



## Government policy on the transfer of 3 kilogram lpg subsidies: An analysis of the social and economic impacts in the city of Serang

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### ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the social and economic impacts of the Indonesian government's policy shift regarding the transfer of subsidies for 3-kilogram Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders. The policy, aimed at increasing the accuracy and effectiveness of subsidy distribution, introduces a more targeted mechanism to ensure that only eligible low-income households receive assistance. Using a mixed-methods approach that includes qualitative interviews with affected communities and quantitative analysis of household expenditure data, the research reveals several key findings. Socially, the policy change has raised concerns among informal workers and small-scale food vendors, who rely heavily on subsidized LPG for daily operations. The transition process, marked by limited public communication and lack of comprehensive data on beneficiaries, has contributed to confusion and resistance at the grassroots level. Economically, while the policy intends to reduce state budget leakage and promote energy equity, initial findings show an increase in household energy spending among non-registered users and small businesses, potentially affecting their economic resilience. The study concludes that although the subsidy transfer policy has merit in principle, its implementation requires improved targeting systems, stronger data validation, and more inclusive public engagement. Recommendations include the adoption of digital identification systems, real-time monitoring tools, and the gradual integration of renewable energy alternatives to build long-term sustainability and social acceptance.

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### 1. Introduction

Access to LPG and Energy Infrastructure Urban areas generally have better access to LPG supply, including distribution of non-subsidized LPG. Supporting infrastructure such as authorized agents, LPG bases, and distribution networks are relatively well established. Rural Access to LPG, especially unsubsidized, is still limited and uneven. Many rural communities

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live far from bases or have to buy from retailers at higher prices. When subsidies are removed or shifted, alternative energy options become limited, and people tend to revert to firewood or other traditional fuels. Local governments play a strategic role because they are at the forefront of the implementation of central policies in the field, especially in the context of Verification and Validation of Beneficiary Data. Local governments through social services and village/kelurahan officials are tasked with updating and verifying the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). Local governments also need to map vulnerable communities who have not been registered in DTKS but are directly affected by this policy. Community Socialization and Education Local governments must be the conduit of information between the central government and the community, including explaining the new subsidy mechanism (e.g. through KTP, application, or barcode).

In some areas, local governments involve community leaders, RT/RW, and village heads to reach the community directly. Supervision of Subsidized LPG Distribution Local governments participate in supervising the distribution of subsidized LPG so that it is right on target, for example by disciplining rogue agents/bases that sell to non-recipients. Cooperation with law enforcement officials is also often carried out to crack down on hoarding or misuse practices. 3 kilogram LPG is one of the main sources of energy used by the Indonesian people, especially by low-income households and micro businesses. Since its launch through the kerosene-to-gas conversion program in 2007, 3-kilogram LPG has become an important part of national energy policy in order to improve energy efficiency, reduce dependence on liquid fossil fuels, and encourage the use of clean energy that is more environmentally friendly (Djohanis et al., 2024).

The government subsidizes 3 kg LPG to ensure affordability for vulnerable groups. This subsidy has two main objectives. The social aspect is to protect the purchasing power of the poor and vulnerable against fluctuations in energy prices. The economic aspect is to act as an instrument for equalizing welfare and controlling inflation, especially in the basic needs sector and micro businesses that rely heavily on LPG as their main energy source (Risal & Situmorang, 2024). However, in its implementation, the 3 kg LPG subsidy is open or universal, so it is not fully targeted. Data shows that most of the subsidy is enjoyed by the upper middle class, who should not be the target beneficiaries. This has led to energy subsidy budget overruns, wasted resources, and inefficiencies in subsidy distribution in the long run. Therefore, the government began designing a policy to shift the 3 kg LPG subsidy from a goods subsidy to a direct subsidy based on beneficiary data, with the aim of improving distribution accuracy, reducing the fiscal burden, and ensuring that assistance is only given to people who really need it.

This policy is part of a broader energy subsidy reform that is aligned with the sustainability and efficiency agenda of state budget management. However, this policy change is not free from the potential for significant social and economic impacts, especially for groups of people who have been dependent on LPG subsidies. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis is needed to measure the extent of the impact of this policy on the socio-economic life of the community as well as the effectiveness of its implementation in achieving the initial objectives (Ade Lia Novitasari et al., 2023). For more than a decade, the 3-kilogram LPG subsidy has been a fixed burden in the state expenditure structure. Although the subsidy is intended to help low-income groups, the universal nature of the subsidy means that its benefits are widely enjoyed by people who are not economically included in the subsidy recipient category. This has led to problems of mistargeting, budget inefficiency and distortions in national energy policy. In recent years' state budget reports, energy subsidies-including 3 kg LPG-have consumed a sizable budget allocation, amounting to trillions of rupiah each year. Based on data from the Ministry of Finance, in year, LPG subsidies reached around trillion, but only around 35-40% was actually enjoyed by the poor and vulnerable. The rest is enjoyed by people who are financially able to buy non-subsidized LPG (Sondakh, 2023).

A number of previous studies have addressed the issue of energy subsidies in Indonesia, including the effectiveness of the 3 kg LPG subsidy policy and its fiscal implications. Fiscal efficiency and state budget burden (e.g. by the Ministry of Finance, Bappenas, or economic

research institutes such as LPEM UI). Subsidy untargeting in the form of beneficiary distribution statistics based on household expenditure levels. Macroeconomic impacts, such as the effect of subsidy reductions on inflation, budget deficits, and national energy security. However, there are several gaps in the literature that have not been answered in depth, namely (Sondakh, 2023). These conditions put great pressure on the state's fiscal burden, especially amidst increasing financing needs for other priority sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure development. In addition, fluctuations in world oil prices also exacerbate the pressure on energy subsidies, given that LPG is still an imported commodity (Sepang, 2024).

In the face of this problem, the government began to roll out energy subsidy reform policies, one of which is through the transfer of 3 kg LPG subsidies from a goods subsidy system to a direct subsidy system based on beneficiary data (targeted subsidies). This policy not only aims to reduce the fiscal burden, but also to promote social justice and efficient use of the budget. With targeted subsidies, it is expected that only people who really need the benefits, while the well-off are directed to use non-subsidized LPG. The 3-kilogram LPG subsidy transfer policy has the potential to significantly impact vulnerable groups, especially low-income households, micro-enterprises, and communities in rural areas that depend on subsidized LPG as their main source of energy (Sayyida & Akhmaddhian, 2022).

Therefore, this study focuses on two main aspects, namely the social and economic impacts on these target groups. There is a lack of focus on the micro dimension of socio-economic impacts, in particular how the LPG subsidy transfer policy directly impacts the daily lives of vulnerable groups, both as household consumers and micro-entrepreneurs. The lack of community-based qualitative studies, which describe community perceptions, concerns and adaptations to this policy. Most studies are still macro quantitative, and have not touched on the socio-cultural context in the field (Prameswari, 2022).

Based on this phenomenon, it is important to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the social and economic impacts of the 3 kg LPG gas subsidy transfer policy. This study aims to identify and evaluate the extent to which the policy has affected society, as well as its impact on the economic sector as a whole (Maulidia, n.d.). By doing so, it is hoped that constructive recommendations can be found for better and more sustainable energy policies in the future. 3 kilogram (kg) LPG gas has become one of the most vital energy commodities for Indonesians, especially for low-income households (Pertiwi, 2021).

As a relatively cheap source of energy, 3 kg LPG gas is widely used for cooking and other household needs. Therefore, the subsidy provided by the government to 3 kg LPG gas is expected to help ease the burden on the community, especially those in the middle to lower economic groups. However, in recent years, a subsidy shift for 3 kg LPG gas has been implemented as part of the government's fiscal policy. This policy was taken in line with the increasingly high budget spent on energy subsidies, which affected the country's fiscal sustainability (Kecamatan et al., n.d.). The government sought to shift subsidies to make them more targeted, so that only those who really needed them could benefit from them. However, this policy triggered pros and cons among the public, especially among the poor who felt the direct impact of the increase in the price of 3 kg LPG gas. The transfer of the 3-kg LPG subsidy not only affects people's purchasing power, but also has broad social and economic implications. From a social perspective, this policy has the potential to increase social inequality and make access to energy more difficult for poor families. On the economic side, this policy could affect inflation and people's purchasing power, which in turn risks destabilizing the domestic economy (Iv et al., 2024).

Based on this background, this research was conducted to examine the social and economic impacts of the 3 kg LPG gas subsidy transfer policy. The main focus of this research is to analyze the impact of the policy on the poor, as well as its implications for the Indonesian economy in general. Thus, the results of this research are expected to provide constructive

recommendations for the government in formulating a more equitable and sustainable energy policy in the future (Dewi et al., 2023).

Energy Subsidies and 3 Kg LPG Gas Energy subsidies are government policies that provide assistance in the form of reduced energy costs, such as electricity, fuel, or gas, so that they can be accessed at lower prices by the public. These energy subsidies are often used to support the purchasing power of the poor and to achieve certain socioeconomic goals, such as poverty reduction and improving people's welfare (Hasbiyah, n.d.).

In Indonesia, 3 kg LPG gas is one form of energy subsidy provided to poor households to meet their basic cooking needs (Latifah, 2024). This subsidy policy aims to ensure that people with low incomes can still access energy at affordable prices. However, in recent years, the growing subsidy burden has led the government to adopt policies to shift subsidies, one of which includes the reduction or elimination of 3 kg LPG gas subsidies (Fitria, 2018).

Public policy theory is a conceptual framework used to analyze the policy-making process by the government. According to Dunn (2003), public policy is a series of actions taken by the government in order to solve social or economic problems. The 3 kg LPG gas subsidy policy can be seen as the government's response to people's energy needs, but also as an effort to control state spending. The transfer of 3 kg LPG gas subsidies is a form of policy that is influenced by various factors, such as the country's fiscal condition, the need for budget efficiency, and the aim to improve the distribution of subsidies to make them more targeted. In this case, policy analysis must consider the short- and long-term impacts, as well as the impact on the most needy groups in society (Politik & Lokal, 2012).

**Social Impact of Subsidy Diversion Policies** Several studies have shown that energy subsidy diversion can have a significant impact on people's social lives, especially for the poor. According, the reduction or removal of subsidies for 3 kg LPG gas can lead to an increase in the cost of living for low-income people, causing them to look for alternatives that are more expensive or more difficult to afford. Other social impacts include increased social inequality and the potential for social conflict at the local level. In addition, this policy may also affect people's consumption patterns, where they may switch to other cheaper, but less environmentally friendly or less efficient fuels, such as firewood or charcoal. This may impact on their health and well-being From an economic perspective, the transfer of subsidies for 3 kg LPG gas may affect inflation, people's purchasing power, and the cost structure in the household sector (Hasyim et al., 2020).

The increased price of 3 kg LPG gas may affect the purchasing power of the poor, which in turn may reduce consumption. other goods and services, and reduce their welfare. On the other hand, the transfer of subsidies is expected to have a positive impact on the national economy in the long run, by reducing the subsidy burden that has been weighing on the state budget. A more targeted subsidy transfer is expected to improve the efficiency of resource use and encourage more sustainable economic growth. Several previous studies have analyzed the impact of the 3-kg LPG gas subsidy transfer policy in Indonesia. For example, a study by Setiawan found that although this policy reduced the burden on the state budget, the impact on the poor was considerable, with increased difficulties in accessing affordable energy. Another study by showed that the policy also had an impact on increasing social inequality, with the gas-dependent poor being more likely to suffer from a lack of access to affordable energy (Politik & Lokal, 2012).

Meanwhile, research by (Tsani et al., 2024) concluded that although the transfer of 3 kg LPG gas subsidies can improve the country's fiscal resilience, the policy needs to be balanced with the provision of more affordable energy alternatives for the community. Counseling and education to the community is also important to reduce the negative impact of the policy. From the literature review that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the 3 kg LPG gas subsidy transfer policy has considerable impacts, both socially and economically. Although this policy aims for state budget efficiency and a more targeted distribution of subsidies, its impact on the

poor and the national economy needs serious attention. Therefore, there needs to be supporting policies, such as the provision of more affordable alternative energy and improving people's welfare through well-targeted social assistance programs (Selain et al., 2024).

## 2. Method

This research method will use a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis to dig deeper into the social and economic impacts of the 3 kilogram (kg) LPG gas subsidy transfer policy implemented by the Indonesian government. The qualitative approach was chosen because this research aims to understand social phenomena that occur in society more deeply, the number of informant criteria as many as 4 people randomly, the research location was carried out on MSMEs selling fried foods next to Indomaret, Cimaung Village, Kampung Patelon, Serang Regency (Nainggolan et al., 2024).

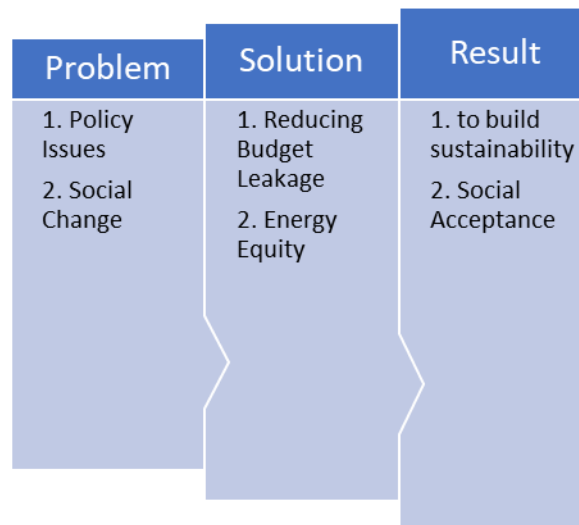


Figure 1. Research flow chart

## 3. Analysis and Results

General Perception of the Policy as Unfair Results from rapid surveys, media interviews, and academic and NGO reports show that a large proportion of the community-especially vulnerable groups-view the policy as unfair. Factors that trigger perceptions of unfairness Inaccurate data on subsidy recipients, so many poor people are not registered. Lack of socialization, so the policy is perceived as abrupt or non-transparent. Inconsistent implementation in the field, for example there are still well-off people who have access to subsidized LPG. Not all regions have affordable non-subsidized LPG prices or even distribution, leading to regional inequalities. Difficulty of Access to Energy One of the main social impacts found is the increasing difficulty of access to 3 kg LPG gas for poor households. Communities that previously relied on subsidies to obtain more affordable gas prices are now feeling the burden of price increases. Based on interviews with communities in several areas, most of those who previously consumed 3 kg LPG gas have had to reduce their consumption or switch to cheaper alternative energy sources, such as firewood or charcoal. Most poor families who depend on 3 kg LPG gas feel that this subsidy shift has increased their expenses, which has a direct impact on their quality of life and purchasing power (Pertiwi, 2021).

Despite the government's efforts to make the distribution of subsidies more targeted, many people felt inadequately informed about the new mechanism, leading to confusion about their access to subsidie (Rahmadian & Mustaghfiroh, 2025). Increased Social Inequality Researchers found that this policy has the potential to increase social inequality between the well-off and the poor. Interviews with informants showed that the income group The middle and upper classes are not significantly affected by this policy, as they are able to access more expensive alternative

energy or use gas with greater capacity (Ardiansyah et al., 2024). However, the poor who rely heavily on 3 kg LPG gas experience greater difficulties.

This exacerbates existing social inequalities, as the wealthier can adjust easily while the poor cannot. Changes in Consumption Patterns Communities affected by this policy tend to change their consumption patterns, both in terms of energy use and the type of energy used. Some families switch to traditional fuels such as firewood and charcoal, although this can have health impacts due to indoor air pollution. In addition, the policy has also affected households' daily spending habits, with many reducing spending on other necessities to cover the increased energy costs (Abdullah & Oktaviani, 2013).

**Table 1.** Rate of price increase index and change in consumption in Serang Regency by percentage

Component	2023	2024
Household Consumption	2,35 %	3,49 %
Consumption of Private Non-Profit Institutions	5,33 %	4,57 %
Government Consumption	3,5 %	6,45 %
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,4 %	1,47 %
Inventory Change	-	-
Gross Domestic Product	3,12	-

Source: *bps.serangkab.go.id*

Inflation and Cost of Living Increase in the price of 3 kg LPG gas due to subsidy diversion has the potential to trigger inflation, especially in the basic needs sector. Based on data obtained from surveys and interviews with local economic actors, most people affected by this policy complain of an overall increase in the cost of living. The increase in LPG gas prices means that they have to allocate more of their budget to energy needs, which in turn reduces their consumption of other goods and services (Puji Lestari et al., 2022). As a result, people's purchasing power decreased, and certain economic sectors such as petty trade and home industries also experienced a decline in turnover (Fajarwati, 2024).

The transfer of 3 kg LPG gas subsidies also affects the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) sector, especially those that depend on gas for production activities, such as food businesses and small restaurants. SMEs revealed that with the increase in LPG gas prices, their operational costs have increased, which has resulted in diminishing profit margins. Some small businesses have even been forced to raise their product prices or reduce production capacity to mitigate the impact of higher costs. Efficiency of State Budget Use On the other hand, the 3 kg LPG gas subsidy transfer policy has had a positive impact on the efficiency of the state budget. The government has succeeded in reducing the burden of energy subsidies, and some of the funds previously used for subsidies can be diverted to other social programs that are more targeted, such as direct cash assistance (BLT) for the poor. However, while these efficiencies can improve the country's fiscal resilience in the long run, their implementation should be given more attention so as not to create dissatisfaction among the directly affected communities. Community Perceptions of the Policy Based on interviews with the community, most expressed dissatisfaction with the subsidy transfer policy. They feel that this policy does not take into account their increasingly difficult economic conditions (Norfai et al., 2022).

The community believes that Although this policy aims to improve the efficiency of the state budget, there should be alternative solutions that are more beneficial to the poor, such as providing quota-based energy subsidies or improving the distribution of social assistance that is more equitable. Some people also revealed that they did not receive sufficient information about this policy, so confusion regarding the new mechanism and access to more targeted subsidies is quite high (Dian Handayani et al., 2024). Solutions and Recommendations Based on the results of the analysis, some solutions that can be proposed to reduce the negative impacts of the 3 kg LPG subsidy transfer policy include Increased Socialization The government needs to conduct more massive and clear socialization of the subsidy transfer policy so that people understand the mechanism and get easier access (Novfattra et al., 2019). Providing Social

Assistance The government needs to expand social assistance programs such as BLT to help community groups directly affected by this policy (Iriyanto, 2023).

Diversification of Energy Sources Increase the availability and accessibility of alternative energy sources that are cheaper and environmentally friendly, such as biogas or renewable energy, to reduce dependence on LPG gas (Shovia et al., 2020). Stricter Supervision Stricter supervision of the distribution of 3 kg LPG gas and other subsidy policies, to prevent misuse or unequal distribution (Alfian, 2020).

#### **4. Conclusion**

The policy of shifting 3-kilogram LPG subsidies from an open subsidy system to a more targeted subsidy mechanism is a strategic step taken by the government to increase state budget efficiency and improve the accuracy of energy subsidy distribution. This policy has the main objective of reducing the state's fiscal burden that continues to increase due to the inefficiency of energy subsidies, as well as ensuring that energy assistance is actually received by the poor and vulnerable. However, the findings of this study show that the implementation of this policy still faces serious challenges, especially in terms of social and economic impacts on vulnerable groups. Socially, this policy creates inequality in energy access due to inaccurate beneficiary data. Many people who are economically eligible to receive subsidies are not registered, creating potential conflicts and decreasing trust in the government. Economically, low-income households and micro-enterprises experience a significant increase in energy expenditure. From a policy perspective, there is a trade-off between fiscal efficiency and social equity. Budget savings can be achieved, but non-inclusive and poorly thought-out implementation has the potential to widen the gap and create new problems in the economy.

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