

**THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT SEMINAR  
and  
VISIT TO SHIN-KOTO INCINERATION PLANT  
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between Indonesia & Japan

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Arranged by  
Mokhamad Surianto – 120820160020

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**Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies  
Master of Management Faculty of Economics and Business  
University of Padjadjaran**

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## COMPANY VISIT SHIN-KOTO INCINERATION PLANT

### I. INTRODUCTION

The tradition of processing waste by sorting by type began to be introduced in Japan in the 1970s and today has become a culture due to its high community awareness to apply the principles of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. This principle underlies how to dispose waste by sorting by type so that the processing will be easier. This culture has subsequently gained the support of the Japanese Parliament with the passing of the Law on the processing of Recycled Wastes or the Basic Law for the Promotion of the Formation of Recycling Oriented Society.

In Japan, garbage generated from production activities (there are some exceptions) is considered industrial waste, and the processing is assigned as the responsibility of the party that produces it. Outside industrial waste it is classified as general waste, and is broadly divided into general controlled special garbage and other waste (household waste, sewage water). Therefore 'quality' and quantity of waste generated is not the same depending on the country or district, then the processing method was certainly different. On this occasion, will be introduced the condition of the development of general waste treatment by Japan, with emphasis on the hardware side.

Separation of waste in the country of Japan is based on the type of garbage, whether derived from organic material or can be recycled again. The garbage provided has been separated so that the garbage from the beginning has been sorted out by the garbage disposal. Furthermore, the special officer of the waste management directly can process the waste according to the type. There are 3 things that cause the habit of sorting waste in Japan is becoming very strong rooted, that is because (1) awareness of society is high enough to the importance of waste management, (2) success in building shame in the community and instill deep into the subconscious to Disposing of garbage in its place, and (3) education is done massively and aggressively early on through teaching and training how to sort waste according to its type.

The large number of bins available in public places is not always positively correlated with the level of cleanliness of a place. This happens in Japan where it is very difficult to find garbage dumps, and even if there are (as in stations, airports and schools) the number is not as much as in Indonesia, but the streets in Japan are very clean. This is one of the efforts of the Japanese government to establish the customs of its people not to leave garbage in any place. Usually they carry a special bag while traveling to store and throw away their trash when they find the trash or take it home.



**Waste Box in Japan**

**Waste Box in Indonesia**

The application of this waste segregation is also applied to the smallest component of the community comprising the household level. The sorting is separated by plastic color, ie yellow for non degradable and pink for degradable dross type. The garbage is then collected at the existing garbage collection in each complex based on plastic day and color. For example, the officer's schedule to pick up the garbage in yellow plastic is Tuesday, then the garbage with yellow plastic should have been collected at the garbage collection before Tuesday.

## II. GENERAL TECHNOLOGY GENERAL TECHNOLOGY JAPANESE

Since the mid-19th century, in Japan, along with the rate of modernization the concentration of the population, especially the urban areas developed rapidly so that public health becomes a serious problem, and the burial of garbage began to be limited, on the other hand burning of waste began to be recommended. Then, in 1900 a waste disposal law was established, which made the duty of waste processing as the responsibility of the government, so that it began the era of burning. That is, the adoption of the burial model of burning residues in landfills after the effort with emphasis on the process of burning waste from the point of view of anticipation of infectious diseases, public health, and the reduction of waste volume is very meaningful. After that, as the permissible pollution thresholds become increasingly tightened, related technology (in particular, focusing on sewage treatment facilities) is growing.

Around the end of the 20th century, greenhouse gasses, toxic wastes, micro-pollutants, final treatment sites, began to be closely linked to waste processing. In particular, the problem of dioxin has become a major problem for society. To this problem, its anticipation is to intensify the development and use of gas-fired melting furnaces, RDF production and wide area processing, as well as new generation stoker furnaces, together with a review of conventional combustion technologies because dioxins will decompose under conditions of high-temperature combustion.

In addition, the influence of economic growth to make people's lives become sufficient, which makes the pattern of life of mass production and consumptive, so the amount of waste generated increasingly swell. The consequence is, the depletion of the rest of the shelter in the final dumps, and the difficulty of obtaining new landfills, so that the amount of waste unfit to fuel swells. On this basis, today's recycling of waste into useful goods becomes oriented, as it can also reduce the burden of landfills, as well as reduce the consumption of natural resources and mitigate environmental burdens.

## III. GREAT PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY

To achieve community order by recycling natural resources, it is necessary to limit the production of waste by recycling recyclable waste as much as possible. Large waste processing technology is an early processing technology before entering the stage of the combustion process, for example, the large garbage collected is separated by machinery into groups of steel, aluminum, burnt goods, unburnt goods, and for iron and aluminum are sold as valuable goods, for burning goods in the combustion process, while for unburned goods dumped.

## IV. FIRING TECHNOLOGY (INCINERATION)

### (1) Combustion Technology of Stoker

The main parts of combustion facilities, consisting of receiving and supply facilities, combustion facilities, combustion gas cooling facilities, gas emission treatment facilities, power plant facilities, residual heat recovery facilities, ash disposal facilities, and waste water treatment.

The combustion furnace that is at the heart of the combustion facility, of its format can be split up explicitly into the stoker type and base flow type. Stoker-type furnace is *mainstream*, has a long history, and the number of facilities is much more. With the stoker moving in front of the back of the stirred garbage, for drying and combustion are used various kinds of stoves from small to large types. In addition, the furnace form can be divided into opposing flow furnaces, central flow furnaces, and direct-flow furnaces. The shape of the furnace used for combustion varies depending on the character of the garbage being the object.

In order to advance the combustion process technology, emissions gas processing is a means that ensures the reduction of environmental loads. The facility dominates about half of the total capacity of combustion facilities, and the proportion of construction fund and operational cost are also large.

### Handling dioxin

Dioxins are not only generated from burning waste, but can be produced by all combustion. Gas emissions vehicles, forest fires, cigarette smoke and from other cases around us are also produced. In addition, the process of bleaching pulp was produced, and there are sometimes produced as an *impurity* in the production process of organic khlorinat compound.

The occurrence of dioxins in waste incineration can be controlled by breaking down high dioxin or prehormone temperatures through stable stable combustion. Therefore, it is important to maintain the high temperature of the combustion gases in the furnace, to maintain sufficient time for the combustion

gases, and to mix stirring between unburned gas and air in the combustion gases. Then on the prevention of de novo compound formation which is also the cause of the emergence of dioxin, sudden cooling and low temperature conditioning of combustion gases will be effective.

In addition, to the flying dust collected with a vacuum cleaner containing a lot of dioxins, there is a chlorine-reduction heat-processing technology. For the returned atmospheric air, since it uses a chlorinated reduction reaction by exchanging the chlorine contained in the dioxin with hydrogen, by continuously heating the flying dust at 350 to above, 95 dioxins in the dust of the total amount will decompose. This is used as a technology that can decompose dioxin with fewer input energy compared to smelting.

### **Ash processing**

Because dust is collected with a vacuum cleaner contains a lot of heavy metals or dioxins, designated as general waste and a special control required upon various processes such as cementation process, the process of *chelation*, acid or *solvent* extraction / neutralization, melting and *burning*.

Among these, at the burning ash or fly ash is heated at a temperature of 1250 to 1450 or more by using heat combustion of fuel or electric energy, ash is slagged. Due to the high temperature processed, the dioxin in the combustion residue was 99% upward decomposed. The slagged ash, in addition to volume shrinkage, also neutralized the toxin, therefore wide-ranging reuse, so it can be considered as contributing to extending the life of the landfill.

### **Utilization of power plant and residual heat**

High-pressure steam boilers generated, delivered to steam turbines, and turbines do work by turning, the greater the heat difference between the inlets and outlets the greater the power generated by steam turbine work per steam quantity. Therefore, improvisation of turbine inlet requirements by means of hot and high pressure boilers, in addition to improvisation of vacuum levels at turbine outlets (low-pressure outlets) is a way to get high power.

In addition, as the utilization of residual heat, the steam produced by the boiler is utilized directly or via a heat exchanger to make the warm water which is then used in internal or external facilities.

### **Gas Fueled Melting Stove**

The agenda of existing waste burning stove problems is the reduction of environmental load and the carrying out of required goods at the processing. In the mid 1970s began its development, as an attempt to solve the problem, with attention to the decomposition by heat. However, since the waste contains a complex element and the quantity of heat produced is low, it is difficult to realize because it requires a large amount of auxiliary energy.

But, lately, the prospect of solving this problem has a gas-fired melting furnaces due to strong urge to glance back for a reduction in the quantity of dioxin emissions, as well *ascost-down* demands issued to melting ash of burnt ash considering the melting process has become common. As a format, there are 3 types of gas-fired melting furnace: basic fluid type, kiln type, and type of shaft furnace. There are various characteristics such as a drastic reduction in the amount of dioxin emissions by high temperature combustion, streamlining emissions gas processing facilities with low air-combustion ratio, and the need for external heat sources due to the utilization of waste heat for garbage ash melting.

Indeed this machine has an increasingly operational reputation, in which one is particularly criticized for requiring auxiliary energy input, incompatibility with low-calorie waste, difficulty handling slag, and severe damage to refractory materials.

### **New Generation Stoker Furnace**

In gas-fired smelting furnaces there is a problem as mentioned before, and the configuration of emission gas processing systems is not too much different from conventional stoker burner furnaces, but if high temperature combustion of low air ratio with conventional stoker type furnaces can produce effects similar to Gas-fired melting furnace, which is why the use of a new generation stoker furnace is being considered. Furnace stoker has a real reputation, and reliability is high. In addition, because the combustion temperature is about 1100, the advantage is a small fire resistance. Nowadays, in various companies, there is a vigorous application of demonstration tests or machine tests, and the concept of total new generation stoker furnaces, now shifting from technology, to throwing into the market.

The company's total concept of the new generation stoker furnace differs in terms of high temperature combustion with low air ratio and the achievement of high burning efficiency, decreased dioxin concentration, reduced emissions gas emissions, heat utilization ratio and increased power generation efficiency, and cleanliness level of dust , And in the future this development needs to be observed continuously.

### Preparation of RDF and Area Treatment Area

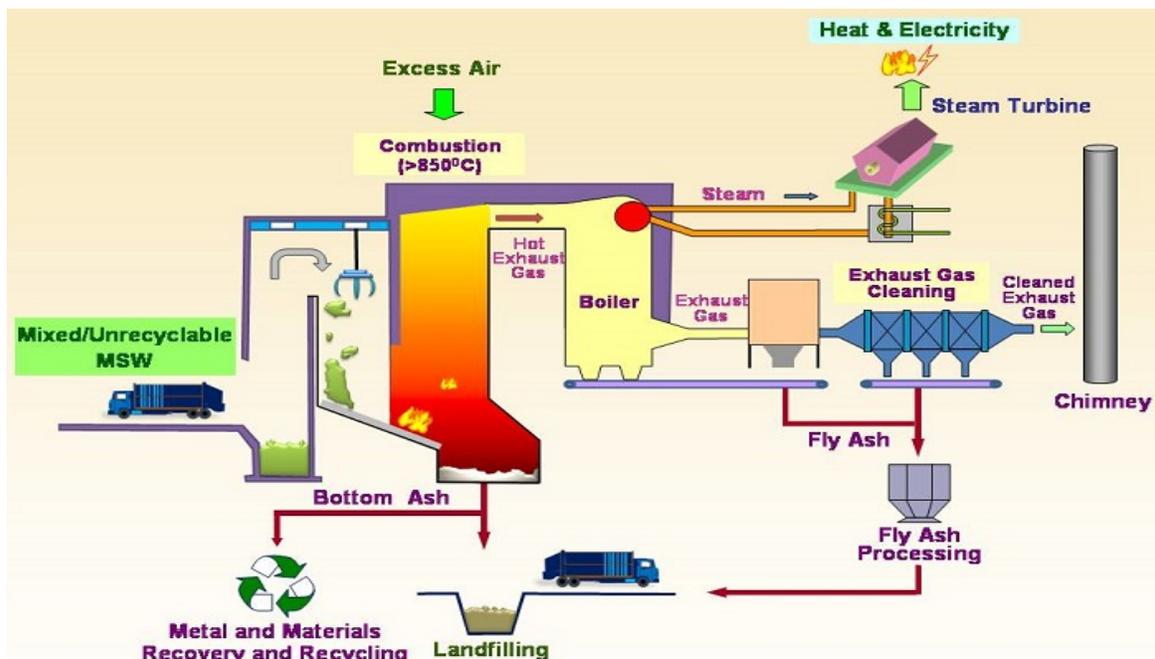
RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) is a fuel that is shaped like crayons by mixing ash stones into garbage that has been separated from unburned waste. By doing this, it will not rot even though stored for a long time, and very practical for transportation. If the homogeneous quality of combustion was stable. Therefore, the RDF manufacturing facilities are built in various places, then RDFs made in each of these vast areas are transported and collected to one place, so that a system of power generation facilities that can be managed in large scale RDF can be adopted. Given that this case is an example of wastewater treatment area, to increase the commercial value of the system widely, it is necessary to think of high-efficiency power plants and operating costs covered by the sale of electricity.

### Key Points and Anticipatory Advice for Incinerator Facilities

Waste will still be generated because of the maximum effort of 3R (Refuse, Reuse, and Recycle), the decrease of the quality of goods is inevitable. The process of burning waste that can do thermal recycling, has recently become a technology that is absolutely necessary. But burning facilities with low environmental costs and low operating costs are always a demand. As a sustainable combustion technology, reduced dioxin emissions, high efficiency energy supply, reduced greenhouse gas production quantity, other mitigation becomes target targets.

### Shin-Koto Incineration Plant

Shin-Koto Incineration Plant was completed in September 1998. . It plays an important role in waste treatment and recycling energy that is flammable because the heat generated during the incineration process helps generate electricity for energy recycling. It has the capacity to process 1,800 tons of waste per day and produce 50000 kW with steam turbine generator. In addition, the incineration plant is equipped with state-of-the-art air pollution prevention facilities to remove most of the hydrogen chloride contained in sulfur dust and sulfur oxide. It burns continuous combustible wastes at high temperatures (800-900 degrees C) to ensure complete destruction of dioxins, which successfully maintains dioxin emissions at much lower levels than is legally established.



Although recycling has been emphasized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government as key to addressing waste issues, incineration still plays a major role in dealing with waste in Tokyo, nearly 76% of waste is handled by incineration in 2010. Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, as Tokyo's largest incineration plant, has played an important role in dealing with waste in the city. First, the incineration plant can minimize the volume of waste, since waste volumes can be reduced to 0.05% after incineration, and this can reduce the pressure to expand landfills in Tokyo Bay. Second, using incineration to deal with waste, especially food waste, can reduce waste stoppages and this can prevent drug outbreaks.

In addition to handling waste, Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, as a sustainable incineration plant, provides thermal energy for nearby community and community facilities through steam generated from boiling water from waste combustion, an energy recovery process known as WtE (waste to energy). Steam is transported through large pipes to several neighboring buildings including a sports center, swimming pool, as well as tourist attractions Yumenoshima Tropical Greenhouse Dome. In the greenhouse dome, heat energy is used to maintain a stable indoor temperature of 22 degrees Celsius to preserve tropical plant species at the exhibition. Energy recovery from waste combustion is said to be a 'green' practice because it uses waste that has no other beneficial purpose and produces enough energy to replace the fossil fuel supply that generates electricity for the surrounding environment. We were told that the waste collected, with the sorting and categorization thoroughly in accordance with industry standards, contains enough calories so that it requires little or no additional fuel for combustion. However, we were unable to obtain enough information on the visit to ascertain whether the steam directly supplied heat to keep the temperature in the greenhouse dome, or through a process with a turbine to generate electricity to run the facility. More research is needed at this point for clarification.

## **V. METHANE FERMENTATION TECHNOLOGY**

In tahun 2002, in Japan, has been proclaimed "biomass - Japanese total strategy" as a state policy. As one of the biomass utilization technologies of renewable natural resources developed under the motto of this flag, it is known as methane gas fermentation technology. Kitchen waste, urine, and the contents of *septic tanks* treated with methane gas fermentation and taken biomassnya to produce electricity, heat generated further also be used. While the residue can be used for composting.

Because the kitchen waste water containing 70-80%, before the fire, the water content needs to be evaporated. Here, with a share based on kitchen waste generating sources as well as methane gas fermentation, new energy sources can be generated and thermal efficiency enhanced in total.

## **VI. PLACE OF FINAL DISPOSAL**

### **(1) Types and Structure of Final Disposal**

For final disposal sites, the placement methods are governed by waste treatment legislation, and are divided into safe type dumps, controlled dumps, isolated dumps. Regarding the acceptance of public waste is handled by a controlled dump. Stockpiling utilizes the decomposition reaction of organic compounds by microbes that live in the soil. Because at the time of accumulation will be generated flammable gas such as methane gas, prepared gas-resistant tube to prevent the occurrence of fire or explosion.

### **(2) Seepage Water Treatment Technology**

At the time of hoarding, the quality of seepage water (lindih) is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the dumped waste, the scale of the embankment, the depth, climatic conditions, construction of embankments and so on. Indeed this is a processing adapted to standard waste capacity which follows the site, but the initial process / adjustment, biological processes and chemical processes become a major part of the resulting cultivation of lindih, which after processing is sent to the landfill site.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

Waste processing technology has been introduced by focusing on the most widely adopted combustion technology. Waste processing technology, is a technology whose existence is felt absolute to keep the environment better, by processing waste generated from households and from industrial activities. Future plans, want to develop waste processing technology by which can reduce the consumption of natural resources and lighten the environmental burden.

Overall, Tokyo has developed their waste management model, which, on the one hand, seeks to deal with waste in the short term, and, on the other hand, promotes 3R (Reuse, Recycle and Reduce) to solve long-term waste problems. Shin-Koto Incineration Factory shows how incineration crops co-exist

with the local community and its success makes it a signatory incineration facility in Tokyo, even in the region. Hong Kong must learn from their model and try to apply some parts into our local context so as to develop a waste management policy that can address waste issues.

Sewage treatment system based on its sorting has been applied in Indonesia in the last 10 years. Implementation begins by providing two kinds of trash, namely for organic waste and for non-organic waste. Applications up to this stage have been widely applied in various regions and government agencies in Indonesia. But the implementation of this system is like just an idea at the beginning, no sustainability and tangible benefits. Dumpster that has been provided separately in the end becomes a pile of garbage mixed between organic waste and plastic waste, or if the garbage has been disaggregated properly by the garbage disposal, waste management is still mixing between organic waste and non-organic waste so that the initial separation is just ending in vain -drain.

The problem is the lack of people's readiness to accept new things that are considered complicated, plus the lack of socialization and education about the importance of waste management. In addition to the public's lack of awareness of environmental hygiene, the government has not yet placed it as a priority. This problem can still be solved of course with a strong will from various parties.

## CULTURE ANALYSIS

### I. INTRODUCTION

In a visit to Japan the other day, there are interesting things to be reviewed in terms of Valuation. Goods this time that is always there in my mind, because the Concentration that I take is the Concentration of Asset Management and Valuation in Master Management, Padjadjaran University. Japan is a unique and interesting country to visit. In that academic trips it is a fact that Japan is the Hard Workers' Country.

It is common knowledge that the Japanese are hardworking. The average working hours of employees in Japan is 2450 hours / year, very high!. Going home quickly is something that may be said to be "somewhat embarrassing" in Japan, and signifies that the employee is "unneeded" by the company. Another interesting fact about Japan is that the belief in mythology is very high. Although Japan is a developed country almost in all areas of technology, economy, culture etc., it turns out Japanese society still has a very high belief about things that smell mystical (mythology). This proved so much mythology from Japan that has been widespread in cyberspace. Such as the mythology of Japanese formation through izanami and izanagi who married and gave birth to islands in Japan, ghostly mythology such as oni, as well as the most famous mythologist from Japan is kappa.

Those are two interesting facts about Japan. However, this time in a visit to Japan is not just to travel and admire the uniqueness in Japan but there must be other value that can be drawn conclusions to increase knowledge, especially about the knowledge of asset management and Valuation according to concentration of interest in MM Unpad.

Every time I visit somewhere, in my mind I always think how to connect the place visited with the concept of valuation. For in the concept of valuation for me is the opinion of everything that can be valued by money except God and Man. Of the few places visited there is one interesting thing for me that gives its own challenges when will do the Valuation, ie the Valuation related to the place of historical place. Historical places in the Valuation glasses are not easy to analyze because there are art values that may require high accuracy.

From some places visited, Sensoji Temple is an interesting historical temple to do Valuation as well as Borobudur temple in Indonesia. In Japan, cultural heritage is preserved to understand Japanese history and culture and is the foundation for cultural development. Selected cultural heritage is a cultural heritage that is considered to have highly artistic, historical and scientific value. The Japanese government seems more likely to preserve art objects or buildings representing Japanese culture, one of them is Sensoji Temple.

Sensoji Temple is also known as Asakusa Cannon temple is a Buddhist temple located in Asakusa. Sensoji Temple is the oldest temple in Tokyo. After entering the main gate of this temple, Kaminarimon (Thunder Gate), along the way to the second gate of Hozomon, there is a row of cenderahati shop called Nakasime Street. This line of shops sells a variety of unique and interesting Japanese traditional cenderahati. Need to require Valuation with a high accuracy so that the resulting value is unbiased and

can reflect its fair value. For that, the next section will be discussed in more detail about Sensoji Temple Valuation from two different viewpoints.

## II. SINSOJI TEMPLE

Historically, the temple was first built in 645, by the name of Asakusa Kannon Temple. Referring to the early legend of the founding of the temple, it is said that in 628 a pair of sister fishermen, Hinokuma Hanamari and Hinokuma Takenari, found a statue of the Goddess Kannon drifting in the Sumida River. The village chief then built the temple in honor of the statue of Dewi Kannon (Bodhisattva Kannon), also known as Guan Yi, the Goddess of Compassion. The temple, later named Sensoji Temple, is known as the oldest Buddhist temple in Tokyo.

The outermost door of Sensoji Temple features a magnificent gate called "Kaminarimon" and it is a symbol of Asakusa. There is a large paper lantern (lantern) in the center as a hallmark of this temple. On the right and left of the gate are two statues of the protective god, namely Raijin (God of Lightning) and Fujin (God of the Wind). After passing through the main gate, visitors will pass Nakamise Douri (Nakamise Shopping Street), an approximately 200-250 meters long street, along which there are more than 100 shops selling typical Japanese souvenirs.

The end of Nakamise Street is a gateway to the Sensoji Temple, the Hozomon Gate (Treasure House Gate) dedicated to the Goddess Kannon. Before reaching the main hall, we can see a kind of place to take holy water and also incense burning place. The one who will pray will buy the incense and put the incense in the space provided. The smoke of the incense waved against him. Then next to it there is a place of water source to clean themselves, hands or mouth. The goal is to cleanse yourself of a variety of things that are less good.

Furthermore, visitors can directly see the main building of Sensoji Temple is the main hall, which has another name Kannondo Hall that stands majestic and beautiful with the dominance of vermilion colors. Across from the temple is a five-story pagoda on the left as a place of worship of the spirits, and various places to draw fate predictions and souvenir shops lining the right and left corridors. Visitors can withdraw the forecast after donating 100 yen. It is said that the forecast in this temple is famous for its accuracy. Prognosis results can be hanged or taken home.

Inside the main temple, Kannondo Hall, visitors can pray by clasping hands (like praying in Buddhism) in front of the statue of Dewi Kannon, uttering the phrase "Namu kanzeon bosatsu" which more or less means "I believe in Kannon Bodhisattva". Visitors can see ancient paintings, such as dragons and a goddess on the roof of the temple. From Kannondo Hall, visitors can circle the temple complex. Sensoji Temple also has many buildings scattered into several blocks. All interesting to explore, because each building has a different function and history. Here there are also Kyakuden (the building where guests receive), Ojoin (library and school room), and a beautiful garden. Kyakuden and Ojoin were built in 1777 and 1871 and are still very well preserved to date.

Sensoji Temple also has an annual agenda of Sanja Matsuri festival. Held in May, and lasts for three days on weekends. In addition to religious procession, there are also parades, musicians and dancers, as well as geisha at this festival. Sensoji Temple is a fascinating charm for those who want to know Japanese culture in the past (quotation from National Journal, Sunday 02 December 2012 by Ratu Selvi Agnesia).

Go deeper before meeting Sensoji temple the first sight seen is a row of souvenir shop. There sold merchandise ranging from souvenirs that form small to large, ranging in price tens of thousands to millions. Besides goods, there are also food outlets for souvenirs.

## III. CONCLUSION

### 1. From an Accounting Perspective

Recognition of historic assets varies by country. Standards that are used as guidance in the practice of historic asset recognition are also adapted to standards held by each country. It also affects the use of different historic asset terms in each country. For example, to show fixed assets used the term Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), Fixed Assets, Non-Current Assets, Capital Assets, and so forth. Basically, almost all countries agree that for historical assets that have value or costable cost can be recognized as fixed assets.

For Sensoji Temple, the right method for assessing is Historical Cost with the Operational Heritage Assets approach. Because of the Operational Heritage Assets, the government will obviously gain potential services or economic benefits. The potential of such services is seen from the historical value contained in Sensoji Temple and the economic benefits are also derived from daily government operations such as additional taxes from the sale of soufenir in Sensoji Temple area. In addition, Sensoji Temple has operational costs that can be measured reliably, historic assets can be recognized in the balance sheet. This reliable Kos can be obtained by detecting where Sensoji Temple was obtained. The costing can be done using historical cost method.

## **2. From The Point Of View Of Valuation**

Appropriate Valuation method for Sensoji Temple from the point of view of Valuation is through the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) Revenue Approach. Although the Cost Approach allows but the bias is greater because Sensoji Temple's economic value is very high. Discounted Cash Flow or commonly abbreviated as DCF is one method to calculate the growth prospect of an investment instrument in some time to come. DCF concept is based on the idea that if you invest some funds, then the fund will grow by a percentage or maybe several times after some time. Called 'discounted cash flow', because the way to calculate it is to estimate the flow of funds in the future to be cut and generate the value of these funds in the present.

For the Sensoji Temple case in the DCF, I see Sensoji Temple has a high economic value and has good growth prospects. To that end, the DCF method will get the latest Sensoji Temple value after analyzing all the revenues and expenses of the Sensoji Temple by both the Japanese government and the people who use Sensoji Temple services.

## **MARKETING ANALYSIS**

### **Politic**

One of the key factors for the success of Japan's international political economy is the existence of a solid coordination relationship and mutually beneficial cooperation between bureaucrats, politicians (political parties) and entrepreneurs. The relationship is called iron triangle. Iron triangle are the main actors who support the improvement of Japanese economy to succeed in delivering Japan to achieve its economic glory until now.

The existence of the Iron Triangle relationship makes Japan earned the nickname as "Japan Inc". Japan Incorporated is an informal relationship that likens Japan as a company. The close relationship between government and business is well-established after World War II where in that connection there are shared ideals for national reconstruction and economic growth in order to catch up with the West. Japan Incorporated has two components, namely structure or institution and policy. As a structure, Japan Inc is a political mechanism and an established system with a family-like relationship culture framework.

Both the Iron triangle and the term Japan Inc indicate the existence of total diplomacy factors that support the success of the policy of international political economy and Japanese diplomacy. Associated with Japan's government's mercantilism concept in its international political economy policy, it can be seen from the role of government bureaucracy. In the foreign policy of Japan, government bureaucracy is the spearhead of the executor. Bureaucracy undergoes roles and functions as information gatherers, evaluates of information as well as conducting diplomacy.

The existence of the government's role represented by this bureaucracy shows that the international trade made by Japan gets support from the state, even to the destination country of investment. The Japanese government clearly paid attention to its market support factors at the international level. Thus, from this side, mercantilism of the Japanese government becomes increasingly clear. To find out other sectors that receive great attention and protection (especially the domestic agricultural sector), will be explained in the next section.

### **Economic**

Although Japan belongs to a developed country, there are still certain parts of Japan's domestic sector that feel threatened by the liberalization of international trade. The most vulnerable sector is agriculture, where the Japanese farmers shout violently to protest the liberalization of trade in food crops, especially rice. The key to Japan's agri-food sector protection is the application of tariffs and restrictions on

import volume, and establishes Japan Agricultural Standards for Organic Agricultural Products on foreign agricultural products, which includes high standardization ranging from farmland conditions and quality to packaging and product labeling. The tightness of this policy is quite effective in reducing the rate of importation of agricultural products into Japan's domestic market, especially for the products that get the most protection, such as rice and wheat.

The high tariff adoption affects the high price of food. Prices of rice and wheat in Japan are almost six times higher than the world average. In addition, the protection and support of agriculture in Japan is even higher than other developed countries. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Japanese government support for agricultural producers and value of agricultural output reached 56%, while in the EU 33%, in the United States 18% and in Australia 4%. Pro policy to the producers is deliberately done by keeping prices high, so that the number of farmers does not decrease, and that 100% self-sufficiency in rice can continue to survive.

The reasons, among others; Because of the element of nationalism, as well as cultural influence to strengthen the protection of rice. Mentioned that the factors that encourage the protection policy are as a result of the uneven distribution of foreign trade policy and incentives for special interest groups that demand government policies to limit imports.

In addition, the existence of traditions and customs of the people of Japan are typical of rice consumption and food quality standards, increasingly make agricultural protection difficult to remove. Rice is the main food source, so the rice policy serves as a protector for national food security (food security). In Japan, 100% rice production comes from within the country (self-sufficient). A type of product will only be imported from abroad under conditions to cover the lack of supplies in the dry period or when the harvest in the country fails.

### **Social/Culture**

Speaking of discipline and responsibility in a job, Japanese work culture can serve as a benchmark for an example. Japan is known to the world as a nation of discipline and high levels of work productivity. Thanks to the hard work, they deserve to be one of the greatest countries with an economic level parallel to the countries in Europe and America.

In the past the Japanese were not the people whose work ethic was high, they often relaxed and always delayed the work. But the defeat in World War 2 made them completely changed. Economic conditions slump, unemployment is rampant. At that time the Japanese had no choice but to rise up and work hard in order to survive against the downturn.

Such an uncomfortable situation indirectly forges their discipline and plays an important role in the formation of a very admirable work ethos character. The work ethic is transmitted to the next generation in a strictly embedded moral concept through education in Japan

### **Tecnology**

Talking about Japanese Sakura country, we will always be brought to admiration and amazement. How not, a country devastated in 1945 because the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continue to grow as the most modern and advanced countries in Asia and the world. The progress of the Japanese nation is even now able to compete with the most developed countries in Europe and America. Of the many inventions that have been created technology that Japan did not want to stop innovating. They continue to work and create creative inventions and other technologies that can support and facilitate his life.

From the rapid technological development is no doubt if then when Japan is considered as the most efficient country in developing creativity into innovation. In the year 2014 yesterday was finally Japan received a boon from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This technological efficiency award is gained by Japan after winning on 36 indicators from other Asian countries. Indicators of capacity measures and incentives for innovation include the number of patents, the number of successful universities in the world's top 500, books, research budgets, films, urbanization and development.

### **Legal**

From the side of the rules, I am interested to see it from not jammed city of Tokyo. It turns out the cause is the Japanese vehicle parking tariff is famous as a country whose majority population use public transportation rather than private vehicles. In addition to high vehicle taxes, high vehicle parking costs cause

residents are reluctant to use private vehicles. In fact, parking fees in this country reaches JPY 3,600 or about Rp. 388 thousand.

According to the experience of a traveler who had been to Japan, so few people who use private vehicles, the streets were not crowded with cars and free of traffic. This is one of the Japanese Government's effective policies to reduce congestion. The cost of car parking rates in Japan also varies. There are mini parking spots with parking rates starting at JPY 100 per 15 minutes. There is also an attractive cost of JPY 100 per 30 minutes.

There is also a car parking service provider that charges JPY 3,600 for 24 hours. If it is translated into rupiah, it becomes Rp. 388 thousand. Wow! There's even a More Expensive Parking Area It costs 100 yen for every Half Hour. If in Indonesia, the car is not a luxury anymore, but in this developed country, the car is still a luxury. In terms of price, taxes, up to parking fees and toll road entrance fees. Fortunately the Japanese government provides public transportation modes such as trains and buses that are not only convenient, but also organized and reduce congestion on the road. It is worthy, imitated in Indonesia

### **Environment**

Previously, I always thought that the tradition of treating garbage in Japan, sorting waste by type, was a long-standing culture. But apparently, according to the explanation from the officer at the garbage dump I met, how to dispose and process waste as it is today, Long done in Japan.

About 20 years ago, the Japanese have not sorted waste. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Japanese were still low concerning the issue of waste disposal and waste management. At that time, the new Japan rose to become an industrial country, so the environmental problems are not too concerned about them. The biggest example of such indifference is the occurrence of Minamoto contamination cases, when the Chisso Minamoto plant discharges mercury wastes into the oceans and contaminates fish and other marine products. The fishermen and local people who eat fish from the sea around Minamoto become victims. In 2001, more than 1,700 people died as a result of the tragedy. In the 60s and 70s, pollution cases, environmental pollution, poisoning, became part of the growing Japanese industry. In the city of Tokyo itself, waste and household waste when it becomes a major problem for the environment and disrupt the lives of citizens of Tokyo.

It was only in the mid-1970s began to rise the movement of environmental community or "chonaikai" in various cities in Japan. The community raises awareness of the residents about how to dispose of garbage, and sorting out the waste, making it easier in processing. Their movement is a 3R or Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle theme. Reduce garbage disposal, Reuse, and Recycle. The movement continues to grow, supported by various layers of society in Japan. Although the environmental care movement in the community is growing rapidly, the Japanese government does not yet have a law regulating waste management. For the government at that time, environmental issues have not been a priority.

Only about 20 years later, after seeing the positive development and great support of all Japanese society, the Law on waste processing passed the Japanese Parliament. In June 2000, the Law on the Recycled Oriented Society of Japan was approved by the Japanese parliament, the Basic Law for the Promotion of the Formation of Recycling Oriented Society. Previously, in 1997, the Recycling Package or "Containers and Packaging Recycle Law" was first approved by Parliament

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