



The Impact of the 2026 Fuel Price Hike on the Income of Factory Catering MSMEs in the Industrial Area of Bekasi Regency: A Qualitative Literature Study

Bayu Wahriyanto¹

Universitas Paramadina, Jakarta, Indonesia

bayu.wahriyanto@students.paramadina.ac.id

Hendri Pujiyanto²

Universitas Paramadina, Jakarta, Indonesia

hendri.pujiyanto@students.paramadina.ac.id

Irma Kusri³

Universitas Paramadina, Jakarta, Indonesia

irma.kusri@students.paramadina.ac.id

Nurdin Tri Wibowo⁴

Universitas Paramadina, Jakarta, Indonesia

nurdin.tri@students.paramadina.ac.id

Abstract

The fuel price (BBM) rationalization and adjustment policy implemented in early 2026 significantly affected the operational cost structure of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the impact of the 2026 fuel price increase on the income level and business resilience of factory catering MSMEs in the Industrial Area of Bekasi Regency through a qualitative approach using a literature study method. Data were collected from national scientific journal articles, media reports, official reports from economic institutions, and public policy documents published within the last five years (2021–2026). The literature review results show that the fuel price increase transmits a double-squeeze effect in the form of a surge in daily operational logistics costs and inflation in the prices of basic food raw material commodities. In the factory catering sector within industrial areas, this pressure is aggravated by the phenomenon of contractual price rigidity with manufacturing corporations, which prevents the instant transfer of cost burdens to end consumers. The implication is a massive decline in net profit margins. To sustain business continuity, the literature identifies several tactical measures including



menu engineering, collective supply-chain efficiency, and contract renegotiation based on flexible clauses. This study concludes that local government policy intervention is important, in the form of guaranteeing food supply stability and providing logistics incentives for strategic MSME sectors in industrial areas.

Keywords: 2026 Fuel Price Increase, MSME Income, Factory Catering, Bekasi Industrial Area, Qualitative Literature Study.

INTRODUCTION

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector plays a crucial role as a main pillar driving economic stability in Indonesia. Amid the dynamics of national development, MSMEs absorb most of the domestic workforce and contribute to the resilience of public purchasing power. However, the characteristics of limited capital and high sensitivity to macro policy changes make MSMEs the group most vulnerable to external shocks.

At the start of 2026, the Indonesian Government's move to restructure energy subsidies and raise national fuel (BBM) prices triggered a wave of production cost increases across various lines of the culinary industry, including institutional prepared-food providers. This policy is part of the government's effort to balance the State Budget (APBN) amid global oil price volatility and the weakening of the rupiah exchange rate (Bank Indonesia, 2025). The fuel price increase, which reached an average of 30% for non-subsidized fuel types (Pertamax, Pertamax Turbo, Dexlite) along with adjustments to subsidized fuel quotas, created a domino effect on the supply chain and cost structure of all productive sectors in Indonesia.

The magnitude of this price adjustment can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1.

Changes in Non-Subsidized Fuel Prices, May 2026, Jabodetabek Region

Fuel Type	Price Before (April 2026)	Price After (May 2026)	Increase (%)
Pertamax Turbo	IDR 17,300/liter	IDR 19,900/liter	15.0%
Dexlite	IDR 21,900/liter	IDR 26,000/liter	18.7%
Pertamina Dex	IDR 23,200/liter	IDR 27,900/liter	20.3%
Pertamax	IDR 12,300/liter	IDR 16,250/liter	32.11%



Fuel Type	Price Before (April 2026)	Price After (May 2026)	Increase (%)
Pertalite (Subsidized)	IDR 10,000/liter	IDR 10,000/liter	0% (stable)

The price of Pertalite officially remained stable, but on-the-ground distribution quota restrictions created effective scarcity (IARSI, 2026).

The 2026 fuel price increase produced an asymmetric multiplier effect on business actors. One of the subsectors experiencing the most complex operational challenges is factory catering MSMEs. Unlike conventional restaurants that have a fixed location, catering businesses rely on high mobility for procuring raw materials at wholesale markets as well as delivering orders to various consumer locations. When fuel costs surge, the entire operational chain is affected. Moreover, the fuel price increase also triggered a domino effect on the prices of derivative raw materials, such as petrochemical-based plastic packaging, whose prices jumped by up to 12% (Kompas.com, 2026). This condition worsened cost-push inflation pressure amid the increasingly selective spending behavior of Jabodetabek consumers regarding non-essential expenditures (The Conversation, 2026).

This factory catering MSME subsector has a unique business model because it does not directly serve the casual retail market, but is instead bound by daily consumption procurement contracts for employees of medium-to-large manufacturing companies. These cooperation contracts bind variables such as quantity, nutritional quality, and price per food portion for a certain period, usually ranging from six months to one fiscal year.

Bekasi Regency is a highly relevant and strategic locus for examining this dynamic because of its position as one of the largest manufacturing industry epicenters in the Southeast Asian region. The presence of massive industrial estates such as Jababeka, MM2100, East Jakarta Industrial Park (EJIP), and Delta Silicon creates very large demand for meeting factory workers' nutritional needs through local catering supply-chain schemes. The logistical mobility of delivering thousands of food portions that must be distributed on a fixed schedule (in accordance with the workers' shift-change hours) makes factory catering highly dependent on the stability of energy/fuel prices.

Based on the above description, this research focuses on catering MSMEs in Bekasi Regency as an epicenter of national economic activity, given that Bekasi Regency contains a fairly large concentration of factories that are affected by energy price shocks.



LITERATURE REVIEW

The 2026 fuel price increase has been examined in prior literature not merely as a rise in transportation cost, but as a structural cost shock affecting the business model of factory catering MSMEs. Several studies show that for catering enterprises, fuel functions as a component embedded across nearly the entire value chain: raw material procurement from wholesale markets, food distribution to multiple factory points, operational staff mobility, and the pricing of supporting inputs such as packaging, gas, and cleaning supplies. Based on this literature, the fuel price increase is understood to operate through two simultaneous channels — a direct channel (rising operational logistics costs) and an indirect channel (inflation of food raw materials and derivative inputs) — which together create layered cost pressure on catering MSMEs (Bank Indonesia, 2025; Rahmawati, 2024; Wardhana, 2022).

In the specific context of Bekasi Regency, several studies note that this pressure is intensified by the region's characteristics as a manufacturing industrial area with a high concentration of factories and a catering distribution pattern spread across industrial clusters such as Jababeka, MM2100, EJIP, Delta Silicon, and surrounding areas. The literature on factory catering operations in this region highlights that the model demands large-volume, on-time, and repeated food deliveries aligned with workers' shift schedules, making dependence on operational vehicles and energy price stability far higher than for ordinary retail culinary MSMEs. Prior findings indicate that the fuel price increase does not only raise the cost per trip, but also elevates the risk of distribution delay, service quality disruption, and inflated total cost per food portion (BPS Kabupaten Bekasi, 2026; Wibowo & Setyawan, 2025).

A recurring theme in the reviewed literature is the imbalance between rising business costs and MSMEs' limited capacity to adjust selling prices. Studies contrasting retail food stalls or restaurants — which can relatively quickly raise selling prices — with factory catering MSMEs note that the latter are typically bound by procurement contracts with manufacturing companies for periods of 6–12 months, with a price per portion fixed in advance. Under such conditions, when fuel and raw material prices rise suddenly, MSMEs are shown to lack the price flexibility needed to transfer the cost burden to service users in a timely manner. This condition is conceptualized in the literature as contractual price rigidity — price stickiness caused by contractual arrangements that causes small producers to bear cost shocks more heavily than corporate buyers (Smith, 2023; Siregar, 2024).



Building on this concept, several studies describe the resulting condition as a margin squeeze or double-squeeze effect: on the upstream side, the costs of raw materials, transportation, and supporting inputs rise, while on the downstream side, selling prices tend to remain fixed because contracts cannot yet be revised. The literature suggests that, in the short term, this dynamic has the potential to erode profit margins, pressure daily cash flow, reduce the capacity to purchase quality raw materials, and ultimately lower net business income. Several studies further note that if this pressure persists, it may force business actors toward portion reduction, raw material substitution, workforce cuts, delayed payments to suppliers, or even temporary cessation of operations — framing the issue faced by factory catering MSMEs not merely as declining profit, but as a threat to the sustainability of the business model as a whole (Rahmawati, 2024; Siregar, 2024; Warta Ekonomi, 2026).

Based on this review of prior literature, statistical data, and policy reporting, several patterns relevant to this study can be drawn as follows:

- Prior literature consistently points to an increase in daily logistics costs due to rising fuel prices, particularly for raw material procurement trips, food distribution to factories, and kitchen operational mobility. For catering MSMEs serving several delivery points at once, this component is noted to rise significantly because of high trip frequency and the mandatory nature of on-time distribution.
- Prior literature also documents an increase in the prices of food raw materials and operational support materials as an indirect impact of the fuel price increase, with rising transport costs for commodities from production centers to wholesale markets found to drive inflation in rice, vegetables, meat, eggs, cooking oil, spices, and food packaging — raising total production costs even when order volume remains constant.

From this review, the research gap becomes clearer. First, studies that distinguish the character of institutional catering MSMEs from retail culinary MSMEs remain limited. Second, few studies place Bekasi Regency as a specific locus, despite the region being an industrial node with large-scale catering needs. Third, the issues of contractual price rigidity, liquidity pressure, and MSME adaptation strategies arising from energy price shocks have not been widely discussed within a single integrated analytical framework. This gap forms the basis for the present study's focus on explaining how the 2026 fuel price increase affects the net income, cash flow, and business resilience of factory catering



MSMEs in Bekasi Regency, and identifying the strategies most relevant for sustaining business continuity.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature study (literature review) method, or a modified systematic literature review. This method is applied to analyze, synthesize, and evaluate previous research findings in depth regarding the impact of energy price policy on the income of micro-enterprises in the contract-based culinary sector. The main focus of the analysis is on gathering conceptual perspectives and qualitative findings relevant to the current macroeconomic conditions of 2026.

The data sources in this study are entirely derived from secondary data with strict inclusion criteria, including national scientific journal articles, media reports, official reports from relevant public institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Bank Indonesia, and regional economic policy analysis documents for Bekasi Regency. The publication time limit for the references used is restricted to the last 5 years, from 2021 to mid-2026, to ensure the actuality and relevance of the post-pandemic inflation context and the dynamics of the global energy crisis.

The literature search strategy was conducted digitally using the Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, and Garba Rujukan Digital (Garuda) databases with a combination of search keywords: "Fuel Price Increase," "MSME Income," "Industrial Catering," "Bekasi," and "Contract Rigidity / Price Rigidity." From the initial compilation stage, 18 relevant articles were found, which were then re-filtered through a data reduction process into 5 core articles that specifically discuss the interaction between energy costs, food security, and the business structure of institutional food-service procurement.

The data analysis technique used adopts the interactive analysis framework of Miles and Huberman (1994), specifically adapted for qualitative literature studies through three simultaneous stages: literature data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Transmission of Energy Costs to the Cost Structure of Catering MSMEs

Based on a synthesis of the macroeconomic reports of Bank Indonesia (2025) and BPS (2026), the fuel price adjustment policy transmits inflationary impact to the real sector through two main channels: the direct effect, in the form of increased transportation operational costs, and the indirect effect, in the form



of rising raw material prices due to the food logistics sector's dependence on fossil-fuel-powered transport fleets. For factory catering MSMEs in Bekasi Regency, both transmission channels work simultaneously and create very massive financial pressure.

A literature review of research on culinary MSME expenditure shows that the cost structure of industrial catering is dominated by raw material purchases (ranging between 55–60% of total expenditure) and distribution logistics costs (ranging between 10–15%). When fuel prices were adjusted in 2026, logistics costs immediately surged by an estimated 25% to 30%. This is due to the very wide geographical position of Bekasi Regency, where catering production kitchens are generally located in residential areas outside industrial clusters, while distribution points are spread across separate industrial areas such as Cikarang, Cibitung, and Bojongmangu.

Table 2.
Average Cost Structure of Factory Catering MSMEs Before the 2026 Fuel Price Increase

Cost Component	Percentage Cost Range (IDR/month)	
Raw Materials	55-60%	45-55 million
Transportation Logistics	10-15%	8-14 million
Labor	15-20%	12-18 million
Kitchen Operations	5-8%	4-7 million
Administration & Overhead	3-5%	2-4 million
Total	100%	80-100 million

On the other hand, the indirect effect of the fuel price increase compounds the cost burden through food-sector inflation. Rahmawati's (2024) research on the food supply chain in West Java confirms that vegetable, meat, and rice commodities traded at the Cibitung Wholesale Market experienced price increases of between 15–20% shortly after the adjustment of intercity logistics truck freight rates. The combination of increases in these two structural cost components (logistics and raw materials) caused the average monthly total expenditure of catering business actors to swell by up to 15% compared to normal conditions before the energy price adjustment policy was implemented.

The Phenomenon of Price Rigidity and Net Income Degradation

The most crucial impact identified from the qualitative literature review is a very significant decline in net income, caused by MSMEs' inability to adjust their



selling prices (i.e., transmit the cost burden to consumers). In the ordinary retail culinary sector, such as food stalls or independent restaurants, business actors have a high degree of price flexibility, where they can immediately raise the selling price per portion or reduce product size to maintain profit margins (Wibowo & Setyawan, 2025). However, factory catering MSME actors in Bekasi Regency are bound by the characteristics of standard corporate legal contracts that give rise to the phenomenon of price rigidity.

International financial management literature by Smith (2023) explains that under conditions of contract rigidity, the entire production cost shock will be borne fully by the downstream producer. In the context of industrial catering in Bekasi Regency, manufacturing companies act as the sole buyer within their factory cluster, holding a very dominant bargaining position. Factory management is generally reluctant or refuses to change the value of food procurement contracts midway through, because manufacturing companies' budgeting procedures are based on a fixed annual budget.

Similar qualitative research by Siregar (2024) found that the process of submitting a contract price addendum by MSMEs often faces a slow corporate bureaucratic wall, requiring an approval period of between 60 and 90 working days. During this waiting period, catering MSME actors are forced to drain their working capital reserves to cover the gap in surging daily operational costs caused by the fuel price increase. The qualitative impact of this situation is a degradation of net profit reaching 40–50% of normal monthly income, which, if it continues for three consecutive months, would bring the catering business to the brink of bankruptcy or unilateral cessation of operations.

Matrix of Prior Literature on Impact and Business Sector Characteristics

To facilitate the conceptual mapping of various scientific literature from the last five years regarding the financial vulnerability of culinary MSMEs due to energy cost fluctuations, a qualitative literature summary matrix has been compiled in Table 3 below.



Table 3.
Synthesis Matrix of Literature on the Impact of Energy Costs on Culinary Sector MSME Income (2021–2026)

Researcher & Year	Focus On The Business Sector	Qualitative Methodology	Key Findings Relevant
Wardhana (2022)	MSMEs Open Retail Culinary	Descriptive Case Studies	Retail culinary business actors have the ability to transmit the increase in fuel costs to consumers through an increase in selling prices, so that net income is relatively safe but sales turnover falls due to a decrease in purchasing power.
Smith (2023)	Catering Institutional (Europe)	Synthesis of Contract Literature	Introducing the concept of <i>contractual price rigidity</i> where the increase in production input costs causes the erosion of total net profit in micro-scale vendors due to the dominant bargaining position of corporate buyers.
Rahmawati (2024)	Food Logistics Supply Chain	Financial Phenomenology	Finding the indirect effect of the increase in fuel tariffs in the form of structural inflation of fresh food commodities in the West Java regional main market of 15-20%.
Siregar (2024)	Micro Partner Industry Corporation	Qualitative Eksplanatori	The bureaucracy of revising service procurement contracts with manufacturing companies takes 2-3 months, triggering a shortage of daily working capital for small-scale partners.
Stuart & Stuart (2025)	Labor-Intensive Factory Catering	Exploratory Case Studies	Explaining the absolute dependence of industrial estate catering on daily modes of transportation, where the increase in fuel threatens the stability of the food supply of <i>night shift</i> workers of factory workers.

SWOT Analysis of Catering MSMEs

After identifying the various impacts caused by the current fuel price increase on the operational activities of factory catering MSMEs in industrial



areas, the next step taken by the researchers is to analyze the strategic position of business actors in responding to these changes. This analysis aims to determine the extent to which internal and external factors affect the adaptive capacity of factory catering MSMEs in sustaining their business continuity. Therefore, this study uses SWOT analysis as a strategic analytical framework to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that form the basis for formulating strategic alternatives, so as to provide a more structured understanding of the adaptive capacity of catering MSMEs relevant to the 2026 energy crisis condition:

Table 4.
SWOT Matrix of Factory Catering MSMEs in Bekasi Industrial Areas in Facing the 2026 Fuel Price Increase

Internal	
Strengths	Weaknesses
• High flexibility in menu & portion modification • Have a permanent contract with the company/factory employee • Demand (purchasing power) per day is generally stable • Strong personal relationships with loyal customers • Low <i>overhead</i> costs compared to conventional restaurants	• Limited working capital & no emergency reserves • Low bargaining position in front of suppliers & customers • High dependence on daily fresh raw materials which is also affected by the increase in fuel prices • Distribution costs depend on fuel usage • The profit margin is relatively small because the price is already stated in the contract.
External	
Opportunities	Threats
• Long-term corporate catering contracts (cash flow certainty) • Direct-to-consumer digital <i>distribution</i> (commission cut)	• Potential global oil price surge • Competitors with large capital are better able to absorb costs



- Economical package segment for price-sensitive consumers
- Diversify services to the office, school or agency sector
- Capital support from the government for MSMEs
- Competition with other caterers that offer lower price plans
- The risk of companies achieving budget efficiency by cutting catering contracts
- Raw materials and supporting materials for operational activities also increased

Coping Strategies of Catering MSMEs According to the Literature

Based on the SWOT analysis above, in facing the extreme financial squeeze caused by the 2026 fuel price adjustment, factory catering MSME actors in Bekasi Regency are forced to implement various tactical coping strategies in order to maintain the existence of their business operations. Based on the synthesis of qualitative literature, the adaptation steps taken by business actors are grouped into three main strategic pillars, namely:

- **Menu Engineering and Raw Material Substitution**

This strategy is the most commonly found step in the micro-culinary literature. MSME actors deal with rising raw material prices by modifying their daily menus without drastically reducing nutritional value or noticeably changing the outward portion size of the food (which could trigger protests from factory workers as end consumers). This strategy includes substituting expensive animal protein components with local plant-based protein, or using certain cooking techniques that can maintain the perception of a large food portion (e.g., crispy breadening techniques on side dishes).

- **Logistics Restructuring and Collective Procurement (Shared Logistics)**

To reduce delivery transportation costs, which have swelled by up to 28%, the literature recommends a change in procurement behavior. Business actors change their shopping cycle, which was previously done daily, to once every two or three days for durable dry food commodities. In addition, a form of local wisdom has emerged in the form of informal logistics consolidation among fellow local catering entrepreneurs operating in the same residential area, where they share operational vehicles to transport raw materials collectively from the Cibitung Wholesale Market to save fuel consumption.



- **Contract Reconfiguration and Non-Monetary Compensation Adjustment**

As a long-term solution to the price rigidity problem, the literature shows efforts toward more flexible contract renegotiation. Some catering MSME actors who already have a good track record of cooperation with the factory attempt to propose non-monetary compensation. This form of compensation includes, among others, a request for free subsidized facilities for a production kitchen space inside the factory area (in-house kitchen) from company management, so that daily food delivery fleet costs can be cut down to zero.

CONCLUSION

Through a qualitative approach based on a five-year (2021–2026) literature study, this research concludes that the 2026 fuel price increase policy brought a significant and profound negative impact on the net income of factory catering MSMEs in the Bekasi Regency Industrial Area. The energy cost transmission mechanism creates a double-squeeze effect in the form of a direct increase in operational logistics expenditure and an indirect increase in the purchase price of basic food raw materials in the regional wholesale market.

This decline in net income is further worsened by the structural characteristics of the industrial catering business, which experiences the phenomenon of contractual price rigidity. Formal legal ties with manufacturing corporations as the sole buyer prevent MSMEs from quickly transmitting the burden of rising production costs to consumers. As a result, business actors are forced to sacrifice their net profit margins in order to maintain business continuity. Ultimately, the resilience of the catering business relies heavily on the effectiveness of independently implemented internal adaptation strategies, including menu engineering, collective logistics transport collaboration, and proposing non-monetary contract compensation adjustments to manufacturing company management.

REFERENCES

- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bekasi. (2026). *Kabupaten Bekasi dalam Angka 2026: Analisis Indeks Harga Konsumen dan Perkembangan Sektor Transportasi Regional*. BPS Kabupaten Bekasi.



- Bank Indonesia. (2025). *Laporan Jaringan Lingkungan Finansial Daerah: Transmisi Kebijakan Fiskal Energi terhadap Inflasi Sektor Pangan Komoditas Jawa Barat*. Kantor Perwakilan Bank Indonesia Provinsi Jawa Barat.
- IARSI. (2026). Catatan distribusi dan ketersediaan BBM bersubsidi di wilayah Jabodetabek tahun 2026. Indonesian Applied Research and Strategic Institute.
- Isbahi, M. B., Zuana, M. M. M. ., & Mariana, E. R. . (2022). The Technology Strategy in Website Communication Media in Improving Business Activities. *Majapahit Journal of Islamic Finance and Management*, 1(2), 126–138. <https://doi.org/10.31538/mjifm.v1i2.17>
- Kementerian Koperasi dan UKM Republik Indonesia. (2024). Perkembangan data usaha mikro, kecil, menengah (UMKM) dan usaha besar tahun 2023/2024.
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). SAGE Publications
- Rahmawati, A. (2024). Analisis Dampak Ongkos Angkut Logistik terhadap Volatilitas Harga Bahan Pangan Pokok di Pasar Induk Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Daerah*, 22(2), 89-104.
- Siregar, H. (2024). Analisis Dampak Kebijakan Fiskal dan Energi terhadap Keberlanjutan Finansial Industri Mikro di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis dan Akuntansi*, 26(2), 112-125.
- Smith, J. (2023). Contractual Rigidity and Supply Shock Transmission in Micro-Enterprise Food Supply Chains. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 245(1), 108-121.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Wardhana, A. (2022). Multiplier Effect Kenaikan Harga Bahan Bakar Minyak terhadap Inflasi Sektor Pangan dan Kelangsungan UMKM. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 20(1), 45-58.
- Wibowo, S., & Setyawan, B. (2025). Price Rigidity dalam Kontrak Pengadaan Jasa Makanan Institusional di Kawasan Industri Padat Karya. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, 13(3), 201-214.
- <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2026/06/10/143000265/harga-bbm-nonsubsidi-naik-ini-dampaknya-bagi-masyarakat-dan-umkm?page=all>
- <https://olenka.id/efek-domino-harga-bbm-naik-tekanan-ganda-bagi-kelas-menengah-dan-umkm>
- <https://timesindonesia.co.id/ekonomi/595504/bbm-naik-distribusi-pangan-paling-terdampak>



<https://ugm.ac.id/id/berita/harga-bbm-naik-distribusi-pangan-diperkirakan-sektor-paling-terdampak/>
<https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2026/06/10/14594291/bbm-naik-lagi-pertamax-rp-16250-warga-bekasi-mulai-hemat-ketat>
<https://mediakeuangan.kemenkeu.go.id/article/show/hadapi-dinamika-global-pemerintah-pastikan-harga-bbm-subsidi-tidak-naik>
<https://emedia.dpr.go.id/news/2026/04/20/pemerintah-harus-antisipasi-kenaikan-bbm-nonsubsidi-jangan-sampai-berdampak-harga-semako>
<https://wartaekonomi.co.id/read443053/dilema-pengusaha-jasa-boga-hadapi-kenaikan-bbm>
<https://s3pendsains.fmipa.unesa.ac.id/post/harga-bbm-naik-lagi-ini-dampaknya-bagi-kehidupan-masyarakat-dan-keterkaitannya-dengan-sdgs>
<https://solopos.espos.id/apindo-sukoharjo-biaya-logistik-membengkak-imbaskan-harga-bbm-nonsubsidi-2223453>