

## **CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CRIME OF ILLEGAL SOLAR SMUGGLING FOR FISHERMEN IN RIAU ISLANDS PROVINCE\***

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### **Abstract**

*The problem of illegal distribution of diesel fuel in the Riau Islands Province is something that is no longer commonplace, this is caused by several factors which will be explained by researchers from a criminological perspective. The aim of this research is to provide study material for academics, legal observers and students regarding the distribution of illegal diesel from a criminological perspective. This research uses a normative research method with a deductive approach, examining legal norms, principles and principles, as well as related statutory provisions. This research focuses on the phenomenon of illegal diesel smuggling in the Riau Islands Province, especially by fishermen. In his analysis, the author uses criminological factors that are behind this action, such as economic factors, social environment, possible places, and habits of imitating crime. The research results show that illegal diesel smuggling in the Riau Islands Province occurs due to economic disparities and psychological factors of the perpetrators. Law enforcement of this action requires the role of various factors, including law, law enforcement, supporting facilities, community participation, and culture.*

**Keywords:** Criminolgy; Smuggling; Illegal Solar; Riau Island.

### **INTRODUCITON**

In popular language, fuel oil, or BBM, is the most important resource needed by society. Without considering its long-term effects, fuel is used in Indonesia to power motorized vehicles and enable corporate actors to move about the country for industrial purposes. (Mona, Haryanti, & Sucipta, 2020) Not only do company owners have a close bond with fuel, but so do all citizens who own motor vehicles. Fuel plays a crucial role in both developed and developing nations (BPH Migas, 2005) Remember

that because fuel affects so many people's lives, it is a finite, limited natural resource that needs to be managed and distributed under state supervision.

Positive legislation has established specific regulations for the management and application of the law pertaining to oil and gas in Law Number 22 of 2001 regarding Oil and Gas, also known as the MIGAS Law. This law has been amended multiple times by Law Number 6 of 2023 regarding Cipta Kerja, also known as the CIPTAKER Law. Articles 51 through 58 of the MIGAS Law specifically control criminal provisions pertaining to crimes



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and infractions against the organization's goals. Article 55 of the CIPTAKER Law regulates criminal provisions connected to this (*Undang-Undang No. 22 Tahun 2001 Tentang Minyak Dan Gas Bumi*)

BBM is divided into two categories: Non-Subsidized BBM and Subsidized BBM. Fuel oil that is subsidized by the government through Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara (APBN) is known as subsidized BBM. This fuel is supplied to companies that are authorized to distribute fuel in Indonesia; in this instance, the company in question is Pertamina, an Indonesian fuel station that falls under the purview of Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN). In contrast, the government does not restrict the price of non-subsidized fuel; nonetheless, the corporation still makes reference to the MIGAS Law, which was created especially for the oil and gas sector, in order to maintain fair competition. Pertamina has been entrusted by the government to create fuel that is not subsidized and has a better octane level than fuel that is subsidized (Primadona & Rizaldi, 2021).

The second-largest province in terms of islands, Riau Islands Province (2.028), (Badan Pusat Statistik) makes gasoline an essential necessity for fishermen to catch fish as well as for businesses operating in the maritime and transportation administration sectors, particularly for the movement of people or goods. Fuel fulfillment is a major urgency in the Province of the Riau Islands for the purpose of promoting commercial wheel mobility in the maritime sector. The current issue is that the availability of gasoline, particularly the kind of diesel utilized by fisherman, does not match the

demand for fuel among the populace. This disparity frequently leads to illegal solar by fishermen in the province of the Riau Islands.

On November 7, 2023 in Tanjung Balai Karimun there was a case of illegal diesel fuel smuggling carried out by the Tanker MT Sun Live which was arrested by Patrol Officers of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DGCE) Special Regional Office of Riau Islands, hundreds of tons of illegal diesel fuel that was transported, planned to be smuggled through several fishing boats as carriers in the out port limited (OPL) waters (Supriatna, 2023)

The same thing also happened in Tanjungpinang City, on September 23, 2023. Satreskim Polresta Tanjungpinang succeeded in uncovering a case of illegal diesel hoarding in one of the housing estates in Batu IX Tanjungpinang. The perpetrator also admitted that the illegal diesel would later be sold to fishermen in the Bintan and Tanjungpinang areas.(Hamapu, 2023)

The two cases above are an illustration of how massive the illegal diesel smuggling is in Riau Islands Province. Moreover, the geographical condition of the Riau Islands, which is almost 97% water, makes it easier for the distribution route of this illegal diesel fuel smuggling. Riau Islands Province also borders Singapore, Malaysia and Kemboja and Vietnam, as a border area Riau Islands Province is also often assumed to be an area prone to rebellion, the center of illegal activities. (Wasrizal, 2019) Therefore, researchers want to further examine what causes the vulnerability of illegal diesel smuggling

crimes aimed at fishermen in Riau Islands Province.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research approach employed is normative research by accumulating explanations deductively (from general to specific), which investigates norms, principles, and legal principles and gives exposure, description, and description of the outcomes of research undertaken about statutory provisions. (Marzuki, 2005)

This research uses two legal materials, namely primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The primary legal materials used in this research are laws and regulations related to the crime of illegal diesel smuggling as stated in Law no. 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas, while secondary legal materials consist of law books, legal journals containing basic principles (legal principles), views of legal experts (doctrine), results of legal research, legal dictionaries, legal encyclopedias, as well as interviews related to the legal phenomena in this research (Muhaimin, 2020)

Literature reviews of legal materials, including primary and secondary legal materials, are the method used in normative legal research to gather secondary data or legal materials. There are several ways to look for legal materials: read, watch, listen, or search online via media or webpages.

The analysis used in the research uses a qualitative method, by interpreting the existing legal sources. Whether the legal material, especially the primary legal material, contains a vacuum of legal norms, antinomy of legal norms and

vague legal norms.(Amirudin dan Zainal Asikin, 2004)

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **a. Criminology of Illegal Solar Smuggling in Riau Islands Province**

Before understanding more about the Criminology of Illegal Solar Smuggling in Riau Islands Province, first explain the definition of Criminology. Criminology, as an in-depth branch of science, is an essential foundation in understanding the phenomenon of crime.

Within the criminology framework, there is a primary focus on the study of crime and the exploration of the factors that drive or underlie criminal behavior. One of the central aspects of the main discussion in criminology is criminal etiology. (Susanto, 2011), ), in the view of criminology, 4 (four) factors encourage the perpetrator to commit a criminal act. (Millah & Aliyatul, 2020)

#### **1) Economic Factors**

According the point of view of W.A. Bonger, A criminologist, economic factors are influences a person to engage in crime. He emphasizes that the condition of the condition of the "Subjektive Nahrungsschwerung" or unemployment is also a significant element in encourajing crime. This opinion highlights a close relationship between economic conditions and possible individuals involved in criminal behavior. (Millah & Aliyatul, 2020). And we understand very well that fishermen have an income that is not fixed and tends to only be seasonal, this is the driving force behind why illegal diesel purchases by fishermen tend to be high.

#### **2) The Criminal Social Environment**

M. Torttrier in his suggests that “in crime committed by a small group (2-4 people) is an image of the personality of each individual even though in decision with him it can be different when it’s just alone, this suggests groups can commit crimes, but if only a member may be able to refrain from doing so” (Susanto, 2011). So the social environment is very influential in the crime of illegal diesel distribution, and it tends to be that when cases about illegal diesel are revealed it turns out that this case has become quite a large network.

3) Possible Place

In certain situations, a crime can occur despite the opportunity provided by the victim. However, it is important to note that there are situations where a crime is not possible due to the limitations of the place or certain conditions. In this context, the offender may refrain from committing the crime if the environment or situation is not favorable for carrying out the criminal act. In this context, the perpetrator may refrain from committing a crime if the environment or situation does not support carrying out the criminal act. The lack of adequate supervision in marine areas makes marine areas very vulnerable to crimes such as the distribution of illegal diesel fuel.

4) Imitation of Crime in Other Areas (including the role of the media)

One of the criminological theories that put forward the theory of "*Differential Association*" (Djanggih dan Nurul, 2018) The criminological theory of "*Differential Association*" which emphasizes the learning process views that criminal behavior is the result of learning. This means that individuals involved in criminal acts have learned or

imitated this behavior from others who were previously involved in similar actions. Abdul Syani then identified the factors that can lead to criminal behavior, which are divided into two categories: internal factors that come from the individual himself, and external factors that come from the surrounding environment (Syani, 1987)

- 1) The internal factor that is a factor come from an individual which includes some of the character, that is
  - a. Special character of individuals such as: emotional power, low mantel, and anomie.
  - b. General character of individuals such as: age, gender, a position in society, education, and entertainment
- 2) From the criminology perspective, external factors are aspects of an individual's external environment that play an essential role in the onset of criminality. Things like environmental influences, social norms, and other external factors can be decisive in leading a person to criminal behavior, namely:
  - a. Economic factors, which are mostly influenced by the high needs of life but a person's economic situation is low. This is due to the lack of welfare for fishermen to get subsidized diesel provided by the government at an affordable price.
  - b. Environmental factors, influenced by the living environment. In observing the factors that have caused the above incidents, the researcher concurs that these elements can be a cause of the incidents of criminal law. We

know that this habit also emerged because of environmental doctrine among fishermen who justify this to get fuel for fishing.

In observing the factors that have caused the above incidents, the researcher concurs that these elements can be a cause of the incidents of criminal law. However, it should be noted that these factors are not absolute, given the various variables that can influence the occurrence of crime, depending on the type of crime and the individual characteristics of the perpetrator

Misuse of subsidized diesel fuel or Illegal Solar Distribution by fishermen is considered a form of crime that can be seen from the current perspective. This crime cannot be viewed rigidly in the context of social life, because it arises as a result of human behavior that can be interpreted as a criminal act.

Crime is an event that can be associated with hereditary factors or biological inheritance, allowing each individual to commit criminal acts. The issue of the crime of illegal distribution of diesel must also be understood in a very complex manner, not only the perpetrator's perspective that we must examine but also the necessary steps and guarantees for fishermen's rights to obtain diesel at low prices must also be fulfilled.

However, crimes can also occur without deep consideration of the consequences. This can occur through careful planning with a specific purpose that is consciously directed. In addition, strong drives and coercion can also be a driver of criminal acts, even in the context of survival. This article will further explore the dynamics of crime, viewing it as a complex event influenced by a

variety of factors, whether psychological, situational, or environmental.

The type of fuel oil (BBM) that is subsidized by the government is the result of processed petroleum which is then mixed with other fuels in accordance with certain standards, quality and specifications. The price, volume, and consumers of subsidized fuel users have been regulated in accordance with the provisions listed in Article 1 of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2009, which is an amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2005, which regulates the supply and distribution of certain types of fuel. Thus, this regulation provides a clear foundation for the management and distribution of subsidized fuel, binding various aspects including quality, price, and target use.

The actions of perpetrators who misuse subsidised fuel are not only a violation of the law, but also an act that violates other regulations in the legal realm. The concept of "other rules" here refers to the norms prevailing in society, which include the values of decency, religion, and good manners.

It should be noted that an unlawful act has a much broader meaning when compared to a tort. Unlawful acts are limited to offences against the law and are formal in nature. However, unlawful acts include two aspects, namely violations of the formal aspects of the law and violations of the substance or material of the law (Rusianto, 2016).

The implementation of oil and natural gas business activities regulated in law reflects the implementation of people's economic values, integration, benefits, justice, balance, equality, shared

prosperity, safety and legal certainty. This alignment is in line with the mandate contained in Article 35 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. It is clearly stated that:

- 1) The economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of family.
- 2) Branches of production that are important for the state and that affect the lives of many people are controlled by the state.
- 3) Earth and water and the natural wealth contained therein are controlled by the state and are needed for the greatest prosperity of the people.
- 4) The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, fair efficiency, sustainability, environmentally sound, independence and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic units.

The criminals of illegal diesel distribution by fishermen are often known by the surrounding community as "melangsir" or "pelangsir," a term that refers to the activity of taking or using illegally. This practice is carried out in violation of the applicable laws and regulations.

When offenders carry solar type fuel and sell it to the general public at a substantially greater price than the official price, it is causing dissatisfaction and anxiety in the community. Significant price increases complicate community to fulfill their daily needs. This situation not only creates economic inconvenience, but also creates social tension due to feelings

of anger and unrest among the community as a result of these unlawful acts.

However, it becomes clear that the main cause of subsidized oil fuel availability has created a very fierce competition among individuals to meet their living needs. This situation encourages community to seek solutions and ensure their survival in various ways, even though it sometimes involves attempts to break the law. The implementation of the fuel subsidy policy has created intense competitive dynamics, with seeking to fulfill their needs through various strategies even if it involves actions contrary to the established legal regulations.

In this situation, the difficult needs of life and strong rivalry have pushed communities to think of innovative strategies for ensuring their survival. Although some of these strategies may involve breaking existing laws, the communities keep continue to seek strategies to survive by taking possibilities that come. As a result, achieving success in covering the needs of life is often followed by multiple benefits. By observing rivalry in covering needs of life, it is important to consider the factors that encourage the crime of misusing subsidized diesel fuel oil, specifically (Riza, 2020):

#### 1) Individual Factors

Driving factors the criminal act of distributing illegal diesel fuel by fishermen involves aspects of social deviation considered not in line with the norms of decency and behavior recognized by the community. Criminals are often individuals who engage in deviant behavior that is considered to violate social norms. These deviations can

range from behaviors that are not in line with community expectations to viewpoints that contradict the values supported by the social community.

Individual factors play an important role in causing this problem because the understanding of legal norms related to this problem has not been properly inspired by the community and they tend to justify this action due to the minimal availability of illegal fishing to fishermen.

## 2) Psychological Factors

Psychological factors play an important role in criminology to explain the main causes of abuse and the sources of crime. The understanding of these causes is based on personality problems and also the existence of psychological stress that can encourage an individual to be involved in criminal behavior. • This factor arises from pressure that originates from a problem or need of an individual, where one form of effort to overcome this need is through crime. The personality of the perpetrator of illegal diesel distribution considers this to be justified because the government has not yet met the need for diesel for fishermen.

A lack of education has also been identified as a psychological factor that can influence crime rates. Individuals with a low level of education tend to have a limited way of thinking, and this can be a trigger for involvement in criminal acts. Minimal education can result in a lack of understanding of the consequences of criminal behavior, increasing the risk of involvement in criminal activity. Moreover, we all know that the education level of fishermen is still relatively low, due to limited access to education in areas far from the attention of the government.

The factor in the distribution of illegal diesel fuel to fishermen originates more from the inequality in people's lives. This criminal act carried out with the motive of achieving personal satisfaction indicates a lack of legal awareness among the perpetrators of illegal diesel distribution. So on this basis the perpetrators of the distribution are not completely at fault, because the government's minimal presence to guarantee diesel rights to fishermen is also very minimal so as a result of this this crime occurs. While enforcing existing laws, the government's role is equally important in issuing policies that can fulfill fishermen's primary right, namely diesel fuel.

## **b. The Urgency of Law Enforcement against Perpetrators of Illegal Fuel Smuggling in the Riau Islands Province**

Criminal law plays a role as the main instrument in regulating community life and also maintaining order in society. Its function is not only limited to regulation but also involves the administration of justice and providing protection for the legal interests of offenders.(Arliman, Suryanef, Arif, & Sarmiati, 2022). One way to organize this criminal law instrument is starting from law enforcement.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement can be defined as a process to turn legal desires into reality. These legal desires include thoughts from the legislative body embodied in legal regulations. Therefore, in the implementation of law enforcement by law enforcement officials, there is a close

connection with the established legal regulations.(Raharjo, 2012)

Conceptually, law enforcement has a deep meaning in aligning the values expressed in solid principles. This becomes the main foundation to realize and manifest attitudes as the end result of elaborating these values. This process aims to create, maintain, and preserve peace in social interactions.

The importance of law enforcement as a guardian of social order and justice in a community places its conceptual role as the main pillar in building a societal structure based on justice, security, and welfare. Through law enforcement, moral and ethical values are articulated in regulations governing community behavior. One factor in law enforcement is law enforcement officers tasked with applying applicable legal rules (Maghaz, 2019).

Furthermore, factors influencing law enforcement according to Soerjono Soekanto are (Ijaya, Artha, Yasarman, & Anggawira, 2023)

#### 1) Legal Factors

In the execution of law in the field, dilemmas often arise between two fundamental principles, namely legal certainty and justice. This dilemma arises because the concept of justice tends to be abstract, while legal certainty is a normatively established procedure. Consequently, in certain situations, policies or actions taken may not be entirely based on legal norms but can be justified as long as they do not contradict the applicable legal provisions.

It must be acknowledged that the implementation of law involves more than just the aspect of law enforcement but also encompasses the preservation of

peace. This is because the execution of law fundamentally constitutes a process of harmonizing the values of principles and real patterns of behavior, with the aim of achieving peace in society. Therefore, the practice of law in the field does not only focus on enforcing rules, but is also an effort to maintain order and peace in the community.

Supporting facilities in the context of law enforcement include software and hardware that play a crucial role. Education is one form of software that plays a vital role in preparing law enforcement personnel, especially the police. However, currently, the education received by police officers tends to focus on practical and conventional aspects, which in reality can create obstacles in achieving their goals.

Inadequate education within the police institution can be an obstacle, given the extensive and diverse tasks that the police must carry out. Technical and juridical weaknesses are considered an inhibiting factor, and even today some powers are still given to prosecutors, indicating that the police are considered not fully capable and ready technically and juridically.

Law enforcers, who come from the community, primarily aim to achieve peace within the community. The challenge lies in the level of legal compliance of each citizen or group in society, which may range from high, medium, or less compliance, according to their legal awareness.

#### 2) Cultural Factors

Based on the everyday concept of culture, the conversation around culture is a common topic and often the focus of attention. Soerjono Soekanto, a

sociologist, presents a view that gives deep meaning to culture. For Soekanto, culture is not just a heritage or artistic expression, but holds an important function in guiding human behavior and society.

In Soerjono Soekanto's concept, culture has a fundamental role to regulate human actions, behaviors, and attitudes when interacting with others. Culture becomes a guideline or main line that forms norms of behavior, establishes rules regarding what should be done, and what is prohibited. Thus, culture is not only a cultural heritage, but also a social ethical guide that forms the basis of human interaction in society.

This community habit is also a supporting factor in the occurrence of crime. In the scope of fishermen, purchasing illegal diesel fuel seems to be a halal act and justified by law, even though many of them know that this is also against the law. However, there is no other choice for them because the supply of diesel provided by the government is very limited. On the other hand, as a legal country, Indonesia is also obliged to regulate regulations that could cause financial losses to the state and society.

Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas recognizes the types of criminal offenses that will be imposed on perpetrators who commit crimes in the field of Oil and Gas. The types of illegal oil mining crimes regulated in Law 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas are two types, namely:

- 1) Criminal Offenses in Hulu Activities consisting of:
  - a. Exploration Criminal; and
  - b. Exploitation Criminal.

- 2) Criminal Offenses in Hilir Business Activities consisting of:

- a. Processing without a processing business license;
- b. Transportation without a transportation business license;
- c. Storage without a storage business license; and
- d. Trading without a trading business license.

Hulu Business Activities, as an important component in the oil and gas industry, involve two main aspects, namely Exploration and Exploitation. Exploration is the first step to obtain information about the geological conditions of a Working Area with the aim of finding and estimating Oil and Gas reserves. On the other hand, Exploitation is a series of activities aimed at producing Oil and Gas from the designated Working Area (Safwadinur & Sari, 2023)

Hilir Business Activity is a business activity that relies on activities in the business fields of Processing, Transportation, Storage, and/or Commerce. The explanation of each of them is as follows:

- 1) Processing is the activity of refining, obtaining parts, improving quality, and increasing the added value of Oil and/or Gas, but does not include field processing.
- 2) Transportation, as the activity of moving Oil, Gas, and/or its processed products from the Working Area or storage and processing sites, including the transportation of Natural Gas through transmission and distribution pipelines, has a central role in the establishment of a comprehensive regulatory framework for the oil and gas industry.

- 3) Storage is the process of receiving, collecting, holding, and releasing Petroleum and/or Natural Gas.
- 4) Trading is an activity that plays a crucial role in regulating the process of buying, selling, exporting and importing Petroleum and its refined products. Similarly, trading activities also include aspects of Natural Gas trading through transmission and distribution pipelines.

Furthermore, in law enforcement against the crime of illegal distribution of diesel fuel by fishermen, the steps taken must be more proactive to prevent crimes or violations before they actually occur. In an effort to prevent crimes or violations, related parties or law enforcers need to focus their efforts on reducing the elements of opportunity that can trigger abuse, as described below:

- 1) In order to optimize the supply and distribution of fuel oil (BBM), it is necessary to implement structured supervision rules. This includes determining fuel volume allocations and designing an efficient distribution system. By developing a directed fuel distribution system, as well as narrowing supervision on distribution channels, it is expected to create order and sustainability in the supply and distribution of fuel, maintain supply stability, and avoid harmful practices in this industry.
- 2) Carry out strict supervision on issues of places that are often considered to be vulnerable areas in the misuse of fuel oil (BBM).
- 3) Carry out strict supervision, both by examining the letters in the transportation permit.

In the framework of legal regulation regarding the criminal offense of illegal distribution of diesel fuel by fishermen, there are obstacles that need to be overcome because the rules regarding such misuse are not expressly regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). This is due to the fact that regulations regarding the misuse of subsidized fuel oil (BBM) are regulated outside the provisions of the Criminal Code, with special provisions governing the substance and legal procedures, which may deviate from the general principles contained in Book I of the Criminal Code.

Therefore, to overcome this regulatory vacuum, a special law was formed, namely Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas. This law is present to regulate actions in the misuse of subsidized fuel so that there are no more things that will harm the state. The articles contained in this law are designed to provide a clear and firm legal basis to ensnare the perpetrators of fuel abuse.

The criminal act against the misuse of subsidized fuel, as stipulated in Law No. 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas, is as follows:

**Article 53.** Anyone who commits:

- a. Processing as referred to in Article 23 without Processing Business License is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of up to IDR 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion Indonesian Rupiah).
- b. Transportation as referred to in Article 23 without a clear and descriptive Transportation Business License is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and a fine of up to IDR

40,000,000,000.00 (forty billion Indonesian Rupiah).

- c. Storage as referred to in Article 23 without Storage Business License is punishable by imprisonment for 3 (three) years and a fine of up to IDR 30,000,000,000.00 (thirty billion Indonesian Rupiah).
- d. Commerce as referred to in Article 23 without Trading Business License is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of up to IDR 30,000,000,000.00 (thirty billion Indonesian Rupiah).

**Article 54.** Anyone who commits:

"Anyone who imitates or falsifies Oil and Natural Gas and processed products as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (1) is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and a fine of up to IDR 60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion Indonesian Rupiah)."

**Article 55.** Anyone who commits:

"Anyone who abuses the transportation and/or Commerce of subsidized Oil and Natural Gas by the Government is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and a fine of up to IDR 60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion Indonesian Rupiah)."

From the aforementioned legal provisions, only a portion of Law No. 22 of 2001 specifically addresses the misuse of subsidized fuel, namely Article 55. This article focuses on the misuse in the transportation and/or commerce of subsidized fuel by the government. In the context of the transportation and/or commerce of subsidized fuel by the government, misuse is defined as an activity aimed at gaining personal or

corporate profit in a way that could potentially harm the overall interests of society and the state.

## **CONCLUSION**

Illegal diesel smuggling in the Kepulauan Riau Province has serious implications for the stability of oil fuel (BBM) needs and triggers various social and economic problems. BBM is a basic necessity for the community, especially for fishermen and businesses in the maritime sector. The increasing demand from the community is not balanced with the availability of BBM, leading to the occurrence of illegal diesel distribution crimes, especially in vulnerable areas like the Kepulauan Riau Province.

Causes of this crime through criminological analysis highlight factors such as economic, social environment, and the urge to imitate crimes in other regions. The complex geographic conditions of the Kepulauan Riau Province are also a major factor.

Considering the urgency of serious handling of the crime of illegal diesel smuggling, concrete steps are expected to be taken to protect the interests of the community, maintain energy resilience, and ensure justice in the distribution of BBM.

The urgency of law enforcement against perpetrators of illegal diesel smuggling in the Riau Islands Province requires concrete steps to protect community interests, maintain energy security, and ensure justice in the fuel distribution sector. These concrete steps can be taken by optimizing the distribution of diesel fuel to fishermen, carrying out strict supervision by law enforcement officials by mapping

distribution locations frequently used by perpetrators and continuing to actively carry out preventive efforts such as socializing the criminal threat to illegal distribution of diesel fuel.

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