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TANTANGAN PENGEMBANGAN AGROENERGI: BELAJAR DARI PENGALAMAN NEGARA LAIN

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SEMINAR DIES NATALIS IPB KE-45

**“Konvergensi Nasional untuk Kemandirian Pangan
dan Energi Menuju Kedaulatan Bangsa”**

Bogor, 30 Oktober 2008

*) Anggota DPR-RI & The GLOBE International, Guru Besar IPB, USU, & UNKRIS, & Ketua Umum HPWD (Himpunan Ahli Perencanaan & Pembangunan Wilayah & Perdesaan)

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GLOBAL CRISIS (GC)

- **GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS (G FOOD C)**
- **GLOBAL ENERGY CRISIS (G ENRG C)**
- **GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS (G FINC C)**
- **GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE (G CLIM C)**



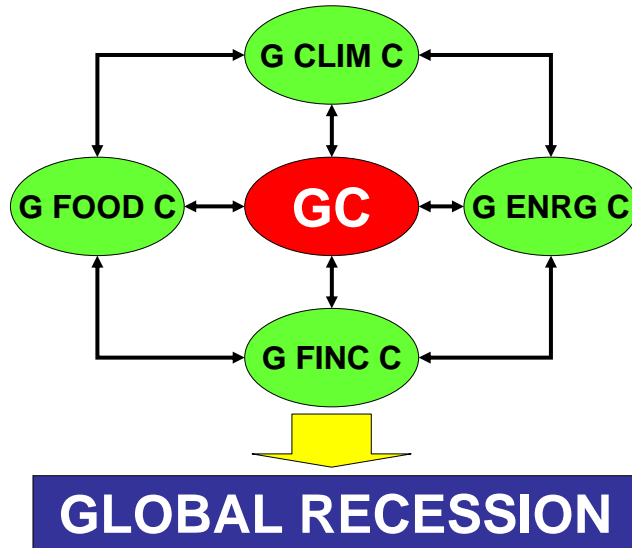
**ANOMALI & PARADOKS
INDONESIA**

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GLOBAL CRISIS (GC)

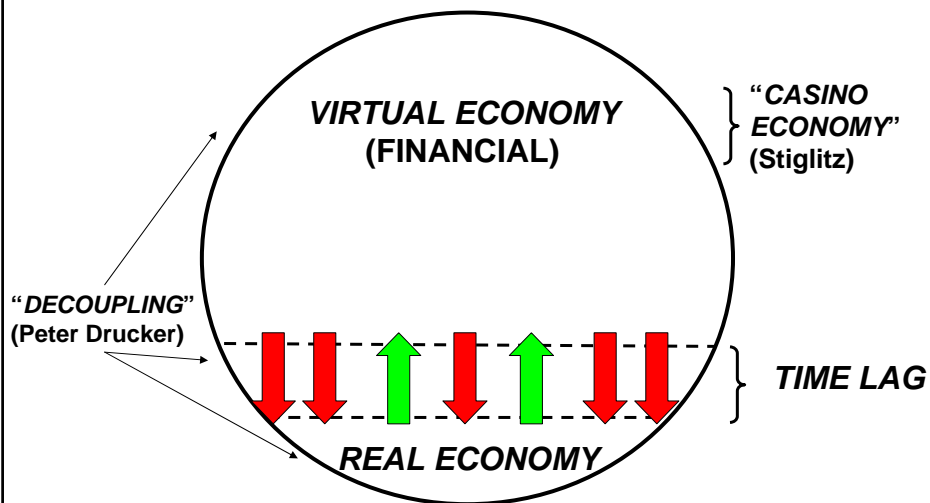
Lanjutan...



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SUMBER KRISIS



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FAKTOR PENYEBAB KRISIS PANGAN & ENERGI

1. Tingginya permintaan pangan & energi dunia
2. Merajalelanya spekulasi
3. Situasi perang di Timur Tengah
4. Pengalihan bahan pangan menjadi bahan bakar nabati (*biofuel*)
5. Rendahnya respon *supply*/produksi pangan
6. Kebijakan larangan ekspor pangan di negara produsen
7. Kenaikan harga minyak dunia
8. Tingginya tingkat alih fungsi lahan pertanian ke non pertanian
9. *Global warming & climate change*
10. Dll.

AGROENERGI GLOBAL

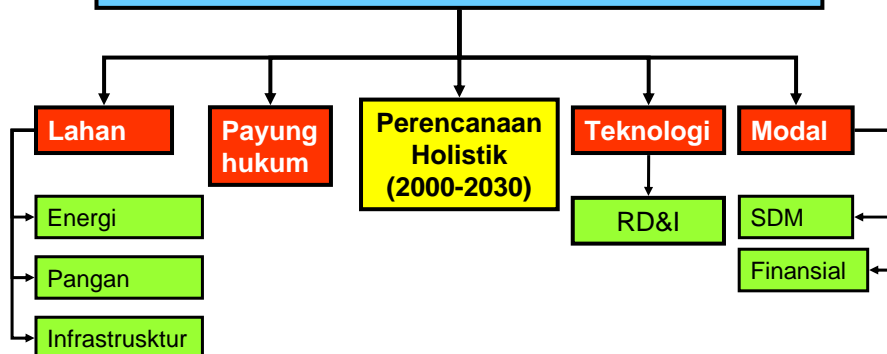
- Bioethanol dan Biodiesel menyuplai 20 juta ton setara minyak (1% permintaan bahan bakar global)
- AS → 15 juta ton untuk ethanol (2000); meningkat 85 juta ton (2008)
- Eropa → target bio-diesel 5,57% pangsa pasar bio-fuel dalam petroleum dan diesel (2010)

FAKTA KRISIS PANGAN GLOBAL

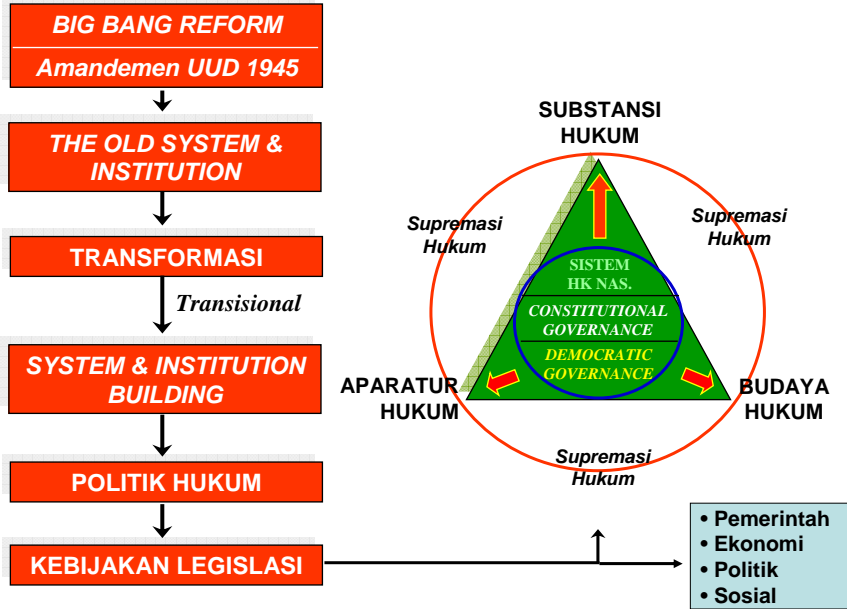
1. Kerusakan sosial akibat pangan di 42 negara berkembang dalam sebulan terakhir, spt: Haiti, Filipina, Pantai Gading, Mesir, Kamerun, Mauritania, Ethiopia, Madagaskar, Indonesia, dll.
2. Harga pangan, seperti beras, gandum, & jagung naik berlipat ganda.
3. Biaya mengatasi krisis pangan diperkirakan terus meningkat.
4. Produksi makanan sereal pada 2008 diperkirakan meningkat 2,6% menjadi sekitar 2.164 juta ton

Sumber: FAO & PBB, 2008 (diolah)

TANTANGAN PENGEMBANGAN AGROENERGI



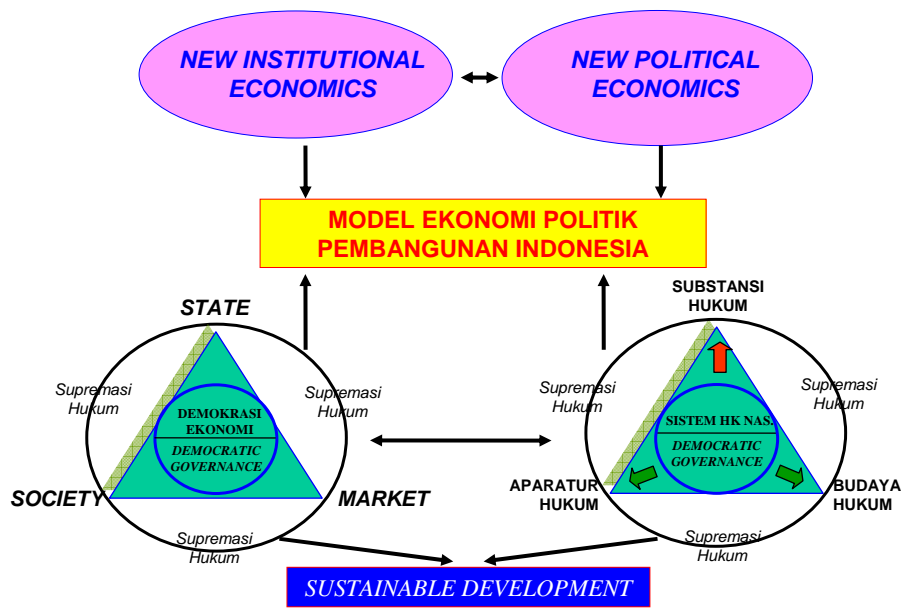
BIG BANG REFORM



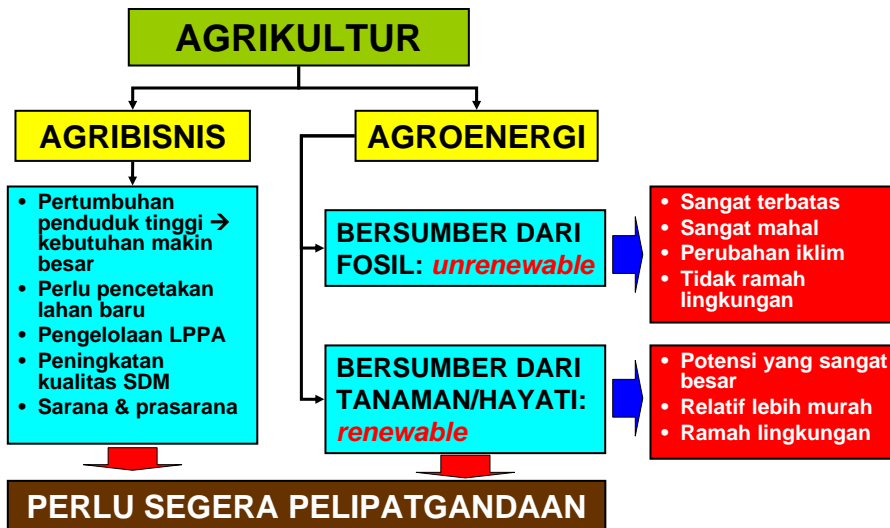
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SPATIAL MANAGEMENT:

MODEL EKONOMI POLITIK PEMBANGUNAN INDONESIA



TUNTUTAN REFORMASI AGRIKULTUR: FOKUS GANDA AGRIBISNIS DAN AGROENERGI



PROYEKSI POTENSI BBM

1. **Generasi I:** BBM berbasis **petroleum** (minyak bumi) → diperkirakan **hingga 2010**.
2. **Generasi II:** **BBM mix** → Campuran BBM terbarukan dan BBM petroleum → diperkirakan **hingga 2050** (*bio-diesel & bio-ethanol*)
3. **Generasi III:** **BBM terbarukan** (*advance synthetic fuel*), seperti *flash pyrolysis oil (bio oil)*, *Fischer Tropsch (FT) methanol*, dan *hydro thermal upgrading oil (HTU)*. Teknologi pembuatannya lebih sulit dan biaya produksi tinggi → diperkirakan baru akan **ekonomis 2050-2100**.
4. **Generasi IV:** **Hidrogen** (Tahun **2100, dst**)

Sumber: Konferensi Dunia Biomassa untuk Energi dan Perubahan Cuaca II Tahun 2003 di Roma, Italia. (www.siagroenergi.com)

KETAHANAN PANGAN MENUJU KEDAULATAN PANGAN

KETAHANAN PANGAN DI INDONESIA:

Dapat memenuhi kebutuhan pangan yang bergizi, beragam dan berimbang dengan harga yang terjangkau oleh rakyatnya.

Dapat memberikan iklim yang kondusif dan insentif yang baik bagi produsen pangan agar dapat meningkatkan produksi dan produktivitasnya.

PROSES AGRIBISNIS PANGAN

2 DARI 8 TARGET MDGs:

- Menghilangkan kemiskinan dan kelaparan yang ekstrem (MDGs-1)
- Menjaga kelestarian lingkungan (MDGs-7)

KETAHANAN PANGAN

- **Dasar ketahanan pangan** → tersedia pangan dalam jumlah dan kualitas yang cukup, distribusi dengan harga terjangkau, dan aman dikonsumsi.
- **Kuncinya** → ketersediaan, keterjangkauan, dan stabilitas pengadaannya.
 - Ketersediaan → aspek produksi dan *supply*,
 - Keterjangkauan → aspek ekonomi maupun keamanan,
 - Stabilitas → aspek distribusi.

Lanjutan...

- **Perspektif mikro-sosial** → ketahanan pangan adalah ketersediaan pangan sepanjang waktu. Diperlukan pengetahuan tentang sifat keamanan pangan serta masalah pemenuhan gizi pangan (*the nature of the food security and the nutrition problem*) yang dihadapi masyarakat.
- **Perspektif meso-sosial** → ketahanan pangan menggunakan tolok ukur dimensi spasial dan temporal sebagai faktor pembeda ketahanan pangan suatu masyarakat.
- **Perspektif makro-sosial** → besar-kecilnya akses pada pangan.

TIGA RUMUSAN IDEOLOGIS KETAHANAN PANGAN

1. Ketersediaan pangan,
2. Kemandirian pangan, dan
3. Kedaulatan pangan.

INDIKATOR YANG DAPAT MEMPENGARUHI KEBIJAKAN PANGAN DI INDONESIA

- (1) Kelangkaan pangan secara cepat direfleksikan oleh meningkatnya harga pangan;
- (2) Harga pangan yang terjangkau cukup dapat menjamin akses semua orang untuk memperoleh pangan yang memadai; dan
- (3) Produksi pangan domestik yang cukup (swasembada) merupakan cara yang paling efektif untuk mencapai stabilitas harga pangan dalam negeri dan pada gilirannya mencapai ketahanan pangan

KELEMAHAN ASUMSI

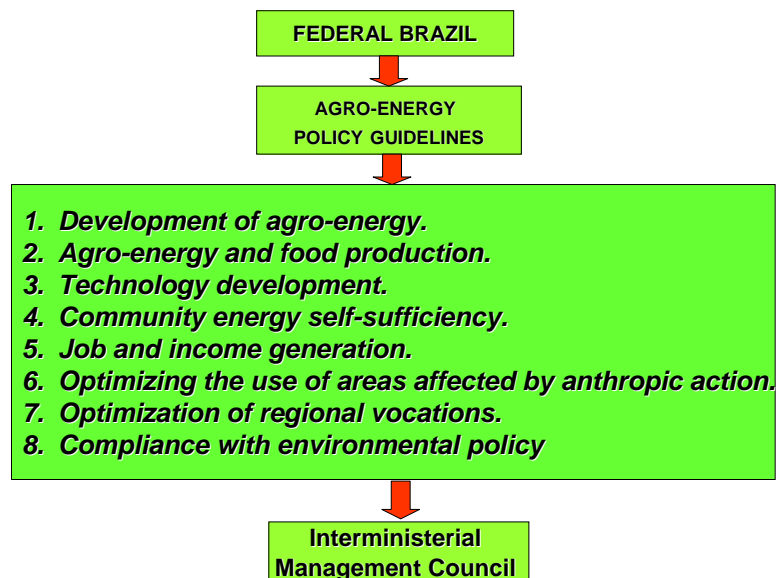
- (1) Harga pangan bukan merupakan indikator yang sempurna dari ketersediaan pangan.
- (2) Kemampuan atau akses konsumen untuk memperoleh pangan yang cukup tidak hanya ditentukan oleh harga pangan, tetapi juga oleh pendapatan.
- (3) Swasembada merupakan cara yang paling efektif untuk menjamin stabilitas harga pangan dalam negeri tidak selalu benar.

RUMUSAN YANG BENAR

- **Ketahanan pangan** → masalah multidimensional dan mencakup lintas sektoral, komoditas, daerah atau wilayah serta perkembangan perekonomian baik secara global, nasional maupun wilayah.
- **Penyusunan strategi pengembangan agro-energy** → kebijakan strategis sebagai kerangka kedaulatan pangan nasional dan kebijakan implementasi sebagai terjemahan dari kerangka strategis tersebut.

AGROENERGY: BRAZILIAN MODEL

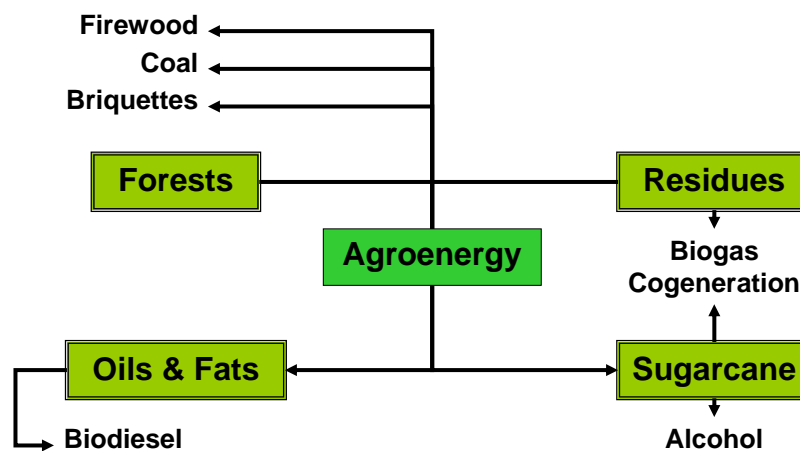
PEDOMAN KEBIJAKAN AGROENERGI



DUKUNGAN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION (RD&I)

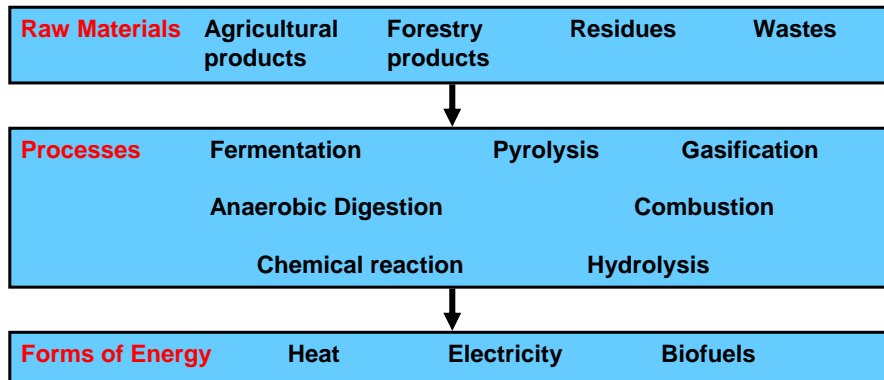
1. Meningkatkan keberlanjutan agroenergi
2. Menciptakan pekerjaan
3. Meningkatkan pendapatan
4. Meningkatkan peran Brazil dalam *biomarkets*
5. Otonomi energi di tingkat masyarakat
6. Mendukung kebijakan publik
7. Hemat energi melalui rantai agribisnis
8. Menghapus resiko kesehatan

AGROENERGY MATRIX



AGROENERGY PRODUCTION CHAIN

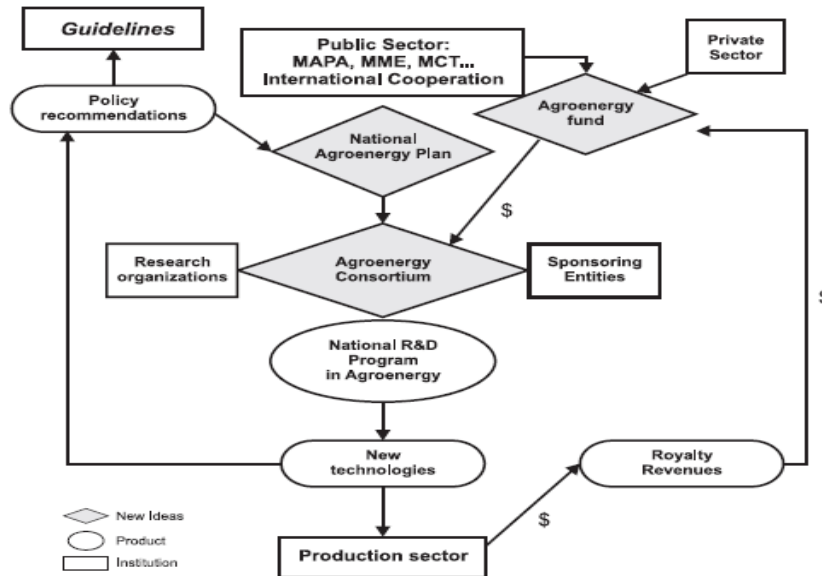
FOCUS OF RD&I AND TT



PROGRAM PENELITIAN

- Objective: *main objective & specific objective*
- *RD&I and TT Guidelines*
- *Strategy and Program Proposal, integrating efforts, valuing Brazilian talents and skills, taking advantage of strategic associations with international scientists and keeping all actions focused on the development of the agro-energy production chains.*
- *Scope of RD&I in agro-energy*
- *RD&I agenda*
- *Cross sectional actions*
- *Actions in the production chains*
- *Lines of research*

ACTIONS AND ACTORS IN THE BRAZILIAN AGROENERGY PLAN



PERKEMBANGAN AGROENERGI

1. Campuran premium dengan bioetanol 25% (75% premium & 25% etanol) → dijual di semua SPBU
2. Brazil kerjasama dengan Malaysia → produsen kelapa sawit
3. 55% produksi tebu diolah menjadi bio-etanol (25 milyar liter) sisanya 45% menjadi gula (white sugar / refined sugar → ± 30 juta ton)
4. 83% bio-etanol untuk konsumsi dalam negeri, sisanya ekspor

5. Sangat mengurangi *Green Gasses (Climate Change & Global warming)*
6. **Flexy-car** → menggunakan bahan bakar 100% etanol
7. **“TERAFUTUROS”** → swasta: kedelai & *bio-ethanol* (vital dalam bisnis internasional Brazil)
8. **EMBRAPA (Badan Penelitian Pertanian Brazil)** dengan 40 lembaga + anggaran, terutama Pusat Penelitian Agroenergi (2006)

TUJUAN RENCANA AGROENERGI BRAZIL

1. Meningkatkan sumberdaya energi yang terbarukan dalam *National Energy Balance (NEB)*
2. Menjamin pembangunan di daerah pedalaman melalui peningkatan dan pemberian nilai tambah bagi produksi energi yang berasal dari pertanian
3. Penciptaan lapangan kerja
4. Memberikan kontribusi Brazil terhadap **Protokol Kyoto** dan **memperoleh kredit karbon**
5. Mendukung penciptaan pasar *international bio-fuel market*
6. Mengoptimalkan SDM dalam vegetasi alami, keberlanjutan sistem produksi, dan sistem perlindungan bagi agro-energi.

COMPOSITION OF THE ENERGY MATRIX

SOURCE	WORLD (%)	BRAZIL (%)
Petroleum	35.3	43.1
Coal	23.2	6.0
Natural Gas	21.1	7.5
Traditional Biomass	9.5	8.5
Nuclear	6.5	1.8
Hydroelectric	2.2	14.0
Modern Biomass	1.7	23.0
Other renewable sources	0.5	0.1

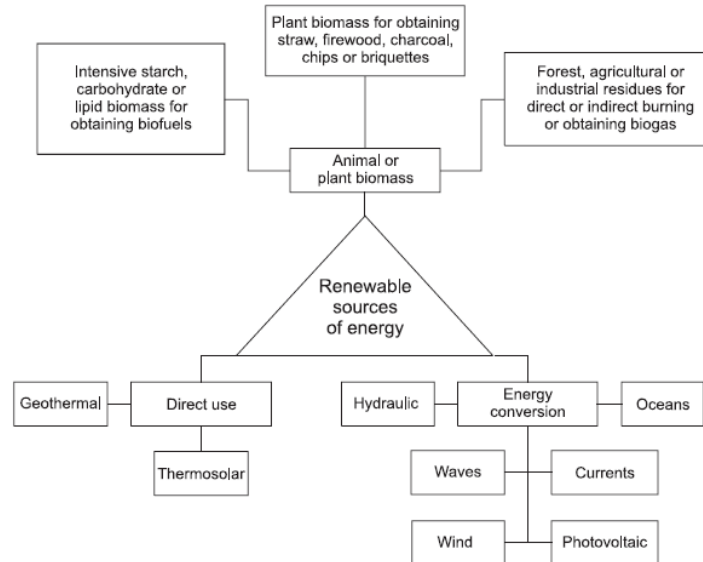
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WORLD ENERGY SUPPLY

Country	Primary energy supply (tep)	Renewable energy (tep)	Renewable energy (%)
Argentina	57.6	6.2	10.8
Australia	115.6	6.6	5.7
Brazil	185.1	66.4	35.9
France	265.6	18.6	7.0
Germany	351.1	9.2	2.6
United Kingdom	235.2	2.5	1.1
United States	2,281.4	99.1	4.3
World	10,038.3	1,351.9	13.5

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RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES



Premises of the Projection Scenarios 2000-2030

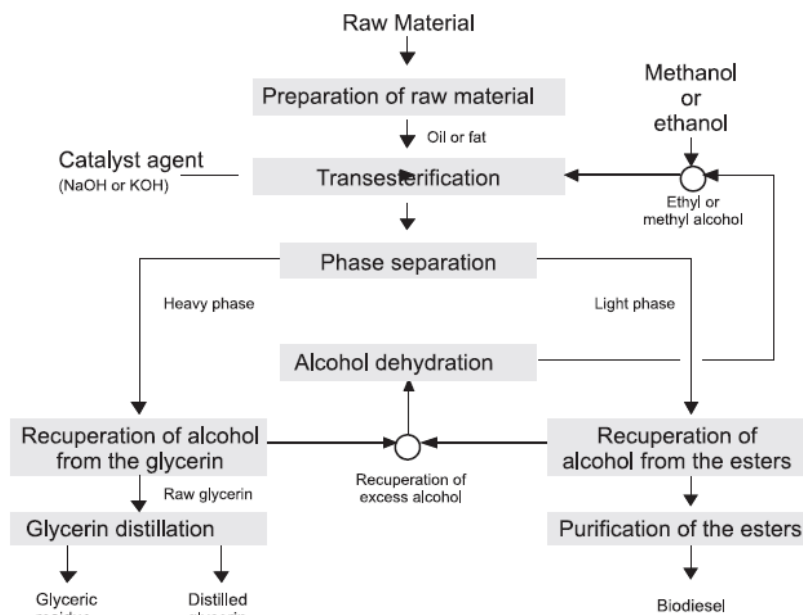
		Scenarios		
		A	B	C
		Great technological development and economic growth in the world	More technological advances and moderate economic growth in less developed countries	Ecological restrictions, efficient conservation and use of energy, and great technological and economic progress
Variants	1	Abundant petroleum and natural gas		Increased dependence on new and safer nuclear reactors
	2	With current oil and gas reserves (and increased use of coal)		Increased dependence on renewable energy
	3	With mastery of nuclear and renewable energy, eliminating fossil fuels by 2100		

BRAZILIAN BIODIESEL PRODUCTION

Type of undertaking	Production capacity estimated	
	2006	2007
Units installed and operational (5)	48.10	48.10
Units installed not yet authorized (14)	125.60	125.60
Extension of installed units (5)	146.80	146.80
Projects in the design stage (16)	380.00	811.00
Total (million liters)	700.50	1,131.50

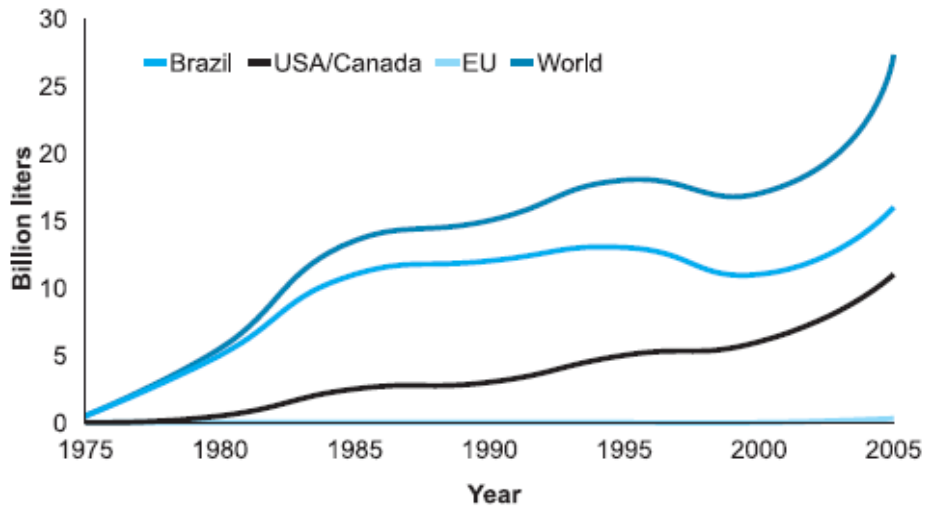
Source: ANP and MME.

BIODIESEL PRODUCTION BY TRANSESTERIFICATION



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WORLD FUEL ALCOHOL PRODUCTION



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AGROENERGY: USA MODEL

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DUKUNGAN LEGISLASI AS

AS memiliki rancangan undang-undang tentang pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan pertanian & diperbaharui lagi lebih komprehensif yaitu ***Bill to Provide for the Continuation of Agricultural Programs Through Fiscal Year 2012, and for Other Purposes*** (H.R. 2419) terdiri dari 11 *title* dan kurang lebih 1000 halaman.

URUSAN DAN PROGRAM ENERGY COUNCIL

1. *Federal procurement of **biobased products**.*
2. *Loan guarantees for **biorefineries and biofuel production plants**.*
3. *Energy audit and **renewable energy development program**.*
4. *Renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements.*
5. *Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000.*
6. *Adjustments to the **bioenergy program**.*
7. ***Research, extension, and educational programs on biobased energy technologies and products.***
8. ***Farm energy production pilot program.***
9. ***Rural energy self-sufficiency initiative.***
10. ***Agricultural biofuels from biomass internship pilot program.***
11. ***Feedstock flexibility program for bioenergy producers.***
12. *Dedicated **ethanol pipeline feasibility studies**.*
13. *Biomass inventory report.*
14. *Future farmsteads program.*
15. ***Sense of Congress on renewable energy.***

DUKUNGAN PENELITIAN DAN ANGGARAN

1. National **agricultural research program** office
2. Establishment of competitive grant programs under the **National Institute for Food and Agriculture**
3. Grants and fellowships for food and agricultural sciences education
4. Grants for research on production and marketing of **alcohols and industrial hydrocarbons from agricultural** commodities and forest products
5. Policy research centers
6. National research and training virtual centers
7. Competitive grants for international agricultural science and education programs
8. **University research**
9. Agricultural telecommunications program
10. **New era rural technology** program
11. **Biobased products**
12. **Agricultural biotechnology research** and development for **developing countries**
13. **Agricultural bioenergy and biobased products research initiative**

ENERGY

(A BILL to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes)

1. FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF BIOBASED PRODUCTS.

- a. Composition of biobased products.
- b. Procurement guideline considerations.
- c. Labeling requirements and revised deadline.
- d. Authorization of appropriations.
- e. Report requirements.
- f. Repeal of subsection.

2. LOAN GUARANTEES FOR BIOREFINERIES AND BIOFUEL PRODUCTION PLANTS.

a. IN GENERAL.

b. LIMITATIONS:

- *MAXIMUM PERCENTAGE OF LOAN GUARANTEED*
- *TOTAL AMOUNTS GUARANTEED.*
- *MAXIMUM TERM OF LOAN GUARANTEED*

c. PRIORITY IN AWARDING LOAN GUARANTEES

3. ENERGY AUDIT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

4. RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS.

5. RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

6. BIOMASS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2000.

- a. Cooperation and coordination in biomass **research** and development
- b. Biomass research and **development board**.
- c. Biomass research and **development technical advisory committee**.
- d. Biomass research and **development initiative**.
- e. Administrative support and funds.
- f. Reports
- g. Authorization of appropriations.

7. ADJUSTMENTS TO THE BIOENERGY PROGRAM.

8. RESEARCH, EXTENSION, AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ON BIOBASED ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTS.

9. ENERGY COUNCIL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- a. Membership
- b. Duties of office of energy policy and new uses.

Lanjutan...

10. FARM ENERGY PRODUCTION PILOT PROGRAM.

- a. Program
- b. Authorization of appropriations.

11. RURAL ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY INITIATIVE.

- a. Grant authority.
- b. Applications
- c. Consideration of applications.
- d. Grants
- e. Use of grants.
- f. Report to the congress.
- g. Limitations on authorization of appropriations.

Lanjutan...

12. AGRICULTURAL BIOFUELS FROM BIOMASS INTERNSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.

- a. Establishment.
- b. Eligibility.
- c. Priorities of internship pilot program.
- d. Administration of the pilot program.
- e. Scholarships and other assistance for internships.
- f. Longitudinal studies and reporting requirements.
- g. State matching requirement.
- h. Federal contribution limit.
- i. Application of funds.
- j. Authorization of appropriations.

13. FEEDSTOCK FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM FOR BIOENERGY PRODUCERS.

- a. Definitions.
- b. Feedstock flexibility program.

14. DEDICATED ETHANOL PIPELINE FEASIBILITY STUDIES.

- a. In general.
- b. Conduct of studies.
- c. Study factors.
- d. Confidentiality.
- e. Review; report.
- f. Funding.

15. BIOMASS INVENTORY REPORT.

- a. Inventory required.
- b. Report.
- c. Biomass resources defined.

16. FUTURE FARMSTEADS PROGRAM.

- a. Establishment
- b. Goals.
- c. Collaboration partners.
- d. Authorization of appropriations.

17. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON RENEWABLE ENERGY.

INDONESIA: TOWARD ENERGY SOVEREIGNTY AGRO-ENERGY

INDONESIA BIOFUELS: CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

PELUANG AGROENERGI INDONESIA

- **Produksi CPO Indonesia yang tinggi** → namun saat ini (Oktober 2008) harga TBS kelapa sawit anjlok Rp 150 – 300 per kilogram di beberapa daerah produsen (**PELUANG BESAR UNTUK AGROENERGI**)
- **Tanaman Jarak Pagar** → 13 juta hektar lahan tandus, bila ditanami jarak pagar dapat menghasilkan lebih dari 400 ribu barel solar per hari.

POTENSI SUMBER ENERGI TERBARUKAN ALTERNATIF

NO	ENERGI ALTERNATIF	POTENSI DI INDONESIA	YANG SUDAH DIMANFAATKAN
1	Tenaga air	75,67 GW	4,2 GW
2	Tenaga panas bumi	27 GW	0,8 GW
3	Pembangkit tenaga air mini/mikro	0,5 GW	0,08GW
4	Biomassa	49,8 GW	0,45 GW
5	Tenaga matahari/surya	4,8 KWH/m ² /hari	0,008 GW
6	Tenaga angin	3-6 watt/detik	0,0006 GW

Sumber: Departemen ESDM dan BPPT, 2008 (diolah)

I. CURRENT PROBLEMS ON OIL ECONOMY

SUPPLY SIDE

Problem on oil supply and price

EMISSION SIDE

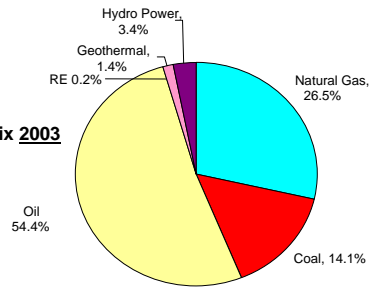
Problem on fossil fuel emission (global warming)

SEARCHING FOR NEW KIND OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES

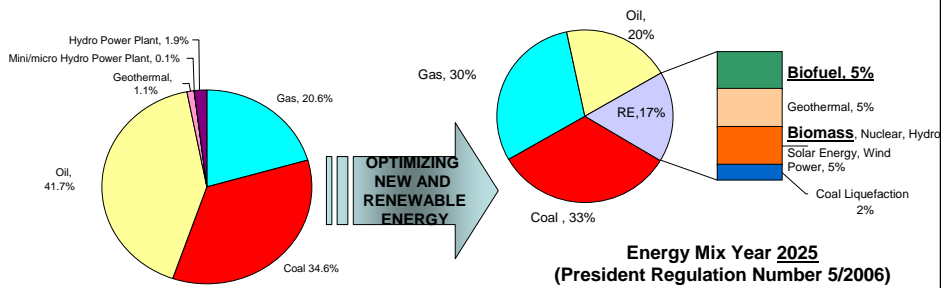
RENEWABLE ENERGY: SOLAR, HYDRO, WIND, **BIOMASS**, GEOTHERMAL, ETC.

II. Composition of Indonesia Energy Supply

National (Primary) Energy Mix 2003

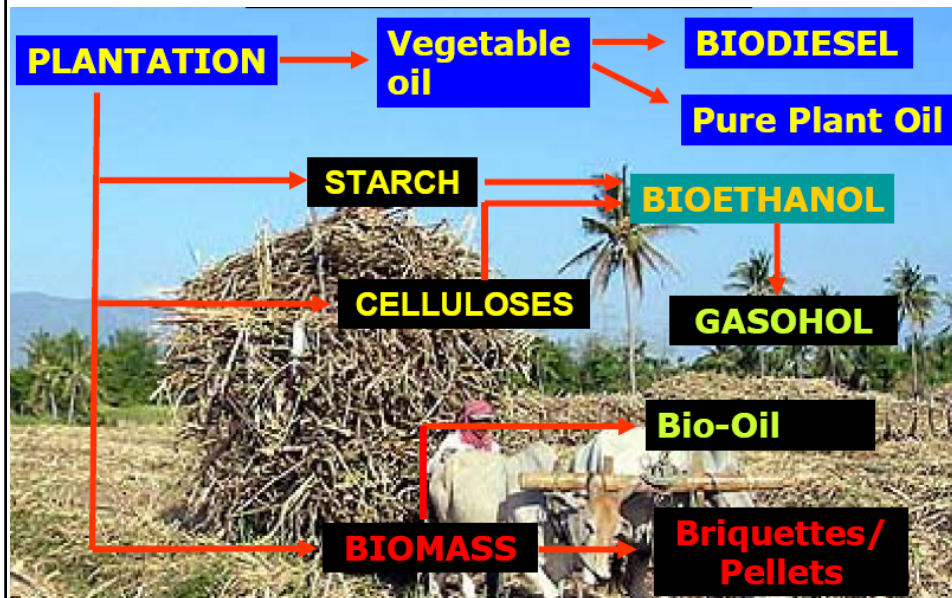


National (Primary) Energy Mix of 2025 (BaU Scenario)

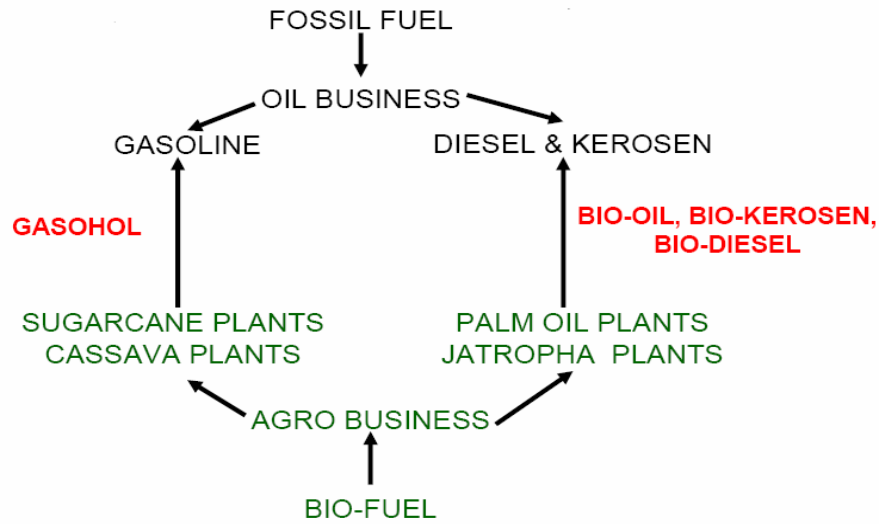


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III. AGRICULTURE: BIOFUEL IS FUEL PRODUCED BY USING BIOMASS PRODUCTS



IV. BIOFUEL is promising candidate to REPLACE FOSSIL FUEL



V. BIOFUEL COMMODITIES IN INDONESIA

1. Palm
 2. Jatropha Curcas
 3. Sugarcane
 4. Cassava
- Biodiesel, Pure Plant Oil**
- Bioethanol**

VI. BIOFUEL UTILIZATION

Type	Usage	User Side	Raw Material
Bioethanol	Gasoline substitute	Transportation 10%	Sugar cane and cassava
Bio-oil			
– Biokerosin	– Kerosene Substitute	Household 10%	Palm and Jatropha curcas
– Bio-oil	– ADO substitute	Transportation 10%	
		Power Plant 10–50%	
	– IDO substitute	Sea Transportation and Train 10%	
– Bio-oil	– Fuel oil substitute	Industry 50%	
Biodiesel	Diesel Fuel substitute	Transportation 10% Power Plant 50%	Palm and Jatropha curcas

VII. CURRENT CONDITION INFLUENCES BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT

1. Oil consumption still dominates national **energy mix** (52%)
2. **HIGH NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY**
3. High subsidy for fossil fuel, and 43% of domestic fossil fuel is still imported
4. **HIGH POTENTIAL FOR BIOFUEL FEEDSTOCK SUPPLY AND LAND AVAILABILITY THAT SUITABLE FOR BIOFUEL PLANTATION**
5. Proven biofuel technology by local potential (Engineering, Research and Development)

Lanjutan ...

6. **Biofuel** industry allows community participations, including farmer
7. Opportunity in exporting **Biofuel** products
8. The development of **biofuel** needs cross-sectoral coordination and program
9. Local Government has an opportunity in increasing its economic development through **biofuel** program

VIII. REGULATIONS related to BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT

1. **Presidential Regulation No. 5/2006 on National Energy Policy**
2. **Presidential Instruction No. 1/2006 on Supply and Utilization of **Biofuel** as Alternative Fuel**
3. **Presidential Decree No. 10/2006 on The Establishment of National Team for **Biofuel** Development**

Lanjutan...

4. **Estate Crop Law No. 18/2004**
5. **Government Regulation No. 1/2007 on Income Tax Facilities for Investment Activities in Specific Industries and/or Particular Region**
6. **Government Regulation No. 8/2007 on The Government Investment**
7. **Law No. 22/2001 on Oil and Natural Gas**
8. **Presidential Regulation No. 36/2004 on Oil and Natural Gas Downstream Activities**

IX. STRATEGY OF BIOFUEL IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Developing investment and finance scheme to support **biofuel** program**
2. **Developing price mechanism, starting from feedstock up to **biofuel** product.**
3. **Increasing local potential**
4. **Increasing availability of **feedstock** and production needs**

Lanjutan...

5. Stipulating **biofuel** trading system
6. Accelerate land availability
7. Developing Special **Biofuel** Zone and Self Sufficient Energy Village
8. Improving local Government and community participation in **Biofuel** business
9. **Biofuel** security of supply

X. ROADMAP FOR BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT 2005-2025

Year	2005-2010	2011-2015	2016-2025
Biodiesel	Biodiesel Utilization 10% of Diesel Fuel Consumption 2.41 million kL	Biodiesel Utilization 15% of Diesel Fuel Consumption 4.52 million kL	Biodiesel Utilization 20% of Diesel Fuel Consumption 10.22 million kL
Bioethanol	Bioethanol Utilization 5% Gasoline Consumption 1.48 million kL	Bioethanol Utilization 10% Gasoline Consumption 2.78 million kL	Bioethanol Utilization 15% Gasoline Consumption 6.28 million kL
Bio-oil			
- Biokerosene	Biokerosene Utilization 1 million kL	Biokerosene Utilization 1.8 million kL	Biokerosene Utilization 4.07 million kL
- Pure Plantation Oil for Power Plant	PPO Utilization 0.4 million kL	PPO Utilization 0.74 million kL	PPO Utilization 1.69 million kL
Biofuel	Biofuel Utilization 2% of energy mix 5.29 million kL	Biofuel Utilization 3% of energy mix 9.84 million kL	Biofuel Utilization 5% of energy mix 22.26 million kL

XI. BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS IN INDONESIA

A. TECHNOLOGY STATUS

1. Technology to produce fuel-grade **bioethanol, biodiesel**, and bio-oil plant are readily available
2. Technology to produce superior variety of **Jatropha** and **Cassava** are still being examined
3. Further testing needed: **biofuel** performance at various blends and its exhaust gas, complete and through test on automotive engine, effect on engine components

B. BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

1. Availability of **Biofuel** Development Blue Print
2. Availability of **Biofuel** Development Regulations
3. **Biodiesel** (B-5), has been sold in 201 gas stations in Jakarta and 15 gas stations in Surabaya
4. **Bioethanol** (E-5), which is known as Bio-Premium has been sold in Malang and Jakarta. Started December 2006 **Bio-Pertamax** has been sold in 5 gas station in Jakarta
5. Started of Energy Self Sufficient Village using **Biofuel**
6. Commitments of Investor to develop **Biofuel**

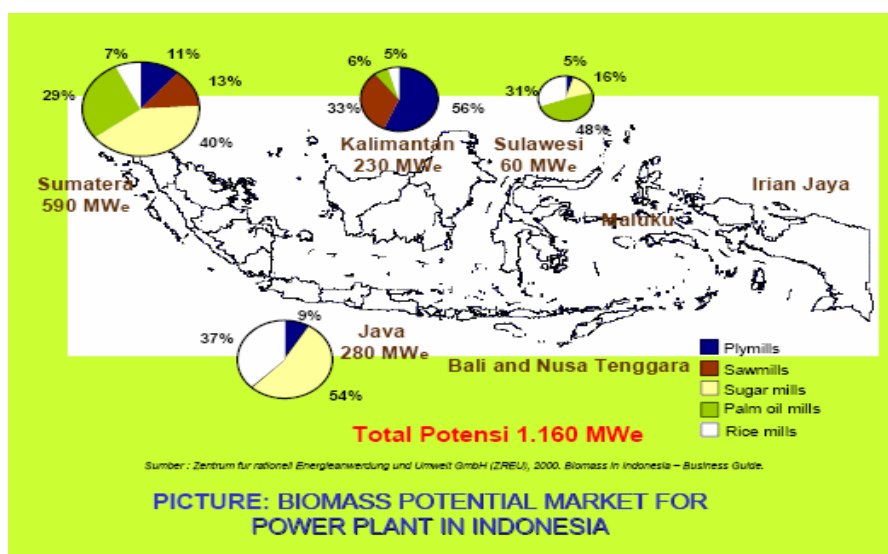
C. POTENCY OF ENERGY GENERATED BY USING OTHER BIOMASS PRODUCTS IN INDONESIA

BIOMASS	PRODUCTION (mill t/year)	ENERGY POT (GJ/year)
Rubber wood	41	120
Logging residues	4.5	19
Sawn timber residues	1.3	13
Wood residues	1.5	16
Sugar residues	Bagasse:10, cane to:4, cane leaves: 9.6	78
Rice residues	Husk:12, bran:2.5, stalk:2, straw:49	150
Coconut residues	Shell:0.4, husk:0.7	7
Palm oil residues	Empty bunches 3.4, fibre:3.6, shell:1.2	67

Source: Regional Seminar on Commercialization of Biomass Technology, China, 2001

*) Anggota DPR-RI & The GLOBE International, Guru Besar IPB, USU, & UNKRIS, & Ketua Umum HPWD (Himpunan Ahli Perencanaan & Pembangunan Wilayah & Perdesaan)

D. POTENCY OF ENERGY GENERATED BY USING OTHER BIOMASS PRODUCTS



*) Anggota DPR-RI & The GLOBE International, Guru Besar IPB, USU, & UNKRIS, & Ketua Umum HPWD (Himpunan Ahli Perencanaan & Pembangunan Wilayah & Perdesaan)

E. OBSTACLES ON BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

1. Oil subsidy → reduce competitiveness of **bioenergy** compared with fossil fuel
2. High investment cost
3. Lack of financial institution interested in **bioenergy** development
4. Lack of strong and clear action from related institutions (policy, finance, and technology)
5. Conflict between **bioenergy** development and **food security**

F. WAY FORWARD ON BIOENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

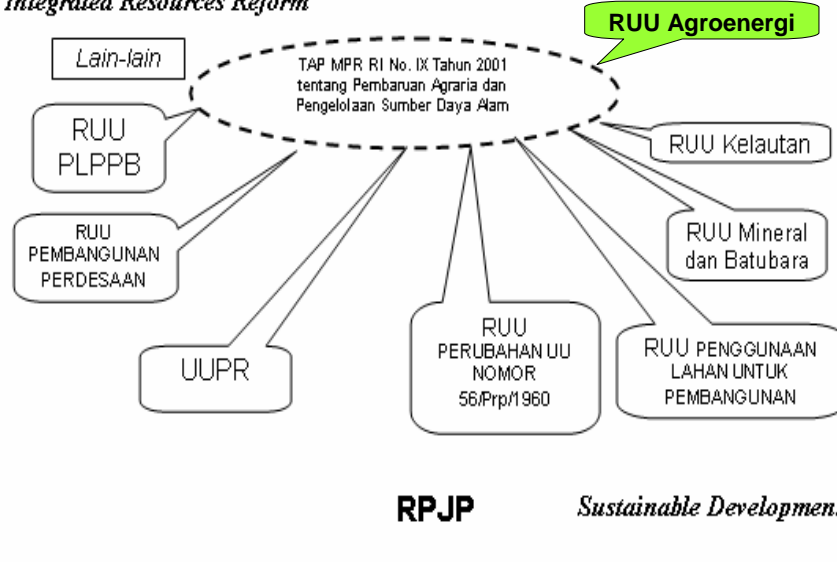
1. Reduce/eliminate oil subsidy
2. Shift the oil subsidy (or carbon tax) to support **bioenergy** development
3. Encourage (by using clear policy) financial institution to support **bioenergy** development

Lanjutan...

4. **Launch strong and clear action (from related institutions in national and local level) on **biofuel** development**
5. **Plantation of the **bioenergy** should be cultivated on non-agricultural area (if it is possible on degraded forest, about 53.9 millions hectare)**

DUKUNGAN LEGISLASI

Integrated Resources Reform



PERLU REVITALISASI/ REVISI UU BARU

- 1. REFORMA AGRARIA**
2. PERLINDUNGAN LAHAN PERTANIAN BERKELANJUTAN
3. PERLINDUNGAN PETANI DAN HARGA KOMODITAS PERTANIAN
4. KONSERVASI LAHAN DAN AIR
5. PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN
6. ENERGI
7. MINYAK & GAS
8. PERTAMBANGAN
9. Mineral dan Batubara
10. DLL

REKOMENDASI

KRISIS ENERGI & FINANSIAL SEKARANG DIMANA HARGA KOMODITAS EKSPOR PERTANIAN MEROSOT TAJAM, MENJADI PELUANG EMAS MEMBANGUN AGRO-ENERGY → RPJM II S/D IV (2009 – 2025) SISA RPJP 20 TH (2005-2025):

1. Perlu segera dilaksanakan reformasi pertanian dan reforma agraria untuk mengatasi ancaman krisis pangan dan menuju terbangunnya kedaulatan pangan nasional.
2. Kesiapan dan perencanaan program agroenergi (Brazil → contoh) dan kerja sama dalam pengembangan agroenergi. Kesiapan perangkat kebijakan dan peran kelembagaan → menyukseskan pengembangan agroenergi.

Lanjutan...

3. Harus dicegah pembukaan lahan baru jangan sampai merusak ekosistem hutan tropis di Indonesia.
4. Perlu perluasan lahan untuk pengembangan agroenergi tanpa merusak ekosistem hutan, pemanfaatan lahan terlantar seperti rawa atau lahan gambut.
5. Diperlukan dukungan kebijakan melalui peraturan perundang-undangan sebagai payung hukum yang kuat (a.l. UU tentang Reforma Agraria & UU tentang Pembangunan Agroenergi)

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