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Technical report: Training workshop on design and manufacture of bamboo/rattan furniture, Jakarta, Indonesia, 6-17 March 1989*

Prepared by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
acting as executing agency for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Based on the work of Desmond P. Cody, industrial engineer and team leader

Backstopping officer: A. V. Bassili,
Industrial Management and Rehabilitation Branch

* This document has not been edited.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the past decade, the world market for rattan products has increased rapidly and now involves more than 150,000 tonnes a year worth some US \$ 1,600 m.* In the Philippines, for example, the rattan manufacturing industry grew by 38 per cent a year between 1978 and 1988 with a correspondingly proportional increase in foreign exchange earnings. It is now reckoned to be worth in the region of U.S \$ 100 m. Similar increases in growth have also been experienced in other S.E Asian countries where rattan is to be found in commercial quantities, especially Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Indonesia alone accounted for up to 85 % of the world's requirements for raw rattan and in 1984, for example, shipped 35,643 tons of raw material to the Taiwan Province of China, worth approximately US\$ 30 m. This was subsequently converted into finished furniture by the Taiwanese industry worth U.S \$ 250 m, an eight fold increase in value-added. Indonesia has now imposed a total ban on the export of all raw and semi-finished rattan, effective 1 July, 1988. As a result, there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of new rattan factories entering the market and since 1986, according to the Indonesian Trade Ministry, more than 200 new domestic rattan furniture manufacturing facilities have been approved, representing an investment of U.S \$ 248 million.

The development of this traditionally labour intensive industry has had very considerable impact on employment in the region and a conservative estimate of at least half a million jobs depend on its harvesting, conversion and processing into many types of products, especially furniture.

The industry relies almost entirely on stocks of cane which grow in the wild. It is thus a wasting resource and while some countries are endeavouring to plant canes in order to maintain future supplies, most of these are small scale, experimental and confined to small diameter rattan. This in turn, has given rise to unease on the part of manufacturers as to the future supply situation and its possible effects on trade and employment. Among the solutions currently being considered, in addition to conservation measures are the establishment of large scale rattan plantations and considerably more efficient rattan harvesting, treatment and conversion.

The manufacturing sector of the industry can also play an important role in protecting the future of it's industry,

* New Scientist, 09 June, 1988.

mainly through more efficient manufacturing, leading to increased pole utilisation and the use of materials other than rattan in its production programmes. To do this it will have to modernise and mechanise as well as improve its management capability.

A survey was conducted by G. Davies FAO Forest Industries Expert and Desmond Cody UNIDO Rattan Industry Consultant in September 1988 to examine the problems facing the development of the rattan industry in the region in respect of its management, technological and marketing capabilities and their relationship to its growth potential.

Following the survey, the consultants designed the programme for this workshop/seminar relating to the special needs of the rattan/bamboo industry in the region.

2. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the training programme were :

- A. To provide the participants with an insight into the latest design and manufacturing trends and the efficient and modern techniques of rattan/bamboo furniture management, production and marketing.
- B. To offer the participants an opportunity to exchange their experiences as well as ideas with the consultants and among themselves on the bamboo furniture industry.
- C. To assist the participants individually where necessary, with an ad-hoc consultancy service on marketing, factory planning, product design and technical problems concerning their operations.

3. PROGRAMME

The programme of the seminar is given in Annex I. It consisted of 46 hours (76 per cent) of lectures, 5 hours of plant visits (8 per cent) 4 hours of demonstrations at P.T Kawan Lama Sejahtera's Wood Finishing Demonstration Centre (7 per cent), 4 hours of panel discussions (7 per cent), a one hour video film and approximately 100 man hours of consultancy which included discussions and visits by individual consultants to the factories of requesting participants.

The lectures in the main were relevant to the needs of the participants and up to the required standard, each was fully documented and illustrated with appropriate charts, diagrams, sketches, drawings and models including sample

pieces of furniture and structural joints. Individual lecturers made liberal use of visual aids to illustrate their topics and these included a slide projector, overhead projector and video projector.

During the course of the seminar two untitled video film were shown concerning (a) the growth, properties and commercial utilisation of bamboo and (b) the growth properties and utilisation of rattan.

4. PARTICIPANTS

The seminar/workshop was intended for sole proprietors, partners, production managers, marketing managers, technicians and supervisors of rattan/bamboo furniture factories and for all those who wished to acquire up-to-date knowledge of modern rattan/bamboo production and its marketing techniques, with particular reference to exports.

There were one hundred and sixty-seven participants, some of whom were of a high technical level. Most, however, were not and should have benefitted considerably from the proceedings.

They were keen to get as much information as possible out of the lectures, discussions, factory visits and consultancy service. There appeared to be little difficulty in understanding the lecturers or in expressing themselves and interpreters were on hand for any difficulties that arose in respect of those whose normal language is Bahasa Indonesia. Average attendance was 85 per cent. The list of participants is given in Annex II.

5. DOCUMENTATION

In addition to the documentation prepared by the lecturers and issued to each of the participants in respect to particular aspects of each topic, the following UNIDO publications were supplied :

TITLE :

- Manual on the production of rattan furniture (ID/299)
This document was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by ASMINDO.
- Manual on jigs for the Furniture Industry (ID/265).
- Low cost automation for the furniture and Joinery

Industry (ID/154 Rev.1)

- Manual on Upholstery Technology (ID/275).

6. SEMINAR LIBRARY

Relevant books, catalogues, detailed drawings and sketches were brought mainly by the consultants and made available to the participants.

Photocopies of articles of special interest were also made available on request.

7. CONSULTANCY WORK ASSOCIATED WITH SEMINAR/WORKSHOP

The non residential nature of the training programme and the limited time at the disposal of the participants, outside that for lectures and demonstrations, made the carrying out of group assignments impractical. Instead, participants were invited to assess their own organisation's current levels of manufacturing and management performance in the light of the topics being dealt with and to evolve, in consultation with the relevant consultant, solutions for their improvement. In each instance it was to be specific and related to a particular aspect of factory planning, organisation and management. Particular emphasis was laid on basic rattan production technology and quality standards, factors which it became evident, needed considerable attention.

The aspects dealt with included the following :

1. Raw materials management especially related to rattan, covering initial inspection, classification, treatment, preparation for production and storage.
2. Rattan factory planning for small, medium sized and large plants. Relation between projected output, plant size and production machinery and equipment required. Minimum investment levels. Provision for pole preparation, steam bending, rattan and wood machining, surface finishing, upholstery, dust exhaust and compressed air-line systems, product development and internal transport for work-in-progress.
3. Plant organisation and production management with particular reference to technician and supervisory personnel. How to establish and maintain a system for production planning and control. Training programmes for operatives. Productivity, quality standards and simple incentive bonus schemes.

4. Rattan production technology. Constructional techniques and how they can be achieved through mechanisation. Design, manufacture and application of jigs and formers for the production of accurate piece parts related to steam bending, machining and framing. Selection and sourcing of suitable rattan processing equipment.
5. Product design for rattan, wicker and cabinet-type (with rattan/bamboo trim) furniture. Correct dimensional, ergonomic and functional considerations. Design requirements for various export markets. Design and product development procedures for large scale, series production. Training requirements for furniture designers. Where to find and how to brief international rattan furniture designers.
6. Selection of surface finishing and drying equipment and the layout of finishing departments. Staining and lacquering techniques and the achievement of superior surface finishing. Quality standards for surface finishing. Work environment and atmospheric conditions and their relationship to successful surface finishing activities. Training of technicians and operatives in surface finishing materials and techniques. Requirements related to individual export markets.
7. Marketing of rattan furniture and the varying requirements for individual marketing economies. Selecting the most suitable channels for distribution. Nature of relationship between manufacturer and importer. Standard specifications and particular standards relating to individual markets. Selection and training of marketing and sales personnel. Successful participation in international trade fairs.

Matters dealt with during the panel discussions included future marketing arrangements for the industry; the problems associated with industrial design and how they can be overcome in the future; raw materials supply now and for the future; improved plant organisation and establishment of up-to-date production techniques; industrial training of all production and management personnel and availability of appropriate technical information for the industry.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Indonesian Furniture Industry and Handicraft Association (ASMINDO) which represents most of the Indonesian Rattan producers, were the local counterparts for the Seminar. They carried out their duties efficiently. All lecture notes and other

materials were available on time and a secretarial service was provided to type any additional material required. Excellent transport facilities were arranged for all field trips and included lunch and refreshments.

9. PRESS COVERAGE

The Indonesian press gave ample coverage to the Seminar. Copies of press clippings are included in Annex III.

10. EVALUATION

UNIDO's forms for the evaluation of the Seminar (entitled " Evaluation of In-Plant Training Programmes) were issued to the participants before the end of the Seminar. The replies were collated and details of this are given in Annex IV.

Despite the poor response, mainly because of the Indonesian's inability to write in English, it is evident that the Seminar content responded substantially to the needs of the participants and should be instrumental in the future organisation and development of their manufacturing and marketing activities.

The plant visits were particularly appreciated, the more so because of the willingness on the part of the management involved to discuss in considerable detail every aspect of their production activities and to answer fully every question put to them.

Regrettably it must also be recorded that a small minority of the participants used the occasion to attempt to entice workers to leave their jobs and work in competitor plants.

The practical demonstrations concerned with surface finishing also proved to be very popular and the collaboration and assistance of the supplier company in preparing materials and equipment for the demonstrations contributed in no small measure to their effectiveness.

11. ASSESSMENT OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

All lectures were of the expected standard and depth. However the presentations of Mr. H. Wad (Surface Finishing) and Mr. S. O'Driscoll (Rattan Production Technology) deserve special mention as each reflected his individual in-depth knowledge of and experience in the industry.

The remaining lecturer's real worth was apparent from their evident day-to-day involvement with the furniture industry and this enabled them to illustrate various aspects of their subject with case studies taken directly from their experience.

All administrative arrangements were very satisfactory.

12. FOLLOW-UP ACTION

1. MARKETINE

- a. The industry should define a marketing policy for rattan furniture under which it will operate.
- b. Based on this overall policy each enterprise should formulate a marketing strategy for each priority export market. This strategy should reflect foreign demand and market development considerations;
- c. The marketing strategy should concentrate further on Western Europe as well as the United States and Japan;
- d. The marketing policy should be further augmented to include the production of distinctive, high quality locally designed furniture which reflects all that is best in Asean styling and crafting;

2. PRODUCT DESIGN

- a. Major emphasis should be placed on raising the general level of design competence in the industry and subsequently, to promoting this competence abroad.
- b. Design, draughting, prototyping and product development should become an essential feature of each enterprise's production preparation.
- c. Design programmes introduced at the enterprise level should be fully consistent with the marketing strategy (i.e. initially penetrating foreign markets through development of commercial relationships with manufacturer-importers) and concentrate, in the immediate term, on developing competence in fundamental industrial design. This initial emphasis should subsequently be complemented with a more sophisticated design programme directed towards developing the enterprises own designs.
- d. Future design ranges should be highly rationalised and should incorporate KD and SA features whenever

practicable.

3. RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING

- a. Government/industry should ensure the availability of adequate supplies of suitable rattan and bamboo to all enterprises engaged in export. Other materials, especially fittings, lacquers and adhesives should, if necessary, be imported to ensure that export standards of furniture and inputs are maintained.
- b. Export production should be based on a well defined "Product Policy" developed by the management of each enterprise on the basis of consultation with those responsible for implementing the marketing strategy. This co-ordination will ensure that the overall product policy and the enterprise's design programme are consistent with the marketing strategy.
- c. The product policy should emphasize the rationalization of product ranges to allow for greater enterprise specialization and the establishment of "Series Production" at lower costs.
- d. Quality standards should be specified and rigidly applied, especially in the key areas of machining, sanding and surface finishing.
- e. Priority attention should be focussed on upgrading the rattan, bamboo and wood processing/drying and finishing phases of the production process.

4. MANAGEMENT, MARKETING AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

- a. A comprehensive programme of management and technical training (at both the enterprise and industry levels) should be introduced. For industrial enterprises, manpower development programmes should include training in product design, factory planning, management systems and procedures, production technology, production supervision and quality assurance. For the industry as a whole, training should concentrate on developing an understanding of marketing techniques and their relevance to furniture and of the rationale for techniques of export strategy formulation, application and evaluation. Steps should also be taken to develop the industrial training authority competence in the technical aspect of rattan furniture manufacturing and management.

- b. Priority attention should be paid to the acquisition by rattan manufacturing organisations of internationally sourced technical and marketing information and to the dissemination of this information to enterprises engaged in export. This acquisition/dissemination programme for technical information should be focussed on supporting enterprise efforts to develop suitable export standards and specifications and to improve design capability.

ANNEX I
PROGRAMME OF THE SEMINAR

Monday, 6 March 1989.

- 08.30 - 09.30 Registration of Participants.
- 09.30 - 10.30 Opening addresses and introduction of participants.
- 10.30 - 12.00 Rattan / Bamboo Biology cultivation and conservation. (Dr.N.Mangkaran, Forest Res. Inst.Malaysia)
- 13.30 - 14.30 Rattan/Bamboo supply for Industrial use. (Dr.Toga Silitonga, Forest Prod.Res. Centre, Bogor, Indonesia).
- 14.30 - 15.30 Bamboo Biology, Silviculture and Conservation. (Dr. Songkram Thammincha, Kasersak University, Bangkok)
- 15.30 - 16.30 Video Film Rattan and Bamboo Cultivation and Commercial Utilisation.

Tuesday, 7 March 1989.

- 08.30 - 12.00 Principles and practice of Marketing Rattan/Bamboo furniture in the marketing economies. (Mr.P.Rayner, Furniture Industry Research Association U.K.)
- 13.30 - 16.00 Product Design. General Principles of furniture design. (Mr.P. Borretti, UNIDO Design Consultant).

Wednesday, 8 March 1989.

- 08.30 - 12.00 Export Marketing of rattan/bamboo product, Marketing Management. (Mr.P.Rayner).
- 13.30 - 16.00 Principles of rattan plant design related to building, machinery and equipment. (Mr.D.Cody, UNIDO Rattan Industry Consultant)

Thursday, 9 March 1989.

- Indonesian National Holiday.
- 08.30 - 13.00 Sightseeing tour for Foreign Participants, Organised by ASMINDO.

Friday, 10 March 1989.

- 11 -

08.30 - 12.00 Marketing: Guidelines for action. How to get into export markets. (Mr.P.Rayner).

13.30 - 16.00 Designing Rattan / Bamboo furniture for Export. Design Management. Prototyping and Product - Development. (Mr.P. Borretti)

Saturday, 11 March 1989.

08.30 - 13.30 Plant visit to PT.SULAWESI RAHARJA and PT.ASTRIJATI INDONESIA ROTAN INDUSTRIES.

Afternoon free.

Sunday, 12 March 1989.

08.30 - 13.30 Sightseeing tour for foreign participants arranged by ASMINDO.

Monday, 13 March 1989.

08.30 - 12.00 Raw materials Technology related to rattan, bamboo, plywood, other sheet material adhesives fitting etc. (Mr.S. O'Driscoll, UNIDO Rattan Technology Consultant).

13.30 - 16.00 Principles of surface finishing of rattan and bamboo furniture (Mr.H.Wad, UNIDO Rattan Finishing Consultant).

Tuesday, 14 March 1989.

08.30 - 12.00 Major surface finishing systems and their application. Finishing Equipment.(Mr.H.Wad).

13.30 - 16.00 Production Technology related to constructional details. Methods of jointing, binding. Design and use of moulding jigs. Low Cost mechanisation. Quality Control. (Mr.S.O'Driscoll).

Wednesday, 15 March 1989.

08.30 - 12.00 Selection and use of rattan / bamboo / wood processing machines and equipment. Machine set-up, operation and maintenance. (Mr.S. O'Driscoll).

13.30 - 16.00 Factory Management. Production Planning and Control. Personnel management. Job Description. (Mr.D.Cody).

Thursday, 16 March 1989.

08.30 - 12.00 **Surface finishing: Practical demonstration of system application at PT. KAWAN LAMA SEJAHTERA. (Mr.H.Wad).**

Packaging Rattan Furniture for Export. (Mr.J.Salisbury,UNIDO Packaging Consultant). For those participants unable to attend surface finishing demonstrations because of lack of space.

13.30 - 16.00 **Factory Management: Financial Management: Costing: Incentive schemes, Productivity. (Mr.D.Cody).**

Friday, 17 March 1989.

08.30 - 12.00 **Panel discussion.
Closing statements by participants.**

16.30 - 21.30 **Closing Ceremony, presentation of certificates and dinner hosted by ASMINDO.**

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.

1.0)PARTICIPANT FROM OUTSIDE INDONESIA.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
1	Mohammad Latif	MALAYSIA	F.R.I.M.
2	Chew Hye Teng	MALAYSIA	M.T.I.B.
3	Ong Kuan Peng	MALAYSIA	Sabah Rotan Corporation
4	Sukhavanifa Hathai	THAILAND	F.I.D.C.
5	Tavesak Oumnoi	THAILAND	Dept.of Connection
6	Mr.Alfonso Atienza	PHILIPINES	DTI-CITC
7	Tran Duc Sinh	VIETNAM	Forest Products Proces.Co.
8	Joe S.Strickland	W.SAMOA	Strickland Bros.Co.
9	Michael Kaboru	PNG	UPNG.
10	Chawi Kanabe	PNG	FPRC
11	Robin Taureseko	PNG	Dept.of Forestry, U of T
12	Yeoh Han Keong	MALAYSIA	Choise Cane
13	Chen Chee Ming	MALAYSIA	Ming & Co.
14	Loo Yaw Wah	MALAYSIA	Ming & Co.

2.0)PARTICIPANTS FROM INDONESIA.

2.1)GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

2.2a)DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER.

- 15 Drs. Abun Naseh
- 16 Suprpto, BE
- 17 Sudiro
- 18 Herry Ismanto
- 19 Turiman

2.2b)DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

- 20 Erly Herlyson
- 21 Paul G.H.Tambunan
- 22 Wenny Chandra
- 23 Abi Wibisono
- 24 Yos Budhiyanto
- 25 Hotman Pakpahan
- 26 Drs.Buyung Ridwan
- 27 Mangin
- 28 Unsuruddin
- 29 Gatot Sutoto

2.2c)DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

- 30 Ir.Agus Susanto
- 31 Hari Priatna
- 32 Ferry T.Sianturi
- 33 Ir.Zulfikar Adil
- 34 Ir.L.Butarbutar

2.2d) PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPANTS.

NO.	N A M E	C O M P A N Y	NO.OF WORKERS
35	Agus Surya	CV.RACHMAD	80
36	Agus Widarsono Ir.	PT.FENDI MUNGIL	
37	Anton Adita	PT.DUTA ROXY UTAMA	150
38	Anwar Tanoto	PT.RATTAN SAKTI INDUSTRI	
39	Audrey Yoewono	PT.LARONA	50
40	A.Fakhi	PT.HAROST IRMI	
41	A.J.Mantik Mrs.	PT.SURBA RATTANESIA FURNITURE	30
42	A.Lawrence P,SE	PT.RATINDO LESTARI	
43	Bahran Noor	CV.SUMBER PERDANA	
44	Bambang DJumhana	PT.ASTRI JATI INDONESIA	
45	Bambang Ismutanto	PT.PROTAN SEGA PRATAMA	200
46	Bambang Setiawan	PT.STEPHALUX RATTAN INDUSTRY	250
47	Bambang Sunaryo Ir.	PT.HADINATA BROTHERS	
48	Benny Gunawan Ir.	PT.GUNA ESTETIKA	250
49	Benyamin Iesmatauw	CV.ANTARIKSA RATTAN	
50	Binsar Silalahi	PT.TOYO ARUMA	60
51	Bobby Kandiawan	PT.FAIRCO AGUNG KENCANA	150
52	Bondan Supartha Ir.	PT.KARISMA RATINDOTAMA	40
53	Budi Nugroho	PT.BINA EXPO PERDANA	125
54	Budi Suryantyc Ir.	PT.SOUTH EAST RATTAN	400
55	Chandani Drs.	PT.ALAM CALAMUS	100 EXP 300
56	Constantinus Fego	PT.BINA MAKMUR NUSANTARA	96
57	C.T.Quiambao	PT.RIMBA SAKTI INDAH	500
58	Darmawan Susingguh	PT.MELADIN DHARMA SURYO	500
59	David Sumantha	PT.BALI ROTANMAS	
60	Deepak Nanwani	PT.DEMICO INTERNUSA	80
61	Detin Susanto	CV.RATINDO	70
62	Dick Dr.	PT.TRIWIJAYA MANDIRI CEMERLANG	
63	Djulkifli Gunawan	PT.MULTI ROTINDO SEJATI	
64	Djunarso Djunaidi	CV.JAYA	300
65	Djunarso Djunaidi Ir.	PT.ROMPOK RATAN	
66	Dwiwanti Sukarno	PT.SHASTRA MITRA DUTA	
67	E kia	PT.INDO RATTAN MANDIRI SUKSES	
68	Eddy Goritma	PT.BALI ROTANMAS	
69	E.N.Wahyudi	PT.DESA INSANI UTAMA	
70	Faronto	PT.ROMPOK RATAN	
71	Flora Fandriana	PT.FLORANUSA KREASINDO	150
72	Gathut Arudi S. Ir.	PT.PANTJA NIAGA	200
73	Goey Swan King	PT.ALAM CALAMUS	100 EXP 300
74	Gunawan Ign.	PT.JAGOTAMA INDAH RATTAN INDUSTRY	
75	Guy Daud Zen	PT.PACIFIC UTAMA RATTANESIA	450
76	Haddy Arief	PT.PACIFIC UTAMA RATTANESIA	450
77	Hanny Seloadji Ir.	PT.MULTI ROTAN ADIWISESA	
78	Hardjo Simin	PT.BUMI INDAH RAYA	200
79	Harin P.Sardjono	PT.ARVENAYA	400
80	Harri Sarnjoto	PT.RADEMA INDAH SEMESTA	280
81	Harry J.Haurisa	PT.BALI RATTAN INDAH PRATAMA	
82	Hendra Kurniawan	CV.SURYA BARU	
83	Hendra Luhur	PT.AKAKURAMAS	
84	Herman Trisna	PT.LARONA	50
85	Hernawati	PT.RIMBA NIAGA INDOLA	

NO.	N A M E	C O M P A N Y	NO.OF WORKERS
86	Heru Mirmanto Ir.	PT.KIANI INDONESIA	
87	Ira Daniel	CV.MANDE HANDYCRAFT	
88	Ismedy Amin	PT.GIGA INTRAX	10
89	Jeffrey B.Mihardja	PT.INRONAS KENCANA	105
90	Johanes Sumarno Drs.	PT.KURNIA RATTAN FURNITURE	150
91	Johny Idham	PT.BINA PUTRA PRATAMA	
92	Jufrizal Jinis	PT.BINA PUTRA PRATAMA	
93	Junaldi Wahab	PT.GRIYA NIAGAMINDO	
94	J.B.Susanto Setyabudhi	PT.SARANA ALAM	110
95	Kiplongang Akemah	PT.SULAWESI AGUNG JAYA	100
96	Kresno Wiyoso Ir.	PT.IKAMUDA ROTANINDO	250
97	Kunto Hartono	PT.BIMANTARA SITI WISESA	260
98	Kusmana	PT.JAPIREX	
99	Kwe Tek Kwie	PT.RIMBA NIAGA INDOLA	
100	Lasmana Hilman	PT.ANEKA SINAR MUTIARA	200
101	Maman A.Suraatmadja	PT.KARYA ROTAN INDUSTRY	60
102	Mamur Suriaatmadja	INDONESIA BAMBOO SOCIETY	
103	Manu Nanwani	PT.DEMICO INTERNUSA	80
104	Manurung	PT.SEGA TUNGGAL INDONESIA	50
105	Maria Sutjiwati	PT.ROMI VIOLETA	500
106	Martin Nga	PT.PUTRA PACIFIC SEJATI	150
107	Nugroho	PT.TEMA BARU	
108	Pandji Koernia	PT.MANAU ARUM	325
109	Perry Solaiman	PT.ARDY INDAH	
110	Prasetya Sagitta	PT.STEPHALUX RATTAN FURNITURE	250
111	Prayitno Drs.	PT.DHARMA NIAGA	1500
112	P.Anwar	PT.ANALUX	300
113	Rahmat Suyansen	PT.DAMAR INTAN	30
114	Rein Kapiten	PT.PRIMA COMEXINDO TRADING	
115	Richard Hutany	PT.ARMAC PERMAI	
116	Ricky Singgih	CV.SUMBER ASIA JAYA	540
117	Robert Wiryono	PT.ASTRI JATI INDONESIA	1000
118	Robert Wiryono	PT.UNIVERSAL INDOMATRA	
119	Rosmaniar	PT.MEGA ELTRA	1600
120	Roy Sukandar	PT.MANAU ARUM	325
121	Ruddy T.Luwia Ir.	PT.MAHKOTA MADU SEDATI	600
122	Ruddy T.Luwia Ir.	PT.MAHKOTA MADU SEDATI	600
123	Rudolf Singarimbun	PT.PUROFA INDAH	
124	R.K.Sembiring	BUANA SEBAYANG	
125	Sanny	PT.GUNA ESTETIKA	250
126	Sardjono Siawijaya Ir.	PT.LEWAN SARO	
127	Satria Utomo	PT.SINAR SRI REJEKI UTOMO	40
128	Shingiarta Layhadi,SE	PT.RAT'ANESIA SAKTI KENCANA	64
129	Soekono	PT.RATINDO ELOK ALAM	76
130	Sonny	PT.DAMAR INTAN	30
131	Subari Hardjasoemantri	PT.KERTA NIAGA	675
132	Suhanto Chan	PT.SUMATRA JAYA	300
133	Suharyanto Sindhunata	PT.ESSERMAS - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
134	Sulendro Siadhuhata	PT.ESSERMAS - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	
135	Sumardi	PT.DATA CONSULT	
136	Sumarti Sarwono Dra.	PT.MERAPI MERBABUMAS	180
137	Suparto	PT.JUWIANTO PERDANA	160
138	Suryo	PT.TRIWIJAYA MANDIRI CEMERLANG	
139	Syamsuddin G.	PT.PARMICO	
140	Syamsuddin Supaan	PT.SINAR HARAPAN	

NO.	N A M E	C O M P A N Y	NO.OF WORKERS
141	Syamsul Bachri	CV.RATALIA	400
142	Syarief Effendi	CV.TANAMAS INDUSTRY	300
143	S.Adinugroho	PT.INRONAS KENCANA	105
144	S.Ranadi	PT.OMEGA RATTAN FURNITURE	50
145	Teguh Goenadibrata	PT.PACIFIC UTAMA RATTANESIA	450
146	Tenggono CH.	PT.BUMI INDAH RAYA	200
147	Teuku Hasran	PT.GRIYA NIAGANAMINDO	
148	Tjandra Mulyawan Ir.	PT.KURNIA RATTAN FURNITURE	150
149	Toto.S.	PT.ARVENAYA	400
150	Triatmoko	PT.PEGLINDO NUSANTORA	140
151	Tuti I.Purwanto Dra.	PT.DUTA PRATAMA RATTANESIA	248
152	Wawan GUnawan	PT.PROFIL KENCANA	
153	Wilopo	PT.SARANA DAMAS ROTAN	50
154	Wondo A.Moelias	PT.KHARISMA RATINDO	40
155	W.L.Kalim	CV.SAMASAM SEGA	
156	Yap Eng Tek	PT.YANAMURY RATTAN	100
157	Yudha Trisno	PT.SULAWESI RAHARJA	
158	Yudhiarso	PT.IKAMUDA ROTANINDO	250
159	Yuke Partokusumo	CV.TRIO KARYA	
160	Yulius Asri	PT.PARNICO	
161	Yulius Nasrul	PT.PACIFIC UTAMA RATTANESIA	450
162	Yulius Sudargo	PT.KARYA CEMARA MANUNGGAL	60
163	Yunar Panigoro	PT.SEGA TUNGGAL INDONESIA	50

3.0) OBSERVERS.

3.1) Mr.J.W.Harrison

3.2) Mr.A.S.Fielding

ASTAKONA INDONESIA

Manpower Development And Training
Project The Ministry of Manpower

Indonesian rattan ware exports to rise sharply to \$165m

JAKARTA (AP)—The Indonesian Furniture Industry and Handicraft Association (Asmindo) plans to more than double the exports of finished rattan products from only about US\$60 million in 1968 to \$165 million this year, an executive of the association said here yesterday.

Sudarto, vice chairman of Asmindo, told reporters at the opening of a two-week international workshop on rattan and bamboo at Hotel Wisata International that the increased level of exports will be made possible due to the substantially expanding rattan processing industry in the country.

The government banned exports of semi-finished rattan products in July, 1968, six months ahead of schedule, to make way for the development of the domestic rattan processing industry in order to get a higher value added.

Sudarto expressed confidence that Asmindo, which groups over 400 rattan furniture producers, still has a great potential to sharply increase their exports because the total value of these products being traded on the world market reaches about \$650 million a year.

Asmindo's overseas marketing, according to Sudarto, still faces keen competition from Taiwanese exporters who sell their finished rattan products at very low prices.

However, the fierce competition from Taiwan will possibly disappear within the next year after rattan stocks held by the country

are exhausted because Taiwan has no rattan resources, while nearly 80 percent of the world's rattan is produced by Indonesia, he said.

Marketing

Industry Minister Hartarto who officially opened the international workshop on rattan and bamboo, said that 261 rattan processing plants are currently in operation throughout the country with a combined production capacity of 438,959 tons a year.

The value of the country's finished rattan exports in the first eleven months of last year reached \$100.4 million, jumping from only \$51.4 million in the corresponding period in 1967.

In comparison, there were only 36 plants operated in the country two years ago with total capacity of 61,177 tons annually, he said.

Even though Indonesia is rich in rattan resources scattered through forests from Sumatra to Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Irian Jaya, the government has set the allowable cut for rattan at only 300,000 tons a year during the Fifth Five Year Plan (*Repetita V*) to start next month in an effort to ensure the continuity of raw material supply for the industry. Hartarto said.

The minister explained that Indonesia's finished rattan products are sold at an average \$4,351 per ton as compared to only \$670 for the sake of each ton of raw rattan. Through improvement in

the processing, designing and quality, finished (rattan) products may fetch between \$6,000 and \$7,000 per ton, he said.

Besides the medium and large-scale companies, Hartarto said, small-scale rattan industries are also being encouraged to develop.

Centers

There are 124 centers for the small-scale rattan processing industry in 22 provinces throughout the country with a combined investment of about Rp 2.4 billion (\$1.97 million) and a total employment of about 30,000 workers.

Sudarto said that Indonesia has mastered both technology and design in the rattan industry but the industry is still hindered by marketing problems due to the lack of overseas marketing networks.

Asmindo, therefore, urges its member companies to set up joint marketing with foreign producers to solve the problem.

The workshop on rattan and bamboo features seven foreign and two local experts as speakers and is being attended by over 150 participants, including 17 representatives from Asian and Pacific countries.

The workshop is sponsored by Asmindo in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) with the aim of providing information on the latest developments in the processing, designing and marketing of rattan.

UNIDO supports Indonesia's utilization of tropical wood

JAKARTA (JP) An executive of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) said here Saturday that he does not share the same view as conservationist groups who have been campaigning against the utilization of tropical wood, including that from In-

donesia.

G.L. Narasimhan, senior industrial development field adviser of UNIDO, told reporters that utilizing forest resources does not necessarily mean destroying them because logging operations are frequently conducted under a sustainable system.

The Indonesian government, for example, applies the selective cutting system under which only trees above 50 centimeters in diameter are allowed for cutting, he added.

Narasimhan, accompanied by Bob Hasan, general chairman of the Indonesian Forestry Community (MPI), made the remarks at a press conference in conjunction with the holding of a two-week international workshop on rattan and bamboo at Hotel Wisata here starting today (Monday).

The workshop, sponsored by UNIDO in cooperation with the Indonesian Furniture Industry and Handicraft Association (Asmindo), will officially be opened by Industry Minister Hartarto.

The workshop, to be attended by 157 participants including 20 from Asian and Pacific countries, aims mainly at discussing the latest development in the processing, designing and marketing of rattan and bamboo furniture.

The workshop will feature seven foreign and two Indonesian experts as speakers.

Bob Hasan, who is concurrently the general chairman of Indonesian Wood Panel Association (Apkindo) and Asmindo, said that the campaigns against the utilization of tropical wood are frequently conducted by groups who are supported and financed by competitors of Indonesian wood producers.

Big investors should be barred from rattan industry

JAKARTA (JP) Foreign investment companies should not be allowed to develop rattan processing plants in the country because the labor-intensive rattan industry does not require sophisticated technology and large amount of capital, according to an executive of the industry.

Sudarto, vice chairman of the Indonesian Furniture Industry and Handicraft Association (Asmindo), said that even large-scale domestic investment firms should no longer be licensed to develop the rattan industry because the number of major rattan plants in operation is already adequate.

"It is already time to provide more opportunities to small-scale companies to develop rattan furniture manufacturing," he said.

Sudarto said that 281 rattan processing plants are already in operation throughout the country with combined production capacities of 438,959 tons a year.

Because most of them do not operate at their full capacities yet, the government's decision to set the allowable cut for rattan at only 300,000 tons annually can ensure the continuity of the supply of raw material, he noted.

Each of the 281 rattan plants, up sharply from only 36 two years ago, absorbs an average 100 workers, he said.

He explained that Asmindo is currently building three rattan terminals in Jakarta, Cirebon (West Java) and Surabaya to facilitate the distribution of raw materials.

The establishment of the terminals, which are owned jointly by Asmindo's members and cooperatives, is also designed to avoid monopoly and ensure the continuity of supply at reasonable prices, according to Sudarto.

The rattan terminals in Jakarta, Cirebon and Surabaya are badly needed because a large number of rattan plants are operating in the three cities, he said.

There is no need to set up rattan terminals in cities with only a few rattan processing plants such as in Ujungpandang and Banda Aceh, he said, adding that rattan processors in these cities should buy raw materials directly from semi-finished rattan producers.

He also said that semi-finished rattan processing centers should ideally be set up outside Java to ensure balanced distribution of the rattan processing plants in the country.

Koran TEMPO-MARCE 15 TH 1989

Lokakarya Mengganti Paku

Dua badan PBB mendukung kebijaksanaan larangan ekspor rotan setengah jadi. Ada lokakarya, dengan suntikan dana US\$ 100.000.

POSISI Indonesia dalam "perang rotan" sudah lebih kuat sekarang. Ada restu dari PBB. Larangan ekspor rotan setengah jadi, yang ramai diprotes MEE dan AS, ternyata mendapat dukungan. Larangan itu dinilai baik, untuk pengembangan industri rotan di Indonesia.

Tapi dukungan itu bukannya tanpa biaya. UNDP (United Nation Development Program) segera merogoh kantung mengeluarkan US\$ 100.000, untuk menyelenggarakan lokakarya rotan dan bambu di Jakarta. "Kami sudah keliling, dan akhirnya pilih Indonesia," kata Gwyn Davies, ahli industri hutan FAO. Food and Agriculture Organization milik PBB ini memang aktif. Bekerja sama dengan UNIDO (United Nation Industrial Development Organization), FAO terjun menyelenggarakan lokakarya ini. Kedua badan internasional itu lantas mengajak Asosiasi (Asosiasi Industri Permebelan dan Kerajinan Indonesia) sebagai mitra.

Dan selama 11 hari, mulai 6 Maret lalu, pakar-pakar rotan dan bambu pun bertemu. Mereka membahas banyak hal. Misalnya bagaimana mengganti paku, yang selama ini dipakai di mebel rotan buatan Cirebon, dengan sekrup kuningan agar tak berkarat. "Teknologi dan desain mebel Indonesia memang masih rendah," kata Direktur Pemasaran PT Bali Rattan Indah Pertama, Harry J. Haurissa, mengakui.

Itu salah satu sebab mengapa Indonesia yang dipilih UNDP. Mutu rendah, sementara potensinya luar biasa. Menteri Perindustrian Hartarto bahkan mengatakan, "Kita punya 18,2 juta ha hutan yang menghasilkan rotan." Bukan rahasia lagi, negara-negara tetangga seperti Filipina dan Taiwan-lah yang menikmati kekayaan itu, sebelum pemerintah melarang ekspor rotan mentah dan setengah jadi. Mereka beli rotan dari sini, diolahnya, lalu diekspor lagi. Nilai tambah jelas mengalir, sementara di sini petani rotan gigit jari.

Tapi bukan berarti setelah ekspor itu dilarang, semua lantas jadi lebih baik. Industri rotan ternyata tak siap menampung semua hasil rotan. Akibatnya, petani juga yang rugi. Rotan mereka tak terbeli. Sampai-sampai Bank Indonesia mengeluarkan kredit khusus, agar eksportir dan industri rotan mampu menumpuk stok dan membeli rotan petani (lihat TEMPO, 6 Agustus 1988)

Bagaikan domino runtuh, industri-industri di Filipina dan Taiwan ikut terpu-

kul akibat tersumbatnya suplai bahan baku. Nasib serupa juga dederita industri pengolahan rotan di Eropa, yang juga bergantung pada Indonesia dalam hal bahan bakunya. Dan inilah akhirnya yang menjadi pangkal perselisihan Indonesia dan MEE, yang kemudian disokong AS itu.

Dalam situasi terjepit seperti ini, lokakarya rotan UNDP itu terasa sangat tepat. "Kita harus meningkatkan keterampilan, agar bisa mengisi pasar," kata Joes Tuarisa, ketua penyelenggara lokakarya. Selama ini, mebel rotan Indonesia belum juga bisa menang bersaing lawan Filipina dan Taiwan, yang satu kelas lebih tinggi. "Tapi tunggu saja, pelan-pelan mereka akan mati kekurangan bahan baku," Joes menambahkan.

Maka, jika di sana mati, di sini tumbuh. Seperti disebut Menteri Hartarto, pertumbuhan industri rotan sangat mengesankan. Dalam 2 tahun saja, telah muncul 245 perusahaan baru. Bisnis kadang begitu, jika yang satu tumbuh, yang lain harus mati.

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Tempo is the Indonesian version of Time magazine.

Dua badan PBB dukung kebijakan industri rotan RI

JAKARTA (Bisnis) Dua badan PBB mendukung upaya pengembangan industri rotan di Indonesia disertai permintaan agar negeri ini memperhatikan masalah penghematan bahan baku.

G.L. Narasimhan dari Organisasi Pengembangan Industri PBB (UNIDO) dan Sam Maung Wini serta W. Gwyn Davies, keduanya dari Organisasi Pangan dan Pertanian PBB (FAO), menyatakan dukungan mereka terhadap kebijakan pemerintah mengenai industri rotan, terutama yang menyangkut tata niaga seperti pengaturan ekspor bahan mentah dan setengah jadi.

Mereka berbicara (4 Maret) dalam jumpa pers menjelang penandatanganan lokakarya rotan dan bambu oleh Asosiasi Industri Lembehan dan Kerajinan Indonesia (Asmindo) dan UNIDO. Lokakarya akan berlangsung di Hotel Wisata International Jakarta, mulai hari ini hingga 16 Maret.

Sepantasnya

Menurut Narasimhan, Indonesia sebagai produsen rotan terbesar di dunia sepatutnya mengembangkan industri komoditi tersebut. "Indonesia perlu meningkatkan nilai tambah komoditi rotan... dan dengan mengembangkan industrinya bisa memperluas kesempatan kerja."

Dia menolak anggapan sebagian kalangan di luar negeri yang menyatakan bahwa pengembangan industri rotan dan perikanan akan berdampak negatif terhadap usaha pelestarian hutan.

"Kami melihat pengembangan industri rotan di Indonesia, seperti yang juga terjadi di bidang industri perikanan, tidak secara otomatis merusak hutan, karena disertai upaya penanaman kembali," tandas pakar UNIDO itu.

Narasimhan berpendapat dengan Ketua Umum Asmindo, Bob Hasan, yang menyebut tuduhan kelompok organisasi di negara industri — mengenai dampak negatif dari pengembangan industri perikanan berupa rusaknya hutan tropis — adalah belatir belawang panti, ... dayang

Nemer. Narasimhan mengingatkan Indonesia, agar memperhatikan kelestarian penyediaan bahan baku. "Penghematan konsumsi bahan baku dapat dilakukan melalui pemanfaatan rotan dalam industri secara maksimal dan menekan produksi limbah seminimal mungkin," katanya.

"Indonesia sangat memperhatikan pelestarian hutan dalam upaya mengembangkan industri perikanan dan rotan," jelas Bob

Negara ini, menurut pengusana yang juga Ketua Umum Masyarakat Perikanan Indonesia (PMI) itu, melaksanakan program Tebang Pilih Indonesia (TPI) sebagai usaha untuk mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan hutan tanpa mengorbankan masalah pelestariannya.

"Kami juga melaksanakan program Hutan Tanaman Industri (HTI) sebagai upaya memenuhi kebutuhan bahan baku industri perikanan dan melakukan diversifikasi untuk menekan produksi limbah."

Poster protes

Dia menyayangkan tindakan beberapa anggota organisasi di luar negeri yang melakukan protes dengan mengajak masyarakat di sana untuk menolak produk hasil hutan tropis. "Mereka memasang poster anti-penggunaan kayu keras di lokasi pameran mebel di luar negeri," ungkap Bob.

Padahal, lanjutnya, Indonesia memerlukan devisa untuk menyelesaikan pembangunan dan pengembangan industri yang banyak menyerap tenaga kerja. "Industri rotan merupakan salah satu sektor yang bisa menyerap tenaga kerja relatif banyak," kilahnya.

Kekurangan

Ia juga menyebut kekurangan yang masih dihadapi Indonesia. "Perawatan tenaga terampil untuk memenuhi permintaan pasar dan

masalah manajemen pemasaran. "Untuk itu, kami mencoba menanggulangnya dengan menerapkan pola bapak-ani angkat."

Bob memberikan contoh pola kerjasama antara Kanwil Depsos Jatim, perusahaan rotan PT Fendi Mungil di Kab. Gresik dan perusahaan kerajinan bordir CV Sari Indah di Kab. Probolinggo.

"Kedua perusahaan tersebut akan melatih dan mempekerjakan penderita cacat, korban narkoba dan perancang yang sudah direhabilitasi," sambungnya.

Lokakarya

Dalam bagian lain, Bob menjelaskan kebutuhan pengusaha per-mebel Indonesia akan berbagai pengetahuan dan teknologi serta pengalaman untuk meningkatkan keterampilan serta profesionalisme mereka.

Dalam lokakarya nanti, lanjutnya, akan dibahas a.l. segi pemasaran ekspor hasil rotan dan bambu, desain produk dan manajemen desain, perencanaan pabrik dan organisasi produksi, teknologi pengolahan rotan dan bambu, serta manajemen pemanfaatan tenaga kerja, bahan baku, keuangan.

Acara tersebut akan dihadiri sedikitnya 157 peserta, terdiri dari 20 pengusaha Asia/Pasifik, 127 pengusaha dan perajin anggota Asmindo serta 10 orang dari Departemen Perindustrian dan Departemen Tenaga Kerja.

Pembicara dalam lokakarya itu adalah dua pakar dari Indonesia dan tujuh konsultan dari UNIDO dan FAO.

Lokakarya yang diselenggarakan dengan izin pemerintah RI melalui Depptan, Dephut dan Depdag, dibuka hari ini oleh Menteri Perindustrian dan Menaker Tenaga dan tutup oleh Menteri Kerajinan

Tiap Mata Rantai Industri Rotan Harus Mendapat Harga yang Wajar

Jakarta, Kompas

Larangan ekspor rotan mentah dan rotan setengah jadi untuk mendorong ekspor barang-barang jadi dari rotan, tidak boleh merugikan petani pengumpul rotan. Bila harga bahan mentah yang diterima petani pengumpul terlalu rendah, maka produksi bahan baku bisa menurun. Akibatnya, ekspor barang jadi dari rotan yang kini peluangnya baik, bisa terhambat. Menteri Perindustrian Ir Hartarto mengingatkan hal itu Senin kemarin di Jakarta.

Menurut Hartarto di depan Lokakarya Rotan dan Bambu yang diselenggarakan oleh Asnindo (Asosiasi Mekanik Indonesia) bersama-sama dengan FAO - UNIDO, tiap-tiap mata rantai yang terlibat dalam

proses industri rotan, harus mendapat harga yang wajar.

Tata niaga Untuk itu, tata niaga penyaluran rotan dari petani rotan sampai kepada ekspor harus ditata dengan baik. "Se-

hingga semua pihak mendapat harga yang wajar dan tidak ada yang dirugikan," katanya.

Hal itu dikemukakan Hartarto sehubungan dengan berita-berita yang mengatakan bahwa akibat larangan ekspor rotan mentah dan rotan setengah jadi yang diberlakukan pemerintah tahun lalu, maka banyak petani pengumpul yang dirugikan. Dalam menjual bahan baku, harganya lebih banyak ditentukan kalangan industri yang umumnya bermodal besar daripada petani pengumpul yang umumnya bermodal kecil.

Secara keseluruhan, menurut Hartarto, industri barang jadi dari rotan yang peluang eksportnya sedang baik, kini juga sedang menghadapi masalah bahan baku. Di satu pihak eksportnya harus terus didorong, tapi di lain pihak suplai bahan bakunya harus dibatasi supaya kelestariannya bisa terjaga. Sedangkan saat ini kapasitas produksi pabrik-pabrik yang ada sudah melampaui batas surplus bahan baku yang diizinkan.

Saat ini, seluruh 281 perusahaan industri barang jadi dari rotan mempunyai kapasitas sebanyak 438.959 ton setahun. Tapi, mengingat kelestariannya paling banter selama Perintah V ini bahan baku yang bisa diambil dari hutan hanya 300.000 ton saja setahun.

Indonesia memang banyak memiliki jenis rotan di hutan hutan, yaitu mencapai 300 jenis. Tapi dari semua jenis itu yang arealnya mencapai 16 juta hektar, hanya sekitar 50 jenis saja yang telah diteliti dan dimanfaatkan.

Mutu

Peningkatan ekspor barang-barang jadi dari rotan diakui harus dilakukan melalui peningkatan desain dan mutu, bukan jumlahnya. Karena, pula

kebijakan peningkatan nilai tambah melalui larangan ekspor rotan mentah dan setengah jadi, telah berhasil dengan baik. Realisasi ekspor barang-barang jadi dari rotan selama periode Januari - November 1982, telah meningkat 112 persen (senilai 109,4 juta dollar AS), dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya.

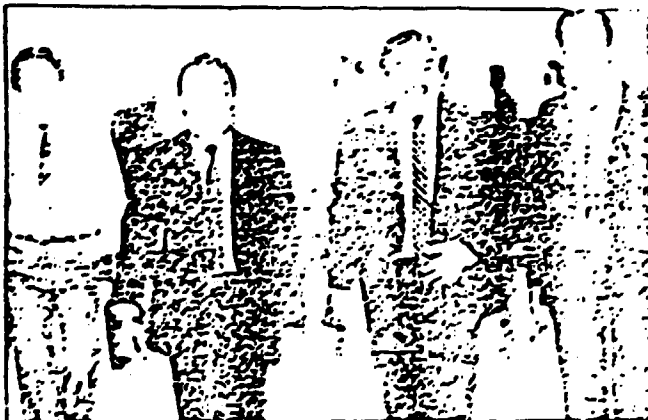
Dengan peningkatan mutu dan desain, diharapkan nilai eksportnya bisa meningkat seperti yang telah terjadi dengan adanya larangan ekspor rotan mentah dan setengah jadi. Jika rotan mentah masih terus diekspor, maka harga rata-rata tiap ton hanya 800 dollar AS. Tapi setelah larangan, maka harga rata-rata tiap ton mencapai 4.000 dollar AS.

Diharapkan, dengan peningkatan mutu dan desain maka harga rotan Indonesia bisa meningkat lagi jadi rata-rata 6.000 sampai 7.000 dollar AS tiap ton. Selain nilai devisa bertambah, kebijakan itu sekaligus juga ikut melestarikan bahan baku rotan (lira).

Kompas March 6 Th 1989

SUARA KARYA

March 6 Th 1989



ROTAN BAMBUN — Wakil Presiden B. Embu diselenggarakan Asosiasi Industri Permebatan dan Kerajinan Indonesia (Asnindo) di s.d. 17 Maret di hotel Victoria International Tamboer. Dalam gambar: Menhut Masjriul Harah dan C. Campino; General Manager HWI Arman Rachman Iskandar dan Wakil Ketua Harian Asnindo Drs Joes C. Taurissa sesaat sebelum sidang. (Foto: ISI)

Workshop On Design And Manufacture Of Bamboo/Rattan Furniture

A proposal has been made to the Indonesian Government to hold a workshop in Jakarta in March 1989. This workshop, which will be specifically directed to the Asia-Pacific region will focus on the subject of the design and manufacture of rattan and bamboo furniture for the export market.

The workshop will be jointly organized by the Asia-Pacific Forest Industries Development Group (APFIDG) which is a regional project of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, with funds allocated by the United Nations Development Programme and by UNIDO, Vienna, which is the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The areas to be covered by the training workshop include the following :-

- Product design
- Supply of rattan/bamboo for industrial use
- Plant design, layout and organization
- Production technology
- Surface finishing
- Export marketing of rattan/bamboo furniture
- Management functions

In order to achieve maximum results from the workshop, the International Development Research Centre, (IDRC) is expected to contribute to the programme by providing local expertise on certain aspects of the bamboo and rattan resource situation.

This will include a review of the latest silvicultural research and findings. IDRC, which is a part of the Canadian government aid programme, is also providing assistance to sponsor some selected candidates from the region to participate in the workshop.

The local agency in Indonesia expected to participate in the workshop is likely to be the Association of Indonesian Rattan Industries, (IIRKI) which is now part of ASMINDO

The workshop is tentatively scheduled to commence on March 6, 1989 for a duration of two weeks. Both public and private sector participants are welcome. Enquiries can be made to the following addresses :-

- (1) Team Leader Ras 86/048
Asia-Pacific Forest Industries
Development Group
c/o U.N.D.P.
P.O. Box 12544
50782 Kuala Lumpur
- (2) Country Offices of United Nations Development Programme
- (3) Country Offices of UNIDO
- (4) International Development Research Centre
Tanglin P.O. Box 101
Singapore 9124
- (5) Himpunan Pengusaha Rotan Indonesia,
Manggala Wanabakti Building,
Block IV, 8th Floor,
Jl. Jendela Gatot Subroto
Jakarta 10270.

A Workshop On

Design And

Manufacture of Bamboo /

Rattan Furniture

will be held

in Jakarta in

March 1989

ANNEX NO. 4

Summary of Participants Evaluation Reports.

The Standard UNIDO format evaluation form for group training programmes was circulated to all participants during the last few days of the workshop. A total of 33 evaluation forms were returned which is comparatively poor relative to 167 people attending (19,8%). However it is noticeable that 9 out of 14 foreign participants submitted their evaluation (64%) against 24 out of 153 local participants (15,7%). From this it is felt that language constraints may have contributed to the low levels of local response.

Summary of data included in the forms was as follows and refers to the 33 completed and returned responses.

1). **Precourse Information.**

Introductory information.

Aim			Content			Level		
-----				-----			-----	
Sufficient	NS	Missing	S	NS	M	S	NS	M
87,8	12,2%	-	84,8%	1,2%	12,3%	78,7%	18,2%	-

Generally the precourse information was adequate although some participants expressed a wish to know the speakers beforehand.

2). **Weeks Before Programme.**

Prior Notification to workshop

Information			Acceptance		
-----				-----	
>1 day	< 1 week	> 1 week	> 1 day	< 1 week	> 1 week
3 %	27 %	67 %	18,1%	51,5 %	15,2 %

Some comment was made about late acceptance but generally information and acceptance were adequate.

3). Programme Content and Information.

a). Duration of the Workshop.

<u>Too long</u>	<u>Just Right</u>	<u>Too short</u>
27,2 %	57,5 %	6 %

Comments were that a one week course was preferred by those who felt it to be too long but the majority thought it correct.

b). Daily Schedule.

<u>Too heavy</u>	<u>Just Right</u>	<u>Too light</u>
12 %	81,8 %	6,1 %

Comments were passed on language difficulty and more videos, but general comments were that daily schedule was acceptable.

c). Any changes.

<u>Changes</u>	<u>No Changes</u>	<u>No Comment</u>
27,3 %	15,2 %	42,4 %

Changes suggested were as follows :

- 1 - A lecture before the factory visits.
- 2 - Splitting up programme into groups and arrange topics for selective attendance.
- 2 - More visits to factories.
- 1 - More machinery catalogues and tools.
- 1 - More videos.
- 2 - More emphasis on practical matters.

d). Relevance to needs

To a very large extent	21.20%
To a large extent	42.40%
To a sufficient extent	30.30%
To a small extent	3.00%
To a very small extent	-
No Comment	3.00%

Their needs appeared to be met and general comments were about the relevance of material to their own problems.

4). Study Visits.

<u>Inadequate time or visits</u>	<u>Just Right or usefull</u>	<u>No Comment</u>
18,2 %	57,6 %	24,2 %

Comments tended to reflect specific interest of participants with two requests to visit overseas factories and a single request to visit a design center, plantations, R.D.establishments, wicker and bamboo factories.

5). General level of Training.

Much too high	3.00%
Too high	9.10%
Adequate	84.80%
Too low	-
Much too low	-
No Comment	3.00%

Only comment was about some consultants reading their papers out to the workshop.

6). Relevance by Topic.

a). Prefered selection.

(Multiple choice allowed
- % of comments made).

Harvesting & Cultivation	3.30%
Marketing	18.60%
Design	13.60%
Production Methods	25.40%
Production Management	15.20%
Surface Finishing	10.20%
No Comment	8.50%
Visit 1	1.70%
All Topics 2	3.30%

b). Least Preferred.

(Multiple choice allowed
- % of comments made).

Nil / None all relevant	24.20%
No comment made	33.30%
Marketing	3.00%
General Principles	6.00%
Cultivation/Harvesting	15.20%
Design	9.10%
Production	9.10%

The programmes content therefore seems highly relevant.

7). Changes in Instruction.

(Multiple choice - % of
indication given).

	No Changes	More	Less
Lecture	27,3%	2,3%	3,6%
Group work	9,5%	21,4%	1,2%
Demonstration	4,8%	28,6%	1,2%

Indicates preference for no change in lectures but more group work and demonstrations.

8). General Standard of Instructors.

	A) English Capability	B) Method of Instruction
Very Good	60,60%	33,30%
Rather Good	24,20%	30,30%
Fair	15,10%	30,30%
Poor	-	-
Very Poor	-	-
No Comment	-	6,10%

General Comments were therefore good.

9). Available Time For Exchange of Views.

	i) With Consultant	ii) With fellow participants
Yes	78,80%	87,90%
No	12,10%	6,10%
No Comment	9,10%	6,00%

Participants indicated adequated time available

10). Benefit of Exchange of Views.

	i) With Consultant	ii) With participants
A Great deal	36,40%	15,10%
Much	36,40%	27,30%
Somewhat	21,20%	54,50%
Little	3,00%	6,10%
No at all	-	-
No Comment	6,00%	3,00%

Generally indicated benefit of exchanges of views.

11). Programme relevance to Company Operations.

To a very great extent	
To a great extent	24.20%
Sufficient extent	39.40%
Small extent	36.40%
No Comments	-

Indications are of high company relevance.

12). Summary and Conclusion.

The participants evaluation comments are generally positive indicating an effective and highly relevant workshop and course content.