

Law Enforcement Against Imported Used Clothing Trade Prohibition at Hartono Trade Center

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Received: 26/06/2023	Revised: 03/09/2023	Accepted: 04/10/2023
Abstract	The imported used clothing trade was found in Sukoharjo and has penetrated into modern markets such as the Hartono Trade Center (HTC). The import and trading activities of used clothing are prohibited by law because Imported used clothes have the potential to carry diseases. The purpose of this study was to determine law enforcement by the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency regarding the trading of imported used clothing in HTC and factors that affect the effectiveness of law enforcement. The research method used is empirical law with a sociological juridical approach while the data analysis technique is in the form of qualitative descriptive. The data used in this research is primary data obtained from the testimonies of informants which contain responses and arguments, then secondary data obtained from existing sources but indirectly in the form of; books, journals, theses, laws and regulations, and articles. The results obtained are law enforcement on the trade of imported used clothing carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of Sukoharjo Regency is not running optimally because monitoring and providing outreach activities related to imported used clothing and its dangers have never been carried out. Factor that affect the effectiveness of law enforcement on imported used clothing are internal factors, namely limited human resources and external factors, namely the legal awareness of traders and consumers who are still lacking in complying with laws and regulations.	
Keywords	Law Enforcement; Trade; Imported Used Clothing	
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1. INTRODUCTION

Trade according to Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade states "Trade is an arrangement of activities related to transactions of goods and/or services within the country and beyond national borders with the aim of transferring rights to goods and/or services to obtain rewards or compensation". The trade that is often carried out by the community to fulfill their needs is the clothing trade. To create a good appearance, people often don't find the clothes they want at new clothing stores. Can be due to



models, brands and/or prices that don't match. Sometimes people also want clothes that are already owned or worn by other people so that a thrift fashion trend emerges with the used clothing trade.

Used clothes are clothes that have been or have been worn by other people before, currently there are many imported used clothes traded in traditional markets and in modern markets. The used clothing trade is currently growing rapidly (Chandra, 2018). The history of the trade in used clothing originates from the industrial revolution that occurred in the 19th century. Then formed a community habit, namely the mass-production of clothing which made clothing the most widely produced item at very low prices, making it easy for people to change and throw away their clothes. This is the cause of the drastic increase in clothing waste, because clothing is one of the wastes that is difficult to decompose (Khurin, 2021). From an economic perspective, the used clothing trade can be said to be one of the driving forces of the economy in Indonesia. In addition to being able to meet people's clothing needs at low prices, it can also be an opportunity to open jobs that indirectly help reduce the high unemployment rate. On the other hand, with the high amount of clothing waste, thrift shops are also seen as supporting the reuse program in protecting the environment.

Even though there are advantages that can be drawn from the trade of imported used clothing in Indonesia, the public and business actors must also consider what is stated in the regulations, bearing in mind that Indonesia is a country of laws. The law in Indonesia aims to protect everything that is in it, including the used clothing trade. Used clothes imported from abroad that have the potential to endanger human health because neither the seller nor the buyer can know who the person who wore the clothes before, it could be that the person has a skin disease that can stick to the clothes. So that the trade of imported used clothes is not safe to be traded by the public.

Imported used clothing is also a problem in terms of the economy in every country in the world. Indonesia loses up to trillions because many used goods from other countries enter the country. The sale of imported used clothes is very detrimental to the state by reducing state revenue from Customs and Excise Tax. In addition, the import of used clothing also causes disruption in the domestic market or the country's textile industry (Kotler, 2009). In addition, there are many risks arising from the use of imported used clothing, but consumers seem to ignore these risks. The lack of knowledge about the consequences of using imported second-hand clothes has resulted in their circulation getting bigger. Used imported clothes contain a lot of bacteria and fungi that can harm human health. An example of these bacteria is E-coli bacteria which can cause diarrhea or digestive disorders. S. aureus bacteria that can cause boils and pimples as well as infections of the skin and fungi such as Aspergillus spp and Candida spp which can cause itching and skin allergies can even cause genital tract infections (Kemendag, 2015).

The government through Law no. 7 of 2014 concerning Trade in Article 47 paragraph (1) namely, "Every importer is obliged to import goods in new condition". and through Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 51/M/-DAG/PER/7/2015 concerning Prohibition of Import of Used Clothing in Articles 2 and 3 which reads, "Used clothing is prohibited from entering the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on or after the date of the Ministerial Regulation this applies, it is obligatory to be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. In addition, imported used clothes circulating and traded by business actors do not have the SNI mark (Indonesian National Standard) as stated in Article 57 paragraph (2) which reads, "Business Actors are prohibited from trading goods domestically that do not comply with the SNI that has been enforced compulsorily or the technical requirements that have been enforced compulsorily.

Until now, these regulations have not been able to have a positive impact in stopping traders from importing and trading imported used clothing. In Law no. 7 of 2014 concerning Trade also clearly explains the sanctions for Article 113 which reads "Businesses trading goods domestically that do not comply with the SNI that has been enforced compulsorily or the technical requirements that have been enforced compulsorily as referred to in Article 57 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Currently, there are many imported used clothes that are traded in modern markets such as those in Sukoharjo Regency, namely the Hartono Trade Center which has the slogan "The center of thrift Soloraya". Used clothes have become commonplace in all walks of life. Not infrequently people in the upper middle class also have an interest in imported used clothes. This is because the innovations created by traders in Indonesia, by rebranding used clothes they import from abroad and the ease of advertising on social media, are a plus to attract public interest. Imported used clothes are no longer looked down upon, considering that the products are not marketable and some are labeled from well-known brands.

Responding to health issues arising from the use of used clothes, traders guarantee that their products are clean and safe to use. The reason, he never received complaints from customers. In addition, traders also always wash and rub their merchandise before selling it (Debrina, 2023). Traders often argue that the used clothing they import has gone through the sterilization stage, such as washing, so it is safe to be traded. In this case, potential consumers cannot prove whether the used clothes are actually sterilized and safe to use. Especially if the product produced by a business actor is a limited type of product, producers can abuse their position. This of course will be detrimental to consumers. Business actors who trade used clothing have many opportunities to manipulate the condition of goods by removing the brand label and showing the best condition of the goods. Prohibited actions for business actors based on Article 8 paragraph (2) of the Consumer Protection Act states that "Business

actors are prohibited from trading goods that are damaged, defective or used and contaminated without providing complete and correct information on the goods in question". In this article it is clear that business actors are not allowed to sell used clothes.

Law enforcers play a role in the functioning of the law, if the regulations are good but the quality of law enforcement is low then there will be problems. Vice versa, if the regulations are bad while the quality of law enforcement is good, problems may arise. Thus law enforcers have a big influence on upholding a rule of law, the more professional law enforcers are in their duties, the easier it is for these rules to be upheld (Puspitasari, 2015). Therefore, law enforcement efforts are needed in the community, especially for imported used clothing business actors at the Hartono Trade Center by taking into account existing laws and regulations.

Article 96 paragraph (1) letter d of the Trade Law states "Regional Governments have the authority to conduct guidance and supervision of Trade activities in the local area". Besides that, the local government in Sukoharjo Regency is the Regent, in Sukoharjo Regent Regulation Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elucidation of Main Tasks, Functions and Job Descriptions of Structural Positions at the Industry and Trade Office of the Sukoharjo Regency, states that the Trade and Industry Service of the Sukoharjo Regency has duties and functions in the trade sector which in this case are contained in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter j namely "Implementing the socialization of supervisory policies, fostering awareness of rights and obligations, and law enforcement". So the Department of Trade and Industry of Sukoharjo Regency has the authority to carry out supervision, guidance and law enforcement in the field of imported used clothing trade in Sukoharjo Regency. With the authority or duty to enforce the law,

The ban on the import and trade of used clothing is also carried out in order to protect Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises hereinafter referred to as MSMEs. However, on the other hand, the prohibition on the trade of second-hand clothes has also caused anxiety for traders who depend on the sale of second-hand clothes (Grehenson, 2023). Used clothing traders will not return to selling if the supply of goods is gone. Therefore, it is very important to break the sales chain by destroying these clothes (Cicilia, 2023). Thus, based on the description of the background above, the author is interested in researching law enforcement carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of the Sukoharjo Regency for the trade of used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center, Sukoharjo Regency, considering that there are still used clothing traders who carry out activities trade in used clothing, especially in the Hartono Trade Center, Sukoharjo Regency and takes two formulations of the problem, namely: (1) How is law enforcement related to the trade of imported used clothes in the Hartono Trade Center carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and

Trade in Sukoharjo Regency?; and (2) What are the factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement for imported used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center by the Cooperative Service,

The purpose of this research is to find out and understand the law enforcement carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency against the trade of imported used clothes in Sukoharjo Regency, especially in the Hartono Trade Center and to find out the factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement on clothing. used imports at the Hartono Trade Center by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency. The theoretical studies used in this study are theoretical studies on law enforcement, theoretical studies on trade prohibitions, theoretical studies on imported used clothing, and theoretical studies on the Hartono Trade Center.

2. METHOD

This study uses a type of empirical legal research method, Empirical legal research or in other terms it is usually called sociological legal research or also known as field research. This sociological/empirical legal research starts from primary/basic data, namely data obtained directly from the community as the first source through field research, which is carried out either through observation, interviews, or distributing questionnaires (Efendi, 2018). Then the approach used is a sociological juridical approach. Data analysis techniques using a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data, namely describing what the informant stated in writing or orally, and real behavior. The approach used in this research is to see, learn, and understand the reality and practice in the field through observation and interviews (Setiono, 2002). The data used in this research is primary data obtained from the testimonies of informants which contain responses and arguments. Researchers conducted interviews with the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency, business actors trading imported used clothing and consumers in the Hartono Trade Center in Sukoharjo Regency. For secondary data obtained from existing sources but indirectly in the form of; books, journals, theses, laws and regulations, and articles.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement Related to Imported Used Clothing Trade at the Hartono Trade Center conducted by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency

The presence of imported used clothing dealers in Sukoharjo Regency, especially in the Hartono Trade Center, is a center for lower middle class and upper middle class people to buy imported used clothes. Based on interviews with several consumers at the Hartono Trade Center, they are aware of the ban on the trade of imported used clothing. However, imported used clothing has unmarketable clothing models, many products are from well-known and original brands, can minimize

environmental pollution worldwide by way of reuse, affordable clothing prices and in accordance with the quality of goods. This is the reason for consumers to keep buying imported used clothing even though it has been prohibited by law. The Hartono Trade Center itself has the slogan "Solo Raya Thrift Center", the location of this imported used clothing shopping center is very strategic in the imported used clothing trade at the Hartono Trade Center which is located on Jalan Insinyur Soekarno, Sukoharjo Regency, open every day at 08.00 - 10.00 WIB and also the place is very comfortable because it has facilities equivalent to a mall. In contrast to the seedy traditional markets, it can be said that the imported used clothing trade has penetrated into the modern market.

Law enforcement itself is a series of apparatus steps law enforcers in taking legal action against every action or incidents of violation of the law (Waluyo, 2016). The Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade is a law enforcement agency responsible for trade that takes place in Sukoharjo Regency based on the following matters:

1. Article 103 paragraph (1) where "In addition to investigators for the Republic of Indonesia Police officials, certain civil servant officials within government agencies and regional governments whose scope of duties and responsibilities are in the field of trade are given special authority as civil servant investigators as referred to in the Book of Laws Law on Criminal Procedure to conduct investigations in accordance with this Law."
2. Regulation of the Regent of Sukoharjo Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elucidation of Main Tasks, Functions and Job Descriptions of Structural Positions at the Industry and Trade Service of the Sukoharjo Regency which states that the Trade and Industry Service of the Sukoharjo Regency has duties and functions in the trade sector which in this case are contained in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter j, namely "Implementing the socialization of supervision policies, fostering awareness of rights and obligations, law enforcement".
3. Mission of the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of Sukoharjo Regency Number 2 which states "Improving Quality Human Resources".
4. The duties of the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade "Assist the District Head in carrying out mandatory government affairs that are not related to basic services in the field of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises and optional government affairs in the field of trade." and Functions in the field of cooperatives, SMEs and Trade as follows:
 - a. Formulation of technical policies in the field of cooperatives, SMEs and trade;
 - b. Implementation of government affairs and public services in the field of Cooperatives, SMEs and Trade;
 - c. Guidance and implementation of tasks in the field of cooperatives, SMEs and trade;

- d. Coordinating, facilitating and fostering activities in the fields of cooperatives, SMEs and trade;
- e. Implementation of monitoring, evaluation and reporting in the field of cooperatives, SMEs and trade; And
- f. Administrative Management.

Based on the results of interviews with Dra. Siti Fatmah A., M. Hum. as the Functional Supervisor of Trade in the Export Development and Domestic Marketing Sector of the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency, he said that law enforcement against imported used clothing traders at the Hartono Trade Center and in the Sukoharjo Regency area has never been implemented because the Department Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency did not receive reports from the public and the imported used clothing traders at the Hartono Trade Center themselves did not have a business license, so the Office could not revoke the business license and the Service was more focused on developing MSMEs. The efforts made were limited to providing outreach to the community without any follow-up up to the stages of investigation, confiscation and imposition of sanctions because limited human resources also did not yet have Civil Servant Investigators and there were no additions from the central government. In addition, the focus of monitoring and implementing the performance of the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency is not only on the trade of imported used clothing. As a State institution under the coordination of the task of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency should carry out the mandate to prevent the development of trade in imported used clothing in Sukoharjo Regency regardless of the many focuses of supervision and implementation of the performance carried out.

Based on the results of interviews with the authors of imported used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center, they stated that most were aware of the Ministerial Regulation Number 51/M-DAG/PER/7/2015 Concerning the Prohibition of Importing Used Clothing but did not know the contents of the Ministerial Regulation. Regulations that have been around for a long time but the goods are still there, make the traders of imported used clothes still trade the imported used clothes. Traders often receive news about the prohibition on the trade of imported used clothes through television, especially just before Idul Fitri. The trade of imported used clothes is indeed not permitted because these imported used clothes contain a lot of bacteria and fungi which can endanger the health of the human body, especially the body's health for consumers of imported used clothes themselves. From the results of interviews with the author, traders who are still selling imported used clothes to this day are due to high consumer demand, cheap prices and good quality, before being traded they go through the cleaning (Laundry) stage so that

it is believed that there will be no disease in them, can reduce world waste, and on economic factors can open jobs which indirectly also help the State in reducing unemployment. This shows that law enforcement that should be carried out is not running optimally.

Findings in the field by conducting interviews with traders of used imported clothes at the Hartono Trade Center in Sukoharjo Regency, the imported used clothes were obtained from a distributor who came from Bandung, Jakarta and Surabaya. The imported used clothing is in the form of a large sack or commonly called a ball, where the price per ball reaches 10 million rupiah. In one ball of imported used clothing, the trader only knows that the contents are in the form of one type of imported used clothing, such as T-shirts, jackets, shirts, shorts, jeans, and others. However, not all of the contents are imported used clothes that are suitable for use and from big brands. Traders also often find goods that are not suitable for use, which they call garbage. This is the disadvantage of the imported used clothing traders who choose to buy merchandise through the ball and not sort it from other people.

Based on the description above, the findings in the field are contrary to the provisions in Law no. 7 of 2014 concerning Trade article 47 paragraph (1) which reads "every importer is obliged to import goods in new condition." And also contrary to Ministerial Regulation Number 51/MDAG/PER/7/2015 Concerning Prohibition of Import of Used Clothing in Articles 2 and 3 which reads, "Used clothing is prohibited from entering the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia on or after the date this Ministerial Regulation comes into effect, must be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation" and contrary to the laws and regulations contained in the Consumer Protection Act Article 8 paragraph (2) which states that, "business actors are prohibited from trading damaged goods, defective or used and polluted without providing complete and correct information on the goods in question. Imported used clothing sold by traders at the Hartono Trade Center is one type of item that is not new or used and has been used by the first owner. So that imported used clothing that is circulated and traded by traders at the Hartono Trade Center does not have an SNI mark (Indonesian National Standard) and their activities are prohibited by law as stated in Article 57 paragraph (2) which reads, "Businesses are prohibited from trading goods in the country that do not comply with SNI that has been enforced compulsorily or the technical requirements that have been enforced compulsorily". So that the perpetrators of imported used clothing traders are threatened with imprisonment and fines, the legal basis is contained in Law Number 7 of 2014 Concerning Trade in Article 113 which states that "Businesses who trade goods domestically do not comply with the SNI that has been compulsorily enforced or the technical requirements that have been compulsorily enforced as referred to in Article 57 paragraph (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs)". In general, the purpose of sentencing is to protect

society, rehabilitate and re-socialize those who become convicts, and restore the balance that has been disrupted due to criminal acts so that existing conflicts can be resolved (Chazawi, 2007).

The trade of imported used clothing is carried out openly and the implementation of law enforcement against imported used clothing traders by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade at the Hartono Trade Center, Sukoharjo Regency has not been carried out optimally. This is because there has never been supervision of the imported used clothing trade by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of the Sukoharjo Regency, and the results in the field also show that traders selling imported used clothes are still found at the Sukoharjo Regency Hartono Trade Center. The Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of the Sukoharjo Regency has also not provided socialization to the imported used clothing traders at the Hartono Trade Center.

The socialization was carried out in providing information regarding the ban on trade in imported used clothing and the dangers of imported used clothing for the health of the human body, especially for consumers of imported used clothing along with the sanctions that can befall the traders themselves. In fact, efforts to monitor and socialize the ban on the trade of imported used clothing to traders of imported used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade will be able to help carry out law enforcement against trade in imported used clothing in Sukoharjo Regency. .

Based on the explanation above, the implementation of law enforcement against imported used clothing traders at the Hartono Trade Center has not been carried out effectively. This can be seen from the efforts made by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency, only in the form of outreach to the wider community and not directly specifically because they do not have Civil Servant Investigators. In this case the reasons according to the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade are not an obstacle because law enforcement against the imported used clothing trade at the Hartono Trade Center, Sukoharjo Regency can still be carried out despite limited human resources and the focus of the Department's supervision not only on clothing trade ex import.

Factors Influencing The Effectiveness Of Law Enforcement On Imported Used Clothing At Hartono Trade Centerby The Department Of Cooperatives, Small And Medium Enterprises And Trade In Sukoharjo District

The law enforcement process carried out by the authorities in the community sometimes cannot be carried out effectively and thoroughly, due to factors from the community and the authorities themselves. According to legal experts, the factors that influence law enforcement are: 1. Legal factors

related to the rule of law; 2. Law enforcement factors in enforcing the applicable law; 3. Factors of facilities and infrastructure or supporting resources; 4. Community factors such as understanding of the rule of law; and 5. Cultural factors (Soekanto, 2014)

Whereas in this study, based on facts in the field, the authors grouped into two types of factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement by the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors that influence the effectiveness of the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in enforcing the law regarding the trade of imported used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center are law enforcement factors in enforcing the applicable laws. Limited human resources (HR) so they don't have Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS). Based on the results of interviews with Dra. Siti Fatmah A., M. Hum. as the Functional Supervisor of Trade in the Field of Export Development and Domestic Marketing of the Cooperative Service, In this case the factor of limited workers who have the task of carrying out investigations into the ban on the trade of imported used clothing in Sukoharjo Regency can be replaced with supervisory employees and resolved by means of the Cooperative, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade Office of Sukoharjo Regency in collaboration with related parties or agencies such as the Police, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and the Health Service in Sukoharjo Regency to carry out joint supervision and law enforcement regarding the trade of imported used clothing, especially in the Hartono Trade Center, Sukoharjo Regency.

Then the external factors that affect the effectiveness of law enforcement carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in the trade of imported used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center, Sukoharjo Regency, namely community factors, traders and consumers have less legal awareness to comply with a statutory regulation. The level of development of the society where the law is enforced influences the pattern of law enforcement, because in a modern society which is rational and has a high level of specialization and differentiation, the organization of law enforcement is also increasingly complex and highly bureaucratic (Sanyoto, 2008). In this case, the traders in question are traders who are still carrying out trading activities of imported used clothing even though their import activities and trading activities have been prohibited by laws and regulations. In addition, based on interviews with imported used clothing traders at the Hartono Trade Center, he explained that traders still traded imported used clothing because importers always provide imported used clothing that they import from abroad. Even though importers also will not import goods that are prohibited by law such as used clothing if there are no traders ordering them domestically.

While the consumers referred to in this case are consumers of imported used clothing who are still looking for clothes with good quality but affordable prices. And with the reason of keeping the environment clean, consumers do not consider their own lives that are being threatened. Based on an

interview with Mrs. Dra. Siti Fatmah., M.Hum. he said that public awareness especially in Sukoharjo Regency to comply with a statutory regulation related to the prohibition of trade in imported used clothing is still lacking. Thus it can be explained that the lack of awareness of traders and consumers of imported used clothing, especially in the Hartono Trade Center, to comply with laws and regulations so as not to trade and buy imported used clothing is an external factor that influences the effectiveness of law enforcement carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency is not optimal.

4. CONCLUSION

Law enforcement carried out by the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of the Sukoharjo Regency against the imported used clothing trade at the Hartono Trade Center is not running optimally, this is because the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade has never enforced the law by carrying out activities investigation, supervision and imposition of sanctions. In addition, the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of the Sukoharjo Regency has never provided special socialization and education to traders and consumers of imported used clothing, especially at the Hartono Trade Center regarding the prohibition of trade in imported used clothing which could endanger the health of consumers. The factors that influence the effectiveness of enforcing the law on the trade ban on imported used clothing at the Hartono Trade Center by the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors, namely from the side of law enforcers, limited human resources from the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade of Sukoharjo Regency, while external factors from the community side, namely legal awareness of traders and consumers who are still lacking in complying with laws and regulations.

Suggestions for the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises and Trade in Sukoharjo Regency as one of the law enforcement officers authorized to enforce the law in the trade sector, it is best if law enforcement against the trade of imported used clothing is carried out with other authorized parties or agencies by providing socialization in the community or at traders' places trade in imported used clothing. Then carry out routine supervision and provide strict sanctions against traders who are found to still violate the relevant legal regulations during supervision and after being given socialization so that they no longer trade imported used clothing which can endanger the health of the consumer's body. For imported used clothing traders at the Hartono Trade Center as good citizens so they can find other jobs, which of course is not prohibited by law and is not at risk for consumers or traders themselves. Furthermore, for consumers to know and understand more about the applicable legal regulations and the dangers of imported used clothing for the health of the human body. So that consumers no longer buy and use imported used clothing because the bacteria and fungi contained in imported used clothing can endanger lives and disrupt the health of the consumer's own body.

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