absence of a rigid and periodically scheduled coordination forum—such as the actively functioning Illegal Goods Eradication Task Force—causes enforcement actions to often proceed independently without robust integration of manifest data and mapping of distributor networks.

Third, sociological economic resistance and the low legal culture of the community. Sociologically, written laws prohibiting the circulation of imported used clothing face massive cultural barriers due to the high preference and enthusiasm of local communities for these commodities.³⁸ For local consumers, thrifting clothing offers a comparative advantage in the form of relatively low prices with the visual quality of competing foreign brands. This high market demand is a primary incentive for traders to maintain their illegal supply chains to maintain livelihoods in the informal sector.³⁹ As a result, a dualistic sociological understanding occurs where the law is perceived as limiting the community's economic access, thus triggering low legal awareness and a disregard for health risks or product sanitation.⁴⁰ These obstacles are the background to why pure criminal repressive measures (penal) are difficult to implement absolutely at the retail level in Palangka Raya City.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on legal analysis, a sociological approach to law, and the results of empirical field research on law enforcement against the circulation of illegally imported used clothing in Palangka Raya City, it was concluded that the realization of law enforcement in the downstream sector is currently not running optimally and consistently. This is evidenced by the continued rampant activity of illegally imported thrifting clothing trading carried out openly, both through physical outlets in commercial areas such as Kilometer 7 and Jalan Rajawali and in the digital space through social media-based e-commerce. In response to this phenomenon, the relevant authorities' actions against local sellers in Palangka Raya City are still predominantly oriented towards a non-justiciary approach, namely in the form of sociological guidance, macro education, and persuasive socialization. This discretionary step is taken based on considerations of sociological and economic justice, considering that the majority of domestic retail traders only act as final retailers who do not fully understand the legal dimensions of the import ban and depend on this informal sector for their livelihoods. In contrast, the application of rigid criminal sanctions (penalties) is consistently directed proportionally at the main actors in the upstream, namely the importers who bring the illegal goods into Indonesian sovereign territory.

The suboptimal law enforcement is triggered by multidimensional obstacles involving limited numbers of supervisory personnel and minimal allocation of tracking technology facilities at the Customs and Excise Supervision and Services Office (KPPBC) and the Palangka Raya City Trade and Industry Office. This condition is exacerbated by weak cross-sectoral coordination management at the regional level, where there is no rigid and periodically scheduled coordination forum such as the Illegal Goods Eradication Task Force, so that customs supervision and domestic market sweeps often run independently without strong data integration. On the other hand, the effectiveness of written laws encounters massive economic-sociological resistance and cultural barriers in the form of high local preference and enthusiasm for imported thrifting clothing due to the advantages of low prices and the quality of foreign brands. As a result, these commercial transactions persist, ignoring aspects of consumer protection rights and medical health risks due to the lack of product hygiene standardization. Ultimately, the absence of consistent law enforcement at the downstream retail level has given rise to a dualistic sociological understanding within the community, which obscures the essence of legal certainty and creates the mistaken belief that the activity of trading imported used clothing has been legalized locally.

37Vina Maharani, "The Role of Customs and Excise in Supervising Imported Goods," *Journal of Public Administration Profile* Vol. 8 No. 1 (2021): p. 112.

38Nurul Hidayah, "The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Eradicating Imported Used Goods," *Jurnal Lex Administratum* Vol. 9 No. 4 (2021): p. 78.

39Rina Marlina, "The Imported Used Clothing Trade and Its Impact on Domestic Industry," *National Trade Journal* Vol. 4 No. 1 (2022): p. 33.

40Dewi Sartika, "Consumer Protection for Imported Used Goods," *Indonesian Journal of Consumer Protection* Vol. 2 No. 1 (2020): p. 59.

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Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 51 Tahun 2015 tentang Larangan Impor Pakaian Bekas.
Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2022 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan
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