

# Problems, Challenges, and Opportunities to Achieve Social Justice Availability of Oil Fuel Energy in Lacked, Front, and Remote Regions of Indonesia

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## Abstract

*This study aims to describe the implementation of the values of the Basic Constitution of the State, namely the 1945 Constitution Article 33 paragraphs 2 and 3 as well as the Fifth Precepts of Pancasila, namely "social justice for all Indonesian people" towards the readiness and security of energy, especially fuel oil for people in disadvantaged, frontier and outermost areas of Indonesia, because with the vast territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, there are challenges in providing energy in underdeveloped, frontier and outermost areas and how opportunities to realize this role. The supply of fuel oil in underdeveloped, frontier and outermost areas. Fuel Oil is often obtained by illegal means, illegal activities of misuse of fuel oil (BBM) are carried out by the community either by purchasing, transporting or storing to fulfill fuel needs because of the need for availability. Fuel is a basic need of the community in order to encourage their economic needs. Meanwhile, the government has not been able to fully guarantee the availability of fuel oil in the disadvantaged, frontier and outermost areas of Indonesia. At the end of the discussion, this article discusses how the Government as the regulator should include a sustainable approach so that the Disadvantaged, Frontier and Remote Areas can fulfill their rights in the availability of Oil Fuel Energy.*

## Keywords

social justice; energy supply; in disadvantaged; foremost and remote areas



## I. Introduction

Fulfilling the need for fuel oil in order to encourage development in the economic sector is one of the plans of the Government for the implementation of equitable development throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, due to the equitable availability of fuel energy. Fuel oil will make people's economic growth grow. The availability of fuel oil for people's needs is a driving force for the people's economy.

In the application of the state constitution Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution paragraphs 2 and 3 and the 5th Precept of Pancasila "Social Justice for All Indonesian People" there is a mandate and a great responsibility for a country, namely the Government in ensuring and providing equitable distribution of justice for the supply of fuel oil in the country. throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in disadvantaged, leading and remote areas.

The juridical consequences of the meaning of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution can be interpreted with the responsibility of the state, in saying that:

"Important branches for the state" are strategic production branches. "controlled" by the state does not have to mean "owned" by the state (meaning it is allowed to be owned or

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controlled by private or foreign business entities) as long as the government fully regulates, supervises and holds control, important production branches are used for the livelihood of many people such as fulfillment of energy needs of Fuel Oil.

While the provisions of Article 33 paragraph 3) of the 1945 Constitution states:

"Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people".

The juridical consequence is that "state control" means that the state must make control over the production branches to fulfill three things that are in the public interest, namely: (1) Availability ,(2) Accessibility ,(3) Affordability (4) Good Subsidy and (5) Affirmative Action for the whole community .

Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas (hereinafter referred to as the Oil and Gas Law) states that oil and natural gas business activities are divided into 2 (two) activities, namely:

1. Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities which include:
  - a. Exploitation
  - b. of
2. Oil and Gas Downstream Business Activities which include
  - a. Processing;
  - b. Transportation;
  - c. Storage; and
  - d. Commerce.

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has geographical conditions that vary from one region to another, with a large area that is far from connecting between regions, causing some areas in the Disadvantaged, Foremost and Remote Areas to have difficulties in the supply and distribution of fuel oil, causing many legal problems for the misuse of fuel. oil business activities, this of course has an impact on the implementation of violations of the applicable legal norms in the Act, including the provisions of the Oil and Gas Law.

In the provisions of Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Oil and Gas Law it is stated "The government is obliged to ensure the availability and smooth distribution of Oil Fuel which is a vital commodity and controls the livelihood of many people throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia has geographical conditions that vary from one region to another. So that the territory of Indonesia has waters that are wider than the land area, between these areas consisting of thousands of islands, both small, medium, and large, so that Indonesia is also called an archipelagic country. The sea is the largest part of the territory of our country. Because the sea area of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is 3,188,163 km<sup>2</sup> and is 2/3 of the total area of the archipelago, it is wider than the land area which is only 2,027,087 km<sup>2</sup>. As an archipelagic country and a maritime country, the Government has a vital role in the fulfillment of basic needs, especially the need for energy for fuel oil, because the need for fuel is a basic need that has an important role in improving social, economic, government, defense, security and so on life. Indonesia has more than 3,700 islands and a coastal area of 80,000 km or twice around the world through the equator. This situation then causes some areas to be difficult to reach in order to distribute the energy needs of fuel oil, causing inequality between regions. This of course has an impact on the development efforts carried out by the government.

The Government's program to avoid also reducing development that is centered on certain areas, the Government is determined to realize a more equitable and just development. This is stated in the "Vision and Direction of Long-Term Development (PJP) 2005 - 2025" of the Republic of Indonesia, in which one of the government's efforts to

reduce disparities that occur due to differences in geographical conditions is to urge that every policy implemented by the government continues to show in favor of disadvantaged and remote areas.

## **II. Research Method**

The research method used descriptive qualitative, namely by collecting data, conducting field observations, and taking documentation sampling. The validity of the data using sources and techniques. Data analysis uses an interactive model through data collection, data reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions. The data used is secondary data, namely data obtained through library materials. Secondary data consists of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The collection of primary materials from laws and court decisions, secondary legal materials from literature studies by studying books related to research and tertiary legal materials from dictionaries, and encyclopedias that support primary legal materials.

## **III. Result and Discussion**

### **3.1 Regulations on the realization of energy availability in Remote, Disadvantaged and Frontier areas**

#### **a. Embodiment of Article 5 of Pancasila "Social Justice for all Indonesian People**

In the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that Pancasila is the basis of the Republic of Indonesia which is set as the basis of the state. guidelines for regulating the administration of the state and the life of the Indonesian nation. According to Prof. Drs. Notonagoro SH Pancasila as the basis of the state has a special position in the life of the state and the law of the Indonesian nation (which is the fundamental principle of the state). Apart from being the basis of the state, Pancasila is also the source of all sources of law, as a way of life for the Indonesian people, and as the soul and personality of the nation.

Social justice means justice that applies in society in all fields of life and levels of society as well as in politics, law, economics, education, health, and socio-culture. outside the territory of Indonesia to realize the ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely the achievement of a just and prosperous society.

To realize the principle of justice as in the 5th precept of Pancasila Social Justice for all Indonesian people, justice and law must guarantee the protection of the rights of the people. Humans (HAM) owned by legal subjects in a state of law based on legal provisions from arbitrariness. The principle of legal protection for the Indonesian people is the principle of recognition and protection of human dignity based on Pancasila and the principle of a state of law based on Pancasila.

Law exists in society. Vice versa, in society there is always a legal system so that the adage arises: "ubi societas ibi jus". According to the opinion of experts, the law has four functions, namely: the

1. law as a keeper of order;
2. Law as a means of development;
3. Law as a means of upholding justice;
4. Law as a means of public education

The 5th Precept of Social Justice for All Indonesians has an important meaning, namely in realizing social justice and equitable social progress and means upholding human dignity. The value of social justice guarantees to raise a decent and dignified

standard of living in accordance with its nature and places the value of democracy in justice in the economic and social fields.

So that in the embodiment of the 5th principle of Pancasila, the State must be present in terms of providing Energy, especially Indonesia has a wide territorial landscape and is in an unequal geographical condition which causes inequality in development and energy availability to be invisible to residents in the 3T Disadvantaged, Frontier area and Remote.

#### **b. Law 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas**

The government is the actor running the country so that the Government also acts as the party mandated by Article 33 paragraphs (2) and (3) of the 1945 Constitution to control important production branches. for the state and control the livelihood of the people and be used for the greatest prosperity and welfare of the people.

In line with these provisions, Law No. 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Gas provides an obligation for the Government to ensure the availability and smooth distribution of BBM, which is a vital commodity and controls the lives of many people, throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In his explanation, the regulation on meeting energy needs by the Government is also carried out in remote areas to ensure that sufficient national reserves are always available for a certain period of time.

The consequence of the application of the article above is that there is an obligation of the Government to fulfill the energy needs of fuel oil for the entire territory of the country, including the needs in Remote Areas so that they are always fulfilled. This provision reflects that at least in regions that are geographically unequal and disadvantaged, such as remote areas, the availability aspect of BBM has been met first.

In BBM Downstream Activities, if there are areas experiencing fuel shortages and also in remote areas, the Transportation and Storage facilities, including their supporting facilities, can be used together with other parties so that between regions and Business Entities conducting business in the Oil and Gas sector can easily distribute fuel oil in the Disadvantaged, Frontier and Remote areas, as it is known that the inadequate infrastructure to distribute fuel oil creates obstacles in meeting the energy needs of fuel oil.

#### **c. Law 30 of 2007 concerning Energy**

Act was made in order to support sustainable national development and improve national energy security, which stipulates that one of the goals of energy management is to achieve increased access for people in remote areas. Law a quo are as follows:

- a) To achieve independence in energy management;
- b) Guaranteed availability of domestic energy, both from domestic and foreign sources;
- c) Availability of domestic and/or foreign energy sources as referred to in letter b for:
  1. Fulfilling domestic energy needs;
  2. Fulfilling the need for domestic industrial raw materials; and
  3. Increasing the country's foreign exchange;
- d) Guaranteed optimal, integrated and sustainable management of energy resources;
- e) Utilization of energy efficiently in all sectors;
- f) The achievement of increasing access of the poor and/or living in remote areas to energy in order to realize the welfare and prosperity of the people in a fair and equitable manner by:
  1. Providing assistance to increase the availability of energy to the poor;
  2. Build energy infrastructure for underdeveloped regions so as to reduce disparities between regions;

- g) The achievement of developing the capacity of the domestic energy industry and energy services to be independent and increasing the professionalism of human resources;
- h) Creation of job opportunities; and
- i) The preservation of environmental functions.

Law a quo can also be seen from the provisions related to energy management, especially in the context of supply. In this context, the Government and/or regional governments prioritize underdeveloped areas, remote areas, and rural areas by using local energy sources, particularly renewable energy sources.

- 2) Illegality of Misuse of Transportation and Trading of BBM in meeting the needs of Oil in Disadvantaged, Frontier and Outermost areas

Crime is a behavior that violates social norms and criminal laws, is contrary to human morals, is detrimental, and is opposed by the community. Meanwhile, illegality is derived from the word "illegal" which means illegal, illegitimate, not in accordance with statutory regulations or the law. Illegal is the opposite of legal. An act or object can be said to be illegal if the act or object is not justified by an applicable statutory regulation. Fulfilling the need for Fuel Oil (BBM), nowadays not only has implications for national energy security policies of a country but also affects economic growth in the regions, especially in Disadvantaged, Foremost and Remote Areas of Indonesia. Among the fulfillment of energy needs for fuel oil, there are types of fuel oil which are regulated by the Government and implemented through Business Entities, which are stated in the provisions of Presidential Regulation Number 191 of 2014 concerning Provision, Distribution and Retail Selling Price of Oil Fuel.:

- 1) Types of Fuel Certain Oils or what is called Subsidized

Fuel of Certain Types of Fuel Oil, hereinafter referred to as Certain Types of Fuel, are fuels originating and/or processed from Crude Oil and/or fuel originating and/or processing from Crude Oil which has been mixed with Fuel. Vegetables (Biofuel) as Other Fuels with certain types, standards and quality (specifications), price, volume, and consumers and are given subsidies.

- 2) Type of Special Assignment Oil Fuel:

Type of Assignment Special Oil Fuel, hereinafter referred to as Special Assignment Fuel Type, is fuel originating and/or processed from Crude Oil and/or fuel originating and/or processing from Crude Oil that has been mixed with Biofuels as Other Fuels with certain types, standards and quality (specifications), which are distributed in the assignment area and are not subsidized.

- 3) Types of General Oil Fuels:

Types of General Oil Fuels, hereinafter referred to as General Fuel Types, are fuels originating and/or processed from Crude Oil and/or fuel originating and/or processed from Crude Oil which has been mixed with Vegetable Fuels. (Biofuel) as Other Fuels with certain types, standards and quality (specifications) and are not given subsidies.

In its development, the illegal use of oil is inseparable from criminal acts in carrying out processing, transportation, storage and trading activities of fuel oil that are not in accordance with the rules stipulated in the Oil and Gas Law. The act is very often referred to as an illegal tapping crime. The meaning of Illegal Tapping itself is not regulated in the oil and gas law, but it is often used by oil and gas observers to discuss problems with oil and gas activities so far as a state loss to oil and gas activities.

Meanwhile, the definition of misuse or illegal acts in downstream oil and gas business activities which include processing, transporting, storing and trading of fuel oil which has been carried out by the community to obtain the fulfillment of fuel oil needs can

be found in the provisions of Article 53 to Article 55. The Oil and Gas Law, which we present among others, are as follows:

**Table 1.** Provisions for Oil and Gas Crime

No.	Community Activities categorized as Illegal/Use of Oil Fuel The	Threat of Punishment
1.	For Processing Oil Fuel without a Processing Business Permit.	Imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiahs)
2.	For Transport of Oil Fuel without a Processing Business Permit.	Imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and a fine of a maximum of Rp. 40.(forty billion rupiahs);
3.	Storage of Oil Fuel without a Processing Business	000,000,000.00
4.	License Fuel Oil without a Processing Business License,	for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 30,000,000,000.00 (thirty billion rupiahs)
5.	Imitating or falsifying Oil and Gas Fuel and their processed products.	imprisonment 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion rupiahs)
6.	Misuse of Transportation and/or Trading of Oil Fuel subsidized by the Government	shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion rupiah).

*of Law 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas and PP 36 of 2004 concerning downstream oil and gas business activities.*

Provisions the government, namely, among others, Permits for Processing, Transportation, Storage, and Trading of BBM in general, and criminal acts of imitating or falsifying BBM and Natural Gas. Only Article 55 specifically regulates Subsidized BBM in the form of abusing the transportation and/or trade of Government subsidized BBM.

Illegal activities to fulfill the need for fuel oil in several areas, especially in disadvantaged, remote and frontier areas generally are activities to obtain fuel oil by means of slinging, processing, transporting and trading/buying and selling from the surrounding area or island with facilities and infrastructure. that are not standardized, either regulation or security, such as transportation of oil using wooden barges, illegal oil processing or buying and selling that is not in place, where these activities are prone to cause potential safety accidents both for individuals and for environmental pollution.

In 2020 the Government has made a new breakthrough on the emergence of Law Number 11 of 2020, namely the Job Creation Law (hereinafter referred to as the Job Creation Law) in this Act also has an impact on the provisions of the Oil and Gas Law both

in terms of business licensing and provisions governing criminal acts against violations of the Oil and Gas Law, which we present in the table below as follows:

**Table 2.** Amendments to Article 23 of the Oil and Gas Law *jo.* Amendment to Article 5 of the Copyright Law

Article 5 of the Oil and Gas Law	Article 5 of the Copyright Law.
<p>Oil and Gas business activities consist of:</p> <p>(1) Upstream Business Activities which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exploration;</li> <li>b. Exploitation.</li> </ol> <p>(2) Downstream Business Activities which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Processing;</li> <li>b. Transportation;</li> <li>c. Storage;</li> <li>d. Commerce.</li> </ol>	<p>(1) Oil and Gas business activities are carried out based on a Business License from the Central Government.</p> <p>(2) Oil and Gas business activities consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Upstream Business Activities; and</li> <li>b. Downstream Business Activities.</li> </ol> <p>(3) Upstream Business Activities as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exploration; and</li> <li>b. Exploitation.</li> </ol> <p>(4) Downstream Business Activities as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Processing;</li> <li>b. Transportation;</li> <li>c. Storage; and</li> <li>d. Commerce.</li> </ol>
Article 23 of the Oil and Gas Law	Article 23 of the Copyright Law
<p>(1) for Downstream Business Activities as referred to in Article 5 point 2 can be implemented by a Business Entity after obtaining a Business Permit from the Government.</p> <p>(2) The Business Permits required for Petroleum business activities and/or Natural Gas business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) are distinguished into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Processing Business Permits;</li> <li>b. Transportation Business Permit;</li> <li>c. Storage Business License;</li> <li>d. Commercial Business License.</li> </ol> <p>(3) Each Business Entity may be granted more than 1 (one) Business Permit as long as it does</p>	<p>(1) Downstream Business Activities as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b, can be carried out by the Business Entity after fulfilling the Business License from the Government. Center.</p> <p>(2) The Business Entity that fulfills the Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) may carry out business activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Processing;</li> <li>b. reinforcement;</li> <li>c. Storage; and/or</li> <li>d. Commerce.</li> </ol> <p>(3) The Business License that has been granted as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be used in accordance with the designation of its business activities.</p> <p>(4) The application for a Business</p>



not conflict with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.	Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) must be made using an electronic Business Licensing system managed by the Central Government
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*Comparison of Article 5 and Article 23 of the Oil and Gas Law and the Ciptaker*

Law. Administrative sanctions that were not previously regulated in the Oil and Gas Law and changes in Article 53 related to Article 23A are a form of criminal sanction if anyone who carries out Downstream Business Activities without a Business License causes victims/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment. . Unfortunately, this will provide an advantage for individuals not to be subject to criminal or administrative sanctions if they carry out Downstream Business Activities but have a Business License that results in casualties/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment.

So, it is clear in the implementation of the amendments to the Job Creation Law to the Oil and Gas Law that it prioritizes administrative sanctions rather than criminal sanctions, the imposition of criminal sanctions in the Oil and Gas Law which previously could be applied to business activities without a permit now with the existence of this Law. The Copyright Act for illegal activities on the distribution of Oil cannot be penalized directly, but criminal sanctions can be applied if they result in victims/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment.

### **3.2 Solutions that must be carried out by the Government in meeting energy needs in Remote, Disadvantaged and Foremost areas**

Against legal issues regarding criminal acts of misuse of fuel oil by the community to fulfill fuel needs in underdeveloped, remote and leading areas, there are several solutions that the Government has taken, because in the law State law has the obligation to provide guarantees for the availability and smooth distribution of fuel oil which is a vital commodity and controls the livelihoods of many people throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

GP Hoefnagels in Barda Nawawi Arief's book describes efforts to resolve crimes in several ways, namely: "The application of criminal law (*criminal law application*), prevention without punishment (*prevention without punishment*), and influencing public views on crime and punishment through mass media (*influencing*). *views of society on crime and punishment / mass media*".

### **3.3 Making Policies and Regulations that facilitate Downstream Oil and Gas Investment**

Guided by Government Regulation no. 36 of 2004 concerning Downstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, that the definition of Remote Area is defined as "an area that is difficult to reach, and limited transportation facilities/infrastructure as well as an area where the community's economy is not yet developed so that high costs are required in distributing fuel oil." It contains the phrase "the economy of the people is not yet developed" which requires interpretation. In terms of distribution of fuel, this can be interpreted as the relationship between the economic development of local communities and market efficiency in distributing fuel. Fuel allocation can achieve efficient market conditions if BBM distributors and consumers both reach optimal conditions: distributors get optimal profits, while consumers optimize their purchasing power to get BBM.



In fulfilling the state's obligation to fulfill the need for fuel in 3T (Lagging, Frontier and Remote) areas, the Government stated that the distribution of fuel oil (BBM) in several eastern parts of Indonesia is still facing a number of obstacles in the delivery of fuel, many still use wooden ships, so there are often delays when sending fuel. Bad weather is coming.

"Some points in eastern Indonesia, fuel shipments are still supplied by wooden ships, not iron ships,". This has caused delays in fuel supply in several areas. In addition, delays in distribution can also occur in areas where the fuel supply comes directly from the BBM terminal (TBBM). If the distribution by ship is late, the fulfillment of needs is hampered, especially during the rainy season distribution in areas that have the potential for natural disasters such as floods and landslides.

In carrying out their responsibilities as mandated in the Oil and Gas Law include the following:

#### **a. Policies One Price BBM Program**

In order to achieve energy justice throughout Indonesia, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, launched the One Price Fuel Oil (BBM) policy. This policy was motivated by the high price of fuel in several areas, especially in Eastern Indonesia. Underdeveloped, leading, and remote areas (3T) are the focus of the Government in implementing the One Price BBM program. With this aspiration, the government has implemented several policies in order to ensure the public's need for fuel oil energy, including the one-price BBM program.

The regulation of one-price fuel for the implementation of one-price fuel has been regulated in the following provisions:

- 1) Presidential Regulation 191 of 2016 concerning the Provision, Distribution and Retail Selling Prices of Certain Types of Fuel Oil and Special Types of Fuel Oil Assigned
- 2) Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 36 of 2016 concerning Acceleration of Enforcement of One Price of Materials Certain Oil Fuels and Special Oil Fuel Types for National Assignment
- 3) Decree of PLT Director General of Oil and Gas Number 0008.K/13/DJM.O/2020 concerning Certain Locations for the distribution of Certain Types of Oil Fuel and Types of Special Oil Fuels for Assignment,

#### **b. Sub-distributor Policy BBM**

The second program initiated by the government to carry out its obligations in meeting fuel energy needs, especially in Disadvantaged, Frontier and Remote areas other than one-price BBM is the BBM Sub-Distributor Program. The BBM Sub Distributor Program is. Representatives of a group of Consumers Users of Certain Types of Fuel (Solar) and/or types of Special Assignment BBM (Premium) in areas where there are no distributors and distributes BBM only specifically to its members with specified criteria where the area of operation is located.

The legal basis for this BBM Sub-Distributor Program is also stipulated in the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation Number 13 of 2018 which also states. dalam Pasal 9 ayat (6) Penyalur wajib menyediakan Jenis BBM Tertentu dan/atau Jenis BBM Khusus Penugasan pada Sub Penyalur yang telah ditetapkan ayat (7) Ketentuan penunjukan Sub Penyalur sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (6) diatur lebih lanjut oleh Badan Pengatur.

### c. Small Fuel Distributor Policy from Business Entities

In realizing the commitment to support energy distribution programs in remote areas, the Government in this case through the Ministry of Home Affairs and PT Pertamina (Persero) has made a Cooperation in the form of expanding the distribution of BBM and LPG through the construction of Prestashops in villages located in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, especially those that have not been reached by distribution agencies or Pertamina product services, namely gas stations.

The Mini Prestashop gas station was built with the aim of becoming the official distribution agency of PT Pertamina (Persero) on a smaller scale with the aim of meeting the energy needs of people in rural areas and far from distribution institutions, which is regulated in the SOP of a company owned by PT Pertamina (Persero) with the model Conclusion.

## IV. Conclusion

- 1) Based on the explanation above, it is found that the total number of sub-districts in Indonesia without Oil Fuel Distribution Facilities reaches 58.91%. This figure shows the reality that is happening in the Energy Industry, where there is a high disparity in the availability of fuel oil throughout Indonesia. More than half of the regions in Indonesia are still having difficulties in obtaining fuel oil, which is philosophically one of the important goods or vital commodities that dominate the lives of many people. One of the reasons for this high number is none other than the fact that Indonesia is a country that has the characteristics of an archipelago. Thus, the geographical conditions from one area to another become diverse. Therefore, there are some areas that are difficult to reach, causing infrastructure lags.
- 2) In terms of equitable distribution of territory, Indonesia has also received attention from the Ministry of National Development Planning, namely through the "Vision and Direction of Long-Term Development (PJP) of the Republic of Indonesia for 2005 - 2025", which states that one of the efforts of the state to carry out its responsibilities is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution. Article 33 paragraphs 2 and 3, namely by supplying and fulfilling fuel energy needs and reducing disparities that occur due to differences in geographical conditions, is to urge that in every policy implemented by the government it continues to show its side to disadvantaged and remote areas. The government's enthusiasm to resolve the remoteness of an area is also in line with the provisions of our Constitution, the 1945 Constitution and the 5th Pancasila principle, Social Justice for all Indonesians.

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