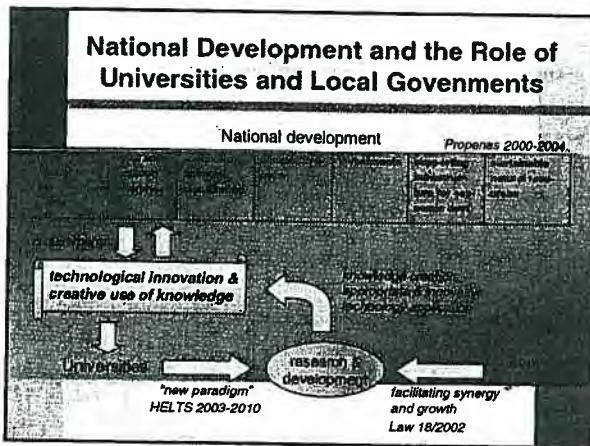
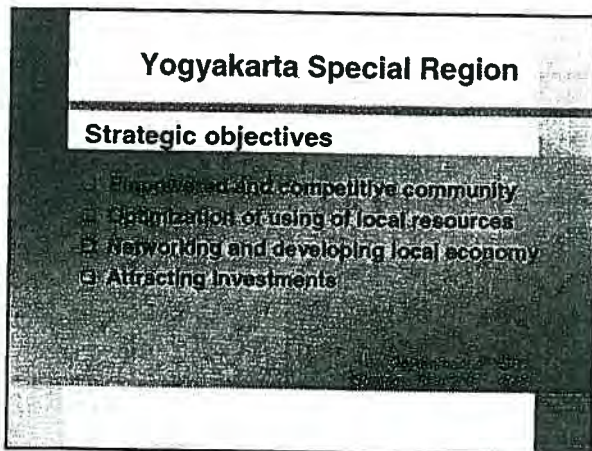


UGM プレゼンテーション







Gadjah Mada University

Strategic objectives

- 1. To improve the quality and relevance of UGM's research and community services
- 2. To develop organization independence and collaboration networkings
- 3. To develop healthy, efficient, and productive university management

UGM's Concept on Regional Development in Yogyakarta SR

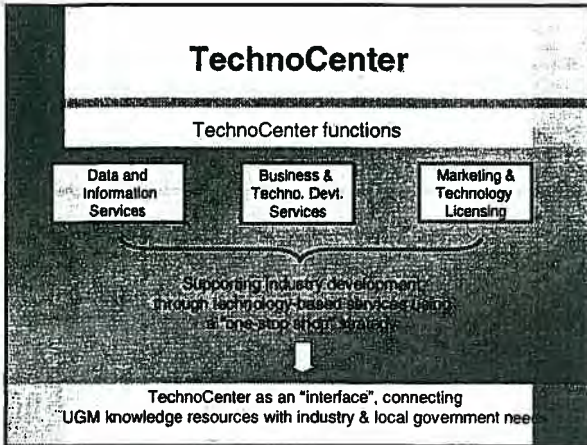
University	Local Government (Bappeda, Dinas)	Chambers of Commerce	Financial Institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology provider • Legal & mgmt assistance • Product/solution design • Consultation • Facility leasing • Entrepreneurship training • Business plan competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation, strategic plan • Promoting SME associations • Matchmaking SME & financial institutions • Incentives • Bureaucratic support • Providing center for business start-up & serv. • Local econ. components: business units, industrial economy, location assets, human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting small industries • Facilitating med & large industries • Contact with Univ & other partners • Technical & mgmt advices • Supporting skills & knowledge • External economy (reg, nat, internat) • Workforce strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding support • Support for bus. plan competition • Financial strategy
Regional industrialization			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of industrial centers • Healthy industrial associations • Job places • Growth of small & micro industry • Utilization of appropriate techno. • Network growth & expansion • Growth of people's & gov's savings • Growth of infrastructure • Improved industrial attitude & skills 			

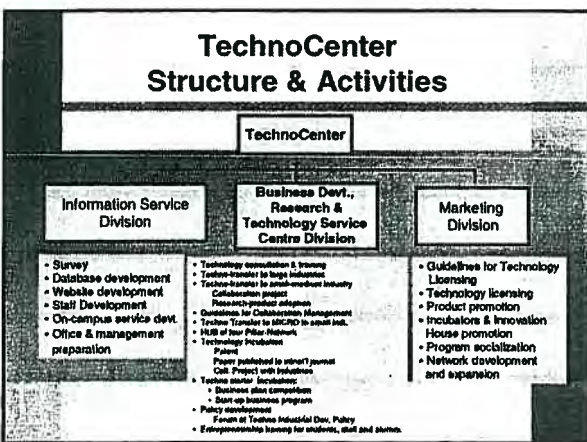
UGM's Strategy on Collaboration

```

graph TD
    Rector --> VR[Vice Rector Research]
    Rector --> VC[Vice Rector Cooperation]
    VR --> LPPM[LPPM]
    VC --> TC[Techno Center]
    LPPM --- KR[Knowledge resources (departments, faculties, research centers)]
    LPPM --- Emp[empowering]
    LPPM --- Coll[collaboration]
    TC --- MK[marketing & service]
    TC --- Int[interlinking]
    TC --- ILC[Industry, Local Govt., Community]
    
```

LPPM : Research & Community Service





MILESTONES OF ACTIVITY PROGRAMS AT TECHNO CENTER – UGM

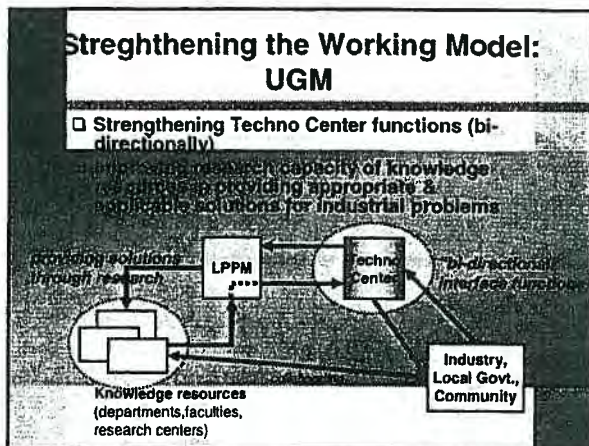
Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Etc.
1. Technology Introduction & Training				
2. Techno-transfer to large industries				
3. Collaboration project				
4. Research project adoption				
5. Guidelines for Collaboration Management				
6. Techno Transfer to SME/MD to small jobs.				
7. HUB of four Pillar Network				
8. Technology Incubation				
9. Patent				
10. Patent published to attract investment				
11. Call Project with incubation				
12. Techno transfer incubation				
13. Business plan competition				
14. Start up business program				
15. Policy development				
16. Form of Techno Industrial Dev. Policy				
17. Entrepreneurship training for students, staff and alumni.				
18. Guidelines for Technology Licensing				
19. Technology licensing				
20. Product promotion				
21. Incubators & Innovation House promotion				
22. Program socialization				
23. Network development and supervision				

MILESTONES OF ACTIVITY PROGRAMS AT TECHNO CENTER – UGM

Activity	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004
DIV. BUSINESS DEVT, RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY SERVICE					
1. Entrepreneurship Training for Students, Staff & Faculty					
A. DIV. MARKETING DEVELOPMENT					
1. Market Research & Technology Licensing					
2. Technology Licensing					
3. Patent Promotion					
4. Incubator & Innovation House Promotion					
5. Network Development & Expansion					
6. Programs Redesigning					

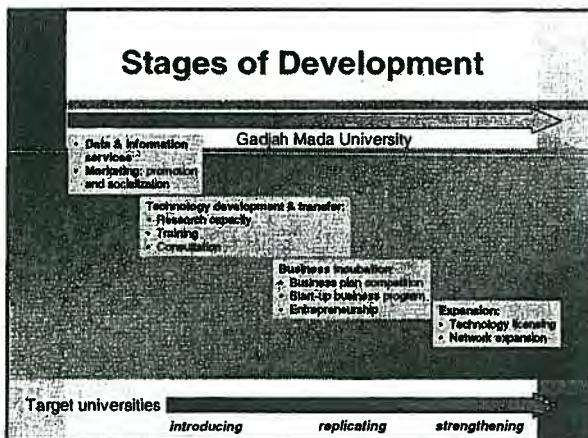
How Hi-Link Can Help ?

- Based on UGM's concept and previous collaboration management, we want to build up a working model → Techno Center
- Hi-Link project will accelerate model development by strengthening Techno Center functions
- The model can be disseminated to other universities. Then they can learn, modify, and use the model to suit their environment.



Model Dissemination

- (Partial) Model replication in target universities
 - **Marketing functions** – Making local industry aware of University's potentials and able to access & utilize them using "one-stop shop" approach
 - **Research capacity**
- Achieved through networking activities:
 - To transfer knowledge, experiences, and best practices in developing interface models
 - To improve research capabilities of both target universities through common activities & share of resources



Areas of Required Technical Assistance

- Management of "interface" functions in
 - Management of intellectual property rights
- Technological assistance (incl. research & development)



Prambanan Technology Park
As Research – Industry Linkage
for
Industrial Competitiveness



Background 1

***PT MAK VISION**


*“ Survival, growth and developed by
effort of science, technology,
industrial and business, together to the
future for better live “*



Background 2


MAK IDEOLOGY

- To be a “*Centre of Competence* “ on mechanical technology field
- Give services exceed “ *Customer Satisfaction* “
- Make employees as honourable human, respect and support individual skill and creativity
- To be a “*Technology Provider* “ for wide society
- To be proudly for Indonesian nation




Background 3

* Looking farther ahead from now, on the globalisation process of the national economics that sooner or later engulfed also Indonesian economy, a fact that could not avoid, forces us to look at the issue of competition theme of this paper, namely innovation for industrial competitiveness become not only relevant but very important to change of the stagnant condition.




Background 4

* As a part of economic players, PT MAK aware about this condition and take action to solve the problem by trying to build some favourable economic and business environment to provide conducive growth of innovation, that is Prambanan Technology Park in Piyungan village, Sleman regency, Jogjakarta province




Premises and Conceptual Foundation

- * Shifting paradigm of economic power which is derived from naturally owned production facilities shifted to economic power being derived from national location of high value added activities
- * Wealth is accumulated from added values generated by way of economic activities, economic activities are made possible by opportunities, and opportunities are generated by innovation
- * Economic activities need infrastructure to successfully take place




Innovation, concept and the system

- * First application of science and technology in a new way with commercial success
- * There are five concept involved here, first application, product, production process, novelty and market recognition
- * *Systems of innovation* ; "a set of private organization and public institutions that collectively develop science and technology resources and deploy them into economic production systems " , the 4 *pillars* are *The Industry, Government, University and Society*




Requirement of Innovation Process

- First, appropriate organizational structures and mechanisms
- Second, requires appropriate understanding of the relationships between science and technology. On the one side, science, as understood as producing general, fundamental, and abstract forms of knowledge, and on the other side technology as producing knowledge which is specific and practical.




research-industry linkages for industrial competitiveness

- look at has to be the industrial need for innovation.
- look at does the industry is properly positions itself in the innovation system as active actor
- look at is whether or not the industry maintains linkage with the other actors in the system to get the needed innovation
- look at is whether or not the other actors, especially the R&D centres/institution
- look at is whether or not the R&D centres have the necessary capabilities to do




Science and Technology Resources Demands

- * Outsourcing the R&D activities to R&D centres/institutions (including their overseas principles). The format can be R&D contract
- * For enterprises that already employed sufficient R&D personnel, a format of joint Venture in R&D activities becomes feasible
- * Stronger enterprises who are ready to embark into R&D program, full time employment of R&D personnel and/or reinforced with seconded R&D personnel from other organizations, say R&D centres/institutions, makes it possible to do in-house R&D activities.



The Shift in the Global Distribution and Organization of Technological Activities

- * the convergence in technical capabilities of industrialized nations
- * the global integration of national technology markets



Some of the Challenges

- How to engage National System Of Innovation onto the Global System Of Innovation ?, in other words, how to joint the Global Network of National System of Innovation ?.



Policy Requirement: Macro Level

- * The performance of a national innovation system is strongly influenced by the extent to which there is strategic fit between the innovation portfolio of the system and the nation's overall economic development strategy
- * National Economic Policy, National Industry Policy, National Manpower Policy, National Education Policy and National Science and Technology Policy are relevant to the National Systems of Innovation



Joglo Semar Industrial Area As An Industrial Case

- * One, the manufacturers are facing day to day engineering problems. They need services to solve these problems. At the systems of innovation level, the existence of a function for solving day to day engineering problems is imperative.
- * Two, to improve their competitiveness, they need innovation. They need to be linked in the innovation chain. At the systems of innovation level, the existence of a function of innovation is imperative.
- * Three, for further development they need new science and technology. At the systems of innovation level, the existence of a function of science and technology creation is imperative.



JOGLO SEMAR Industrial Future Development

- * Most of the existing industry are in the stage of contract manufacturing (CM), where the manufactures only take contract orders from owners of brand names following the given design and specifications. The next stage in their development is own design manufacturing (ODM), where the manufacturers take contract orders following the given specification in making their own design. The next stage is original equipment manufacturing (OEM), where the manufactures develop product of their own brand name.



Prambanan Technology Park As The Linkage Format

- * Technology Park here refers to a set of infrastructures, providing competitive quality of opportunity especially in JOGLO SEMAR area
- * The function are: to cater the needs of the existing "older" industry (those which take comparative strategy) to maintain their existence as well as for their development, and to lure the desired industry (those which take competitive strategy) to come by providing competitive quality of opportunity



PTP will be equipped with the following

- * telecommunication infrastructure that is required to transmit data fast and in large amount
- * a "complex of high-technology services", encompassing services such as R&D, engineering problem solving, business consultancy, incubation for newly established business, etc
- * Training Center as embryo of University Technology (PUSE)



Engineering Centre

- * The "spearhead" of "Training Center" is an Engineering Centre. The Engineering Centre will be designed as a "world class engineering centre", The centre will be a separate organizational entity, networked with PUSE. With this spearhead, PUSE becomes also a spearhead in solving engineering problems needed by industry



Summary

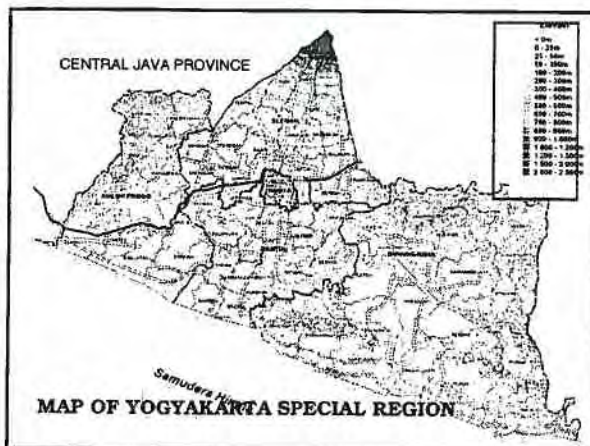
- * Indonesian economy in entering the 21st century has to shift to competitive strategy
- * Indonesian industry need to be competitive in the global interaction
- * In Joglosemar area need infrastructure for their Industrials competitiveness is called Technology Park
- * Industrialization in Joglo Semar area can be Succeed if all 4 Industrial Pillars playing their role in all-out manner



TERIMAKASIH







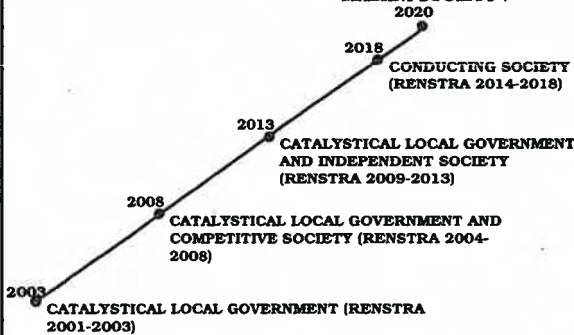
Longterm Development Vision (2020):
"an outstanding center for education,
center for culture and
tourism destination in asia"

Midterm Government Vision (2008) :
"be a catalytic government
and
enhance the competitiveness of the community"

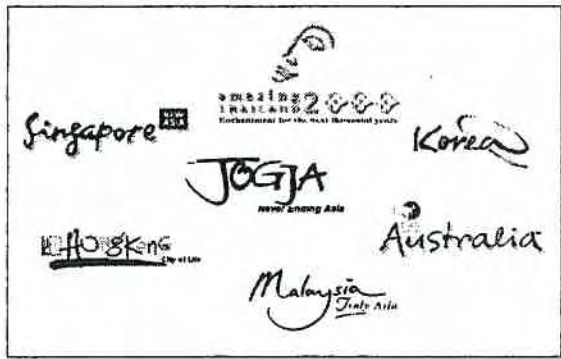
Our Branding Image :
"jogja never ending asia"

**INTERVISION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF D.I.Y.
(IN RENSTRADA)**

**YOGYA AS A CENTER OF
TOURISM, EDUCATION, AND
CULTURE, WHICH IS CONDUCTED
INDEPENDENTLY BY ITS SOCIETY
MADANI SOCIETY !**



our cooperation



GENERAL INFORMATION :

- total area : 3,185.8 km²
- population : 3.17 million
- population density : ± 1,000 pop/km²
- govt. administration (4 districts, 1 municipality) ;
 - district of sleman
 - district of bantul
 - district of kulon progo
 - district of gunung kidul
 - municipality of yogyakarta

Districts/municipal Area

NO.	DISTRICT/ MUNICIPALITY	AREA (KM ²)	NO. SUBDIS- TRICT	NO. VILLAGES
1.	sleman	574.82	17	86
2.	bantul	506.85	17	75
3.	kulon progo	586.27	12	88
4.	gunung kidul	1,455.36	18	144
5.	yogyakarta	32.50	14	45
	total	3,185.80	78	438

Yogyakarta Special Region is positioning to be the central for public services as well as central for economic growth for the southern part of Central Java and western part of East Java

There will be around 20 million people to be served by Yogyakarta Special Region

Number of Unemployment,
The Special Province of Yogyakarta 2002

	Indonesia		DIY	
	Total	%	Total	%
Open Unemployment	9,132,104	9.06%	90,436	5.21%
Semi Unemployment	9,184,548	9.11%	27,754	1.60%
Educated Unemployment	519,841	0.52%	232,440	13.40%
Total of Workforce	100,779,270		1,734,626	



Existence of Urban Poverty

Area	1999		2002		Change	
	million people	%	million people	%	million people	% Pts
National	12.40	15.10	13.30	14.46	0.9	7.25
Java-Bali	11.30	20.16	9.30	14.30	-2	17.69
DIY	0.48	26.90	0.30	16.90	-0.179	-37.5



Existence of Rural Poverty

Area	1999		2002		Perubahan	
	million people	%	million people	%	million people	% Pts
National	25.10	26.8	25.10	27.1	0	0
Bali	17.50	23.0	12.60	25.5	-4.9	-28
DIY	0.51	0	0.33	0	0.025	6.45



Poverty Line in DIY

Per Capita Income	1999		2002	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Per Month	89,845	69,420	130,499	96,512
Per Year	1,078,140	833,040	1,565,988	1,158,144

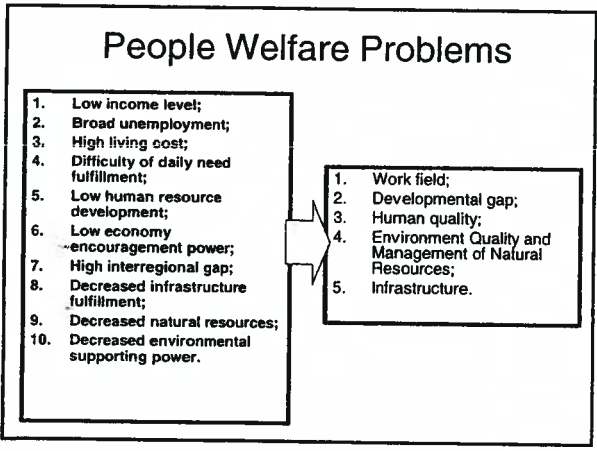


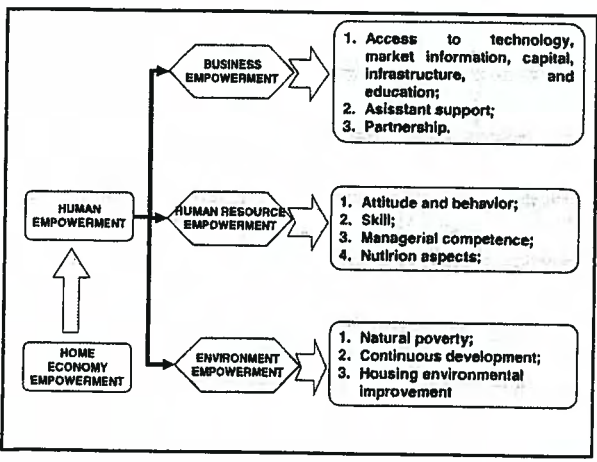
Percapita Income (million Rp)

Region	1999		2002		2003		% of Change 1999-2002		% of Change 1999-2003	
	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal
DIY	1.557	3.795	1.692	5.215	1.761	5.806	8.69%	37.42%	13.11%	52.98%
Kulon Progo	0.932	2.451	0.992	2.988	1.031	3.238	6.42%	21.93%	10.63%	32.13%
Bantul	1.063	2.598	1.127	3.471	1.167	3.842	6.05%	33.60%	9.84%	47.88%
Gunungkidul	1.354	2.999	1.431	3.878	1.467	4.218	5.62%	29.31%	8.28%	40.65%
Sleman	1.581	3.574	1.688	5.169	1.750	5.853	6.79%	45.20%	10.71%	63.79%
Yogyakarta	3.282	7.180	3.662	10.595	3.831	11.978	11.59%	47.35%	16.72%	66.59%

SOCIAL PROBLEM VICTIMS

No	Type of Problem	Total	
1	Abandoned children	14,286	children
2	Street children	935	children
3	Handicapped children	5,492	children
4	Problematic children	654	children
5	Prostitutes	383	people
6	Beggars	251	people
7	Homeless people	59	people
8	Handicapped people	16,164	people
9	Handicapped people who are victims of chronic diseases	1,337	people
10	Drug users	361	people
11	Garbage collectors	1,202	people
12	Ex-criminals	1,330	people
13	Abandoned elderly	19,587	people
14	Women who are socio-culturally vulnerable	9,448	people
15	Jobless and poor families	182,308	people
16	Non-descend home families	12,484	people
17	Socio-psychologically problematic families	1,258	people
18	Society living in areas vulnerable to disasters	8,970	people
19	Victims of catastrophe and other disasters	571	people
20	Victims of social disasters	102	people

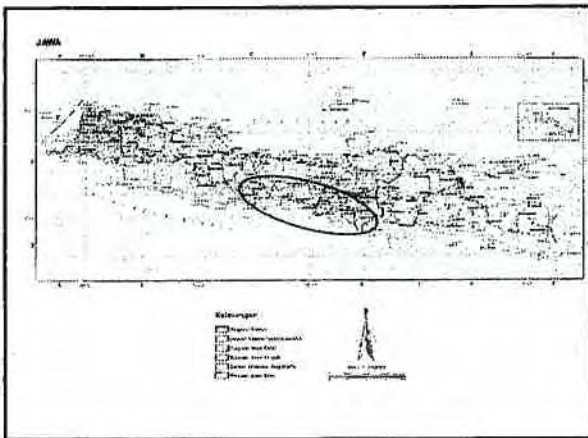




ELEMENTS OF HUMAN EMPOWERMENT

- Providing motivation (motivating);
- Providing Enforcement (empowering);
- Providing protection (protecting).





Data of Manpower

TYPE	YEAR 2000	YEAR 2001	YEAR 2002
Population	3,120,478	3,142,945	3,165,575
Productive age	2,422,242	2,439,554	2,457,119
workforce	1,701,014	1,713,055	1,725,390
Fulltime worker	1,101,533	1,120,343	1,139,340
Unemployment	599,481	592,712	586,050
Noticeable unemployment	86,771	87,366	87,995
Semi unemployment	512,710	505,346	498,055
Non workforce	721,228	726,499	731,729

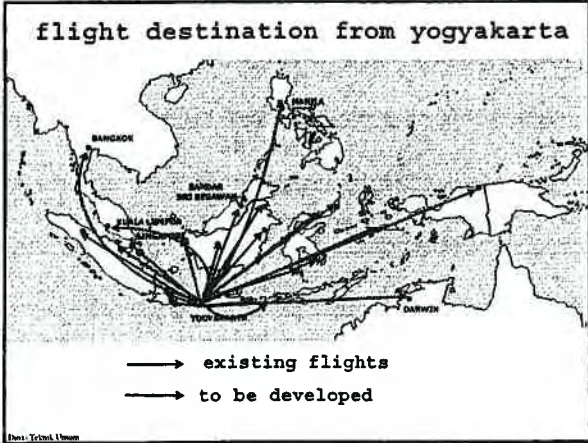
The Provincial Government of Yogyakarta Special Region is developing a Vocational Training Center with International Certification, to fulfill the increasing demands of skilled workers.

Number of people working in various fields of job

NO	FIELD	NO. WORKERS	%
1	Agriculture	653,539	39,71
2	Mining	9,352	0,57
3	Manufacturing	202,633	12,31
4	Electricity, Gas, Water	968	0,06
5	Construction	99,408	6,04
6	Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant	351,861	21,38
7	Transportation, Warehouse, Communication	54,283	3,30
8	Finance, Insurance, Building/Land rental, Company Services	24,999	1,52
9	Common Services	248,301	15,09
10	Others	455	0,03
	total	1,645,799	

Transportation Facilities.

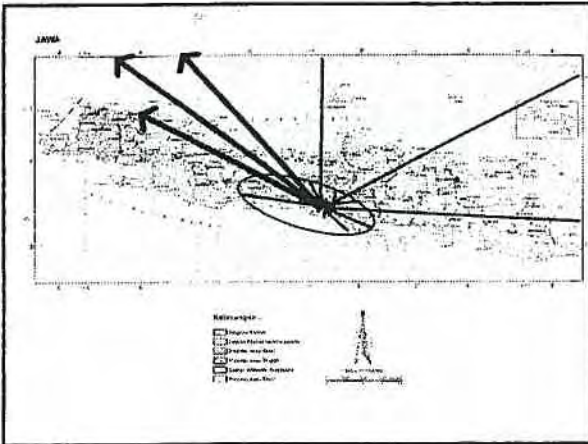
- train :
a railway system connects yogyakarta with other cities in java island.
- highway transportation :
A good road network connects yogya-karta with other cities in java island by mean of buses, coaches, taxies and others.
- air transportation :
The airport located ± 10 km. east of the city. Some 45 flights a day connect yogya-karta with other cities in indonesia and a direct flights (3 x a week) to kuala lumpur and singapore (vv). 8 airliners served the flights



With its strategic position, Yogyakarta Special Region is planned to be logistic distribution hub (outbound and inbound)

Infrastructures to be built in the near future :

- new airport terminal (2004-2005)
- southern highway (2005)
- mass rapid transportation system (2005-2006)
- outer city's ring-road (2005)
- dryport (2005)
- airport warehouses (4 buildings available)



Public Facilities

- electricity : 1,023,449,266 kwh
- fresh water supply : 30,295,433 m3/yr
- telecommunication : 112,042 connection
 (a c.d.m.a system is being installed with an additional capacity of 50.000 connection lines by the end of 2004 and the rest 150.000 connection lines will be made ready by the end of 2005)

Educational Facilities

EDUCATION DEGREE	STATE OWNED	PRIVATE OWNED
Elementary school	1,934	370
Junior high school	203	248
Senior high school	69	122
Vocational school	26	120
Polytechnic	-	6
Academy	4	47
University	4	45
Training Center	2	-
Vocational Course	-	250

Health Care Facilities

FACILITY	STATE OWNED	PRIVATE OWNED
Public Hospital	9	19
Maternity Hosp.	-	23
Community Health Center	126	units
Medical Clinic	36	units
Pharmacist	137	units
Drugstore	46	units
Drug Wholesaler	30	units
Medical Laboratory	12	units

Number of Medical Doctor

SPECIALIZATION	NUMBER
General Practitioner	634
Dentist	103
Surgeon	15
Internist	13
Pediatric	18
Obstectry & Gineacologist	12
Radiologist	3
Neurologist	9

Accomodation

CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER
5 Star Hotel	4
4 Star Hotel	9
3 Star Hotel	6
2 Star Hotel	4
1 Star Hotel	9
Non Star Hotel	16

Total number of room and bed :
 3,697 rooms, 6,398 beds (star hotels)
 10,911 rooms, 17,723 beds (non-star hotels)

Economic Growth

YEAR	INDONESIA (%)	YOGYAKARTA (%)
1997	4.60	3.52
1998	- 13.34	- 11.28
1999	0.85	1.01
2000	4.77	4.01
2001	3.50	3.30
2004	-	4.40*

* 1st quarter of 2004

Contribution of Business Sector to
GRDP (constant price, 1993) in %

SECTOR	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
PRIMARY SECTOR	16.91	17.82	23.45	22.17	21.15
Agriculture	15.56	16.53	22.00	20.78	19.76
Mining	1.35	1.29	1.45	1.39	1.39
SECONDARY SECTOR	24.33	22.67	23.69	24.28	24.13
Manufacture	13.28	14.08	15.94	16.24	16.27
Electricity, Gas, water	0.59	0.67	0.72	0.85	0.82
Construction	10.46	7.92	7.03	7.19	7.04
TERTIARY SECTOR	58.76	59.50	52.86	53.56	54.75
Trade, Hotel, Restaurant	15.67	15.83	18.61	18.89	18.72
Transport & Comm	11.23	11.55	9.46	9.54	10.23
Finance, Rental, Service	10.73	11.26	8.78	8.28	8.25
Common Service	21.13	20.86	16.01	16.92	17.55

DOMESTIC INVESTMENT REALIZATION

YEAR	NO. OF ENTERPR	INVESTMENT (1000xRp)	LOCAL WORKERS	FOREIGN WORKERS
1997	112	1,283,716,039	25,632	18
1998	113	1,299,965,604	21,725	11
1999	112	1,362,201,322	22,936	12
2000	115	1,815,182,865	24,000	10
2001	114	1,814,240,365	25,569	18
2002	121	1,961,915,830	25,484	18

FOREIGN INVESTMENT REALIZATION

YEAR	NO. OF ENTERPR	INVESTMENT (US\$)	LOCAL WORKERS	FOREIGN WORKERS
1997	18	184,371,627	2,135	39
1998	19	140,065,688	3,912	47
1999	26	127,436,797	4,627	48
2000	40	101,061,428	6,391	70
2001	45	104,567,685	7,177	75
2002	49	103,563,363	6,610	86



Other strategic and prioritized program in 2005

1. Total Quality Management Training
2. Tourism, Trade, Investment (TTI) Promotions in regional, national dan international events;
3. Development Information and Communication Technology Training Center (ICT Training Center);
4. Utilization of Southern Maritime and Coastal Potentials
5. Health Yogya 2005 Program
6. Vocational Training Center (Skilled Workers with International Certification)
7. Implementation of Agenda 21 "Sustainable Tourism Development" DIY in related sectors

8. Development of Southern Highway
9. Development of City's Outer Ringroad
10. Development of Infrastructure of Techno Incubator Park, Industrial Estate and Logistic Center in the District of Bantul;
11. Development of Modified Modest Apartment
12. Provision of Supporting Facilities for the Utilization of Bribin Underground River
13. Development of Infrastructures and Facilities for Raw Water Provision Project
14. Enlargement of Terminal and Extension of Runway of Adisutjipto Airport.

**AIM OF STRATEGIC AREA
DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

- Development of fast-growing strategic areas;
- Development of critical strategic areas;
- Development of strategic areas supporting strategic sector development;
- Development of border strategic areas;
- Development of infertile areas.

**EXPECTED REALIZATION OF
ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT**

- Encouraging **agriculture sector** in order to be able to play a role in the global market with products which are appropriate with global market needs and responsive to the possibilities of change, but keep maintaining the assurance of food fulfillment in the province of DIY;

**EXPECTED REALIZATION OF
ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT**

- Encouraging **industrial sector** especially small and medium enterprises in order to enter regional and global markets, especially by utilizing local resource potentials, which are able to produce prominent products of the province of DIY;

Larjutan

EXPECTED REALIZATION OF ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

- Encouraging **tourism sector** in order to attract foreign tourists, in terms of quantity as well as length of stay;

REGIONAL APPROACH

- Sub-district development as center of growth;
- Development of areas of prominent production centers;
- Urban and Rural Development;
- Undeveloped Area Development.

ECONOMY APPROACH

- Development of local prominent commodities which are export oriented;
- Development of productive businesses, small enterprises, medium enterprises, and co-operations;
- Search and development of local genuine income potentials;
- Assurance of developmental budget allocation with more efficient and effective conducts;

INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

- BUMD development and assistance;
- Partnership development with governmental, private, and societal institutions;
- Institutional arrangement (reorganization) of local government and managerial arrangement;
- Improvement and establishment of regulations;
- Improvement of service to the society and clean and good government establishment;

HUMAN RESOURCE QUALITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

- Faith and belief improvement;
- Ability, professionalism, and work productivity improvement;
- Improvement of physical and mental health standard;
- Attitude assistance;

KOMODITI UTAMA EKSPOR PROP. DIY TAHUN 2000-2002							
No	KOMODITI	Volume : Juta kg, Nilai : Juta US \$					
		2000		2001		2002	
		VOL	NILAI	VOL	NILAI	VOL	NILAI
1	Kuli diumak	0,26	7,39	0,35	9,81	0,35	9,16
2	Sarang Tandan Kulit/SFK	0,06	3,39	0,05	3,52	0,13	5,37
3	SFK Kamb.Palarethan	0,03	1,03	0,06	2,21	0,02	1,44
4	Tekstil	2,59	7,61	1,50	6,09	1,53	8,00
5	Pakulan Jodi Tekstil	1,51	25,15	1,06	23,33	1,53	18,90
6	Prodkt Tekstil Lainnya	0,08	8,03	1,21	9,30	1,27	7,80
7	Mebel Kayu	12,96	20,58	15,06	23,95	17,76	31,60
8	Kerajinan Kayu	1,71	2,66	1,40	2,71	1,93	1,30
9	Jamur dalam Kulit	5,35	7,25	6,47	5,71	5,52	2,62
10	Lampu	0,01	0,48	0,72	1,73	1,06	2,18
11	Kerajinan Tanah Liat	2,26	0,71	2,49	1,43	2,28	1,50
12	Astrik Daun Cengkeh	0,04	0,33	0,31	1,05	0,37	1,98
13	SFK Sintetik	0,05	1,44	0,08	2,21	0,06	1,73
14	Kerajinan Pandan	0,15	0,7	0,16	0,79	0,71	1,36
15	Kerajinan Energi Gondok	0,03	0,07	0,13	0,59	0,21	0,83
16	Kerajinan Batu	1,48	0,64	1,03	0,49	1,13	0,60
17	Kerajinan Perak	0,02	1,40	0,01	0,52	0,03	0,68
	Sub Total	30,36	89,58	33,62	96,24	33,89	99,19
	Komoditi lainnya	5,04	6,77	3,24	4,79	3,34	10,95
	Total	36,22	96,35	36,89	101,03	37,23	110,14

Sumber: Dinas Perindag Prop. DIY

NEGARA TUJUAN UTAMA EKSPOR PROP. DIY TAHUN 2000-2002							
No	NEGARA	Volume : Jutu kg; Nilai : Juta US \$					
		2000		2001		2002	
		VOL.	NILAI	VOL.	NILAI	VOL.	NILAI
1	Amerika Serikat	10,17	43,23	10,45	45,34	9,40	47,87
2	Jepang	3,18	9,53	2,28	6,94	2,56	4,65
3	Australia	3,52	3,35	3,79	3,23	3,70	4,16
4	Belanda	2,75	4,51	2,78	4,26	2,85	4,09
5	Italia	0,60	4,61	1,14	6,78	1,52	6,64
6	Perancis	4,26	5,73	4,77	6,69	4,65	7,37
7	Inggris	1,22	2,63	1,74	2,90	1,78	4,06
8	Jerman	1,07	2,83	0,61	2,57	0,81	5,11
9	Denmark	0,37	0,84	0,57	1,31	0,61	1,49
10	Spayni	1,24	2,46	1,31	2,81	1,49	3,53
11	Hongkong	0,32	2,33	0,27	2,39	0,80	4,51
12	Kanada	0,37	1,44	0,56	1,66	0,62	2,01
13	Korea Selatan	0,90	1,16	0,14	1,24	0,18	1,08
14	Singapura	0,33	0,64	0,51	1,46	0,55	2,03
15	Belgia	0,66	1,12	0,55	0,94	0,86	1,80
16	Taiwan	0,97	1,44	0,90	0,92	0,49	0,79
17	Uni Emirat Arab	0,14	0,27	0,50	0,98	0,77	1,38
	Suh Total	32,07	88,12	32,87	92,42	33,64	102,57
	Negara lainnya	3,77	8,75	4,02	8,61	3,59	7,57
	Total	35,84	96,87	36,89	101,03	37,23	110,14

Sumber: Dinas Perindag Prop. DIY

Hasil pendataan 20 jenis PMKS tahun 2003		
No.	Jenis permasalahan	Jumlah
1.	Anak terlantar	14.286 anak
2.	Anak jalanan	935 anak
3.	Anak Cacat	5.492 anak
4.	Anak Nekat	664 anak
5.	Tuna Susila	383 orang
6.	Pengemis	251 orang
7.	Gelandangan	58 orang
8.	Penyandang Cacat	16.164 orang
9.	Penyandang Cacat Bekas Penderita Penyakit Kronis	1.337 orang
10.	Korban Penyalahgunaan Obat/ Napza	361 orang
11.	Pemulung	1.202 orang
12.	Bekas Narapidana	1.330 orang
13.	Lanjut Usia Terlantar	19.587 orang
14.	Wanita Rawan Sosial Ekonomi	9.448 orang
15.	Keluarga Fakir Miskin	183.809 orang
16.	Keluarga Berumah Tak Layak Huni	12.484 Orang
17.	Keluarga Bermasalah Sosial Psikologis	1.258 Orang
18.	Masyarakat Bertempat Tinggal di Daerah Rawan Bencana	8.970 Orang
19.	Korban Bencana Alam dan Musibah Lainnya	571 Orang
20.	Korban Bencana Sosial	102 Orang

Perkembangan Sektor Industri di Prop. DIY Tahun 2003 - 2004			
Sektor Industri	Tahun 2003	Tahun 2004	%
Industri Kecil, Menengah dan Besar (IKMB)	78.100	78.609	0,65
Nilai dan Investasi (Rp. 000)	859.007.000	1.031.476.333	20,07
Nilai Bahan (Rp. 000)	1.351.125.000	1.441.430.333	6,68
Nilai Produksi (Rp. 000)	2.402.652.000	2.554.319.666	6,31
Nilai Tambah Bruto (Rp. 000)	1.051.527.000	1.112.889.333	5,84
Tenaga Kerja (orang)	259.102	264.217	1,97

• **Perkembangan Realisasi Ekspor
Tahun 2003 - 2004**

Realisasi Ekspor	Th 2003	Th 2004	%
Volume (juta kg)	35,64	42,30	18,68
Nilai (US \$)	115,32	122,27	6,02

Target realisasi ekspor DIY tahun 2004 sebesar 6 %

**Perkembangan Jml Komoditi Ekspor Prop. DIY
Tahun 2003 - 2004**

Jenis Ekspor	Th 2003	Th 2004	%
Brg Industri & Kerajinan	57	61	7,02
Prod Pertanian & Perikanan	15	20	33,33
JUMLAH	72	81	12,50

Catatan :
Pada tahun 2004 Jumlah Eksporir mencapai **243
eksportir** dan Negara tujuan ekspor meliputi di **93
negara** diseluruh dunia.

**DATA PERKEMBANGAN SIUP PROPINSI DIY
TAHUN 2003 - 2004**

No	Bentuk Usaha	Th 2003	Th 2004	%
1	Perusahaan Besar	230	300	30,43
2	Perusahaan Menengah	521	614	17,85
3	Perusahaan Kecil	24.631	25.651	4,14
	Jumlah	25.382	26.565	3,94

**DATA PERKEMBANGAN TDP PROPINSI DIY
TAHUN 2003 - 2004**

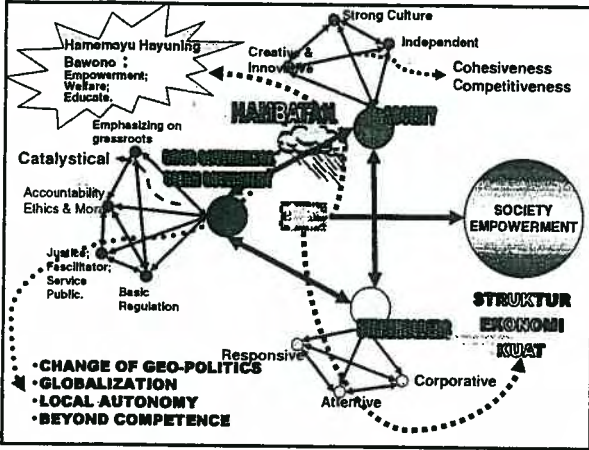
No	Bentuk Usaha	Th 2003	Th 2004	%
1	Perseroan Terbatas	1.980	1783	- 9,95
2	Koperasi	617	603	- 2,27
3	CV	3.861	3.473	- 10,05
4	Fa	63	63	0
5	Perorangan	18.399	17.852	- 2,97
6	Bentuk Usaha Lain	350	350	0
	Jumlah	25.279	24.124	- 4,57

**DATA KERAGAAN KOPERASI DARI 38 KELOMPOK KOPERASI
DI PROPINSI DIY**

NO	KERAGAAN	TAHUN		Perkembangan -/-
		2003	2004 *)	
1	Koperasi Aktif (unit)	1,612	1,633	1,30
2	Koperasi Tidak Aktif (unit)	296	306	3,37
3	Total Koperasi (unit)	1,908	1,937	1,51
4	Anggota (orang)	598,228	560,283	-6,34
5	RAT (unit)	860	784	-8,83
6	Manajer (orang)	365	338	-7,39
7	Karyawan (orang)	4,143	4,424	6,78
8	Audit ekstern	136	116	-14,70
9	Audit intern	1,092	969	-11,26
10	Modal Sendiri	155,129	243,301	56,84
11	Modal luar	138,083	131,922	-4,46

KOMODITI UNGGULAN

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kerajinan Perak | 8. Minyak Atsiri |
| 2. Kerajinan Kayu | 9. Kerajinan Batu |
| 3. Batik | 10. Mebel/ Kerajinan Bambu |
| 4. Mebel kayu | 11. Kerajinan Kulit |
| 5. Kerajinan Serat Tumbuh-tumbuhan | 12. Sarung tangan Kulit |
| 6. Kerajinan Tanah Liat | 13. Makanan Ringan |
| 7. Produk Tekstil | 14. Genteng |
| | 15. Teh Hijau |



EXISTING PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITIES OR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

- PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION HAS BEEN HELD BUT IT HASN'T BEEN OPTIMAL;
- RESEARCH RESULTS OF UNIVERSITIES OR RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS HAVE NOT BEEN MUCH COMMUNICATED TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- THERE HAS NOT BEEN A LOCAL RESEARCH BOARD

EXPECTED ROLE UNIVERSITIES TO MEET THE DEMAND OF LOCAL SOCIETY

- RESEARCH OF UNIVERSITIES HAS DONE BY LECTURES OR STUDENTS SHOULD BE ORIENTATED TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
- RESEARCH OF UNIVERSITIES HAS DONE BY THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN UNIVERSITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- FIELD WORK PRACTICE (KKN) IS ORIENTATED TO EMPOWERMENT/DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY

PROMISING AREA OF COLLABORATION AND LINKAGE WITH UNIVERSITIES

- RESEARCH
- FIELD WORK PRACTICE / KKN
- UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RESULTS
- PROVIDING OF PUBLIC SERVICES FACILITIES
- DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
- DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
- HUMAN QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
- DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF INFORMATON TECHNOLOGY

MAIN PROBLEM AND OBSTACLE OF THE COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITIES

- COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION
- HUMAN RESOURCES
- NETWORKING
- FACILITIES