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## The Indonesian Government's responsibility for Trump's tariff policy as an international economic policy

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### ABSTRACT

Economic relations between countries are regulated and directed by international economic policies, one of which is international trade relations. However, international trade can be hampered by international economic policies, such as the imposition of import tariffs by US President Donald Trump, which imposed a 32% tariff on Indonesian products. This policy has had a negative impact, particularly on labor-intensive exports and fisheries, and on Indonesia's macroeconomic stability. This study aims to determine the responsiveness of the Indonesian government in addressing the impacts of Trump's import tariff policy. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with a literature review approach. The results show that this policy has led to a decline in the volume and competitiveness of Indonesian exports in the US market, decreased production, the risk of layoffs, and the depreciation of the rupiah exchange rate. To address this, the Indonesian government will assess the economic impact and take negotiating steps by sending a delegation to the United States, preparing proposals for bilateral economic cooperation, strengthening regional cooperation with ASEAN countries, diversifying export markets, maintaining monetary stability, providing fiscal incentives, and increasing domestic consumption. This response demonstrates Indonesia's seriousness and responsiveness to the impact of the United States' tariff policy by striving to maintain the resilience and sustainability of the Indonesian economy.

**Keywords:** responsiveness; Indonesia; tariff; international

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RESEARCH & PUBLISHING



## 1. INTRODUCTION

International economics is a branch of economics that studies the economic relations of one country with another, such as trade activities, monetary relations, and capital movements in international markets (Wau et al., 2021). To regulate and direct these economic relations between countries, an international economic policy is necessary. International economic policy is a government effort or policy that influences the structure, direction, and form of international trade and payments, both directly and indirectly (Diphayana, 2018). Through international trade, a country can specialize in producing goods and services at lower costs, thereby increasing national income, foreign exchange reserves, capital flows, and employment. Furthermore, domestic products are marketed not only locally but also internationally, thereby helping to increase national income (Islami et al., 2024).

However, this international trade process can be hampered by international economic policies such as tariffs (Matondang et al., 2024). Tariffs are the oldest trade policy and the most overt trade barrier, traditionally used as a source of government revenue. Based on the origin of the commodity, tariffs are divided into export tariffs and import tariffs. Export tariffs are taxes imposed on commodities sold from one country to another. Meanwhile, import tariffs are taxes imposed on commodities purchased from other countries (Maharani Tristi et al., 2021). Import tariffs are often associated with protectionism, a country's attempt to protect domestic industries by reducing imports (Matondang et al., 2024). One example of a country that has aggressively implemented this policy is the United States.

On April 2, US President Donald Trump imposed new reciprocal tariffs on 90 of the United States' trading partners. This is a realization of Trump's promise, embodied in the slogan "America First," with the primary goal of reducing the trade deficit, protecting US domestic industries, and reducing dependence on imported products (Arisanto & Adi Wibawa, 2021). According to *kompas.com*, several ASEAN countries were affected by this tariff policy, with varying levels of tariffs, including Cambodia (49%), Laos (48%), Vietnam (46%), Myanmar (44%), Thailand (36%), Indonesia (32%), Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam (24% each), the Philippines (17%), Singapore (10%), and Timor Leste (10%). Indonesia was subject to the 32% tariff because Trump considered Indonesia to be imposing a 30% tariff on ethanol products from the United States, which was much higher than the 2.5% tariff imposed by the United States on similar products (Setiawan, 2025).

The imposition of a 32% tariff by the US on Indonesian products can be seen as a protectionist policy that negatively impacts Indonesian exports. For example, when Indonesia exports products such as textiles or electronics to the United States, the 32% tariff increases the price of these products. As a result, consumers in the United States tend to switch to cheaper products from other countries or local products. This has led to a decline in Indonesia's export volume to the US and has the potential to exacerbate the trade deficit, as imports exceed exports (Mandalika & Muaja, 2025). This also aligns with research by Rasyid et al. (2025), which found that the United States' 32% tariff policy on Indonesian products has caused the Indonesian economy to decline and Indonesian products to lose their competitiveness in the American market. Based on the phenomenal explanation of Donald Trump's tariff policy, this study will further examine the impact of the tariff policy on the Indonesian economy and the Indonesian government's response to it. This is expected to help Indonesia maintain national economic stability, protect the competitiveness of export products in the international market, and reduce the trade deficit.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to describe the Indonesian government's response to President Donald Trump's tariff policy. Data was collected through a literature review, analyzing scientific journals, academic articles, news reports, and previous research relevant to the topic. The analytical technique used was descriptive analysis, identifying and interpreting the content of the collected literature and presenting it in narrative and conceptual form, rather than in numerical or statistical form.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to [Tempo.co \(2025\)](#), on April 2, 2025, in the Rose Garden of the White House, United States President Donald Trump announced a new import tariff policy known as "reciprocal tariffs." This policy aims to protect American workers and strengthen the United States' economic dominance internationally, as well as a response to trade practices deemed detrimental to the United States. This policy was implemented in two phases. The first phase, on April 5, 2025, imposed a base tariff of 10% on all imported goods, except for Canada and Mexico, which are in compliance with the USMCA agreement. The second phase, on April 9, 2025, Trump imposed higher special tariffs on 60 countries, including Indonesia, which was subject to a 32 % tariff ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).

This policy reflects a continuation of protectionist economic strategies that prioritize domestic industries over global trade liberalization. By introducing a universal baseline tariff, the United States government signaled a shift toward a more controlled import environment, aiming to reduce dependency on foreign goods while incentivizing domestic production. The exemption granted to Canada and Mexico under the USMCA framework highlights the strategic importance of regional trade alliances that are perceived as mutually beneficial and aligned with U.S. economic interests ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).

The second phase of the policy demonstrates a more targeted and aggressive approach. By imposing significantly higher tariffs on selected countries, the United States sought to pressure trading partners that are considered to engage in unfair trade practices, such as currency manipulation, export subsidies, or trade imbalances. Indonesia's inclusion with a 32 % tariff indicates that it is viewed as part of this broader group of countries whose trade dynamics with the United States require adjustment or renegotiation ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).

The implementation of these reciprocal tariffs has broad implications for global trade dynamics. For exporting countries like Indonesia, higher tariffs reduce the competitiveness of their products in the U.S. market, potentially leading to decreased export volumes and economic losses in key sectors. Industries that rely heavily on exports, such as manufacturing, textiles, and commodities, may experience declining demand, forcing businesses to either absorb the additional costs or seek alternative markets ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).

For the United States, this policy could stimulate domestic industries by reducing foreign competition. Local producers may benefit from increased demand, which could lead to job creation and industrial growth. However, this approach also carries risks, including higher prices for consumers and potential retaliatory measures from affected countries. Trade partners subjected to high tariffs may respond with their own tariffs on U.S. goods, potentially escalating into a broader trade conflict that disrupts global supply chains ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).

The policy underscores a shift in the global economic order, where major economies increasingly adopt unilateral measures to safeguard national interests. This trend challenges the principles of multilateral trade agreements and institutions that have historically governed international trade. As countries respond to such policies, the global trading system may become more fragmented, with increased emphasis on bilateral and regional agreements rather than broad international cooperation ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).

Trump's reciprocal tariff policy represents a significant development in international trade policy, with far-reaching consequences not only for the United States but also for its trading partners, including Indonesia. The dual-phase implementation strategy highlights both a general tightening of import policies and a targeted effort to reshape specific trade relationships, reinforcing the administration's broader agenda of economic nationalism and strategic trade recalibration ([Tempo.co, 2025](#)).



**Figure 1. Amount of Reciprocal Tariffs Imposed by the United States to Various Countries**

Source: <https://www.inilah.com/imbas-kebijakan-as-indonesia-rentan-jadi-tempat-buang>

In Figure 1, the tariff policy has a significant impact on labor-intensive products such as clothing and accessories, both knitted (HS 61) and non-knitted (HS 62), and furniture (HS 94). During the 2020-2024 period, more than 50% of these products were exported to the United States, with varying values: knitted clothing and non-knitted clothing at USD 12.2 billion (60.5%) and USD 10.7 billion (50.5%), respectively, and furniture at USD 7.5 billion (58.2%). The 32% tariff on these products has increased their prices, reducing their competitiveness in the international market and even leading to mass layoffs. For example, the textile industry will employ approximately 3.98 million people in 2025, while the furniture industry will employ more than 962,000 people in 2023. Furthermore, footwear exports to the United States will reach USD 4.25 billion in 2024 (Purwanto, 2025).

This tariff policy has both direct and indirect impacts. When other countries, such as China, reduce their exports to the United States, their demand for Indonesian products may also decline as they prefer to use their own domestic products. This will result in a decline in Indonesian export volume, followed by slower economic growth and uncertainty in the industrial sector. Furthermore, this policy will also impact Indonesia's fisheries sector, particularly its leading commodities, such as shrimp and tuna. The United States is Indonesia's primary export market for fishery commodities, with an export value reaching USD 1.90 billion, or 31.97% of Indonesia's total fishery exports in 2024. The implementation of these high tariffs is expected to increase the price of Indonesian fishery commodities in the US market, triggering a 20-30% decline in export volume over the next 6-12 months. This negative impact will also be felt by companies that process fishery commodities. They will experience decreased production, operational disruptions, and even layoffs. According to the Chairman of the Association of Fishery Product Processing and Marketing Entrepreneurs, several buyers from the United States have even canceled contracts due to these tariffs. Furthermore, an oversupply of products not absorbed by the export market could cause fishery commodity prices to fall in the local market, increasing pressure on fishery businesses (Kendali & Adhiem, 2025).

Furthermore, these tariffs have also caused the rupiah to weaken against the US dollar. On April 7, 2025, the rupiah exchange rate depreciated to Rp 17,217 per USD, before rebounding slightly to Rp 16,799.50 at 2:30 PM WIB. This was the worst depreciation since the 1998 monetary crisis. This rupiah depreciation caused companies' foreign debt to rise by over 50%. Furthermore, the global gold price fell from USD 3,120 per troy ounce to USD 3,024 per troy ounce. The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) also fell, in line with the weakening of international markets. On April 3, 2025, the major US indices, the S&P 500, Dow Jones, and Nasdaq, fell by 4.84 %, 3.98 %, and 5.97 %, respectively. In Asia, the Nikkei-225 index also fell significantly by 7.83 % (Purwanto, 2025).

Based on the explanation above, it appears that the 32% tariff policy imposed by Donald Trump negatively impacted Indonesian exports and the stability of the Indonesian economy. Therefore, to address this, the Indonesian government responded by taking various strategic steps across various aspects, ranging from negotiations, trade, industry, to efforts to maintain macroeconomic stability. Responsiveness itself is defined as the ability of the government or organization as a service provider to understand and respond to the needs and expectations of the community through ongoing issues society (Syeftiani & Saadah, 2023). In economics, responsiveness is defined as the ability of economic actors (individuals, households, organizations, or governments) to respond to economic changes, whether in the form of specific policies or events. This response can take the form of behavioral adjustments, specific actions, or government policies. As stated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kemlu), the Indonesian government will immediately calculate the impact of the 32% tariff imposed by the United States on various sectors and the Indonesian economy as a whole.

The Indonesian government has also entered into negotiations with the United States by sending a high-level delegation led by the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Airlangga Hartarto, to Washington, D.C. on April 17, 2025, to resolve trade tensions and negotiate and ask the United States to reduce tariffs imposed on Indonesian products. During the meeting, the Indonesian and US governments agreed to conduct bilateral negotiations within 60 days and develop a mutually agreed framework and format for a resolution. Airlangga Hartarto also proposed the following to ease trade tensions: 1) Increase energy purchases from the United States, such as LNG and sweet crude oil. 2) Commit to purchasing agricultural products, including wheat. 3) Increase imports of US capital goods and horticultural products. 4) Support investment by US companies in Indonesia, including expediting licensing. 5) Collaborate strategically in the critical minerals sector. 6) Strengthen human resource collaboration in education, STEM, the digital economy, and financial services.

The hope is that within the next 60 days, an agreement can be finalized, creating a fairer and more balanced trade relationship and maintaining the sustainability of Indonesian exports to the United States (Nadira, 2025). This response demonstrates Indonesia's seriousness in easing trade tensions with the United States through bilateral means. Indonesia's proposal, which includes an offer to increase imports of energy, agricultural, and capital goods from the United States, also demonstrates an effort to balance the trade balance and avoid further tariff sanctions. Furthermore, collaboration on human resources demonstrates Indonesia's desire to continue mutually beneficial cooperation in the long term, not just a temporary trade relationship.

Indonesia is also discussing with Malaysia, the current chair of ASEAN, to take joint action, as it is known that all 10 Southeast Asian countries are affected by US tariffs. This demonstrates that Indonesia is choosing a diplomatic approach in responding to US tariff policies. Through discussions with Malaysia and other ASEAN countries, Indonesia emphasized the importance of solidarity in addressing international economic tensions. The business world also responded to this tariff policy. The Chairperson of the Indonesian Association of Indonesian Trade Organizations (Apindo), Shinta W. Kamdani, proposed that the Indonesian government conclude a bilateral agreement with the United States to provide Indonesia with the best or most competitive and mutually beneficial market access (win-win). She stated that by creating a supply chain between Indonesia and US industry, Indonesian exports would not be viewed as a threat but rather as an effort to strengthen the competitiveness of US products. She also encouraged thematic cooperation, such as in the fields of energy, pharmaceuticals, and critical minerals. In addition, the Secretary General of Hipmi, Anggawira, encouraged the Indonesian government to

diversify its export markets to reduce its dependence on the United States market by accelerating trade agreements with European Union, Middle Eastern, and African countries. This can be achieved through the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement. This response reflects the Indonesian public's awareness of the risks of global uncertainty and the importance of market diversification so that Indonesia can maintain a resilient and sustainable trading system.

The Indonesian government will also implement several policies in response to Trump's reciprocal tariffs. These policies are as follows (Hariani, 2025): 1) Deregulation of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) by relaxing the domestic component level (TKDN) in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector from the United States, such as GE, Apple, Oracle, and Microsoft. 2) Evaluating prohibition and/or restriction policies. 3) Accelerate the halal certification process. 4) Develop fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for products from the United States. 5) Tax administration reforms are also being implemented to increase efficiency and reduce the cost burden by up to 2%, and adjust the tax policy on crude palm oil (CPO) exports to maintain export competitiveness. All of these actions are in response to various notes in the National Trade Estimate (NTE) 2025 report published by the US Trade Representative.

These policies demonstrate that the Indonesian government is responding to Trump's tariff policies cautiously yet strategically. The Indonesian government is taking proactive steps to balance domestic interests amid external shocks and maintain mutually beneficial trade relations. In a macroeconomic context, the Indonesian government and Bank Indonesia are striving to maintain the stability of the Rupiah exchange rate, foreign exchange liquidity, and the stability of Government Securities (SBN) yields during the current global uncertainty, ensuring that business needs are met and overall economic stability is maintained (Yanwardhana, 2025). These efforts demonstrate that Indonesia continues to prioritize monetary stability to prevent external shocks, such as the United States' protectionist policies, from having a significant impact on the Indonesian economy.

Previously, as reported by CNBC Indonesia, Noudhy Valdryno, Deputy for Dissemination and Media Information at the Presidential Communications Office, stated that President Prabowo Subianto has designed economic policies since the beginning of his administration to ensure Indonesia continues to grow and develop amidst global economic uncertainty (Yanwardhana, 2025).

### **3.1. Expanding Trading Partners**

Indonesia has become a member of the BRICS economic alliance with the aim of expanding and strengthening international trade cooperation, thereby strengthening Indonesia's position on the international stage. Indonesia has also signed the RCEP, which includes ASEAN countries, Australia, China, Japan, South Korea, and New Zealand, with a total coverage of approximately 27% of global trade. Furthermore, Indonesia is in the process of joining the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which accounts for more than 60% of world trade. Beyond relying solely on multilateral cooperation, Indonesia is also actively working on bilateral trade agreements with various strategic partner countries such as Japan, South Korea, Australia, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, Iran, and Chile. These steps were taken to reduce Indonesia's over-reliance on the United States market and to diversify its export markets to become more resilient to global economic uncertainty.

This strategy reflects Indonesia's broader effort to reposition itself within the global trading system by increasing market access and reducing vulnerability to external shocks. Historically, Indonesia has depended significantly on a limited number of major export destinations, particularly the United States and China. While these markets remain important, overdependence can expose the economy to risks such as policy changes, trade restrictions, or economic downturns in those countries. By expanding its network of trading partners, Indonesia aims to create a more balanced and stable export structure.

Participation in BRICS provides Indonesia with access to a coalition of emerging economies that collectively represent a significant share of global population, resources, and economic growth. This membership opens opportunities for increased trade flows, investment cooperation, and financial collaboration, including the potential use of alternative payment systems that reduce reliance on traditional Western financial institutions. As a result, Indonesia can strengthen its bargaining position in international trade negotiations and enhance its role as a key player among developing economies.

Similarly, the implementation of RCEP offers substantial benefits through tariff reductions, simplified rules of origin, and improved trade facilitation measures. These provisions make it easier for Indonesian exporters to integrate into regional supply chains, particularly in manufacturing and industrial sectors. RCEP also encourages foreign direct investment by creating a more predictable and transparent trade environment, which can further support Indonesia's industrial development and export competitiveness.

Indonesia's intention to join the OECD represents another strategic move to align with global best practices in economic governance, investment standards, and regulatory frameworks. Membership in the OECD is often associated with increased investor confidence, as it signals a commitment to transparency, accountability, and market-oriented reforms. This step is expected to enhance Indonesia's attractiveness as an investment destination while also providing access to policy guidance and international cooperation platforms.

In addition to multilateral engagements, bilateral trade agreements play a crucial role in Indonesia's trade diversification strategy. Agreements with countries such as Japan, South Korea, and Australia have already facilitated increased trade and investment flows, particularly in sectors like manufacturing, energy, and agriculture. Expanding partnerships with countries in the Middle East and Latin America, such as the United Arab Emirates, Iran, and Chile, further broadens Indonesia's export reach and reduces geographic concentration risks. These agreements often include provisions for tariff reductions, market access, and technical cooperation, which directly benefit Indonesian businesses.

Indonesia's efforts to expand its trading partners demonstrate a proactive approach to navigating an increasingly complex and uncertain global economic environment. By strengthening both multilateral and bilateral cooperation, Indonesia is not only enhancing its trade resilience but also positioning itself as a more influential actor in the global economy. This diversification strategy is essential for sustaining long-term economic growth, increasing export performance, and ensuring stability amid shifting global trade dynamics.

### **3.2. Accelerating Natural Resource Downstream Projects**

On the industrial side, the Indonesian government is prioritizing downstreaming policies to reduce raw material exports and increase the added value of national products, a successful example being nickel. This downstreaming project, particularly in the mineral, coal, oil, natural gas, plantation, maritime, fisheries, and forestry sectors, will be funded and managed by the Danantara Investment Management Agency.

This policy direction reflects Indonesia's long-standing ambition to shift from a resource-based economy toward a value-added industrial economy. For decades, Indonesia has relied heavily on exporting raw commodities such as unprocessed minerals, crude palm oil, and other primary products. While this model generates revenue, it often limits economic gains because the highest value creation occurs in processing and manufacturing stages, which historically have taken place outside Indonesia. Through downstreaming, the government aims to capture more of this value domestically by encouraging the development of processing industries within the country.

The nickel sector serves as a prominent success story of this strategy. By restricting the export of raw nickel ore and promoting domestic smelting and refining, Indonesia has attracted significant foreign and domestic investment in nickel processing facilities. This has not only increased export revenues from higher-value products such as ferronickel and stainless steel but also positioned Indonesia as a key player in the global electric vehicle (EV) battery supply chain. The downstreaming of nickel demonstrates how strategic policy interventions can transform a commodity into a driver of industrial growth and technological advancement.

Building on this success, the government is expanding downstreaming efforts to other sectors, including bauxite, copper, and tin in the mineral industry, as well as coal gasification projects aimed at producing dimethyl ether (DME) as a substitute for imported liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). In the oil and natural gas sector, downstreaming involves increasing refining capacity and developing petrochemical industries to reduce reliance on imported fuels and chemical products. Meanwhile, in the plantation sector,

downstreaming focuses on producing higher-value derivatives such as oleochemicals and biofuels from palm oil, thereby enhancing export competitiveness and sustainability.

The maritime and fisheries sectors also present significant opportunities for downstreaming. Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation with vast marine resources, has the potential to develop advanced seafood processing industries, cold storage infrastructure, and export-oriented value chains. Similarly, in the forestry sector, downstreaming can shift production from raw timber exports to processed wood products such as furniture, pulp, and paper, which command higher prices in international markets. These efforts are expected to create jobs, improve regional economic development, and strengthen Indonesia's industrial base.

A crucial component of this strategy is the role of the Danantara Investment Management Agency, which is tasked with funding and managing these downstream projects. By centralizing investment management, the government aims to ensure more efficient allocation of resources, reduce bureaucratic barriers, and attract strategic investors. Danantara is expected to function not only as a financial institution but also as a strategic partner that facilitates technology transfer, infrastructure development, and industrial integration across sectors. This institutional support is essential for overcoming the high capital requirements and technical complexities associated with downstream industries.

Moreover, downstreaming policies are closely linked to Indonesia's broader economic goals, including increasing export resilience, reducing trade deficits, and achieving sustainable development. By diversifying export products and reducing dependence on raw commodity markets, Indonesia can better withstand fluctuations in global prices. At the same time, the development of domestic processing industries can stimulate innovation, enhance human capital, and encourage the growth of supporting sectors such as logistics, energy, and services.

However, the implementation of downstreaming policies also faces several challenges. These include the need for substantial infrastructure development, such as reliable energy supply and transportation networks, as well as regulatory consistency to maintain investor confidence. Environmental concerns are another critical issue, particularly in industries such as mining and palm oil, where downstream activities must be balanced with sustainability and responsible resource management. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated efforts between government, private sector, and local communities.

### **3.3. Increasing Domestic Consumption**

According to Noudhy Valdryno, President Prabowo is also increasing domestic consumption through the Free Nutritious Meal Program and the establishment of 80,000 Red and White village cooperatives. This is being done to increase people's purchasing power, reduce dependence on imports, and strengthen the foundation of the local economy. Household consumption, which contributes approximately 54% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is expected to increase significantly.

The 32% tariff policy imposed by the United States on Indonesian products has had a significant negative impact, particularly on labor-intensive sectors and fisheries, and macroeconomic stability. However, the Indonesian government's response demonstrates its commitment to maintaining Indonesia's economic stability through diplomacy, export market diversification, regional and bilateral cooperation, and policy reform. Strategic steps such as negotiations involving sending a high-level delegation to the United States, downstreaming natural resources, expanding trading partners, and increasing domestic consumption are expected to overcome the negative impacts of US protectionist policies and make the Indonesian economy resilient and sustainable.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

The United States' 32% tariff policy on Indonesian products, such as textiles, electronics, and fisheries, has led to a decline in Indonesia's export volume to the United States, a major trading partner for Indonesia's leading export products, such as clothing, furniture, footwear, shrimp, and tuna. This can reduce the competitiveness of these products in the United States market, as prices become higher. Not

only does this tariff policy affect exports, it can also lead to mass layoffs, reduced production, and even a depreciation of the rupiah. These tensions in international trade also impact monetary stability, prompting the Indonesian government to respond quickly and strategically.

The Indonesian government has taken diplomatic steps by sending direct negotiations to the United States, drafting bilateral economic cooperation proposals, and strengthening regional cooperation with ASEAN countries. The Indonesian government is also working to diversify its export markets through multilateral and bilateral trade agreements. It is accelerating the downstreaming of natural resources and increasing Indonesian consumption to maintain Indonesia's economic growth. Furthermore, the Indonesian government, along with Bank Indonesia, is also working to maintain monetary stability and provide fiscal incentives to ensure long-term economic resilience. These steps demonstrate Indonesia's seriousness and responsiveness to the impact of the United States' tariff policy and its commitment to maintaining inclusive and sustainable economic development.

### **Ethical Approval**

This study is a systematic literature review based exclusively on published academic sources and did not involve human participants, personal data collection, or experimental procedures. Therefore, formal ethical approval was not required.

### **Informed Consent Statement**

Not applicable because this study did not involve human participants.

### **Authors' Contributions**

MD conceptualized the study, conducted literature analysis, and drafted the manuscript. AW and POY contributed to data interpretation, policy analysis, and manuscript revision. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

### **Disclosure Statement**

The author declares no potential conflict of interest.

### **Data Availability Statement**

No primary dataset was generated for this study. All materials analyzed are available in the published sources cited in the reference list.

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### **Notes on Contributor**

#### **Mirah Delima**

Mirah Delima is an undergraduate student in the Economic Education Study Program. The author's research interests include development economics, international economic relations, and economic policy analysis. This article reflects those interests by discussing Indonesia's policy responsiveness toward Trump's tariff policy within the framework of international economic policy.

**Asma Wahyuni**

Asma Wahyuni is an undergraduate student in the Economic Education Study Program. The author's research interests include macroeconomics, international trade, and fiscal policy. This article reflects those interests by examining how Indonesia responds to global trade policies, particularly Trump's tariff policy.

**Puja Oktovia Yosrianti**

Puja Oktovia Yosrianti is an undergraduate student in the Economic Education Study Program. The author's research interests include international economics, public policy, and economic education. This article reflects those interests by analyzing the responsiveness of the Indonesian government to Trump's tariff policy as part of international economic dynamics.

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