

Has Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 Worked? Evaluating Indonesia's National Salt Development Policy and Import Dependence

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Abstract

This study refers to the Public Policy Process theory of Thomas R. Dye to examine the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 126 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of National Salt Development. This study is qualitative descriptive. The study discusses the regulation of the six stages of the policy process, namely problem identification, agenda setting, policy formulation, policy legitimization, policy implementation and policy evaluation. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the policy in reducing the dependence of Indonesia on the import of salt in 2022-2024. The results show that the regulation has set a complete institutional framework for the national development of salt but its implementation has not yet significantly cut down the dependence on imports. Indonesia's salt imports rose marginally from about 2.76 million metric tons in 2022 to 2.81 million metric tons in 2023, before easing to 2.75 million metric tons in 2024. This shows that Indonesia still depends on imported salt to satisfy domestic needs. These findings indicate that the main challenge is not policy formulation but policy implementation. Therefore, the government should increase investment in modern salt production and processing technologies, improve coordination among relevant stakeholders and establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system to enhance domestic salt competitiveness and gradually reduce long-term dependence on imported salt. The study contributes to the literature of public policy by providing a holistic evaluation of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 at the national level using the Public Policy Process framework by Thomas R. Dye. The study provides empirical findings that can serve as a reference in the formulation of future policies to strengthen the domestic salt industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Salt, Indonesia, Impor, Public Policy, Perpres

INTRODUCTION

With a coastline stretching 108,000 kilometers, Indonesia is recognized as one of the countries with the longest coastlines in the world (KKP, 2024). Indonesia's long and extensive coastline plays a key role in creating significant maritime economic potential, as a large portion of the country consists of maritime waters (Dwi, 2023). Given its vast marine resources, Indonesia should have more than enough salt to meet domestic demand (Kriswanto, 2021). However, Indonesia remains heavily dependent on imports as much as 70% to meet its domestic salt consumption needs (Hutagalung et al., 2025). The inability of domestic production to meet national demand has forced the government to implement import policies to maintain market stability (Muclisin & Wasonowati, 2021).

In order to increase domestic salt production, the Indonesian government issued a policy in the form of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 on accelerating the development of the national salt industry (Sari, 2024). According to Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 Article 4 the acceleration of national salt development can be implemented through SEGAR, which stands for Sentra Ekonomi Garam Rakyat (JDIH, 2022). SEGAR is a promising region that meets key criteria, namely having production land, business facilities, a clear share of the salt market, and support from various stakeholders (Fathari et al., 2025). This regulation is intended to accelerate the development of the salt industry at the national level and reduce dependence on imports, in part by creating an environment that supports increased salt production (Safitri & Marzaman, 2024). However, its implementation has not been effective in fact salt imports have even exceeded industrial demand causing a surplus of locally produced salt in the domestic market (Evangeline et al., 2024).

The government needs to implement strategic and consistent policies in the areas of exports and imports, particularly to manage Indonesia's natural resources in order to maintain economic stability (Pradana., 2024). Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 makes the acceleration of national salt production a top priority for the Indonesian government, with the aim of reducing dependence on imports and achieving domestic salt self-sufficiency (Safitri & Marzaman, 2024). Salt self-sufficiency will be achieved through the active involvement of the central government, local governments, and stakeholders in meeting the nation's ever-increasing demand for salt (Amrin, 2025).

Public policy is generally understood as a set of decisions and actions taken by governments to solve public problems and achieve societal goals. One of the most influential approaches to the analysis of the policy process is the Public Policy Process framework of Thomas R. Dye. Dye conceptualizes policymaking as a sequence of interconnected stages including problem identification, agenda setting, policy formulation, policy legitimization, policy implementation, and policy evaluation (Dye, 2013). Dye stresses that policy effectiveness is not about policy as a legal instrument but depends on the extent to which each stage of the policy process is translated into implementation and measurable policy outcomes.

The last stage in Dye's framework is policy evaluation. It concerns whether a policy has achieved its intended goals. Effectiveness is one of the key criteria for measuring policy performance in the broader policy evaluation literature in the sense that it captures the extent to which policy objectives are achieved. In the framework of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022, the effectiveness of the policy can be seen from the ability to increase domestic salt production and gradually reduce Indonesia's dependence on imported salt. The study thus uses Dye's Public Policy Process as the primary analytical framework to evaluate the implementation of the regulation and its success in meeting its intended policy outcomes.

Imports as a Response to Domestic Production Constraints

Prior research has consistently shown that the import dependency for a wide range of strategic commodities arises when domestic production cannot satisfy national demand in terms of quantity and quality. Similar conditions exist in the salt sector in Indonesia, where imports still play a significant role because domestic salt production has not yet fully met industrial needs. Other studies also highlight that sustainable reduction of imports requires policies other than import restrictions, such as improving domestic productivity, product quality, protection of local producers, strengthening trade governance and better coordination among the relevant institutions. The findings suggest an integrated policy approach to break the dependence on imports, addressing production capacity and industrial demand at the same time.

Research Gap

Existing studies on Indonesia's salt sector primarily examine import dependence from the perspectives of macroeconomic determinants, domestic production constraints, or the quality gap between locally produced and industrial salt (Muclisin & Wasonowati, 2021; Pradana, 2024; Anam & Fatimah, 2025). Although several recent studies have discussed Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022, their analyses remain limited to conceptual discussions, general policy impacts, or regional case studies (Evangeline et al., 2024; Safitri & Marzaman, 2024; Fathari et al., 2025). This creates an empirical void in evaluating the comprehensive national policy cycle from formulation to evaluation of this regulation during the 2022–2024 post-pandemic recovery. This study fills this gap by applying Thomas R. Dye's framework to assess how the regulation's implementation actually influences national import volumes and addresses structural industrial dependencies. Consequently, there is still limited empirical evidence evaluating the implementation of the regulation at the national level across the entire public policy process.

To address this gap, this study investigates whether Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 has been effectively implemented and whether it has contributed to reducing Indonesia's dependence on imported salt during the 2022–2024 period. Specifically, this study has two objectives: (1) to evaluate the implementation of the regulation using Thomas R. Dye's Public Policy Process framework, and (2) to assess its effectiveness in reducing salt imports and strengthening the domestic salt industry. By doing so, this study extends the application of

Dye's framework to the evaluation of strategic commodity policy while providing empirical evidence to support future policy improvements.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to provide an in-depth analysis of how Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 influenced the dynamics of salt imports in Indonesia from 2022 to 2024. The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows researchers to understand the processes, perceptions, and interpretations of stakeholders regarding the implementation of the policy in a real-world context (Creswell, 2009). To ensure the rigor and relevance of the analysis, specific inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied during the document selection process. Inclusion criteria included: (1) official legal documents regarding salt policy; (2) statistical reports on salt production and trade; and (3) peer-reviewed academic literature published between 2017 and 2024 to capture both pre-regulation trends and the current implementation phase. Sources were limited to credible government databases (BPS, KKP, JDIH) and reputable news agencies to ensure data integrity, while non-academic blogs or unverified reports were excluded.

The primary data source for this study is Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022, which will be analyzed alongside data on salt production and changes in salt imports. Data validity was maintained through a source triangulation technique, where quantitative statistics from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) regarding import volumes were cross-verified with sectoral performance reports from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP). These official figures were further triangulated with qualitative narratives from reputable news outlets and academic journals to confirm the progress of on-the-ground implementation, such as the SEGAR program and technological adoption in local salt washing plants. This cross-verification process minimizes potential bias and ensures a holistic understanding of policy outcomes.

The primary data collection method used is a systematic literature review involving the collection and analysis of secondary data from official documents and academic databases. According to Creswell (2009) Documents are one of the key sources of data in qualitative research because they provide textual information that can be analyzed in depth. The analysis process follows the framework established by Miles et al. (2013), consisting of three cyclical stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. This systematic approach allows for a continuous evaluation of the impact of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 on national salt import dynamics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Presidential Regulations as a Solution to Improve the Fulfillment of National Salt Needs

Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 was issued in response to issues in the national salt sector, particularly Indonesia's dependence on salt imports, the low quality and low production of domestically produced salt, and the inability of domestic production to meet domestic demand (JDIH, 2022). This presidential regulation was officially enacted and took effect on October 27, 2022, after being signed by the President, the Minister of State Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Deputy for Legislation and Legal Administration, thereby becoming legally binding. This policy applies throughout Indonesia and serves as a guideline for the central and local governments in accelerating development in the salt sector. In its implementation, this presidential regulation governs the acceleration of national salt industry development and establishes mechanisms for interagency coordination, the strengthening of domestic production, the improvement of the quality of locally produced salt, and more measured control over imports. This policy has a direct impact on salt farmers, salt-using industries, local governments, and the general public, as it is expected to improve the welfare of salt farmers, ensure the availability of raw materials for industries, and reduce Indonesia's dependence on salt imports. According to Anam (2025), as the number of salt farmers increases, salt imports also rise. This is often seen as a contradiction because, in theory, we should be able to produce more salt locally, thereby reducing the need for imports. However, another factor at play is production quality; even though the number of salt farmers is increasing, the quality of the salt does not necessarily meet quality standards.

Before the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of National Salt Development, the policy of the government in the salt sector was heavily dependent on imports to fill the domestic supply gap. Demand for industrial salt grew steadily over the period, from some 3.34 million tons in 2018 to 3.74 million tons in 2019, then to 4.46 million tons in 2020 and 4.60 million tons in 2021. The consistent increasing trend shows the widening gap between domestic production capacity and industrial demand, thus, confirming Indonesia's dependency on imported salt to support industrial activities.

Dye (2013) says that public policy is what the government chooses to do or not do. Considering the imbalance between domestic production and the rapidly increasing industrial demand for salt, the government issued Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 to accelerate the development of the domestic salt industry. The policy represents a strategic shift from relying on imports to strengthening domestic production capacity and reducing long-term dependence on imported salt.

In line with public policy theory, Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 reaffirms the government's commitment to accelerating the development of the national salt industry. Article 2 stipulates that the central government and local governments are responsible for accelerating the development of the salt industry to

meet national salt needs. This policy demonstrates the government's commitment to ensuring the availability of salt as a strategic commodity that plays a vital role in meeting the consumption needs of the public and industry. Furthermore, article 7 stipulates that an action plan to accelerate the development of the national salt. Industry shall be established every five years and formulated in accordance with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). This provision affirms that the salt industry policy is integrated with national development priorities and is guided by a systematic and sustainable planning framework. Furthermore, Article 12 states that, for the initial phase, the action plan for accelerating the development of the national salt industry is established for the 2022–2024 period, as set forth in the annex, which forms an integral part of the Presidential Regulation (JDIH, 2022).

B. The Process of Setting National Salt Policy Restrictions

High domestic demand for salt (both consumer and industrial) and low local production capacity in Indonesia have resulted in increased imports. This condition has made the government adopt import policies as a strategic measure to ensure the availability of salt supplies in the country (Muclisin & Wasonowati, 2021). This policy is permitted by the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/PER/9/2005, which states that the proof of the domestic supply is inadequate, and imports are to be prioritized to meet industrial needs (Putri & Sugiarti, 2021). Therefore, Dye (2013) divides the process into six stages: problem identification, agenda setting, policy formulation, policy legitimization, policy implementation and policy evaluation.

1. Problem Identification

The main problem facing the Indonesian government is that domestic salt production has not yet met the country's salt needs, both in terms of quantity and quality. So far, the salt available in Indonesia has been dominated by imports from several countries. Data on salt import needs is as follows:

Negara Asal	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Berat Bersih : Ton								
Australia	2.296.681,3	2.603.186,0	1.869.684,2	2.227.521,7	2.108.345,0	1.998.382,5	2.158.030,7	2.016.748,1
India	251.590,1	227.925,6	719.550,4	373.933,0	715.506,0	751.398,0	641.037,0	723.946,3
Selandia Baru	2.669,5	3.806,8	4.052,4	4.076,3	3.487,7	4.382,1	5.138,4	2.494,6
Tiongkok ²	219,3	849,8	540,9	1.321,4	2.470,1	1.377,0	1.506,1	1.842,8
Denmark	486,8	816,7	496,2	376,5	448,5	194,9	484,3	198,1
Jerman	300,1	236,0	243,0	231,2	201,8	286,0	304,0	194,6
Thailand	307,8	178,6	448,6	331,2	375,0	425,0	1.028,1	250,0
Lainnya	326,4	1.708,5	279,1	229,3	247,5	180,5	328,7	1.163,7
Jumlah	2.552.581,2	2.838.708,0	2.595.294,8	2.608.020,5	2.831.081,6	2.756.626,0	2.807.857,3	2.746.838,2

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), 2025

The table above shows that salt imports have continued consistently over the past few years to meet industrial and domestic consumption needs. The salt import statistics in the table indicate that reliance on imports persists despite the availability of domestic salt production. This situation suggests a gap between domestic production capacity and market demand, particularly for industrial salt, which requires high purity standards.

2. Agenda Setting

According to Dye, agenda-setting is closely related to how identified issues are subsequently included on policymakers' priority lists. The inability of domestic production to meet domestic demand has made the salt sector a priority on the central government's agenda. This issue has become a major concern because the lack of progress in local salt production is seen as exacerbating dependence on foreign markets and threatening the stability of the national supply chain (Safitri & Marzaman, 2024).

Although there have been no direct official statements from either Zulkifli Hasan or Joko Widodo regarding the policy agenda for accelerating national salt industry development, the government's focus on the salt sector is evident through the forums and activities held in 2022. One such initiative was a meeting held in Jakarta on August 5, 2022, to sign a memorandum of understanding on the procurement of locally produced salt between the salt processing industry and salt farmers and salt pond operators, which was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia and the Directorate General of Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Textile Industries. During the event, Agus Gumiwang Kartasasmita, representing the Ministry of Industry, stated that industrial growth particularly in salt-consuming industries will increase the nation's demand for salt by a significant amount (Kemenperin, 2022). Therefore, the government hopes that this demand can be met as much as possible through domestically produced salt from local farmers and salt farmers. This statement reflects the government's commitment to strengthening national salt production and reducing dependence on imports, which has since become part of its policy agenda.

3. Policy Formulation

Once the agenda has been successfully established, policy formulation is used to define the strategies or objectives, as well as the instruments to be employed, to address the identified issues (Firdaus et al., 2025). Essentially, the policy formulation includes several main objectives: improving the quality and quantity of national salt production, strengthening domestic competitiveness, and reducing dependence on salt imports for industrial needs.

This policy-making process is evident through forums and discussions involving the government, industry stakeholders, and salt farmers. Febriyanto,

Director of Business Development and Control at ID FOOD, stated through PT Garam that ID FOOD will strengthen the national salt supply system by increasing the procurement of salt from small-scale producers, strengthening partnerships with farmers and cooperatives, and developing production facilities to improve the productivity and quality of national salt (Ardliyanto, 2022). This was stated during a working visit by Commission IV of the Indonesian House of Representatives to Gresik on February 27, 2022. On the same occasion, Mindo Sianipar also highlighted the high level of imports despite Indonesia's vast coastal potential. This indicates that the issues of imports and low national salt production have become a focus of the government and are being addressed in policy formulation.

4. Policy Legitimacy

Policy legitimacy refers to the formal recognition of an established policy and its acceptance by the various stakeholders involved in that policy (Hapsari et al., 2022). Policy legitimacy can be derived from several processes, such as the enactment of regulations, the issuance of official rules, and institutional support (Arfandy et al., 2025).

In terms of policy legitimacy, the regulation examined in this study is Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of National Salt Development, which was stipulated, promulgated, and entered into force on 27 October 2022 (JDIH, 2022). The regulation was issued by President Joko Widodo and promulgated by Minister of State Secretary Pratikno, thereby providing a legally binding framework for the implementation of the National Salt Development Acceleration Program. It also establishes the legal basis for coordination among the central government, regional governments, and relevant ministries, particularly the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, in implementing national salt development policies, including the management of salt imports.

5. Policy Implementation

This stage is the process by which policies that have been approved by the president are carried out on the ground. Policy implementation is aimed at achieving the established objectives, namely boosting domestic production by establishing community-based salt production centers, thereby reducing the nation's reliance on salt imports. In accordance with Article 6, the acceleration of national salt industry development is to be carried out through a salt industry business system that encompasses the pre-production, production, post-production, and marketing stages.

During the pre-production phase, the data collection process for salt farmers was carried out quite effectively, and the results have been documented and are included in the statistical data of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP, 2026). Through the attached data, the government can determine the number of salt farmers by province in Indonesia, the annual growth in the number of salt farmers, and

the types of salt businesses they operate. With this structured data, it will be easier for the government to monitor the development of the national salt sector.

At the production stage, the integration of salt farm land has begun through the development of the Community Salt Economic Center (SEGAR) program since 2023 in Cirebon Regency, West Java, covering a total area of 600 hectares to be managed in phases over three years, with 200 hectares developed each year (Izan, 2023). Furthermore, the adoption of technology in salt production has also been quite successful. For example, the use of rejected brine, or wastewater from the seawater desalination process at steam power plants, which contains a high salt concentration and can be used as an industrial raw material due to its high salt and mineral content (BRIN, 2024). The use of technology for old wastewater treatment has been carried out, among others, in the Indramayu and Brebes areas (KKP, 2024). In addition, the processing of applications for Geographical Indication certification for salt is underway, as evidenced by the fact that Tejakula salt was deemed to meet the requirements and received a Geographical Indication certificate from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in October 2024 (BRIDA, 2024). In addition, Amed salt from Bali received a Geographical Indication (GI) certificate from the European Union which was presented by EU Agriculture Commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski on Monday, October 28, 2024 at the Ayana Hotel in Jakarta (SYL, 2024). In addition, support and guidance for salt farmers with geographical indications have also been provided, one of which was carried out by the Central Java Development Agency through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program in collaboration with the Department of Salt Science and Technology at Trunojoyo University of Madura (UTM) to organize training and certification on salt production methods for salt farmers in Batangan and Bakaran subdistricts, Pati Regency, on November 28–29, 2024 (SPJT, 2024). In addition, efforts have been made to build the capacity of salt farmers through field schools on weather for salt farmers; this initiative will enhance the understanding of fishermen and fisheries extension workers regarding weather and climate information and its application in salt production (Dalima, 2023).

In the post-production phase, the provision of meteorological, climatological, and geophysical data and information at the salt storage facility was carried out properly and documented in BMKG (BMKG, 2026). In addition, the construction or revitalization of salt storage warehouses has been carried out, including at a community-owned salt warehouse with a capacity of 100 metric tons located in Sidowunge Village, Randangan Subdistrict, Pohuwato Regency (DKP, 2024), as well as the community salt warehouse built by the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) in Raci Village, Bangil Subdistrict, which has finally begun operations; it has a capacity of 70 metric tons of salt (Akbar, 2024). Furthermore, data on salt production and inventory have been systematically compiled, with statistical information available on the official website of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP, 2024).

Development and revitalization of the salt-washing plant has been carried out,

with the completion of the plant's construction in Batangan in 2023, five years after planning began, which processes coarse salt into industrial salt using modern washing technology and a fluidized-bed drying system based on the principle of fluidization (Ebron, 2023). Moreover, the salt farmers have diversified their salt-related products, for example, in Demak Regency, the farmers have begun to develop various derivative products to increase the added value and to reduce their dependence on the sale of coarse salt as the main output of the process of seawater evaporation and crystallization (Wicaksono et al., 2024).

As part of the marketing process, efforts have been made to develop marketing partnerships for salt, with the hope that this memorandum of understanding will serve as a bridge between salt farmers' cooperatives and the salt processing industry (Cakti, 2024). This partnership aims to expand the use of locally produced salt, improve market access for salt farmers, and strengthen ties between the salt production sector and the national salt processing industry.

Overall, the processes at every stage of the salt industry from pre-production to marketing demonstrate efforts to strengthen the national salt industry. The various programs and activities implemented by the government reflect its commitment to accelerating the development of the national salt industry. However, further optimization is still needed to achieve self-sufficiency and competitiveness in the national salt sector.

6. Policy Evaluation

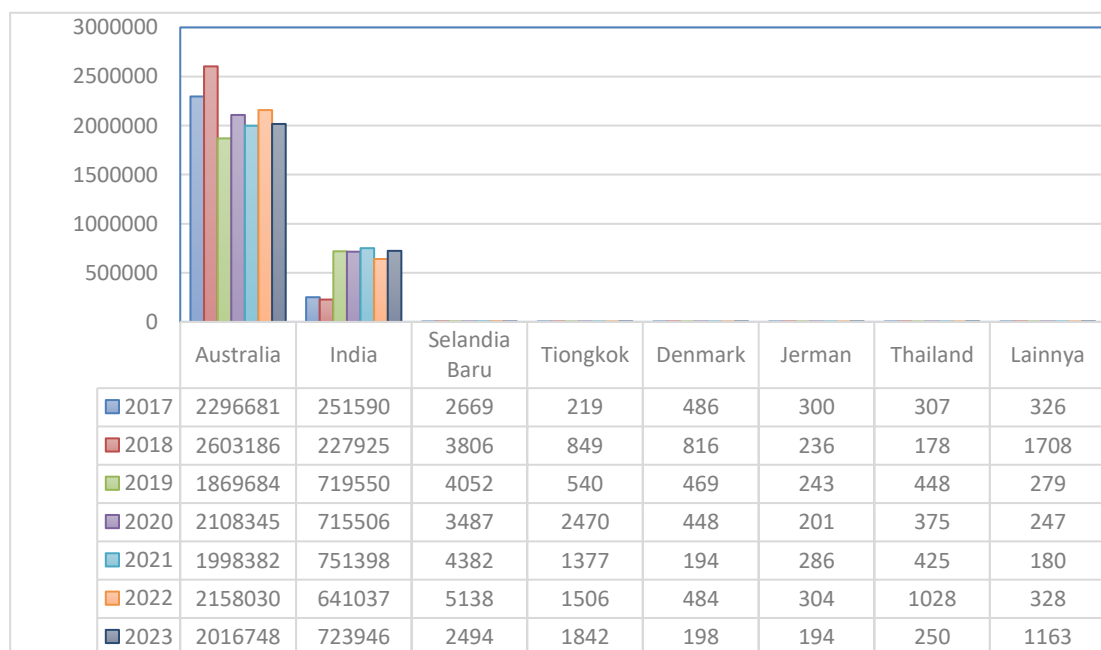
Policy evaluation serves as a tool for determining whether public policies are effective, appropriate, and have a positive impact on society. Policy evaluation is the process of assessing the implementation of policies that are currently in effect or have already ended, with the aim of determining whether a policy should be continued, revised, or discontinued (Prabowo et al., 2022).

In national salt policy, the dynamics at play reflect an ongoing evaluation process, and this evaluation is conducted on a regular basis. This was reflected in the government's statement during its visit to the PT Garam warehouse in Sejati Village, Camplong Subdistrict, Sampang, on Sunday, March 8, 2023, in which it announced plans to build a salt plant using Sea Water Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) and Mechanical Vapor Recompression (MVR) technologies. With these technologies, seawater will be pumped and filtered to directly produce higher-quality salt (Detik, 2026). This plan will be implemented through the construction of the first salt factory in Sampang, Madura, scheduled for July 2027, with a production capacity of approximately 200,000 metric tons per year. This plan indicates that salt self-sufficiency by 2024 will not yet be achieved, so the government is beginning to shift its strategy toward the use of modern technology to improve both the quality and quantity of national salt production.

Based on the government's plans and evaluation findings, the goal of achieving salt self-sufficiency by 2024 has not yet been met. This is evident from the adjustments made to import policies and the postponement of the self-sufficiency target to 2027. Consequently, the government is working to improve its policies through the development of technology-based infrastructure and the expansion of large-scale salt production areas.

Decline in Salt Imports Following Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022

Differences in the availability of natural resources and technological capabilities among countries are one of the factors driving international cooperation (OCBC, 2023). Countries with sufficient production capacity and technology tend to export, thereby generating a trade surplus. Conversely, if a country is unable to meet its domestic needs, it will import goods to ensure their availability for the domestic industry. One indicator of the success of the policy to accelerate national salt production is the extent to which the policy is able to reduce dependence on salt imports. Therefore, following the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022, it is expected that imports will decline as a result of the policy to accelerate national salt production. However, the data shows that there has not yet been a significant decline in imports during the 2022–2024 period. The following are salt import figures from the Central Statistics Agency for 2017–2024:



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), 2025

The import data after the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 shows that the policy has not made a significant decrease in the country's dependence on imported salt. Total salt imports were about 2.76 million metric tons in 2022, rose

slightly to 2.81 million metric tons in 2023, and fell slightly to 2.75 million metric tons in 2024. The government introduced import quotas of about 2.4 million metric tons and tightened regulations to support domestic salt production, but actual import volume was still far above the targeted level. The results suggest that the regulation failed to significantly reduce Indonesia's dependence on imported salt, indicating that domestic production capacity has not been able to sufficiently meet national demand, especially for industrial salt.

The import patterns further analysis gives strong support to this conclusion. After the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022, Indonesia's salt imports did not show a consistently downward trend, but rather appeared relatively stable and subject to only small fluctuations from year to year. More importantly, the structure of import sources did not change much during the observation period. Australia continued to be the main supplier of salt to Indonesia, providing around three-quarters of total salt imports each year, while India was again the second largest supplier with a much smaller share. Other countries imported to China, including New Zealand, China, Denmark, Germany and Thailand, but only accounted for a small part of the total import volume. The continuation of imports focused on the same major supplier countries indicates the absence of fundamental change in Indonesia's reliance on external sources. Hence, although the Presidential Regulation No. 126 of 2022 has created a stronger institutional framework for national salt development, the available import data are still insufficient to prove that the policy has significantly reduced import dependence, nor has it substantially changed the structure of Indonesia's salt supply.

Year-over-year data indicate that salt imports followed a consistent downward trajectory, although the pace of reduction varied across the observation period. The relatively modest decline immediately after the regulation's enactment suggests that policy implementation required time to generate measurable outcomes. However, the increasingly substantial reductions observed in subsequent years provide preliminary evidence that the import control policy has begun to influence the national salt market. Nevertheless, the uneven pattern of decline also indicates that the policy's effectiveness remains subject to fluctuations in domestic production capacity and industrial demand. Consequently, while the observed trend reflects progress toward reducing import dependence, sustaining these gains will require continued policy commitment and improvements in the competitiveness and productivity of the domestic salt industry.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to analyze Presidential Regulation Number 126 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of National Salt Development from the perspective of the Public Policy Process theory by Dye. The results show that the regulation has been designed in a comprehensive way and meets the main stages of the public policy process: problem identification, agenda setting, policy formulation, policy legitimization, implementation and evaluation. The regulation provides a clear institutional framework to improve domestic salt production and reduce Indonesia's reliance on imported salt. "The policy has not yet resulted

in a notable reduction in salt imports in the 2022–2024 period, despite various programs, including the development of infrastructure, technology adoption, capacity building for salt farmers, and marketing partnerships.

The results indicate that the main problem is not the design of the policy but rather its implementation. Indonesia remains reliant on imported salt as domestic salt production has been unable to meet industrial demand both in terms of volume and quality on a consistent basis. And the pattern of salt imports has remained largely the same, with Australia still dominating the supply of Indonesian imports. The results show that while the regulation has enhanced the institutional base for national salt development it has not yet translated into significant reduction of the country's dependence on imported salt.

Future policy implementation should aim at improving quality and productivity of domestic salt through investment in production technology, post-harvest processing facilities and industrial-grade salt processing based on the findings. At the same time, successful programs such as the Community Salt Economic Center (SEGAR), farmer capacity building programs, and partnerships between salt producers and industry, should be scaled up and better integrated across regions. Stronger coordination among government agencies, research institutions and the private sector with a measurable monitoring and evaluation system is also important to ensure that the implementation of policies are adaptive, evidence-based and aligned with industrial demand.

Based on Dye's Public Policy Process, this study shows that the effectiveness of public policy is not only contingent on sound policy formulation but also on successful implementation and continuous evaluation. Therefore, the improvement of these two stages is a must in order to achieve the long-term goals of Indonesia to improve the competitiveness of domestic salt, to achieve a greater salt self-sufficiency, and to gradually reduce the dependence on imported salt.

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