

#### 4-3-4. Basic Design Drawings

(1) List of Drawings

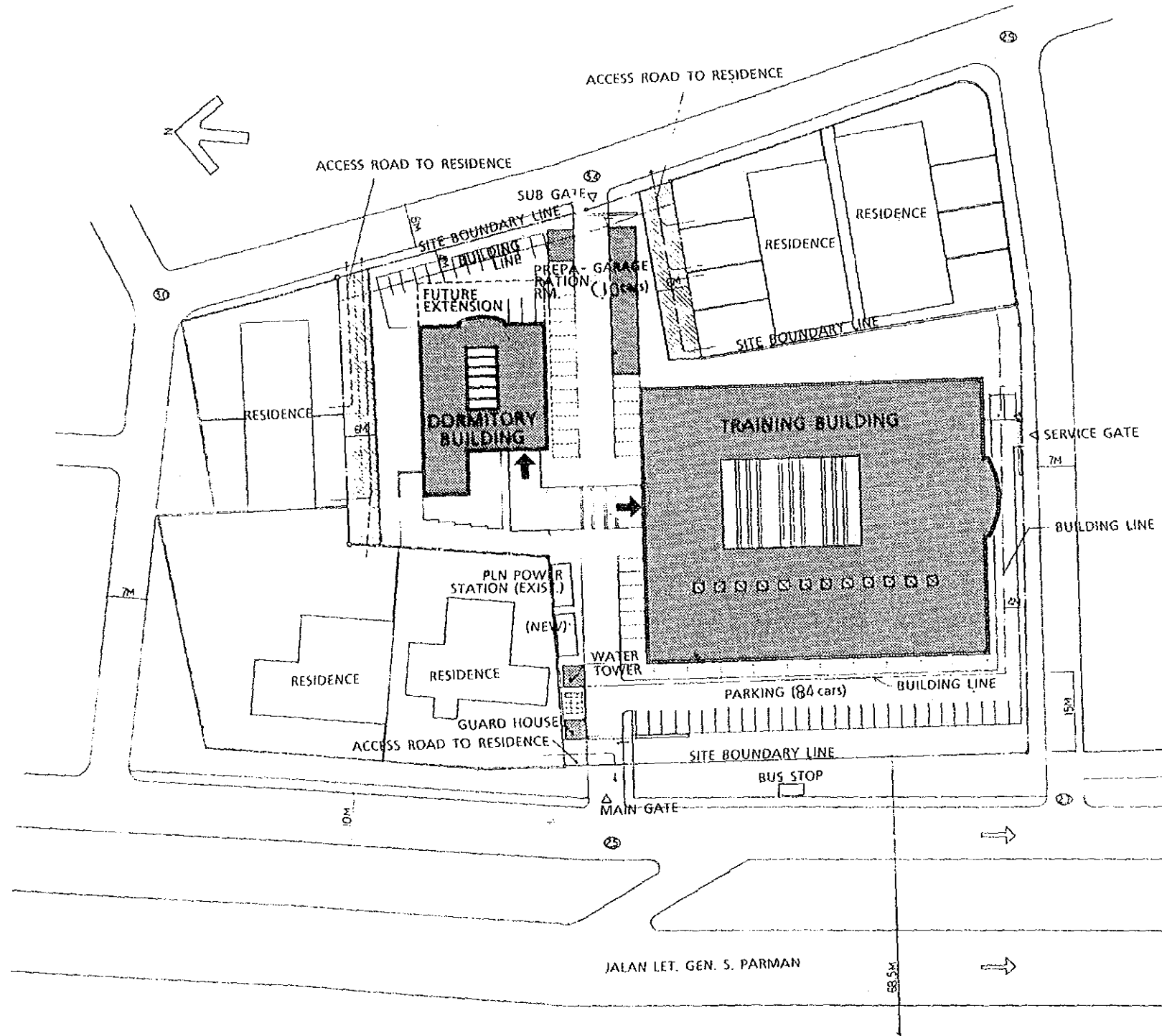
- 01 Site Plan
- 02 1st Floor Plan
- 03 2nd Floor Plan
- 04 3rd Floor Plan
- 05 Roof Plan
- 06 Elevation
- 07 Elevation & Section
- 08 Equipment Layout Plan - 1
- 09 Equipment Layout Plan - 2
- 10 Equipment Layout Plan - 3
- 11 Equipment Layout Plan - 4

(2) Floor Area (square meters)

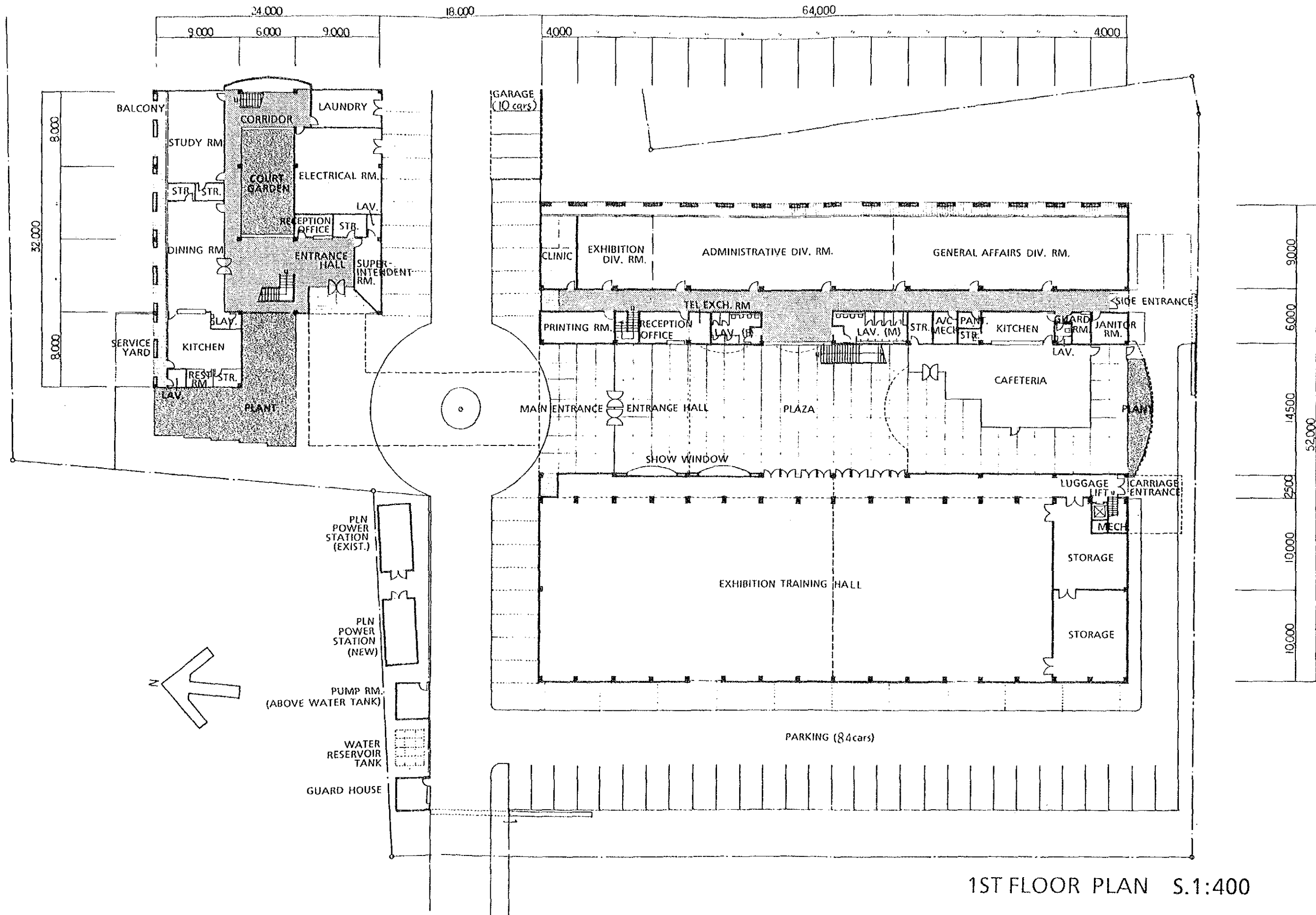
Floor	Training Building	Dormitory Building
1st	3,262	588
2nd	1,836	564
3rd	2,694	564
Total	7,792 m2 ..... I	1,716 m2 ..... II

I + II 9,508 m<sup>2</sup>

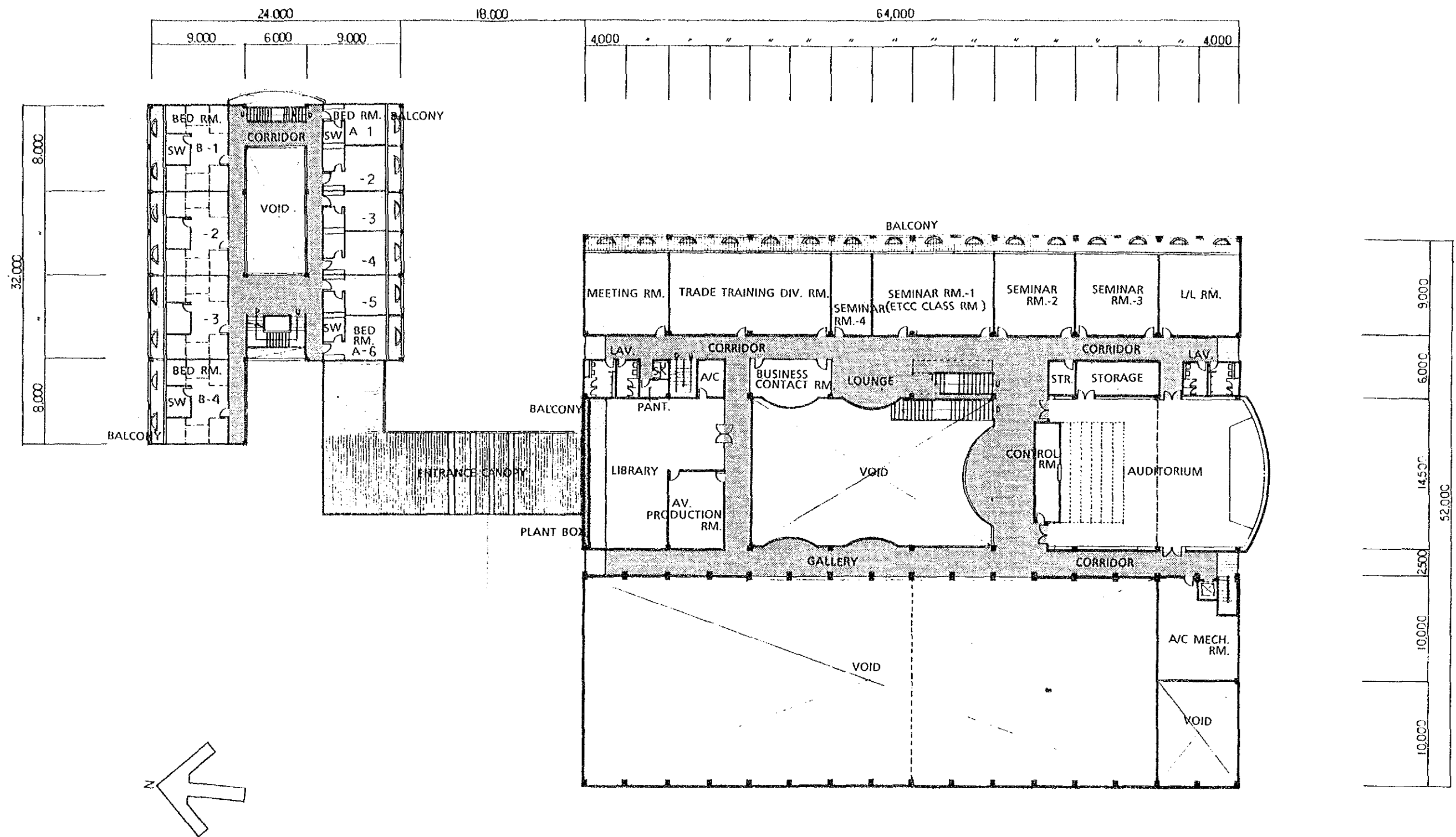
A floor area of exterior corridors, staircases and balconies is included.



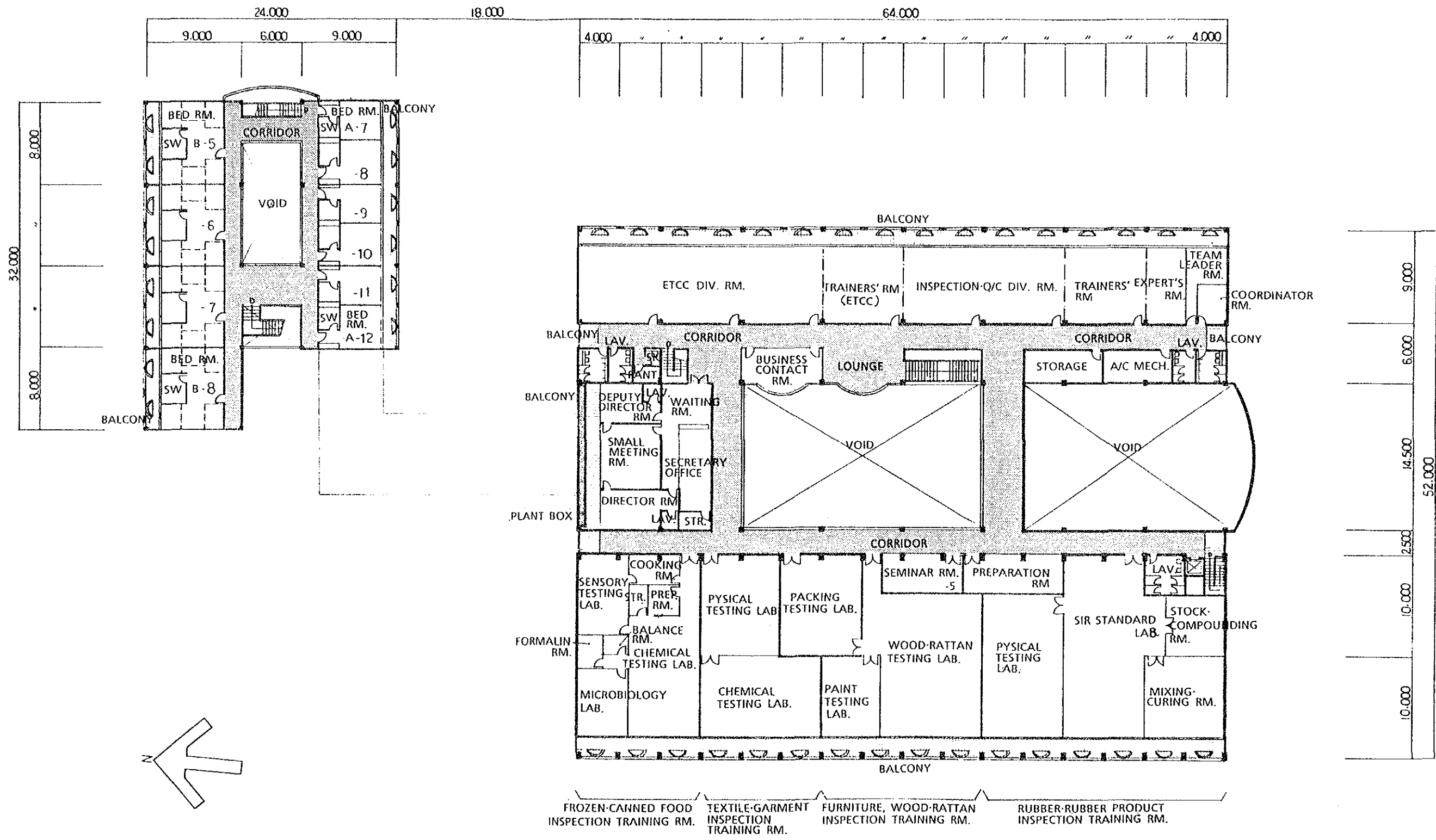
SITE PLAN S.1:1000



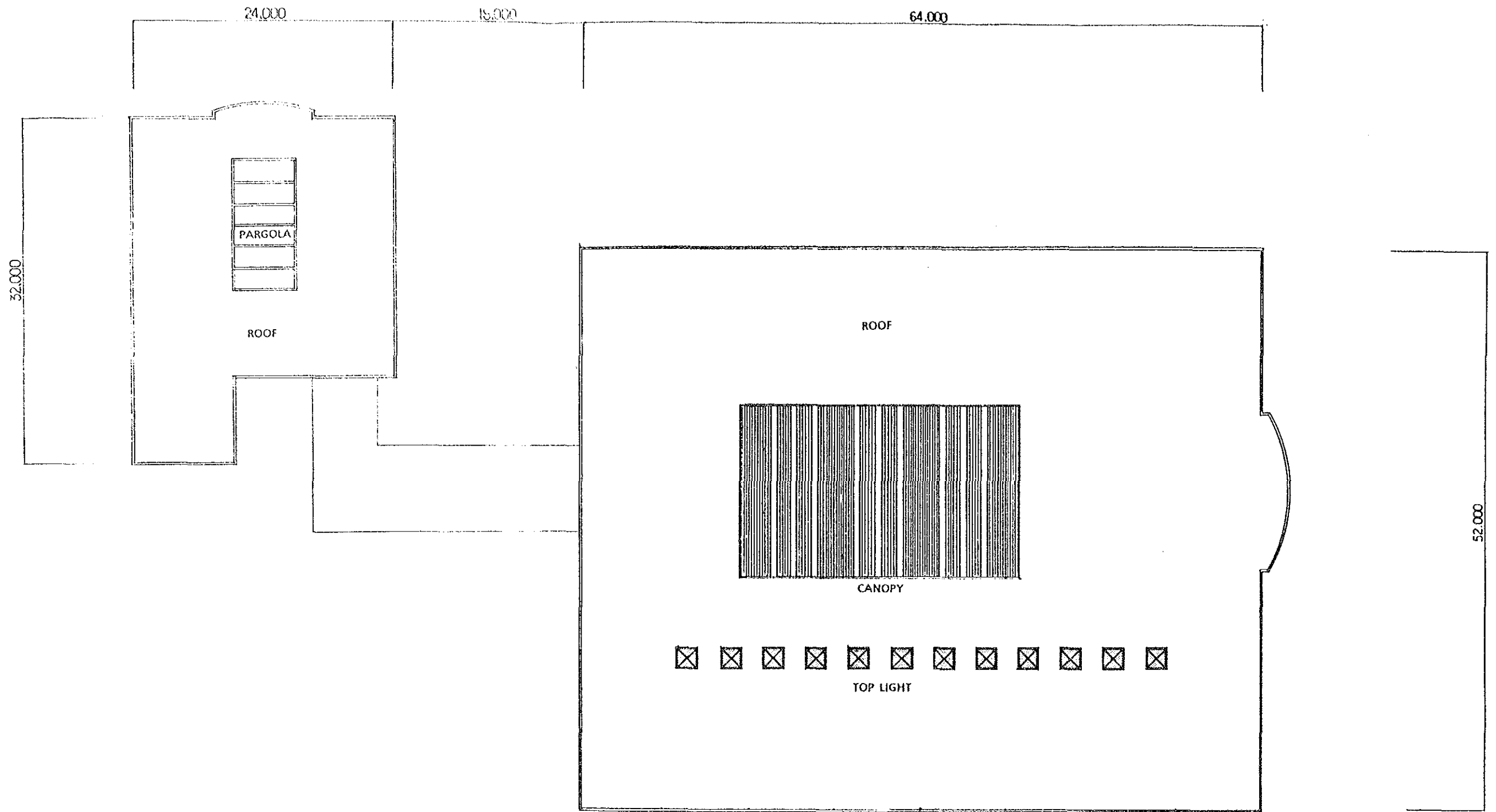
1ST FLOOR PLAN S.1:400



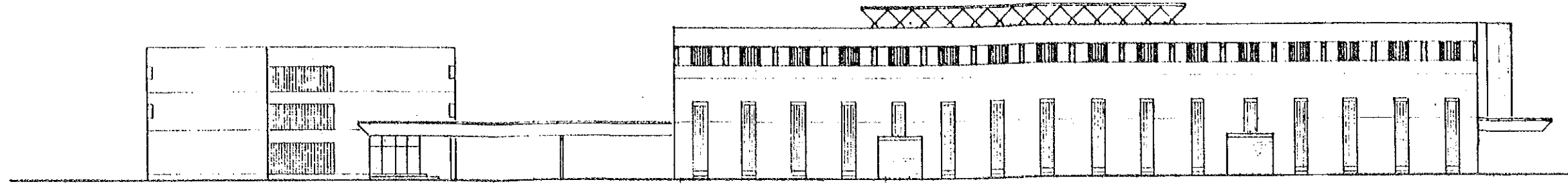
2ND FLOOR PLAN S.1:400



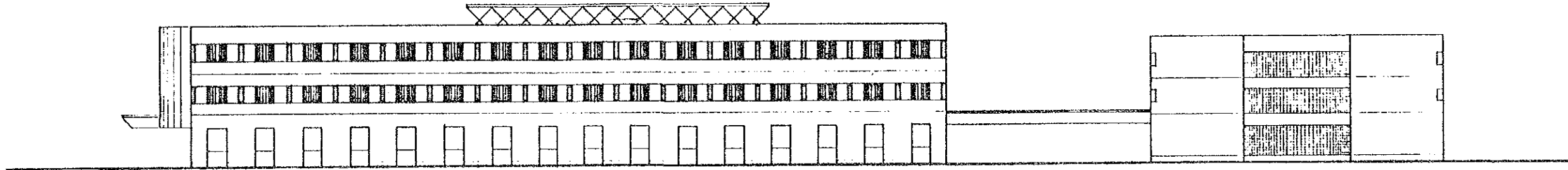
3RD FLOOR PLAN S.1:400



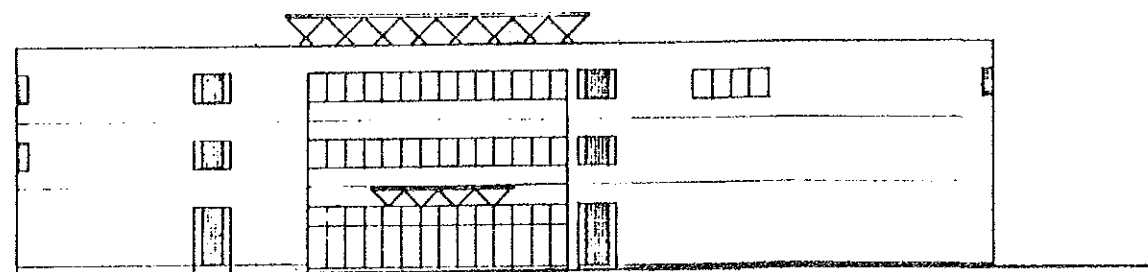
ROOF PLAN S.1:400



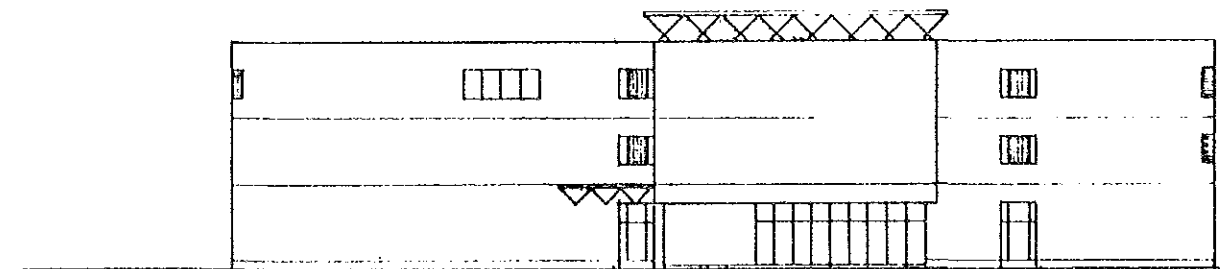
WEST SIDE ELEVATION



EAST SIDE ELEVATION

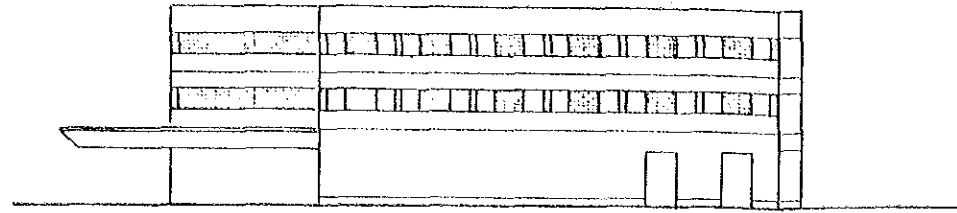


TRAINING BLDG. NORTH SIDE ELEVATION

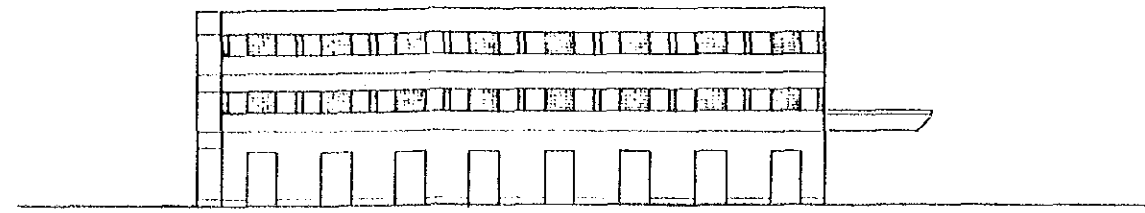


TRAINING BLDG. SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

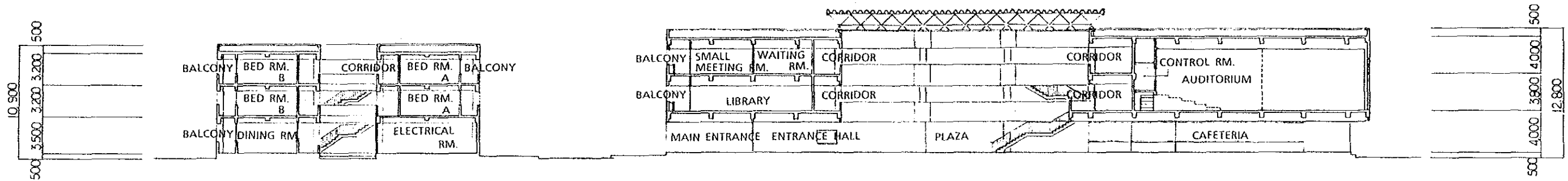
ELEVATIONS S.1:400



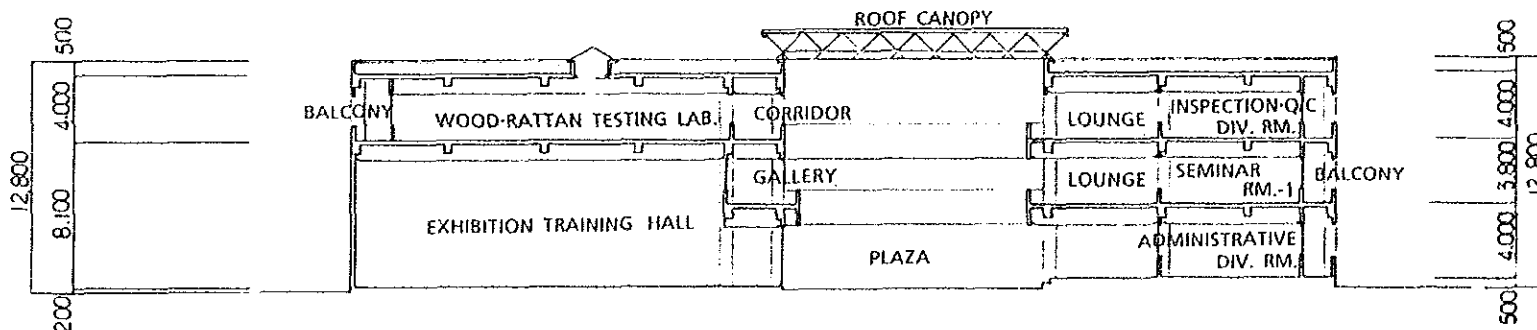
DORMITORY BUILDING  
SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION



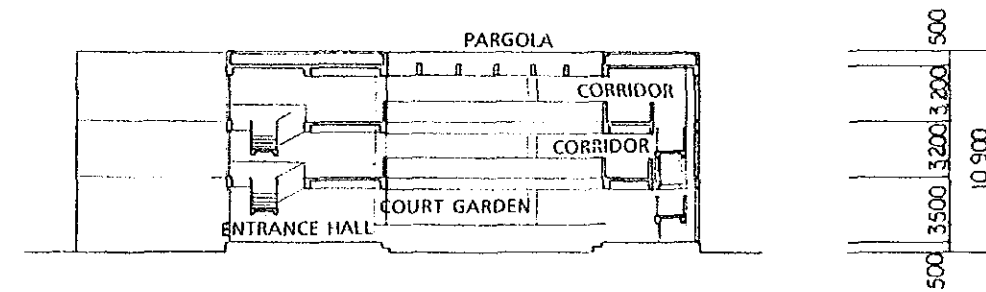
DORMITORY BUILDING  
NORTH SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION-1



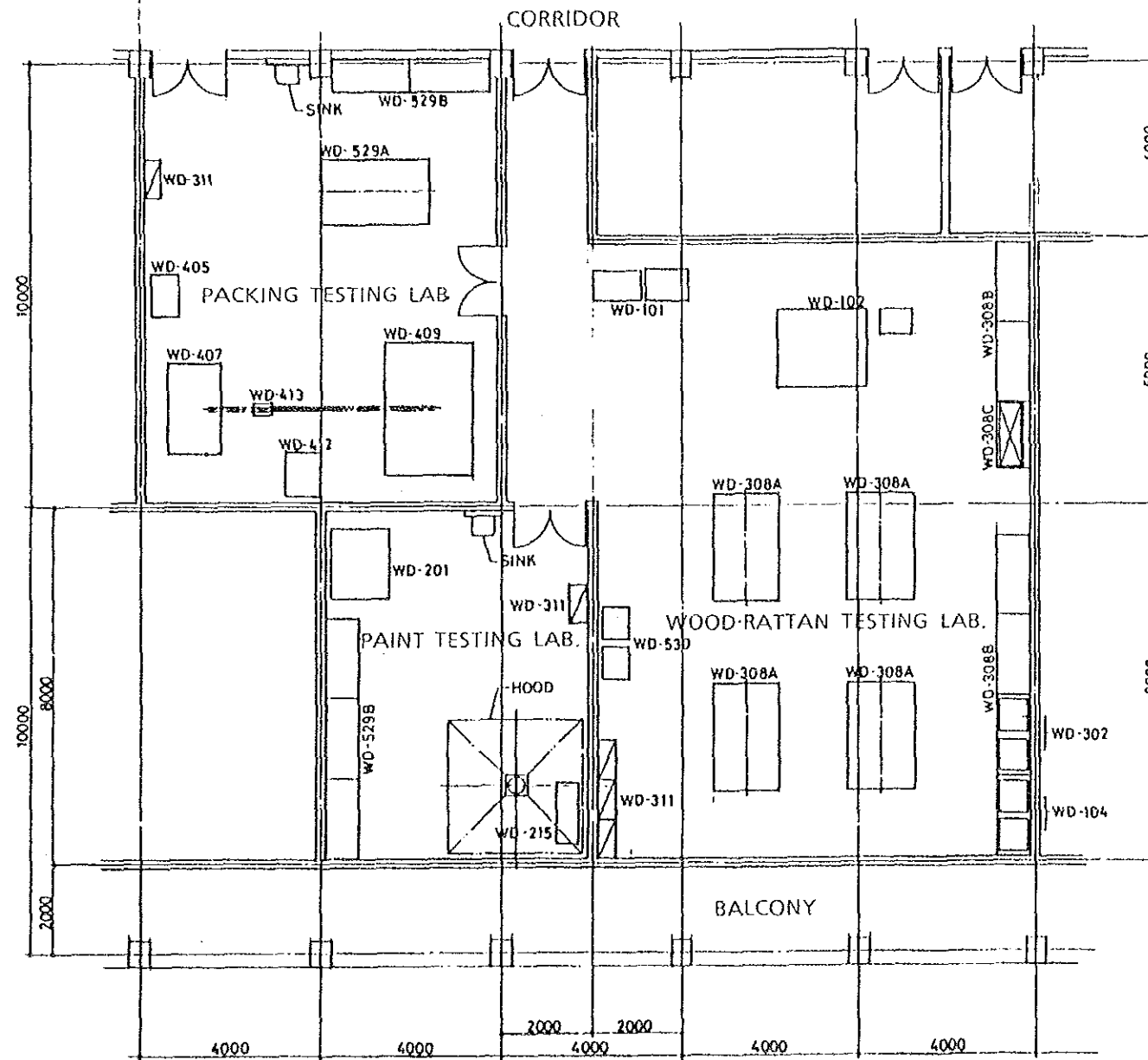
SECTION-2



SECTION-3

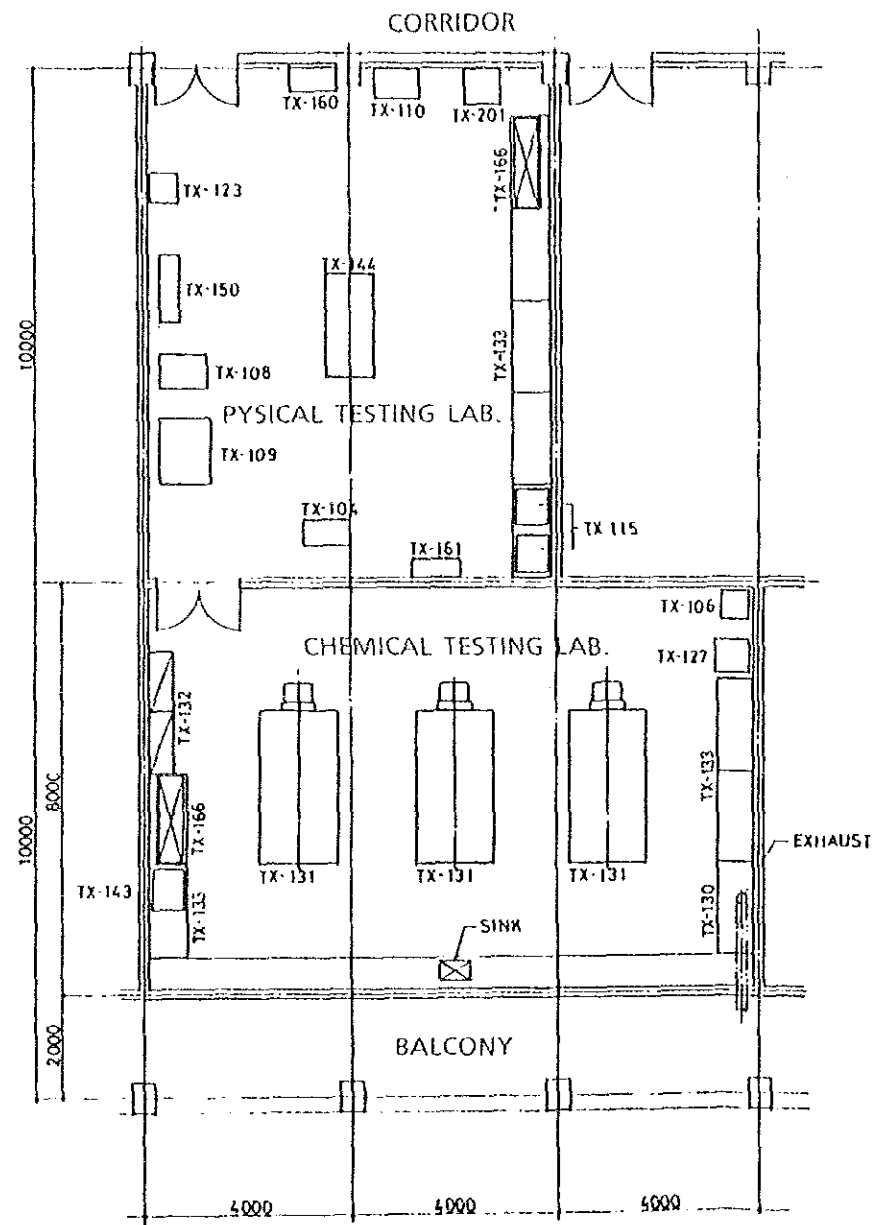
ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS S.1:400





ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
WD-101	10-TON UNIVERSAL TESTING MACHINE	1
WD-102	FURNITURE TESTING MACHINE	1
WD-104	ELECTRIC OVEN DRYER (THERMOSTIC OVEN)	2
WD-201	SALT SPRAY TESTER	1
WD-215	AIR COMPRESSOR FOR PAINTING	1
WD-302	ELECTRIC OVEN DRYER (MAX. T. 150°C)	2
WD-308 A	LABORATORY CENTER TABLE	4
WD-308 B	LABORATORY SIDE TABLE	6
WD-308 C	SINK UNIT	1
WD-311	STORAGE CABINETS FOR EQUIPMENT & CHEMICALS	5
WD-405	FILM WELDER	1
WD-407	STATIC COMPRESSION PRESS	1
WD-409	SMALL REVOLUTING DRUM	1
WD-412	BALANCE (PLATFORM TYPE CAPACITY 1 TON)	1
WD-413	HOIST CRANE (CAPACITY 2 TON)	1
WD-529 A	LABORATORY CENTER TABLE	1
WD-529 B	LABORATORY SIDE TABLE	5
WD-530	LOW TEMPERATURE STOCKER	2

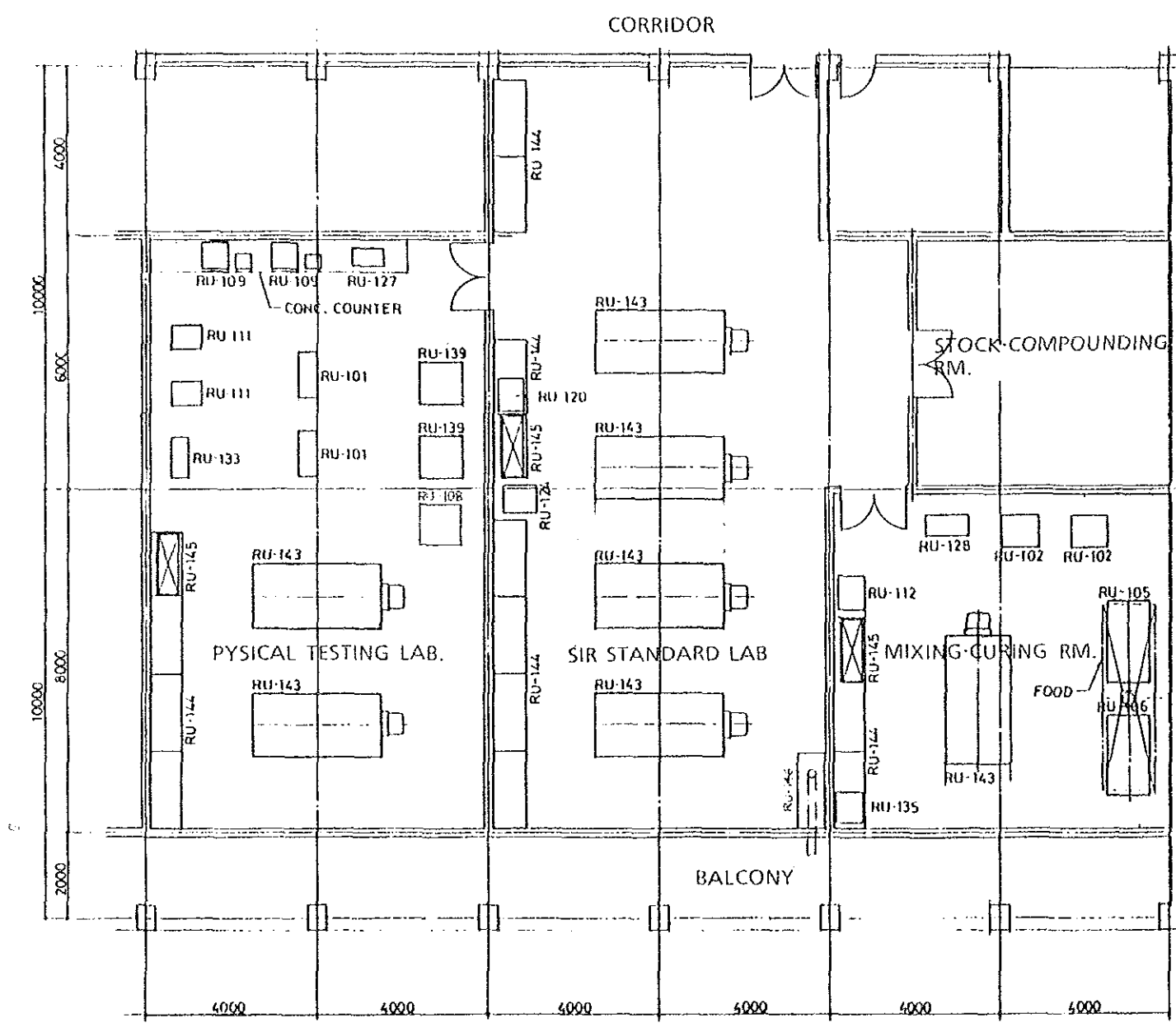
EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN - 1 1:150



TEXTILE-GARMENT  
INSPECTION TRAINING RM.

ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
TX-104	TENSILE STRENGTH TESTER	1
TX-106	REFRIGERATOR	1
TX-108	CARBON FADE-METER	1
TX-109	YENON FADE-METER	1
TX-110	LAUNDER-METER	1
TX-115	HOT AIR OVEN	2
TX-123	WASHING MACHINE WITH DRYER	1
TX-127	DRYING OVEN FOR GLASSWARES	1
TX-130	DRAFT CHAMBER	1
TX-131	LABORATORY TABLE WITH SINK	3
TX-132	CABINET FOR CHEMICALS	2
TX-133	TABLE FOR TESTING EQUIPMENT	6
TX-143	AUTO STILL	1
TX-144	FABRIC AND GARMENT INSPECTION TABLE	1
TX-150	WASH CYLINDER	1
TX-160	LOCKER (FOR KEEPING FABRIC & GARMENT SAMPLE)	1
TX-161	BOOK SHELVES	1
TX-166	SINK UNIT	2
TX-201	WATER PENETRATION METER	1

EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN - 2 1:150



ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
RU-101	LOAD-CELL TYPE TENSILE TESTING H/C	2
RU-102	CURING PRESS WITH MOULD	2
RU-105	MIXING ROLL 6"	1
RU-106	MIXING ROLL 10"	1
RU-109	CONICAL DISK RHEOMETER	2
RU-111	MOONEY VISCOMETER	2
RU-112	HUFFLE FURNACE	1
RU-120	WATER DISTILLING APPARATUS	1
RU-124	DRYER FOR GLASSWARE	1
RU-127	RESILIENCK	1
RU-128	OZONE WEATHEROMETER WITH SPECIMEN HOLDERS	1
RU-133	BALL-TYPE SOFTENING POINT TESTER	1
RU-135	DRYING OVEN (200°C)	1
RU-139	BUFFING MACHINE SLICING MACHINE	1 1
RU-143	CENTER TABLE	7
RU-144	SIDE TABLE	12
RU-145	SINK UNIT	3
RU-146	DRAFT CHAMBER	1
RU-108	DEMATEA FLEX CRACKING TESTER	1

EQUIPMENT LAYOUT PLAN - 3 1:150





#### 4-4. Construction Work Plan

##### 4-4-1. Construction Situation and Construction Work

The construction of this Center will be executed according to the framework of the grant aid programme of the Government of Japan. This project will be formally started after the project is approved by both governments and the Exchange of Notes is duly consummated. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will then appoint a Japanese consultancy company, who will start working on the detail design of facilities and equipment.

After the detailed design documents are completed, the construction work will be executed by a Japanese construction company which will be selected by tender. The period required for construction is expected to be approximately 12 months when the scale and contents of facilities and condition of the construction site are taken into consideration. Since the construction site is of soft ground, piling work will be necessary.

In the Republic of Indonesia, it is mandatory to obtain a building permit, and in applying for said permit, the signature of the local consultant as responsible architect, etc. is necessary. Normally, it takes approximately four months to obtain a permit after submitting the application in the case of private building work. It is requested that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia give special consideration to this cooperation project and take the necessary steps to process the application for said permit promptly.

The rainy season in Jakarta lasts for six months from December to May, during which it rains for about one hour in a concentrated manner almost every day. Moreover, it will not be a serious hindrance to the construction work. Although some roads become submerged due to torrential downpours on account of deficient drainage facilities, the construction site will not become submerged as it is on a high ground.

Of the works to be undertaken by the Indonesian side, clearing and levelling of the construction site and dismantling and relocating of existing facilities must be completed prior to starting construction work.

It is also necessary to confirm during the period of detailed design work the time of commencement and the method of each respective work to be undertaken by each side, by each work item, including the permanent work to be undertaken by the Indonesian side, and to consult with each other in detail before commencing each work to ensure that it is carried out smoothly.

#### 4-4-2. Scope of Work

The following summarizes each government's respective scope of work required to construct this Center for which each will bear the costs.

##### 1) Work to be undertaken at the expense of the Government of Japan

###### (1) Facilities

- Training and Lecture Facilities :

Seminar rooms, language laboratory, auditorium

- Inspection Training Facilities :

Wood and rattan products, textile products, rubber and rubber products, frozen food and canned food

- Exhibition Training Facilities :

Exhibition Training Hall

- Information Facilities :

Library

- Teaching Material Development Facilities :

AV Production room, printing Room

- Administration Facilities :

Director's room, meeting rooms, trainers' room, office room and other general administration facilities, cafeteria

- Lodging Facilities :

Dormitory rooms, studies, dining room, superintendent's room

- Others :

Parking lot, guard house, etc.

###### (2) Equipment

- General training equipment

- Audio-Visual equipment

- Export inspection training equipment

- Exhibition training equipment

###### (3) Infrastructure Work

- Water supply facilities (on the site)

- Substation facilities

- Telephone exchange facilities

###### (4) Outdoor Structures and Civil Work

- On-site road, parking lot

- Drainage facilities (on the site)

- Septic tank facilities

- Outdoor lighting
- (5) Incidental and Procedural Work
- Transportation of equipment and materials from Japan to Indonesia
  - Inland transportation from port of landing to construction site
- 2) Work to be undertaken at the expense of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia
- (1) Site and Outdoor Structures and Civil Work
- Securing of a site necessary for construction of the Center
  - Clearing of existing buildings (Demolishing of the existing Education and Training Center for Commerce (ETCC), tennis-courts and dormitories) and buried objects and ground leveling
  - Construction of fences
  - Planting work
- (2) Infrastructure Work
- Lead-in of electricity, waterworks and telephone
  - Securing of drainage channel leading to the site
- (3) Furniture and Furnishings
- Fixtures, furnishings and furniture other than those to be borne by the Government of Japan
- (4) Procedural Work and Bearing of Expenses
- Expenses associated with banking arrangements
  - Expenses associated with tax exemption procedures (inc. V.A.T.)
  - Prompt action in unloading, clearing through customs, and inland transport
  - Procedures necessary to exempt Japanese nationals engaged in project execution under a validated contract from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Republic of Indonesia
  - Conveniences for aforesaid Japanese nationals in entering Indonesia and during their staying for performing their duties.
  - Maintenance and management of this Center so that its facilities and functions may be properly and effectively operated.
  - Expenses associated with application for building permit and the like



#### 4-4-3. Work Execution and Supervision Plan

##### (1) Work Execution Plan

In order to execute construction of the facilities efficiently and smoothly, it is necessary to adopt executing methods that conform to the local construction situation. Even though within the same country, there is a wide disparity in availability of material supply and skill of craftsmen between Jakarta, the country's capital, and the local cities. The execution policy for this Center will be developed on the basis of the construction situation in Jakarta which is presently undergoing rapid changes toward urbanization.

##### 1) Local Construction Condition

- Highly competent local construction companies and skilled craftsmen can be mobilized.
- Carpenters, plasterers, reinforcement placing workers and the like have been established as specialized trades, and these workers form groups under their respective master craftsmen. Ordinary workers, in most cases, are not specialized and are employed only on a temporary basis.
- In the past, materials used to be brought to the site for on-site fabrication or assembly, but lately with the increase in demand for materials due to the boom in high rise building construction, factory prefabricated products are on the increase.
- The Technical Skill Qualification System for craftsmen and the use of instruments for inspection and measuring products are not as popular as in Japan.

##### 2) Construction Plan

- A construction schedule not unreasonably taxing will be planned.
- The time of starting and completing each work by the Indonesian side and the Japanese side respectively will be carefully controlled to avoid possible complications.
- Dispatching of staff and specialized skilled workers from Japan will be contained to the required minimum. An appropriate number of persons will be dispatched with the right timing for a reasonable duration of time in keeping with the progress of construction.
- Local materials will be adopted as much as possible. Procurement of materials in Japan will be contained to the required minimum. When using Japanese materials, work details must be planned to facilitate local fitting work.
- Each work will be broken down into elements in order to simplify work process.

(2) Execution Supervision Plan

Based on the policy of the Government of Japan with respect to its grant aid cooperation, the consultant shall respect the intent of the basic design and organize a project execution team in order to smoothly carry out the project from detailed design work to execution supervision. In the stage of execution supervision, the consultant shall dispatch to the construction site of this Center a resident supervisor with appropriate technical competence to provide guidance on construction work and offer liaison service and, in addition, dispatch specialized technical experts as necessary for a brief period to inspect, witness and provide guidance on work execution.

1) Major Policies of the Supervision Plan

- Close contact shall be maintained with the organizations concerned of both governments by keeping them informed in order that the facilities may be constructed according to schedule without delay.
- The people involved in the work execution shall be provided with prompt and appropriate guidance and counsel in order that the facilities may be constructed in conformity with the design documents.
- Priority shall be given to local construction methods and to employment of locally available materials to the maximum extent possible.
- The consultant shall assume the posture of effecting technology transfer in execution methods and execution techniques to allow the grant aid cooperation project to demonstrate its effect.
- The consultant shall provide appropriate counsel and guidance on matters concerning maintenance and management of the facilities after their completion and delivery in order that they might be smoothly operated.

2) Contents of Work Supervision

- Cooperation in concluding a construction contract

The consultant shall select the construction contractors, determine the type of construction contract, prepare a draft construction contract, study the contents of the schedule of construction cost, witness conclusion of the construction contract, etc.

- Inspection and confirmation of shop drawings, etc.

The consultant shall inspect shop drawings, construction materials, samples of finishing material and workmanship, materials for mechanical systems and plumbing which will be submitted by the construction contractor.

- Work guidance

The consultant shall examine the working plan and processes, provide the construction contractor with guidance and report on the progress of work to the executing agency of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

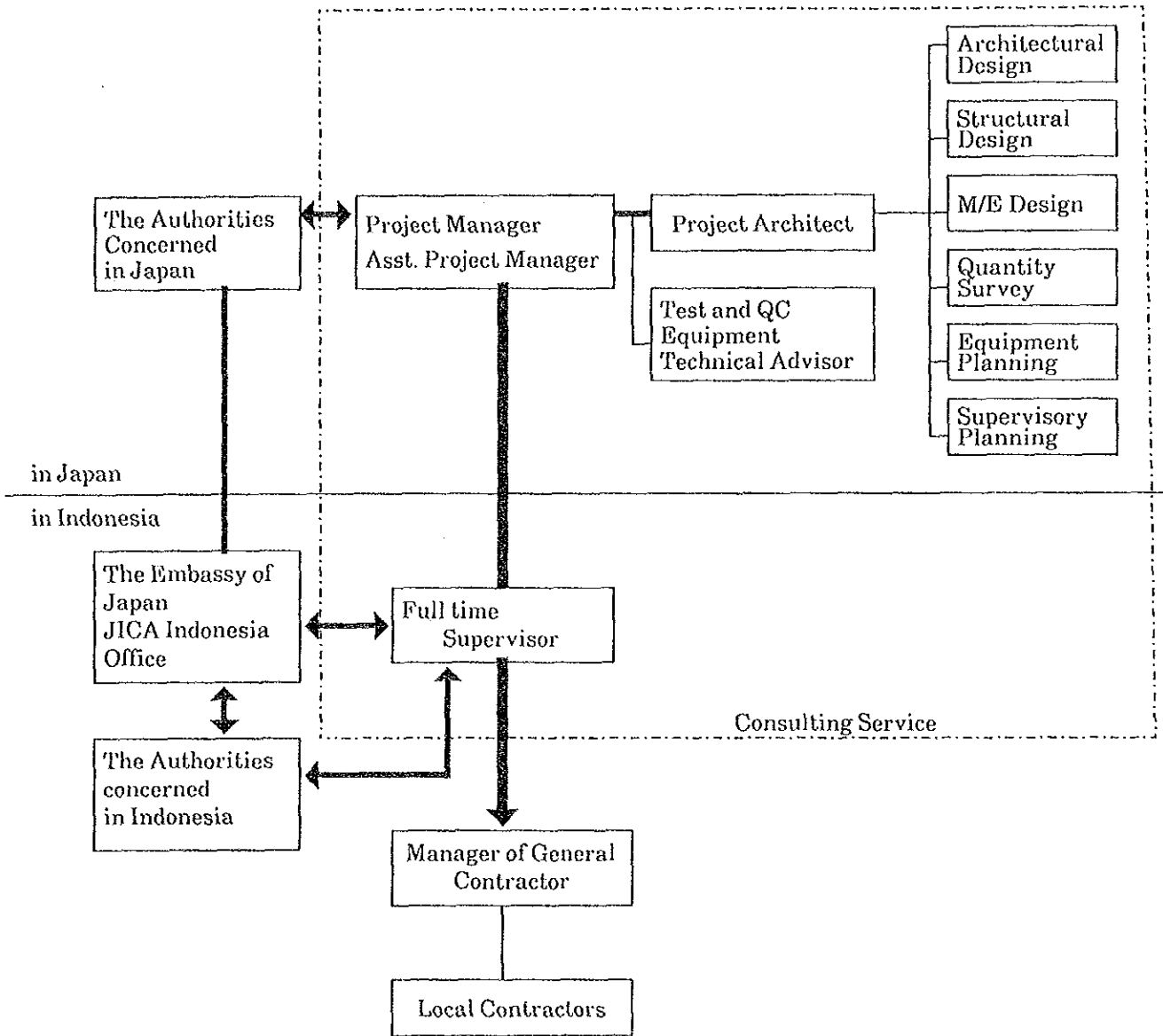
- Cooperation in processing authorization of payment

The consultant shall examine the contents of the request for payments payable during construction and upon completion of construction, and cooperate in processing authorization of payment.

- Witnessing of inspection

The consultant shall inspect the workmanship during the construction period as he deems necessary and provide the contractor with guidance. The consultant, upon confirming that the construction work has been completed in fulfilment of the terms and conditions of the contract, shall witness delivery of the object of contract and obtain acknowledgement of the executing agency of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia of its acceptance of work, with which he shall have discharged of his duties. The consultant shall also report on the progress of construction of the facilities under this Project and on necessary matters concerning payment procedures and completion and delivery of the facilities to the officials concerned of the Government of Japan.

■ SUPERVISORY SYSTEM



#### 4-4-4. Construction Materials and Procurement Plan

The materials and equipment necessary for the construction of this Center will be procured with special consideration to the following matters.

##### (1) Procurement Policy

The principal construction materials are available locally. The policy is to procure them locally upon close examination of their quality and supply capacity. Procurement in Japan will be contained to the required minimum. The only materials that will be procured in Japan shall be the special types of materials and equipment, or those which cannot be procured locally for reason of functional performance or inability to supply the absolute quantity required.

##### 1. Procurement in Japan

Among construction materials that will be procured in Japan, those which must be made to order, for example, special fittings (large-size movable partitions), telephone exchange, switchboard, etc. must be ordered to match the progress of work as they require more time to be manufactured (ordering - designing (approval) - fabrication - packing and crating - shipping) than to manufacture those which are readily available on the market.

As landing, customs clearance and other formalities at the port of landing in Indonesia are expected to be time-consuming, it is necessary to keep in close touch with the executing agency of this Project so that arrangements can be made to clear the goods promptly.

##### 2. Local Procurement

Since most of the construction materials can be procured locally, it will facilitate maintenance and control of the facilities. It will also enable prompt repairs to be made in the event of damage to any of the materials and equipment.

It is necessary however to adopt them with adequate care with respect to uniformity of quality and sufficiency of availability lest they become hindrance to the function of buildings and construction schedule.

##### 3. Cost

The cost of local procurement and that of procurement in Japan will be compared, and whichever is cheaper will be adopted. In the case of procurement in Japan, it is important to remember that the cost of packing, freight and

insurance must be added to the product cost and that imported materials and equipment will be exempted from taxes in Indonesia.

Based on the foregoing, procurement of materials and equipment for this Center will be planned as follows.

1) Superstructure construction

Almost all of the materials for superstructure construction, such as sand, gravel, cement, concrete, reinforcing bar, steel frame, concrete block and brick can be procured in Indonesia. Local concrete blocks, however, cannot be used for bearing wall due to inadequate strength.

2) Interior and exterior work of buildings and outdoor structures

Almost all of the materials for building work, such as timber, aluminum fittings, steel fittings, plastering materials, tile, roof tile, metal roofings, paints and glass can be procured in Indonesia (some are imported). What must be imported from Japan are special materials, such as large-size movable partitions, folded steel roof plates and waterproof materials as well as some of the metal fittings and hardwares, for reasons of functional performance. Exterior wall coating materials will also have to be procured in Japan as the Japanese materials are better in weather resistivity.

3) Air-conditioning and sanitary work

The import of materials like PVC pipes for air-conditioning and sanitary work is banned and, therefore, these must be procured locally. Other piping materials will also be procured locally to the maximum extent possible.

Various fittings (valves, damper, etc.) should preferably be Japanese products, but local procurement of sanitary earthenwares will be considered.

Various equipment and apparatus (air-conditioner, pump, fan, etc.) shall be planned to be procured in Japan, but the possibility of local procurement will also be considered upon a detailed cost comparison.

4) Electrical work

The import of lamps for lighting fixtures, electric wires and cables, PVC pipes, etc. for electrical work are banned and, therefore, these must be procured locally.

Ready-made articles, such as lighting fixtures, distribution board, terminal board, etc. will be procured locally as much as possible upon comparing the costs, stock and quality check by the consultant. Transformer, captive power generator, power board and power control board, telephone exchange system, special lighting fixtures and electrical appliances will be Japanese products.

5) Equipment work

Equipment will be procured in Japan as local products are hardly available. Some of the special equipment will have to be made to order, in which case, it is important to take into consideration the time required for designing and fabrication. As some of these will be precision equipment, appropriate crating and packing methods (damp-proof, water-proof, rust prevention, crating in case, etc.) must be selected according to the nature of the equipment to prevent damage during overland and marine transport.

As some of the equipment will require considerable time for installation, the order for them must be placed by allowing ample time for fabrication, transportation, etc. and to meet the progress of work.

The equipment procured in Japan will be shipped to Indonesia in two shipments as follows.

• First shipment :

Primarily the following equipment which require considerable time for installation :

Inspection and quality control equipment such as laboratory table, universal tester, etc., freezer storage, processing equipment, audio-visual equipment

• Second shipment :

Equipment and materials other than those sent by first shipment.

#### 4-5. Implementation Schedule

In the event that construction of this Center will be implemented under the grant aid cooperation of the Government of Japan, a Japanese consultant firm (a corporation organized under the laws of Japan) will be selected by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia after consummating Exchange of Notes by and between the two governments; an agreement on design and supervision will be concluded by and between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the consultant firm; and construction of the facilities will be executed in three stages, namely, preparation of detailed design documents, tender and construction contract consummation and construction execution. The executing agency of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia responsible for implementation of the Project after consummation of the Exchange of Notes will be the Ministry of Trade.

For execution of detail design and supervision work for the project, Japanese consultant firm needs to consider using local consultant, in accordance with the requirement of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

##### (1) Detailed Design Work

Tender documents, which will consist of detailed design drawing, specifications, calculation sheets, estimated budget statement, etc., will be prepared on the basis of the basic design. The consultant firm will discuss in detail the contents of the detailed design work in its initial, intermediate and final stages with the concerned authorities of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, and upon obtaining their approval on the final design product, will proceed with the work of holding a tender. The consultant firm will also coordinate the Project with the schedule of the project type technical cooperation programme.

##### (2) Tender

Upon completion of the detailed design work, pre-screening of the qualifications (P/Q) of contractors participating in the tender will be officially announced and conducted in Japan. Based on the results of P/Q, the executing agency will invite the qualified construction companies to participate in the tender for construction of the facilities which will be conducted in the presence of concerned parties. The tenderer who has presented the lowest price will be awarded the contract provided that the contents of his bid are evaluated to be appropriate, and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia will conclude a construction contract with that winner. In Indonesia, SEKNEG, etc. are usually involved in the deliberation of the results of tender and final determination of the contractor, so that it is important to pay close attention to the



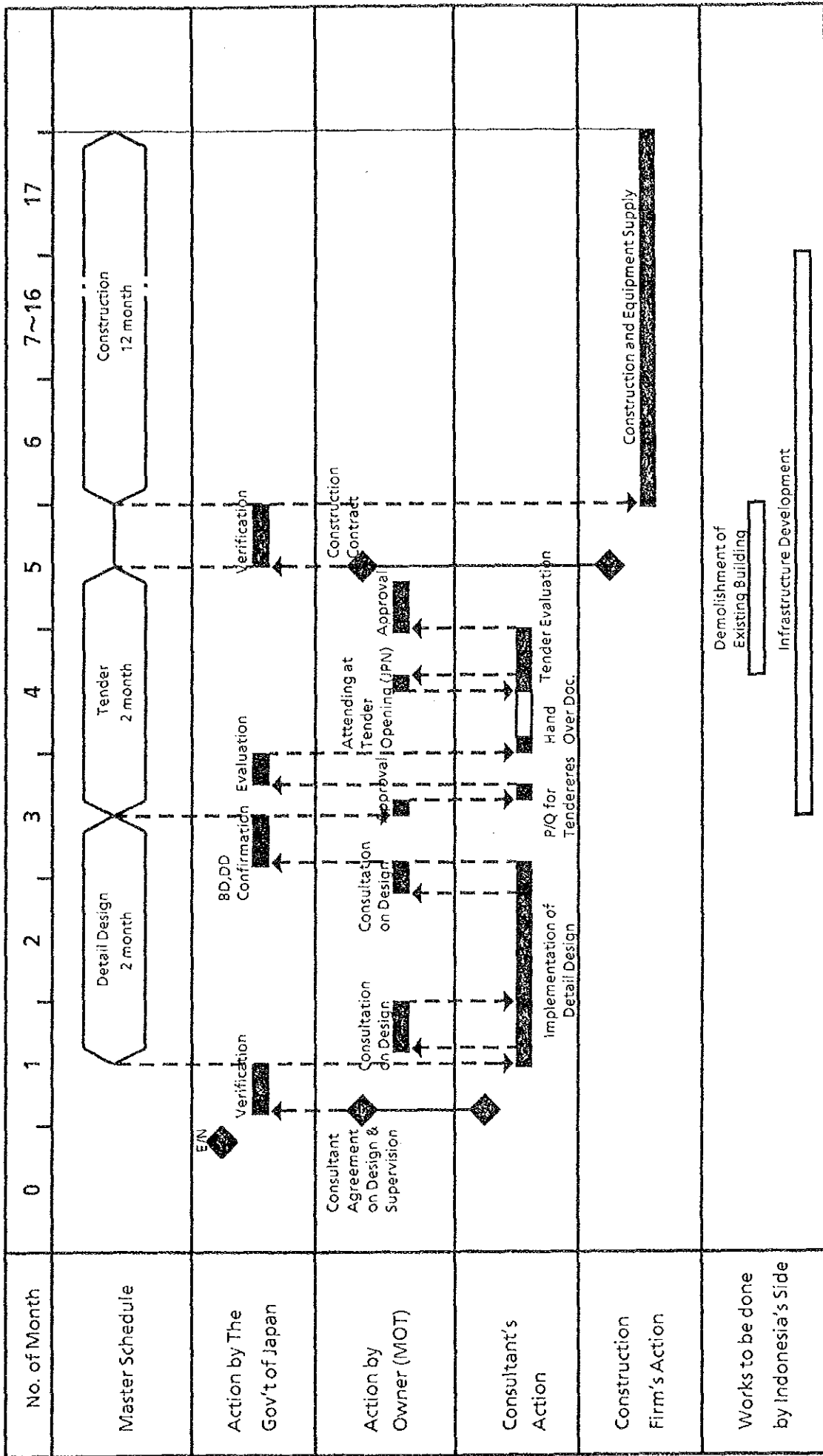
Prebumi clause provision of the policy of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (Presidential Decree 14-A, 18).

(3) Construction Work

With the signing of the construction contract and verification on contract by the Government of Japan, construction will begin. It is hoped that procurement of construction materials will proceed satisfactorily and that the preparatory work which are within the scope of work to be undertaken by the Indonesian side will be executed smoothly.

The schedule is roughly as follows.

■ EXECUTION SCHEDULE



#### 4-6. Maintenance and Administration Cost

It is absolutely necessary in order to carry out the activities of this Center that a reasonable amount be secured for administration, operation and maintenance of the facilities. The Ministry of Trade which is responsible for operation and maintenance of this Center is strongly urged to specifically consider this matter in concrete terms and appropriate a special operating budget for this Center.

The necessary annual cost for administration, operation and maintenance was roughly calculated by assuming the scale of this Center, size of personnel involved in operation, mode of utilization and operating conditions based on the results of the study, resulting in the following table.

According to this table, the annual amount necessary for the administration, operation and maintenance of this Center is expected to be approximately ¥56,810,000!-.

It is absolutely necessary to secure the aforesaid necessary expenses without fail in order to have this Center adequately perform its function as a place for developing human resources with an aim of export promotion, which is an important target of Indonesia's development plan.

It is recommended that one of the considerable way to reduce the above costs are to collect the training expenses of participants from private sectors and lodging expenses of staying trainees at dormitory etc.

## ■ OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

### (1) Personnel Expenses

Position	Salarie (Rp.)		Number	Month Total (Rp.)
Director	372,000	×	1	= 372,000
Deputy Director	314,000	×	1	= 314,000
Chief	306,000	×	10	= 3,060,000
Assistant	258,000	×	35	= 9,030,000
Trainer	272,000	×	10	= 2,720,000
Technical Staff	216,000	×	44	= 9,504,000
Clerical Staff	205,000	×	86	= 17,630,000
			187	42,630,000 Rp. (incl. ETCC)
Year total			×	12 mths = 511,560,000 Rp.

### (2) Building Operation Power Consumption

Proposed total floor area	9,508 m <sup>2</sup>	
Training Bldg.	7,792 m <sup>2</sup>	
Administration Facilities	1,700m <sup>2</sup> × @60VA/m <sup>2</sup> =	102.0 KVA
Training Facilities	2,200m <sup>2</sup> × @130VA/m <sup>2</sup> =	286.0 KVA
Exhibition Hall	1,500m <sup>2</sup> × @200VA/m <sup>2</sup> =	300.0 KVA
Others	2,392m <sup>2</sup> × @40VA/m <sup>2</sup> =	95.7 KVA
	Sub-Total	783.7 KVA
Dormitory Bldg.	1,716 m <sup>2</sup>	
Main Room Area (Bed rm. etc.)	1,000m <sup>2</sup> × @130VA/m <sup>2</sup> =	130.0 KVA
Others	716m <sup>2</sup> × @30VA/m <sup>2</sup> =	21.5 KVA
	Sub-Total	151.5 KVA

Transformer capacity is decided on the basis of the total power consumption of main building except dormitory, because dormitory's operating hours will not overlap with the operating hours of main building. Calculation of Transformer capacity for the main building.

$$783.7\text{KVA} \times 0.8 = 627.0\text{KVA} \approx 630\text{KVA}$$

### Electric power consumption

#### Conditions for calculation

#### (1) Operation time 8 hours/day, 25 days/month

Average load rate is assumed to be 60% of maximum power consumption.

Exhibition Block	144KW × 0.5 × 8h/D. × 10day/M. =	5,860 KWH/M.
Common	234KW × 0.6 × 8h/D. × 25day/M. =	28,080 KWH/M.
Dormitory	81KW × 0.6 × 10h/D. × 25day/M. =	12,150 KWH/M.

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Total 45,990 KWH/M.

- a. Power Rates
- 1) Standing Charge  
 $378\text{KW} \times 1,970\text{RP./KW}\cdot\text{M.} \times 12\text{M.} \approx 8,936,000 \text{ Rp./Year}$
  - 2) Consumption Charge  
 $45,990\text{KW} \times 65\text{RP./KW}\cdot\text{M.} \times 12\text{M.} \approx 35,872,000 \text{ Rp./Year}$
- Total    44,808,000 Rp./Year    ..... a

- b. City Water Rates
- Average load ratio is assumed to be 80% of maximum consumption.
- $$60\text{m}^3/\text{day} \times 25\text{days/month} \times 0.8 = 1,200\text{m}^3/\text{month}$$
- $$1,200\text{m}^3/\text{month} \times 12\text{month} \times 200\text{Rp./m}^3 = 2,880,000 \text{ Rp./Year} \quad \text{..... b}$$

- c. LPG Rates
- Cookery    300 meals/day  
 Lab.        200,000 Kcal/day
- (Kitchen)  $300\text{meals/day} \times 25\text{days/M.} \times 600\text{Kcal/day} \div 12,000\text{Kcal/Kg} = 375 \text{ Kg/M.}$   
 (Lab.)      $200,000\text{Kcal/day} \times 25\text{days/M.} \div 12,000\text{Kcal/Kg} = 417 \text{ Kg/M.}$   
 $(375 + 417)\text{Kg/month} \times 380\text{Rp./Kg} \times 12\text{months} \approx 3,700,000 \text{ Rp./Year} \quad \text{..... c}$

- d. Building and Teaching Equipment Maintenance Expenses  
 @1,000,000 Rp./month  $\times 12\text{months} \approx 12,000,000 \text{ Rp./year} \quad \text{..... d}$

- e. Miscellaneous Expenses  
 10% of (a + b + c + d) = 50,000,000 Rp./Year    ..... e

Total Energy Consumption Rates (a~e)                    113,388,000 Rp./Year

Personnel Expenses + Energy Consumption Rates = 624,948,000 Rp./year  
 (Approx. ¥ 56,810,000)

Notes : Training expenses are not included in the above.

#### 4-7. Estimated Construction Cost

The total construction cost to be borne by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is estimated to be approximately Rp. 676,800,000 (Approx. ¥ 61.5 million when converted into Japanese currency), as broken down below.

(1) Site Clearance (inc. Demolition of existing facilities)	182,400,000 Rp.
(2) Leading in Electric Power Supply	19,100,000
(3) Leading in Telephone Trunk Line	20,000,000
(4) Leading in Water Supply	50,000,000
(5) Planting	14,500,000
(6) Fences	33,800,000
(7) General Furniture, Miscellaneous Goods	250,000,000
(8) Banking Arrangements	22,000,000
(9) Tax Exemptions, Customs Clearance, Inland Transport, etc.	75,000,000
(10) Building Permit Application Charge	10,000,000
Total	676,800,000 Rp.
	(Approx. ¥ 61,500,000)



## CHAPTER 5. PROJECT EVALUATION





## Chapter 5. PROJECT EVALUATION

With the international price of oil showing signs of recovering since early this year (1987) and Indonesia's non-oil/LNG products gaining stronger export competitiveness, the prospects for the Indonesian economy in 1987 seem to be slightly brighter as far as exports are concerned. As far as domestic demand is concerned, however, the scale of the government budget for FY 1987 exceeded that of the previous fiscal year, but it is still fairly stringent in substance, and the expenditure for development, in particular, continues to show negative growth as in the previous fiscal year. Facilities investment and personal consumption expenditures also showed slight movements since last year but recovery is still weak. In view of this, the Indonesian economy is considered to have hit the bottom in 1986 and in 1987, rather than a rapid recovery, a modest but gradual recovery is considered more likely.

The ongoing fourth five-year national development plan (1984~1988 fiscal year) aims at an average yearly economic growth rate of 5%. For Indonesia, whose economic growth rates have continued to however at a low level of 1.9% in 1985 and around 1% in 1986 (since reaching 6.1% in 1984), the attainment of this goal is considered extremely difficult. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia therefore recently announced in succession its policies of promoting non-oil/LNG exports and investment to help the economy to emerge from its dependency on oil and to overhaul the high-cost economic structure which is characterized by inefficiency and low competitiveness, bred under the protection of high tariffs and import restrictions.

In April 1985 the government shifted customs clearance work to private management, and at about the same time that it devalued the Indonesian currency in 1986, it announced several important guidelines. Among them, the guidelines that were announced as export promotion measures are :

- Raw materials and intermediate goods necessary for production of export articles can be purchased at international market prices.
- Enterprises that export 85% or more of their products are unconditionally allowed to import necessary materials.
- Export goods manufacturers will be exempted from customs duties and surcharges if they apply for such exemption on the basis of their export plan statements.
- For export-oriented joint venture companies, a maximum foreign equity ratio of 95% will be approved.
- In order to strengthen the international competitiveness of export products in Indonesia, customs duties on 43 items including machinery, electric appliances and automobile parts which now range between 10% and 60% will be lowered to a range of 5 to 30%.

As for exports in 1986, crude oil decreased by about 45% compared to a year ago, LNG by about 20%, and oil and LNG together by 40%, while non-oil/LNG exports such as coffee, shrimp, spices, garments, plywood, etc. increased by about 10%. All in all exports declined by about 20% and, in terms of value, total 1986 exports are estimated to have been a little less than \$15 billion. The total quantity of crude oil exports somewhat declined compared to a year ago. The decline in prices is considered to have had a serious effect in reducing exports.

Accordingly, Indonesia's major task in future external trade is to expand non-oil/LNG exports; and in oil and LNG exports, its major task is to raise the ratio of product exports by upgrading quality.

In order to cope with the country's aforementioned future tasks to promote exports, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has formulated a project for constructing a new Center to serve as a nucleus for developing human resources in the fields of international trade, specifications and standards and quality control by offering training in trading practices, techniques in export product inspection and quality control, and product exhibition to government personnel and private enterprise personnel involved in export activities in order to upgrade the level of their quality control technology and thereby improve the quality of export products.

#### (1) Effects of Trade Training

##### Basic training :

Personnel of private export enterprises and government employees will be able to acquire general information on export (current status of world trade and Indonesia's external trade), trade, export transactions, export procedures, transportation and shipping and export policies. Such training will help expand the pool of human resources for export-related private enterprises and the like.

##### Advanced training :

Managers and staff of private export enterprises and government employees interested in acquiring expertise and skill in exporting or in receiving intensive training in specific export problems (marketing techniques, contracts, export costs, terms and conditions of export transactions, insurance, claims and complaints), or those interested in exporting specific products (rattan products, wood products, textiles, garments, processed food, natural rubber) and/or those who are confronted with exporting problems are the target trainees. Through project works, case studies, visits to business enterprises and other means, intermediate-class staff of government and private sectors will be given a chance to acquire knowledge and encouraged to promote exports.

Management training :

Owners and operators of private export enterprises and senior government officials who are the ones that work out export policies and strategies are the target trainees. The training aims to help them acquire advanced knowledge and skill in export information analysis, and to become versed in financial operation, overseas market trends, export product development, export cost, business transaction, and employee management and thereby promote export business management and develop future government export policy makers.

Japanese business language training :

Those in the trading business as well as government officials involved in negotiating with Japan on behalf of Indonesia as it aims to expand trade with Japan are the target trainees. They will be taught the appropriate Japanese language skills necessary to carry out their duties and to promote exports to Japan.

(2) Effects of Export Product Inspection and Quality Control Training

The export products which this Center plans to stress during training in inspection and quality control are wood products, rattan products, textile products, rubber and rubber products, frozen food (frozen tuna, shrimp) and canned food (fish meat, fruits and vegetables).

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has designated altogether 46 industrial products and agricultural products as export items subject to compulsory quality certification, and has entrusted the Testing and Quality Control Center (TQC) of the Ministry of Trade and its affiliated quality testing laboratories with the task of testing and approving their quality. Wood products, rattan products and textile products, however, are not included in this category.

The implementation of training in export product inspection and quality control at this Center will make it possible to concentrate all training activities in inspection of export products including those mentioned above, which had been conducted at various different places in the past, at the Center. This will have the effect of eliminating variations in inspection techniques and standardizing the quality of export products. Periodic technical training offered to government and private inspectors will realize the standardization of technical skills in inspection, upgrade their ability, help them to acquire new inspection and testing methods and enable the Center to effectively coordinate its training with existing testing and inspection organizations, and thus develop skilled inspectors.

By centralizing the collection of information on trade specifications and standards of importing countries at this Center, it will become possible to provide those involved in trade with accurate information, to upgrade the quality of export products and thus enhance the competitiveness of Indonesian products in international markets.

(3) Effects of Exhibition Training

Participation in exhibitions and international trade fairs at home and abroad is a part of the Government's export promotion policy. Through lectures, practical exercises in simulated exhibition and field trips to exhibitions offered by the Center, the trainees will be able to acquire knowledge and techniques in public relations, publicity and the advertising of export products, display and effective exhibition methods, and to participate in general exhibitions and specialized trade fairs in order to utilize their acquired knowledge and skill and thereby contribute to the promotion of trade for Indonesian export enterprises.

(4) Arrangements for Implementation of the Project

This Center is scheduled to be operated as an organ of the Ministry of Trade, and through its activities, the other organs of the Ministry of Trade as well as other government agencies and trade-related private enterprises look forward to its becoming a base for pushing forward the Government's export promotion policy.

For this reason, the Center will be placed under the direct control of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Trade who will be assisted by a "Steering Committee" composed of the members appointed from among the relevant organs of the Ministry of Trade to deliberate on the operating policy of the Center. In addition, the organization of an "Indonesia-Japan Joint Committee" consisting of representatives from the Embassy of Japan in Indonesia, the director of JICA Indonesia office, technical experts dispatched from Japan and the officials concerned of the Ministry of Trade is planned in order to proceed smoothly and rationally with the Center's training activities.

For the organization of the Center itself, a total staff of 187 persons for administrative and training work is planned. The required personnel will be assigned from the Ministry of Trade especially the National Agency for Export Development (NAFED) and the Directorate General for Foreign Trade (DGFT) and the Educational and Training Center for Commerce (ETCC) have been responsible for the export promotion training of the personnel of the Ministry of Trade.

It has been also pledged that counterpart personnel will be selected from among those who are experienced in training and providing guidance.

Since the Indonesian side has already worked out concrete plans for the implementation of the Project for this Center, it is certain that the Center will be smoothly operated upon its opening.

(5) Administration, Operation and Maintenance

Local products will be adopted as much as possible for the construction of this Center mainly for ease of operation and maintenance of the facilities upon their completion, and so that it will be possible to repair and maintain the facilities promptly. Regarding repairs and maintenance of training equipment, the Ministry of Trade has been providing government employees with appropriate training, and as it has a staff of technicians with experience in handling similar types of equipment, it can be promptly checked and maintained. Also, spare parts and expendable items for the equipment can be promptly supplied by concluding a maintenance contract with the equipment manufacturers agents in Jakarta and its vicinity.

As for securing the necessary funds for administration, operation and maintenance, the situation is difficult in that the development budget of the Ministry of Trade in 1987 was slashed by 58.25% from the level of 1986 due to the serious financial predicament of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. However, a commitment has already been made to secure at least the required minimum budget for the operation of the Center which is under the direct control of the Secretary General of Trade who has the authority to allocate said budget.

(6) Overall Evaluation

The need to establish the Indonesia Export Training Center desired by the government of the Republic of Indonesia is high. If this Center is established and smoothly operated, it is expected that it will play a vital role in supporting the sustained growth of exports which is the economic foundation of Indonesia by qualitatively upgrading the human resources active in Indonesia's trade-related fields, and by contributing to stable economic development of Indonesia.

As mentioned above, this Project is judged to be quite significant, and financial assistance from the Government of Japan for the Project to establish the Indonesia Export Training Center is considered adequately justifiable. In order to further enhance the effect of Japan's assistance rendered on this Project, it is necessary that proper operation and maintenance, establishment of an implementation system, securing of an adequate budget for activities, and technical cooperation by Japan all be realized with proper balance.



## CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS





## Chapter 6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6-1. Conclusion

What the Government of the Republic of Indonesia views as its main tasks to realize economic development are the promotion of industry and the expansion of non-oil product exports.

A big step forward toward the successful completion of these tasks would be to promote the activities of private enterprises and enhance their competitiveness in the international market.

The Indonesia Export Training Center is a base for training and developing the personnel of private export trade enterprises and export-related government officials with the aim of promoting exports. The Center, when completed, will not only contribute to the promotion of export development by providing technical skills and knowledge, but its role of propagating manpower development will be a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of Indonesia, such as by increasing employment opportunities and investment.

It is therefore concluded that the cooperation of Japan by assisting in the construction of facilities and providing the necessary equipment for this Center will have tremendous benefits, and that the Project is appropriate as an object of Japan's financial assistance.

### 6-2. Recommendation

This Project is highly significant for Indonesia, and the effects of establishing the Indonesia Export Training Center which aims to promote exports with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan are expected to be great, but the fruits which may be reaped from promoting trade by the smooth operations of said Center will largely depend on Indonesia's self-help efforts.

#### (1) Operating System

A steering committee organized by members appointed by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Trade will be established for the administration and operation of the Center. To enable the Center to carry out its scheduled training activities, it is important that the necessary operating budget be secured each year. It is hoped that budgetary measures will be taken to conform with the facilities operating programme and the training activities program.

The various activities of the Center and the fruits of those activities must satisfy the demands of trade-related fields in Indonesia. It is hoped that the Center will be

operated with the above understanding and by maintaining close coordination and linkage with related organizations, including each department and agency of the Ministry of Trade.

(2) Securing of Necessary Staff

The necessary staff for the Center should desirably be recruited prior to the opening of the Center. Also, as some of the training that will be offered by the Inspection and Quality Control Center (TQC) will be that which has not been officially offered in the past, it will be necessary to secure personnel with experience and high technical competence in those fields. It is desirable that a guidance and training system, including a program for the training and development of instructors, be established with the cooperation of the technical experts who are scheduled to be dispatched from Japan, and that a suitable staff be recruited for the Center as soon as possible.

(3) Construction of the Center

1) Prompt action, such as in obtaining approval in the stage of project execution :

As this Project will be advanced in accordance with the grant aid system of the Government of Japan, it is subject to certain time restrictions. In view of this, it is necessary that the Exchange of Notes and contracts with consultants and contracts for the construction of facilities and the provision of equipment be finalized as promptly as possible.

2) Smooth execution of work to be undertaken by the Indonesian side :

As Indonesia's full understanding of the mechanism of Japan's grant aid to the Ministry of Trade has been obtained, it is anticipated that Indonesia will faithfully execute its share of the work. It is necessary, however, that budgetary measures be taken at the right time in accordance with Indonesia's fiscal year and to complete dismantling of existing buildings on the site, relocation of existing facilities and leveling of the land prior to commencement of construction work by the Japanese side, and also to complete work on the electricity and water supply at least two months before completion of the facilities to enable quality inspection and trial run of the facilities and equipment.

3) Cooperation in accelerating construction work :

It is necessary that negotiations with other government ministries and agencies, applications for confirmation, customs clearance and arrangements for transportation, banking arrangements and all other work to expedite implementation of the Project be carried out promptly. For this, it is necessary that the Indonesian side establish a project implementation organization that is administratively capable.

Expenses that will accrue to the Indonesian side during the construction period are estimated to be about 380 million rupiahs. (Refer to Chapter 4-7)

4) Maintenance supplies :

It is necessary that a budget be secured for furniture, furnishings and maintenance supplies which are to be provided for the Center's administrative activities by the Indonesian side after completion of the facilities.

The expenses for the procurement of the required minimum supplies (including furniture and furnishings) incidental to the buildings of the Center are estimated to be approximately 250 million rupiahs. (Refer to Chapter 4-7)

5) Securing of facilities maintenance personnel :

It is necessary, during the construction period, to appoint engineers to assume responsibility for the maintenance of buildings and the operation of various equipment as well as engineers to handle materials and equipment, to see that said engineers acquire full mastery of the various mechanical systems and equipment to be installed at this Center to ensure proper operation and maintenance, and to establish a system for periodically inspecting all equipment as well as periodically replenishing the necessary expendable items.

The cost of electricity, water, LPG, etc. necessary for the maintenance and management of the buildings and operation of the facilities (mechanical systems) is estimated to be 4 million rupiahs per month on average (non uniform - differs depending on the season and degree of usage of facilities). (Refer to Chapter 4-6)

6) Although revenues from training are not planned, it is necessary to consider collecting training fees from the private enterprises who send trainees in order to alleviate the burden of light and heat and other operating costs.



## APPENDIX



I . Minutes of Discussions  
for Basic Design Study  
(Signed June 18th, 1987)



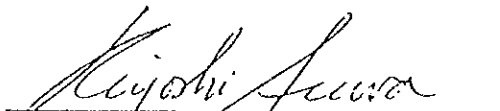


MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS  
BASIC DESIGN STUDY  
ON  
THE PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING  
THE INDONESIA EXPORT TRAINING CENTER  
IN  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for establishing the Indonesia Export Training Center (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA sent to the Republic of Indonesia the Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "The Team") headed by Mr. Kiyoshi SUWA, Assistant Director, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan, from June 11 to June 28, 1987. The Team had a series of discussions on the Project with the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Mr. Arifin Lumban Gaol, Secretary of National Agency for Export Development, Ministry of Trade, and conducted a field survey.

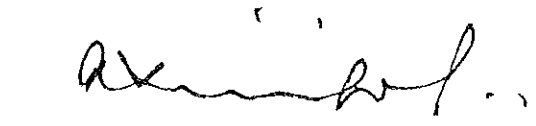
As a result of the study, both parties agreed to recommend to their respective Governments that the major points of understanding reached between them, attached herewith, should be examined toward the realization of the Project.

Jakarta, June 18th, 1987



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KIYOSHI SUWA  
Leader,  
Basic Design Study Team  
JICA



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ARIFIN LUMBAN GAOL  
Chairman  
INDONESIA TEAM  
MINISTRY OF TRADE  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ATTACHMENT

1. The objective of the Project is to construct necessary facilities and provide necessary equipments for the establishment of the Indonesia Export Training Center (IETC) in order to develop manpower in the field of International Trade, Inspection & Quality Control and Exhibition.
2. Main activities of IETC are as follows :
  - (1) Trade Training
  - (2) Inspection & Quality Control Training
  - (3) Exhibition Training
3. The executing agency for this Project in Indonesia is Ministry of Trade, Republic of Indonesia.
4. The project site is located at Jl. Letjen S. Parman - Slipi Komplek Departemen Perdagangan, Grogol, Jakarta Barat as is shown in ANNEX 1.
5. The Team will convey to the Government of Japan the desire of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia that the Government of Japan takes necessary measures to cooperate in providing the items listed in ANNEX 2 within the scope of Japan's Grant Aid Program.
6. The Indonesia side has understood the system of the Japanese Grant Aid and the necessity of consulting services of a Japanese consultant firm for the implementing of the Project.

The Team has been informed of the requirement of the Indonesia Government of using local counterpart (consulting firm as well as construction firm) in implementing the project.

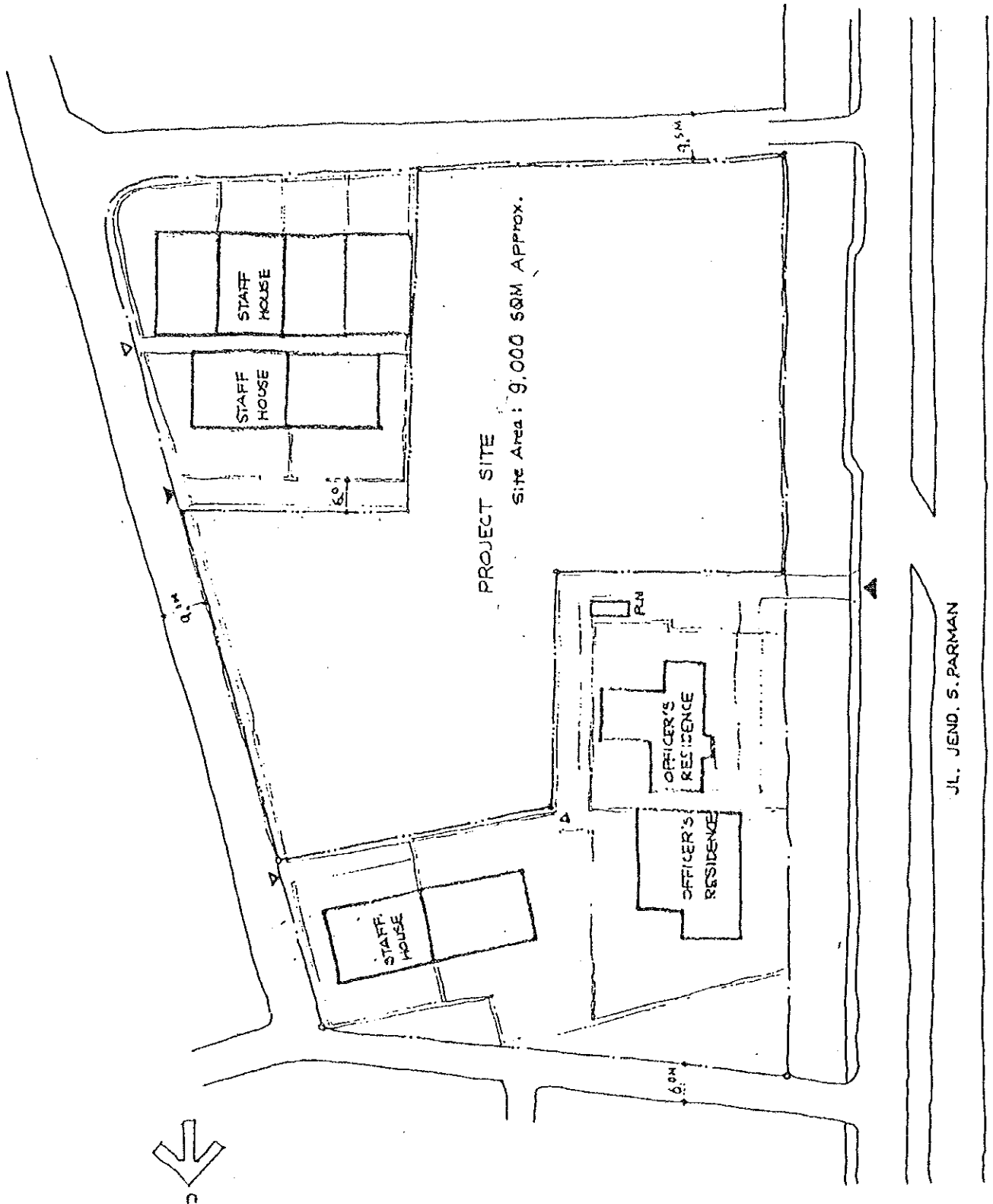


7. The Government of Indonesia will take necessary measures as listed in ANNEX 3 on condition that Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.
8. The Government of Indonesia will undertake to provide the necessary budget and personnel for the proper and effective operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment provided under the Grant Aid.
9. The Government of Indonesia will inform the JICA Indonesia Office of the budget allocation for the Project sometime around middle of August, 1987, after receiving the necessary information given by the JICA Indonesia Office.

*P. K. A.*

ANNEX 1

PROJECT SITE FOR CONSTRUCTION



JL. JEND. S. PARMAN

*R K A*

ANNEX 2.

Major items required by the Government of Indonesia whose cost will be borne by the Government of Japan.

A. BUILDING FACILITIES

(1) Main Building

- \* Seminar Room
- \* Meeting Room
- \* Exhibition Hall
- \* Exhibition Office
- \* Inspection & Quality Control Training Room
- \* Language Laboratory
- \* Library
- \* Cafeteria
- \* Auditorium
- \* Audio Visual Room
- \* Office Room
- \* Mechanical and Electrical Room
- \* Medical Clinic

(2) Dormitory

B. EQUIPMENT

- \* Trade Training Equipment
- \* Inspection and Quality Control Equipment
- \* Exhibition Training Equipment
- \* Printing Equipment
- \* AV Equipment
- \* Office Equipment
- \* Vehicles

*A. K. S.*

ANNEX 3

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Indonesia the following measures will be taken by the Indonesia side :

1. To secure a lot of land necessary for the construction of facilities and to clear, fill and level the site as needed before the start of the construction.
2. To provide necessary data and information for the Project.
3. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, telephone, water supply and other incidental facilities to the site.
4. To undertake incidental civil works such as gardening and fencing, if needed.
5. To provide general furniture and materials for daily activities.
6. To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption, customs clearance of the products and related equipment under the Grant Aid at the port of disembarkation in Indonesia.
7. To exempt Japanese nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Indonesia with respect to the supply of the products and the services under the verified contracts.
8. To bear all expenses, including V.A.T. (Value Added Tax), other than those to be borne by the Grant Aid Program, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for transportation and installation of the equipment.
9. To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and the equipment provided under the Japan's Grant Aid Program.



INDONESIAN TEAM

- I. Chairman : Ir. Arifin Lumban Gaol  
Secretary of National Agency for Export  
Development
- II. Vice Chairman : M.I. Krismurti  
Head of Educational and Training Center  
for Commerce
- III. Secretary : 1. Dra. Lily Rosyana  
Head of Foreign Cooperation Division  
Bureau of Public Relations  
2. Dra. Nurlaili  
Head of Training Division National  
Agency for Export Development
- IV. Members : 1. DR. A.S. Kumanireng  
Head, The Center for Testing and  
Quality Control  
2. I Ketut Soewetere  
Head, Bureau of General Affairs  
3. Drs. Uty Mudjiono  
Head, Bureau of Organization  
4. Drs. Zaidi Sulaeman  
Staf of National Development Planning  
Board  
5. Didin Burhanuddin  
Staf of Cabinet Secretariat  
6. Drs. R.M. Soedianto  
Head of Division, Organization Bureau,  
Dept. of Trade  
7. Drs. Januar  
Head of Division Standard Testing and  
Quality Control  
8. Drs. Zainal Abidin Nurmala  
Head of Division, Directorate General  
Foreign Trade  
9. Drs. I Hendriana  
Head of Division, Planning Bureau,  
Dept. of Trade  
10. Drs. A. Andi Dewang  
Head, Bilateral Sub Division Bureau of  
Public Relations, Dept. of Trade  
11. Akinaga Sinaga  
Head of Sub Division Technical Assistance,  
National Agency for Export Development  
12. Muchlis Syahminan, SH.  
Head of Sub Division Overseas Training,  
National Agency for Export Development





MEMBER OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY TEAM

Team Leader	Mr. Kiyoshi Suwa Assistant Director, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, MOFA
Technical Cooperation Plan (Trade Training & Exhibition Plan)	Mr. Takashi Yamamoto Senior Officer General Affairs Department, JETRO
Technical Cooperation Plan (Inspection of Agricultural Products)	Mr. Kazuo Yuji Technical Official, Consumers Economy Division, Food and Marketing Bureau, MAFF
Technical Cooperation Plan (Inspection of Industrial Products)	Mr. Yuji Tokumasu Deputy Director, Economic Cooperation Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, MITI
Coordinator	Mr. Tadashi Sato Staff, Second Basic Design Division, Grant Aid Planning & Survey Dept. JICA
Architectural Planner	Mr. Osamu Matsumura Kume Architects-Engineers
Structural Design Planner	Mr. Takeshi Umeno Kume Architects-Engineers
Mechanical Design Planner	Mr. Mikio Kurishiro Kume Architects-Engineers

Trade Training Equipment

Mr. Fumikazu Ohba  
Kume Architects-Engineers

Inspection and Quality  
Control Equipment

Mr. Isamu Okubo  
Unico International Corp.

Cost Planner

Mr. Kiyoshi Yoshida  
Kume Architects-Engineers





II. Minutes of Discussions  
for Draft Final Report Explanation  
of Basic Design  
(Signed October 4th, 1987)



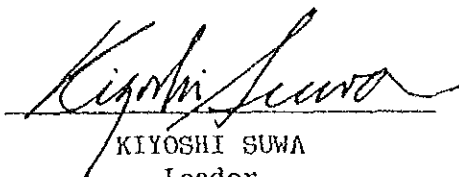
MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS  
ON  
THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY  
ON  
THE PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHING  
THE INDONESIA EXPORT TRAINING CENTRE  
IN  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for establishing the Indonesia Export Training Centre (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA has sent to the Republic of Indonesia the Basic Design Study Team headed by Mr. Kiyoshi SUWA, Assistant Director, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan from June 11 to June 28, 1987. The Basic Design Study Team carried out a field survey and had a series of discussions on the Project with the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Mr. Arifin Lumban Gaol, Secretary of National Agency for Export Development, Ministry of Trade, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

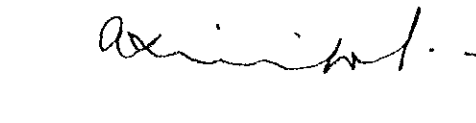
As the result of the survey and discussions, JICA prepared a Draft Report on the Study and dispatched a Draft Report Team to explain and discuss the Report starting from September 28th to October 5th, 1987.

Both parties had a series of discussions on the Report and have agreed to recommend to their respective Government that the major points of understanding reached between them, attached herewith, should be examined towards the realization of the Project.

Jakarta, October 4th, 1987.



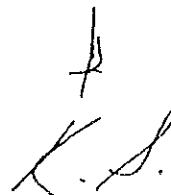
KIYOSHI SUWA  
Leader  
DRAFT REPORT TEAM  
OF  
BASIC DESIGN STUDY  
JICA



ARIFIN LUMBAN GAOL  
Chairman  
INDONESIAN TEAM  
MINISTRY OF TRADE  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

A T T A C H M E N T

1. The Indonesian side principally agreed to the basic design proposed in the Draft Report with minor but appropriate alteration to be incorporated in the Final Report.
2. The Final Reports ( 10 copies in English ) on the Project will be submitted to the Indonesian side in the middle of December 1987.
3. The Indonesian side understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid Programme and confirmed the arrangements to be taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the realization of the Project as agreed upon in the " Minutes of Discussions " dated June 18, 1987.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'K.S.' with a stylized flourish above the letters.

III. Member of Basic Design Study Team  
Member of Draft Final Report Explanation  
of Basic Design Study Team





1. Member of Study Teams

III -1. Basic Design Study Team (June 11~June 28, 1987)

Team Leader	Mr. Kiyoshi Suwa	Assitant Director, Grant Aid Division Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of foreign Affairs	June 14~19
Technical Cooperation Plan (Trade Training & Exhibition Plan)	Mr. Takashi Yamamoto	Senior Officer General Affairs Department, JETRO	June 1~19
Technical Cooperation Plan (Inspection of Agricultural Products)	Mr. Kazuo Yuji	Technical Official Consumers Economy Division, Food and Marketing Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries	June 11~19
Technical Cooperation Plan (Inspection of Industrial Products)	Mr. Yuji Tokumasu	Deputy Director, Economic Cooperation Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of International Trade and Industry	June 11~19
Coordinator	Mr. Tadashi Sato	Staff Second Basic Design Division Grant Aid Planning & Survey Dept. JICA	June 14~19
Architectural Plan	Mr. Osamu Matsumura	Kume Architects-Engineers	June 11~28
Structural Design	Mr. Takeshi Umeno	Kume Architects-Engineers	June 16~28
Mechanical Design	Mr. Mikio Kurishiro	Kume Architects-Engineers	June 16~28
Trade Traiing Equipment Plan	Mr. Fumikazu Ohba	Kume Architects-Engineers	June 11~28
Inspection and Quality Control Equipment	Mr. Isamu Okubo	Unico International Corp.	June 11~22
Cost Plan	Mr. Kiyoshi Yoshida	Kume Architects-Engineers	June 11~22

1-2. Draft Final Report Explanation of Basic Design Study Team  
(September 28~October 6, 1987)

Team Leader	Mr. Kiyoshi Suwa	Assitant Director, Grant Aid Division Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of foreign Affairs	Sep. 28~Oct. 6
Architectural Plan	Mr. Osamu Matsumura	Kume Architects-Engineers	Sep. 28~Oct. 6
Trade Traing Equipment Plan	Mr. Fumikazu Ohba	Kume Architects-Engineers	Sep. 28~Oct. 6
Inspection and Quality Control Equipment	Mr. Isamu Okubo	Unico International Corp.	Sep. 28~Oct. 6

#### IV . List of Persons Interviewed



#### IV. List of Persons Interviewed

##### 1. Indonesian Authorities Concerned

- Minister of Trade

Rachmat Saleh

- All responsibility of the Project

T. Umar Ali : Secretary General  
Dept. of Trade

- Project Implementation Team

I. Chairman : Ir. Arifin Lumban Gaol  
Secretary of National Agency for Export Development

II. Vice Chairman : M.I. Krismurti  
Head of Educational and Training Center for Commerce

III. Secretary : 1. Dra. Lily Rosyana  
Head of Foreign Cooperation Division,  
Bureau of Public Relations  
2. Dra. Nurlaili  
Head of Training Division, National Agency for  
Export Development

IV. Members : 1. Dr. A.S. Kumanireng  
Head, The Center for Testing and Quality Control  
2. I Ketut Sowetere  
Head, Bureau of General Affairs  
3. Drs. Uty Mudjiono  
Head, Bureau of Organizational  
4. Drs. Zaidi Sulaeman  
Staff of National Development Planning Board  
(BAPPENAS)  
5. Didin Burhanuddin  
Staff of Cabinet Secretariat (SEKAB)  
6. Drs. R.M. Soedianto  
Head of Division, Organization Bureau,  
Dept. of Trade  
7. Drs. Januar  
Head of Division, Standard Testing and Quality  
Control

8. Drs. Zainal Abidin Nurmala  
Head of Division, Directorate General Foreign Trade
9. Drs. I Hendriana  
Head of Division, Planning Bureau, Dept. of Trade
10. Drs. A. andi Dewang  
Head, Bilateral Sub Division, Bureau of Public Relations, Dept of Trade
11. Akinaga Sinaga  
Head of Sub Division, Technical Assistance, National Agency for Export Development
12. Muchlia Syahminan, SH.  
Head of Sub Division, Overseas Training, National Agency for Export Development

- SEKAB (Cabinet Secretariat)

Moh. Widodo Gondowardojo : Bureau of Technical Cooperation

Wahid Salim

Didin burhanuddin

- BAPPENAS (National Development Planning Board)

M. Soebekti

Ratna Djuwita Wahab

Zaidi Sulaeman

Ds. simatupang

- Ministry of Public Works

Ir. Hario Sabarang : Director of Building

- Ministry of Finance

Subroto

Sudarisman

- The Others

Nurdin Noor : Foreign Cooperation Div.  
Bureau of Public Relation

Tuarisan Sarwo : Bureau of General Affairs  
Z. Kartadiwiria  
Deniarti : Z. K. D Associates  
Ajisabart : Chairman, Marketing Dept. PLN  
Z. Eddic Aladin : Chief, Planning Div. PAM

2. Japanese authorities Concerned

• The Embassy of Japan

Toyohiko Shimada : The First Secretary  
Akira Fukushima : The Second Secretary

• JICA Indonesia Office

Hideo Endo : Director  
Kazuhisa Matsuoka : Deputy Director  
Junji Ishizuka : Assistant Resident Representative





## V. Confirmation Letter of Construction Site





REPUBLIK INDONESIA

## DEPARTEMEN PERDAGANGAN

Jalan M.I. Ridwan Rais Nomor 5 JAKARTA 10110 Kotak Pos 229  
Telepon : 341961-2, 341187-9, 341403-4

Our Ref : 695 /SJ-5/X/87

Jakarta, 4 October 1987

Mr. Kiyoshi Suwa  
The Leader of the Draft Report  
of the Basic Design Team

Subject : Indonesia Export Training  
Center (IETC) Project

Dear Mr. Suwa,

I am pleased to inform you that the Ministries concerned has finally approved on 3 October, 1987 the demolishing of the existing Education and Training Center for Commerce (ETCC), tennis-courts and dormitories at Jl. S. Parman, Slipi for the establishment of Indonesia Export Training Center (IETC) as agreed upon "the Minutes of Discussions" of the Basic Design Study dated June 18, 1987.

We do hope this confirmation will be helpful for you to take the next stage on the realization of IETC's project.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,

T. UMAR ALI

Secretary General  
Department of Trade



- cc. 1. Minister of Trade  
2. Minister of State/Chairman of BAPPENAS  
3. Secretary General, Ministry of Finance  
4. Secretary General, Ministry of Public Works  
5. Head, Bureau of Foreign Technical Cooperation,  
Cabinet Secretariat











JMA