



REVITALISING THE INDONESIAN COCONUT SECTOR

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NEW INVESTMENT PATHWAYS

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Converting Senile
Coconut to Bioenergy




Transition Finance
Opportunity



Directing New Capital
Toward Climate-Smart
Sustainable Coconut
Agribusiness



**Kelapa sawit scale
and ambition must be
deployed to kelapa
but how to finance
the transition?**

A photograph of several coconut seedlings in black plastic bags, arranged in rows on a sandy surface. The seedlings have long, green, feathery fronds. The background is slightly blurred, showing more seedlings and bags. The lighting is bright, suggesting an outdoor setting.

**Scaling of coconut planting
materials requires
investment in new capacity
development but how to
finance this cost?**



How do we finance
the transition
from this... ?

To this...

and how do we support the smallholders?



Gasifying Senile Coconut Trees for Syngas Production

Gasifying the senile coconut estate offers a **triple bottom line solution** of renewable energy generation and biomass waste management to create the transition financing for plantation scale replanting and inti-plasma (NES) projects.

Syngas is produced by converting biomass through gasification into a raw material



that can be used for various applications including **power generation, fuel production, biomethanol production and valuable chemicals.**

Renewable
Energy
generation



Biomass
waste
management



Transition
financing for
plantation scale
replanting and
inti-plasma
projects



Crisis and Opportunity

The Strategic Inflection Point

Three pressing challenges:

- Replanting of 1+ million hectares of aging coconut plantations
- Reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and burning fossil fuels
- Create scalable, inclusive green energy systems to support NDC's

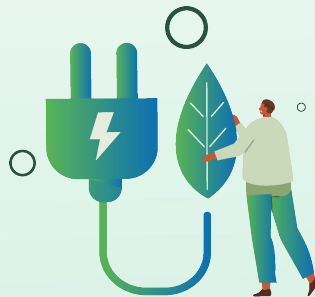
One solution answers all three:

Gasifying senile coconut trees into syngas for domestic power generation and downstream chemicals processing.



**Replant
1.000.000+
hectares**
within a 3.5 million hec estate

**Reduce
dependence
on imported
fossil fuels**



**Create scalable
green energy
systems**



Clearing land for full sun planting systems

**to accelerate coconut flowering
and get faster productivity
restoration. Intercropping starts
after 3 years as agroforestry.**

Dual Impact

Clean Energy & land Renewal



Senile Coconut Trees

Energy Waste Today, Strategic Asset Tomorrow

- Senile coconut trees are unproductive and block up land use for efficient replanting practices.
- Gasification converts this biomass into syngas as valuable raw material.
- Land becomes open for high-yield hybrids, replanting, and intercropping.
- Biochar and ash from gasification as soil conditioners and carbon removal.
- Senile tree harvests are staggered across plantation landscape to ensure continuous feedstock supply.

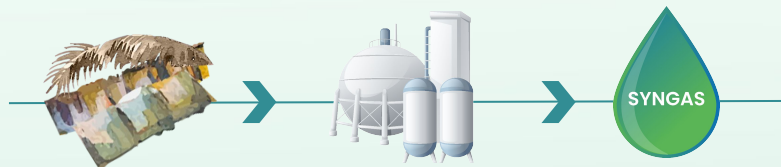
Technical Feasibility

Mature Tech, Local Feedstock



Gasification Process

(Proven + Modular + Centralised)



Feedstock

Upstream stems (trunk) root ball and leaves from harvested senile trees and including downstream processing wastes (husk).

Technology

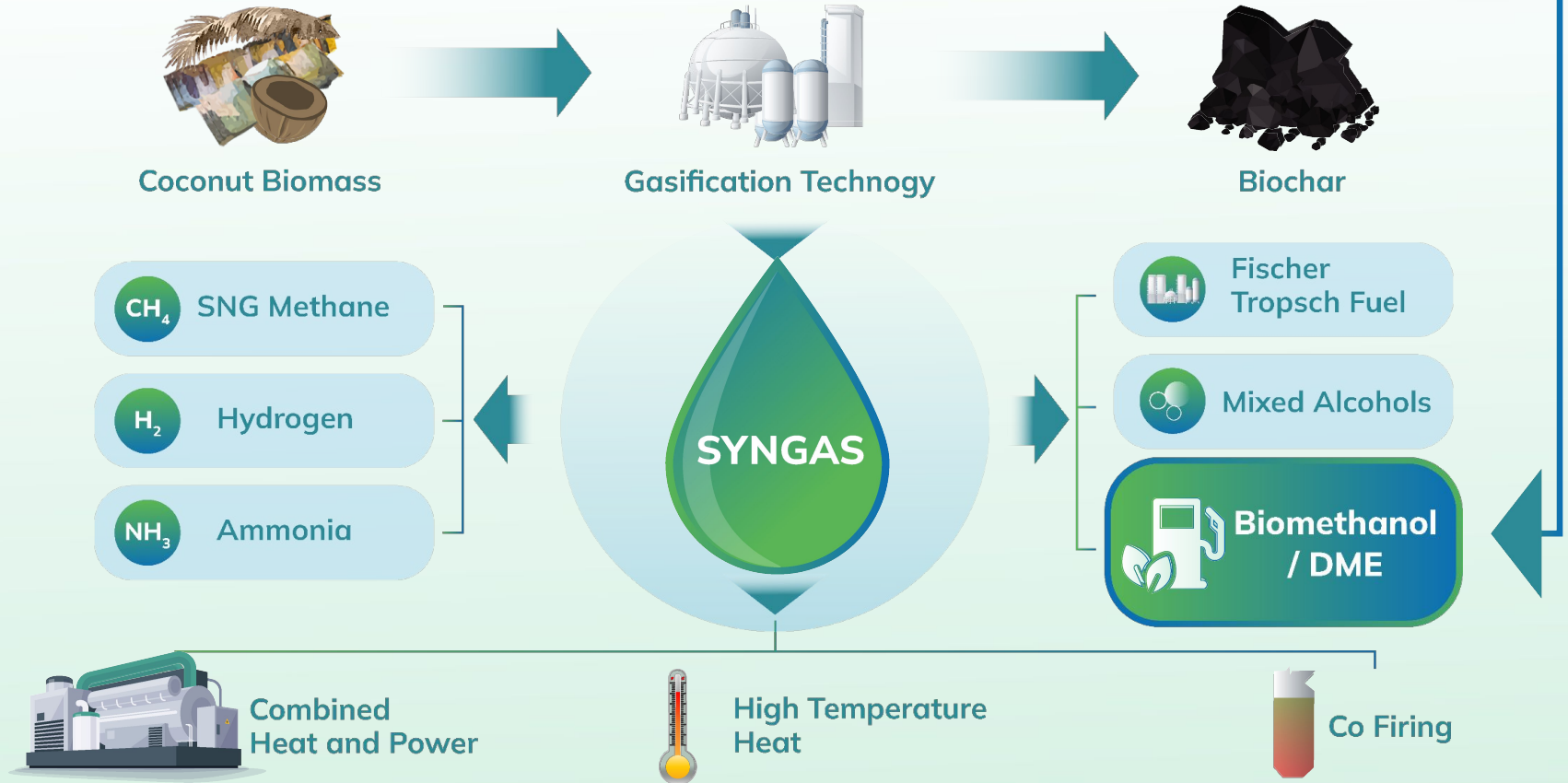
Downdraft or fluidized-bed gasifiers.

Output

Clean syngas as raw material to produce biomethanol and other compounds essential to industrial and commercial markets.

Technology is mature and developing and can support modular biomass processing into localized gasifier.

Senile Coconut Bioenergy Model to Biomethanol



Energy Yield & Commercial Case for 1 Hectare of senile coconut plantation

Biomass Yield per Hectare



=



75 tonnes
of dry biomass
per hectare

1.27 million MJ
or **354,000 kWh**
of energy



Syngas Potential

> **165,000 Nm³** syngas per hectare
> **229,000 kWh** syngas energy



Electricity Yield (20–30% Efficiency)

> **45,800–68,700 kWh/ha** of electricity

Enough to power 30–40 Indonesian households
per year per hectare or **substitute liquid fuels**

Commercial Case per Hectare

Indonesian Feed-in Tariff (FiT) for renewable electricity
generally falls within the range of \$0.145 to \$0.25 per kWh.
(Rp. 2,210 to Rp. 3,800 per kWh.)

Scenario	Output	\$ Price	\$ / ha
Power Generation	57.250 kWh	\$0.10/kW	\$5,725
Direct Fuel Use (low)	824.4 GJ	\$8/GJ	\$6,595
Direct Fuel Use (high)	824.4 GJ	\$12/GJ	\$9,892

Downstreaming To Biomethanol

- 1 ton MeOH from 2 ton of biomass at around feedstock of 16-18MJ/kg.
- 75 ton per ha = 37.5 ton MeOH could translate to **US\$1,000/ton = US\$37,500 / ha** (indicating the Syngas downstreaming opportunity)

Carbon Offset (0.9 kg CO₂/kWh avoided):

- **Up to 60 tonnes of CO₂ avoided per hectare**

From Senile Coconut Palms to Jet Fuel

Unlocking Indonesia's Sustainable Aviation Fuel Potential



Gasifying 10,000 Hectares of Senile Coconut for **Syngas** and **SAF** Production



Project Overview

10,000

hectares of senile
coconut trees



**South
Sumatra**

Convert biomass into syngas
for energy or sustainable
aviation fuel (SAF).

Deploy bioenergy revenues
as transition financing for
replanting coconut.

Strategic Fit for Indonesia

Energy Imports
Coconut Replanting Gap
Rural Development
Net-Zero Goals
Waste Management

Domestic clean syngas replaces fossil fuels
Clears blocked land, provides transition finance (inti-plasma)
Creates local value chains and jobs
Significant carbon offset potential (VCM & NDC's)
Turns biomass waste into national energy assets

10,000 Hectares of senile coconut trees can unlock:

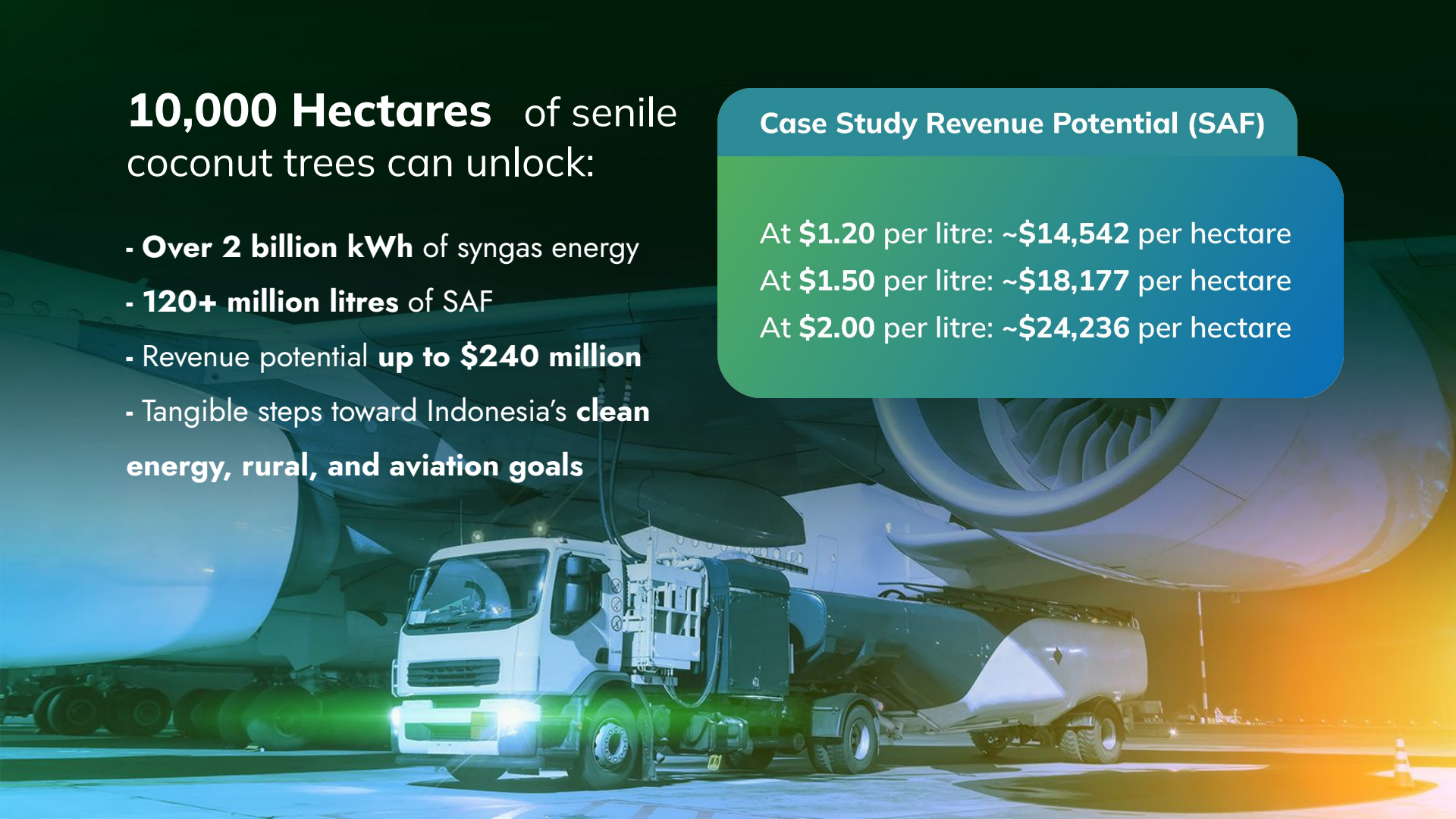
- **Over 2 billion kWh** of syngas energy
- **120+ million litres** of SAF
- Revenue potential **up to \$240 million**
- Tangible steps toward Indonesia's **clean energy, rural, and aviation goals**

Case Study Revenue Potential (SAF)

At **\$1.20** per litre: ~**\$14,542** per hectare

At **\$1.50** per litre: ~**\$18,177** per hectare

At **\$2.00** per litre: ~**\$24,236** per hectare





**Indonesia has
the senile
coconut trees**



**The
technology
exist**



**The need to
unlock
transition
finance is
urgent**

**Power up coconut by transforming a coconut crisis into an
energy and economic solution.**



Impact Through Innovation

Thank You

Supporting Notes :



Replanting 10K hectares requires around 1.5m to 2m viable seedlings



Replanting experience in other territories in senile estates supports the case for clear sun planting and later introduction of intercropping and shade crops for land use optimisation.

In 1997, (28 years ago) a credible study estimated that 50% of Indonesian coconut palms, or 185.6 million trees, were old and unproductive.