## ABSTRACT

Biomass is one of the potential alternative energy sources, one of which comes from waste coconut shells and tobacco stems. This study aims to determine the characteristics of biobriquettes made from coconut shell charcoal and tobacco stems using molasses adhesive, and assess their feasibility asfuel based on SNI standards. The method used in this research is experimental with three variations of raw material composition. The parameters tested include moisture content, ash content, calorific value, volatile matter, fixed carbon, density, cambered density, and burning rate. The results showed that all briquette compositions met the SNI quality standards. The best composition was obtained in a mixture of 68% coconut shell charcoal, 12% tobaccostem charcoal, and 20% molasses adhesive, which produced a calorific value of 6087 cal/g, moisture content of 3.01%, ash content of 24,43 %, and fixed carbon of 13.54 %. Thus, the utilization of coconut shell waste and tobacco stems as raw materials for biobriquettes has the potential to be a renewable energy solution as well as environmentally friendly waste management.