

# Legal Challenges of PT Industri Nabati Lestari in Stabilizing National Cooking Oil Prices through the Minyakita Program: An Analysis of Price Increases Exceeding the Highest Retail Price

Klaudius Epikuri Loga Tarigan<sup>\*1</sup>, Detania Sukarja<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, 20155, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, 20155, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, 20155, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: [tariganklaudius@gmail.com](mailto:tariganklaudius@gmail.com)

## ARTICLE INFO

Received: Aug 14, 2024

Revised: Sep 02, 2024

Accepted Nov 30, 2024

Available online Nov 30, 2024

E-ISSN: 3026-0477

P-ISSN

## How to cite:

Tarigan, Klaudius Epikuri Loga., Detania Sukarja, Robert (2024). Legal Challenges of PT Industri Nabati Lestari in Stabilizing National Cooking Oil Prices through the Minyakita Program: An Analysis of Price Increases Exceeding the Highest Retail Price. *Ultimate Journal of Legal Studies*, 2(2), 182-190.

## ABSTRACT

*This study examines the phenomenon of price increases in Minyakita, a government-sponsored affordable cooking oil program, which have exceeded the Highest Retail Price (HET) set under Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 18 of 2024. The Minyakita program, involving PT Industri Nabati Lestari (INL), was introduced to stabilize national cooking oil prices and ensure consumer protection. However, field observations indicate distribution violations, hoarding practices, and sales above the regulated HET. This research analyzes the legal aspects of the Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), the effectiveness of HET regulation from the perspective of consumer protection under Law No. 8 of 1999, and the legal measures available to PT INL in addressing the challenges associated with implementing the Minyakita program. The study adopts a normative-empirical legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. The findings reveal that the HET policy has not been fully effective due to fluctuating CPO prices and high production costs, which impose significant financial burdens on producers. Consequently, a more realistic adjustment of the HET is necessary, alongside stronger enforcement mechanisms against distribution violations and the optimization of digital monitoring systems such as SIMIRAH. These measures are crucial to achieving a balance between producer interests and consumer protection.*

**Keyword:** Consumer Protection; Domestic Market Obligation; Highest Retail Price; Industri Nabati Lestari; Minyakita.

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji fenomena kenaikan harga minyak goreng rakyat Minyakita yang melampaui Harga Eceran Tertinggi (HET) sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Permendag Nomor 18 Tahun 2024. Program Minyakita yang melibatkan PT Industri Nabati Lestari (INL) dirancang pemerintah untuk menstabilkan harga minyak goreng nasional dan menjaga perlindungan konsumen. Namun, temuan di lapangan menunjukkan terjadinya pelanggaran distribusi, praktik penimbunan, dan penjualan di atas HET. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis aspek hukum kewajiban pasar domestik (*Domestic Market Obligation*), efektivitas pengaturan HET dalam perspektif perlindungan konsumen berdasarkan UU No. 8 Tahun 1999, serta langkah hukum yang dapat ditempuh PT INL dalam menghadapi tantangan implementasi program Minyakita. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif-empiris dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan HET belum berjalan efektif karena fluktuasi harga CPO dan tingginya biaya produksi membebani produsen. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penyesuaian HET yang lebih realistis, penguatan penegakan hukum terhadap pelanggaran distribusi, serta optimalisasi sistem digital seperti SIMIRAH untuk pengawasan rantai pasok. Langkah-langkah



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International.

DOI: [10.32734/uljls.v2i2.23349](https://doi.org/10.32734/uljls.v2i2.23349)

---

ini diharapkan mampu menciptakan keseimbangan antara kepentingan produsen dan perlindungan konsumen.

**Kata Kunci:** *Domestic Market Obligation*; Harga Eceran Tertinggi; Industri Nabati Lestari; Minyakita; Perlindungan Konsumen.

---

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the largest palm oil producing countries in the world, with this sector playing a strategic role in the national economy. Cooking oil produced from palm oil is a staple commodity that is widely used by the Indonesian people. However, fluctuations in the price of crude palm oil (CPO) in the global market often have a direct impact on domestic cooking oil prices. This condition triggered the government to take intervention steps to maintain price stability and the availability of cooking oil for the public through the *Minyakita program*, which is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 18 of 2024 concerning Packaged Palm Oil and People's Cooking Oil Governance.

The *Minyakita program* is a form of implementation of the mandate of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which emphasizes that the earth, water, and natural resources contained in it are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. Through the DMO and HET policies, the government seeks to ensure the availability of people's cooking oil at affordable prices. One of the producers involved in the implementation of this program is PT. INL, a subsidiary of the Nusantara Plantation Holding operating in the Sei Mangkei Special Economic Zone, North Sumatra.

Although this program aims to stabilize prices and protect consumers, in practice various legal problems are found. The phenomenon of *Minyakita's price increase* exceeding the HET, distribution practices that are not in accordance with regulations, and weak supervision of distributors and retailers show that there is a gap between legal norms and their implementation in the field. PT. INL as a producer faces complex legal challenges, ranging from production cost pressures due to rising CPO prices, to regulatory inconsistencies related to the implementation of DMO.

From the point of view of economic law, this condition illustrates the clash between the interests of producers and consumer protection. The HET policy on the one hand serves to protect the public from unreasonable prices, but on the other hand it can burden producers if it is not balanced with adjustments in price policies and production costs. In addition, weak law enforcement against distribution violations worsens the effectiveness of *Minyakita's policy* as an instrument for stabilizing national food prices.

Based on these problems, this study focuses on analyzing the legal aspects of Domestic Market Obligation in the palm oil industry, examining the regulation of HET in the context of consumer protection, and evaluating the legal remedies of PT. INL in facing the challenges of distribution regulation and implementation of *the Minyakita program*. The results of the analysis are expected to contribute to strengthening the national economic legal system, especially in fulfilling the protection of consumers, in this case the community, for harmful practices and affirming that natural resources are oriented towards the prosperity of the people.

## 2. Method

This study uses a normative-empirical legal method, which is a combination of the study of applicable legal norms and an analysis of their application in the field. The normative approach is carried out by examining related laws and regulations, such as Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, and Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 18 of 2024 concerning Packaged Palm Oil and People's Cooking Oil Governance. Meanwhile, an empirical approach is used to assess the implementation of the policy by PT. INL through interview results and field data. The data used include primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials that are analyzed qualitatively descriptively to measure the

suitability between legal norms and their implementation practices in maintaining a balance between consumer protection and legal certainty for business actors.

### 3. Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Implementation of DMO in the Palm Oil Industry

The DMO policy is a legal step by the government to ensure the fulfillment of domestic cooking oil needs and maintain price stability through the obligation for palm oil producers to allocate part of their production to the domestic market before producers export their products. This policy was born as the government's response to the surge in national cooking oil prices due to the increase in world CPO prices in 2022-2023. In this case, the supply of cooking oil staples in the country becomes scarce and the price of cooking oil soars. Therefore, the DMO policy is very helpful in overcoming the scarcity of cooking oil and unnatural price spikes in the national market.

Juridically, the DMO policy has a strong legal basis, both from the constitution and from the implementing regulations under it:

- a. Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes that the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. This is the constitutional basis for the state to regulate the distribution of natural resource products such as palm oil.
- b. Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, especially Article 7 and Article 25, which gives the government the authority to determine trade policies in order to safeguard national interests, including stabilization of the price of basic and essential goods.
- c. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, especially Article 4 letter a and Article 7 letter a, which affirms the right of consumers to obtain goods at reasonable prices as well as the obligation of business actors to ensure the quality and price of goods in accordance with the provisions.
- d. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2024 concerning *Packaged Palm Oil and People's Cooking Oil Governance*, which is the technical basis for the implementation of the DMO policy through *the Minyakita program* and the setting of the highest retail price (HET).
- e. Decree of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1028 of 2024 concerning the Determination of the Highest Retail Price of People's Cooking Oil and Domestic Market Obligation (DMO), which explicitly regulates the amount of domestic supply obligations for producers and the procedures for reporting their implementation.
- f. Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies, which is the basis for state-owned companies such as PT. Sustainable Vegetable Industry to play a role in the government's strategic policies that have a social impact on society.

In the context of the implementation of INL as a subsidiary of PTPN III, it plays an important role in supporting DMO policies through the production of people's packaged cooking oil labeled *Minyakita*. PT. INL is obliged to meet the volume of domestic supply set by the government before distributing its production to the export sector. However, the results of the study show that the implementation of DMO by PT. INL still faces several obstacles. Fluctuations in global CPO prices cause domestic production costs to increase, making it difficult for producers to adjust to the HET set by the government. The mismatch between production capacity and required DMO volumes often disrupts the balance of supply. And also policy inconsistencies between periods, especially between the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Industry, cause legal uncertainty for business actors. Moreover, weak distribution supervision at the regional level causes *Minyakita products* to be unevenly distributed to consumers at prices according to HET.

From the perspective of economic law, the implementation of this DMO reflects the form of state intervention in the market mechanism for the public interest. The policy is legally valid because it is in the corridor of consumer protection and food security. However, its effectiveness still depends on the synchronization of cross-sectoral policies, legal certainty for industry players, and integrated supervision so that its

implementation does not cause an excessive economic burden for producers because in this case producers must also be considered where the supply of staples in the country depends on the controversy by the producers themselves.

Thus, the implementation of DMO in the palm oil industry is a tangible manifestation of the state's role in ensuring the welfare of the people through the regulation of strategic resource distribution. Although the legal foundation is solid, the challenges in its implementation require policy updates that are more consistent, fair, and adaptive to national economic dynamics, so that the main goal of stabilizing cooking oil prices can be achieved in a sustainable manner.

### 3.2 Regulation of HET as a Consumer Protection Instrument

The HET policy is a form of government intervention that aims to maintain the affordability of the prices of basic necessities and protect consumers from harmful trade practices. In the context of cooking oil commodities, the HET was set by the government as an effort to control prices at the retailer level so that people continue to get cooking oil at a reasonable price. The legal basis of the HET policy is sourced from several laws and regulations.

- a. Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, especially Article 25 paragraph (1) which gives the Minister of Trade the authority to determine price policies and the distribution of important goods in order to maintain national economic stability.
- b. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, especially Article 4 letters a and c which guarantees the right of consumers to obtain goods at reasonable prices and correct information, as well as Article 7 letter a which affirms the obligation of business actors to be in good faith in carrying out their business activities.
- c. Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2024 concerning Packaged Palm Oil and People's Cooking Oil Governance, which explicitly sets the HET of IDR 15,700 per liter for *Minyakita* products and regulates its distribution procedures.
- d. The Decree of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1028 of 2024 is the basis for the implementation of the HET policy that is integrated with DMO obligations, so that the supply and price of cooking oil can be controlled simultaneously.

Empirically, the results of the study show that the HET policy has not been fully effective in the field. In various regions, especially in North Sumatra, namely in the city of Medan, the price of *Minyakita* still often exceeds the set HET limit. This is due to several factors, including the high cost of logistics and distribution between regions, limited supervision by local governments, lack of supply chain supervision, and speculative practices of retailers who sell above HET to obtain higher profits because there are illegal distribution channels that reach retailers. Where the price of the distributor is above the HET which causes retailers to sell *Minyakita* exceeds the HET. This inequality indicates weak legal implementation and a lack of optimal supervision system for business actors.

From the perspective of consumer protection law, violations of the HET policy can be categorized as a form of non-compliance with the obligations of business actors as stipulated in Article 7 of the Consumer Protection Law. The act of selling goods above the price determined by the government is an act that can harm the community, so that legally it can be subject to administrative and criminal sanctions according to the provisions of the law. However, in practice, these sanctions are rarely applied strictly due to weak supervision mechanisms and lack of coordination between agencies. From the point of view of economic law, the HET policy is a market control instrument that functions to create a balance between the interests of consumers and business actors. Setting the upper limit price is not only an economic issue, but also the legal responsibility of the state in ensuring public access to basic necessities. For this reason, the implementation of HET needs to be supported by supply chain transparency, digital supervision through SIMIRAH, which is a surveillance technology created by the Ministry of Trade as a monitoring of *Minyakita's* distribution, and strict enforcement of sanctions against violations at the distributor and retailer levels.

Thus, the HET policy on *Minyakita* products has a clear legal basis and a noble goal, which is to protect the community and maintain national economic stability. However, implementation in the field shows that its

effectiveness still depends on consistent law enforcement, coordination between government agencies, and the support of business actors in implementing fair trade principles.

### 3.3 Legal Challenges of PT. INL in the Implementation of *the Minyakita Program*

As one of the main producers in the implementation of *the Minyakita* program, PT. INL plays a strategic role in supporting government policies to stabilize national cooking oil prices. PT. INL is a subsidiary of Nusantara Plantation Holding III located in the Sei Mangkei Special Economic Zone, North Sumatra, and focuses on processing palm oil into derivative products such as cooking oil. The involvement of PT. INL in *the Minyakita* program is not only part of the national economic policy, but also a form of implementing social and environmental responsibility as mandated in Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 concerning Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies.

However, in its implementation, PT. INL faces a number of complex legal and regulatory challenges. First, there is an imbalance between the HET policy set by the government and the actual production costs in the field. Fluctuations in CPO prices and high logistics costs cause producers to bear the price difference without clear policy compensation. This raises issues of economic fairness and potential losses for companies, especially if the pricing policy is rigid and does not take into account market variables. There is regulatory uncertainty between DMO and DPO policies. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Trade Number 1028 of 2024, companies are required to meet the DMO by a certain percentage, but technical rules regarding the reporting and evaluation mechanism change frequently. This condition causes difficulties for producers such as PT. INL in fulfilling its legal obligations in a timely manner, so that administrative risks arise such as reprimands, export restrictions, and fine sanctions.

PT. INL also faces challenges in supervising the distribution of *Minyakita* products at the retailer level. Based on the results of interviews and field observations, many retailers sell these products above the HET, giving the impression that the manufacturer is violating the price policy. In fact, the real problem occurs in a long and poorly supervised distribution chain. This shows that there is a gap in the regulatory legal system, as there is no firm mechanism to separate legal responsibilities between producers and distributors. Weakness of coordination between government agencies is also the main obstacle. The difference in data between the Ministry of Trade, the Food Task Force, and the local government caused the supervision of cooking oil distribution to not run effectively. This lack of coordination creates uncertainty for PT. INL in determining the appropriate legal and administrative steps, especially when there is a difference in interpretation of the HET and DMO policies.

In terms of economic law analysis, this condition illustrates the clash between the principles of market efficiency and consumer protection. Government policies that suppress prices too much without considering production costs can disincentivize business actors to participate in price stabilization programs. On the other hand, the unclear sanctions and legal mechanisms raise doubts for companies in interpreting the limits of their legal obligations. To overcome these challenges, PT. INL has taken various legal and strategic steps. Among them are strengthening cooperation with the Ministry of Trade through regular DMO supply reporting, implementing SIMIRAH 2, and conducting a dialogue approach with the government in an effort to adjust price policies more realistically. This effort is a form of implementing *good corporate governance* and the company's commitment to legal *compliance* as part of its responsibilities in carrying out public policies.

Thus, it can be concluded that the legal challenges faced by PT. INL does not only come from internal corporate factors, but also from policy inconsistencies and weak law enforcement in the cooking oil distribution sector. To ensure the sustainability of the *Minyakita program*, it is necessary to harmonize regulations between the government and industry players, increase supply chain transparency, and strengthen the legal supervision system that ensures a balance between the public interest and national business continuity.

### 3.4 Analysis of Law Enforcement Effectiveness and Distribution Supervision

The effectiveness of law enforcement in the implementation of DMO and HET policies is a key factor in the

success of the *Minyakita* program as an instrument for stabilizing national cooking oil prices. Although normatively the policy already has a strong legal basis, its implementation in the field still faces various obstacles that reduce its effectiveness, especially in the aspect of distribution supervision and sanctions against price violations. Juridically, law enforcement in the context of trade policy is based on several positive legal provisions. First, Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, especially Article 26 paragraph (1), gives the government the authority to supervise trade activities of basic necessities and establish law enforcement measures against violations of price and distribution provisions. Second, Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, through Article 62 paragraph (1), emphasizes that business actors who violate the provisions regarding the price and quality of goods can be subject to criminal and/or administrative sanctions. Third, Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 18 of 2024 and Decree of the Minister of Trade Number 1028 of 2024 regulate the distribution mechanism of *Minyakita* as well as administrative sanctions for business actors who sell above the HET or do not meet DMO obligations.

However, the results of the study show that law enforcement in the field has not been running optimally. Many retailers and distributors sell *Minyakita products* above the HET without strict sanctions. Based on field data and media reports, it was found that there was a price difference between traditional markets and modern retail ranging from Rp16,000 to Rp18,000 per liter, exceeding the HET set at Rp15,700. The main weakness lies in the lack of coordination between agencies, such as the Ministry of Trade, the Food Task Force, and local governments, in overseeing the distribution chain of people's cooking oil. In addition, the absence of an integrated sanctions enforcement system causes violations of price provisions to not have a deterrent effect.

In terms of supervision mechanisms, the government has launched SIMIRAH as a digital means to monitor the supply chain from producers to consumers. However, in practice, this system has not been effective because not all regions have access and the ability to update distribution data in real time. The disintegration of data between the central and regional centers leads to incomplete supervision, so that many distribution violations are not detected quickly. From the perspective of legal effectiveness theory, the effectiveness of a law is highly dependent on five main factors, namely, the law itself, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. In the context of *Minyakita*, these five factors have not been fully met. The applicable law still experiences inconsistencies between regulations. Law enforcement officials do not have integrated guidelines, the SIMIRAH monitoring facilities launched by the government have not been maximized, public awareness to report violations is still low, and the culture of compliance with the price set by the government is still weak.

In terms of administrative law analysis, the implementation of DMO and HET policies has also not met the principles of legal certainty and public order as stated in Article 10 paragraph (1) letters a and d of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration. The government has the authority to supervise the implementation of public policies, but weaknesses in the implementation of supervision cause these principles to not run as they should. In addition, it should be noted that law enforcement in the economic context not only cracks down on violations, but also ensures distributive justice, namely so that every party, both producers and consumers, receives fair treatment. In the context of *Minyakita*, distributive justice can be realized through fair pricing mechanisms, transparent distribution, and non-discriminatory enforcement of sanctions.

Therefore, in order for the DMO and HET policies to be legally and economically effective, several strategic steps are needed. First, regulatory synchronization and coordination between supervisory agencies needs to be strengthened, both at the central and regional levels. SIMIRAH optimization must be implemented nationally to ensure supply chain transparency. The application of administrative and criminal sanctions for business actors who violate must be carried out consistently. Increasing public legal awareness is needed so that consumers dare to report violations that harm them. Thus, it can be concluded that law enforcement and distribution supervision in the *Minyakita program* have not been fully effective due to weak policy implementation, disintegration of the supervision system, and lack of legal awareness at all levels. Although the legal framework is already strong, without transparent supervision and strict sanctions enforcement, the policy of stabilizing the national cooking oil price will not achieve its main goal, which is to create economic justice and consumer protection in a sustainable manner.

### 3.5 Discussion Synthesis

Based on the results of research and analysis in the previous sub-chapter, it can be concluded that the DMO and HET policies are the two main legal instruments used by the government in maintaining the stability of national cooking oil prices through *the Minyakita* program. These two policies are based on Article 33 paragraphs (3) and (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes that the management of natural resources must be oriented towards the prosperity of the people and economic justice. In addition, the policy also has an operational legal basis in Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, which gives the state the authority to regulate prices and protect consumer interests. In terms of DMO implementation, PT. INL has fulfilled its obligations by allocating part of palm oil production for domestic needs. However, the effectiveness of this policy is still hampered by various obstacles, such as fluctuations in CPO prices, an imbalance in production capacity with domestic supply obligations, and inconsistencies in policies between agencies. This shows that although the DMO has strong legal legitimacy, its implementation has not fully provided legal certainty for business actors and has not been optimal in maintaining price stability in the domestic market.

In terms of the implementation of the HET, the government has set an upper limit price for *Minyakita* products of IDR 15,700 per liter as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 18 of 2024. This policy normatively aims to protect consumers to obtain cooking oil at affordable prices. However, empirically, there are still many sales above HET due to weak supervision and disintegration of the distribution system. This condition shows that there is a gap between the applicable legal norms and implementation in the field, as well as the weak effectiveness of law enforcement in the staple trade sector. From an economic law perspective, the relationship between DMO and HET reflects the dynamics between public interest and market efficiency. The state is present through legal policies to correct market failures, but the success of these policies depends heavily on inter-agency coordination, legal certainty, and a balance between consumer rights and industrial sustainability. In this context, PT. INL is in a strategic and dilemmatic position where on the one hand it is required to carry out corporate social responsibility in accordance with Article 74 of Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, but on the other hand it faces economic pressure due to strict price policies.

Furthermore, from the aspect of law enforcement and distribution supervision, this study found that the effectiveness of supervision has not been optimal because there is still overlap of authority between the Ministry of Trade, the Food Task Force, and local governments. The implementation of the SIMIRAH digital system has also not been fully effective in monitoring the national supply chain. As a result, violations of HET and DMO often occur without strict enforcement of sanctions, so that the principle of legal certainty and usefulness as stipulated in Article 10 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration has not been fully realized.

From the overall analysis, it can be concluded that the legal policy that regulates the stabilization of cooking oil prices through *the Minyakita program* already has a solid normative foundation, but its implementation is still ineffective. The main problem is not the absence of rules, but the weak implementation, coordination, and supervision. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate policies that are more adaptive to market dynamics, harmonization between agencies in distribution supervision, and increase transparency and public participation so that the main goal of the law, namely social justice and people's prosperity, can truly be realized through national economic policies.

### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and analysis that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the DMO and HET policies are the two main legal instruments designed by the government in order to maintain the stability of national cooking oil prices through *the Minyakita* program. Both policies have a strong legal basis, including Article 33 paragraphs (3) and (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, and Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, which affirms the role of the state in ensuring economic justice and consumer protection. However, the effectiveness of its implementation in the field is still not optimal due to various factors, such as imbalances between production

capacity and domestic supply obligations, fluctuations in CPO prices, weak distribution supervision, and inconsistencies in inter-agency regulations. In the context of implementation, PT. INL as part of the Nusantara III Plantation Holding has played an active role in the implementation of *the Minyakita program* by fulfilling DMO obligations and maintaining the availability of people's cooking oil in the domestic market. However, companies face legal challenges in the form of policy uncertainty, imbalance in production prices with HET, and weak supervision of the distribution chain. This condition shows that there is tension between social interests and the economic sustainability of companies, so that a more fair and balanced policy rearrangement is needed between consumer protection and the interests of business actors. From the perspective of economic law, the implementation of *the Minyakita* policy describes a form of government intervention in correcting market imperfections in order to realize the welfare of the people. However, the success of this policy is not enough just with regulations, but must be supported by consistent law enforcement, effective inter-agency coordination, and transparent supervision. The implementation of digital systems such as SIMIRAH needs to be optimized to ensure product distribution in accordance with the provisions of HET and DMO in real time throughout Indonesia so that distribution from distributor to retailer levels can be optimally supervised.

## 5. Recommendation

As a recommendation, the government needs to strengthen the legal basis for the implementation of DMO and HET through the preparation of more detailed and harmonious implementing regulations between institutions, as well as adjusting price policies to market conditions and actual production costs so as not to burden producers. PT. INL and other producers are advised to strengthen internal monitoring systems and improve supply chain transparency to ensure compliance with domestic price and supply provisions. In addition, the public as consumers needs to be more active in supervising trade practices through official reporting mechanisms, so that law enforcement can run more effectively and participally. Thus, the implementation of legal policies in the cooking oil sector is expected to create an economic system that is fair, sustainable, and oriented towards the prosperity of the people as mandated by the constitution.

## References

- Arifin, Z., "Efektivitas Kebijakan Domestic Market Obligation dalam Stabilisasi Harga Minyak Goreng di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan Ekonomi*, Vol.12 No.2, 2023, hlm. 145–160.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly. (2019). *Konstitusi dan Perekonomian Nasional*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Ginting, R. & Sitorus, A. "Analisis Implementasi Hukum Ekonomi terhadap Kebijakan Harga Minyak Goreng di Indonesia." *Jurnal Hukum dan Kebijakan Publik*, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2023. hlm. 88–102.
- Hadjon, Philipus M. (2017). *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Lestari, R. & Pranoto, D., "Analisis Penegakan Hukum terhadap Kebijakan Harga Eceran Tertinggi Barang Pokok." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Trisakti*, Vol.7, No.1, 2022. hlm. 210–225.
- Manan, Bagir. (2009). *Hukum Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Nasional*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. (2016). *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Muchsin. (2015). *Hukum dan Kebijakan Ekonomi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Nasution, Az. (2018). *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Diadit Media.
- Ningsih, Sri & Fadli, Ahmad. (2014). *Hukum Ekonomi Indonesia: Regulasi dan Implementasi*. Medan: USU Press.
- Salim, H.S. & Nurbani, E.S. (2019). *Penerapan Teori Hukum pada Penelitian Tesis dan Disertasi*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Sidharta, B. Arief. (2010). *Refleksi tentang Struktur Ilmu Hukum*. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Simanjuntak, D., "Peran BUMN dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan Nasional." *Jurnal Administrasi Publik dan Kebijakan Hukum*, Vol.15, No.3, 2023. hlm. 55–70.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. (2008). *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Sunggono, Bambang. (2014). *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Tarigan, M. "Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Menjamin Stabilitas Harga Minyak Goreng." *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan Sosial*, Vol. 8, No. 1, 2022. hlm. 121–134.



- Wibowo, H, “Keadilan Ekonomi dalam Kebijakan Pengendalian Harga Komoditas Strategis.” *Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Indonesia*, Vol.9, No.1, 2024. hlm. 95–110.
- Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 tentang Perdagangan.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas.
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 47 Tahun 2012 tentang Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Perseroan Terbatas.
- Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2024 tentang Minyak Goreng Sawit Kemasan dan Tata Kelola Minyak Goreng Rakyat.
- Keputusan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 1028 Tahun 2024 tentang Penetapan Harga Eceran Tertinggi Minyak Goreng Rakyat dan Domestic Market Obligation
- Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia. (2025) Informasi Kebijakan Minyak Goreng Rakyat Minyakita. Diakses 18 Oktober 2025, dari <https://www.kemendag.go.id>.
- PTPN III. (2025) Laporan Tahunan dan Kinerja PT Industri Nabati Lestari. Diakses 18 Oktober 2025, dari <https://ptpn3.co.id>