

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST THE MISUSE OF SUBSIDIZED FUEL AND LPG A FIQH SIYASAH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) remains a significant challenge in Indonesia because it undermines the effectiveness of government subsidy policies, causes financial losses to the state, and limits access to energy resources for eligible communities. Effective law enforcement is therefore essential to ensure that the distribution of subsidized energy complies with statutory regulations while protecting public welfare. This study analyzes law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG in Seluma Regency and evaluates its implementation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyash*. This research employed an empirical juridical approach using qualitative methods. Primary data were collected through interviews with law enforcement officers, authorized LPG distributors, and other relevant informants, supported by observation and documentation, while secondary data were obtained from statutory regulations, official documents, books, and scientific literature. Research findings indicate that the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG generally occurs through hoarding, unauthorized transportation, and unlawful resale, constituting criminal offenses under Articles 53 and 55 of Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas. Law enforcement has been implemented through investigation, supervision, criminal prosecution, and institutional coordination, although its effectiveness continues to be constrained by limited supervisory capacity, inadequate operational facilities, and low public legal awareness. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyash* demonstrates that the misuse of energy subsidies violates the principles of *amanah*, *al-'adl*, *maṣlahah*, and *hiḍḍ al-māl*, emphasizing the state's responsibility to protect public resources through accountable and equitable governance.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement, Subsidized Fuel, Subsidized LPG, Fiqh Siyash, Hiḍḍ al-Māl*

INTRODUCTION

The misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) has become a persistent legal and socio-economic problem in Indonesia because it undermines the government's efforts to ensure equitable energy distribution for low-income communities. Energy subsidies are intended to improve public welfare by guaranteeing affordable access to essential fuel products for eligible beneficiaries, including fishermen, farmers, small businesses, and public transportation services. Illegal practices such as hoarding, unauthorized transportation, and resale at prices exceeding government regulations distort the objectives of subsidy policies while creating shortages and financial losses for the state. Widespread misuse also weakens public trust in government programs because subsidized energy fails to reach those who are legally entitled to receive it. Protection of public resources therefore requires effective law enforcement capable of preventing organized misuse while maintaining fairness and legal certainty in the distribution of subsidized energy. Sustainable supervision and consistent legal enforcement ultimately represent fundamental elements in safeguarding public welfare and supporting national energy security (Buwana et al., 2020).

Indonesia has established a comprehensive legal framework governing the management and distribution of subsidized fuel and LPG through Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas, as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023, together with implementing regulations governing the allocation and distribution of subsidized energy. These legal instruments prohibit unauthorized transportation, storage, and commercial activities involving subsidized fuel and LPG while granting law enforcement agencies authority to investigate and prosecute offenders. Police institutions play a strategic role in supervising the implementation of these regulations through criminal investigations, evidence collection, coordination with relevant government agencies, and prosecution of individuals who exploit subsidy programs for private gain. Effective enforcement of these legal provisions is essential because violations not only harm state finances but also disrupt social justice by limiting access to subsidized energy for vulnerable communities. Consistent implementation of statutory regulations therefore contributes to strengthening legal certainty while protecting the integrity of national energy policies (Faisal, 2025).

Research conducted within the jurisdiction of Seluma Regional Police demonstrates that the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG continues to occur through increasingly organized methods requiring comprehensive law enforcement responses. Research findings indicate that cases handled by investigators involved repeated purchases of subsidized fuel using multiple barcode transactions, illegal storage in large containers, unauthorized transportation across regional boundaries, and resale for commercial profit. Institutional records further reveal that significant cases involving approximately 408 liters of subsidized Pertalite in 2025 and 880 liters of subsidized diesel fuel in 2026 illustrate the evolving patterns of subsidy misuse within the research area. Investigation of these cases required coordinated action involving criminal investigators, evidence seizure, witness examination, and application of statutory provisions governing downstream oil and gas activities. Practical implementation nevertheless continues to encounter challenges associated with limited supervisory capacity, operational resources, and public awareness regarding the legal consequences of subsidy misuse. Evaluation of these implementation practices is therefore necessary to strengthen law enforcement strategies capable of protecting public resources and ensuring equitable energy distribution (Saputri & Kartika, n.d.).

Fiqh Siyasah provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating law enforcement concerning the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG because governmental authority is required to ensure that public resources are managed fairly, transparently, and in accordance with the objectives of Islamic governance. Distribution of subsidized energy constitutes part of the state's responsibility to protect public interests by ensuring that strategic commodities remain accessible to communities with legitimate economic needs. Misappropriation of subsidized fuel and LPG represents not only a violation of statutory regulations but also an ethical breach of the principles governing public trust and responsible management of state resources. Principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *maṣlahah*, and *hifẓ al-māl* require executive institutions to prevent abuse of public assets while guaranteeing equal access to government assistance for eligible beneficiaries. Effective law enforcement therefore reflects the state's obligation to preserve justice, prevent economic exploitation, and strengthen public confidence in

national subsidy policies. Evaluation through the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* expands legal analysis beyond statutory compliance by examining whether governmental authority fulfills its ethical responsibility to safeguard public welfare and protect collective interests (Nosela et al., 2020).

Previous studies concerning subsidized fuel and LPG have primarily discussed criminal liability, distribution systems, regulatory compliance, and administrative supervision of subsidy policies. Existing literature has also examined violations of oil and gas regulations from the perspectives of criminal law, administrative law, and public policy. Limited scholarly attention has been devoted to evaluating the practical implementation of law enforcement by police investigators against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG through the analytical framework of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Previous research generally emphasizes normative legal analysis without comprehensively examining how law enforcement authority is exercised while balancing statutory obligations, public accountability, and ethical responsibilities derived from Islamic political jurisprudence. This study addresses that research gap by integrating empirical findings obtained from Seluma Regional Police with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, thereby providing a broader understanding of law enforcement in protecting subsidized energy distribution. Integration of positive law and Islamic legal thought also offers a stronger analytical foundation for developing accountable and equitable public policies concerning state energy subsidies (NIM, 2022).

This study aims to analyze the implementation of law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG within the jurisdiction of Seluma Regional Police and to evaluate its implementation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Particular attention is directed toward examining investigative procedures, criminal enforcement mechanisms, institutional supervision, inter-agency coordination, and factors influencing the effectiveness of law enforcement in protecting subsidized energy distribution. Evaluation based on the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *maṣlahah*, and *hifẓ al-māl* is intended to determine whether existing law enforcement practices have fulfilled governmental responsibility in protecting public assets while ensuring justice and equitable access to subsidized energy. Research findings are expected to contribute to the development of criminal law, energy policy, and Islamic legal scholarship while providing practical recommendations for strengthening supervision, improving institutional coordination, and enhancing public legal awareness regarding the protection of subsidized fuel and LPG. Strengthening these institutional and legal dimensions is expected to support a more transparent, accountable, and sustainable system of law enforcement capable of safeguarding public resources and promoting social welfare (I. G. I. P. Putra, 2024).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed an empirical juridical research design using a qualitative approach to analyze law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) within the jurisdiction of Seluma Regional Police from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. The research integrated statutory, conceptual, and empirical approaches to examine the relationship between legal provisions governing subsidized energy distribution and their practical implementation in criminal law enforcement. The research was conducted at Seluma

Regional Police because the institution possesses authority to investigate criminal offenses involving the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG under the applicable legal framework. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with criminal investigators, authorized fuel and LPG distributors, and other relevant informants, supported by direct observation and documentation of investigation reports, institutional records, and case files. Secondary data were collected from Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023, implementing regulations governing subsidized fuel distribution, official institutional documents, books, scientific journals, and academic literature discussing criminal law, energy regulation, and *Fiqh Siyasah*. Integration of primary and secondary data enabled comprehensive analysis of law enforcement practices while identifying institutional procedures, patterns of subsidy misuse, and practical challenges encountered during criminal investigations.

Data analysis was conducted using an interactive qualitative analysis model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to identify patterns explaining the implementation of law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG. Analysis focused on investigative procedures, criminal prosecution, institutional supervision, inter-agency coordination, and factors influencing the effectiveness of legal enforcement in protecting subsidized energy distribution. Empirical findings were subsequently interpreted using the legal framework established under Indonesian oil and gas legislation together with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, particularly *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *maṣlahah*, and *hiṣz al-māl*, to evaluate whether law enforcement had fulfilled the state's responsibility to protect public assets and ensure equitable distribution of subsidized energy. Research credibility was strengthened through source triangulation, methodological triangulation, verification of documentary evidence, and comparison of interview findings with official institutional records to ensure the validity, consistency, and reliability of the research findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement Against the Misuse of Subsidized Fuel and LPG

Law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) constitutes an important component of the government's responsibility to safeguard public resources and ensure that energy subsidies reach eligible beneficiaries. Research findings indicate that investigators of the Seluma Regional Police have implemented law enforcement in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas, as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023, by conducting investigations, evidence collection, suspect identification, and criminal prosecution against individuals involved in the unlawful distribution of subsidized energy. Implementation of these responsibilities reflects institutional efforts to prevent the diversion of government subsidies for private commercial gain while maintaining legal certainty within the downstream oil and gas sector. Criminal investigations are directed not only toward identifying perpetrators but also toward dismantling organized distribution patterns that contribute to repeated violations of subsidy regulations. Comprehensive implementation of law enforcement therefore supports the realization of transparent and accountable energy governance while protecting the rights of communities entitled to receive subsidized fuel and LPG (Urmila, 2023).

Research findings demonstrate that the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG generally occurs through systematic practices involving repeated purchases beyond the authorized allocation, unauthorized storage in large-capacity containers, transportation without legal permits, and resale at prices exceeding government regulations. Investigators identified that offenders frequently exploited weaknesses within the distribution system by using multiple vehicle registrations, repeated barcode transactions, and intermediary networks to accumulate subsidized fuel before distributing it for commercial purposes. These practices generated substantial financial losses for the state while reducing the availability of subsidized energy for fishermen, farmers, small-scale enterprises, and other economically vulnerable groups. Research findings further reveal that organized patterns of misuse complicate investigative procedures because offenders continuously modify their operational methods to avoid legal detection. Continuous monitoring and adaptive investigative strategies therefore remain essential for preventing increasingly sophisticated forms of subsidy misuse (Tarigan, 2020).

Investigation and prosecution conducted by the Seluma Regional Police involve a series of procedural measures beginning with public reports, intelligence gathering, field surveillance, evidence seizure, witness examination, suspect interrogation, and preparation of criminal case files for prosecution. Research findings indicate that investigators coordinate with prosecutors, Pertamina representatives, regulatory authorities, and other relevant institutions to ensure that every stage of criminal proceedings complies with applicable legal provisions. Collection of documentary evidence, fuel transaction records, transportation documents, and physical evidence strengthens the evidentiary foundation required to establish criminal liability before the court. Professional implementation of investigative authority also minimizes procedural deficiencies that could affect the validity of criminal proceedings. Consistent application of statutory procedures therefore strengthens public confidence in the effectiveness of law enforcement while reinforcing legal certainty concerning the protection of subsidized energy distribution (Asyfa & Akhmaddhian, 2025).

Institutional supervision represents another significant aspect of law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG. Research findings demonstrate that preventive supervision is implemented through inspections of distribution points, monitoring of fuel transactions, verification of distribution permits, and coordination with government agencies responsible for supervising subsidized energy programs. Cooperation between police investigators, Pertamina, local government institutions, and authorized distributors contributes to improving the detection of irregularities before they develop into larger criminal activities. Research findings also indicate that preventive supervision encourages greater compliance among distributors because regular monitoring increases awareness regarding legal responsibilities and administrative accountability. Strengthening supervisory mechanisms therefore complements criminal enforcement by reducing opportunities for unlawful practices within the subsidized energy distribution system.

Research findings ultimately demonstrate that law enforcement implemented by the Seluma Regional Police has contributed to preventing the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG while protecting public resources from unlawful exploitation. Criminal investigation,

institutional supervision, inter-agency coordination, and consistent application of statutory provisions have strengthened legal enforcement within the research area despite continuing operational challenges. Practical implementation nevertheless remains influenced by limited supervisory personnel, geographical conditions, technological limitations, and evolving methods employed by offenders to circumvent regulatory controls. Continuous enhancement of investigative capacity, expansion of digital monitoring systems, improvement of institutional coordination, and broader public participation remain essential for strengthening law enforcement effectiveness. Comprehensive implementation of these strategies will support a more transparent, accountable, and sustainable system capable of ensuring that subsidized fuel and LPG remain available for communities entitled to receive government assistance.

Effectiveness and Challenges in Combating the Misuse of Subsidized Fuel and LPG

Implementation of law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) within the jurisdiction of Seluma Regional Police has demonstrated a meaningful contribution to protecting government subsidy programs and ensuring that subsidized energy is distributed to eligible beneficiaries. Research findings indicate that criminal investigations, field supervision, evidence collection, and prosecution of offenders have strengthened compliance with statutory regulations while reducing opportunities for illegal commercial activities involving subsidized fuel and LPG. Regular inspections and coordinated enforcement operations have also increased public awareness regarding the legal consequences of subsidy misuse. Institutional commitment to enforcing applicable laws has encouraged distributors and consumers to comply more closely with government regulations governing the allocation and distribution of subsidized energy. Research findings further demonstrate that consistent law enforcement contributes not only to criminal prosecution but also to the protection of public welfare by preserving the availability of subsidized fuel and LPG for economically disadvantaged communities. Sustainable implementation of these measures therefore reflects the strategic role of law enforcement institutions in supporting equitable energy policies and strengthening public confidence in government subsidy programs (Siahaan et al., 2023).

Institutional effectiveness is closely associated with professional investigative capacity, administrative support, and cooperation among agencies responsible for supervising subsidized energy distribution. Research findings demonstrate that investigators possessing adequate legal knowledge, technical expertise, and investigative experience are better able to identify complex distribution schemes, collect reliable evidence, and process criminal cases efficiently. Cooperation involving Seluma Regional Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, Pertamina, local government agencies, and authorized distributors has strengthened supervisory mechanisms while facilitating the exchange of information concerning suspected violations. Availability of operational facilities, transportation, communication systems, and access to fuel transaction records also contributes to improving investigative performance. Research findings reveal that collaborative institutional efforts enable more rapid detection of irregularities while supporting comprehensive criminal investigations against organized offenders. Strong inter-agency coordination therefore represents one of the primary factors

influencing the effectiveness of law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG (Kodai & Suleman, 2023).

Research findings also identify several practical challenges affecting the effectiveness of law enforcement within the research area. Geographical conditions, extensive distribution routes, and the large number of fuel distribution points create significant supervisory difficulties for investigators responsible for monitoring subsidized energy circulation. Limited operational personnel and budgetary constraints occasionally reduce the frequency of inspections conducted in remote locations. Research findings further indicate that offenders continue to develop increasingly sophisticated methods to avoid detection, including repeated barcode transactions, the use of multiple vehicles, unauthorized storage facilities, and intermediary distribution networks. Public legal awareness concerning the objectives of subsidy policies also remains uneven, resulting in limited community participation in reporting suspected violations. These operational and social conditions require continuous adaptation of investigative strategies to ensure that law enforcement remains responsive to evolving patterns of subsidy misuse (Saimima, 2025).

Evaluation of the research findings demonstrates that strengthening law enforcement requires a comprehensive approach integrating criminal enforcement with administrative supervision, technological innovation, and public participation. Expansion of digital monitoring systems capable of recording fuel transactions in real time would improve transparency while reducing opportunities for repeated unauthorized purchases. Enhancement of investigators' professional competence through specialized training concerning energy crimes and financial investigations would further strengthen institutional capacity in handling increasingly complex criminal cases. Broader dissemination of legal education involving community leaders, fuel distributors, transportation operators, and local government institutions would also improve public understanding regarding the importance of protecting subsidized energy programs. Comprehensive implementation of these preventive and corrective measures will contribute to a more effective supervisory system while strengthening accountability within the national energy distribution framework.

Research findings ultimately confirm that the effectiveness of law enforcement cannot be measured solely by the number of criminal cases investigated or prosecuted. Long-term success is reflected in the ability of law enforcement institutions to reduce opportunities for subsidy misuse, strengthen regulatory compliance, improve public legal awareness, and ensure that subsidized fuel and LPG remain accessible to communities that genuinely require government assistance. Continuous institutional commitment supported by adequate operational resources, advanced monitoring technology, effective inter-agency coordination, and active public participation remains essential for establishing a transparent, accountable, and sustainable law enforcement system. Improvement of these institutional and social dimensions will reinforce government efforts to protect state financial resources while promoting equitable distribution of subsidized energy throughout the community (Febrianti & Sood, 2026).

Law Enforcement from the Perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*

Fiqh Siyasah provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) because executive authority is entrusted with the responsibility to manage public resources in a manner that promotes justice, accountability, and social welfare. Distribution of subsidized energy constitutes a governmental obligation to ensure that essential resources remain accessible to economically disadvantaged communities in accordance with the objectives of national welfare policies. Research findings demonstrate that the implementation of law enforcement by the Seluma Regional Police reflects this responsibility through criminal investigation, supervision of distribution activities, institutional coordination, and prosecution of individuals involved in the unlawful diversion of subsidized fuel and LPG. Protection of subsidized energy is therefore not limited to enforcing statutory regulations but also represents an ethical obligation to preserve public rights over state-funded resources. Evaluation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* confirms that governmental authority must consistently integrate legal enforcement with moral responsibility in safeguarding public interests and preventing economic injustice (Rahman, 2025).

The principle of *amānah* constitutes the primary ethical foundation governing the exercise of police authority in protecting subsidized fuel and LPG from unlawful exploitation. Public authority delegated to law enforcement institutions requires investigators to perform their duties honestly, professionally, transparently, and responsibly while ensuring that every investigative action serves the collective interest rather than individual or commercial interests. Research findings indicate that investigators conduct criminal investigations through evidence collection, witness examination, seizure of subsidized fuel, identification of distribution networks, and coordination with relevant institutions in accordance with statutory procedures. Professional implementation of investigative authority demonstrates institutional accountability because every enforcement measure is directed toward protecting government subsidy programs from misuse. Protection of public assets through lawful investigation also strengthens public confidence in the integrity of law enforcement institutions. Fulfillment of *amānah* therefore reflects the ethical obligation of the state to preserve public trust while ensuring that subsidized energy reaches communities entitled to receive government assistance (B. M. Putra & Kadaryanto, 2021).

The principle of *al-'adl* requires law enforcement to be implemented fairly, proportionally, and consistently in addressing violations involving subsidized fuel and LPG. Research findings demonstrate that investigators apply statutory provisions objectively without discrimination while ensuring that every suspect receives procedural protection guaranteed under Indonesian law. Fair implementation of criminal law also requires that sanctions imposed upon offenders remain proportional to the nature and consequences of the violations committed, particularly where unlawful commercial activities have caused financial losses to the state and reduced access to subsidized energy for vulnerable communities. Research findings further indicate that procedural fairness strengthens the legitimacy of law enforcement because criminal investigations are conducted through transparent legal mechanisms supported by adequate evidence. Consistent implementation of *al-'adl* therefore reinforces legal certainty while protecting both individual rights and the

broadener interests of society through equitable enforcement of energy regulations (Muarif et al., 2025).

The realization of *maṣlaḥah* and *hiḍḍ al-māl* represents the ultimate objective of implementing law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and LPG. Protection of public welfare cannot be achieved solely through criminal prosecution because sustainable supervision also requires preventive education, institutional coordination, technological monitoring, and active community participation. Research findings demonstrate that criminal investigations accompanied by preventive supervision contribute to reducing opportunities for subsidy misuse while preserving the availability of subsidized energy for eligible beneficiaries. Protection of state financial resources through effective law enforcement directly supports the principle of *hiḍḍ al-māl* by preventing unlawful appropriation of public assets and ensuring that government subsidies continue to benefit society as intended. Practical implementation nevertheless requires continuous improvement of institutional capacity, supervisory mechanisms, digital monitoring systems, and public legal awareness to respond effectively to increasingly sophisticated methods of subsidy misuse. Integration of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *maṣlaḥah*, and *hiḍḍ al-māl* within the framework of *Fiqh Siyasah* ultimately establishes a model of law enforcement that is legally accountable, ethically grounded, and consistently oriented toward protecting public resources through transparent and sustainable governance (Sulaiman & Nento, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Law enforcement against the misuse of subsidized fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) within the jurisdiction of Seluma Regional Police has been implemented through criminal investigation, supervision of subsidized energy distribution, evidence collection, prosecution of offenders, and institutional coordination in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas and its subsequent amendments. Research findings demonstrate that these enforcement measures have contributed to protecting government subsidy programs, reducing opportunities for unlawful distribution, and strengthening legal certainty in the management of subsidized energy. Practical implementation nevertheless continues to encounter challenges related to limited operational resources, supervisory capacity, technological monitoring, and public legal awareness, requiring continuous institutional improvement to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* confirms that the implementation of law enforcement reflects the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *maṣlaḥah*, and *hiḍḍ al-māl*, emphasizing the state's responsibility to protect public assets, ensure equitable distribution of subsidized energy, and promote public welfare through accountable governance. Strengthening institutional capacity, expanding digital supervision systems, improving inter-agency coordination, and increasing community participation remain essential for developing a transparent, effective, and sustainable law enforcement system capable of safeguarding subsidized fuel and LPG for communities entitled to receive government assistance.

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