CHAPTER 10

CHAPTER 10 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION AND NEW CPS AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION

10.1 Project Implementation Organization

In order to ensure efficient implementation of the project it is recommended that an ad hoc team to be exclusively in charge of the Project implementation be established within ANAC. It is also recommended that ANAC conclude either a single or separate contract(s) with some consultants suitably qualified and experienced in airport engineering for the design and for the supervision of construction of the new airport. The Project Implementation Office of ANAC, hereinafter called PIO, should also recruit and train the operation and maintenance personnel to be employed by the new airport administration to be established in time for the opening to traffic of the new airport. Fig. 10.1 shows the outline of the recommended organization of the PIO. Outlined below are the major tasks to be carried out either directly by the PIO or through the consultant under appropriate consulting contract.



Architect Accountant Economist Lawyer PROPOSED PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION OFFICE Civil Engineer Assistant to Director Chief Engineer Director of PIO ANAC Fig. 10.1 Electric Engineer Radio Engineer

10-2



1) Preparations for design tender

The first thing to be done at this stage is to prepare the "Terms of Reference" for the design of the new airport, describing the background and the scope of work of the Project. To optimize the project management in terms of cost, schedule and quality control, it is desirable for the PIO to conduct the necessary land survey and geological exploration at this stage, and supply the information to the consultants, since, as mentioned in Chapter 7, the earthwork planning of this Project demands special care and attention. For the same reason it is also recommended that an experimental banking be made at this stage.

2) Selection of consultants

When the design tenders are received the Project Implementation Office shall evaluate them, negotiate with the top ranking consultant(s) and enter into contracts with the consultants of its choice. It is recommendable to include in the consultancy service scope not only the design and cost calculation of the Project but also tender assistance services including preparation of construction tender documents, evaluation of tenders, and, if so desired, assistance in contract negotiation as well.

3) Design

For the sake of satisfactory and on-schedule implementation of the Project, the PIO shall be required to comment on and approve the consultants' works at different design stages.



4) Selection of contractor

The PIO shall, with the assistance of consultants, invite and evaluate construction tenders, negotiate with top-ranking bidder(s) and conclude a construction contract.

5) Construction supervision

By the time the construction contract is concluded, a contract for the construction supervision should be concluded preferably with the consultants who design the new airport.

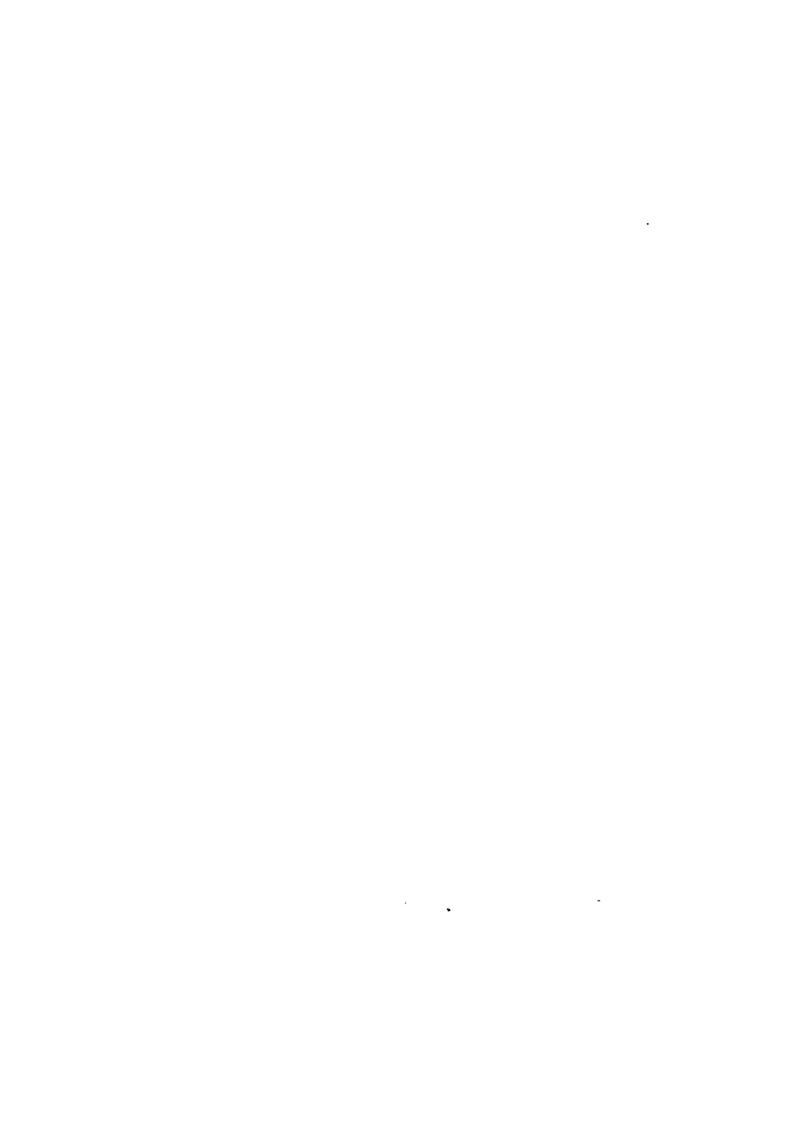
6) Preparations for opening of the new airport

(1) Flight check

Flight check should be made immediately after the completion of the construction in order to examine the functional coherence of the facilities and to ensure the operational safety, and notify the competent authorities of the results of such examination.

(2) Training of personnel

The personnel required for the administration, operation and maintenance of the new airport must be recruited and trained parallel to the construction of the airport. For such facilities as navigational aids and aeronautical telecommunications, etc., it is recommendable to include in the scope of services of the construction contract the training of the personnel, preparation of maintenance manual and the initial maintenance services for a certain period. The standard period of time required for the training of personnel for maintenance and



operation of the different facilities are as follows:

a.	Air traffic control	2 years (Fig. 10.2)
b.	Radio navigational aids	4 months
c.	Aeronautical telecommunications	2 months
d.	Meteorological service facili- ties	3 months
e.	Airfield lighting	3 months
f.	Power supply system	3 months
g.	Other facilities related to the buildings	2 months



Fig. 10.2 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER TRAINING PROGRAM

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188					
16					
7-1					_
10 12					
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9-	13				
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				20	
Month Curriculum	Basic Training	Flight Data Training	Local Control Training	Approach Control Training	Radar Control Training



10.2 New CPS Airport Administration Organization

It is considered absolutely necessary to establish an independent administration organization for the new airport for the sake of its effective management and operation. The new airport's administrative organization is envisaged to be composed of Operations Division, Maintenance Division and Administration Division each of which to be under the control of the airport director. The responsibility of the new airport administration organization will sum up to the following.

1) Operations Division

The Operations Division will be responsible for the effective and efficient operation of the new airport, and be composed of the air traffic control section, the flight operations section, the meteorological services section and the fire-fighting and rescue services section.

(1) Air traffic control section

This section will be in charge of the control of the aircraft landing and taking off at the new airport. The number of controllers required in the initial year of operation will be one chief of the section and 25 air traffic controllers grouped in 5 teams of 5 persons each, working on a 6-hour shift a day. Increase in the ATC personnel is not expected to be necessary throughout the project life.

(2) Flight operations section

This section will be in charge of approving flight plans, and providing aeronautical information and telecommunications services. The number of persons required in the first year will be one chief of the section and 8 operators grouped into



4 teams of 2 persons each working on a 8-hour shift a day. It will be necessary to increase the number of the staff at the rate of 3% a year to cope with the future traffic increase.

(3) Meteorological services section

The section will be in charge of meteorological observation and weather forecast, and the staff will comprise one chief of the section and 8 operators, 2 each working on an 8-hour shift a day. No increase in the staff is anticipated throughout the project life.

(4) Fire-fighting and rescue services section

The section will comprise 1 section chief and 30 firemen grouped into 3 teams of 10 persons, each team working on a 12-hour shift a day, with no increase in the staff being anticipated during the project life.

Each of the above-mentioned sections of this division is expected to be self-sufficient in manpower as regards the maintenance of the facilities belonging to each. Should the Government so desire, however, a separate section specializing in the maintenance of the equipment and installations of the operations division could be established within the framework of the total manning envisaged for the division in the present recommendation.



2) Maintenance Division

The maintenance division will be responsible for the maintenance of airport facilities, and will be composed of the airfield maintenance section, the terminal maintenance section, the electrical and mechanical maintenance section and the technical procurement section.

(1) Airfield maintenance section

The section will be in charge of day-to-day maintenance including upkeep of the runway, taxiway, apron and drainage, etc. The section will require 1 chief of the section, 1 civil engineer and 11 workers, and no particular increase is envisaged throughout the period of the project life. Major repairs works and upkeep of turfing should be made under separate contracts.

(2) Terminal maintenance section

The section will be in charge of maintenance of the passenger terminal buildings, including the normal upkeep and security services. The international cargo building will be operated and maintained by the Customs, and the domestic cargo building by the airlines. The staff of this section required initially will comprise a section chief an architect, 2 carpenters, 2 painters, 10 janitors and 14 guardsmen, and this will need to be increased by about 3% each year in order to cope with the expected increase in the activities of the airport.



(3) Electrical and mechanical maintenance section

The section will be responsible for the maintenance of the airfield lighting facilities and of the electrical and mechanical facilities of the terminal buildings. The section will require a staff of 13 engineers including a section chief, 6 each electromechanics for the buildings and for the lighting facilities, with one each mechanic working in 4 shifts plus 2 on normal day duty in both cases. No increase in the staff requirements of this section is anticipated during the project life.

(4) Technical procurement section

The section will be in charge of procurement and inventory of the materials and equipment needed for the maintenance of the entire airport facilities. It will initially comprise a staff of 2 clerks reporting to a section chief, which will be increased by about 3% a year to cope with the increasing work load in the future.

3) Administration Division

This division will be composed of the accounting section, the personnel section and statistics section, each of which is expected to require staff increase of about 3% per annum through the project life over what will be required at the initial stage as mentioned below.

(1) Accounting section

The section will be responsible for the control of budgets and expenditures as well as collection of airport revenues. The initial staff will comprise a section chief and 3 clerks.



(2) Personnel section

This section will be in charge of the personnel management and general affairs, and will initially require a section chief and 2 clerks.

(3) Statistics section

The statistics section comprising a section chief and one statistician will be in charge of collection and analysis of the statistical data relating to air traffic and administration of the airport.

The manning program of the new airport administration during the project life is summarized in Table 10.1 and the proposed administration organization is presented in Fig. 10.3.

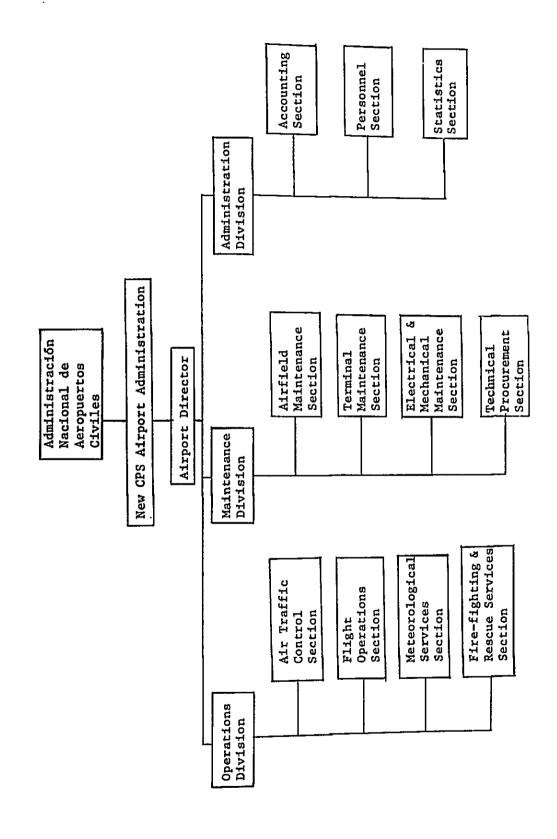


Table 10.1 RECOMMENDED MANNING PROGRAM OF NEW CPS AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION

Job Classification	1985	1989	1994	1999	2004
Airport Director	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
Operations Division					
Division Chief	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
Air Traffic Control Section	26	26	26	26	26
Flight Operations Section	13	15	17	20	24
Meteorological Services Section	9	9	9	9	9
Fire-fighting & Rescue Section	31	31	31	31	31
Maintenance Division					
Division Chief	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
Airfield Maintenance Section	13	13	13	13	13
Terminal Maintenance Section	30	33	38	44	52
Electrical & Mechanical Main- tenance Section	13	13	13	13	13
Technical Procurement Section	4	5	6	7	8
Administration Division					
Division Chief	1	1	1	1	1
Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
Accounting Section	4	5	6	7	8
Personnel Section	3	4	5	6	7
Statistics Section	2	3	4	5	6
Tota1	156	165	176	186	205



Fig. 10.3 PROPOSED ORGANIZATION CHART OF NEW CPS AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION





SUPPLEMENTARY CONSIDERATION

ON

AIR TRAFFIC FORECAST



SUPPLEMENTARY CONSIDERATION ON AIR TRAFFIC FORECAST

In the present feasibility study the air traffic forecast as presented in Chapter 3 was made by means of regression analysis with the gross domestic product (GDP) of paraguay, of which the annual growth rate in real terms was assumed to be 7.0% for the 16-year period of 1979 - 1995, and 6.0% for the rest of the forecast period in anticipation of a duller growth tendency.

According to a recent World Bank publication, however, the annual growth rate of the Paraguayan GDP is projected as high as 9.7% for the period of 1979 - 1983. Applying this figure which was not available before the submission of the Draft Final Report of the present study for the period through 1983 and a lower growth rate of 7.0% for the rest of the forecast period to be on a conservative side, another traffic demand forecast was made with the results as shown in the following table.

AIR TRAFFIC DEMAND FORECAST BASED ON WORLD BANK PROJECTION OF PARAGUAYAN GDP GROWTH

In thousand persons
In tons

			1994	2004
	Passenger	Entire Paraguay	1,747.0	4,793.9
Inter-	1 4,550.195-		515.4	1,409.4
national		Entire Paraguay	11,207.9	23,336.4
Traffic	Cargo	CPS	3,473.0	7,290.3
Domestic	Passenger	CPS	296.0	768.5
Traffic	r docting =		2,318.6	4,726.4
	Cargo	CED	<u></u>	<u> </u>



On the other hand, the Itaipa Dam which is now under construction and scheduled to start operating in 1983 is expected to contribute considerably to the growth of GDP of the Republic from the following year, and also to stimulate the future growth of the air traffic in Paraguay. Yet another demand forecast, if it was to be made with full consideration for the possible effect of the Itaipu Dam Project, would obviously result in still higher future traffic.

Taking all these into consideration, the above tabulated air traffic demand forecast based on the said World Bank estimate may be considered a moderate value, against a low of the demand forecast in the present study and a possible high of the said new forecast yet to be made.

A review was made then to examine if the airport facilities planned in the present feasibility study could accommodate the traffic demand shown in the above table, and the following conclusion was reached.

- The reserve aircraft parking position planned in the study will have to be switched for regular use.
- The congestion in the terminal building will cause a slight drop in the service level.
- Nevertheless, the airport facilities planned in the present study can generally accommodate the above-tabulated traffic demand without requiring any additional investment.

An economic internal rate of return calculated with the increased economic benefits to be brought about by the

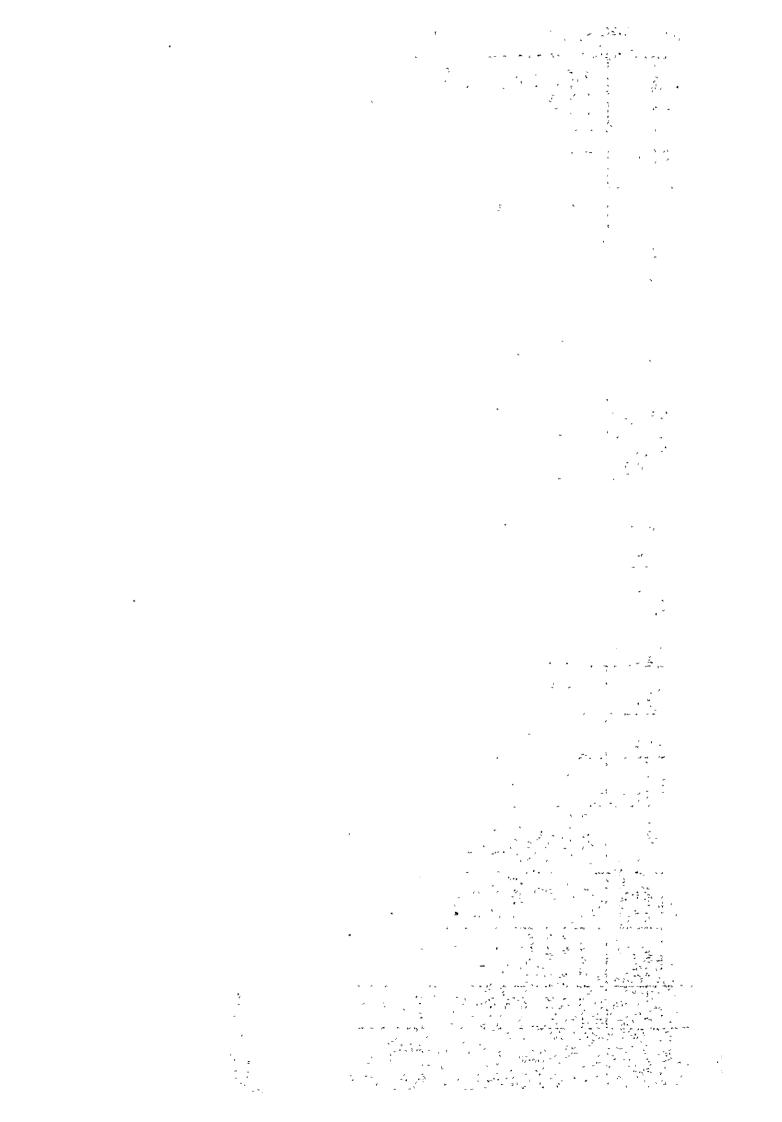


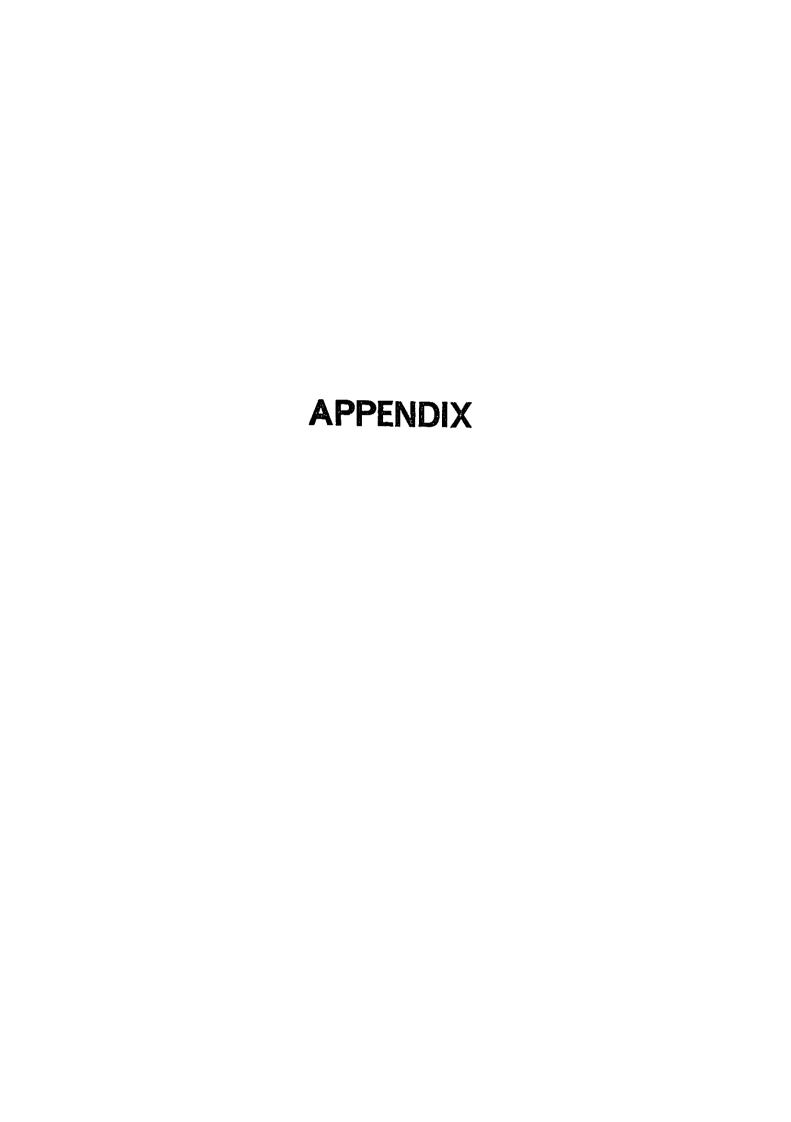
increased traffic as tabulated above will no doubt show a much higher figure than 10.8% as indicated in the present study.

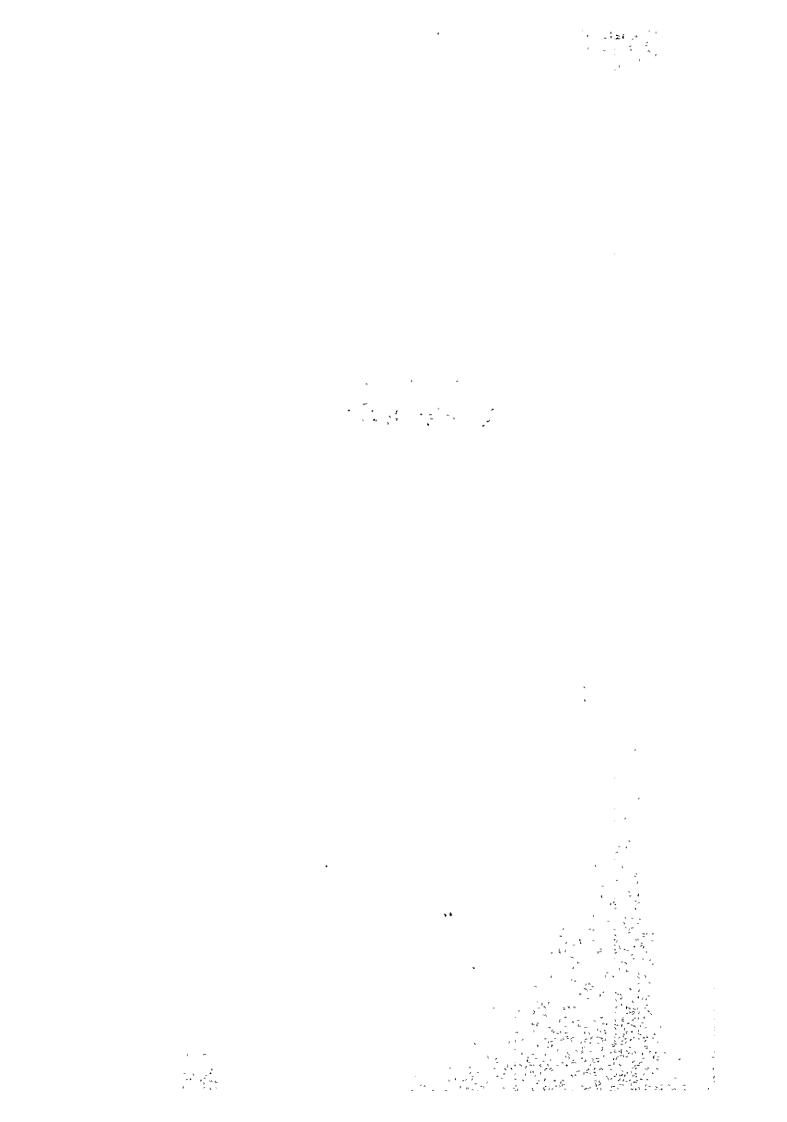
The following table shows the result of a financial analysis made with similarly increased revenues expected for the new airport. It indicates that if the airport tariffs of ANAC other than the taxi surcharge were to be raised by 200% to a total of 300% over the present in 1985, the FIRR of 5.4% could be expected, and if an additional increase by 33.3% over the raised level of 1985 were to be made in 1994, the FIRR could be as high as 7.6%.



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	Cumula- tive Balance	-3,907.0	-12,159.0	-45,194.0	-77,793.0		-77,336.6	-76,930.0	-76,388.6	-75,698.9	-74,860.1	-73,858.7	7.629.67-	-71,808.1	-80,737.6	-78,954.0	-76,908.9	-74,576.5	-71,929.0	-68,936.3	-65,566.3	-61,783.1	-57,546.8	-52,814.0	-47,536.7	-47,536.7
	Opera- ting Sur- plus	0	•	0	0	172.4	284.0	406.6	541.4	689.7	838.8	1,001.4	1,179.0	1,372.6	1,584.5	1,783.6	2,045.1	2,332.4	2,647.5	2,992.7	3,370.0	3,783.2	4,236.3	4,732.8	5,277.3	41,271.3
	Total	0	0	0	0	1,421.5	1,538.2	1,666.1	1,806.1	1,959.8	2,113.8	2,281.5	2,464.1	2,662.9	2,879.9	3,220.0	3,489.5	3,784.9	4,108.3	4,461.9	4,847.1	5,268.5	5,729.9	6,234.9	6,788.0	
	Charge on Air- line Em- ployees	0	•	•	0	493.6	528.8	566.4	8.909	650.0	8.969	746.9	800.6	858.2	920.0	981.4	1,046.9	1,116.8	1,191.4	1,270.9	1,356.4	1,447.7	1,545.1	1,649.0	1,760.0	4,031.2 20,233.7 68,726.9
	Cargo Tax1- Handl-Sur- ing Charge Tax	0	0	0	•	78.4	85.5	93.3	101.8	111.1	121.3	132.5	144.7	158.0	172.6	188.1	204.9	223.3	243.3	265.1	287.8	312.4	339.2	368.2	399.7	,031.2
		0	0	0	0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.6	02.9
es	Passen-ger Serv- ice Charge	0	۰	0	0	297.2	330.0	366.4	6.904	451.8	503.0	560.0	623.5	694.1	772.8	858.5	953.7	1,059.4	1,177.0	1,307.5	1,438.4	1,582.5	1,741.0	1,915.4	2,107.2	950.0 1,978.6 501.7 19,146.3 102.9
Revenues	Balco- ny Ad- mis- sion Fee	0	0	0	0	7.7	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.7	13.0	14.5	16.1	18.0	20.0	22.3	24.8	27.7	30.9	34.4	37.9	41.7	46.0	50.7	55.8	501.7
	Avia- tion Fuel Tax	0	٥	0	0	33.7	38.1	43.0	48.5	54.8	58.9	63.2	67.9	73.0	78.4	88.1	97.3	107.4	118.7	131.0	144.0	158.1	173.8	190.9	209.8	1,978.6
	Air- port Access Road Toll	0	0	0	0	18.2	19.8	21.6	23.5	25.6	28.0	30.7	33.6	36.8	40.3	44.0	48.1	52.6	57.5	62.8	68.3	74.3	80.8	87.9	92.6	
	Car Park- Ing Charge	. 0	0	0	0	24.2	26.2	28.3	30.5	33.0	35.7	38.7	41.9	45.3	49.1	53.1	57.4	62.1	67.2	72.7	78.5	84.7	91.4	98.7	106.5	572.2 2,025.0 1,807.0 1,125.2
	Termi- nal Rent- al	0	0	0	0	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.4	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3		124.3	1,807.0
	Land Rent- al	0	0	0	0	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2		109.2	2,025.0
	Park- ing Charge	G		, 0	0	15.1	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.1	20.4	21.7	23.2					29.7		32.1	35.6					
	Land- P ing Charge C	6			0	301.6	333.3	368.4	407.2	450.0	483.7	520.0	559.0	6.009	646.0	718.5	789.1	866.6	951.7	1,045.2	1,159.5	1.286.3	1,426.9	1.583.0	1,756.2	16,253.3
	Total	3.907.0	8.252.0	33,035.0	32,599.0	1,249.1	1,254.2	1,259.5	1,264.7	1.270.1	1.275.0	1,280.1	1,285.1	1.791.3	11,809.4	1.436.4	1.444.4	1,452.5	1,460.8	1,469.2	1,477.1					27,455.6 116,263.6 16,253.1
Costs	Main- te- nance & Ope- ration	G		. 0	0	1.249.1	1,254.2	1,259.5	1,264.7	1.270.1	1,275.0	1.280.1	1,285,1	1,290.3	1,295.4	1,436.4	1,444.4	1,452.5	1,460.8	1,469.2	1,477.1	1,485.3	1,493.6	1,502.1	1,510.7	27,455.6
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APPENDIX 1



SCOPE OF WORK

ON

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

THE NEW AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

ΤN

CIUDAD PRESIDENTE STROESSNER, PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTION 1.

In response to a request of the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct a feasibility study for the New Airport in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner in accordance with laws and regulations in force in Japan, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA), the official agency responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, will carry out the study.

The present document sets forth the scope of work in regard to the above-mentioned study which is to be carried out in close cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Paraguay and the authorities concerned.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY 2.

The objective of this study is to examine the technical and economic feasibility of the New Airport construction project in Ciudad Presidente Stroessner so as to contribute to optimum planning of the project.

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY 3.

This feasibility study will consist of the followings:

- Air transport demand forecasts
- Facility requirement analysis
- Site selection
- 4) Airport layout plan
- Facility planning
- 6) Air navigation planning
- 7) Construction schedule and cost estimate



- 8) Economic analysis
- 9) Financial analysis

4. REPORTS

JICA will prepare and submit the following reports in the course of the study. All documents are written in English and with metric system

1)	Inception Report	20 copies
2)	Progress Report	20 copies
3)	Interim Report	20 copies
4)	Draft Final Report	20 copies
5)	Final Report	50 copies

5. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

- 1) To provide the study team with all available data and information necessary for the study, including soil boring information, topographical maps and aerial photographs, and to give the study team free access to such sources of information as may be necessary for the proper execution of the study.
- To ensure that such documents are smoothly taken out of the country.
- 3) To exempt the taxes and duties on the materials and personal effects which the study team will bring into the Republic of Paraguay.
- 4) To assign the counterpart officials for the study team.
- 5) To provide suitable office spaces for the team.
- 6) To provide the study team with the necessary means and equipments for their activities in the country, such as vechicles, airplane (if necessary), etc.



6. TIME SCHEDULE

JICA will conduct the study on the following schedule.

This time schedule, however, is subject to change according to circumstances.

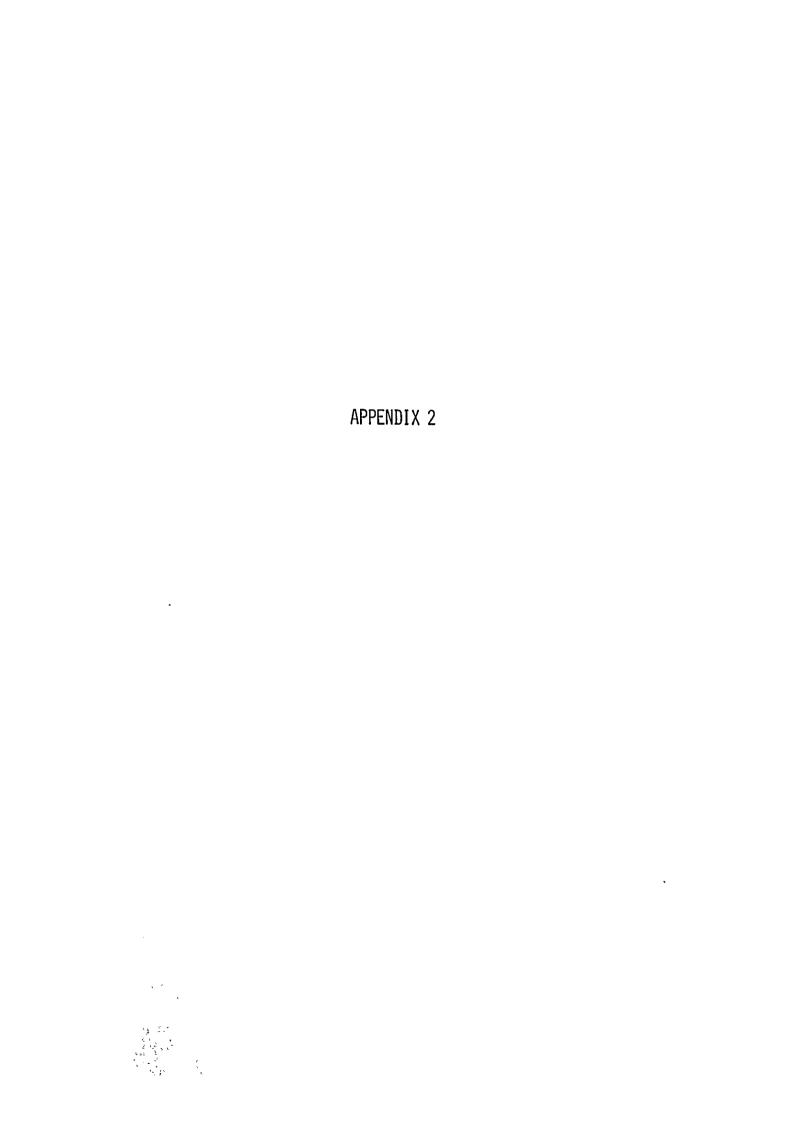
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Execution study						=				
Submission of						\vdash		<u> </u>		
Inception Report										
Progress Report	l		0							
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Draft Final Report	- }							ø		
Final Report								1	1	þ

Notes: indicates Home work in Japan

indicates Field work in Paraguay

O indicates the submission of Report







GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, POPULATION AND PER CAPITA GDP IN PARAGUAY

Year	GDP (Million Guaranies in 1972 price)	Population (Persons)	Per Capita GDP (Guaranies in 1972 price)
1962	63,413	1,866,809	33,968
1963	65,146	1,915,160	34,016
1964	67,979	1,964,939	34,596
1965	71,849	2,016,255	35,635
1966	72,664	2,069,238	35,116
1967	77,274	2,124,044	36,381
1968	80,031	2,180,839	36,697
1969	83,137	2,239,796	37,118
1970	88,291	2,301,081	38,369
1971	92,160	2,364,846	38,971
1972	96,899	2,431,222	39,856
1973	104,499	2,500,312	41,794
1974	113,151	2,572,185	43,990
1975	118,840	2,646,877	44,898
1976	127,772	2,724,391	46,899
1977	142,858	2,804,703	50,935
1978	157,563	-	-

Source: Banco Central del Paraguay

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF PARAGUAY

			-	(M	illion US\$)
Product	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Cotton	16.5	20.1	34.6	80.4	100.0
Seeds	20.4	19.1	34.1	58.8	41.6
Processed Beef	35.2	32.2	21.0	22.1	24.0
Tobacco	11.4	12.0	14.7	13.7	9.2
Lumber	24.7	27.9	12.1	19.9	20.3
Essential Oil	8.3	9.8	11.6	12.3	8.5
Tung Oil	6.5	4.7	10.6	22.0	9.2
Other Industrial Products	9.1	10.4	8.3	7.7	7.6
Coffee	4.0	8.7	7.8	10.1	0.2
Torta and Expeller	5.0	4.4	6.6	8.4	8.3
Quebracho Extract	0.9	2.5	3.7	5.2	5.2
Cowhide	4.5	2.0	2.7	5.5	7.8
Fruit and Vegetable	2.6	5.7	1.7	1.8	2.6
Coconut oil	5.5	4.4	1.5	5.5	4.8
Sugar	10.0	6.7	1.0	-	-
Miscellaneous	4.9	5.6	4.2	5.5	7.6
Total	169.8	176.2	18.2	278.9	256.9

Source: Boletin Estadistico-Banco Central del Paraguay



PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF PARAGUAY

			(<u>}</u>	illion US	\$)
Product	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Fuel and Lubricant	41.9	31.3	37.9	37.3	59.6
Machinery, Apparatus and Motors	27.9	36.6	34.6	56.9	53.8
Transport Apparatus and Accessories	22.6	11.9	23.1	40.7	60.9
Beverages and Tobaccos	11.2	18.2	14.9	19.6	28.9
Foodstuffs	14.4	8.8	14.1	12.6	14.4
Iron and Iron Products	12.5	14.1	12.4	15.2	14.6
Chemical Products	10.1	9.5	8.9	12.5	16.3
Cardboard and Paper Products	5.0	5.3	4.8	7.1	7.1
Agricultural Implements and Accessories	5.8	4.8	4.1	9.8	10.5
Textile and Textile Products	4.3	3.7	3.7	6.2	6.7
Metal and Metal Products	1.6	2.0	3.1	3.6	5.2
Miscellaneous	17.9	21.4	18.3	28.6	17.6
Total	171.4	178.4	180.2	250.4	295.6

Source: Boletin Estadístico-Banco Central del Paraguay



FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Year	Number of Visitors	Value Consumed per Visitor (US\$)	Total Income Tourism Industry (Thousand US\$)
1966	30,052	119.1	3,579
1967	41,464	119.0	4,936
1968	67,795	119.1	8,071
1969	111,643	119.1	13,291
1970	119,230	119.3	14,227
1971	123,676	119.0	14,722
1972	93,023	119.1	11,074
1973	95,086	134.3	12,770
1974	79,124	132.6	12,078
1975	93,113	123.5	11,501
1976	111,902	125.3	14,023
1977	153,528	230.4	35,372

Source: Direccion General de Turismo Boletin Estadistico



VISITORS TO PARAGUAY BY NATIONALITY

Nationality		.975	1	1976		1977	1	1978
Argentine	36,428	(39.1%)	36,577	(32.7%)	58,164	(37.9%)	81,091	(44.4%)
Brazil	33,871	(36.3%)	40,164	(35.9%)	60,293	(38.3%)	64,219	(35.1%)
Uruguay	3,189	(3.4%)	4,650	(4.2%)	3,790	(2.5%)	4,236	(2.3%)
Chile	2,246	(2.4%)	2,557	(2.3%)	1,810	(1.2%)	2,061	(1.1%)
U. S. A.	2,945	(3.1%)	4,571	(4.1%)	2,763	(1.8%)	4,139	(2.3%)
W. Germany	780	(0.8%)	708	(0.6%)	1,155	(0.8%)	1,167	(0.6%)
Spain	404	(0.4%)	565	(0.5%)	749	(0.5%)	615	(0.3%)
Italy	306	(0.3%)	997	(0.4%)	641	(0.4%)	489	(0.3%)
Japan	1,161	(1.2%)	2,805	(2.5%)	3,357	(2.2%)	3,820	(2.1%)
Others	11,783	(13.0%)	18,839	(16.8%)	20,806	(13.6%)	20,925	(11.4%)
TOTAL	93,113	(100.0%)	111,902	(100.0%)	153,528	(100.0%)	182,762	(100.0%)

Source: Direccion General de Turismo



DISTRIBUTION OF HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN PARAGUAY

City	Number of Hotels	Number of Rooms
Asuncion	63 (68%)	1,742 (76%)
CPS	7 (8%)	223 (10%)
San Bernardino	4 (4%)	49 (2%)
Encarnacion	5 (5%)	94 (4%)
P.J.C.	3 (3%)	50 (2%)
Concepcion	1 (1%)	32 (2%)
Villa Florida	4 (4%)	36 (2%)
Chololo	1 (1%)	5 (-%)
Villarica	4 (4%)	38 (2%)
San Ignacio	1 (1%)	10 (-%)
Total	93 (100%)	2,279 (100%)

Source: Direccion General de Turismo, 1977

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ROADS IN PARAGUAY

(Km)

		Surface		
Year				Total
	Earth	Gravel	Asphalt	
1963	2,358.2	795.6	347.3	3,501.1
1964	2,865.8	898.2	434.8	4,198.8
1965	3,234.3	963.5	470.0	4,667.8
1966	3,934.5	997.1	525.0	5,455.6
1967	4,371.5	834.1	577.3	5,782.9
1968	4,756.9	724.1	687.3	6,168.3
1969	4,898.5	601.4	810.0	6,309.9
1970	4,918.5	594.4	817.0	6,329.9
1971	4,972.3	574.7	841.7	6,388.7
1972	5,053.4	558.7	860.2	6,472.3
1973	5,243.4	554.9	870.9	6,669.2
1974	5,255.4	541.7	884.1	6,681.2
1975	5,990.0	582.0	905.0	7,477.0
1976	6,441	566	991	7,998
1977	7,166	540	1,109	8,815

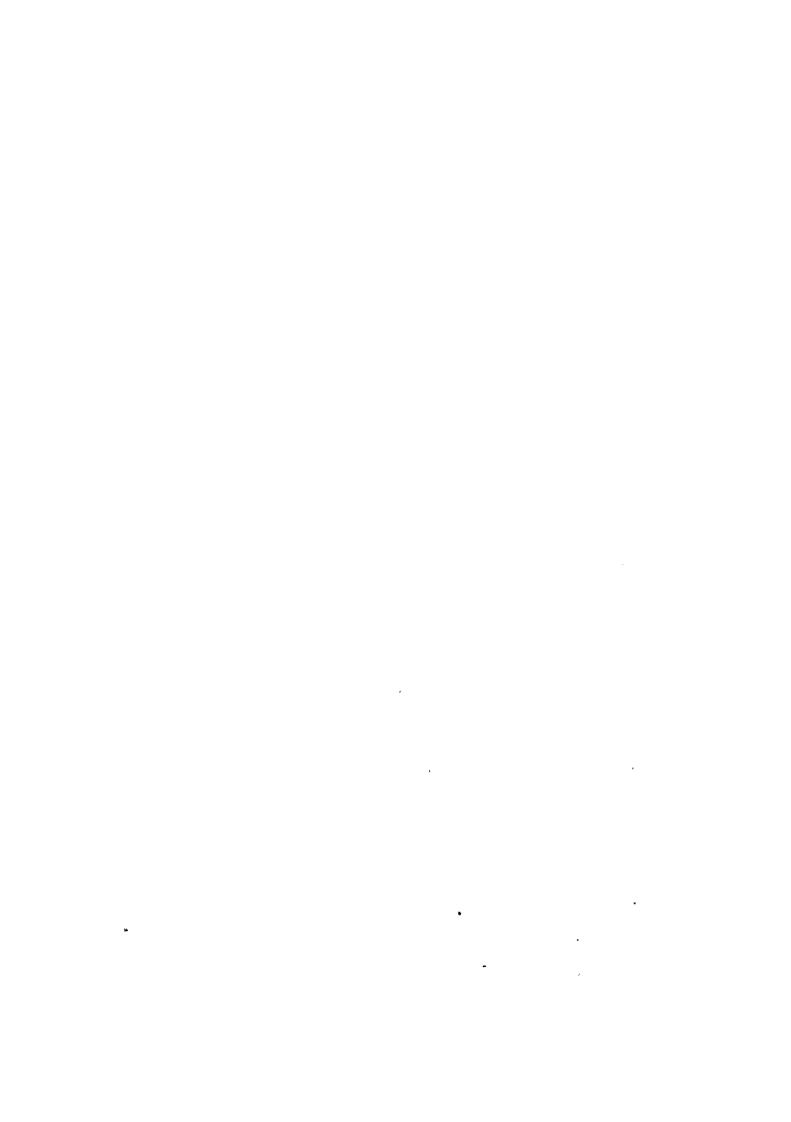
Source: Ministerio de Obras Publicas y Comunicaciones



NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS IN PARAGUAY

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Automobile	7,441	7,917	8,438	8,919	9,652	10,566	11,067
Taxi	361	471	591	206	835	912	992
Jeep	1,047	1,165	1,261	1,359	1,464	1,620	1,641
Micro Bus	1,379	2,346	3,066	3,138	3,386	5,052	5,080
Bus	290	769	725	844	878	1,305	1,446
Pickup	4,493	4,938	5,877	6,874	8,415	9,212	10,184
Truck	3,213	3,475	3,744	3,929	4,479	899,9	6,973
Sub-total	18,524	21,006	23,702	25,769	29,109	35,335	37,383
Autobicycle	7,182	8,088	9,202	10,192	11,583	13,076	14,688
Total	25,706	29,094	32,904	35,961	769,04	48,411	52,071

Source: PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO
ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL
1977-1981



PASSENGERS TRAFFIC BY RAIL IN PARAGUAY

			(persons)	
Year	Domestic	International	Tota1	
1964	527.379	23.894	551.273	
1965	389.464	25.096	414.560	
1966	152.018	23,904	175.922	
1967	108.489	18.151	126.640	
1968	197.955	21.506	219.461	
1969	205.263	22.532	227.795	
1970	174.694	20.746	195.440	
1971	175.550	16.812	192.362	
1972	185.611	15.814	201.425	
1973	203.037	14.603	217.640	
1974	191.112	16.507	207.619	
1975	170.878	15.692	186.570	

Source: PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL 1977-1981

CARGO TRAFFIC BY RAIL IN PARAGUAY

nternational	Total
05 566	
58.700 97.713 78.427	112.808 94.035 78.130 74.103 95.481 113.604 126.866 120.931 160.938 132.925 144.367 96.528
	30.455 42.933 55.877 63.618 58.700 97.713 78.427

Source: PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL

1977-1981



INTERNATIONAL EMBARKING & DISEMBARKING PASSENGERS BY ORIGIN/DESTINATION AT ASUNCION AIRPORT

			:								(persons)	ons)
ი-ი	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
BUE	51,901	49,443	50,528	52,186	60,843	60,957	74,087	93,064	102,128	76,684	85,749	89,160
MVD	10,417	13,409	14,874	14,548	12,070	9,454	10,535	14,005	14,947	17,068	19,084	4 18,715
FOZ	1,514	5,143	8,450	7,717	11,752	15,475	19,670	19,860	19,636	17,243	12,396	12,056
SAO	5,114	4,992	5,497	6,321	8,276	11,068	20,776	19,765	21,345	25,725	28,704	37,379
RIO	2,787	3,132	4,440	3,316	4,984	3,246	3,737	7,055	9,298	13,332	19,763	25,804
SRZ	1	1	ı	245	1,650	2,714	2,647	5,135	5,824	4,926	5,241	7,941
LPB	76	1	1,312	2,164	2,910	5,275	4,873	6,079	6,316	8,102	8,360	5,995
SCL	172	ı	2,388	2,712	2,635	2,554	3,144	1,769	2,905	4,027	3,964	6,438
LIM	4,020	4,456	2,324	2,874	4,087	6,781	6,428	14,637	17,879	14,322	13,217	12,566
PTY	486	929	1,062	1,107	502	565	899	106	1,146	1,851	1,999	1,533
MIA	2,975	3,637	3,873	3,349	3,876	4,182	4,230	5,603	6,715	7,446	9,077	10,069
FRK	979	1,230	845	1,468	1,876	1,626	1,888	1,931	2,601	2,845	3,513	3,721
MAD	235	808	1,130	1,099	1,293	1,217	1,579	1,724	2,062	2,230	2,281	2,887
Total	80,694	86,926	97,332	99,106	116,754	125,114	154,262	191,528	212,852	195,801	213,348	234,264

Source: Direccion General de Aeronautica Civil



INTERNATIONAL LOADED & UNLOADED CARGO BY ORIGIN/DESTINATION AT ASUNCION AIRPORT

ı	,	_													Арре
!	1978	804,810	164,000	140	181,059	220,404	34,130	48,253	228,595	127,711	34,600	212,766	322,063	228,472	,607,003
(kg)	1977	680,675	109,251	166	102,820	119,460	41,765	44,736	112,559	106,726	44,314	196,341	287,549	171,868	,019,055 2
	1976	503,215	64,809	241	65,261	104,142	22,862	35,668	122,662	55,576	41,561	135,732	190,891	132,448	475,068 2,
	1975	561,822	57,984	572	26,221	82,282	8,295	5,061	96,729	59,246	26,184	85,771	219,127	70,184	299,478 1,
Í	1974	. 590,909	133,637	2,350	20,715	66,034	7,960	14,095	154,338	74,571	37,089	136,999	147,462	86,422	,472,581 1,
	1973	635,605	113,671	4,517	26,453	36,330	1,747	1,999	60,384	36,653	44,834	146,652	94,205	39,281	,242,331 1,
	1972	448,069	88,697	7	50,679	38,309	13,025	5,252	55,464	28,836	51,777	138,483	110,572	41,054	1,070,224 1,242,331 1,472,581 1,299,478 1,475,068 2,019,055 2,607,003
	1971	541,379	115,814	1	35,229	28,941	2,649	6,238	119,703	48,170	34,322	196,158	59,059	30,393	,218,055
	1970	881,892	174,138	53	25,820	11,389	9	6,341	193,327	34,860	45,586	142,781	44,526	35,602	1,596,375 1
	1969	755,313	151,814	4	25,090	15,537	1	8,110	78,102	26,881	35,638	162,348	54,906	21,975	1,335,718
	1968	501,988	33,250	917	16,469	7,983	ı	H	1	82,137	58,827	392,550	24,129	19,607	1,137,357
	1967	545,625	16,498	ч	14,041	13,186	ı	1,820	797	224,853	28,391	337,848	8,521	501	1,191,749 1,137,357 1,335,718 1,596,375 1
!	0-D	BUE	MVD	FOZ	SAO	RIO	SRZ	LPB	SCL	LIM	PTY	MIA	FRK	MAD	Total

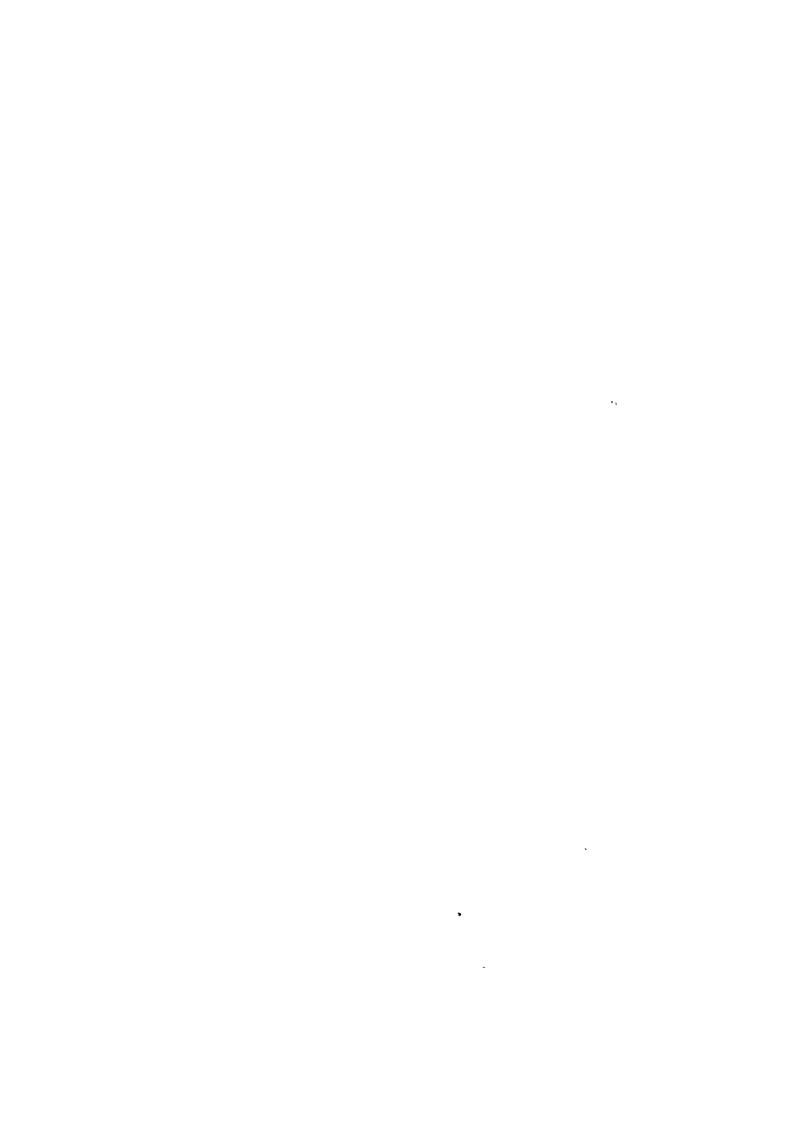
Source: Direccion General de Aeronautica Civil



DOMESTIC PASSENGER AND CARGO TRAFFIC CARRIED BY TAM AT ASUNCION AIRPORT

lear	Passengers (persons)	Cargo (ton)
.966	37,022	NA
L967	40,728	NA
L968	42,332	378.1
L969	39,394	316.1
1970	44,485	331.0
1971	56,865	388.6
1972	63,456	410.5
1973	74,100	NA
1974	47,515	281.9
1975	43,818	234.8
1976	37,673	188.0
1977	45,071	195.0
1978	49,164	246.9

Source: TAM Statistical Department



INTERNATIONAL CARGO TONNAGE BY TRANSPORT MODE - 1975

(ton)

					(ton)
		Ship	Road	Rail	Total
As	uncion	83,117.4	19,689.1	_	92,886.5
Co	ncepcion	1,910.7	-	-	1,910.7
St	roessner	-	26,697.8	-	26,697.8
ŁV	lleta	277.0	_	-	277.0
Er	ncarnacion	501.6	1,440.0	19,694.8	21,636.4
Ot	thers	288,438.6	6,372.1	1,705.9	296,516.6
	Total	374,245.3	54,199.0	21,400.7	439,925.0
					175,942.5
{ ,	suncion oncepcion	175,942.5 28,669.8	-	- -	28,669.8
. } c	suncion oncepcion troessner	-	18,845.3	- -	-
S	oncepcion	-	- - 18,845.3 80.7	- - -	28,669.8 18,845.3
s	oncepcion	28,669,8	80.7	- - - 12,036.6	28,669.8 18,845.3 47,131.4
S	oncepcion troessner	28,669.8 - 47,050.7	80.7 24,232,0	- - - 12,036.6 4,887.5	28,669.8 18,845.3 47,131.4 70,846.1

Source: Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Economico y Social 1977-81

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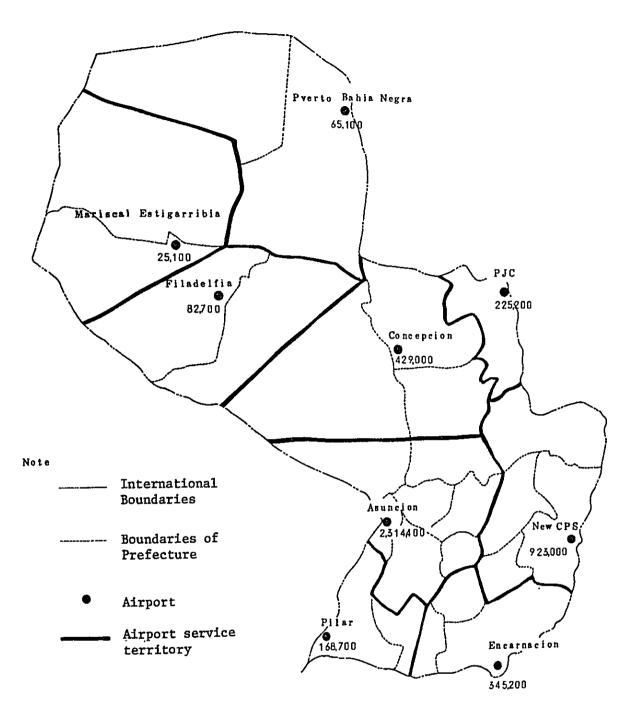
POPULATION OF PARAGUAY BY PREFECTURE

Prefecture		Record ¹⁾	Estima	ate ²⁾
		1977	1980	1985
	Asuncion	453.8	491.3	572.3
	Central	363.7	387.2	445.6
	Concepcion	121.7	127.7	141.7
	San Pedro	170.4	185.2	220.0
	Cordillera	197.1	196.2	198.7
Eastern Region	Guaira	129.9	131.2	135.2
	Caaguazu	269.8	297.9	362.4
	Caazapa	108.9	108.9	112.8
	Itapua	242.6	225.0	195.6
	Misiones	75.0	75.4	80.4
	Paraguari	216.3	214.8	219.1
	Alto Parana	158.9	262.5	327.1
	Neembucu	82.3	87.4	98.9
	Amambay	95.9	106.4	139.1
	Canendiyu	38.7	60.1	76.7
We	estern Region	79.7	74.5	114.2
	Total	2,804.7	3,061.8	3,539.8

Source: 1) Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos.

2) Secretaria Tecnica de Planificacion.

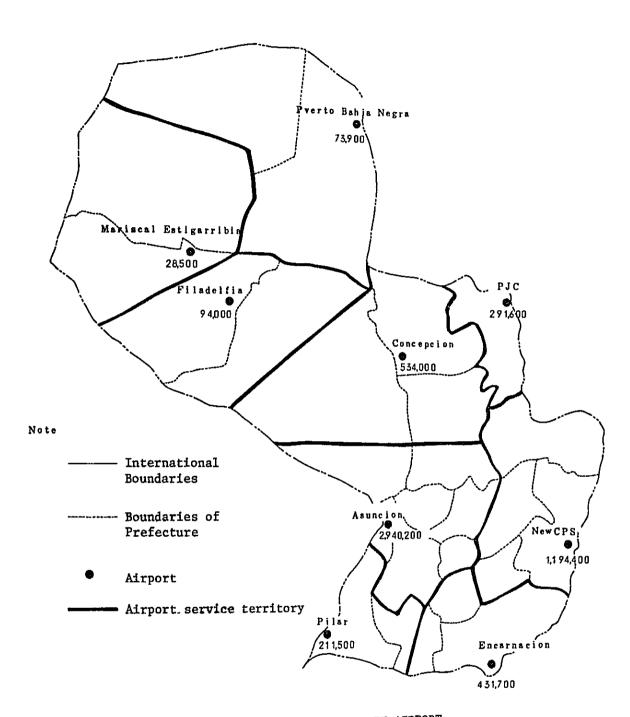




POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AIRPORT SERVICE TERRITORY IN YEAR 1994

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AIRPORT SERVICE TERRITORY IN YEAR 2004



REGRESSION MODEL FOR FORECAST OF INTERNATIONAL EMBARKING & DISEMBARKING PASSENGERS BY 0-D

In formulae 1.1 through 1.17:

Yt represents International Embarking & Disembarking Passengers on respective routes in year t;

Xt represents Gross Domestic Product in Paraguay in year t

[Formula 1.1] BUENOS AIRES

$$Yt = 7,659 + 0.589 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.8111)$

[Formula 1.2] FOZ DO IGUACU

$$Yt = -14,523 + 0.283 \text{ Xt} - 15,708 \text{ Z}$$

$$Z = Dummy$$

$$(R = 0.8385)$$

[Formula 1.3] SAO PAULO

$$Yt = -28,048 + 0.414 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.9808)$$

[Formula 1.4] RIO DE JANEIRO

$$Yt = -20,906 + 0.274 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.9421)$$

[Formula 1.5] LIMA

1

$$Yt = -9,960 + 0.171 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.7925)$$



[Formula 1.6] OTHER EUROPE

$$Yt = -298 + 0.010 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.7852)$

[Formula 1.7] ASIA

$$Yt = -442 + 0.005 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.9130)$

[Formula 1.8] SANTIAGO

$$Yt = -1,680 + 0.044 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.8183)$$

[Formula 1.9] LA PAZ

$$Yt = -3,078 + 0.071 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.7717)$$

[Formula 1.10] MIAMI

$$Yt = -5,663 + 0.075 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.9672)$

[Formula 1.11] PANAMA

$$Yt = -1,512 + 0.022 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.8591)$

[Formula 1.12] MADRID

$$Yt = -5,621 + 0.166 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.9382)$



[Formula 1.13] SANTA CRUZ

$$Yt = -4,239 + 0.074 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.8696)$$

[Formula 1.14] CARACAS

$$Yt = -437 + 0.005 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.9770)$

[Formula 1.15] NEW YORK

$$Yt = -733 + 0.029 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.8783)$

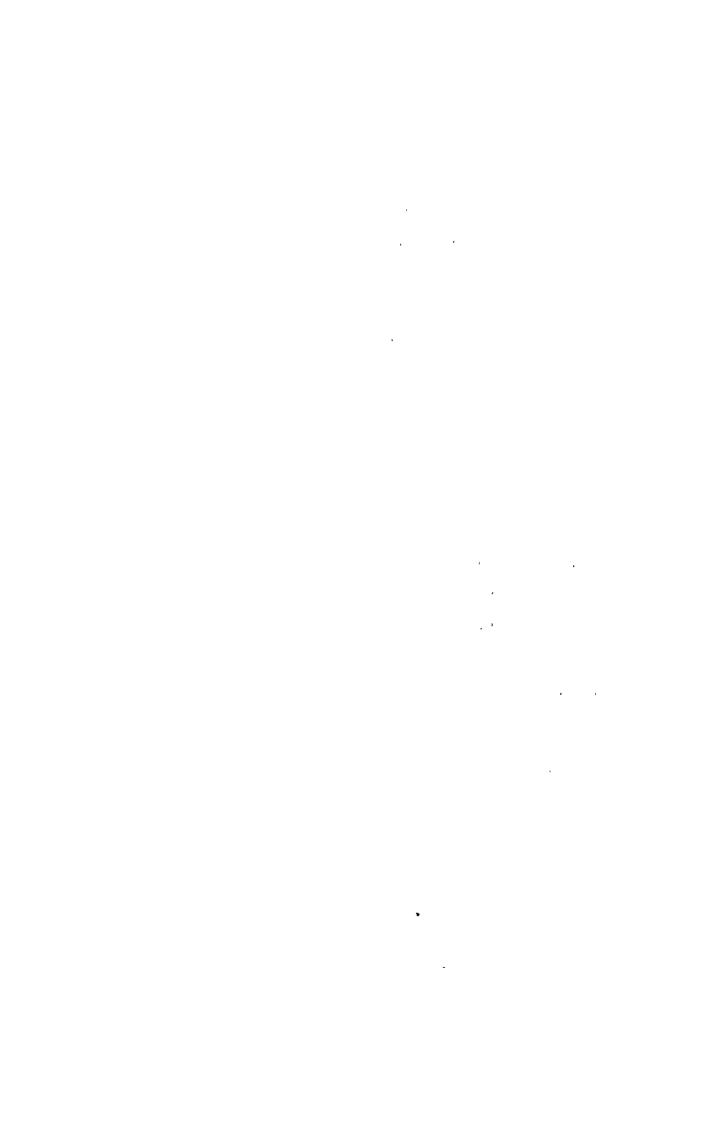
[Formula 1.16] MONTEVIDEO

$$Yt = 4,282 + 0.092 Xt$$
 $(R = 0.7521)$

[Formula 1.17] FRANKFURT

$$Yt = -1,199 + 0.024 Xt$$

$$(R = 0.9413)$$



REGRESSION MODEL FOR FORECAST OF INTERNATIONAL LOADED & UNLOADED AIR CARGO

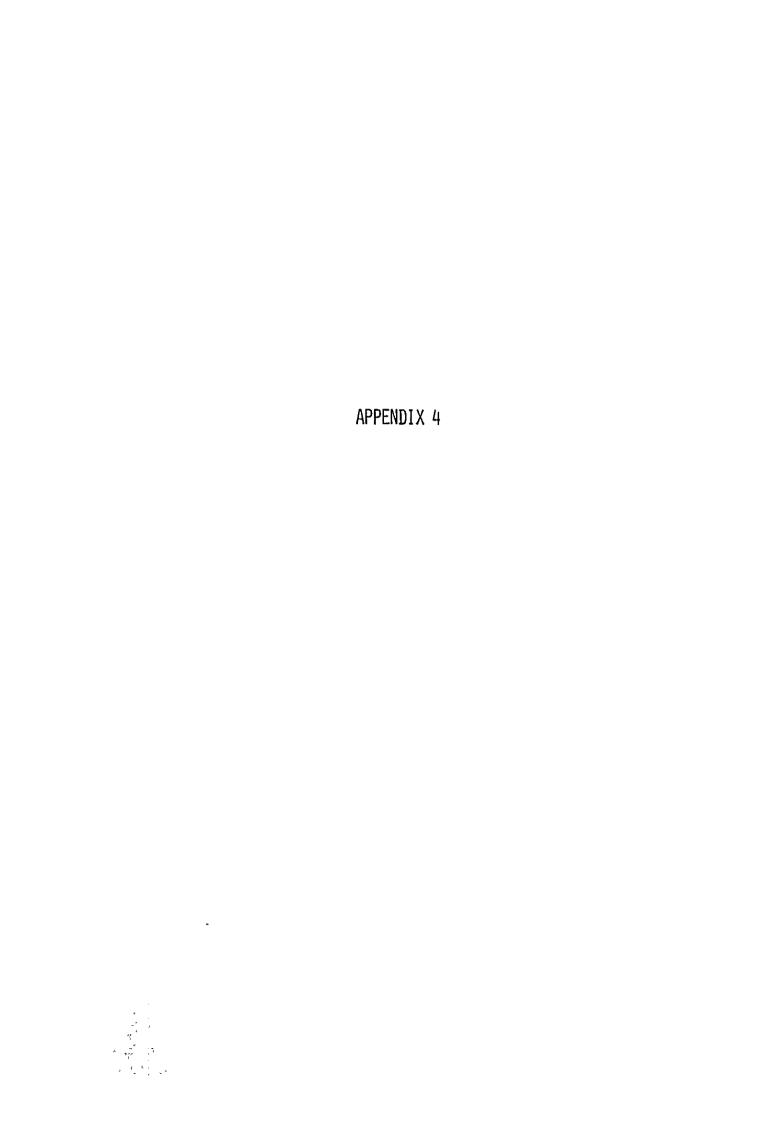
[Formula 2.1] Yt = -1,332.3 + 23.8 Xt

where Yt = International Loaded & Unloaded Air Cargo at Asuncion Airport in year t

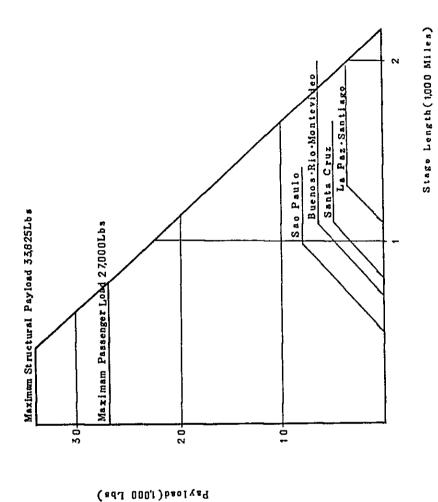
Xt = Gross Domestic Product in Paraguay
 in year t

(R = 0.9523)



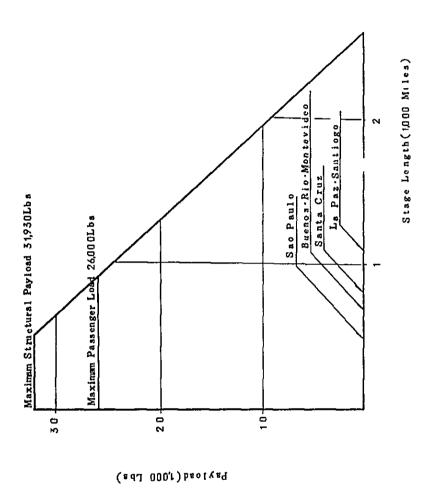






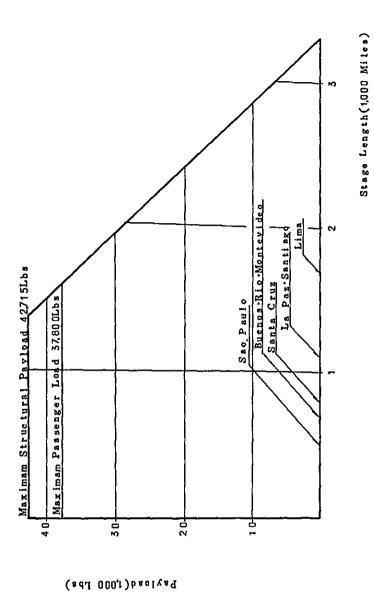
STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (DC-9-50)





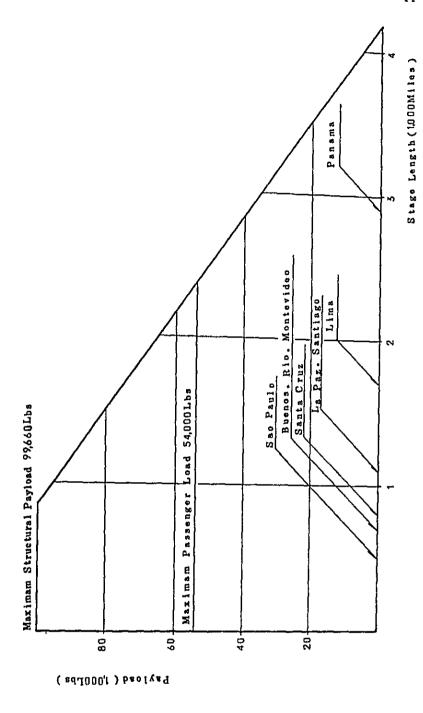
STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (B-737-200C)





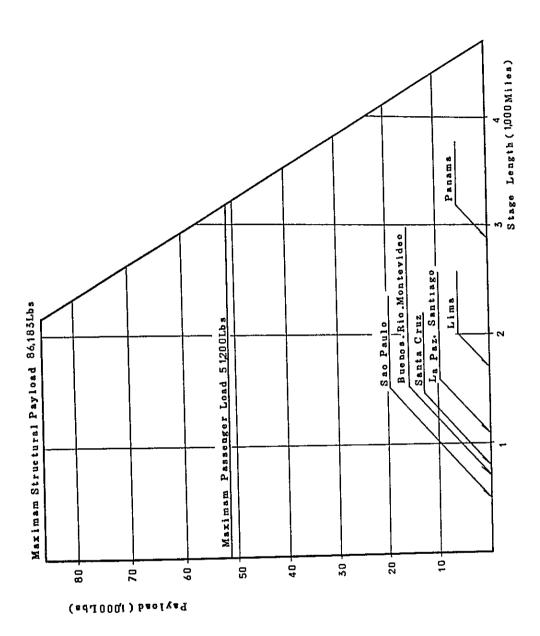
STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (B-727-200)





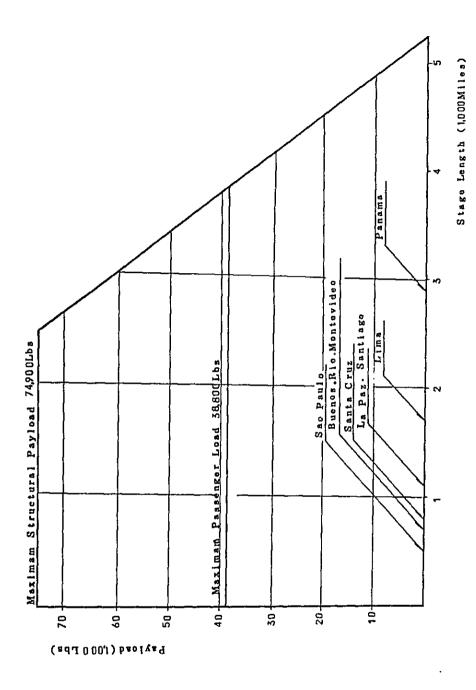
STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (DC-10-10)





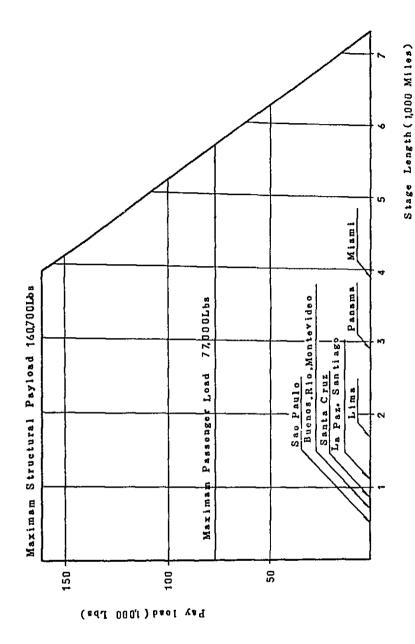
STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (L-1011-385-1)





STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (B-707-300C)





STAGE LENGTH - PAYLOAD RELATIONSHIP ON PROPOSED RUNWAY LENGTH (B-747-200B)



Appendix 4-8 1111 20 FILS FILS 19 NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR YS 高, 17 YS. Departing Flight Arriving Flight 87.5 E. R.10 4 4 #EC K) 2 -RIO XC.0 10 250 seater j 180 " 150 " 120 " 55 non-jet ES. RIO 걸도용 **4 800 1** 7 Aircraft Category 9 Hour ω ω ы ပ ပ ပ ø Domestic Service International Service

PROJECTED FLIGHT SCHEDULE IN YEAR 1994

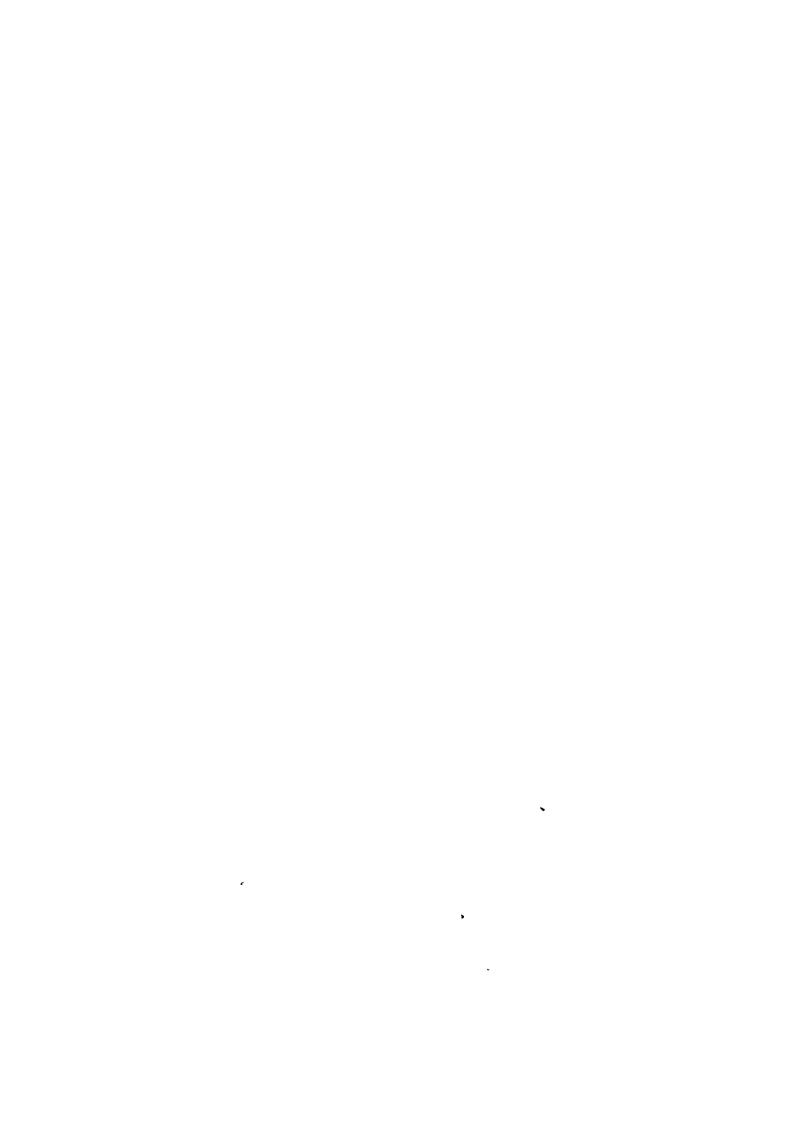


Appendix 4-9 20 EIO 10 28 E J च्य <u>भ</u> 1.8 Z AS 17 MAGE. 210 16 28 G 5 Z AS. 4 R10 s Th 13 Z 12 LIM LPB SRZ = RIO 百、 ZQ g AS 10 AS RIO Z8. ۰ 2 R10 œ MAR S 01 Ja 285 Hour a Ø (a) ω 4 0 Ç O O Ç Ç Domestic Service epiviel lancitamistal

PROJECTED FLIGHT SCHEDULE IN YEAR 2004

HALF-HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF PASSENGERS AT NEW CPS AIRPORT IN YEAR 1994

Time	I	Domestic			
	ARR	DEP	THRU	ARR	DEP
5:00 - 5:30	0	0	0	0	-
5:30 ~ 6:00	0	Ō	0	0	0
6:00 ~ 6:30	90	90	o o	0 0	0
6:30 - 7:00	90	90	0	0	0
7:00 - 7:30	0	0	0	0	38 38
7:30 - 8:00	81	81	Ö	38	38
8:00 ~ 8:30	162	81	9	0	0
8:30 - 9:00	0	0	ó	0	38
9:00 - 9:30	0	0	Ö	0	0
9:30 - 10:00	0	0	Ŏ.	Ö	0
0:00 - 10:30	0	0	õ	38	38
.0:30 - 11:00	0	0	Q.	38	38
1:00 - 11:30	81	81	0	38	38
1:30 - 12:00	162	81.	9	0	0
2:00 - 12:30	0	0	0	0	Ō
.2:30 - 13:00	162	81	9	Ō	ō
.3:00 - 13:30	81	81	9	38	38
.3:30 - 14:00	0	0	0	38	38
4:00 - 14:30	81	81	0	0	0
.4:30 - 15:00	162	81.	9	38	38
5:00 - 15:30	0	0	0	38	76
5:30 - 16:00	0	0	0	0	38
.6:00 - 16:30	0	0	0	0	0
6:30 - 17:00	0	0	0	38	38
.7:00 - 17:30	0	0	0	0	38
7:30 - 18:00	1.80	0	0	0	Q
18:00 - 18:30	90	90	0	0	0
.8:30 - 19:00	108	90	0	76	0
.9:00 - 19:30	90	0	0	38	38
9:30 - 20:00	0	0	0	0	38
0:00 - 20:30	O	0	0	38	C
0:30 - 21:00	0	0	0	0	0
21:00 - 21:30	0	0	0	0	0

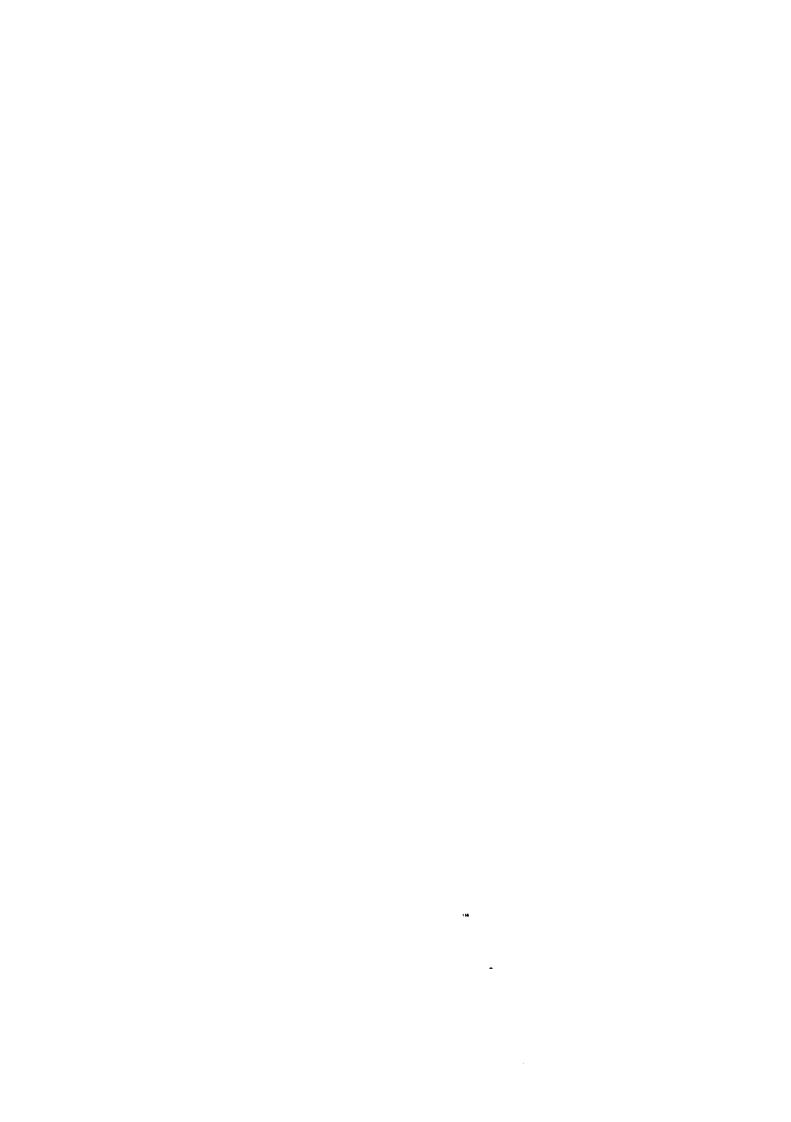


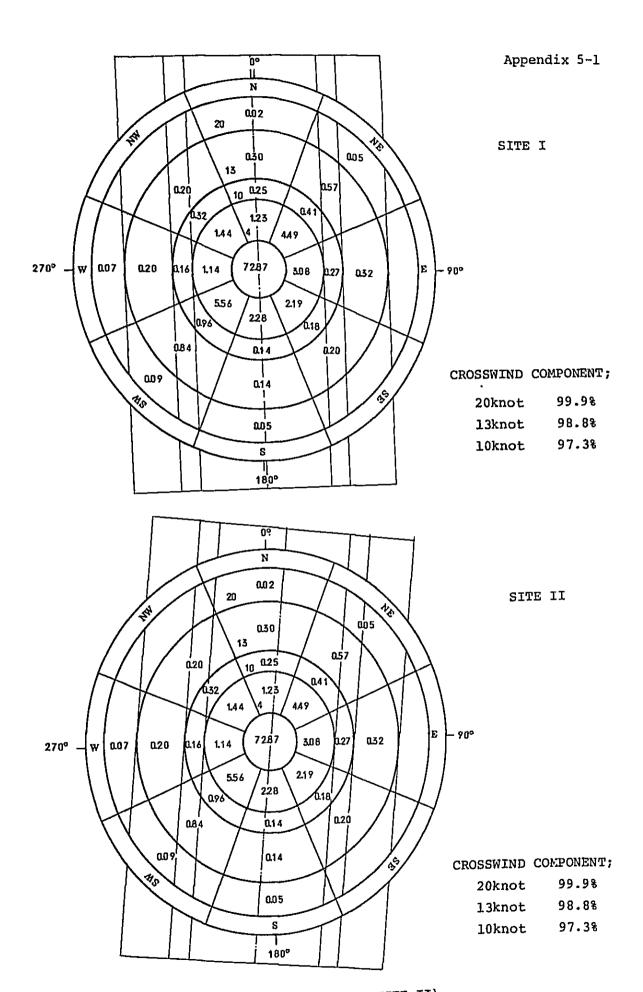
HALF-HOURLY DISTRIBUTION OF PASSENGERS AT NEW CPS AIRPORT IN YEAR 2004

Time -	International			Domestic	
	ARR	DEP	THRU	ARR	DEP
5:00 - 5:30	0	0	0		
5:30 - 6:00	Ō	Ŏ	0	0	0
6:00 - 6:30	Ō	Ö	0	0	0
6:30 - 7:00	0	Ö	0	0	0
7:00 - 7:30	Ö	90	0	0 0	76
7:30 - 8:00	81	180	9		0
8:00 - 8:30	1.62	171	18	0 0	0
8:30 - 9:00	0	171	18	38	38
9:00 - 9:30	Ō	0	9	38	38
9:30 - 10:00	Ō	0	9	30 0	38 0
10:00 - 10:30	81	81	18	84	84
10:30 - 11:00	81	162	27	76	160
11:00 - 11:30	0	81	18	0	38
11:30 - 12:00	0	0	9	38	38
12:00 - 12:30	0	0	9	38	38
12:30 - 13:00	81	81	18	38	38
13:00 - 13:30	81	162	27	38	38
13:30 - 14:00	8I.	81	18	84	0
14:00 - 14:30	0	81	18	38	122
14:30 - 15:00	0	0	9	38	38
15:00 - 15:30	81	81	18	38	38
15:30 - 16:00	81	162	18	38	38
16:00 - 16:30	0	81	18	0	38
16:30 - 17:00	0	0	18	38	0
17:00 - 17:30	0	0	9	0	0
17:30 - 18:00	81.	81	18	160	0
18:00 - 18:30	0	81	18	38	122
18:30 - 19:00	180	81	9	0	84
19:00 - 19:30	90	81	9	38	0
19:30 - 20:00	150	81	9	0	0
20:00 - 20:30	0	0	0	0	0
20:30 - 21:00	0	0	0	0	0
21:00 - 21:30	Ó	0	0	0	0



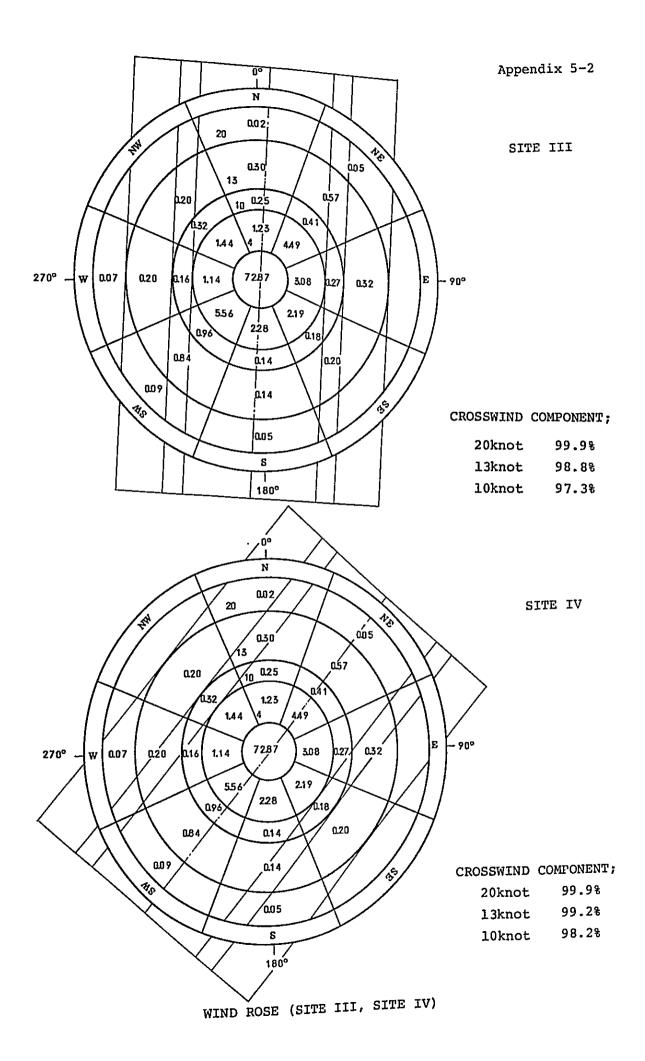


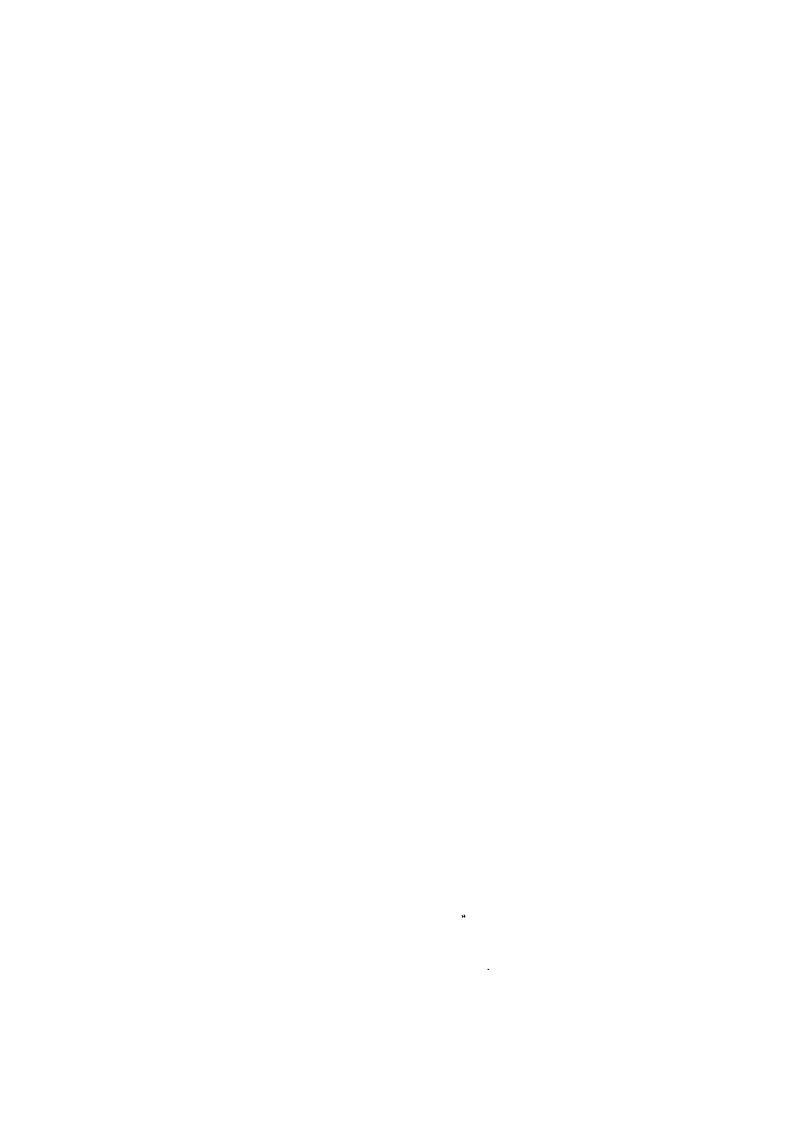




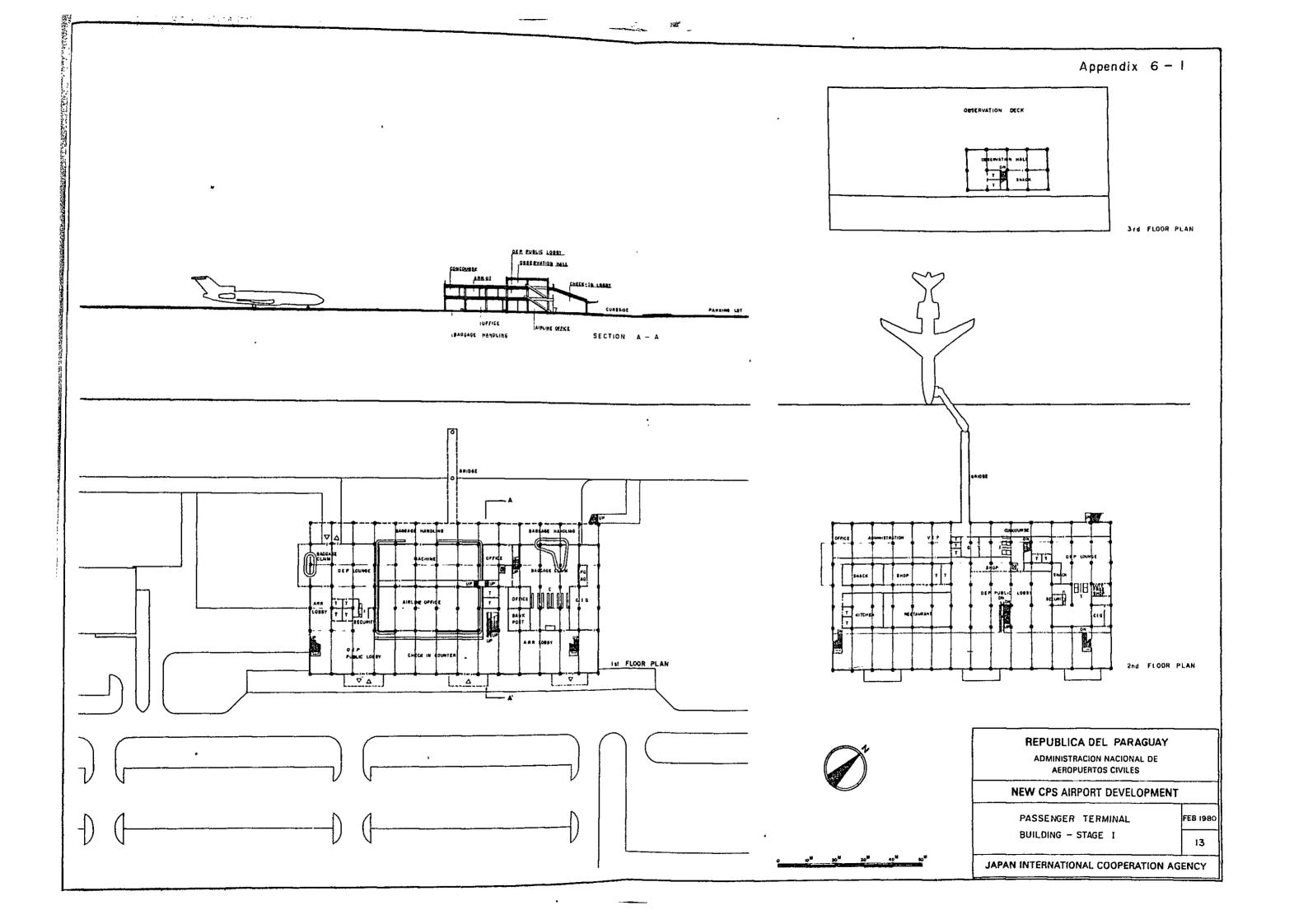
WIND ROSE (SITE I, SITE II)

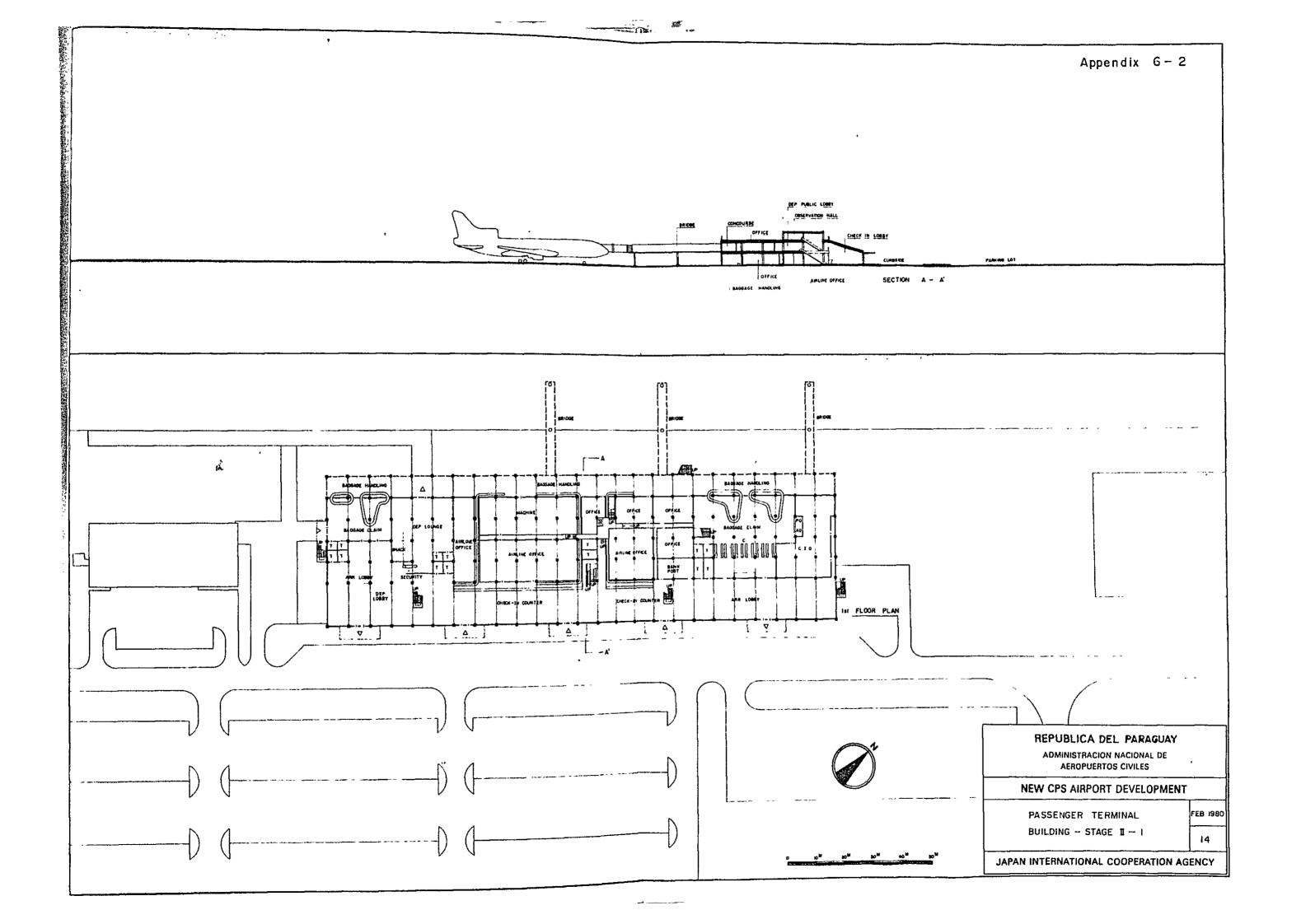


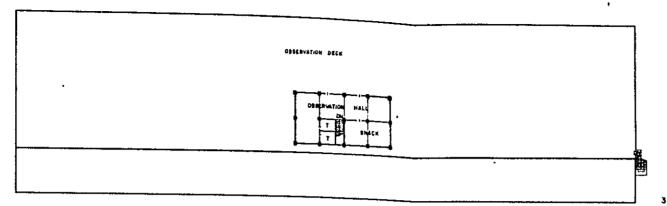




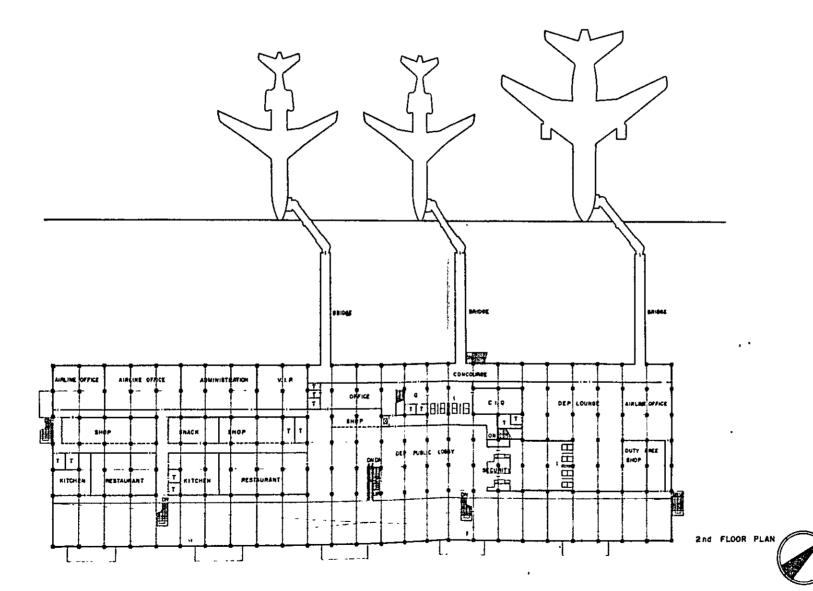








3rd FLOOR PLAN



REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY

ADMINISTRACION NACIONAL DE AEROPUERTOS CIVILES

NEW CPS AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT

PASSENGER TERMINAL

<u>----</u>

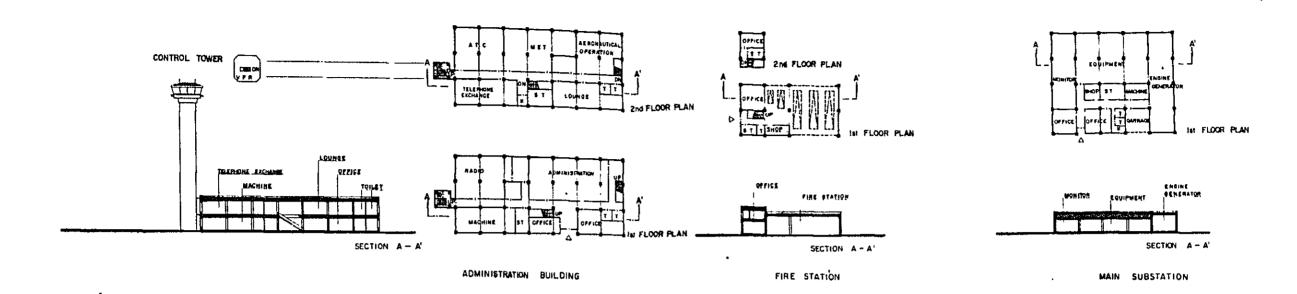
BUILDING - STAGE II-2

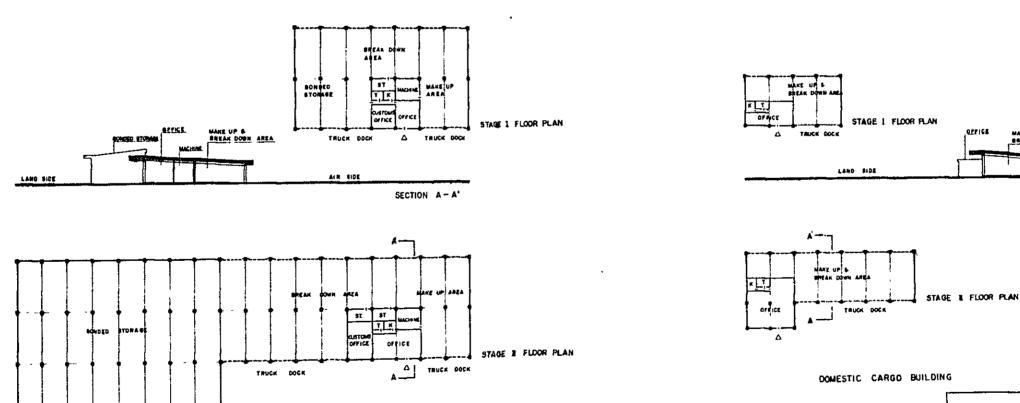
15

FEB 1980

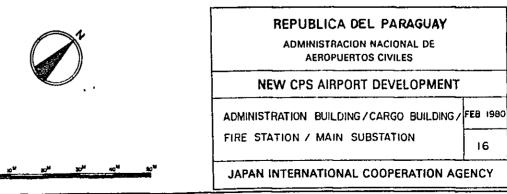
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

0 10¹⁸ 20¹⁸ 10¹⁸ 00¹⁸



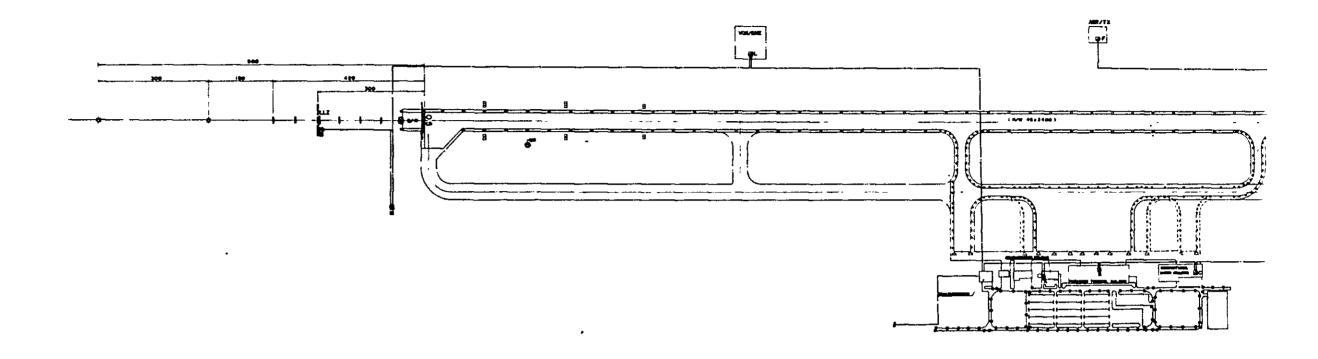


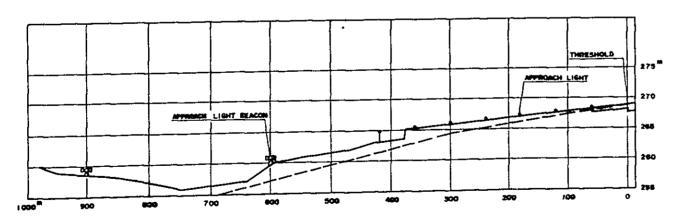
INTERNATIONAL CARGO BUILDING



MAKE UP 3 BREAK DOWN AREA

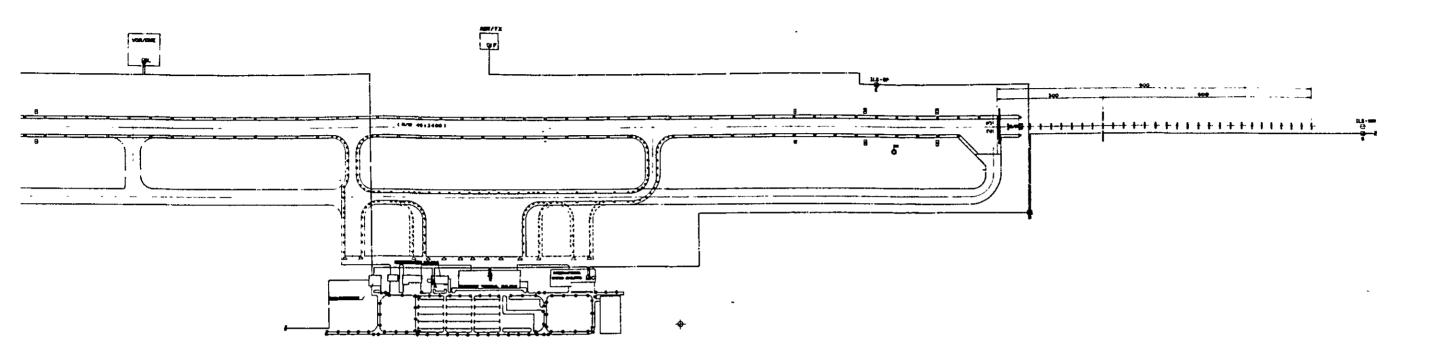
SECTION A - A'

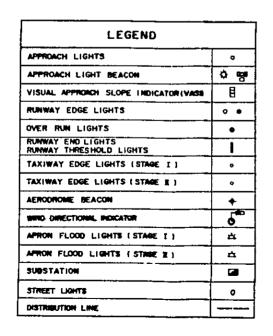


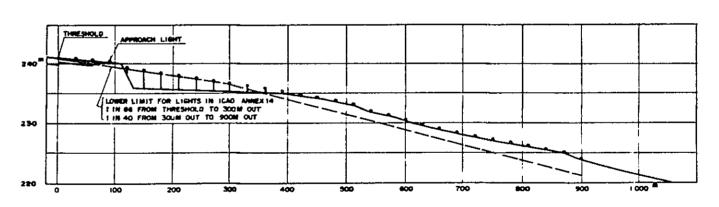


LONGITUDINAL CROSS SECTION OF APPROACH AREA

LEGEND	· - <u></u>
APPROACH LIGHTS	0
APPROACH LIGHT BEACON	ं श्रु
VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATORIVASE	B
RUNWAY EDGE LIGHTS	0 •
OVER RUN LIGHTS	•
RUNWAY END LIGHTS RUNWAY THRESHOLD LIGHTS	1
TAXIWAY EDGE LIGHTS (STAGE I)	•
TAXIWAY EDGE LIGHTS (STAME E)	۰
AERODROME BEACON	+
WIND DIRECTIONAL INDICATOR	L
APRON FLOOD LIGHTS (STAGE 1)	ద
APRON FLOOD LIGHTS (STAGE II)	±
SUBSTATION	2
STREET LIGHTS	0
DISTRIBUTION LINE	







LONGITUDINAL CROSS SECTION OF APPROACH AREA

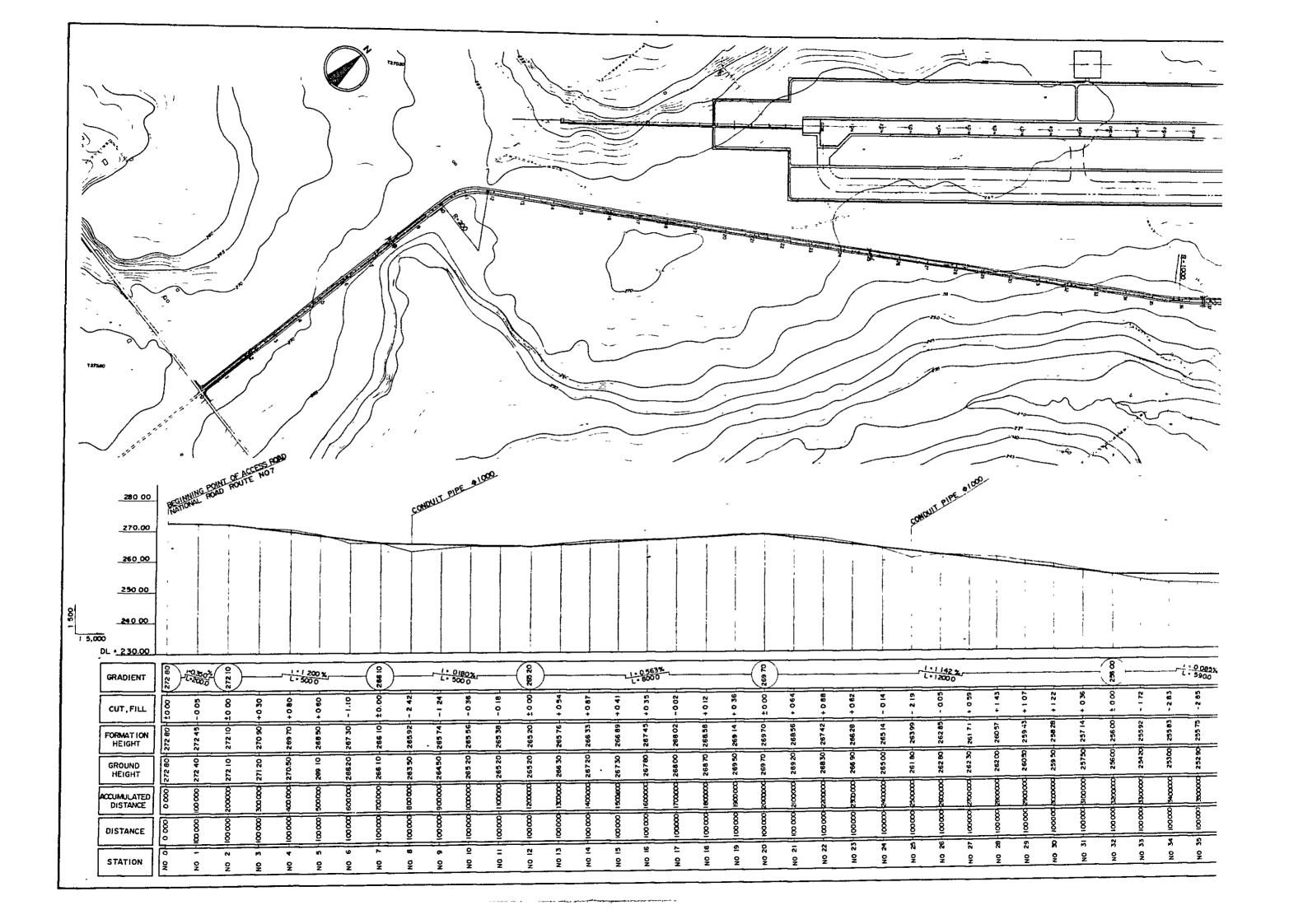


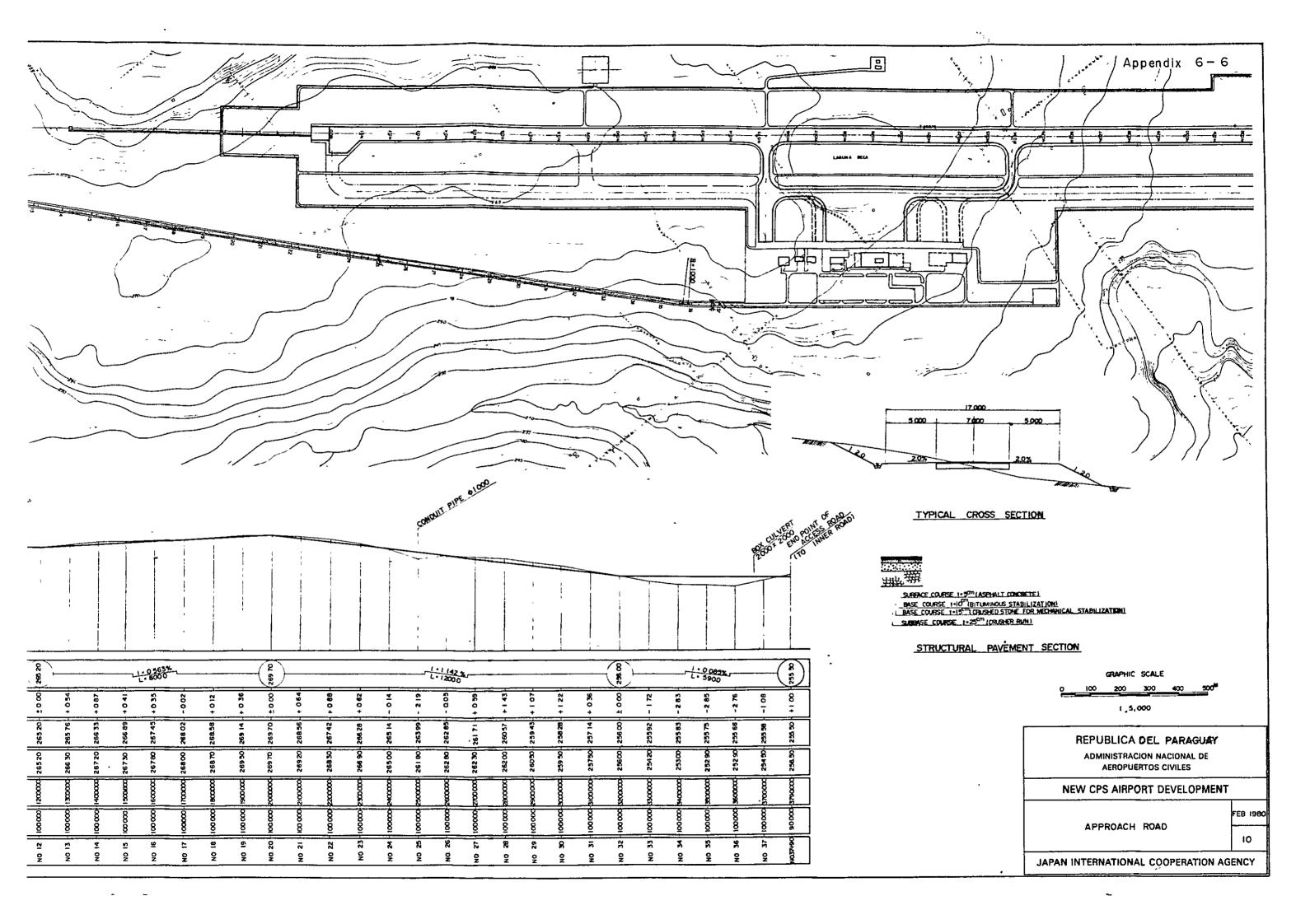
REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY	
ADMINISTRACION NACIONAL DE AEROPUERTOS CIVILES	
NEW CPS AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT	
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AIRFIELD LIGHTING LAYOUT

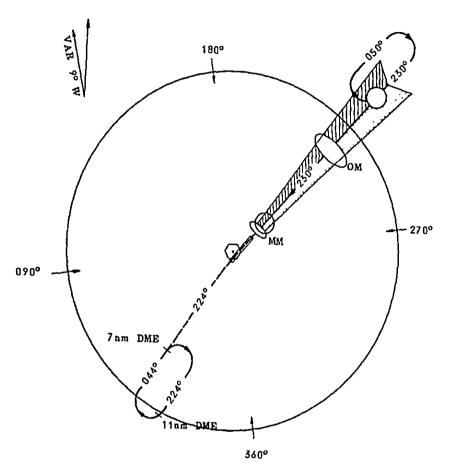
17

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

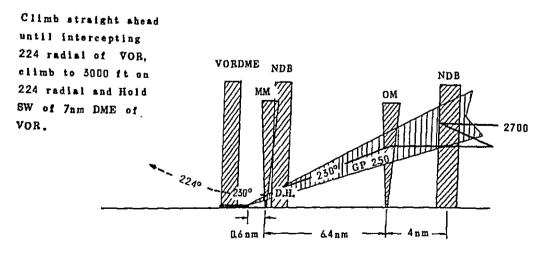






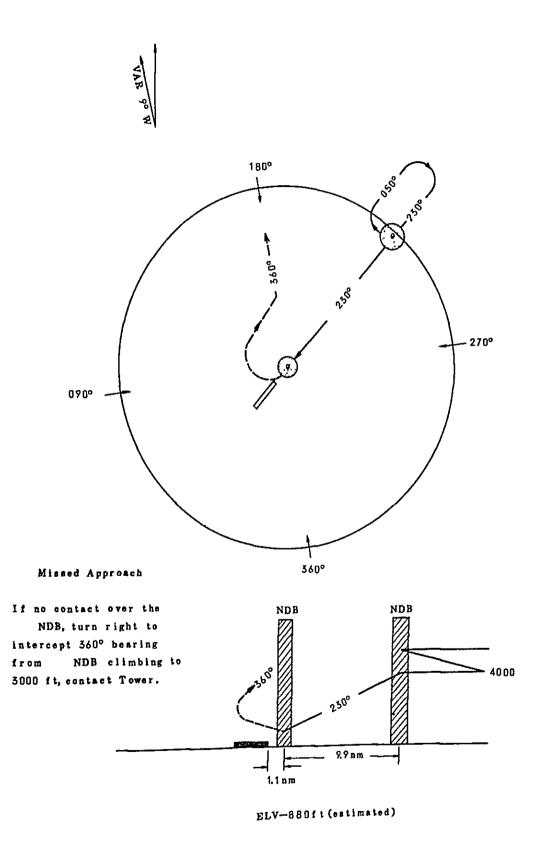


Missed Approach

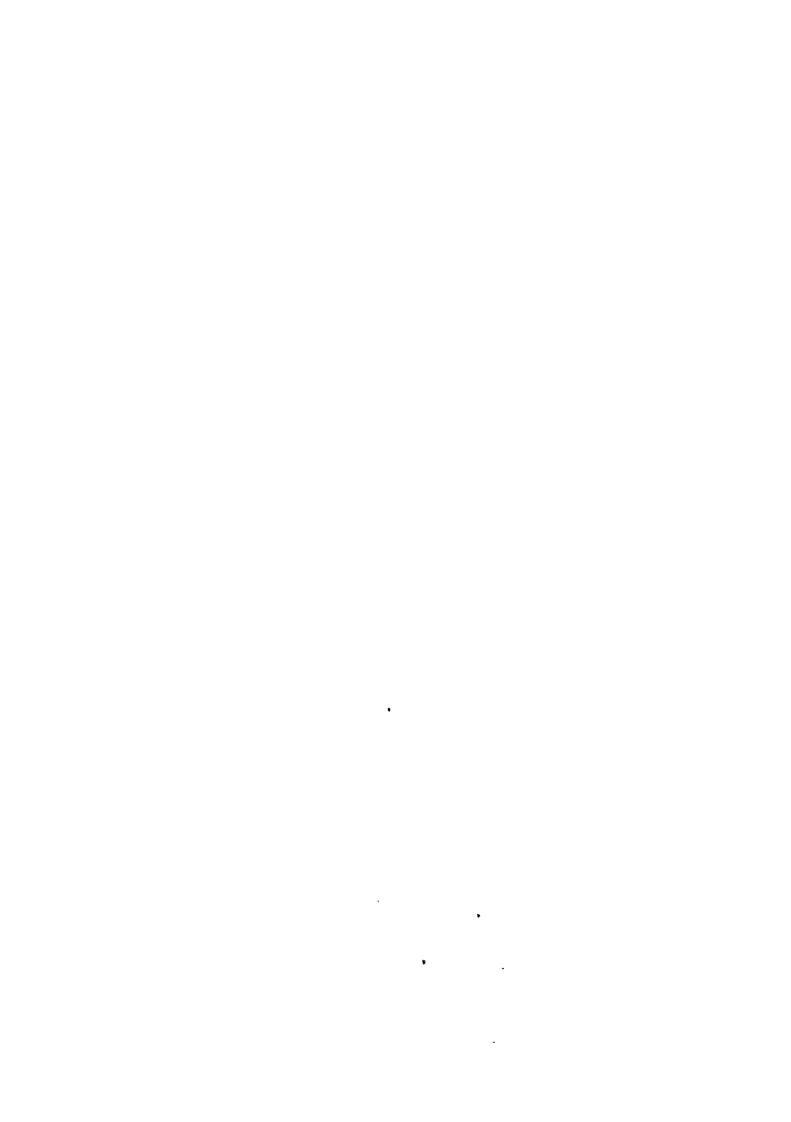


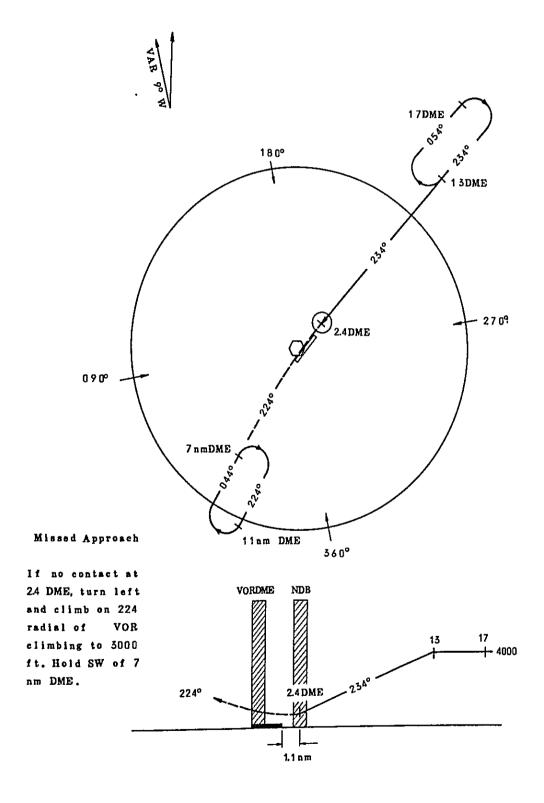
TDZ ELV-800ft(estimated)





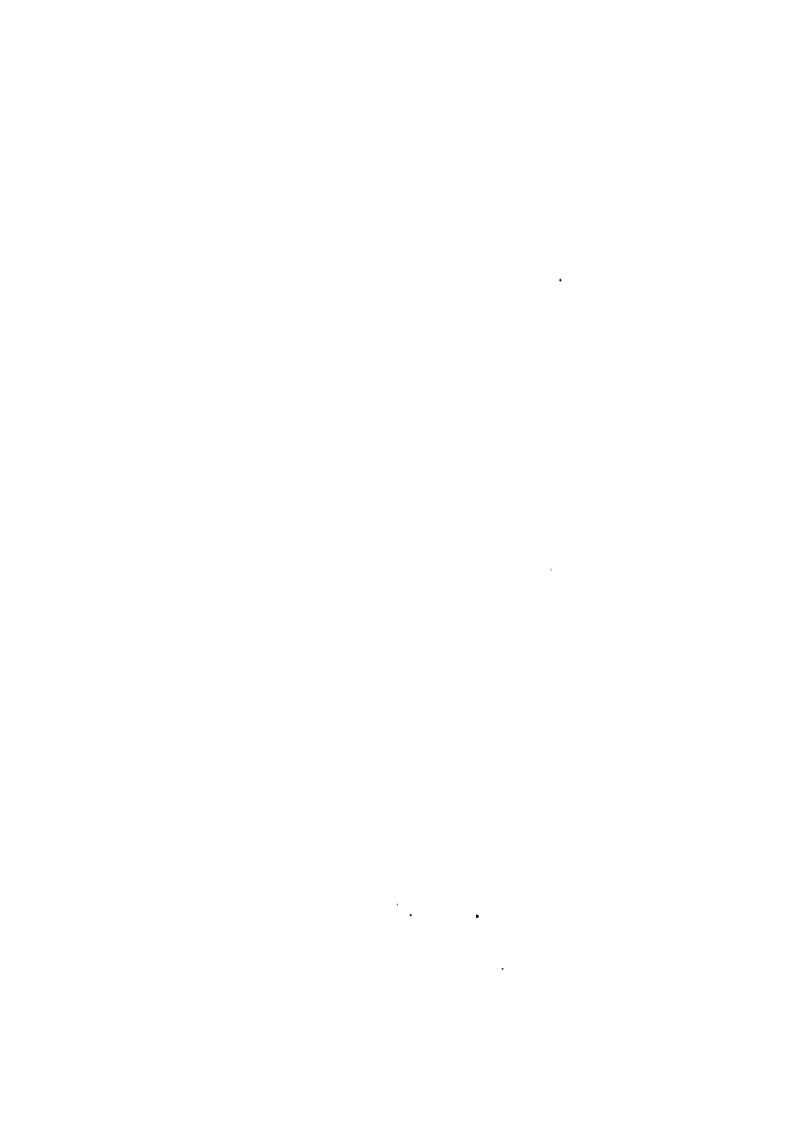
INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE (ADF)

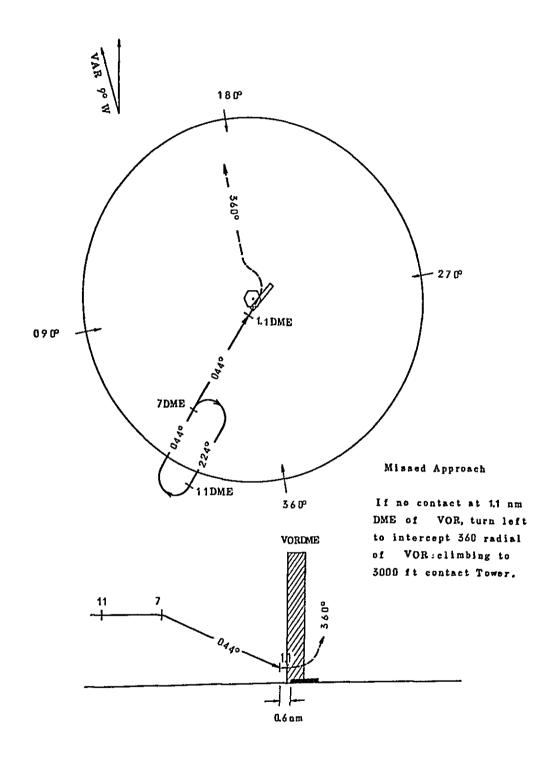




ELV-880 (estimated)

INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE (VOR-1)





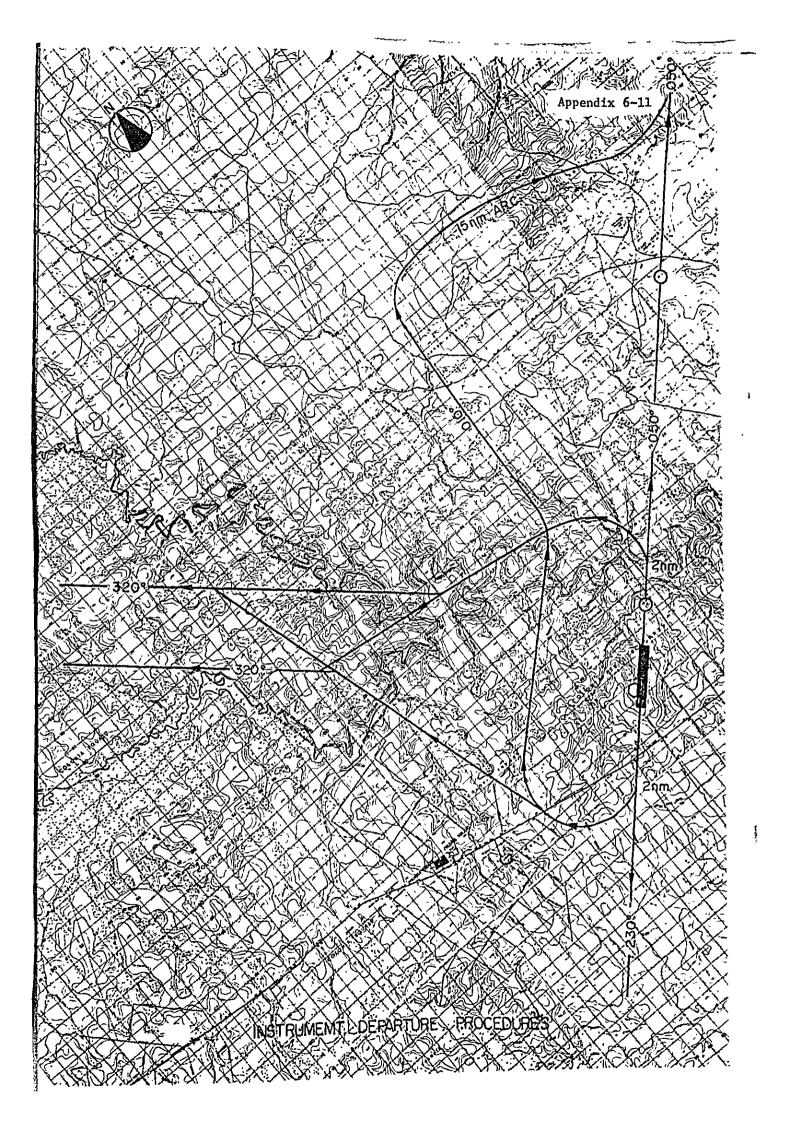
ELV-880ft (estimated)

INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES (VOR-2)

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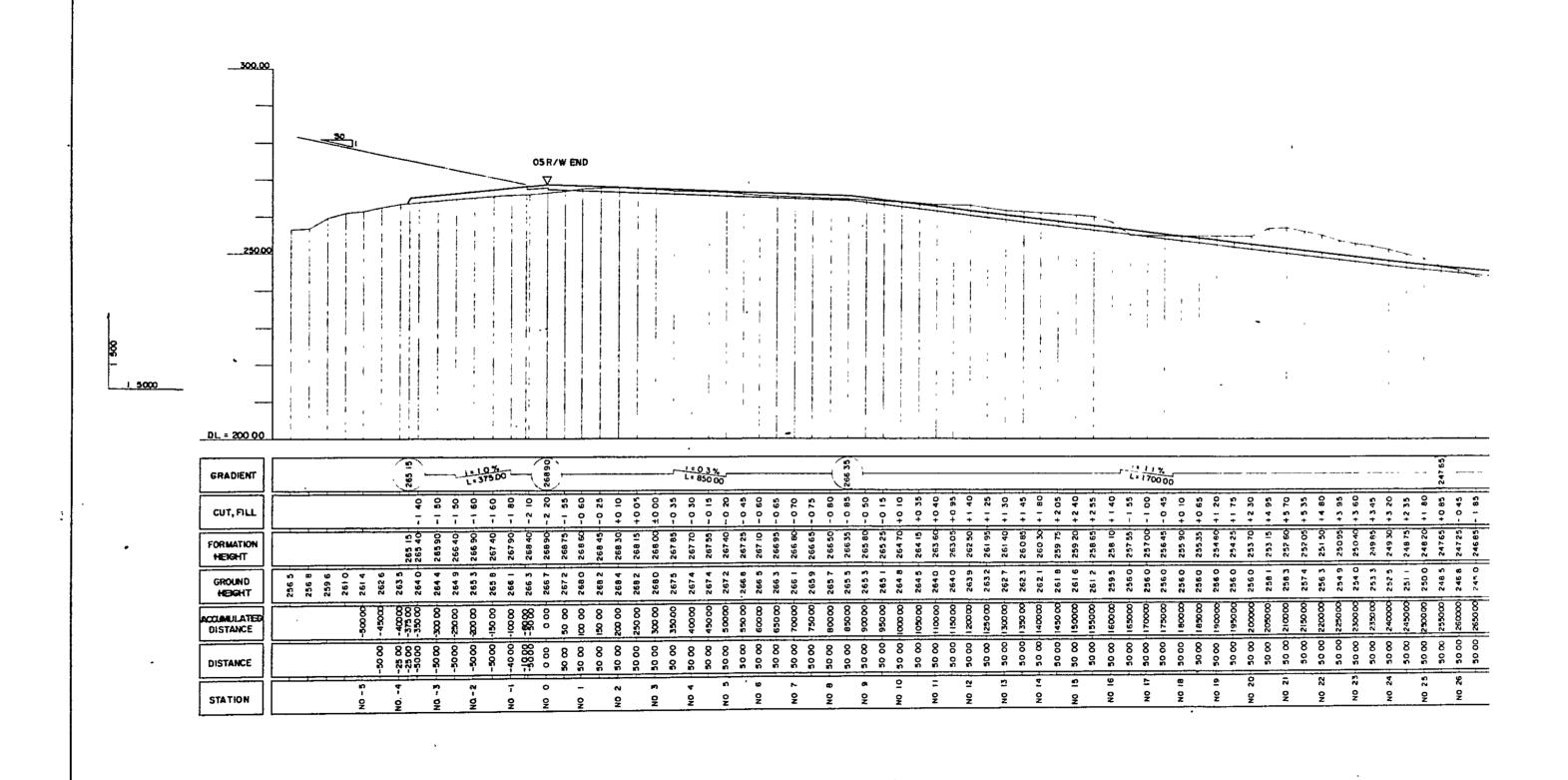
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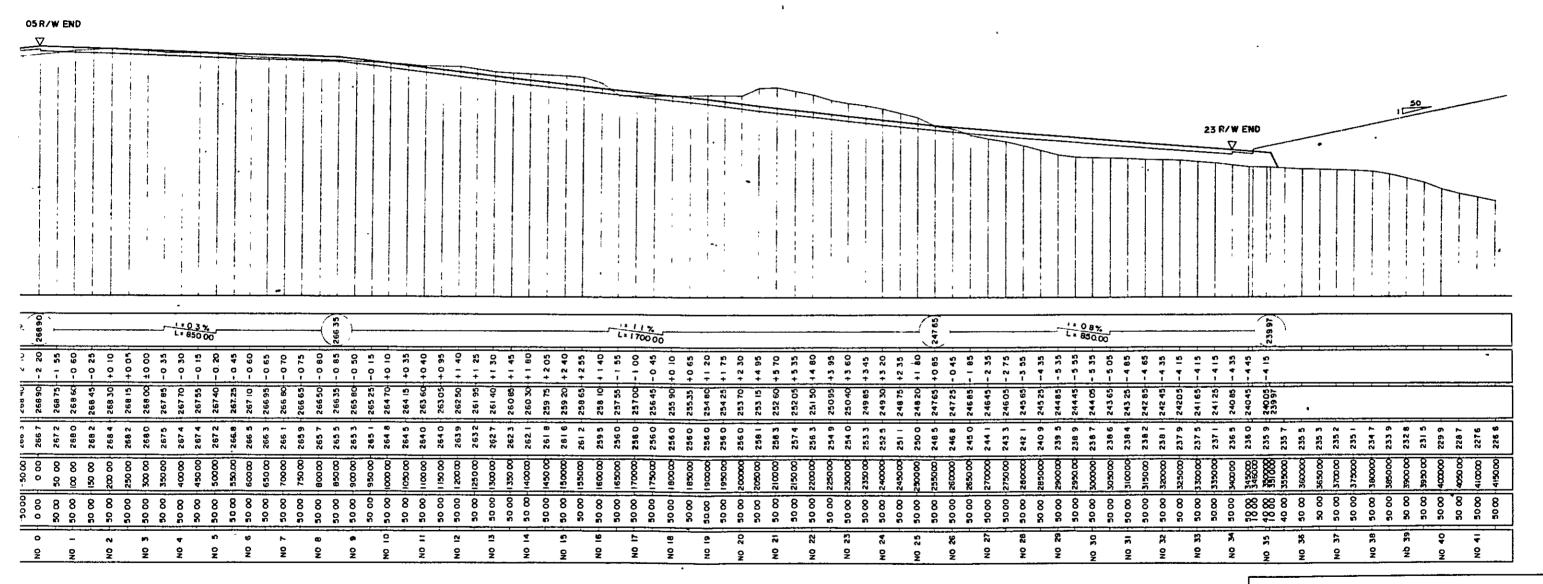




APPENDIX 7

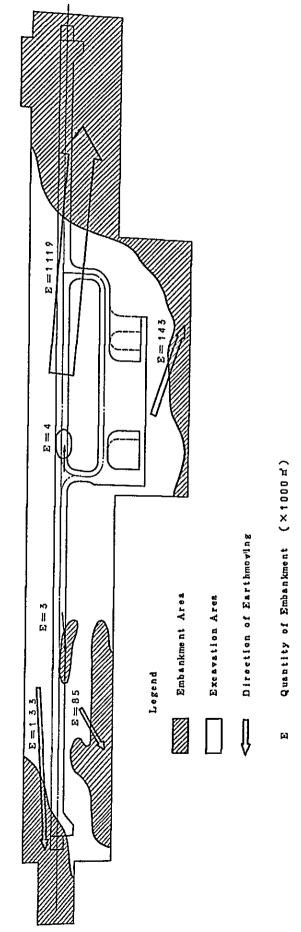


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ADMINISTRACION NACIONAL DE AEROPUERTOS CIVILES	
NEW CPS AIRPORT DEVELOPM	ENT
DIMMAN DOCTOR	FEB 1984
RUNWAY PROFILE	5
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIO	N AGENCY





DISTRIBUTION DIAGRAM OF EARTHWORK

