

**THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT SEMINAR &  
VISIT TO CLEAN AUTHORITY OF TOKYO  
(Shin-Koto Incineration Plant)  
TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT  
Humanizing Collaboration between Indonesia & Japan**

Held by



Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies



**Master of Management Program  
Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Padjadjaran**

**Tokyo, Japan 15-19 May 2017**

**REPORTED BY :**

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**ITINERARY (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> MAY 2017)**

**The International Joint Seminar - Takushoku University & MM FEB Unpad and Visit to Clean Authority of Tokyo (Shin-Koto Incineration Plant), Tokyo Metropolitan Government**

**DAY 1 MONDAY 15 May 2017:  
Jakarta - Tokyo**

**DAY 2 TUESDAY 16 May 2017  
Arrive in Tokyo 07.00 am Cultural Analysis (Asakusa Kannon Temple, Nakamise Street, Tokyo Sky Tree)**

**DAY 3 WEDNESDAY 17 May 2017  
08.00-Departure from Hotel to Tsukiji Fish Outer Market Visit to Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, Clean Authority of Tokyo, Tokyo Metropolitan Government Visit to Odaiba**

**DAY 4 THURSDAY 18 May 2017 07.00  
Leaving Hotel to Takushoku University International Joint Seminar, Takushoku University, Bunkyo Campus (Students Papers Presentation) General View of Tokyo Pop Culture Analysis (Shibuya, Harajuku)**

**DAY 5 FRIDAY 19 May 2017:  
Tokyo 08.00 Leaving Hotel for Case Study "Factory Outlet as Tourism Marketing Site" 18:00 Returned to Jakarta**

**DAY 1 (MONDAY 15 May 2017) :**  
**Jakarta - Tokyo**

On Monday, May 15, 2017, starting from Jakarta to Japan, UNPAD-STAR BPKP Cooperation Students gathered at Campus Magister Manajemen UNPAD to depart together using 1 (one) buses provided by GLOBAL Travel to Soekarno Hatta International Airport . Buses start departing around pk. 13.00 WIB and arrive at Terminal 2D Soekarno Hatta International Airport around pk. 16:30 pm.

Travel to Japan, we fly using Japan Airlines, available seat is seat 2-4-2. We leave at 21:55 pm, and arrive in Japan around pk. 06.00 Japanese Time. (Japan 2 hours earlier than WIB).

During the trip, we get dinner, various drinks, there are apple juice, orange juice, ocha tea, mineral water, sake. In front of each passenger provided a screen to watch with a wide selection of comedy movies, cartoons as well as a selection of Japanese art that is quite interesting to watch during the trip.

Arriving at Narita Airport Japan, we passed Japanese immigration to get the stamp on the passport, and we have already considered officially arrived in Japan. The first experience in Japan, which makes it memorable is everything that is orderly, organized and neat. Even that amazed is the bathroom is very slick, clean and dry, very comfortable to use.

As planned before, upon arrival in Tokyo, we were picked up by Guide Tour Mr Deden. He is an Indonesian citizen from Jakarta, who has long lived Japan, married to a Japanese woman. Despite his long stay in Japan, and knowing much about cultural matters, customs in Japan, but still fluent in Indonesian.

**2<sup>nd</sup> DAY (TUESDAY, MAY 16, 2017)**

**1<sup>st</sup> location (May 16, 2017): Asakusa Kannon Temple**

In the picture there is the Great Red Colored Lantern, it is the Kaminarimon-Gate of the God of Thunder. This lantern is the main entrance to this temple and is believed to be the gateway between mortal life and religious life. When we went there, quite crowded visitors to the Asakusa Kannon Temple, the interesting thing is the existence of a card to predict fate, but because of the large area, we eventually spread.

Our next trip is to Nakamise Street, where we can see a variety of goods, souvenirs, Japanese specialties, with very economical prices, and many choices.

There, we are interested in the presence of flat umbrella, bread bun, and bags, key chains, magnets refrigerators that draw Japanese images. The price is economical, make us interested to buy souvenirs there. Although many sellers there with the same product, eg flat umbrella, but umbrellas are sold at various prices, about 750 Yen or more, depending on the model and style of the umbrella. Here we only have 40 minutes, to be able to enjoy the temple and at the same time shop for souvenirs. Around our dining area, there is a street, World Cultural Heritage, where we can also see many shops that sell accessories, interesting souvenirs.

**2<sup>nd</sup> location (May 16, 2017) : Tokyo Skytree**

The next trip is to Tokyo Sky Tree, which is one of the new symbols of Japan. Tokyo Skytree has a height of 634 meters. Based on information obtained from the internet, Tokyo Skytree opened to public visitors since 2012, meaning it has been 5 years, domestic and foreign tourists can enjoy the view of Tokyo from Tokyo Skytree.

We took the elevator up to the 350<sup>th</sup> floor, and from there we could see the city of Tokyo with an incredible view. Although located on the 350<sup>th</sup> Floor, but the elevator that we ride, runs very fast but still feels comfortable. Less than 5 minutes, we've arrived at the top. Modern technology creates a convenient, fast, and secure elevator facility

Comfortable, secure, and awe-inspiring attractions in central Tokyo can bring beautiful scenery, around Tokyo in the daytime, which looks solid but still neat. Another stunning view is the glass floor at 340<sup>th</sup>, where we can see down through a glass floor that is safe to tread, for visitors who are not afraid of heights.

Safety and comfort factors are also provided by the manager, where the lift is different from the arrival elevator, so there is no irregularity of new arrivals and who will return home. Visitors who will ride were queuing, and directed by the manager to enter the elevator is still free, so do not pile up and coincide in one elevator.

On the way home, it passed by our Emperor Akihito Palace. Its still traditional form, showing the highest culture of respect and pride of the Japanese people will be the Emperor, as the highest and most respected leader in Japan.

On an afternoon trip, we passed in Ginza. Here are many stores that sell branded goods, such as Fendi, Uniqlo, Valentino, LongChamp, etc. With large, comfortable sidewalks, pedestrians can enjoy the afternoon after the office while looking at the famous shopping areas of Ginza.

First trip, ends already. After passing dinner, we return to Hotel Shinagawa Prince Hotel (4 Star Hotel), to rest after passing the first day in Japan.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> DAY (WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 2017)**

Breakfast in the morning, we did at the hotel. The rule at breakfast is having to wear tidy clothes and not be allowed to wear hotel slippers. Upon entering the restaurant, we are directed to get a seat that matches the amount that comes, in order to remain a place for the next restaurant diners. The next trip is to Tsukiji Fish Market, a limited fish auction place in Tokyo.

Along the way to get there, some routine activities we can see when leaving for the office or to school, where Japanese citizens, Tokyo in particular prefer to walk rather than using a vehicle. They were seen moving pretty quickly, with the mostly dark office clothes in white shirts. Employees who wear dark and white clothing, it is identical with a permanent employee of an agency. Employees who wear free clothing indicate outsourced employees, and employees who work in non-administrations or projects, tend to use loose mechanic clothes to work freely.

Schoolchildren have gone on their own, even since they were elementary school, already taught independently, complete with hats, uniforms, and school bags that are not very colorful, but the material is durable and can be used for years.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> location (May 17, 2017) : Tsukiji Fish Market**

Tsukiji Fish Market is the auction market of seafood, vegetables, and fruits, especially marine fish. The auction was done in the morning, around 3:00 am, so we could not see the auction process, but we could see the variety of fresh seafood, vegetables and fruits in Tsukiji Fish Market. Dirty, smelly, and uncomfortable shades, very invisible in the Tsukiji Fish Market, but what appears to be the amount of seafood, especially fish, fruits and vegetables is very much the amount and variety, and looks very fresh. The visitors are not allowed to eating in the market area, to keep the market clean and fresh from garbage.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Location (May 17, 2017) : Odaiba – Aqua City**

In Odaiba, we used to see the Statue of Liberty located on Odaiba Island, Amazed by the Statue of Liberty Japan, which is also a distinctive statue of the United States of America, and there is also a Rainbow Bridge which is characteristic there

At this location, we can see a very comfortable environment for visitors, where they can see sailing vistas, and if they want to shop, they can shop at Aqua City Mall - a relatively inexpensive shopping area - including the Daiso shopping center " All 100 yen ". Not because the price is cheap, but in Daiso market segment is from children to adults, from non-essential (food) to non-food needs. It seems that when we shop at Daiso, it can meet almost all needs, with a very affordable price.

All the goods in Daiso, tagged DAISO, the price of all 100 yen uniforms, unless there are goods different prices, then given a different price tag. DAISO itself is not only in Japan, but there are also in Jakarta and Bandung, but the price in Indonesia is slightly more expensive, and the value is different when purchased in Japan with in Indonesia, although the same goods, such as transparent umbrellas, At DAISO.

## **4<sup>th</sup> DAY (THURSDAY, MAY 18, 2017)**

### **1<sup>st</sup> location (May 18, 2017) : Takushoku University**

At Takushoku University, there are 6 groups (each 2 people) who will present their paper on *The International Joint Seminar Humanizing Collaboration between Indonesia & Japan*, to get input and correction from Professor Yoshino.

After getting the review and input from the Professor for the whole group and taking pictures together, we went home to continue the next journey.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> location (May 18, 2017) : Shibuya and Harajuku Street**

After lunch we continued our journey to Shibuya and Harajuku Street. The trip to the Shibuya Station to see the Hachiko dog statue was canceled, due to the very heavy rain, and finally we just visited Harajuku Street. At Harajuku Street we can find many people using famous anime cosplay, musicians with their distinctive style, girls with striking makeup, unique with a variety of styles and trends of young people in Japan. In Harajuku there is also DAISO Harajuku, 4 floors high with a target for all age ranges, at a majority price of 100 Yen. In Harajuku also many places to sell food, accessories, and of course interesting souvenirs to serve as a souvenir for tourists.

## **5<sup>th</sup> DAY (FRIDAY, MAY 19, 2017)**

### **1<sup>st</sup> location (May 19, 2017) : Akhiabara**

The last day in Japan, at 9 am check out from Hotel Shinagawa Prince Hotel. Our next destination is to the electronics area of Akhiabara. Electronic goods that many dicari are cameras, and other electronic equipment, there are new and some are second. At Yodobashi-Akhiba provides many needs. Each floor provides different items of necessity, for example there are special flooring toys, special watches and electronic appliances, there is also a floor that specifically sells luggage bags, Anello bags, and other bags. This makes it easier for buyers to choose according to the items needed.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> location : Shisui Premium Outlet**

The next trip is to Shisui Premium Outlet. Premium outlets for branded items, such as Nike Shoes, Lacoste, Oakley, Polo Ralph Lauren, Crocs, G-Shock, COACH Bag, Hello Kitty, Levis, Calvin Klein, and many other famous brands.

In these stores we can get the goods with famous brands but with a very economical price. Not to mention getting a discount when buying with a certain amount of spend. Facilities and other convenience is we get a map of the location of the store, to make it easy to find the store that we go to, and given free wifi during the location Shisui Premium Outlets. A very large area with a very large number of stores (over 180 outlets), can not be reached in a short time. For visitors who want to take a break or eat, there are places to eat while resting in the area.

Shisui Premium Outlet is included in Japan's Premium Outlet mall retail chain which has branches in several cities in Japan, even in the United States and Canada. The shops at Shisui Premium Outlet are uniquely designed, so we can walk around and visit the shops like on the streets of Tokyo. Even there are shops that are tax free, so the selling price to the consumer becomes cheaper.

Finished shopping at Shisui Premium Outlet, we traveled to Narita Airport, to return to Indonesia. Sayonara Japan... ..Arigatou Gozaimastu.

## MARKETING ANALYSIS REPORT

### A. Political

The Japanese political system is a constitutional monarchy that strongly restricts the power of the Emperor of Japan, now **Emperor Akihito**. Prime Minister of Japan, **Shinso Abe**, have fully Government power in his hands and elected members of the Japanese Parliament, while sovereignty is entirely in the hands of the Japanese people. The Emperor of Japan acts as head of State in diplomatic affairs.

### B. Economic

Of the visits that have been made, the economy in small and medium-sized communities is still more crowded than the economy in urban areas. Such as in Azakusa and DAISO, many product range of choice and unique and the price is affordable. Unlike in Ginza, visitors have fewer branded products. It looks like the faster money turns happen in Azakusa and DAISO, where at an affordable price grows people's purchasing power on goods.

### C. Social

Social life in Japan that still uphold culture, should be more flexible in socializing with tourists or migrants from abroad, this is to facilitate in communicating and transact, especially if the buyer wants to ask a lot of things about the product to be purchased. Sometimes, when we buy some product, the seller just count the amount in the calculator, and showing to us the total amount, without any communication, and the end of the transaction, only say arigatou... (☺)

### D. Technological

Developing of technological in Japan nowadays are the combination of research (R & D) and the application of technology which is capable to transforming the previously devastated state of defeat in the second world war, becoming one of the world's highest-income countries. Examples of technology used to market products is the use of tourism site technology in Japan that can inform as much as possible tourist attraction for tourists, especially foreign countries.

### E. Legal

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### F. Environmental

The marketing environment encountered in Japan, there are still many traditional ones, such as Tsukiji Fish Market and Asakusa, while still showing the distinctive characteristics of Japanese culture and becoming the pride of its people. Sometimes, they wear kimono, and that's a nice view to see that.

### G. Recommendation

Learn to want to use english when communicating with tourists, because sometimes the seller and the buyer cant deal, because they are didn't understand what they are talking about.

## 1. CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS REPORT

### A. Differences in Values, Beliefs, and Policies

- Japanese society still upholds the values of traditional and traditional culture, and values of independence and responsibility that have been applied since childhood. They appreciate the time.
- According to Wikipedia, the followers of religion in Japan are based on info from the Ministry of Education of Japan: Shinto is about 107 million people, Buddhism around 89 million people, Christian and Catholic about 3 million people, and other religions about 10 million people (total all religious followers: 290 million people).

### B. Acculturation

The acculturation of Japanese culture in Indonesia is seen in the many popular Japanese foods popular in Indonesia, for example Sushi Tei, Marugame Udon, ramen noodles.

### C. World Brands

Worldwide brand of Japanese product vehicles such as Honda, Toyota, Suzuki, Mitsubishi is also a well known vehicle brand in Indonesia. Laptop, such as Sony-Vaio, Fujitsu, Toshiba. From Indonesia, Indomie instant noodle brand is also famous in Japan

### D. Recommendation

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## COMPANY VISIT ANALYSIS REPORT

### Wednesday, May 17, 2017 : Company Visit to Shin-Koto Incineration Plant

Is a waste processing facility with modern technology located at Tokyo Kusen Kaikan, Lidabashi 3-5-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. This management houses trash that has been processed from 23 cities in Tokyo. The management is to burn and use the energy generated from the combustion to become electricity and heating.

#### Plant Overview :

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Site Area         | : 61.000m <sup>2</sup>   |
| Incineration      | : 1.800t/day   |
| Construction cost | : 88 billion yen approximately   |
| Completed         | : September 1998   |
| Building Scale    | : Reinforced concrete (partially iron framed)  |
| Building Site     | : 28.000 m <sup>2</sup> approximately  |
| Total floor area  | : 77.000 m <sup>2</sup> approximately  |
| Stack             | : Outer cylinder : Reinforced concrete made<br>: Inner cylinder : stainless steel sheet made; height : 150 m |

#### Facilities of Clean Authority of TOKYO

##### Incineration plant

| Facilities name                              | Location                                   | Phone number | Fax number   |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|
| <a href="#">Chuo Incineration Plant</a>      | 〒104-0053 5-2-1, Harumi, Chuo-ku           | 03-3532-5341 | 03-5547-2263 |
| <a href="#">Minato Incineration Plant</a>    | 〒108-0075 5-7-1, Kounan, Minato-ku         | 03-5479-5300 | 03-5479-5399 |
| <a href="#">Kita Incineration Plant</a>      | 〒115-0042 1-2-36, Shimo, Kita-ku           | 03-3598-5341 | 03-3598-5800 |
| <a href="#">Shinagawa Incineration Plant</a> | 〒140-0003 1-4-1, Yashio, Shinagawa-ku      | 03-3799-5353 | 03-3799-5005 |
| <a href="#">Meguro Incineration Plant</a>    | (among Plant remodeling)                   |              |              |
| <a href="#">Ota Incineration Plant</a>       | 〒143-0003 3-6-1, Keihinjima, Ota-ku        | 03-3799-5311 | 03-3799-5033 |
| <a href="#">Tamagawa Incineration Plant</a>  | 〒146-0092 2-33-1, Shimomaruko, Ota-ku      | 03-3757-5383 | 03-3757-5725 |
| <a href="#">Setagaya Incineration Plant</a>  | 〒157-0074 1-1-1, Okura, Setagaya-ku        | 03-3416-5355 | 03-3416-5387 |
| <a href="#">Chitose Incineration Plant</a>   | 〒156-0056 2-7-1, Hachimanyama, Setagaya-ku | 03-3302-2590 | 03-3302-2591 |

|  |   |              |              |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| <a href="#">Shibuya Incineration Plant</a>     | 〒150-0011 1-35-1, Higashi, Shibuya-ku         | 03-3498-5311 | 03-3498-5316 |
| <a href="#">Suginami Incineration Plant</a>    | (among Plant remodeling)                      |              |              |
| <a href="#">Toshima Incineration Plant</a>     | 〒170-0012 2-5-1, Kamiikebukuro, Toshima-ku    | 03-3910-5300 | 03-3916-2100 |
| <a href="#">Itabashi Incineration Plant</a>    | 〒175-0082 9-48-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku | 03-5945-5341 | 03-5398-2210 |
| <a href="#">Nerima Incineration Plant</a>      | 〒177-0032 6-10-11, Yahara, Nerima-ku          | 03-3995-5311 | 03-3995-5317 |
| <a href="#">Hikarigaoka Incineration Plant</a> | (among Plant remodeling)                      |              |              |
| <a href="#">Sumida Incineration Plant</a>      | 〒131-0042 1-10-23, Higashisumida, Sumida-ku   | 03-3613-5311 | 03-5247-5389 |
| <a href="#">Shin-Koto Incineration Plant</a>   | 〒136-0081 3-1-1, Yumenoshima, Koutou-ku       | 03-5569-5341 | 03-5569-5346 |
| <a href="#">Ariake Incineration Plant</a>      | 〒135-0063 2-3-10, Ariake, Koutou-ku           | 03-3529-3751 | 03-3529-3764 |
| <a href="#">Adachi Incineration Plant</a>      | 〒121-0812 4-7-1, Nishihokima, Adachi-ku       | 03-3859-4475 | 03-3858-5106 |
| <a href="#">Katsushika Incineration Plant</a>  | 〒125-0032 1-20-1, Mizumoto, Katsushika-ku     | 03-5660-5389 | 03-5660-5379 |
| <a href="#">Edogawa Incineration Plant</a>     | 〒132-0013 2-10, Edogawa, Edogawa-ku           | 03-3676-4446 | 03-3676-4547 |

#### Other facilities

| Facilities name   | Location                               | Phone number  | Fax number  |
|---|--|---|---|
| <a href="#">Shinagawa Cleaning Facility for Night soil (Night soil relations)</a> | 〒140-0003 1-4-11, Yashio, Shinagawa-ku | 03-3799-5361  | 03-3799-5005  |
| <a href="#">Keihinjima Island Incombustible Waste Processing Center</a>           | 〒143-0003 3-7-1, Keihinjima, Ota-ku    | 03-3599-5310<br>(processing facilities-proof administration office) | 03-3599-5360<br>(processing facilities-proof administration office) |
| <a href="#">Chubo Incombustible Waste Processing Center</a>                       | 〒135-0064 2, Aomi, Koutou-ku frontage  |   |   |
| <a href="#">Large-sized Waste Pulverization Processing Facility</a>               | 〒135-0064 2, Aomi, Koutou-ku frontage  |   |   |

- [To list of Incineration plant photographs](#)
- [Personal visit society of Incineration plant](#)
- [Structure of Incineration plant](#)
- [Environment and Clean Authority of TOKYO](#)
- [To page of Outer Central Breakwater Landfill Disposal Site, The New Sea Surface Disposal Site](#)  (jump to page of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government environment station.)

The regulatory system that runs on the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, is very unique. Manages a very large factory, supported only by 60 clerks during the day, and 11 people at night. If not supported by the information system and system arrangement of tools, it is very unlikely that this process of waste processing can take place smoothly and continuity with each other. All the operation of the entire incineration plant, are monitored by the staff who responsible in the Central Room with the computers. All the equipment in the plant are under control of the room.

Asset Management Information System by Siregar (2004) is one of the effective means to improve supervision and control performance. As the data obtained from the leaflet / brochure regarding the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, obtained equipment data and the main equipment specifications used in waste processing.

Asset Management is the implementation of basic management functions, namely Planning, Organizing / Grouping / Placement; Actuating / and Controlling. From the four functions above, when associated with the asset management, then based on the stages of asset management according to Siregar (2004), asset management is divided into five stages of work :

| No. | Management Functions | Asset Management                       |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| 1   | Planning             | Legal Audit                            |
| 2   | Organizing           | Asset Inventory                        |
| 3   | Actuating            | Asset Valuation and Asset Optimization |

|   |             |  |
|---|-------------|--|
| 4 | Controlling | Information System of Management Asset (Supervision and Control) |
|---|-------------|--|

Implementation of asset management, can run more effectively, supported SIMA applications. Through the use of SIMA, the management of assets conducted by the agency, can be guaranteed. Four other asset management elements, can be well managed in this SIMA application. Each handling of 1 unit of existing assets, can be seen data details of the goods, the scope of use, and the party responsible for the asset. Through the use of the application, everyone can immediately know the number, type, and scope of use and the party responsible.

Referring to asset management as defined by Siregar (2014), this implementation can be seen also in the implementation of the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant-Clean Authority of TOKYO 23 cities.

**Equipment and Specification :**

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Incinerator               | : Fully continuous incineration, fire grate type 600t/day x 3 units   |
| Boiler                    | : Natural circulation type water pipe boiler with heater<br>Maximum steam generated : 121.3t/hour x 3 units |
| Turbine generator         | : Bleeder condensing turbine 50.000 kW x 1 unit   |
| Dust collector            | : Bug filter dust collector<br>Volume of treated exhaust gas : 200.000 Nm <sup>3</sup> max./h x 3 units     |
| Refused bunker            | : 45.000 m <sup>3</sup> approximately   |
| Refuse bunker gate        | : 2 1 double-leafed hinged gates  |
| Ash bunker                | : 2.900 m <sup>3</sup> approximately  |
| Power reception equipment | : Incoming power voltage 66.000, 2 lines.   |

From this monitoring room, all activities are monitored and controlled. It does not take many employees to supervise and control, but every employee must understand and be capable of and control the equipment he or she is responsible for. On the control room screen, the amount of waste heat generation that has been used (in 30.9 MW) and hot energy is still available for a total of 21.5 MW. This data is always changing, as the use of heat energy by the facilities that use it. The public facilities that use this burning heat are Yumenoshima House of Tropical Plants Tokyo and Tatsumi International Swimming Pool Tokyo.

In the implementation of the incineration of Shin-Koto garbage, which is the estuary of 23 areas in Tokyo, has been doing various sorting of garbage and grouping according to regulations determined by the Central Government. The policy in waste management in Japan, starting with the basic sorting, types of waste generated by the community in Japan.

Trash in Japan, sorted into 4 types:

1. Garbage burned (combustible)
2. Rubbish not burned (noncombustible)
3. Recycled waste (recycle)
4. Large size garbage.

The garbage collection is done on different days and the color of different garbage trucks, depending on the type of garbage it picks up.

The process of re-inspection of garbage in Japan, consisting of:

1. Separation of material and agglomeration
2. Waste processing and recycling.

Waste management in Japan is not only the main responsibility of the government, but is the contribution and role of various parties, including:

1. The role of educational institutions, for example with the Gomi Zero Program at Hiroshima City University. Gomi Zero Movement, which means No / Zero Waste, is supported by education to teach young generation in Japan about waste, both danger and its management. They are taught to go directly in cleaning the garbage in the immediate environment. This program was introduced from kindergarten to

college. Since childhood, they have been taught to dispose of waste after being sorted according to type, so it becomes a habit for them when disposing of garbage.

2. The role of the company, for example by setting a clear separation for waste in the company, as well as the participation of company employees to implement gomi zero program by participating in cleaning / picking up garbage in the streets.
3. The role of the community, where there are volunteers who campaign and participate to monitor the waste disposal process and inform the community how to handle the waste in each household.
4. Regulations established by the Government of Japan, constitute a comprehensive basis for waste management in Japan, the implementation of these regulations is regulated and adapted to the conditions prevailing in each region. Some regulations set by the Government of Japan are:
  - a. The waste disposal schedule, set by the central government is valid from April to May of the following year, and is valid for only once a year. This regulation is to facilitate people to dispose of waste every day, according to the type of garbage to be picked up by garbage trucks. This schedule is to anticipate the misalignment of segregation of waste by the community, which results in not being transported by garbage.
  - b. Regulations on sorting waste types, based on types of household waste that can be burned, can not be burned, recycled waste, and waste in large size. Electronic garbage, charged at disposal, such as TV bins and refrigerators.

All the garbage collected from 23 areas in Tokyo, systematically managed using the management information system of all facilities in Shin-Koto Incineration Plan. Of the 28 sections that are part of the asset owned by Shin-Koto, the asset outline which is the main part of the stages in the incineration of garbage at Shin-Koto Incineration Plant are:

1. Platform: garbage taken in garbage truck, dumped into bunkers / landfills. In the garbage disposal, the same type of waste, according to the type of waste taken in the day of collection.
2. Waste Bunker: garbage collected in bunkers / garbage disposal, then taken / transported by waste crane to waste car. This waste crane is shaped like the fingers that claw and pick up and then move the trash.
3. Incinerator: incessant burning of garbage incinerators.
4. Heat Recovery Boiler: steam generated from the process of burning garbage in the burning bin.
5. Steam Turbine Generator: system that produces steam to generate electricity generated by boiler or heater.
6. Central Control Room: the control center of all waste incineration activities in Central Control Room. The whole system is computerized that controls all stages of burning waste. The use of computerized systems in the management of operations, does not require many people, but with a few people, can still monitor the process at the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant.
7. Ash Bunker: the temporary storage of ash from the burning of garbage, to be transported by the ash-burner vehicle.
8. Cooling Tower: The place to cool the exhaust gas produced, using sprayed water.
9. Bag Filter: Dust, the resulting exhaust gas filtered, thus producing a gas that is given, to be used as a source of heat derived from the waste gas combustion waste.

10. Wet Gas Scrubber: Cleans the exhaust gases from unnecessary gases, such as acid gases, by rinsing with caustic soda and other chemicals.
11. De-NOx Catalyst Reaction Tower: The catalyst decomposes dioxin from the NOx gas encoded in the flue gas, into nitrogen and water.
12. Wastewater Treatment facilities: Waste dried from crops maintained, partially reused at the plant, and the remainder disposed of in the waste management system in the area.

Based on the observations and information obtained through leaflets about Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, Shin-Koto is:

1. The largest garbage burning plant in Japan, manages about 400 thousand tons of waste burning per year, and exhaust gas generated, generating 50,000 kW of electricity.
2. Prevent the occurrence of air pollution, by eliminating gases that are considered harmful or not useful, thereby lowering the permissible emission levels.
3. Support the management of the surrounding environment and the environment in general. The heat from the exhaust generated, used for public facilities, includes the Yumenoshima Tropical Plant House in Tokyo, and the Tatsumi International Swimming Pool in Tokyo.

The entire process that runs on the Shin-Koto Incineration Plant, for the combustion process of samph, waste management of waste incineration, and the use of recycled combustion waste, is done using a computerized information system. Includes monitoring of the state of the asset in favor of the waste incineration program, whether it be the condition of the asset, the schedule of use of the asset (eg the alternating waste crane), the maintenance and repair schedule (if any damage), making all assets supporting this process, optimal. Although Shin-Koto has been running for about 19 years, but good asset management is supported by good information systems, it can create optimal asset conditions to support efficient and effective waste burning management performance.

Without any smell of rubbish, garbage scattered, but still look clean, and without any noise in all process incineration, but all the output make benefit eventhough that benefit made from gas waste from the incineration process.

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