

COOPERATION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

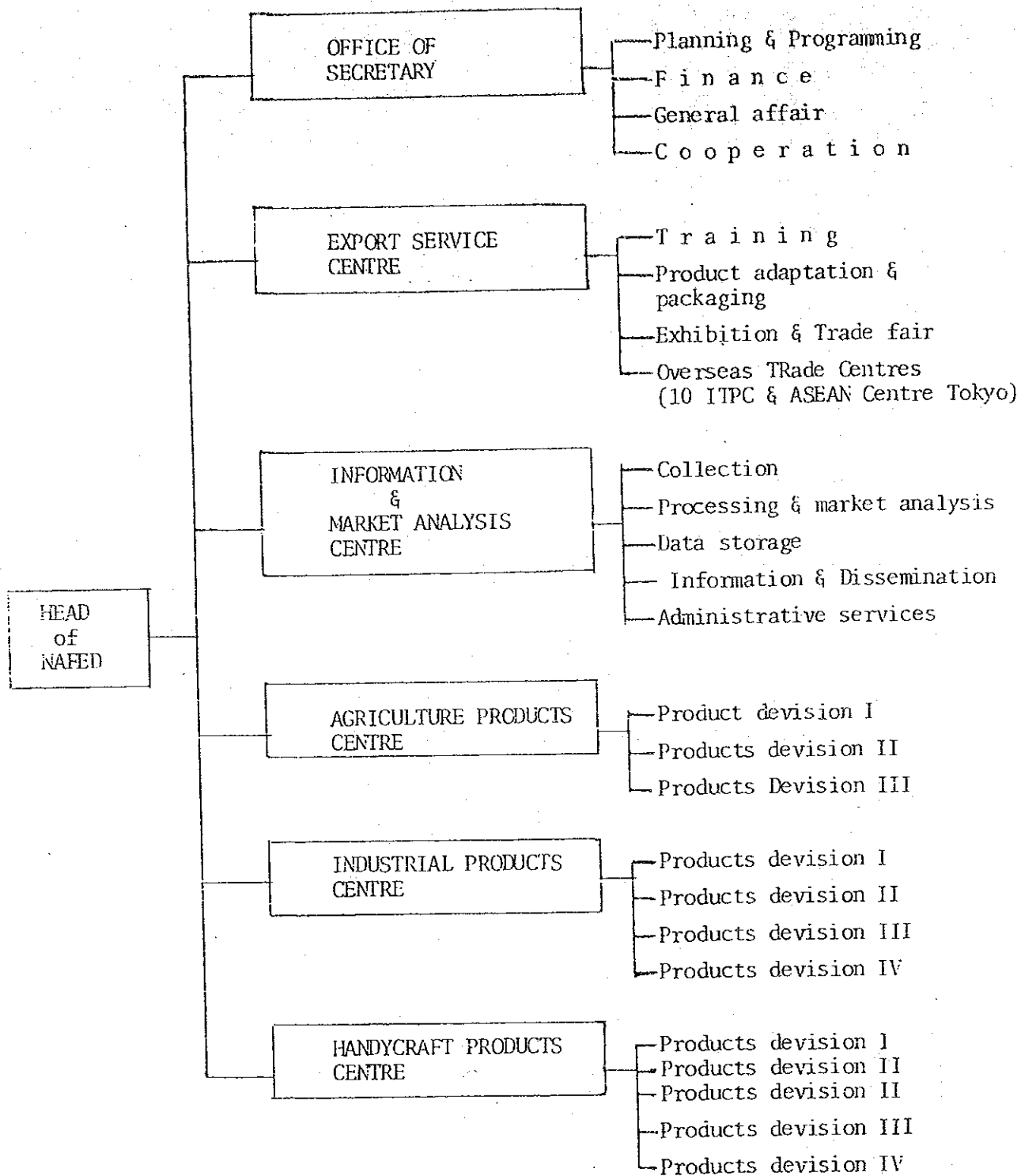
(ATTACHED)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION FROM OTHER  
COUNTRIES / ORGANIZATION

<u>NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRIES/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>NAME OF PRODUCT</u>	<u>FUND</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1.	World Bank	Study on Indonesian Training need for export Development	US\$	-- To Study training need for export Development
2.	France	1. Feasibility Study for Development of Meteorology Lab. 2. Development of Meteorology Laboratory	FFr FFr 2.875.000	Specification of Equipment is needed Equipment
3.	E E C	3. Development of Testing and Certificatees Laboratory 1. Sean - EEC Training Project (Regional Project)	FFr 2.400.000 Eck 1.000.	- Equipment - To conduct 9 workshop in Asean countries - Two workshop to be conduct in Jakarta

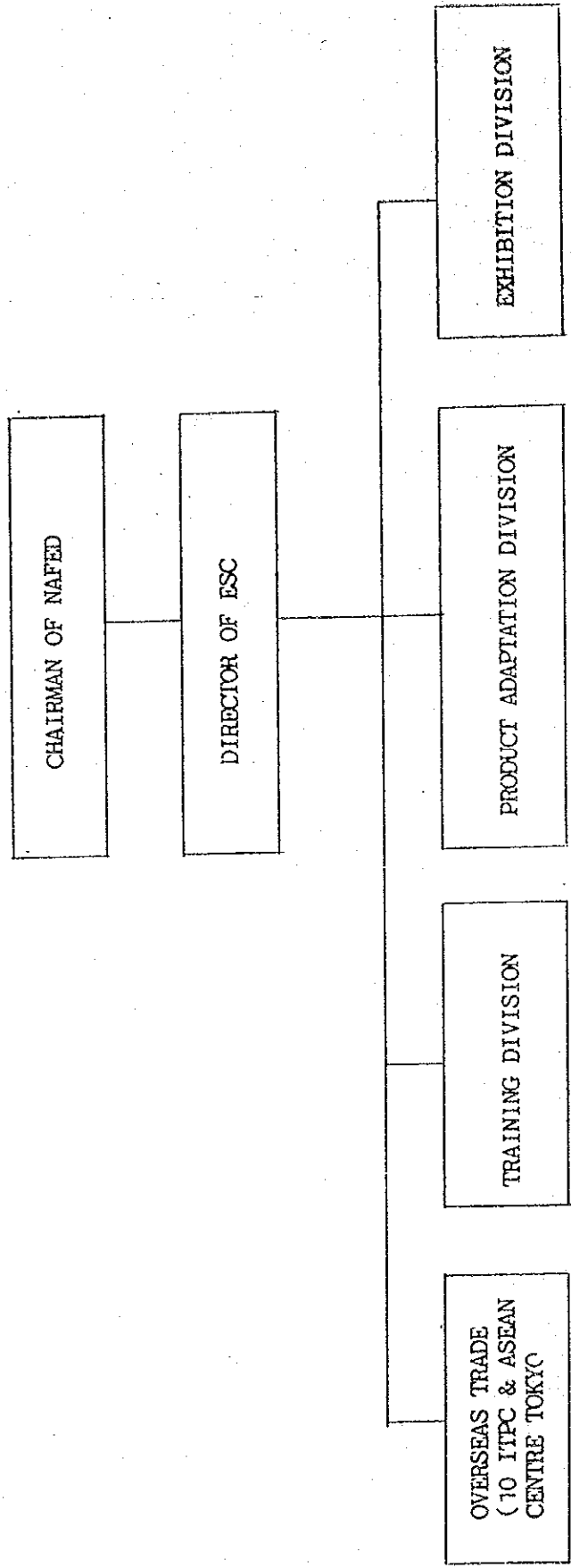
<u>NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRIES/ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>NAME OF PRODUCT</u>	<u>FUND</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
4.	Jetro - Japan	Cooperation programme for product quality	Yen	- Seminar for special & followed selling mission to Japan
5.	Asean Centre, Tokyo	Technical cooperation on trade	Yen	- Seminar for special product in Indonesian by export Asean Centre
6.	TTC/UNDP/ILO	- Integrated Export Development project (IEDP)	US\$ 1.699.000	
		-- Technical co-operation in trade promotion with the coordinating team for export activities to the middle east	US\$ 1.380.000	

ORGANIZATION CHARTS OF AUTHORITIES  
PROPOSED ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF THE NAFED



Jakarta, May 1986

EXPORT SERVICE CENTRE (ESC)  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART







BUILDING FOR EXPORT SERVICE CENTRE

IV. 1. PROJECT SITE



## PROJECT SITE AND ITS MASTER PLAN

The Project Site for the facility of the Export Service Centre is located at the site of the Campus of the Training Centre of the Ministry of Trade, located at Jl. Slipi in the Centre of the City.

The facility will be part of a building block which has already been planned beforehand in the master plan of the Trading Centre Campus.

The total area of Site is approximately 17.000 square meters.

The area which can be built for the "Export Service Centre" is about 3,500 square meters.

As the value of the land Slipi is very high, the concepts are:

1. Use of land is to optimize building construction in line with the existing building codes for Slipi.
2. The structure of the foundation for the "Export Service Centre Building" should be strong enough to hold an eight story building later on (phase II).
3. The total Building Coverage is about 7.600 square meters.
4. The rest of the building coverage is used for other facilities (The NAFED office, Darms, etc.).

## THE PROJECT COST

### 1. Foreign Currency Portion:

Hardware, consisting of the following equipment valued at  
Japanese Yen 1.500 million      9 milyar Rp.

#### 1. A complete building with office/facilities consisting of:

. Building landscape and its

Mechanical and electrical facilities

= Yen 1.083 million      7,5 milyar Rp.

. Interior includes lighting

for display, furniture,

carpeting and accessories = Yen 166 million      0,5 milyar Rp.

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Total of      = Yen 1.249 million      8,0 milyar Rp.

#### 2. A complete set of office and special equipment

#### 3. Maintenance equipment and spare parts

### 2. Local Currency Portion:

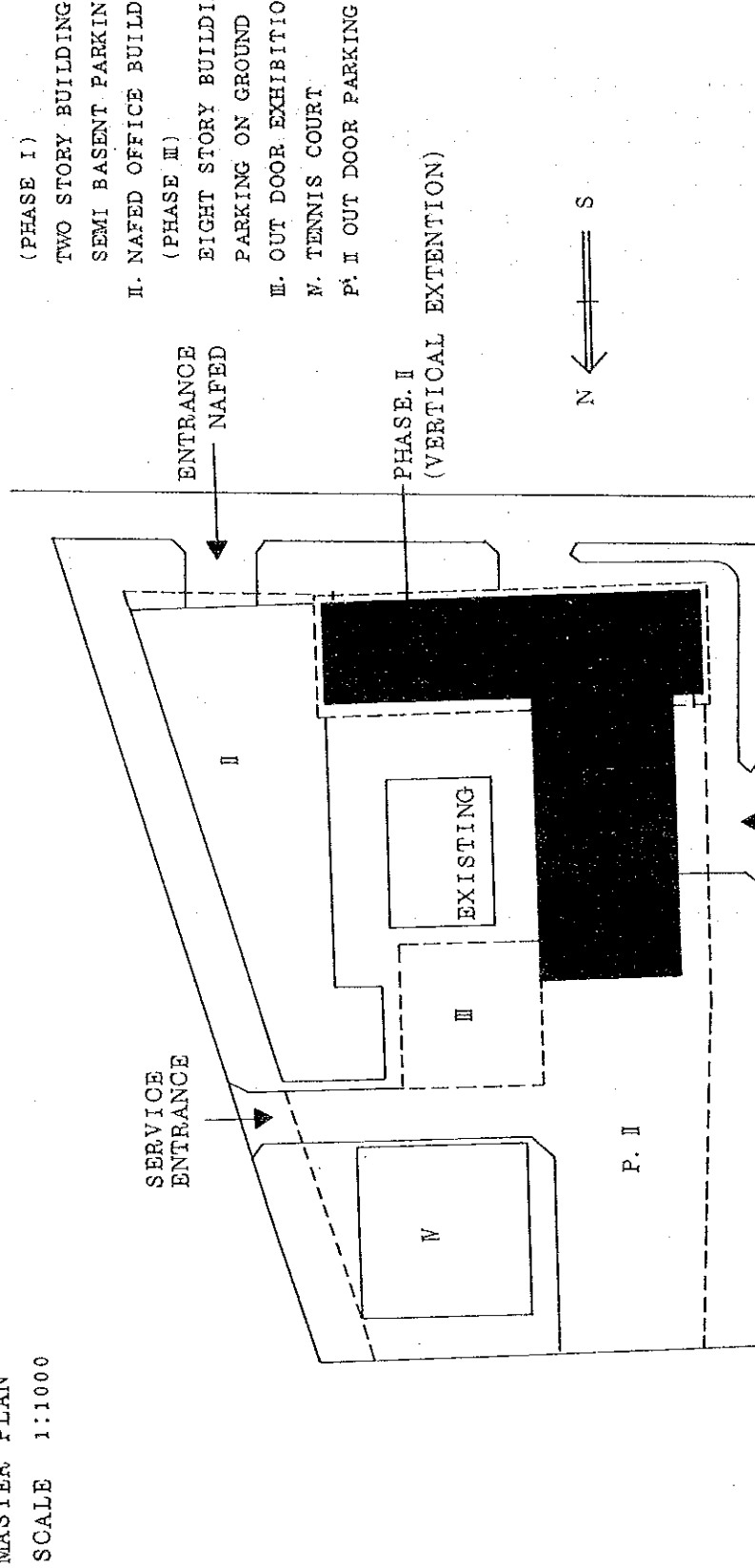
Will be arranged by the National Agency for Export Development (NAFED),  
Ministry of Trade, the Republic of Indonesia, for

. Everything pussice the Site.

. Planning and Building Permits (water, electricity, gas, etc.).

MASTER PLAN  
SCALE 1:1000

- I. EXPORT SERVICE CENTER  
(PHASE I)  
TWO STORY BUILDING WITH  
SEMI BASEMENT PARKING.
- II. NAFED OFFICE BUILDING  
(PHASE II)  
EIGHT STORY BUILDING WITH  
PARKING ON GROUND FLOOR.
- III. OUT DOOR EXHIBITION  
M. TENNIS COURT  
P. I OUT DOOR PARKING



TO CENGGARENG SUKARNO-HATTA →

J.L. LET. S. PARMAN

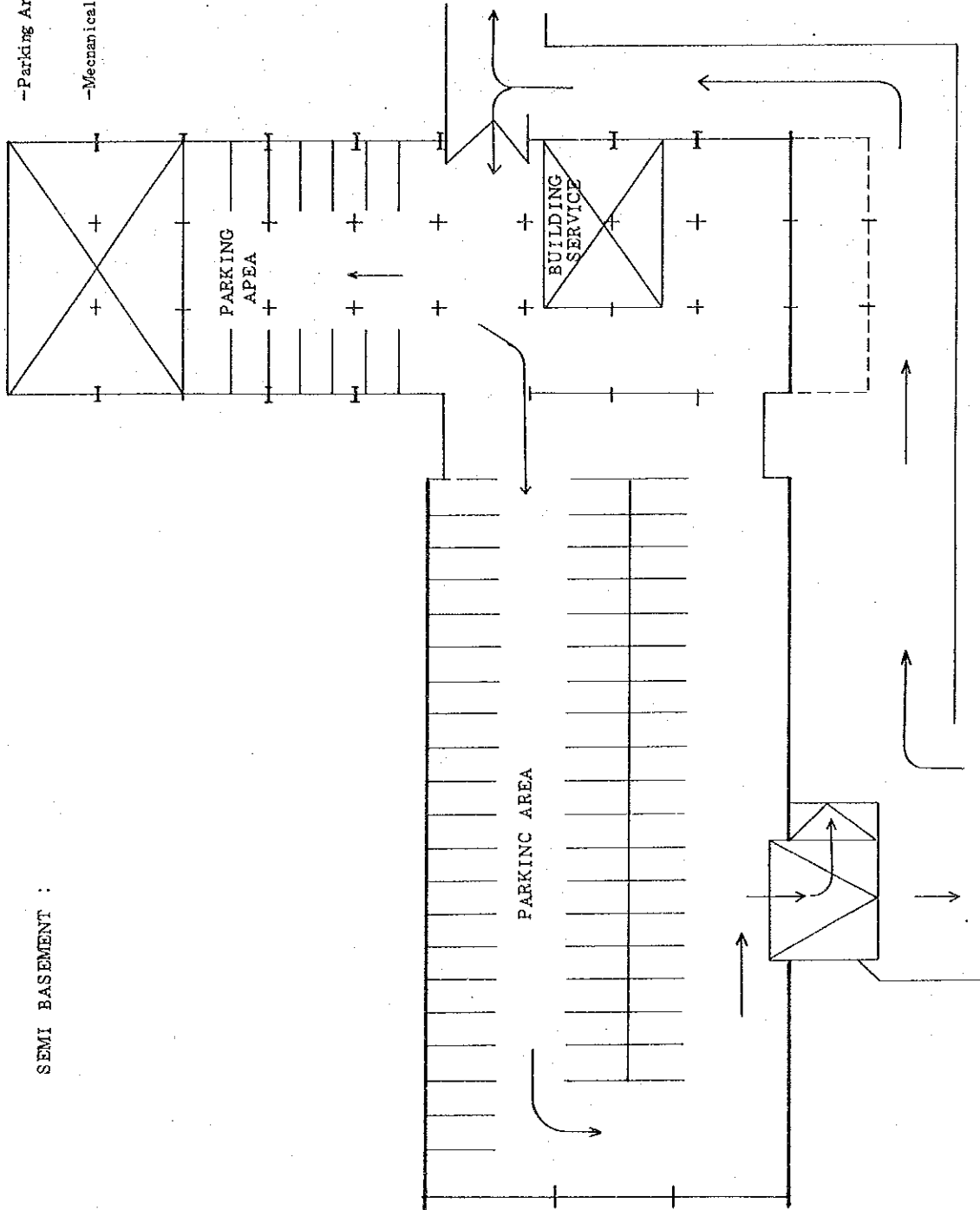
MAIN ENTRANCE  
FOR E. S. C.

→ TO SENAYAN

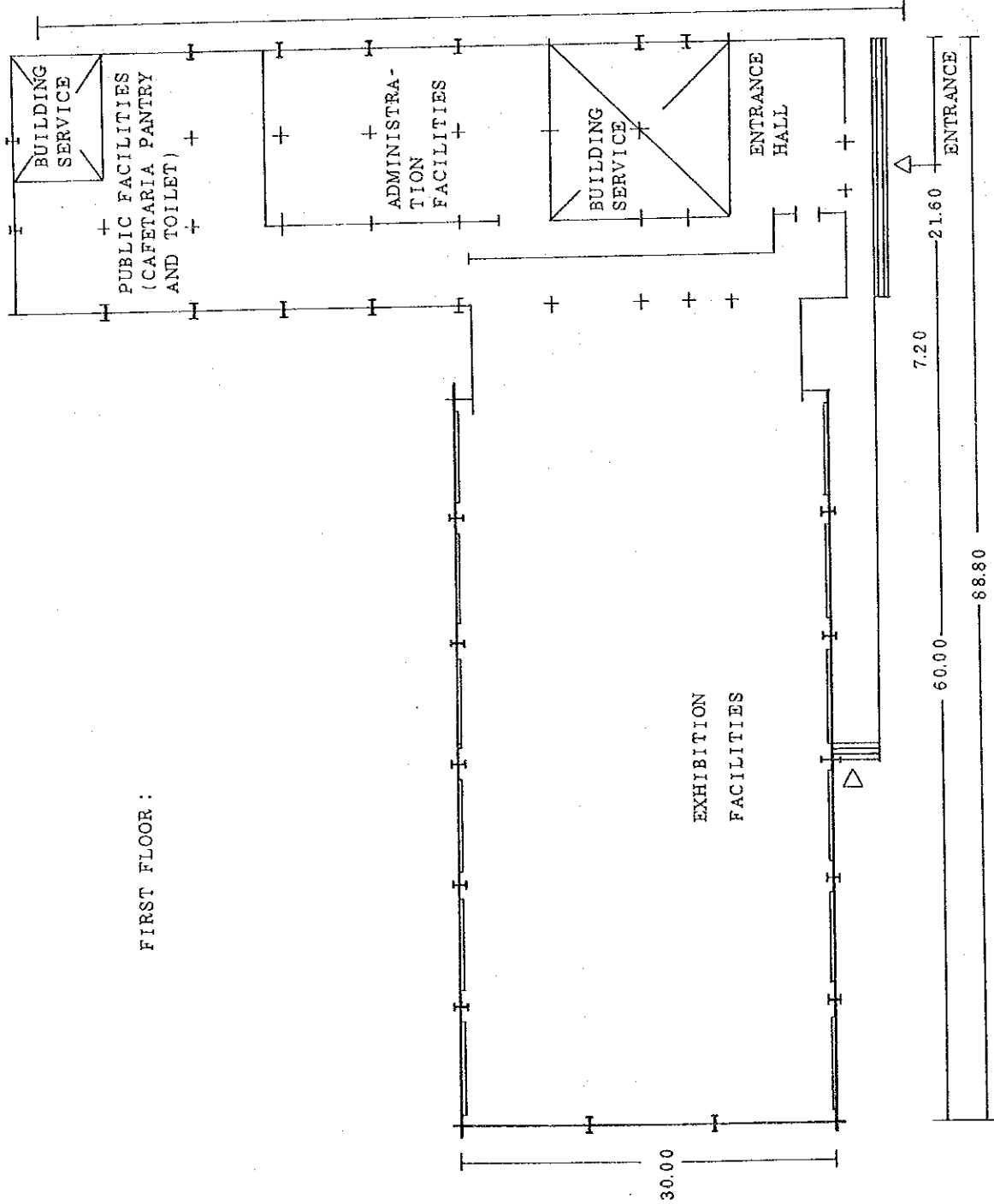
AIRPORT

SEMI BASEMENT :

-Parking Area = 2254 M<sup>2</sup>  
( 75 Car )  
-Mechanical and Electrical Room = 458 M<sup>2</sup>



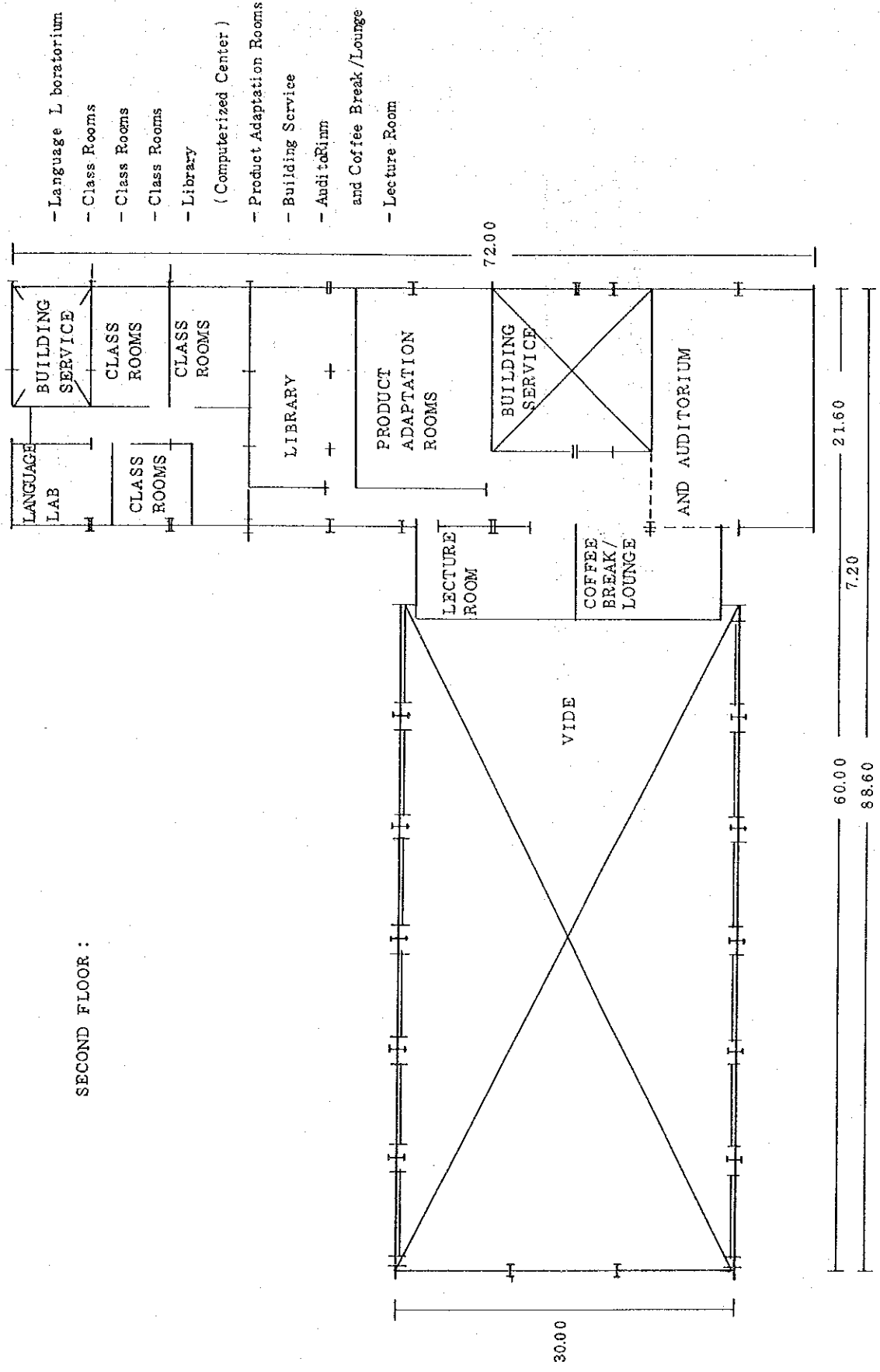
FIRST FLOOR :



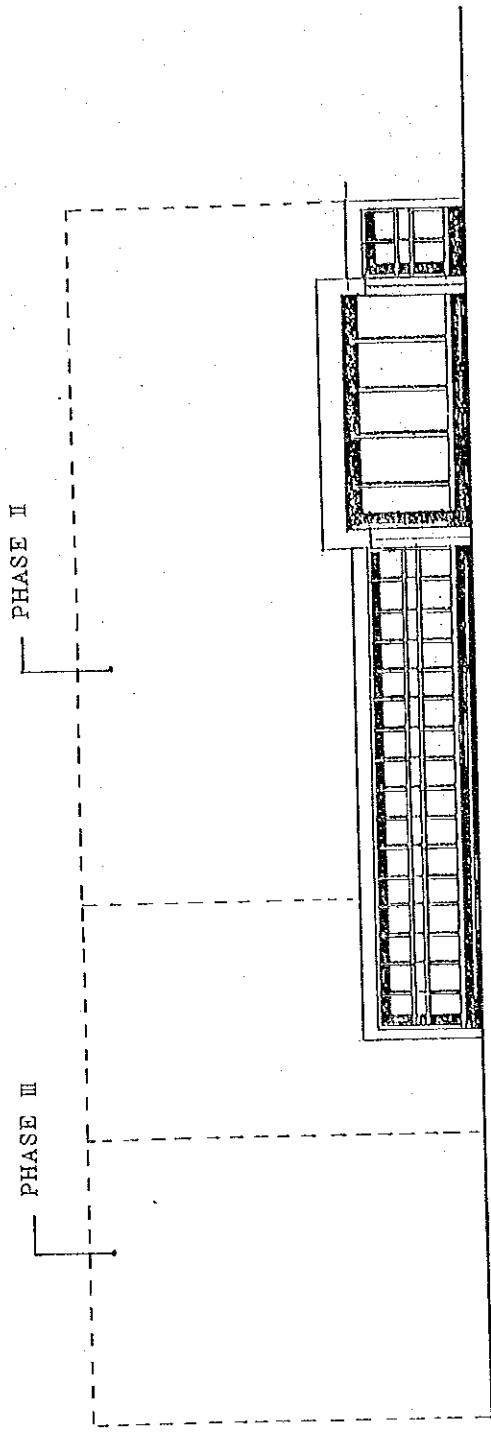
- Public Facilities  
(Cafeteria, Pantry and Toilet)
- Administration Facilities
- Exhibition Facilities
- Entrance Hall
- Building service
- Stairs
- Lift
- Typical Toilet & Janitor
- Mechanical & Electrical Room
- Shafts
- Typical Pantry

Lay Out Scale 1:400

SECOND FLOOR :

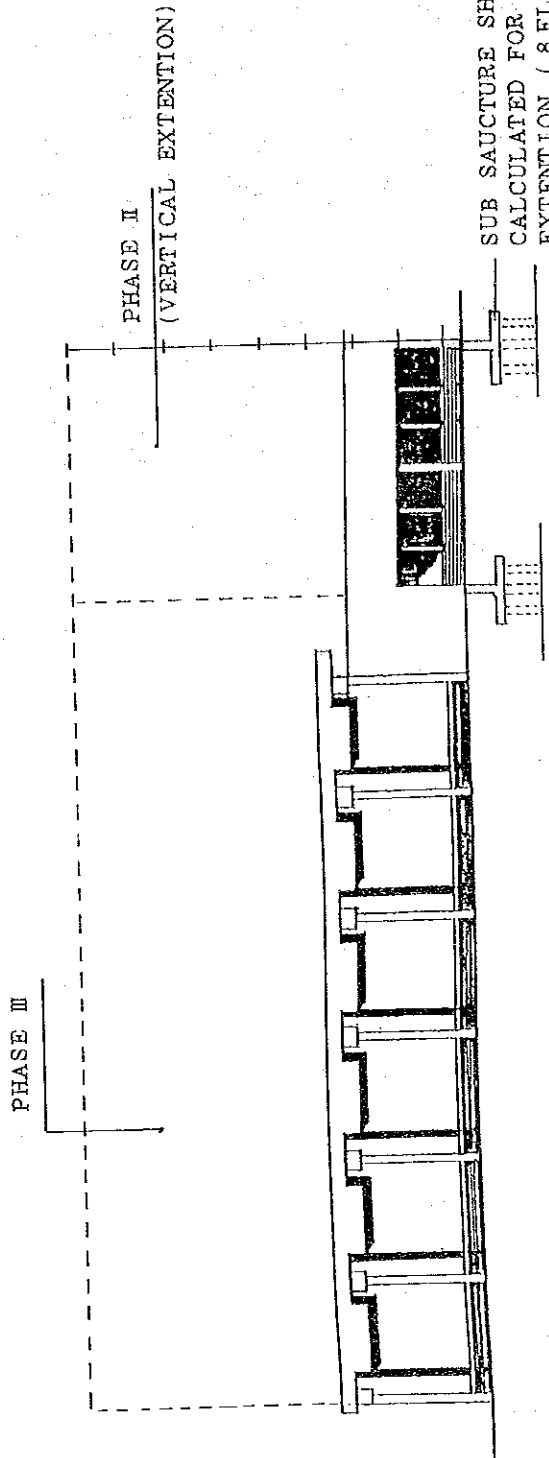


- Language Laboratory
- Class Rooms
- Class Rooms
- Class Rooms
- Library
- ( Computerized Center )
- Product Adaptation Rooms
- Building Service
- Auditorium
- and Coffee Break/Lounge
- Lecture Room



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1:400



SUB SAUCTURE SHOULD BE  
CALCULATED FOR VERTICAL  
EXTENSION ( 8 FLOORS )

BUILDING



## EXPORT SERVICE CENTRE

(The Contents of the Request to the Japanese Government)

In the implementation of the Project, the contents of the request to the Japanese Government for the grant aid is as follows:

### 1) Hardware:

The following facilities and equipment shall be supplied.

- (1) A complete building with office/facilities, carpeted flooring, lighting for display, complete landscaping, and centralized air conditioning.
- (2) A complete set of equipment and materials needed by the Centre.
- (3) Maintenance equipment and spare parts.

### 2) Rough Specification for the Required Building:

I. <u>Exhibition Facilities</u>	2000 m2
1. Exhibition Hall	1700 m2
2. Business Contact Rms	150 m2
3. Storage and Loading	100 m2
4. Foyer	50 m2
II. <u>Administration Facilities</u>	300 m2
5. Reception and Secretarial Area	
6. Directors Room	200 m2
7. General affairs	
8. Trade Training Section	100 m2
9. Meeting Room	
III. <u>Public Facilities</u>	450 m2
10. Central Entrance Hall	150 m2
11. Cafeteria	200 m2
12. Toilet and Partry	100 m2
IV. <u>Training</u>	

3) Floor level

Considerable area of the city of Indonesia and its surroundings has experienced flooding quite often caused by the concentrated rainfalls during the rainy season. Therefore, designing ground floor level and basement level should be carefully studied to avoid flooding.

4-2 Material Planning

As far as there is no problem of availability, local materials should be used for the construction considering the maintenance and construction costs.

1) Structural materials

Main structure is reinforced concrete framework with mon brick or concrete block wall.

The structure of the multi-purpose hall will be reinforced concrete framework in combination with steel framework for its roof structure (space frame structure).

2) Exterior finish materials

- a) Roof ..... Flat roof with water proofing covered by asbestos cement sheet, or corrugated galvanized iron sheet with insulation material backing
- b) Exterior walls ..... Tiles (glazed)
- c) Doors and windows ..... Aluminum, steel, partially wood
- d) Eaves ..... Metal or precast
- e) Outdoor exhibition  
Area ..... Concrete paving blocks

### 3) Interior finish

- a) Floor
  - Entrance hall, ..... Tiles or polished  
corridor, etc. terrazzo
  - General offices ..... Vinyl tiles
  - Inspection room, ..... Vinyl sheet  
laboratory
  - Auditorium, library ..... Carpet
  - Multi-purpose hall ..... Floor coating  
material or non  
skiding tiles
- b) Wall
  - Cement plaster, paint finish, etc.
  - Acoustic board (especially Auditorium & L.L.)
- c) Ceilling
  - Paint finish on board
  - Acoustic board, acoustic plaster spray, etc.

### 4.3 Structural Planning

#### 1) Basic concept

Located in the main seismic zones in Asia, Indonesia suffers from earthquakes. There is no record of strong wind, yearly average wind velocity is approximately m/sec and maximum instantaneous wind velocity is m/sec.

The detailed condition of the ground foundation on the project site will be informed later.

#### 2) Structural design

External forces for the building shall be calculated according to the Control of the Construction of the Building Indonesia and stress analysis and designing section of structural frames shall be according to the Building Standard Law of Indonesia.

##### (1) Seismic force

There is a need to take seismic force into consideration.

3) Structural materials and construction method

The building is mainly reinforced concrete structure; however for the roof of the multi-purpose hall should be designed as a space framed steel structure because of its long span. Structural materials are generally determined according to the scale and usage of building, structure, local availability, quality, transportation, and cost, etc. Materials suitable for use in the construction are as follows.

(1) Piles

Considering the building size and the effect of skin friction between pile surface and surrounding soil, local H-shaped steel pile, pipepile, driven concrete pile, bored pile will be considered.

(2) Concrete

Portland cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and other necessary materials are all available locally. Normal weight concrete of the design strength of  $F = 225 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  (K 225) at the age of 4 weeks will be suitably used. Then, careful curing of concrete will be required because of the very high temperature in this region.

(3) Reinforcing bars

The price of the locally available reinforcing bars and that of imported bars with tax exemption from Japan are almost equivalent, therefore, depending on local availability, bars imported.

From Japan may be considered as substitute.

Deformed bars U32 or U39 shall be used because of its adhesive effectiveness.

(4) Structural Steel

Structural steel ST37 (U24) manufactured at Krakatau Steel Indonesia be used mainly. Assembling system of simple components of parts shall be introduced to economize erection costs and to simplify erection of frames as well.

#### 4.4 Air Conditioning and Ventelation System

Air conditioning and ventillation system shall be designed with consideration of economical running consts and easy maintenance of machinery. In order to reduce running costs of air conditioning, natural ventilation is also considered. Air conditioning shall be used basically for rooms requiring specific climatic conditions (temperature and relative humidity), and be operated when rooms are required to be more comfortable conditions accupied by a large number of people.

##### (1) Air conditioning

Package type air conditioner will be equipped mainly to meet various air conditioning requirements of rooms. The following zoning is designed to reduce operating costs.

- Seminar rooms, Auditorium
- Multi-purpose Hall
- Quality Control Laboratories
- Administration Offices
- Reference Library
- Cafeteria

##### (2) Design conditions

Outdoor conditions	Temperature : 30°C
	Humidity : 70%
Indoor conditions	Temperature : 27°C
	Humidity : 60%
	Seminar rooms, Library. Offices Cafeteria, etc.
	Temperature : 27°C
	Humidity 50 - 80%
	Multi-purpose hall

(3) Ventilation

Mechanically forced ventilation will be provide to lavatories, laboratories, and cafeteria.

4.5 Plumbing System

1) Water supply system

Water will be stored in a reservoir by branching from the city main piping under the front road. The capacity of the reservoir is 60 ms which is equivalent to the one any consumption of the water of the Centre including for half and an hour operation of the fire fighting pump.

Considering the stability of water pressure and easiness of maintenance, the water supply system is designed for a pump-running system or pressure pump and hydrophore system. The loop piping will be employed to secure stable water supply.

2) Drainage system

The drainage system shall be designed to enhance full function of the building. The system for the Centre can be classified into four subsystems. Sanitary sewage, miscellaneous drainage, rainwater drainage, and experiment waste water drainage from standard and quality control laboratory.

(1) Sanitary sewage

The waste drainage from the invatories is led to a septic tank, and after going through purifying process, then be discharged together with the miscellaneous drainage.

(2) Miscellaneous drainage

The miscellaneous drainage from the facilities shall be piped into exterior drainage main line provided at perimeter of the building, and discharged into the city main drainage line.

(3) Rainwater drainage

Rainwater drainage from the roof and from open space within the site shall be planned in the same method as the miscellaneous drainage.

3) Sanitary fixture

Lavatories will be provided with proper sanitary fixture. Water closets in lavatories planned in exhibition section will be local type for its general visitors, the other closets in the Centre will be western type.

4) Septic tank

Aeration type septic tank made by FRP locally shall be provided for each lavatory for treatment.

5) Gas supply system

Liquefied petroleum gas will be supplied to the pantry from gas cylinders at external gas supplying storage.

6) Others

Drinking water bottles on the market shall be used and provided at necessary places.

4-6 Electrical System

1) Main electrical system

(1) Transformer substation system

Transformer substation will be planned inside or adjacent to the building. Electricity incoming cable will be branched from main city line and stepped down to a low voltage of 3-phase 4-wire 380 V/220 V, distributing into the respective loads.

Loads for service facilities are :

- General lighting, receptacles
- Air-conditioning and ventilating facilities
- Exhibition equipment in Multi-Purpose hall
- Audio and special lighting equipment in Auditorium

The total estimated electrical capacity will be about 600 KVA (For constr phase I).

(2) Telephone system

The telephone line is connected from the city line. Through power and lead-in pole erected in the site, the line is led into the MDF (Main Distribution Frame) in administrative office.

From the MDF board cable conduits shall be used to the IDF board.

(3) Telephone exchange

About three trunk lines will be lead into the button-type exchange system from the city line.

Equipped with a direct current power unit, the nation of displays of exhibition. Illumination for the auditorium will be of the adjustable type.

The circuit is designed to allow on/off operations for individual groups of lamps.

The intensity of illumination in main rooms is a follows.

Office

rooms, seminar rooms .....	350 - 400	(1x)
Multi-purpose hall .....	250 - 300	(1x)
Hall, corridor .....	100 - 150	(1x)

(3) Public address

An amplifier is installed at the administration office to be able to conduct public address and BGM broadcasting.



In the auditorium, independent audio-visual system shall be designed for the main usage of lectures. Movable audio-visual equipment will be provided in the multi-purpose hall for its multiple usage.

(4) Common TV receiving

Master antenna, with TV outlets will be equipped at respective space such as, language laboratory, auditorium, and training material production area.

(5) Fire alarm

Manually operated alarm bells which, in case fire, will inform the people in the building of a fire hazard and allow them to escape quickly.

The indicator panel will be installed at administrative office.

(6) Lightning arrester

Conventional (Franklin and Faraday) lightning arresters will be equipped at the highest part of the building.

(7) Outdoor lighting

Outdoor lighting shall be installed at external passages in the site for night-time security.

Wiring for the lighting will be installed by underground cables, and the lighting can be turned on and off automatically. An effective outdoor lighting shall be designed for the outdoor exhibition area considering night time exhibition use of the space.

#### 4-7 Equipment Planning

Equipment necessary for the execution of the activities of the centre is described as follows. For the selection of the equipment, the following points are taken into the first consideration.

- 1) Scope of function and level of equipment shall be planned with consideration of the objectives of the Centre which is

a training centre to improve quality of experts in Indonesia's trade business.

- 2) Equipment essential for the activity of the Centre, such as training, inspection and experiment, display production of training materials, etc, shall be given the first priority. Equipment for supporting services and general office furniture shall have lower priority.
- 3) Equipment which requires high running cost shall be avoided, and equipment with easy maintenance shall be selected mainly. Considering after-care, availability of periodical inspection and supply of Spare-parts in Indonesia shall be important factor in selection of equipment.

#### 5-2 Construction Planning

##### 1) System

The establishment of the Export Service Centre is expected to be implemented under the Grand Aid Cooperation by the Government of Japan. After the decision of execution of the Project, the Government of Indonesia shall make banking agreement with one of foreign exchange banks in Indonesia for payments concerned to the establishment of the Project, then shall select a local Indonesian consultant for designing and supervisory services and a joint venture of Indonesia - Japan construction company.

##### 2) Construction Planning

Because the necessary infrastructures and site reclamation are fully equipped already, the construction of the centre is able to commence, simply after the preparation of detail drawings and specifications and decision of a contractor. After the establishment of construction committee and the nomination of its member staffs in the NAFED, arrangement

of opinions on detail drawings and practical business on tender and contract, exchanges of necessary information etc, will be well communicated with related Indonesian - Japanese joint venture corporations.

As for the construction planning, the construction committee of the NAFED and Indonesian - Japanese staffs in charge will study the detail construction schedule, demarcation of works to be undertaken by both parties, and procurement and transportation of construction materials.

Due to the climatic conditions of Jakarta, piling, foundation, structural frames, exterior wall and its finish, and external works shall be executed during dry season. During rainy season interior finish works and related equipment works shall be executed. The time of carrying imported materials and equipment into the site and construction terms using local materials shall be carefully studied to accomplish short term completion of the Project.

### 3) Supervisory Planning.

Under Japan's grant aid cooperation, the construction supervision will be executed by the agreement for architectural and supervisory services between the NAFED and the local Indonesian consultant. The purposes of the supervision is to cooperate if in fair contract agreement, in faithful realization of the design objectives, and in instruction to the contractor for its adequate execution of the construction.

The supervisory services are as follows:

#### (1) Cooperations on contract agreement.

Selection of Indonesian - Japanese joint venture construction companies, Preparation of contract documents, Assistance in letting construction contracts, Examination of cost breakdown for construction, Attendance on contract agreement.



(2) Rough capacities of loading

The maximum total load will be 375 Kw

(3) Usage of total electrical power : 75.000 Kwh/month

(4) Electrical charge : YEN 1,000,000/month

2) Calculation of water charges

(1) Rough capacity of water supply per day is expected 30M<sup>3</sup>/day

Total : 30 M<sup>3</sup> / day x 25 days = 750 M<sup>3</sup> / month.

(2) Water charge : YEN 200,000 / month

#### 5-6 Procurement of Construction Materials

For the execution of the construction of the Centre, the procurement of construction materials shall be planned on the maximum adoption of local mast materials considering Indonesia's construction techniques, maintenance ability, and construction terms.

As for procurement of the labor force construction, Indonesia's local labors are able to work for general construction materials imported from Japan, even though a few specialists may have to be dispatched from Japan to carry out installation and adjustment of special equipment.

The outline of procurement planning of construction materials is as follows:

- 1) Construction materials planned to be prosured from Japan.  
Air conditioning machines, pumps, and transformer.  
Special lighting and audio equipment (for training and exhibition)  
Equipment (for training, standard and quality control, and exhibition)

2) Construction materials planned to be procured locally in Indonesia.

- Main structural steel

Construction machines (crane, tractor, bulldozer, concrete mixer, etc)

Tim

Cement and aggregate (sand, gravel)

Concrete products (pile, concrete block, etc)

Rainforcing bars and light gauge steel

Lumber, plywood

Galvanized iron sheet

- Metal sash and door, wood door

Glass

Brick, concrete block

Asbestos cement products

Paint

Interior finish materials

Pipe and sanitary fixture

Electrical cable, conduit, and panel, lighting fixture

General office furniture

Even though the quality and productivity of these local materials are unsuitable, introduction of the above local materials in the construction of the Centre has been problem by the strict study of quantity and equality, and has advantages to the maintenance of the building after completion.

Almost all the factories and makers of the local construction materials are concentrated in and around the Jakarta, therefore the procurement and transportation of the materials might have no difficulty for the construction at its necessary time.

LIST OF EQUIPMENTS

## E q u i p m e n t   L i s t

- A -

1.	4-Door Sedan	Nissan
2.	Micro Bus	Toyota
3.	Pick-Up Van	"
4.	Copy Machine	Minolta

- B - Training Dept.

1. a	Copy Machine	Minolta
1. b	"	"
1. c	Sorter	"
2.	Type-writer	IBM
3.	Duplicater	Duplo
4.	Plate Maker	Mitsubishi
5.	Off-Set Printer	Ryobi
6.	Paper Cutter	Uchida
7.	Bind Machine	Nihon GBC
8.	"	Shuko-Sha
9.	Over Head Projector	Elmo
10.	Slide Projector	Kodak
11.	Project 16mm	Elmo
12.	Audio-System	National
13.	TV System	"
14.	Over Head Projector	Elm
15.	Projector 16mm	"
16.	Slide Projector	Kodak

- C - Display Dept.

1.	Copy Machine (Diazo Process)	Bunshodo
2.	Paper Cutter	Slik Ind.
3.	---	---



4.	Drafter	Muto
5.	Fork Lift	Toyota
6.	Rolling Tower	Chuo-Build

- D - Product Adaptation Department

\* Common use

1. a	Analytical Balance	Shimadzu
1. b	"	Kensei
1. c	Micro Balance	Shimadzu
1. d	Top-pan Balance	"
2. a	Laboratory Mill	Yamato
2. b	Ball Mill	"
2. c	Roll Jaw Crusher	Yoshida
2. d	Rotor Speed Mill	Fritsch
3.	Refrigerator	Sanyo
4.	Hot Plate	Yamato
5. a	Hot Air Oven, small	"
5. b	"	"
6.	Fume Hood	"
7. a	Autoclave	Hitachi
7. b	"	Yayoi
8. a	Muffle Furnace	Yamato
8. b	"	Ishizuka
9.	Calculator	Casio
10.	PH Meter	TOA
11.	Timer	Muranaka
12.	Water Bath	Yamato
13.	Polarimeter	JASCO
14.	Low Temp. Water Bath	Yamato
15. a	Vacuum Pump	Millipore
15. b	Handy Aspirator	Yamato
16.	Gas Chromatograph	Hitachi
17.	Microscope	Olympus
18.	Vacuum Drying Oven	Yamato

19.	Chromato-Vue	Funakoshi
20.	Densitometer with Table	Shimadzu
21.	Double Beam Spectro- photometer	Hitachi
22.	Rotary Evaporator	Yamato
23.	Vibrator (Column Full-up Appa.)	Umeya
24.	Freezer	Sanyo
25.	Low Temp. Incubator	Yamato
26.	Colony Counter	Kayagaki
27.	Disintegrator	Hitachi
28.	Tensile Strength Tester	Shimadzu
29.	Sample Divider	Kiya
30.	Water Distiller	Yamato
31.	Laboratory Center Table	"
32.	Storage Cabinet	"
33.	Work Bench	"
34.	Laboratory Side Table	"
35.	Sink Unit	"
36.	Balance Table	"
37.	Blance	Murayama
38.	Labo Cart	Yamato
39.	Shock Proof Balance Table	"
40.	Laboratory Glassware	"

\* Agricultural Products Processing

1.	Shaker	Yamato
2.	Centriguge	Tomy
3.	Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus Water Bath Type	Yamato
4.	" Direct Heating Type	Sanshin
5.	Standard Hydrometer	Nikkei
6.	Desiccator	Shibata
7.	Mirror Plate L-size	Makino
8.	" M-size	"
9.	Grain Size Tester L-size	"
10.	" S-size	"

11.	Double Trier	Makino
12.	Trier	"
13.	Hectoliter-Weight Scale (Platform type)	"
14.	Sieve Set	Fuji
15.	Carton (Vnspection Tray)	Makino
16.	Sample Bottle	Iuchi
17.	Gran Moisture Meter	Kett
18.	" Infrared	"
19.	Digital Grain Moisture Meter	"
20.	Cutting Mill, Wiley Type	Kiya
21.	Stop Watch	SEIKO
22.	Grain Crusher	Kett
23.	Kjeldahl Distilling Apparatus	Shibata
24.	Kjeldahl Digestion Apparatus	"
25.	Mixer	Hitachi
26.	Specific Gravity Balance Reimann type	Kiya
27.	Thin Layer Chromatograph	Yamato
28.	Water Bath with Stirrer	"
29.	Rotary Viscosimeter	Tokyo Keiki
30.	Grain Volume-Weight Tester, Brauer Type	Kiya
31.	Whiteness Tester	Kett
32.	Atomic Absorption Spectro- photometer	Hitachi
33.	Plasma Reactor	Yamato
34.	Incubator	"
35.	Can Percussion Rod	Kiya
36.	Vacuum Can Tester	"
37.	Hand Can Tester	"
38.	Seaming Check String Saw	"
39.	Edrand Can Opener	"
40.	Seaming Micrometer	"
41.	Seaming Gauge	"
42.	Can Height Gauge	"
43.	Gas Pressure Meter for Bottle	"

\* Fish Products Processing

1.	Steam Sterilizer, Koch Type	Kiya
2.	Incubator	Yamato
3.	Microscope	Nikon
4.	Colony Counter	ERMA
5.	Hand Press	Kiya
6.	Abbe Refractometer	Atago
7.	Hand Refractometer	"
8.	Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus	Yamato
9.	Homogenizer	Nihon Seiki
10.	Photoelectric Colorimeter	Tokyo Kodan
11.	PH Meter	TOA
12.	Refrigerator	Sanyo
13.	Freezer	"
14.	Infrared Moisture Meter	Kett
15.	Paper Chromatograph	Toyo

\* Metallic Products Processing

1.	X-Ray Apparatus	Shimadzu
2.	Spectrophotometer	Hitachi
3.	Metalloscope	Nikon
4.	Thickness Tester	Kett
5.	Polarizing Microscope	Nikon
6.	Refractometer	Atao
7.	Micrometer	Mitsutoyo
8.	Vernier Caliper	"
9.	Dynamic Strain Measuring Apparatus	Showa
10.	Hardness Tester	Akashi
11.	Hydraulic Fatigue Testing Machine	Tokyo Koko
12.	Torion Tester	Shimadzu
13.	Friction and Wear Tester	Toyo
14.	Pyrometer	Abe
15.	Environment Testing Apparatus	Hirano

16.	Muffle Furnace	Yamato
17.	Thermal Conductivity Meter	Kyoto Denshi

\* Wooden Products Processing

1.	Wood Moisture	Kett
2.	Hygrothermometer	Yamato
3.	Color Difference Meter	Nippon Denshoku
4.	Micrometer	Mitsutoyo
5.	Vernier Caliper	"
6.	Dial Thickness Gauge	"
7.	Infrared Drying Oven	Yamato
8.	Magnetic Coating Thickness Meter	Sank Denshi
9.	Stop Watch	SEIKO
10.	Drying Oven	Yamato
11.	Constant Temp. and Humidity Chamber	"
12.	Analytical Balance	Kensei
13.	Microscope with Photo- Apparatus	Nikon
14.	Hardness Tester	Kiya

\* Fiber Products Processing

1.	Yarn Twist Tester	Yamaguchi
2.	Torsion Balance	Murayama
3.	Water Bath	Isuzu
4.	Rubbing Meter	Yamaguchi
5.	Standard Launder Meter	"
6.	Standard UV Long-Life Fade-Meter	Suga
7.	Perpiration Meter	"
8.	CIE D65 Standard Source	"
9.	Fabric Shrinkage Tester	Yamaguchi
10.	Yard Setting Machine	Yamato
11.	Fabric Inspection Machine	Kitamura
12.	Luxe Meter	Irie

PLAN FOR FUNDING AND BUDGET

EXPORT SERVICE CENTRE  
OPERATION BUDGET  
FOR ONE YEAR  
(ESTIMATE)

1. Training Division *)	US.\$.	700.000
2. Product Adaptation & Packaging	US.\$.	100.000
3. Exhibition & Trade Fair	US.\$.	150.000
4. Overseas Trade Centres	US.\$.	150.000
5. Maintenance & General Services	US.\$.	250.000
6. Salarys, wages and allowance for all Division	US.\$.	65.000
		<hr/> <hr/>
T o t a l	US.\$	1.415.000

\*) Funded by JICA in Technical Assistance Cooperation

EXPORT SERVICE CENTRE  
BUDGET FOR SALARIES AND WAGES  
FOR ONE YEAR  
(ESTIMATE)

1. <u>Director :</u>		
- Director	: 1 x Rp. 300.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 3.000.000,-
- Adm Support		
5 Staffs	: 5 x Rp. 100.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 6.000.000,-
		Rp. 9.600.000,-
2. <u>Training Division :</u>		
- Head of Division	: 1 x Rp. 200.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 2.400.000,-
- Head of Sub DIV.	: 4 x Rp. 150.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 7,200.000,-
- Staffs	: 5 x Rp. 100.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 6.000.000,-
		Rp.15.600.000,-
3. <u>Product Adaptation &amp; Packaging :</u>		
- Head of Division	: 1 x Rp. 200.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 2,400.000,-
- Head of Sub Div.	: 4 x Rp. 150.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 7.200.000,-
- Staffs	: 5 x Rp. 100.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 6.000.000,-
		Rp.15.600.000,-
4. <u>Exhibition &amp; Trade Fair :</u>		
- Head of Division	: 1 x Rp. 200.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 2.400.000,-
- Head of Sub Div.	: 4 x Rp. 150.000 - x 12 months	Rp. 7.200.000,-
- Staffs	: 5 x Rp. 100.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 6.000.000,-
		Rp.15.600.000,-
5. <u>Overseas Trade Centres :</u>		
- Head of Division	: 1 x Rp. 200.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 2.400.000,-
- Head of Sub. Div.	: 4 x Rp. 120.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 7.200.000,-
- Staffs	: 5 x Rp. 100.000,- x 12 months	Rp. 6.000.000,-
		Rp.15.600.000,-
	T o t a l	Rp.72.000.000,-
		(US\$65.500.-)



EXPORT SERVICE CENTRE  
ESTIMATE BUDGET FOR ONE YEAR

Training Activities \*)

A. Inbound Training

- 35 expert x US\$. 3.000 x 11 months	US\$. 1.155.000.
- Airfare Japan- Jakarta 35 Expert x US.1.400	<u>US\$. 49.000.</u>
Total Sub. A.	US\$. 1.204.000.

B. Outbound Training

a. DSA Trainees :

- In-Plant Training on Production Technology : 30 x US\$. 125 x 60 days	US\$. 225.000.
- Training on Japanese Products Adaptation Procedures and Processing Techniques : 25 x US\$. 125 x 30 days	US\$. 93.750.
- Training on Japanese Fashion Technology : 9 x US\$. 125 x 30 days	US\$.
- Training on Japanese Fashion Designs, Styles and Merchandising for Products Development : 15 x US\$. 125 x 60 days	US\$. 112.500.
- Training on Japanese Interior Design for Furniture and Furnishing : 15 x US\$. 125 x 30 days	US\$. 56.250.
- Training on Application of Computer Technology to Trade Information Services 10 x US\$. 125 x 90 days	US\$. 112.500.
- Other Specialized Technical Training for The Improvement of Indonesia Products : 25 x US\$. 125 x 30 days	<u>US\$. 93.750.</u>
Total Sub a.	US\$. 727.500.

b. Airfares Jakarta - Japan :

- 129 Trainers x US\$. 1.400	<u>US\$. 180.600</u>
Total Sub. b.	<u>US\$ 908.100.</u>

TOTAL A + B	<u><u>US\$. 2.112.100.</u></u>
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Estimate for one year	<u><u>US\$. 700.000</u></u>
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\*) Funded by JICA for Technical Cooperation for 3 Years.

## 13. 工場見学概要

企業名	P.T. Lukita Tectona
所在地	Jl. Junung Sahari XI/14~16, JAKARTA (市中心街より北東3キロの地点にあるケマヨラン空港のすぐ東側)
社長	Mrs. Jr. Meutia Lumongga (年令40位の女性経営者…バンドン大卒の建築者)
設立	1979年
資本金	99万米ドル
業態	Cutting Board, 家具部品, 木製モールディングの製造業者
従業員数	90人
年商	26万6千米ドル
輸額	1985年10万米ドル(西独他)
見学所見	製材所兼木製品製造所といった感じの工場であった。 木材については乾燥のための大型キルン2基を持っており、壁材、床材等のモールディングが主体で、Cutting Board, 家具部品の生産は2割程度。Cutting Boardは西独へ輸出しているが、アメリカはデザインの違いから取引は少ない。日本とはジェトロのサンプル展示商談会(86.3月)で横浜の輸入業者からサンプルオーダーを受けたが、まだ話はまとまっていないとのこと。
企業名	P.T. Stephalux Rattan Furniture
所在地	Jl. Pemuda No 71, Rawamangun, Jakarta (市中心街より東へ6キロの地点にあり競技場の南1キロ)
社長	Mrs. Constance Anwar (年令30才位の女性経営者…中国系)
業態	ラタン&ウィッカー家具の製造業者, 輸出業者
従業員数	150人
年商	60万米ドル
輸出額	1985年10万米ドル(カナダ, オーストラリア, 日本)
所見	ショールームを中心に見学でき、バラエティーに富んだデザインの良い座り心地の良いラタン家具が多数展示されていた。日本向けのサイズの小さい家具もあった。日本の閑風間へ輸出しているとのこと。製品の質もかなり良く、日本でも十分通用する様に思われた。経営者は女性経営者であり、新製品開発もかなり意欲的なようにうかがわれた。





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