

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1979

ANNUAL MANUFACTURING SURVEY

ATTENTION

1. The objective of this survey is to obtain reliable and accurate data on Industrial Statistics for development planning of the Industry in particular and the Economy in general
2. This survey is one of the Five Year Planning (*PELITA*) Project
3. This survey has no context with taxes and is designed for statistical purposes only
4. This survey shall not charge the establishments with any expenses
5. Confidentiality of the data shall be observed in accordance to Law no.7/1960 on Statistics

BLOCK I. IDENTIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT

Fill in this block with the appropriate information on the location/place where the establishment is located and the name of the establishment.

Detail 1: Write name of province

Detail 2: Write name of regency/municipality

Detail 3: Write name of sub regency

Detail 4: Write full name of this manufacturing establishment

BLOCK II. GENERAL INFORMATION OF ESTABLISHMENT

Detail 1:

Describe the type of manufacturing activities carried out by this manufacturing establishment, brief but clearly for example: bakery, meat processing and preserving, dairy products, rice mill, cement factory, beverage factory, tofu/fermented soybean cake factory, thread mill, carpet manufacturers, garment, sawmill, etc. If the establishment is engaged in more than one type of industry please write down starting from the main industry, secondary and so on. The main industry is determined by the value of the production.

Detail 2:

Please write down the main product, for example: bread, corned beef, condensed milk, rice, cement, lemonade, soda water, tofu/fermented soybean cake factory, sewing thread, carpet, children's clothes, teak wood, etc.

Detail 3:

This question is valid for companies main activity of which is not in the printing business. The printing unit is used for the establishment itself or possibly for other companies. Companies, which only own a Stenciling unit, are not included as owning a printing unit.

Detail 4:

Please put check sign in one of these for the appropriate type of legal form of this establishment.

Detail 5:

Please write the percentage of capital of this establishment.

Example:

- If a private national establishment owns it, in question c) it should be written 100%.
- If the local government owns this establishment, in question b) it should be written 100%.
- If the establishment is a joint venture between private national capital with foreign capital, please state the percentage of the national capital and that of the foreign capital.

For example : c) Private National : 60%
d) Foreign : 40%

Detail 6:

Please write down when this establishment started its production or its goods/services were commercially produced (trial productions are not included).

BLOCK III. NUMBER OF WORKERS SEMIMONTHLY IN 1979

This block is divided into 2 sub-blocks designed to gather information on:

- A. Paid workers starting from detail 1 up to detail 12
- B. Unpaid workers

In order to fill in this block accurately please pay attention to the following:

Ad A. **Paid Workers** are classified into two groups which are Production Workers and Other Workers.

1. **Production Workers** are: *workers that are involved directly in the process of the production or related with it, beginning from materials entering the factory up to the final production of the factory.* For example: a supervisor who directly supervises the process of the production, people who routinely take notes on the number of materials used and goods produced during production process, mechanics and workers that gives services, guards and maintain machines at the factory, workers/guards of warehouses of materials or products of the establishment, workers who does packaging/wrapping.
2. **Other workers** are: *workers other than production workers and who are not owners/unpaid workers.* For example: director of the establishment, director's staff, supervisor/auditor, book keeper, typist, office clerk, administrative worker, office boy, watchman, etc, whose works are not directly involved in the production process.

Ad. B. **Unpaid workers** are *working owners and working family members who are actively involved in the establishment but do not receive payment. For family workers who work less than one third of the usual working hours in the establishment, are not considered as workers.*

Column (3), (4) and (5): number of workers semimonthly or the day near that period, people on leave, sick, are still considered as workers.

BLOCK: IV. EXPENSES FOR WORKERS DURING THE YEAR 1979

The expenses are separated for the production workers and other workers, which are in the form of money and goods. All expenses are stated in thousand rupiahs (Rp 000,-). Please pay attention on payment in goods. Goods rendered by establishments to workers as in-kind payments must be valued in accordance to current market price. If the establishment provides goods to its workers at a price below the market value, the value of the goods recorded in this form should be their market price minus their value paid by workers. Housing and vehicles provided by establishments to workers are also classified as in-kind payments. To value this, estimate the rent or depreciation value of those goods.

Detail 1a: Wages and gross salary (before deducted income taxes) in cash and in-kind including housing and vehicles mentioned above (if available)

Detail 1b: Over time in cash and goods

Detail 1c: Gifts, Bonus, etc

Detail 1d: Other expenses paid to workers besides a, b and c for example: medical allowance, discount vouchers for entertainment, etc.

Detail 2:

The details filled in here are payments made by the establishment for pension funds, insurance etc. Usually industrial companies pay periodically to foundations/boards that are in charge of these matters for the importance of these workers (not deducted from the workers' wages and salary).

Detail 3:

Accident allowances are covered by the establishment to workers who experience accidents during working hours or on establishment assignments.

BLOCK V. TRANSACTION ON THE PRODUCTION FACILITIES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT DURING 1979

1. *Production facilities* are: land, roads, bridges, dams, buildings, machines and it's equipment, vehicles also other capital goods which can be used more than one year's time. The value is stated in thousand rupiahs. Other capital goods included are airconditioners, fan, table, cabinet, etc.
2. *Purchase of new production facilities*, (column 3): value of production facilities that were previously purchased and have never been used in the country. For machines that has been used outside the country and was imported and used by the factory, is considered as a new production facility. The value of purchase that is also included is installation and other installation charges until the machine is ready for use in the factory.
3. *Purchase of second hand facilities* (column 4): the value of purchasing production facilities which were used in country, should be filled in with the real value of purchasing when transaction was done, including the charges of installation etc.
4. *Manufacturing and large repairs of production facilities*. Large repairs are rebuilding/renewal up till capacity/power increment also modification of production facilities. The value of manufacturing and large repairs of production facilities are divided into 2 parts which are manufacturing and repairs conducted by other parties, column (5); the manufacturing and large services which are done by the establishment itself, column (6). The valuing of manufacturing and large repairs/renewals conducted by the establishment itself are based on the market price, if not possible the manufacturing value and large repairs done is calculated by totaling the value of material sources and services also other charges for manufacturing and large repairs of manufacturing production facilities which is valued with the current market price.
5. *Selling second hand manufacturing product facilities*, column (7): the value of selling second hand manufacturing products should be filled in according to the actual price during transaction.

BLOCK VI. POWER MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC MOTORS USED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979 OR THE LAST DAY THE ESTABLISHMENT USED POWER MACHINERY IN THE YEAR 1979.

This block is filled in only by industrial companies, which uses power machinery and electric motors for its production process.

Detail 1:

Prime movers are machines that generate mechanical power without the usage of manpower, animals or electricity. Also included in the prime mover are windmills and other natural power resources.

Detail 2:

Electrical motors are motors that generate electricity to drive production equipment.

Detail 3:

Generator: is a machine that changes mechanical power to produce electrical power.

BLOCK VII. PRODUCTION, PURCHASE AND SELLING OF ELECTRICITY POWER DURING 1979

In this block the questions asked are on electrical power which is generated, purchased and sold by the establishment. It is calculated in kWh and the value is stated in thousand rupiahs (Rp000,-) based on the rate that prevails during the transaction. The electricity count produced by the establishment itself is as follows: total time of the running generator a day multiplied to the power of generator (kWh), multiply the mandays a year, multiply the percentage usage of the generator capacity.

Example: Power of generator = 10KW.
 1 day works 7 hours (average)
 Usage of generator = 300 days
 The electricity power produced is :
 10KW x 7 hours x 300 x 80% = 16,800 kWh

BLOCK VIII: DETAIL OF BASIC MATERIALS AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS USED DURING 1979

The questions in this manufacturing survey are different from last year, in 1979 the detailed usage of basic materials and other materials of every type of material is based on the source of material that is produced domestically or imported in number or value. The total usage should be filled in column (8) and the value is filled in column (9), filling in these columns is prominent. If the number and value on the usage of the material that is domestically and imported is unknown, it may be filled in by percentage (%) only.

Please specify clearly the type and number also the value of basic material and other materials, which has been used in the production process during the year 1979. For the industries which uses basic material also other types of materials in a large number, therefore the materials which have

little value may be compiled together mentioning them as other materials and write down only the value. However, it shall be on the condition that the value compilation of other materials is less than 10% of the total value of the material usage.

The value of all materials used is based on the average purchase at the time of transaction made during the year 1979 that is stated in thousand rupiahs. For industrial establishments that use basic material produced by themselves, for example a sugar mill grinds (produces) sugar cane from it's own establishment's field, the basic material is valued on the basis of the market price. If not possible the basic materials are valued at the total cost of materials including services of another party until the basic materials are processed at the factory. If this is not possible please mention to whom this matter was referred. It could be referred to the central office located in another city etc.

Column (3) the standard measurements used are:

- Volume: liter, cubic meter, cc
- Weight: ton, kg, ounce, pound and grams
- Length: meter, yard, cm, feet
- Width: m², cm²

If the standard measurements above are not used but measurements such as: bottle, oil drum, bale, boxes, piece, sheet, etc, please give note on the conversion of the standard measurement equivalents.

- Example:
- 1 bottle = 650cc
 - 1 oil drum = 200 liters or 60 liters
 - 1 sheet of skin = 2 m², etc

BLOCK IX. USAGE OF FUEL AND LUBRICANTS DURING 1975

No text.....

BLOCK X. VARIOUS EXPENDITURES DURING 1975 (in thousand rupiahs)

No text.....

BLOCK XI. GOODS PRODUCED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT DURING 1979

Please state in detail the goods produced by the establishment during the year 1979. If the space in the form is not enough to write all the goods produced, please use an extra piece of paper mentioning the block number including the next number of the total of various goods produced. Goods, which are small in value, could be grouped into miscellaneous. Please state the value in column (5), provided the compilation of the value is less than 10% of the total production value.

The production should be valued on the basis of average selling price when the transaction occurred during the year 1979, including sale taxes upon the goods and stated in thousand rupiahs. Units in the column (3) are the standard unit but if the standard unit is not used, please give notes on the conversion from the local unit to the standard unit.

- Example:
- 1 bottle = 650cc or 350cc
 - 1 bar of soap = 300 grams
 - 1 sheet of skin = 2m²
 - 1 piece of cloth = 40 m

1 tin = 454 grams

**BLOCK XII. OTHER INCOME SOURCES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT DURING 1979
(in thousand rupiahs)**

Detail 1:

Value on industrial services (processing) given to other parties (manufacturing value)

Detail 2:

The difference of the selling value and purchase value of a material/goods that are resold by the establishment in the same manner when purchased without any added value (processing). Remember in such cases the profit is not obtained by the establishment's industrial activities.

Detail 3:

Other income sources received by the establishment, aside from the production activity, industrial services and trades which is covered in the previous detail.

**BLOCK XIII. STOCK AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE YEAR 1979
(in thousand rupiahs)**

Detail 1:

Valued on the basis of the purchase price during a year.

Materials owned by the establishment but were manufactured by another industry are considered as stock. On the other hand material, which are located at the establishment for manufacturing but not owned by the establishment are not included here.

Detail 2:

Value of stock in production process (half-made), and thus not for sale as it has to go through on going process until it is ready. The value is equal to the value of basic materials added to the value of work conducted.

Detail 3:

Valued based on the selling price during a year. Covers the value of stock goods that is produced by the establishment including the production owned by the establishment that is processed by another industry. On the other hand the goods produced by the establishment (processing) in this establishment and the basic materials are owned by a different party, is not included here.

BLOCK XIV. THE USAGE OF RUBBER AS A BASIC MATERIAL DURING THE YEAR 1979

No text.....

BLOCK XV. STUDY ON RESULTS

If there are too many deviation or things that seem inappropriate, for example: the prices are too high or the basic materials used compared to the number of goods which are produced are too much or vice versa, please give note based on the information given by the establishment, in this following block. Other notes should be completed for example the units, conversion etc.

BLOCK XVI. SUMMARY

This following block is filled in by the Field Supervisor, as a summary of income and expenses of the industrial establishment during the year 1979, stated in thousand rupiahs. This is necessary to facilitate the study/when the supervisor checks on the data filled in the question list also to correct things that are wrong or improper (if occurs) after contact with the enumerator or establishment.

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