

ABSTRACT

The increasing importation of synthetic filament yarn classified under HS Code 5402.33 from China has raised concerns regarding unfair trade practices in Indonesia's textile sector. Since 2022, the growth of import volumes accompanied by declining import prices has altered competitive conditions in the domestic market, placing sustained pressure on domestic producers in terms of pricing, production capacity, and market share. This study examines whether the importation of HS 5402.33 from China constitutes dumping under the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement and Indonesia's domestic legal framework. The analysis focuses on the fulfillment of the cumulative elements of dumping, namely the existence of dumping price, material injury to the domestic industry, and the causal link between dumped imports and injury. In addition, the study compares the standards for injury determination under Article 3 of the WTO Anti-Dumping Agreement and Article 17 of Government Regulation No. 34 of 2011. The research used normative legal methods with a statutory and comparative approach, supported by document analysis of relevant international and national legal instruments and secondary data on import volumes, prices, export performance, market share, industry reports, and findings of the Indonesian Anti-Dumping Committee. The conclusion confirms that the importation constitutes dumping, as export prices were consistently lower than normal value, resulting in significant dumping margins and material injury, fulfilling the required legal thresholds.

Keyword: Anti-Dumping Policy, WTO Anti Dumping Agreement, HS 5402.33, Injury Determination