



Indonesia

1 Which bioeconomy-related policy strategies exist?

In Indonesia bioeconomy development is politically fostered mainly in two areas, i.e. bioenergy and agro-industry. Bioenergy is encouraged as an important renewable energy source in the **National Energy Policy** which was significantly updated in

2014. With the “**Grand Strategy of Agricultural Development 2015–2045**” the government formulated its first long-term agricultural and rural development plan which seeks to respond to the great societal challenges and trends.

2 Is the term “bioeconomy” or “biobased economy” used in the strategy documents?

Yes

No

X

The agricultural strategy uses a term that is translated as “agricultural bioindustry”.

3 Who is the author of the strategies?

The newly created Directorate General of New Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources is responsible for bioenergy development.

The Ministry of Agriculture has led the formulation of the Grand Strategy.

4 What are the key goals of the strategies?

Bioenergy development is considered important for contributing to Indonesia's energy autonomy, to economic growth, ecological sustainability and improved health in rural areas.

The agricultural strategy seeks to ensure food security, mitigate climate change and conserve valuable national resources while contributing to economic growth and inclusive development. Primary agricultural production is still the largest employer in the

country (about 30 percent of the workforce). With a view to a biobased economy, the plan formulates the vision to transition to "a sustainable agricultural bioindustry system to produce diversified healthy foods and high value-added products from tropical agriculture and maritime resources for food sovereignty and farmers' welfare". The foundation for a sustainable agricultural bioindustry should be laid in the period 2013–2015 and further strengthened by 2019.

5 What are the priority areas of the strategies?

The priority areas for bioenergy are biofuels, bioenergy from waste, and power plants. With regard to ensuring sustainable feedstock, the policy wants to limit the export of biomass residues and to develop integrated bioenergy production (bioenergy power plants) based on domestic agricultural and municipal waste. Biofuel development is fostered with the help of blending mandates for fossil fuels which apply to transportation and industry as well as to electricity generation. In order to manage environmental and social effects of bioenergy development, the government has developed sustainability standards for bioenergy, e.g. the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Standard.

The agricultural development strategy focuses on upgrading and the transition from primary agriculture to an integrated agricultural bioindustry based on local resources, sustainable (small-scale) agriculture and the creation of a favorable infrastructure for bio-businesses. The plan also encourages the development of sustainable bioeconomy in rural villages throughout the country. A comprehensive policy mix is proposed in the Strategic Plan for 2015–2019, extending from increasing crop yields, fostering clusters and capacity development to marketing and sustainability monitoring.

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