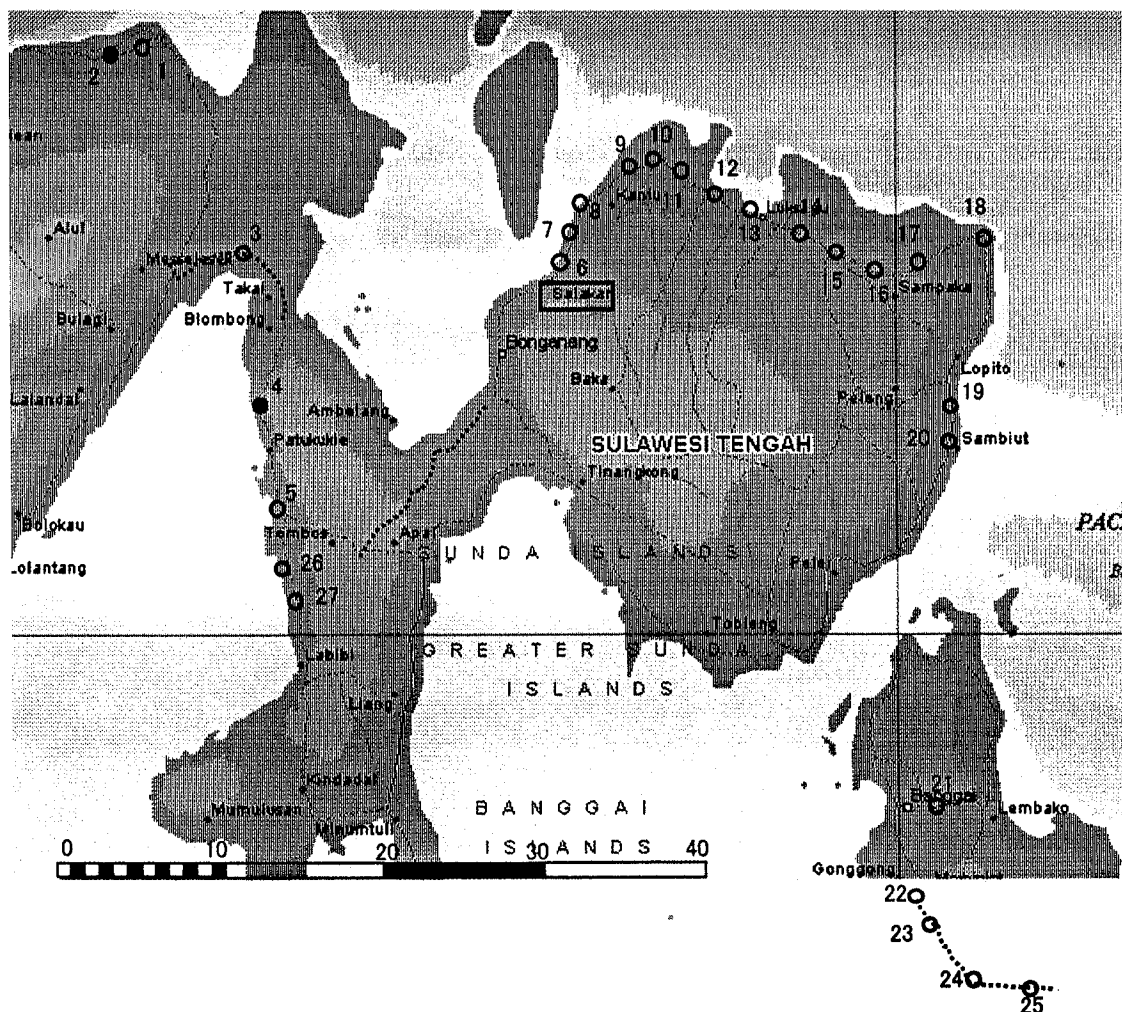


Location Map of Candidate Bridges in Banggai-Kepulauan Area



Candidate Bridges in Banggai-Kepulauan Area

No	Bridge Name	Link No.	Link Name	Length (m)	Remarks
1	KOYOBUNGA I	27	Patukuki - Seasa	10.00	
2	KOYOBUNGA II	27		10.00	
3	BALOMBONG	27		10.00	
4	KOLAK	27		10.00	
5	PATUKUKI	27		15.00	
6	LALONG	32	Salakan - Patam	10.00	
7	PAISU TALUP	32		10.00	
8	PONDING-PONDING I	32		10.00	
9	TAKAKALAI I	32		10.00	
10	TAKAKALAI II	32		10.00	
11	TAKAKALAI III	32		40.00	
12	LUKSAGU I	32		15.00	
13	LUKSAGU II	32		10.00	
14	LUKSAGU III	32		10.00	
15	PALAM	32		10.00	
16	PALAM I	33	Palam - Sambiat	10.00	
17	PALAM II	33		10.00	
18	PALAM IV	33		10.00	
19	KOMBUTOKAN I	33		10.00	
20	KOMBUTOKAN II	33		10.00	
21	BANGGAI	37	Banggai - Matanga	15.00	Original request
22	ADEAN I	37	Banggai - Matanga	10.00	
23	ADEAN II	37		10.00	
24	BENTEAN	37		10.00	
25	TOLOKIBIT	37		10.00	
26	PATUKUKI I	38	Patukuki - Liang	40.00	
27	PATUKUKI II	38		10.00	New request
Total			27 bridges	345.00	

Note: Ambelang, Manggalai, Ponding II Palm III, Peling Solit and Paisu Puso bridges are deleted due to constructed by Indonesian Side.

JAPAN'S GRANT AID

The Grant Aid Scheme provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

1. Grant Aid Procedures

Japan's Grant Aid Scheme is executed through the following procedures.

Application	(Request made by the recipient country)
Study	(Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)
Appraisal & Approval	(Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by the Cabinet)
Determination of Implementation	(The Note exchanged between the Governments of Japan and recipient country)

Firstly, the application or request for a Grant Aid project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) to conduct a study on the request.

Secondly, JICA conducts the study (Basic Design Study) using (a) Japanese consulting firm(s).

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA, and the results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes (E/N) signed by the Governments of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the implementation of the project, JICA assists the recipient country in such matters as preparing tenders, contracts and so on.

2. Basic Design Study

1) Contents of the study

The aim of the Basic Design Study (hereafter referred to as "the Study") conducted by JICA on a requested project (hereafter referred to as "the Project") is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project by the Government of Japan. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the Project's implementation.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of a basic design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the guidelines of the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme.

The Government of Japan requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures are necessary to ensure its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization in the recipient country actually implementing the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country through the Minutes of Discussions.

2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Study, JICA uses (a) registered consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms. The firm(s) selected carry(ies) out a Basic Design Study and write(s) a report, based upon terms of reference set by JICA.

The consultant firm(s) used for the Study is(are) recommended by JICA to the recipient country to also work on the Project's implementation after the Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the Project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant Aid, etc., are confirmed.

2) "The period of the Grant Aid" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the Project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedures such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding contracts with (a) consultant firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payment to them must be completed.

However, in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as national disaster, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

3) Under the Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However, the prime contractors, namely, consulting, constructing and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

4) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

5) Undertakings required of the Government of the Recipient Country

In the implementation of the Grant Aid Project, the recipient country is required to undertake such necessary measures as the following:

- (1) To secure land necessary for the sites of the Project and to clear, level and reclaim the land prior to commencement of the construction,
- (2) To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites,
- (3) To secure buildings prior to the procurement in case the installation of the equipment,

- (4) To ensure all the expenses and prompt excursion for unloading, customs clearance at the port of disembarkation and internal transportation of the products purchased under the Grant Aid,
- (5) To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which will be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts,
- (6) To accord Japanese nationals, whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the Verified contracts, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work.

6) "Proper Use"

The recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

7) "Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be re-exported from the recipient country.

8) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions to the Bank.

Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

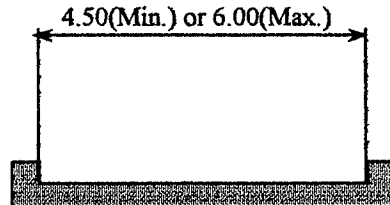
NO	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient side
1	To secure land for bridges, connecting roads, temporary offices, storage yards, and take responsibility for demolition of all obstacles, if necessary.		●
2	To clear, level and reclaim the site before commencement of the construction when needed		●
3	To construct gates and fences in and around the site when needed		●
4	To bear the following commissions to a Japanese bank for the banking services based upon the B/A		
	a) Advising Commission of A/P		●
	b) Payment commission		●
5	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the port of disembarkation in recipient country		
	1) Marine (Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient country	●	
	2) Tax exemption and customs clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		●
	3) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site	(●)	(●)
6	To accord Japanese juridical and physical nationals, whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work		●
7	To exempt Japanese juridical and physical nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes including Value Added Tax (VAT), and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contract		●
8	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid		●
9	To bear all the expense, other than those to be borne by the Grant Aid, necessary for construction of the facilities		●

Technical Memorandum

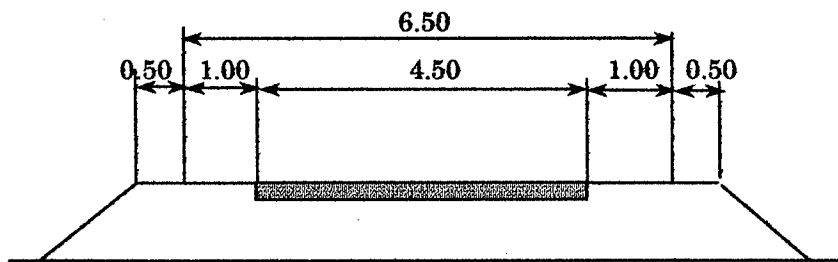
Both parties agreed as follows;

1. Central Sulawesi (Kabupaten Road)

1) Bridge Section



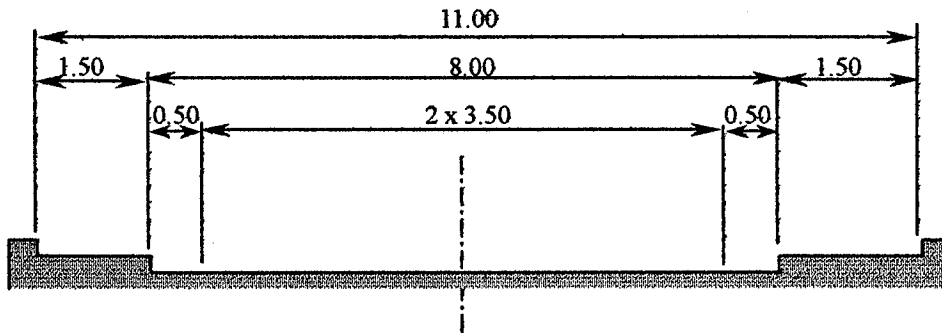
2) Approach Roads Section



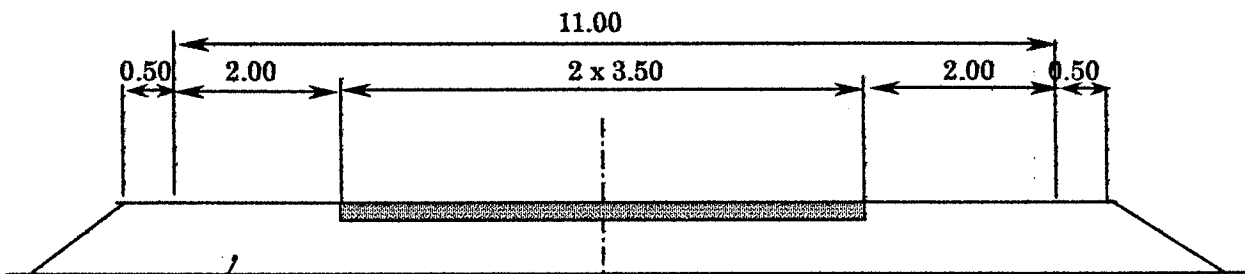
The Consultants will propose adequate cross-section element based on filed survey.

2. North Sulawesi (National Highway)

1) Bridge Section



2) Approach Roads Section



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