11/29/22, 10:18 PM Gmail - Fwd: ICONBUILD 2017



Aleksander Purba <purbaynu@gmail.com>

Fwd: ICONBUILD 2017

1 message

amril regar <amrilmarufs@gmail.com>

To: Aleksander Purba <purbaynu@gmail.com>

Wed, May 31, 2017 at 10:55 AM

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Chatarina Niken <chatarinaniken@yahoo.com>

Date: 2017-05-30 22:28 GMT+07:00 Subject: Re: ICONBUILD 2017

To: Icon Build <iconbuild@conf.unsri.ac.id>, Elly Tjahjono <elly@eng.ui.ac.id>, Amril Regar <amrilmarufs@gmail.com>, Alexander Purba

<alexpurba@yahoo.com>

Dear Organizing Committe ICONBUILD 17

According to your letter, attached with this letter, I have sent our paper for the conference.

Thank you very much for your attention

Best regards

C Niken

On Tuesday, May 23, 2017, 10:03:37 PM GMT+7, Icon Build <iconbuild@conf.unsri.ac.id> wrote:

Call for Paper: The third International Conference on Construction and Building Engineering (ICONBUILD 2017) - Indexed by SCOPUS

Conference Dates: 14 – 17 August 2017 – Aryaduta Hotel, Palembang, Indonesia

Website: http://iconbuild.unsri.ac.id

Dear Colleagues,

This letter is to formally invite you to participate and submit your abstract in the The third International Conference on Construction and Building Engineering (ICONBUILD 2017), **14 - 17 August 2017** - Aryaduta Hotel, Palembang, Indonesia.

The third International Conference on Construction and Building Engineering (ICONBUILD 2017) is a premier forum for the presentation of new advances and research results in the field of civil engineering and built environment. The conference will bring together leading researchers, engineers, architects, scientists, and other professionals in various disciplines of civil engineering and built environment around the world. The ICONBUILD 2017 conference aims to establish scientific link at international level for sharing and disseminating valuable information of the latest research activities in Civil Engineering and Built Environment.

Theme: SMART CONSTRUCTIONS TOWARDS GLOBAL CHALLENGES

FIELD OF INTERESTS:

Structures and construction engineering

Green and sustainable construction

Environmental engineering

Smart and innovative materials

Resilient transportation and public facilities

Construction project management and safety

Architecture and built environment

Geotechnical engineering

Water Resources

Disaster and risk engineering

Automation in construction

PUBLICATION:

All accepted, registered, and presented papers in this conference will be published in international publication indexed by SCOPUS:

AIP Conference Proceedings http://aip.scitation.org/journal/apc

Jurnal Teknologi http://www.jurnalteknologi.utm.my/index.php/jurnalteknologi/index

Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Sciences (JMES) http://jmes.ump.edu.my/

International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJASEIT) http://ijaseit.insightsociety.org/

International Journal of Built Environment and Sustainability (IJBES) http://ijbes.utm.my/index.php/ijbes/index

IMPORTANT DATES:

Paper submission deadline: 30 Mei 2017

Notification of Full Paper Acceptance: 15 June 2017

Camera ready submission: 14 July 2017

Registration: 24 July 2017

We would like to invite you to submit a research paper related to one of the themes of the conference. We would appreciate if you can kindly inform your colleagues and encourage them to submit their papers as well.

Best regards

Organizing Committe

ICONBUILD 2017

Civil Engineering Department

Faculty of Engineering

Sriwijaya University

Srijaya Negara Road Bukit Besar Palembang, Indonesia 30136

Website: http://iconbuild.unsri.ac.id

Emal: iconbuild@conf.unsri.ac.id

3 attachments



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ICONBUILD Short-term Deformation Niken.pdf 1935K



Aleksander Purba <purbaynu@gmail.com>

Transportation Schedule ICONBUILD 2017

1 message

ICONBUILD 2017 <iconbuild2017@gmail.com>

Thu, Jul 27, 2017 at 11:57 AM

To: firdauschairuddin@gmail.com, rabah.hammoud@polymtl.ca, Hatem.Mrad@uqat.ca, Siti Aisyah Nurjannah <sanurjannah@gmail.com>, riccardo.barsotti@unipi.it, danila.aita@unipi.it, s.bennati@ing.unipi.it, hartawanmadeali@yahoo.com, harun@ce.its.ac.id, altho.sagara@unpar.ac.id, retno.setiati@pusjatan.pu.go.id, septi.bjbj@pusjatan.pu.go.id, robbypermata@bunghatta.ac.id, philipling1993@gmail.com, tcsiang@utm.my, swjaw@utm.my, winnie 0804@live.com, mazlanhashim@utm.my, shekpoingian@utm.my, secretary.gus@gmail.com, Nevy SANDRA <nevy.sandra.16@cee.ehime-u.ac.jp>, CHAI CHANG SAAR FKA <cschai@utm.my>, siawchuing@um.edu.my, aminahyusof@utm.my, rozana@utm.my, t.m.chuan@reading.edu.my, kiagusmaminuddin@gmail.com, mahmoodtahir@utm.my, Alzahri Aldos <alzahrialdos@gmail.com>, roslizin@utm.my, BUI VAN HONG LINH
bvhlinh@gmail.com>, rudy0011@hotmail.com, Mufti Amir Sultan <muftiamirsultan.unkhair@gmail.com>, shahrin@utm.my, baharfka@utm.my, yhlee@civil.my, machaukhun@utm.my, azaidon@utm.my, sariffuddin@utm.my, ariwibowo@ub.ac.id, ashatnawi@ju.edu.jo, lyt8131775@fgs.ju.edu.jo, windu bapake dila@yahoo.com, indrastono.dwiatmanto@gmail.com, bambang pardoyo@yahoo.com, lisaazizah@rocketmail.com, dian chintamis@yahoo.com, yulita tiwi@ymail.com, iswandiimran@gmail.com, ojiksam2000@yahoo.com, arifdedi@yahoo.com, fauzanrn@yahoo.com, ruddy142@yahoo.com, zevaljauhari@gmail.com, azmanmohamed.kl@utm.my, nashuhada2@live.utm.my, asb0909@yahoo.co.id, agus rahmadi04@yahoo.com, rizuan@uthm.edu.my, rahmathidyat13@gmail.com, koh@uthm.edu.my, amirahazra@gmail.com, matza.gusto@bppt.go.id, nazeera jb@yahoo.com, muhammad.karami@eng.unila.ac.id, muhkarami@hotmail.com, fadhillah209@yahoo.com, ce afidah@yahoo.com, hazrinaahmad@gmail.com, ibrakam@petronas.com.my, cemeor@usm.my, eng 19mhg83@yahoo.com, jacklim01023@gmail.com, musbar.ibrahim@gmail.com, b.budiono1995@gmail.com, sabril haris hg@ft.unand.ac.id, andreyprasetio@gmail.com, rendy@ft.unand.ac.id, hazmalherman@ymail.com, basyaruddin@itk.ac.id, minyuancheng@mail.ntust.edu.tw, achmadabraham@ymail.com, anissaggaf@yahoo.com, ralifiardi@gmail.com, msukrawa@unud.ac.id, dohsi@ump.edu.my, aizatazed.ump@gmail.com, chatarinaniken@yahoo.com, elly@eng.ui.ac.id, fxsupartono@partonofondas.com, amrilmarufs@gmail.com, purbaynu@gmail.com, rosna@uthm.edu.my, munzilah@uthm.edu.my, gohary h@yahoo.com, hghulman@gmail.com, wuryantiwahyu@gmail.com, w.wuryanti@puskim.pu.id, adelisantono@mail.uajy.ac.id, baskoroabdi@staff.uajy.ac.id, billynh12@gmail.com, tavio w@yahoo.com, hidajat.sugihardjo@gmail.com, agungpurniawan@gmail.com, Yudha Lesmana <yud4rk@gmail.com>, buan anshari

buan.anshari@unram.ac.id>, sugiartha88@gmail.com, fathmah mahmud@yahoo.com, pathur ftunram@yahoo.com, hasan basri@unsri.ac.id, agus sugianto <agus.fadhil@yahoo.co.id>, marini sabrina@yahoo.com.sg, m firdaus 71@yahoo.com, perdanamiraj@gmail.com, mustikasarisayuti@gmail.com, boy.berawi@gmail.com, elsaeka@ft.unand.ac.id, elsaeka putri <elsaeka@gmail.com>, D.Carmichael@unsw.edu.au, adrianfirdaus@unpar.ac.id, iappi ind@yahoo.com, faizblue 21@yahoo.com, nyomansuaryana@yahoo.com, binsar hariandja@ymail.com, gambiro s@yahoo.com, purnomooke@yahoo.com, siswo@jhs-system.com, rimansipahutar@ft.unsri.ac.id, irwin@unsri.ac.id, riman sipahutar@yahoo.com, wahrisunanda@gmail.com, rikafavoriagusa@gmail.com, Mohd.isneini@eng.unila.ac.id, sagawa@doc.kyushu-u.ac.jp, h-hamada@doc.kyushu-u.ac.jp, yamamoto@doc.kyushu-u.ac.jp, norazura mizal <azuramizalazzmi@gmail.com>, jamaludin@utm.my, azlinda9091@gmail.com, nasrun@uum.edu.my, hafizan kkjs@yahoo.com.my, olonade1431ah@gmail.com, Reza Maha <mahareza93@yahoo.co.id>, rahmanharmein@gmail.com, iiend sumantri@yahoo.com, Erika Buchari <eribas17@gmail.com>, dwianugerah@yahoo.co.id, edusaleh@gmail.com, b2003alubaid@yahoo.com, anataadmadja@binus.edu, osetyandito@binus.edu, eduardi@gmail.com, Id.Rnt00@gmail.com, ferryandymurdono@gmail.com, agustin.winda@wika-beton.co.id, gambiro@wika-beton.co.id, mukhlis@wika-beton.co.id, rachmie caroline@yahoo.co.id, zuberpalembani@gmail.com, Bereket Samuel

Samuel

Sereketsamue18@gmail.com>, harun mallisa@yahoo.co.id, turuallo@yahoo.co.uk, yunus@utm.my, tanjiayang2@gmail.com, Igbal Khiyon <igbalkhiyon@gmail.com>, mariyanaida@utm.my, abdrahman@utm.my, norhasanah@utm.my, sitinurulnureda92@yahoo.com, nyimasputri118@ft.unsri.ac.id, febrinastialia@unsri.ac.id, halogenated@hotmail.com, alasta widya@yahoo.com, gabroni.sagala@gmail.com, ga.kristanto@gmail.com, syifarizki28@gmail.com, angga.kusuma@indocement.co.id, dennymsr@yahoo.com, refkyadi@yahoo.co.id, elishastuti@yahoo.com, reninur@puskim.pu.go.id, reninur24@gmail.com, badrulhisham.mohdridza@gmail.com, tine.aprianti@gmail.com, helmy@tl.itb.ac.id, suprihantonotodarmojo@gmail.com, martheana <martheanakencanawati@gmail.com>, eddyibrahim838@yahoo.com, faizbarchia@unib.ac.id, nenyrochyani@yahoo.com, gakristanto@gmail.com, ismihanany@gmail.com, nani.naqu09@gmail.com, mrlessy 8375@yahoo.com, purwanti@enviro.its.ac.id, andari@eng.ui.ac.id, masayunadiyaz@gmail.com, nidamaisaz@gmail.com, prasanti.wsarli@yahoo.com, prayatnisoe@yahoo.com, ywindusari@yahoo.com, lailahanum@ymail.com, soedjono@enviro.its.ac.id, nurina.fitriani@fst.unair.ac.id, adhy@its.ac.id, madewahyuwijaya@gmail.com, ndrahu@yahoo.com, hisnirahmi@gmail.com, restu juniah@yahoo.co.id, icun hyang02@yahoo.com, kang.andrie@gmail.com, syafila.mindriany@gmail.com, marisa.handajani@ftsl.itb.ac.id, john@mail.uajy.ac.id, surya@mail.uajy.ac.id,

Fransisca Maria Farida <fransisca farida@unj.ac.id>, fransisca farida@students.itb.ac.id, farhayu@ump.eud.my, nurhafizah@utm.my, kouchaksaraei@yahoo.com, Steve Supit <steve.macq@gmail.com>, rilya.rumbayan@gmail.com, adriana.ticoalu@gmail.com, Thanh Nhât Trần <thanhnhat5521@gmail.com>, roadman@vos.nagaokaut.ac.jp, sisinovaaa@gmail.com, jamessaputra77@gmail.com, jatjondro@gmail.com, arief.setiawan@mail.ugm.ac.id, lbsuparma@ugm.ac.id, agust@tsipil.ugm.ac.id, Subandiyah Azis <cup.subandiyah@gmail.com>, kustamar@yahoo.co.id, ferryandy@wika-beton.co.id, yusef.firdaus@pusjatan.pu.go.id, yohanes.ronny@pusjatan.pu.go.id, tedi.santo@pusjatan.pu.go.id, anwar.yamin@yahoo.com, imamaschuri@yahoo.com, ninik kunc@yohoo.co.id, nur hafizah@utm.my, farhayu@ump.edu.my, khasanny@yahoo.com, sitiulfah430@rocketmail.com, dessytriana@yahoo.com, abdul gaus <gaussmuhammad@gmail.com>, agauss01@yahoo.co.id, darwis94@gmail.com, namakuimo@outlook.com, ikabali@yahoo.com, wilsonkurnia@gmail.com, cerny.v@fce.vutbr.cz, fleischhacker.j@fce.vutbr.cz, kocianova.m@fce.vutbr.cz, drochytka.r@fce.vutbr.cz, andika@itk.ac.id, mrosli@utm.my, khairulidham@utm.my, haryatiyaacob@utm.my, naqiuddin@utm.my, othmancp@utm.my, hnorhidayah@utm.my, rachmat@unissula.ac.id, mzaman@utm.my, othamncp@utm.my, ika.hastuty@usu.ac.id, sofyantrialby@gmail.com, roesyantos@yahoo.com, novak.v@fce.vutbr.cz, zach.j@fce.vutbr.cz, maberawi@eng.ui.ac.id, caroline@unpar.ac.id, nursyahriza.jkr@1govuc.gov.my, mnordiana@utm.my, alisahraeiee2007@yahoo.com, noer6637@gmail.com, a.rahim@usu.ac.id, sirojuzilam@usu.ac.id, sofyan.saleh@unsyiah.ac.id, rjs@eng.ui.ac.id, jachrizal@ui.ac.id, alfon pmci@yahoo.com, mrlnsihombing@gmail.com, ruji.ira66@yahoo.com, aguspurwokousu@yahoo.com, nakamura-fumihiko-xb@ynu.ac.jp, aleksander.purba@eng.unila.ac.id, sugiarto@unsyiah.ac.id, sofyan saleh@yahoo.com, almiraahilal@gmail.com, dedek civ05@yahoo.co.id, agah.muhammad@pusjatan.pu.go.id, febri.zukhruf@ftsl.itb.ac.id, frazila@trans.si.itb.ac.id, tjzolanda@ymail.com, bayu martanto adji
bayumartantoadji@ymail.com>, nikibibr@um.edu.my, rehan@um.edu.my, ferdinand.fassa@upj.ac.id, fredy.jhon@upj.ac.id, tiopan henry m gultom onishi.masamitsu.7e@kyoto-u.ac.jp, renni.anggraini@unsyiah.ac.id, rhapty@unsri.ac.id, debbyyulinarpermata@yahoo.com, heriazwansyah@gmail.com, ferryjuniardi@gmail.com, yattinah@yahoo.com, lily untan@yahoo.com, hfithra@unimal.ac.id, suprayitno.hita@gmail.com, hitapriya@ce.its.ac.id, vitaratna70@gmail.com, je mangunsong@yahoo.com, ades@si.itb.ac.id, halubis@yahoo.com, ferry rus@yahoo.com, frazila@si.itb.ac.id, yogi@mail.ti.itb.ac.id, joniarliansyah@yahoo.com, hafnidar.ar@teknik.unmuha.ac.id, jason.ongpeng@dlsu.edu.ph, amjadissa@najah.edu, awad@najah.edu, rafirahayuw@ymail.com, fachrurrazi@unsyiah.ac.id, fachrurrazi.unsyiah@gmail.com, mahmuddin@unsyiah.ac.id, saifulhusin@unsyiah.ac.id, b2susetyo@yahoo.com, budi.susetyo@mercubuana.ac.id, tinbudiutami@mercubuana.ac.id, narimah@uthm.edu.my, bouquerra.khaled@hotmail.com, t.ophiyandri@gmail.com, dagodang@gmail.com, bistijono1452@yahoo.co.id, edrizal dj@yahoo.co.id, mzaimi@utm.my, maranatha.wijaya@gmail.com, dewiyustiarini@yahoo.co.id, suhailaap114@gmail.com, abdulrashid.abdulaziz@gmail.com, dwidinariana@yahoo.com, trijoko w@yahoo.com, lilawinanda@gmail.com, nadjadji@gmail.com, vbryana@yahoo.com, Elizar Elly <elizar uir@yahoo.co.id>, phong.nt@ou.edu.vn, quyen.nlhtt@ou.edu.vn, suharmanhz@unhas.ac.id, eviaprianti93@yahoo.com, irismahani1970@yahoo.com, rztamin@gmail.com, muhabduh@gmail.com, abduh@si.itb.ac.id, padzliha@uthm.edu.my, garbahamzabk@gmail.com, nmjaya@unud.ac.id, mardi240967@gmail.com, akang.mubarok@yahoo.com, dr.eddyprianto@gmail.com, ernisyahdu@gmail.com, sunaryo@fastikom-unsig.ac.id, albertus prawata@binus.ac.id, harri.setiadi@hotmail.com, livianteddy@gmail.com, ade@binus.ac.id, fajarwatisubandi@yahoo.com, sheauting@utm.my, vtonoer@arch.its.ac.id, totoknoerwasito@yahoo.com, t.nasution@arch.its.ac.id, danillelamz@yahoo.com, b-foziah@utm.my, ubninawi@gmail.com, rohaya@utm.my, vg.010887@gmail.com, jedrilatupa@gmail.com, fanirz@ymail.com, widyafransiska@ft.unsri.ac.id, nurazzlinmangsor@gmail.com, bambangwi@live.com, ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id, kusdiwanggo@gmail.com, widyafrans76@yahoo.com, noorakmaladillah@gmail.com, m.chiozzi@gut.edu.au, robin.drogemuller@gut.edu.au, kbambang@unimas.my, bkarsono@unimal.ac.id, atthaillah@unimal.ac.id, akdona@unimas.my, irmays95@gmail.com, harimidjamila@gmail.com, natalia.tanan@pusjatan.pu.go.id, laksmi.darmoyono@gmail.com, shahela8299@gmail.com, arashid@usm.my, zhjafri@uum.edu.my, jacky.thiodore@uph.edu, santoni.sod@uph.edu, paulus@staff.ukdw.ac.id, haryati@staff.ukdw.ac.id, tutur lus@yahoo.co.id, herwin.sutrisno@arch.upr.ac.id, ggkhar@yahoo.de, epandelaki@yahoo.com, theresia.susi@arch.upr.ac.id, Agus.zulkarnain@unmer.ac.id, ATutut.Subadyo@unmer.ac.id, habibmusa mohamad@yahoo.com, adnanz@uthm.edu.my, zahreenaiin@gmail.com, nir geotechnical@unsyiah.ac.id, bismail@uthm.edu.my, obie mariodona@yahoo.co.id, nusasetiani@yahoo.com, norma.puspita@uigm.ac.id, masyhur.irsyam@yahoo.co.id, wardani spr@yahoo.com, hendriyawan nln@yahoo.com, muntohar@umy.ac.id, yulindasari@unsri.ac.id, wrahayu@eng.ui.ac.id, ratnadewi@unsri.ac.id, okmayendri@gmail.com, azmeri@unsyiah.ac.id, hardaja@si.itb.ac.id, nina.shaskia@gmail.com, kamal.surya01@gmail.com, syarifachmad6080@yahoo.co.id, na white221@yahoo.com, lusi utamaindo115@yahoo.co.id, juliastuti.juliastuti@gmail.com, icjuliana76@gmail.com, m.shofi.h@gmail.com, kuncaraningratediyoga@yahoo.com, d.muslim@unpad.ac.id, jason.2012ts002@civitas.ukrida.ac.id, elly.kusumawati@ukrida.ac.id, mfarid si99@yahoo.com, aiiu marlina@yahoo.com, msbadrik@yahoo.com, hennyherawati@civil.untan.ac.id, arnoak@ftsl.itb.ac.id, arnoak@hotmail.com, winartoanton@yahoo.co.id, suardi n@yahoo.co.id, khairulftunib@yahoo.com, ghozali@itk.ac.id, rossa.margaret@itk.ac.id, yuliandriani@unsri.ac.id, yuri@ie.ui.ac.id, ralkoest@yahoo.co.uk, kardhana@ftsl.itb.ac.id, kardhana@yahoo.com, dodonarya@gmail.com, yuono al@yahoo.co.id, wendiboy@upiyptk.ac.id, suripin.ar@gmail.com, Mochamad Agung Wibowo <agungwibowo360@gmail.com>, yul cherlina@yahoo.com, ahyarsupani@polsri.ac.id, yulinabila@yahoo.com, a tagwa@yahoo.com, suryani.fitri21@yahoo.com, trikarias@yahoo.com, ita hadari@yahoo.com, carlovana113@ymail.com, vonnehasnil@gmail.com, carlo@bunghatta.ac.id, bennyhidayat@ft.unand.ac.id, indrafarni@yahoo.com, yosritzal@gmail.com, badrulgeof76@yahoo.com, yogabimoaulia@gmail.com, mubarak@unsyiah.ac.id, saifulhusin@gmail.com, mutiamuchtar06@gmail.com, ainhamzah@ukm.edu.my, saminah@ukm.edu.my, azrulaam@ukm.edu.my, roszilah@ukm.edu.my, abdullahmahmud2004@yahoo.com, medyanriza@unsyiah.ac.id, afifuddin64@gmail.com,

ariani.budi@lecture.unjani.ac.id, ramli@lecture.unjani.ac.id, afiqahmad91@yahoo.com, boyke mochamad akbar <boyke.m.a@gmail.com>, dewizr@ar.itb.ac.id, ylthnfh@gmail.com, furryandini@gmail.com

Dear Author,

The committee provided free transportation service from Sultan Mahmud Badarudin Airport to Several Hotels on August 14, 2017 start from 7.00 until 21.00 WIB, the service car will be depart from The Airport every one hour.

Transportation routes will go through the following hotels only:

- 1. Arya Duta Hotel
- 2. Amaris Hotel
- 3. Excellton Hotel
- 4. Arista Hotel, Shofa Marwah Hotel and Azza Hotel
- 5. Santika Hotel
- 6. Emilia Hotel, Grand Duta Syariah Hotel and Duta Hotel
- 7. Batiqa Hotel

Participants who want to use the transportation service can be register on the following registration menu:

http://iconbuild.unsri.ac.id/form/shuttle bus reg.php

Best regards,

Committee

Icon Build 2017



Aleksander Purba <purbaynu@gmail.com>

INVITATION CARD ICONBUILD 2017

2 messages

Icon Build <iconbuild@conf.unsri.ac.id>

Fri, Aug 11, 2017 at 6:54 PM

To: Firdaus Chairuddin <firdauschairuddin@gmail.com>, rabah.hammoud@polymtl.ca, Hatem.Mrad@uqat.ca, Siti Aisyah Nurjannah <sanurjannah@gmail.com>, Riccardo Barsotti <riccardo.barsotti@unipi.it>, danila.aita@unipi.it, s.bennati@ing.unipi.it, Madeali <hartawanmadeali@yahoo.com>, Alrasyid <harun@ce.its.ac.id>, ARIZU SULAIMAN FKA <arizu@utm.my>, Sagara <altho.sagara@unpar.ac.id>, Retno Setiati <retno.setiati@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, Septinurriandiani <septi.bjbj@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, robby permata <robbypermata@bunghatta.ac.id>, Philip Ling <philipling1993@gmail.com>, TAN CHER SIANG FKA <tcsiang@utm.my>, JAW SIOW WEI Tncpi <swjaw@utm.my>, winnie 0804@live.com, MAZLAN BIN HASHIM Tncpi <mazlanhashim@utm.my>, SHEK POI NGIAN TNCPI <shekpoingian@utm.my>, secretary.gus@gmail.com, Sandra <nevy.sandra.16@cee.ehime-u.ac.jp>, CHAI CHANG SAAR FKA <cschai@utm.my>, LOO SIAW CHUING <siawchuing@um.edu.my>, "DR AMINAH SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, UTM" <aminahyusof@utm.my>, ROZANA BINTI ZAKARIA FKA <rozana@utm.my>, t.m.chuan@reading.edu.my, Kiagus Aminuddin <kiagusmaminuddin@gmail.com>, anissaggaf@yahoo.com, mahmoodtahir@utm.my, Alzahri Aldos <alzahrialdos@gmail.com>, roslizin@utm.my, BUI VAN HONG LINH <bvhlinh@gmail.com>, rudy0011@hotmail.com, "muftiamirsultan.unkhair" <muftiamirsultan.unkhair@gmail.com>, shahrin@utm.my, baharfka@utm.my, Yeong Huei Lee <yhlee@civil.my>, "Dr. Ma Chau Khun" <machaukhun@utm.my>, "Ariwibowo ." <ariwibowo@ub.ac.id>, Anis Shatnawi <ashatnawi@ju.edu.jo>, lyt8131775@fgs.ju.edu.jo, Partono <windu bapake dila@yahoo.com>, Indrastono Dwi Atmanto <indrastono.dwiatmanto@gmail.com>, YAHOO UPDATE! <yulita tiwi@ymail.com>, iswandiimran@gmail.com, ojiksam2000@yahoo.com, arifdedi@yahoo.com, Fauzan <fauzanrn@yahoo.com>, ruddy142@yahoo.com, Zev Jauhari <zevaljauhari@gmail.com>, AZMAN BIN MOHAMED FKA <azmanmohamed.kl@utm.my>, NUR AIZA SHUHADA BINTI KAMARUDIN <nashuhada2@live.utm.my>, AgusSetyaBudi <asb0909@yahoo.co.id>, agus rahmadi04@yahoo.com, Dr Zainorizuan Mohd Jaini <rizuan@uthm.edu.my>, rahmathidyat13@gmail.com, Koh Heng Boon <koh@uthm.edu.my>, amirah azra <amirahazra@gmail.com>, "Matza Gusto A." <matza.gusto@bppt.go.id>, lufzds syrizaae <nazeera jb@yahoo.com>, MUHAMMAD KARAMI <muhammad.karami@eng.unila.ac.id>, muhammad karami <muhkarami@hotmail.com>, Fadhillah Abdul Rahman <fadhillah209@yahoo.com>, ce afidah@yahoo.com, hazrina ahmad <hazrinaahmad@gmail.com>, ibrakam@petronas.com.my, cemeor@usm.my, eng 19mhq83@yahoo.com, Lim Teck Thong , Musbar <musbar.ibrahim@gmail.com, Bambang Budiono <b.budiono1995@gmail.com, Haris <sabril haris hg@ft.unand.ac.id, andrey prasetio <andreyprasetio@gmail.com>, rendy@ft.unand.ac.id, Basyaruddin Basyaruddin
basyaruddin@itk.ac.id>, minyuancheng@mail.ntust.edu.tw, ACHMAD ABRAHAM <achmadabraham@ymail.com>, Rahmat Alifiardi <ralifiardi@gmail.com>, msukrawa@unud.ac.id, "DOH SHU ING ." <dohsi@ump.edu.my>, Muhammad Aizat Azed <aizatazed.ump@gmail.com>, Chatarina Niken <chatarinaniken@yahoo.com>, Elly Tjahjono <elly@eng.ui.ac.id>, fxsupartono@partonofondas.com, amril regar <amrilmarufs@gmail.com>, purbaynu@gmail.com, Rosnawati Buhari <rosna@uthm.edu.my>, munzilah@uthm.edu.my, Hamdy El Gohary <gohary h@yahoo.com>, hghulman@gmail.com, wahyu wuryanti <wuryantiwahyu@gmail.com>, w.wuryanti@puskim.pu.id, Ade Lisantono <adelisantono@mail.uajy.ac.id>, Billy Nouwen Hermawan <billynh12@gmail.com>, Tavio <tavio w@yahoo.com>, hidajat.sugihardjo@gmail.com, Agung Purniawan <agungpurniawan@gmail.com>, Yudha Lesmana <yud4rk@gmail.com>, buan anshari <buan.anshari@unram.ac.id>, sugiartha88@gmail.com, fathmah mahmud@yahoo.com, hasan basri@unsri.ac.id, agus sugianto <agus.fadhil@yahoo.co.id>, marini sabrina@yahoo.com.sg, m firdaus 71@yahoo.com, perdana miraj <perdanamiraj@gmail.com>, mustikasarisayuti@gmail.com, boy berawi
 boy.berawi@gmail.com>, elsaeka@ft.unand.ac.id, elsaeka putri <elsaeka@gmail.com>, Carmichael < D.Carmichael@unsw.edu.au>, Firdaus < adrianfirdaus@unpar.ac.id>, Nurjaman < iappi ind@yahoo.com>, faizblue 21@yahoo.com, nyomansuaryana@yahoo.com, binsar hariandja@ymail.com, gambiro s@yahoo.com, purnomooke@yahoo.com, Siswo Wicaksono <siswo@jhs-system.com>, rimansipahutar@ft.unsri.ac.id, Irwin Bizzy unsri <irwin@unsri.ac.id>, Riman Sipahutar <riman sipahutar@yahoo.com>, Sunanda <wahrisunanda@gmail.com>, rikafavoriagusa@gmail.com, yamamoto@doc.kyushu-u.ac.jp, Mohd.isneini@eng.unila.ac.id, norazura mizal <azuramizalazzmi@gmail.com>, jamaludin@utm.my, RAMLI <azlinda9091@gmail.com>, nasrun@uum.edu.my, Nor Hafizan <hafizan kkjs@yahoo.com.my>, Olonade Kolawole <olonade1431ah@gmail.com>, Reza Maha <mahareza93@yahoo.co.id>, rahmanharmein@gmail.com, liend Sumantri <iiend sumantri@yahoo.com>, Erika Buchari <eribas17@gmail.com>, Dinar Putranto <dwianugerah@yahoo.co.id>, Saeed Balubaid <b2003alubaid@yahoo.com>, Adelia Dwidarma Nataadmadja <anataadmadja@binus.edu>, osetyandito@binus.edu, Eduardi Prahara <eduardi@gmail.com>, Id.Rnt00@gmail.com, Murdono <ferryandymurdono@gmail.com>, agustin.winda@wika-beton.co.id, gambiro@wika-beton.co.id, mukhlis sunarso <mukhlis@wika-beton.co.id>, Rahmi Karolina <rachmie caroline@yahoo.co.id>, Zuber <turuallo@yahoo.co.uk>, MOHD YUNUS BIN ISHAK FKA <yunus@utm.my>, tanjiayang2@gmail.com, Iqbal Khiyon <iqbalkhiyon@gmail.com>, "MARIYANA AIDA

BINTI AB. KADIR FKA" <mariyanaida@utm.my>, "ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHD.SAM FKA" <abdrahman@utm.my>, NOR HASANAH BINTI ABDUL SHUKOR LIM FKA <norhasanah@utm.my>, Nyimas Septi Rika Putri <nyimasputri118@ft.unsri.ac.id>, febrinastialia@unsri.ac.id, halogenated@hotmail.com, Alasta WidyaPutra Ginting <alasta widya@yahoo.com>, Sagala <gabroni.sagala@gmail.com>, ga.kristanto@gmail.com, Syifa Rizki <syifarizki28@gmail.com>, angga.kusuma@indocement.co.id, denny rasidi <dennymsr@yahoo.com>, Adi Nata <refkyadi@yahoo.co.id>, elishastuti@yahoo.com, Reni Nuraeni <reninur@puskim.pu.go.id>, reni nuraeni <reninur24@gmail.com>, Badrul Hisham Mohd Ridza <badrulhisham.mohdridza@gmail.com>, Tine Aprianti <eddyibrahim838@yahoo.com>, Barchia <faizbarchia@unib.ac.id>, Neny Rochyani <nenyrochyani@yahoo.com>, gakristanto@gmail.com, Ismi Hanany <ismihanany@gmail.com>, nani nagu <nani.nagu09@gmail.com>, mohammad lessy <mrlessy 8375@yahoo.com>, purwanti@enviro.its.ac.id, andari@eng.ui.ac.id, Masayu Nadiya Zikrina <masayunadiyaz@gmail.com>, mischa maisa <nidamaisaz@gmail.com>, prasanti.wsarli@yahoo.com, prayatnisoe@yahoo.com, Windusari <ywindusari@yahoo.com>, lailahanum@ymail.com, Dr Ir Eddy S Soedjono MSc <soedjono@enviro.its.ac.id>, NURINA FITRIANI <nurina.fitriani@fst.unair.ac.id>, adhy@its.ac.id, I Made Wahyu Wijaya <madewahyuwijaya@gmail.com>, Hendro Prabowo <ndrahu@yahoo.com>, Hisni Rahmi <hisnirahmi@gmail.com>, restu Juniah <restu juniah@yahoo.co.id>, icun hyang02@yahoo.com, Andrie Gumilar <kang.andrie@gmail.com>, syafila.mindriany@gmail.com, marisa.handajani@ftsl.itb.ac.id, john trihatmoko <john@mail.uajy.ac.id>, surya@mail.uajy.ac.id, fransisca farida <fransisca farida@unj.ac.id>, fransisca farida@students.itb.ac.id, farhayu@ump.eud.my, nurhafizah@utm.my, Mostafa Samadi <kouchaksaraei@yahoo.com>, Steve Supit <steve.macg@gmail.com>, Rilya Rumbayan <rilya.rumbayan@gmail.com>, adriana.ticoalu@gmail.com, Thanh Nhât Trần <thanhnhat5521@gmail.com>, roadman@vos.nagaokaut.ac.jp, sisi nova <sisinovaaa@gmail.com>, jamessaputra77@gmail.com, Setiawan <arief.setiawan@mail.ugm.ac.id>, lbsuparma@ugm.ac.id, agust@tsipil.ugm.ac.id, Subandiyah Azis <cup.subandiyah@gmail.com>, kustamar@yahoo.co.id, saloma_571@yahoo.co.id, hanafiah dr@yahoo.com.sg, ferryandy@wika-beton.co.id, yusef.firdaus@pusjatan.pu.go.id, yohanes.ronny@pusjatan.pu.go.id, anwar.yamin@yahoo.com, tedi.santo@pusjatan.pu.go.id, imamaschuri@yahoo.com, ninik kunc@yahoo.co.id, NUR HAFIZAH BINTI ABD KHALID FKA <nur hafizah@utm.my>, "NUR FARHAYU BINTI ARIFFIN ." <farhayu@ump.edu.my>, Meassa Monikha Sari <khasanny@yahoo.com>, sitiulfah430@rocketmail.com, dessytriana@yahoo.com, abdul gaus <gaussmuhammad@gmail.com>, agauss01@yahoo.co.id, Nashruddin Darwis <darwis94@gmail.com>, namakuimo@outlook.com, lka Bali <ikabali@yahoo.com>, wilsonkurnia@gmail.com, Vít Černý <cerny.v@fce.vutbr.cz>, fleischhacker.j@fce.vutbr.cz, kocianova.m@fce.vutbr.cz, drochytka.r@fce.vutbr.cz, Andika Ade Indra Saputra <andika@itk.ac.id>, MOHD ROSLI BIN HAININ FKA <mrosli@utm.my>, MOHD KHAIRUL IDHAM BIN MOHD SATAR FKA <khairulidham@utm.my>, haryatiyaacob@utm.my, naqiuddin@utm.my, OTHMAN BIN CHE PUAN TNC A&A <othmancp@utm.my>, NORHIDAYAH ABDUL HASSAN <hnorhidayah@utm.my>, rachmat@unissula.ac.id, "MD. MANIRUZZAMAN BIN A.AZIZ FKA" <mzaman@utm.my>, othamncp@utm.my, ika.hastuty@usu.ac.id, sofyantrialby@gmail.com, roesyantos@yahoo.com, "novak.v" <novak.v@fce.vutbr.cz>, zach.j@fce.vutbr.cz, Sutandi <caroline@unpar.ac.id>, nursyahriza.jkr@1govuc.gov.my, MASHROS <mnordiana@utm.my>, alisahraeiee2007@yahoo.com, noer fadhly <noer6637@gmail.com>, a.rahim@usu.ac.id, sirojuzilam@usu.ac.id, sofyan.saleh@unsyiah.ac.id, Sumabrata <rjs@eng.ui.ac.id>, jachrizal@ui.ac.id, alfon new <alfon pmci@yahoo.com>, mrlnsihombing@gmail.com, ruji.ira66@yahoo.com, agus purwoko <aguspurwokousu@yahoo.com>, nakamura-fumihiko-xb@ynu.ac.jp, ALEKSANDER PURBA <aleksander.purba@eng.unila.ac.id>, sugiarto sugiarto <sugiarto@unsyiah.ac.id>, sofyan saleh@yahoo.com, almira hilal <almiraahilal@gmail.com>, dedek civ05@yahoo.co.id, Mulyadi <agah.muhammad@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, Zukhruf <febri.zukhruf@ftsl.itb.ac.id>, frazila@trans.si.itb.ac.id, tizolanda@ymail.com, bayu martanto adji <bayumartantoadji@ymail.com>, nikibibr@um.edu.my, rehan@um.edu.my, fassa <ferdinand.fassa@upi.ac.id>, fredy.jhon@upi.ac.id, Gultom <tiopanhmg@gmail.com>, zofyar@gmail.com, ades@yahoo.com, onodarp@yahoo.com, Nguyen Thanh Phong <ntphong1711@gmail.com>, Veerasak.L@chula.ac.th, onishi.masamitsu.7e@kyoto-u.ac.jp, Renni Anggraini <renni.anggraini@unsyiah.ac.id>, Herno Della <rhapty@unsri.ac.id>, debbyyulinarpermata@yahoo.com, heri azwansyah <heriazwansyah@gmail.com>, Ferry Juniardi <ferryjuniardi@gmail.com>, yattinah@yahoo.com, lily untan@yahoo.com, "Herman Fithra, S.T., M.T Herman Fithra, S.T., M.T" <hfithra@unimal.ac.id>, Hitapriya Suprayitno <suprayitno.hita@gmail.com>, hitapriya@ce.its.ac.id, Vita Ratna <vitaratna70@gmail.com>, je mangunsong@yahoo.com, ades@si.itb.ac.id, halubis@yahoo.com, frazila@si.itb.ac.id, yoqi@mail.ti.itb.ac.id, Joni Arliansyah <joniarliansyah@yahoo.com>, hafnidar.ar@teknik.unmuha.ac.id, "A. Rani" <nidarrani@yahoo.com>, Jason Maximino Ongpeng <jason.ongpeng@dlsu.edu.ph>, "Amjad Z. Issa" <amjadissa@najah.edu>, awad@najah.edu, rafirahayuw@ymail.com, Fachrurrazi <fachrurrazi@unsyiah.ac.id>, Fachrurrazi unsyiah <fachrurrazi.unsyiah@gmail.com>, mahmuddin@unsyiah.ac.id, saifulhusin@unsyiah.ac.id, budi susetyo <b2susetyo@yahoo.com>, budi.susetyo@mercubuana.ac.id, tinbudiutami@mercubuana.ac.id, KASIM <narimah@uthm.edu.my>, khaled bouguerra <box>

<box>

 edrizal dj@yahoo.co.id, mzaimi@utm.my, Wijayaningtyas <maranatha.wijaya@gmail.com>, tia yusri <dewiyustiarini@yahoo.co.id>, suhaila ali <suhailaap114@gmail.com>, Abdul Rashid Abdul Aziz <abdulrashid.abdulaziz@gmail.com>, dwidinariana@yahoo.com, trijoko w@yahoo.com, Lila Ayu Ratna Winanda lilawinanda@gmail.com>, nadjadji@gmail.com, vbryana@yahoo.com, - <elizar uir@yahoo.co.id>, Phong Nguyen Thanh <phong.nt@ou.edu.vn>, quyen.nlhtt@ou.edu.vn, suharmanhz@unhas.ac.id, Evi Aprianti <eviaprianti93@yahoo.com>, Mahani <irismahani1970@yahoo.com>, rztamin@gmail.com, Muhamad Abduh <muhabduh@gmail.com>, abduh@si.itb.ac.id, Nyoman M Jaya <nmjaya@unud.ac.id>, mardi aman <mardi240967@gmail.com>, akang.mubarok@yahoo.com, Riam Amsya <riam amsya@yahoo.com>, MOHD HAFIS AHMAD <hafiys.utm@gmail.com>, SYUHAIDA BINTI ISMAIL UTM RAZAK SCHOO <syuhaida.kl@utm.my>, alatif@utm.my, ikajuliantina@unsri.ac.id, Ir Siti Fairus Hj Zakaria <sitifairus@water.gov.my>, dr.eddyprianto@gmail.com, Erni Setyowati <ernisyahdu@gmail.com>, sunaryo@fastikom-unsiq.ac.id, Prawata <albertus prawata@binus.ac.id>, Harri Setiadi <harri.setiadi@hotmail.com>, Livian Teddy <livianteddy@gmail.com>, "Ade A.S

Fajarwati, S.Sn." <ade@binus.ac.id>, Fajarwati Subandi <fajarwatisubandi@yahoo.com>, LOW SHEAU TING TNCPI <sheauting@utm.my>, vtonoer@arch.its.ac.id, foziah@utm.my>, ubni nawi <ubninawi@gmail.com>, ROHAYA BINTI ABDUL JALIL TNCPI <rohaya@utm.my>, Agustina <vq.010887@gmail.com>, James Rilatupa <iedrilatupa@gmail.com>, fanirz@ymail.com, widyafransiska ft <widyafransiska@ft.unsri.ac.id>, AZZLIN MANGSOR <nurazzlinmangsor@gmail.com>, bambang wicaksono <bambangwi@live.com>, Ari Siswanto <ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id>, kusdiwanggo@gmail.com, widyafrans76@yahoo.com, ismail noor akmal adillah <noorakmaladillah@gmail.com>, m.chiozzi@qut.edu.au, robin.drogemuller@qut.edu.au, Bambang Karsono <kbambang@unimas.my>, bkarsono@unimal.ac.id, atthaillah@unimal.ac.id, akdona@unimas.my, irmays95@gmail.com, HARIMI DJAMILA <harimidjamila@gmail.com>, Natalia Tanan <natalia.tanan@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, laksmi darmoyono <laksmi.darmoyono@gmail.com>, shahela mamter <shahela8299@gmail.com>, arashid@usm.my, zhjafri@uum.edu.my, JACKY THIODORE <jacky.thiodore@uph.edu>, santoni.sod@uph.edu, Paulus Bawole <paulus@staff.ukdw.ac.id>, haryati@staff.ukdw.ac.id, Herwin Sutrisno <herwin.sutrisno@arch.upr.ac.id>, ggkhar@yahoo.de, epandelaki@yahoo.com, theresia.susi@arch.upr.ac.id, AGUS ZULKARNAIN <Aqus.zulkarnain@unmer.ac.id>, ATutut.Subadyo@unmer.ac.id, Tresna Priyana Soemardi <tresna.p.soemardi@gmail.com>, Munirwan Syah <nir geotechnical@unsyiah.ac.id>, Obie Mario <obie mariodona@yahoo.co.id>, Nusa Setiani <nusasetiani@yahoo.com>, Puspita <norma.puspita@uigm.ac.id>, masyhur.irsyam@yahoo.co.id, wardani spr@yahoo.com, hendriyawan nln@yahoo.com, "Prof. Agus Setyo Muntohar, Ph.D." <muntohar@umy.ac.id>, yulindasari sutejo <yulindasari@unsri.ac.id>, wrahayu@eng.ui.ac.id, ratnadewi@unsri.ac.id, Okma Yendri <okmayendri@gmail.com>, Azmeri Azmeri <azmeri@unsyiah.ac.id>, hardaja@si.itb.ac.id, Nina Shaskia <nina.shaskia@gmail.com>, Kamal <kamal.surya01@gmail.com>, Syarifudin <syarifachmad6080@yahoo.co.id>, Anna Emiliawati <na white221@yahoo.com>, lusi utama <lusi utamaindo115@yahoo.co.id>, Juliastuti <juliastuti.juliastuti@gmail.com>, "I.C. Juliana" <icjuliana76@gmail.com>, Hidayatullah <m.shofi.h@gmail.com>, Kuncaraningrat Edi Yoga <kuncaraningratediyoga@yahoo.com>, d.muslim@unpad.ac.id, jason ukrida , Elly Kusumawati <elly.kusumawati@ukrida.ac.id, Mohammad Farid <mfarid <mfarid <mgaring@yahoo.com, aiiu marlina@yahoo.com msbadrik@yahoo.com, Henny Herawati herawati@civil.untan.ac.id, "Arno Adi. Kuntoro" arnoak@ftsl.itb.ac.id, arnoak@hotmail.com, Aan Putra <winartoanton@yahoo.co.id>, suardi n@yahoo.co.id, Amri <khairulftunib@yahoo.com>, Achmad Ghozali <ghozali@itk.ac.id>, rossa.margaret@itk.ac.id, yuliandriani unsri <yuliandriani@unsri.ac.id>, yuri@ie.ui.ac.id>, Raldi Hendro Koestoer <ralkoest@yahoo.co.uk>, Hadi Kardhana <kardhana@ftsl.itb.ac.id>, Hadi Kardhana <kardhana@yahoo.com>, Don Arya <dodonarya@gmail.com>, sarino plg@yahoo.com, yuono al@yahoo.co.id, wendiboy@upiyptk.ac.id, wendi boy <wendiboy92@gmail.com>, SURIPIN S <suripin.ar@gmail.com>, Mochamad Agung Wibowo <agungwibowo360@gmail.com>, yulcherlina zulfikar <yul cherlina@yahoo.com>, ahyarsupani ahyarsupani <ahyarsupani@polsri.ac.id>, Yuli Andriani <yulinabila@yahoo.com>, a taqwa@yahoo.com, Fitri Suryani <suryani.fitri21@yahoo.com>, trikarias@yahoo.com, ita hadari@yahoo.com, EVA RITA <carlovana113@ymail.com>, Yonne Hasnil <yonnehasnil@gmail.com>, "Dr. Ir. Carlo" <carlo@bunghatta.ac.id>, bennyhidayat@ft.unand.ac.id, Benny Hidayat <bennyhidayat.unand@gmail.com>, indrafarni@yahoo.com, yosritzal yosritzal <yosritzal@gmail.com>, badrulgeof76@yahoo.com, yoga BA <yogabimoaulia@gmail.com>, mubarak@unsyiah.ac.id, saifulhusin@gmail.com, mutia oktaviati <mutiamuchtar06@gmail.com>, abdullahmahmud2004@yahoo.com, medyanriza@unsyiah.ac.id, muhammad afifuddin <afifuddin64@gmail.com>, ariani budi <ariani.budi@lecture.unjani.ac.id>, ramli@lecture.unjani.ac.id, afigahmad91@yahoo.com, x.s.lee@reading.edu.my, Yulita Hanifah <ylthnfh@gmail.com>, Furry Andini Wilis <furryandini@gmail.com>, dewizr@ar.itb.ac.id, boyke mochamad akbar <boyke.m.a@gmail.com>

Dear Authors,

The Universitas Sriwijaya and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia will be holding the 3rd International Conference on Construction and Building 2017 (ICONBUILD 2017) with the theme of 'Smart Construction Towards Global Challenges'.

On behalf of the committee of ICONBUILD 2017, we would like to invite you to conference that will be held on:

Date: August 14 - 17th 2017

Venue: Aryaduta Hotel Palembang, Indonesia

We hope that you will be able to attend and provide a great contribution to the success of the conference.

Best Regards,

Organizing Committee ICONBUILD 2017

> Invitation Card ICONBUILD 2017.jpg 2308K



Arief Setiawan <arief.setiawan@mail.ugm.ac.id>

Fri, Aug 11, 2017 at 7:03 PM

To: Icon Build <iconbuild@conf.unsri.ac.id>

Cc: Rilya Rumbayan <rilya.rumbayan@gmail.com>, Billy Nouwen Hermawan <billynh12@gmail.com>, Furry Andini Wilis <furryandini@gmail.com>, bennyhidayat@ft.unand.ac.id, arnoak@hotmail.com, Koh Heng Boon <koh@uthm.edu.my>, Riccardo Barsotti <riccardo.barsotti@unipi.it>, Obie Mario <obie mariodona@yahoo.co.id>, gambiro s@yahoo.com, yohanes.ronny@pusjatan.pu.go.id, Harri Setiadi harri Setiadi@hotmail.com. Vít Černý <cerny.v@fce.vutbr.cz>, haryati@staff.ukdw.ac.id, akdona@unimas.my, purnomooke@yahoo.com, awad@najah.edu, Sunanda <wahrisunanda@gmail.com>, edrizal dj@yahoo.co.id, amirah azra <amirahazra@gmail.com>, Dr Ir Eddy S Soedjono MSc <soedjono@enviro.its.ac.id>, MAZLAN BIN HASHIM Tncpi <mazlanhashim@utm.my>, Gultom <tiopanhmg@gmail.com>, Hadi Kardhana <kardhana@yahoo.com>, prasanti.wsarli@yahoo.com, purbaynu@gmail.com, indrafarni@yahoo.com, a.rahim@usu.ac.id, jachrizal@ui.ac.id, Steve Supit <steve.macg@gmail.com>, s.bennati@ing.unipi.it, roslizin@utm.my, Zuber Angkasa <zuberpalembani@gmail.com>, Syarifudin <syarifachmad6080@yahoo.co.id>, Riman Sipahutar <riman sipahutar@yahoo.com>, Tresna Priyana Soemardi <tresna.p.soemardi@gmail.com>, Okma Yendri <okmayendri@gmail.com>, Mohd.isneini@eng.unila.ac.id, - <elizar uir@yahoo.co.id>, Erni Setyowati <ernisyahdu@gmail.com>, tedi.santo@pusjatan.pu.go.id, Barchia <faizbarchia@unib.ac.id>, cemeor@usm.my, dedek civ05@yahoo.co.id, Nina Shaskia <nina.shaskia@gmail.com>, SYUHAIDA BINTI ISMAIL UTM RAZAK SCHOO <syuhaida.kl@utm.my>, Don Arya <dodonarya@gmail.com>, namakuimo@outlook.com, "Matza Gusto A." <matza.gusto@bppt.go.id>, epandelaki@yahoo.com, Saeed Balubaid <b2003alubaid@yahoo.com>, Madeali <hartawanmadeali@yahoo.com>, andrey prasetio <andreyprasetio@gmail.com>, vbryana@yahoo.com, "I.C. Juliana" <icjuliana76@gmail.com>, msukrawa@unud.ac.id, "novak.v" <novak.v@fce.vutbr.cz>, Zev Jauhari <zevaljauhari@gmail.com>, TAN CHER SIANG FKA <tcsiang@utm.my>, atthaillah@unimal.ac.id, ACHMAD ABRAHAM <achmadabraham@ymail.com>, Nyimas Septi Rika Putri <nyimasputri118@ft.unsri.ac.id>, "A. Rani" <nidarrani@yahoo.com>, ubni nawi <ubninawi@gmail.com>, Abdul Rashid Abdul Aziz <abdulrashid.abdulaziz@gmail.com>, NUR HAFIZAH BINTI ABD KHALID FKA <nur hafizah@utm.my>, widyafrans76@yahoo.com, x.s.lee@reading.edu.my, ggkhar@yahoo.de, "MARIYANA AIDA BINTI AB. KADIR FKA" <mariyanaida@utm.my>, MOHD ROSLI BIN HAININ FKA <mrosli@utm.my>, ariani budi <ariani.budi@lecture.unjani.ac.id>, KASIM <narimah@uthm.edu.my>, mustikasarisayuti@gmail.com, Fachrurrazi <fachrurrazi@unsyiah.ac.id>, surya@mail.uajy.ac.id, Tavio <tavio w@yahoo.com>, robin.drogemuller@qut.edu.au, tanjiayang2@gmail.com, nadjadji@gmail.com, Renni Anggraini <renni.anggraini@unsyiah.ac.id>, Yonne Hasnil hanafiah dr@yahoo.com.sg, mahmuddin@unsyiah.ac.id, a taqwa@yahoo.com, ruji.ira66@yahoo.com, zach.i@fce.vutbr.cz, Mochamad Agung Wibowo <agungwibowo360@gmail.com>, anwar.yamin@yahoo.com, Bambang Istijono <bistijono1452@yahoo.co.id>, norazura mizal <azuramizalazzmi@gmail.com>, shahrin@utm.my, NOERWASITO <totoknoerwasito@yahoo.com>, wendiboy@upiyptk.ac.id, iswandiimran@gmail.com, hazrina ahmad <hazrinaahmad@gmail.com>, Ismi Hanany <ismihanany@gmail.com>, Yuli Andriani <yulinabila@yahoo.com>, halogenated@hotmail.com, MUHAMMAD KARAMI <muhammad.karami@eng.unila.ac.id>, hardaja@si.itb.ac.id, arashid@usm.my, kustamar@yahoo.co.id, lyt8131775@fgs.ju.edu.jo, Agung Purniawan <agungpurniawan@gmail.com>, arifdedi@yahoo.com, ga.kristanto@gmail.com, yosritzal yosritzal <yosritzal@gmail.com>, adriana.ticoalu@gmail.com, Badrul Hisham Mohd Ridza <badrulhisham.mohdridza@gmail.com>, suharmanhz@unhas.ac.id, nakamura-fumihiko-xb@ynu.ac.jp, Lila Ayu Ratna Winanda </l></l></l></l></l></l adhy@its.ac.id, kusdiwanggo@gmail.com, mardi aman <mardi240967@gmail.com>, Siti Aisyah Nurjannah <sanurjannah@gmail.com>, Indrastono Dwi Atmanto <indrastono.dwiatmanto@gmail.com>, sarino plq@yahoo.com, Anis Shatnawi <ashatnawi@ju.edu.jo>, reni nuraeni <reninur24@gmail.com>, baharfka@utm.my, Nurjaman <iappi ind@yahoo.com>, Veerasak.L@chula.ac.th, Chatarina Niken <chatarinaniken@yahoo.com>, Hadi Kardhana <kardhana@ftsl.itb.ac.id>, Benny Hidayat <dagodang@gmail.com>, andari@eng.ui.ac.id, marini sabrina@yahoo.com.sg, boy berawi <boy.berawi@gmail.com>, Riam Amsya <riam amsya@yahoo.com>, onodarp@yahoo.com, rossa.margaret@itk.ac.id, tia yusri <dewiyustiarini@yahoo.co.id>, Masayu Nadiya Zikrina <masayunadiyaz@gmail.com>, Id.Rnt00@gmail.com, Fadhillah Abdul Rahman <fadhillah209@yahoo.com>, suprihantonotodarmojo@gmail.com, lusi utama

<lusi utamaindo115@yahoo.co.id>, sunaryo@fastikom-unsiq.ac.id, rehan@um.edu.my, Nusa Setiani <nusasetiani@yahoo.com>, saloma 571@yahoo.co.id, dewizr@ar.itb.ac.id, Mallisa dewizr@ar.itb.ac.id, Mallisa dewizr@ar.itb.ac.id, Mallisa dewizr@ar.itb.ac.id, Mallisa <a href="mailto:mailto bouguerra <bouguerra.khaled@hotmail.com>, Rosnawati Buhari <rosna@uthm.edu.my>, trikarias@yahoo.com, rabah.hammoud@polymtl.ca, MOHD HAFIS AHMAD <a href="mailto:, Ari Siswanto <ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id>, NUR AIZA SHUHADA BINTI KAMARUDIN <a href="mailto:, Ari Siswanto <ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id>, NUR AIZA SHUHADA BINTI KAMARUDIN <a href="mailto:, Ari Siswanto <ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id>, NUR AIZA SHUHADA BINTI KAMARUDIN <a href="mailto:, Ari Siswanto <ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id>, NUR AIZA SHUHADA BINTI KAMARUDIN <a href="mailto: <yulindasari@unsri.ac.id>, Mostafa Samadi <kouchaksaraei@yahoo.com>, hendriyawan nln@yahoo.com, "DR AMINAH SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, UTM" <aminahyusof@utm.my>, agus purwoko <aguspurwokousu@yahoo.com>, Mulyadi <agah.muhammad@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, Zukhruf <febri.zukhruf@ftsl.itb.ac.id>, Henny Herawati < hennyherawati@civil.untan.ac.id>, fxsupartono@partonofondas.com, t.nasution@arch.its.ac.id, abduh@si.itb.ac.id, "NUR FARHAYU BINTI ARIFFIN ." <farhayu@ump.edu.my>, Nguyen Thanh Phong <ntphong1711@gmail.com>, lily untan@yahoo.com, rahmathidyat13@gmail.com, Alasta WidyaPutra Ginting <alasta widya@yahoo.com>, ades@yahoo.com, "Dr. Ma Chau Khun" <machaukhun@utm.my>, naqiuddin@utm.my, Herwin Sutrisno <herwin.sutrisno@arch.upr.ac.id>, d.muslim@unpad.ac.id, hasan_basri@unsri.ac.id, NORHIDAYAH ABDUL HASSAN <hnorhidayah@utm.my>, gakristanto@gmail.com, rudy0011@hotmail.com, EVA RITA <carlovana113@ymail.com>, Lim Teck Thong <jacklim01023@gmail.com>, saifulhusin@gmail.com, "Ariwibowo ." <ariwibowo@ub.ac.id>, eddy ibrahim <eddyibrahim838@yahoo.com>, fransisca farida <fransisca farida@unj.ac.id>, "Arno Adi. Kuntoro" <arnoak@ftsl.itb.ac.id>, Fitri Suryani <suryani.fitri21@yahoo.com>, Musbar <musbar.ibrahim@gmail.com>, fleischhacker.j@fce.vutbr.cz, nyomansuaryana@yahoo.com, Basyaruddin Basyaruddin basyaruddin@itk.ac.id, RAMLI azlinda9091@gmail.com, Dr Zainorizuan Mohd Jaini <rizuan@uthm.edu.my>, Wijayaningtyas <maranatha.wijaya@gmail.com>, NOR HASANAH BINTI ABDUL SHUKOR LIM FKA <norhasanah@utm.my>, SURIPIN S <suripin.ar@gmail.com>, nasrun@uum.edu.my, amril regar <amrilmarufs@gmail.com>, shahela mamter <shahela8299@gmail.com>, Vita Ratna <l <swjaw@utm.my>, ika.hastuty@usu.ac.id, Philip Ling <philipling1993@gmail.com>, James Rilatupa <jedrilatupa@gmail.com>, Benny Hidayat <bennyhidayat.unand@gmail.com>, munzilah@uthm.edu.my, Tine Aprianti <tine.aprianti@gmail.com>, Syifa Rizki <syifarizki28@gmail.com>, dessytriana@yahoo.com, Sutandi <caroline@unpar.ac.id>, Kiagus Aminuddin <kiagusmaminuddin@gmail.com>, ROZANA BINTI ZAKARIA FKA <rozana@utm.my>, "ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHD.SAM FKA" <abdrahman@utm.my>, Hidayatullah <m.shofi.h@gmail.com>, CHAI CHANG SAAR FKA <cschai@utm.my>, Retno Setiati <retno.setiati@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, rztamin@gmail.com, Elly Tjahjono <elly@eng.ui.ac.id>, Kuncaraningrat Edi Yoga <kuncaraningratediyoga@yahoo.com>, Azmeri Azmeri <azmeri@unsyiah.ac.id>, ROHAYA BINTI ABDUL JALIL TNCPI <rohaya@utm.my>, Puspita <norma.puspita@uigm.ac.id>, Achmad Ghozali <ghozali@itk.ac.id>, SHEK POI NGIAN TNCPI <shekpoingian@utm.my>, hafnidar.ar@teknik.unmuha.ac.id, helmy@tl.itb.ac.id, Amri <khairulftunib@yahoo.com>, NURINA FITRIANI <nurina.fitriani@fst.unair.ac.id>, theresia.susi@arch.upr.ac.id, Sumabrata <rjs@eng.ui.ac.id>, Adi Nata <refkyadi@yahoo.co.id>, agust@tsipil.ugm.ac.id, mohammad lessy <mrlessy 8375@yahoo.com>, masyhur.irsyam@yahoo.co.id, BUI VAN HONG LINH <bvhlinh@gmail.com>, eng 19mhq83@yahoo.com, Joni Arliansyah <joniarliansyah@yahoo.com>, MOHD YUNUS BIN ISHAK FKA <yunus@utm.my>, ikajuliantina@unsri.ac.id, AgusSetyaBudi <asb0909@yahoo.co.id>, OTHMAN BIN CHE PUAN TNC A&A <othmancp@utm.my>, Igbal Khiyon <igbalkhiyon@gmail.com>, Adelia Dwidarma Nataadmadja <anataadmadja@binus.edu>, mrlnsihombing@gmail.com, "Dr. Ir. Carlo" <carlo@bunghatta.ac.id>, mischa maisa <nidamaisaz@gmail.com>, afigahmad91@yahoo.com, jamessaputra77@gmail.com, badrulgeof76@yahoo.com, abdul gaus <gaussmuhammad@gmail.com>, FOZIAH BINTI JOHAR FAB <bfoziah@utm.my>, quyen.nlhtt@ou.edu.vn, Anna Emiliawati <na white221@yahoo.com>, suardi n@yahoo.co.id, Erika Buchari <eribas17@gmail.com>, Siswo Wicaksono <siswo@jhs-system.com>, Haris <sabril haris hg@ft.unand.ac.id>, onishi.masamitsu.7e@kyoto-u.ac.ip, AZZLIN MANGSOR <nurazzlinmangsor@gmail.com>, roadman@vos.nagaokaut.ac.jp, agus sugianto <agus.fadhil@yahoo.co.id>, boyke mochamad akbar
boyke.m.a@gmail.com>, Sandra <nevy.sandra.16@cee.ehime-u.ac.jp>, Agustina <vq.010887@gmail.com>, frazila@trans.si.itb.ac.id, "Herman Fithra, S.T., M.T Herman Fithra, S.T., M.T" <hfithra@unimal.ac.id>, msbadrik@yahoo.com, MASHROS <mnordiana@utm.my>, Sagara <altho.sagara@unpar.ac.id>, ita hadari@yahoo.com, Murdono <ferryandymurdono@gmail.com>, roesyantos@yahoo.com, ce afidah@yahoo.com, Neny Rochyani <nenyrochyani@yahoo.com>, Fajarwati Subandi <fajarwatisubandi@yahoo.com>, yulcherlina zulfikar <yul cherlina@yahoo.com>, almira hilal <almiraahilal@gmail.com>, bambang wicaksono <bambangwi@live.com>, Hatem.Mrad@uqat.ca, Rahmat Alifiardi <ralifiardi@gmail.com>, yusef.firdaus@pusjatan.pu.go.id, bayu martanto adji <bayumartantoadji@ymail.com>, muhammad afifuddin <afifuddin64@gmail.com>, ALEKSANDER PURBA <aleksander.purba@eng.unila.ac.id>, je mangunsong@yahoo.com, Eduardi Prahara <eduardi@gmail.com>, yogi@mail.ti.itb.ac.id, restu Juniah <restu juniah@yahoo.co.id>, rafirahayuw@ymail.com, "muftiamirsultan.unkhair" <muftiamirsultan.unkhair@gmail.com>, Thanh Nhật Trần <thanhnhat5521@gmail.com>, Nashruddin Darwis <darwis94@gmail.com>, Firdaus <adrianfirdaus@unpar.ac.id>, Ika Bali <ikabali@yahoo.com>, Ferry Juniardi <ferryjuniardi@gmail.com>, Elly Kusumawati <elly.kusumawati@ukrida.ac.id>, aiiu marlina@yahoo.com, binsar hariandja@ymail.com, mutia oktaviati <mutiamuchtar06@gmail.com>, HARIMI DJAMILA <harimidjamila@gmail.com>, hidajat.sugihardjo@gmail.com, ojiksam2000@yahoo.com, m firdaus 71@yahoo.com, trijoko w@yahoo.com, osetyandito@binus.edu, Fauzan <fauzanrn@yahoo.com>, Ophiyandri <t.ophiyandri@gmail.com>, ruddy142@yahoo.com, john trihatmoko <john@mail.uajy.ac.id>, imamaschuri@yahoo.com, Ade Lisantono <adelisantono@mail.uajv.ac.id>, wendi boy <wendiboy92@gmail.com>, purwanti@enviro.its.ac.id, Sagala <gabroni.sagala@gmail.com>, yuliandriani unsri <yuliandriani@unsri.ac.id>, dwidinariana@yahoo.com, Hisni Rahmi <hisnirahmi@gmail.com>, anissaggaf@yahoo.com, othamncp@utm.my, Yeong Huei Lee <yhlee@civil.my>, fathmah mahmud@yahoo.com, Partono <windu bapake dila@yahoo.com>, Prawata <albertus prawata@binus.ac.id>, noer fadhly <noer6637@gmail.com>, yattinah@yahoo.com, LOO SIAW CHUING <siawchuing@um.edu.my>, febrinastialia@unsri.ac.id, robby permata

<robbypermata@bunghatta.ac.id>, vtonoer@arch.its.ac.id, nani nagu <nani.nagu09@gmail.com>, santoni.sod@uph.edu, sitiulfah430@rocketmail.com, "MD. MANIRUZZAMAN BIN A.AZIZ FKA" <mzaman@utm.my>, martheana <martheanakencanawati@gmail.com>, bkarsono@unimal.ac.id, akang.mubarok@yahoo.com, hitapriya@ce.its.ac.id, nursyahriza.jkr@1govuc.gov.my, Nor Hafizan kkjs@yahoo.com.my>, Septinurriandiani <septi.bjbj@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, Subandiyah Azis <cup.subandiyah@gmail.com>, ramli@lecture.unjani.ac.id, mzaimi@utm.my, Muhamad Abduh <muhabduh@gmail.com>, Firdaus Chairuddin <firdauschairuddin@gmail.com>, "DOH SHU ING ." <dohsi@ump.edu.my>, AZMAN BIN MOHAMED FKA <azmanmohamed.kl@utm.my>, Meassa Monikha Sari <khasanny@yahoo.com>, LOW SHEAU TING TNCPI <sheauting@utm.my>, budi susetyo <b2susetyo@yahoo.com>, Raldi Hendro Koestoer <ralkoest@yahoo.co.uk>, ismail noor akmal adillah <noorakmaladillah@gmail.com>, farhayu@ump.eud.my, suhaila ali <suhailaap114@gmail.com>, zayyan muhammed <danillelamz@yahoo.com>, laksmi darmoyono <laksmi.darmoyono@gmail.com>, denny rasidi <dennymsr@yahoo.com>, Hendro Prabowo <ndrahu@yahoo.com>, Mahani <irismahani1970@yahoo.com>, Nyoman M Jaya <nmjaya@unud.ac.id>, Kamal <kamal.surya01@gmail.com>, wilsonkurnia@gmail.com, Bambang Karsono <kbambang@unimas.my>, Windusari <ywindusari@yahoo.com>, frazila@si.itb.ac.id, debbyyulinarpermata@yahoo.com, "Amjad Z. Issa" <amjadissa@najah.edu>, budi.susetyo@mercubuana.ac.id, MOHD KHAIRUL IDHAM BIN MOHD SATAR FKA <khairulidham@utm.my>, danila.aita@unipi.it, sofyantrialby@gmail.com, Yulita Hanifah <ylthnfh@gmail.com>, mukhlis sunarso <mukhlis@wika-beton.co.id>, syafila.mindriany@gmail.com, Ibsuparma@ugm.ac.id, fransisca_farida@students.itb.ac.id, agustin.winda@wika-beton.co.id, Jason Maximino Ongpeng <jason.ongpeng@dlsu.edu.ph>, Herno Della <rhapty@unsri.ac.id>, Hitapriya Suprayitno <suprayitno.hita@gmail.com>, minyuancheng@mail.ntust.edu.tw, JACKY THIODORE <jacky.thiodore@uph.edu>, Fachrurrazi unsyiah <fachrurrazi.unsyiah@gmail.com>, ferryandy@wika-beton.co.id, rahmanharmein@gmail.com, agauss01@yahoo.co.id, fassa <ferdinand.fassa@upj.ac.id>, AGUS ZULKARNAIN <Agus.zulkarnain@unmer.ac.id>, Irwin Bizzy unsri <irwin@unsri.ac.id>, secretary.gus@gmail.com, prayatnisoe@yahoo.com, yoga BA <yogabimoaulia@gmail.com>, tinbudiutami@mercubuana.ac.id, sofyan.saleh@unsyiah.ac.id, Gidion Turuallo <turuallo@yahoo.co.uk>, Bambang Budiono <b.budiono1995@gmail.com>, alatif@utm.my, medyanriza@unsyiah.ac.id, yuri@ie.ui.ac.id, wahyu wuryanti <wuryantiwahyu@gmail.com>, zofyar@gmail.com, Yudha Lesmana <yud4rk@gmail.com>, lufzds syrizaae <nazeera jb@yahoo.com>, irmays95@gmail.com, Reza Maha <mahareza93@yahoo.co.id>, YAHOO UPDATE! <yulita tiwi@ymail.com>, buan anshari <buan.anshari@unram.ac.id>, alfon new <alfon pmci@yahoo.com>, rendy@ft.unand.ac.id, drochytka.r@fce.vutbr.cz, zhjafri@uum.edu.my, hghulman@gmail.com, alisahraeiee2007@yahoo.com, jamaludin@utm.my, rimansipahutar@ft.unsri.ac.id, I Made Wahyu Wijaya <madewahyuwijaya@gmail.com>, abdullahmahmud2004@yahoo.com, Muhammad Aizat Azed <aizatazed.ump@gmail.com>, ades@si.itb.ac.id, Evi Aprianti <eviaprianti93@yahoo.com>, widyafransiska ft <widyafransiska@ft.unsri.ac.id>, Paulus Bawole <paulus@staff.ukdw.ac.id>, rikafavoriagusa@gmail.com, wrahayu@eng.ui.ac.id, liend Sumantri <iiend sumantri@yahoo.com>, rachmat@unissula.ac.id, kocianova.m@fce.vutbr.cz, Hamdy El Gohary <gohary h@yahoo.com>, mubarak@unsyiah.ac.id, fredy.jhon@upj.ac.id, ahyarsupani ahyarsupani <a hyarsupani@polsri.ac.id>, tjzolanda@ymail.com, marisa.handajani@ftsl.itb.ac.id, Reni Nuraeni <reninur@puskim.pu.go.id>, elishastuti@yahoo.com, perdana miraj <perdanamiraj@gmail.com>, yamamoto@doc.kyushu-u.ac.jp, sisi nova <sisinovaaa@gmail.com>, heri azwansyah <heriazwansyah@gmail.com>, Carmichael <D.Carmichael@unsw.edu.au>, angga.kusuma@indocement.co.id, dr.eddyprianto@gmail.com, ratnadewi@unsri.ac.id, Munirwan Syah <nir qeotechnical@unsyiah.ac.id>, faizblue 21@yahoo.com, wardani spr@yahoo.com, elsaeka putri <elsaeka@gmail.com>, Juliastuti <iuliastuti.juliastuti@gmail.com>, w.wuryanti@puskim.pu.id, m.chiozzi@gut.edu.au, sugiarto sugiarto <sugiarto@unsyiah.ac.id>, nikibibr@um.edu.my, Phong Nguyen Thanh <phong.nt@ou.edu.vn>, ATutut.Subadyo@unmer.ac.id, winnie 0804@live.com, Livian Teddy livianteddy@gmail.com>, lailahanum@ymail.com, Dinar Putranto <dwianugerah@yahoo.co.id>, Natalia Tanan <natalia.tanan@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, nurhafizah@utm.my, ninik kunc@yahoo.co.id, agus rahmadi04@yahoo.com, sirojuzilam@usu.ac.id, Rahmi Karolina <rachmie caroline@yahoo.co.id>, Ir Siti Fairus Hi Zakaria <sitifairus@water.gov.my>, Olonade Kolawole <oloridation <oloridation, "Ade A.S Fajarwati, S.Sn." <a href="mail karami <muhkarami@hotmail.com>, Mohammad Farid <mfarid si99@yahoo.com>, gambiro@wika-beton.co.id, "Prof. Agus Setyo Muntohar, Ph.D." <muntohar@umy.ac.id>, fanirz@ymail.com, sugiartha88@gmail.com, sofyan_saleh@yahoo.com, jason ukrida <jason.2012ts002@civitas.ukrida.ac.id>, Alrasyid <harun@ce.its.ac.id>, ARIZU SULAIMAN FKA <arizu@utm.my>

I accept the invitation.

[Quoted text hidden]



Aleksander Purba <purbaynu@gmail.com>

OPENING CEREMONY Accommodation Announcement

1 message

ICONBUILD 2017 <iconbuild2017@gmail.com>

Sun, Aug 13, 2017 at 10:20 PM

To: Firdaus Chairuddin <firdauschairuddin@gmail.com>, rabah.hammoud@polymtl.ca, Hatem.Mrad@ugat.ca, Siti Aisyah Nurjannah <sanurjannah@gmail.com>, riccardo.barsotti@unipi.it, danila.aita@unipi.it, s.bennati@ing.unipi.it, hartawanmadeali@yahoo.com, harun@ce.its.ac.id, Altho Sagara <altho.sagara@unpar.ac.id>, retno.setiati@pusjatan.pu.go.id, septi.bjbj@pusjatan.pu.go.id, robby permata <robbypermata@bunghatta.ac.id>, Philip Ling <philipling1993@gmail.com>, tcsiang@utm.my, swjaw@utm.my, winnie 0804@live.com, mazlanhashim@utm.my, shekpoingian@utm.my, secretary.gus@gmail.com, Nevy SANDRA <nevy.sandra.16@cee.ehime-u.ac.jp>, CHAI CHANG SAAR FKA <cschai@utm.my>, siawchuing@um.edu.my, "DR AMINAH SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES, UTM" <aminahyusof@utm.my>, rozana@utm.my, t.m.chuan@reading.edu.my, kiagusmaminuddin@gmail.com, anissaggaf@yahoo.com, MAHMOOD BIN MD TAHIR TNCPI <mahmoodtahir@utm.my>, Alzahri Aldos <alzahrialdos@gmail.com>, roslizin@utm.my, BUI VAN HONG LINH
bvhlinh@gmail.com>, rudy0011@hotmail.com, Mufti Amir Sultan <muftiamirsultan.unkhair@gmail.com>, shahrin@utm.my, baharfka@utm.my, Yeong Huei Lee <yhlee@civil.my>, machaukhun@utm.my, AHMAD ZAIDON BIN RAIS FKA <azaidon@utm.my>, sariffuddin@utm.my, ariwibowo@ub.ac.id, ashatnawi@ju.edu.jo, lyt8131775@fgs.ju.edu.jo, windu bapake dila@yahoo.com, Indrastono Dwi Atmanto <indrastono.dwiatmanto@gmail.com>, Bambang Pardoyo <barbana pardoyo@yahoo.com>, lisaazizah@rocketmail.com, Dian Chintami <dian chintamis@yahoo.com>, yulita tiwi@ymail.com, iswandiimran@gmail.com, ojiksam2000@yahoo.com, arifdedi@yahoo.com, fauzanrn@yahoo.com, ruddy142@yahoo.com, zevaljauhari@gmail.com, azmanmohamed.kl@utm.my, NUR AIZA SHUHADA BINTI KAMARUDIN <nashuhada2@live.utm.my>, AgusSetyaBudi <asb0909@yahoo.co.id>, agus rahmadi04@yahoo.com, rizuan@uthm.edu.my, rahmathidyat13@gmail.com, koh@uthm.edu.my, amirah azra <amirahazra@gmail.com>, matza.gusto@bppt.go.id, nazeera jb@yahoo.com, muhammad.karami@eng.unila.ac.id, muhkarami@hotmail.com, fadhillah209@yahoo.com, ce afidah@yahoo.com, hazrina ahmad <hazrinaahmad@gmail.com>, ibrakam@petronas.com.my, cemeor@usm.my, eng 19mhq83@yahoo.com, Lim Teck Thong <jacklim01023@gmail.com>, musbar.ibrahim@gmail.com, Bambang Budiono <b.budiono1995@gmail.com>, sabril haris hq@ft.unand.ac.id, andrey prasetio <andreyprasetio@gmail.com>, rendy@ft.unand.ac.id, hazmalherman@ymail.com, Basyaruddin Sasyaruddin Sasyaruddin@itk.ac.id>, minyuancheng@mail.ntust.edu.tw, achmadabraham@ymail.com, Rahmat Alifiardi <ralifiardi@gmail.com>, msukrawa@unud.ac.id, dohsi@ump.edu.my, aizatazed.ump@gmail.com, chatarinaniken@yahoo.com, Elly Tjahjono <elly@eng.ui.ac.id>, fxsupartono@partonofondas.com, amril regar <amrilmarufs@gmail.com>, purbaynu@gmail.com, Rosnawati Buhari <rosna@uthm.edu.my>, munzilah@uthm.edu.my, gohary h@yahoo.com, hghulman@gmail.com, wahyu wuryanti <wuryantiwahyu@gmail.com>, w.wuryanti@puskim.pu.id, adelisantono@mail.uaiy.ac.id, baskoroabdi@staff.uajy.ac.id, Billy Nouwen Hermawan <billynh12@gmail.com>, tavio w@yahoo.com, Hidajat Sugiharjo <hidajat.sugihardjo@gmail.com>, Agung Purniawan <agungpurniawan@gmail.com>, Yudha Lesmana <yud4rk@gmail.com>, buan anshari
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<martheanakencanawati@gmail.com>, eddy ibrahim <eddyibrahim838@yahoo.com>, Faiz Barchia <faizbarchia@unib.ac.id>, Neny Rochyani <nenyrochyani@yahoo.com>, gakristanto@gmail.com, Ismi Hanany <ismihanany@gmail.com>, nani nagu <nani.nagu09@gmail.com>, mrlessy 8375@yahoo.com, purwanti@enviro.its.ac.id, andari@eng.ui.ac.id, masayunadiyaz@gmail.com, nidamaisaz@gmail.com, prasanti.wsarli@yahoo.com, prayatnisoe@yahoo.com, ywindusari@yahoo.com, lailahanum@ymail.com, soedjono@enviro.its.ac.id, NURINA FITRIANI <nurina.fitriani@fst.unair.ac.id>, adhy@its.ac.id, madewahyuwijaya@gmail.com, ndrahu@yahoo.com, Hisni Rahmi <hisnirahmi@gmail.com>, restu juniah@yahoo.co.id, icun hyang02@yahoo.com, kang.andrie@gmail.com, syafila.mindriany@gmail.com, marisa.handajani@ftsl.itb.ac.id, john@mail.uajy.ac.id, surya@mail.uajy.ac.id, Fransisca Maria Farida <fransisca farida@unj.ac.id>, fransisca farida@students.itb.ac.id, farhayu@ump.eud.my, nurhafizah@utm.my, Mostafa Samadi <kouchaksaraei@yahoo.com>, Steve Supit <steve.macq@gmail.com>, rilya.rumbayan@gmail.com, adriana.ticoalu@gmail.com, Thanh Nhật Trần <thanhnhat5521@gmail.com>, roadman@vos.nagaokaut.ac.jp, sisinovaaa@gmail.com, jamessaputra77@gmail.com, jatjondro@gmail.com, arief.setiawan@mail.ugm.ac.id, lbsuparma@ugm.ac.id, agust@tsipil.ugm.ac.id, Subandiyah Azis <cup.subandiyah@gmail.com>, kustamar@yahoo.co.id, ferryandy@wika-beton.co.id, yusef.firdaus@pusjatan.pu.go.id, yohanes.ronny@pusjatan.pu.go.id, tedi.santo@pusjatan.pu.go.id, anwar.yamin@yahoo.com, imamaschuri@yahoo.com, ninik kunc@yohoo.co.id, NUR HAFIZAH BINTI ABD KHALID FKA <nur hafizah@utm.my>, farhayu@ump.edu.my, khasanny@yahoo.com, sitiulfah430@rocketmail.com, dessytriana@yahoo.com, abdul gaus <qaussmuhammad@gmail.com>, agauss01@yahoo.co.id, Nashruddin Darwis <darwis94@gmail.com>, namakuimo@outlook.com, ikabali@yahoo.com, wilsonkurnia@gmail.com, cerny.v@fce.vutbr.cz, fleischhacker.j@fce.vutbr.cz, kocianova.m@fce.vutbr.cz, drochytka.r@fce.vutbr.cz, andika@itk.ac.id, mrosli@utm.my, khairulidham@utm.my, haryatiyaacob@utm.my, naqiuddin@utm.my, othmancp@utm.my, NORHIDAYAH ABDUL HASSAN <hnorhidayah@utm.my>, rachmat@unissula.ac.id, mzaman@utm.my, othamncp@utm.my, ika.hastuty@usu.ac.id, sofyantrialby@gmail.com, roesyantos@yahoo.com, novak.v@fce.vutbr.cz, zach.j@fce.vutbr.cz, maberawi@eng.ui.ac.id, caroline@unpar.ac.id, nursyahriza.jkr@1govuc.gov.my, NORDIANA BINTI MASHROS FKA <mnordiana@utm.my>, alisahraeiee2007@yahoo.com, noer6637@gmail.com, a.rahim@usu.ac.id, sirojuzilam@usu.ac.id, sofyan.saleh@unsyiah.ac.id, ris@eng.ui.ac.id, jachrizal@ui.ac.id, alfon pmci@yahoo.com, mrlnsihombing@gmail.com, ruji.ira66@yahoo.com, agus purwoko <aguspurwokousu@yahoo.com>, nakamura-fumihiko-xb@ynu.ac.jp, aleksander.purba@eng.unila.ac.id, sugiarto@unsyiah.ac.id, Sofyan M Saleh <sofyan saleh@yahoo.com>, almira hilal <almiraahilal@gmail.com>, dedek civ05@yahoo.co.id, agah.muhammad@pusjatan.pu.go.id, febri.zukhruf@ftsl.itb.ac.id, frazila@trans.si.itb.ac.id, tjzolanda@ymail.com, bayu martanto adji
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<br/ edrizal dj@yahoo.co.id, mzaimi@utm.my, maranatha.wijaya@gmail.com, dewiyustiarini@yahoo.co.id, suhailaap114@gmail.com, Abdul Rashid Abdul Aziz <abdulrashid.abdulaziz@gmail.com>, dwidinariana@yahoo.com, trijoko w@yahoo.com, lilawinanda@gmail.com, nadjadji@gmail.com, vbryana@yahoo.com, Elizar Elly <elizar_uir@yahoo.co.id>, phong.nt@ou.edu.vn, guyen.nlhtt@ou.edu.vn, suharmanhz@unhas.ac.id, Putri Cahaya <eviaprianti93@yahoo.com>, irismahani1970@yahoo.com, rztamin@gmail.com, muhabduh@gmail.com, abduh@si.itb.ac.id, padzliha@uthm.edu.my, Garba Hamza <garbahamzabk@gmail.com>, nmjaya@unud.ac.id, mardi240967@gmail.com, akang.mubarok@yahoo.com, dr.eddyprianto@gmail.com, Erni Setyowati <ernisyahdu@gmail.com>, sunaryo@fastikom-unsig.ac.id, "Albertus Galih Prawata, S.T., M.Arch." <albertus prawata@binus.ac.id>, harri.setiadi@hotmail.com, Livian Teddy </l></l></l></l></l totoknoerwasito@yahoo.com, t.nasution@arch.its.ac.id, zayyan muhammed <danillelamz@yahoo.com>, b-foziah@utm.my, ubninawi@gmail.com, ROHAYA BINTI ABDUL JALIL TNCPI <rohaya@utm.my>, vq.010887@gmail.com, jedrilatupa@gmail.com, fanirz@ymail.com, widyafransiska@ft.unsri.ac.id, AZZLIN MANGSOR <nurazzlinmangsor@gmail.com>, bambang wicaksono <bambangwi@live.com>, ari sisw58@yahoo.co.id, kusdiwanggo@gmail.com, widyafrans76@yahoo.com, noorakmaladillah@gmail.com, m.chiozzi@qut.edu.au, robin.drogemuller@qut.edu.au, kbambang@unimas.my, bkarsono@unimal.ac.id, atthaillah@unimal.ac.id, akdona@unimas.my, Irma Yunita Sari <irmays95@gmail.com>, HARIMI DJAMILA <harimidjamila@gmail.com>, Natalia Tanan <natalia.tanan@pusjatan.pu.go.id>, laksmi.darmoyono@gmail.com, shahela mamter <shahela8299@gmail.com>, arashid@usm.my, zhjafri@uum.edu.my, jacky.thiodore@uph.edu, santoni.sod@uph.edu, paulus@staff.ukdw.ac.id, haryati@staff.ukdw.ac.id, tutur lus@yahoo.co.id, herwin.sutrisno@arch.upr.ac.id, ggkhar@yahoo.de, epandelaki@yahoo.com, theresia.susi@arch.upr.ac.id, AGUS ZULKARNAIN <Aqus.zulkarnain@unmer.ac.id>, ATutut.Subadyo@unmer.ac.id, habib musa mohamad <a href="mailto: <a href="mailto: mohamad@yahoo.com">, adnanz@uthm.edu.my, zahreenaiin@gmail.com, nir geotechnical@unsyiah.ac.id, bismail@uthm.edu.my, zahreenaiin@gmail.com, nir geotechnical@unsyiah.ac.id, bismail.gom, nir geotec obie mariodona@yahoo.co.id, Nusa Setiani <nusasetiani@yahoo.com>, Norma Puspita <norma.puspita@uigm.ac.id>, masyhur.irsyam@yahoo.co.id, wardani spr@yahoo.com, "hendriyawan ." <hendriyawan nln@yahoo.com>, "Prof. Agus Setyo Muntohar, Ph.D." <muntohar@umy.ac.id>, wrahayu@eng.ui.ac.id,

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We would like to inform you, regarding to the OPENING CEREMONY

Committee will provide you accommodation to the venue, "GRIYA AGUNG"

Please be ready at ARYADUTA Hotel at 6.30 pm (18.30 WIB), we will pick you up to the venue

Thank you for your concern

Best regards,

Organizing Committee

ICONBUILD 2017

ICONBUILD 2017

A Current Review of High Speed Railways Experiences in Asia and Europe

-Aleksander-Purba, Fumihiko-Nakamura, Muhammad-Jafri-

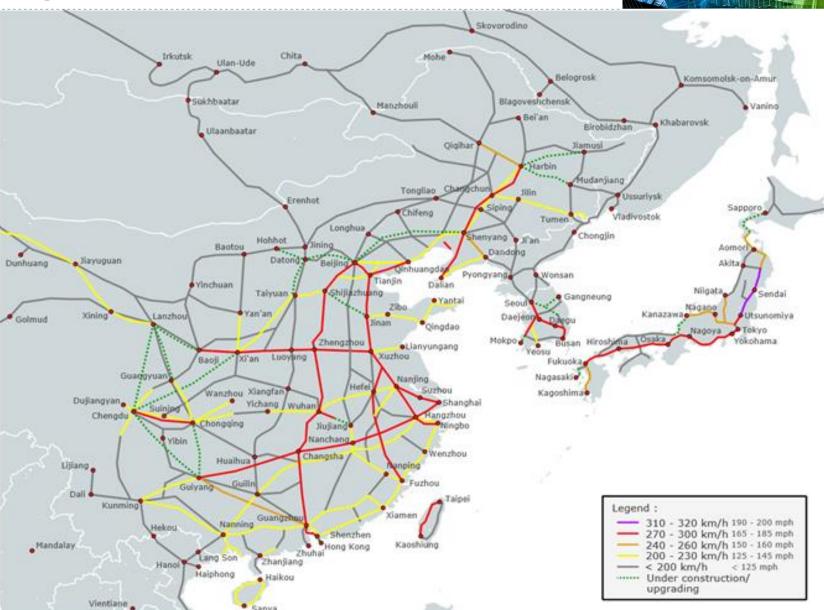
Palembang, 14-17 August 2017



Introduction: High-speed Rail in Europe

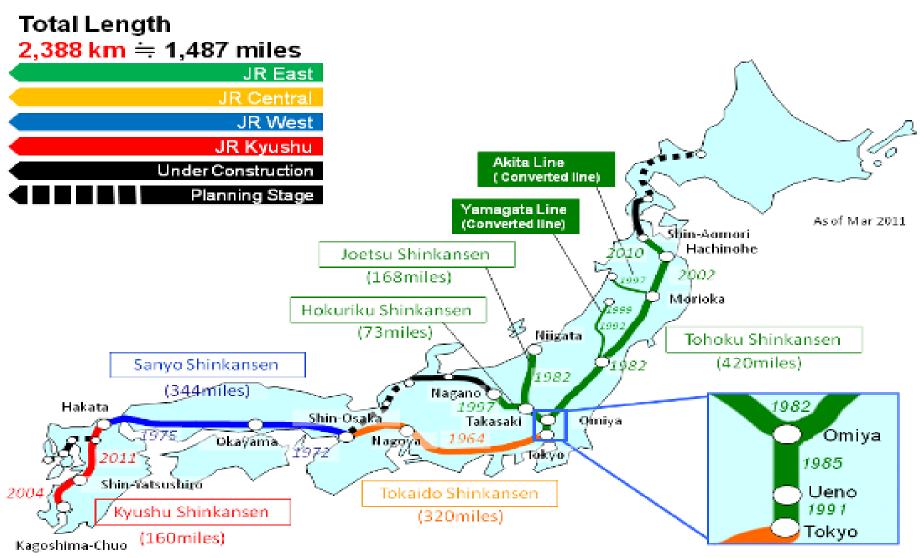


High-speed Rail in Asia



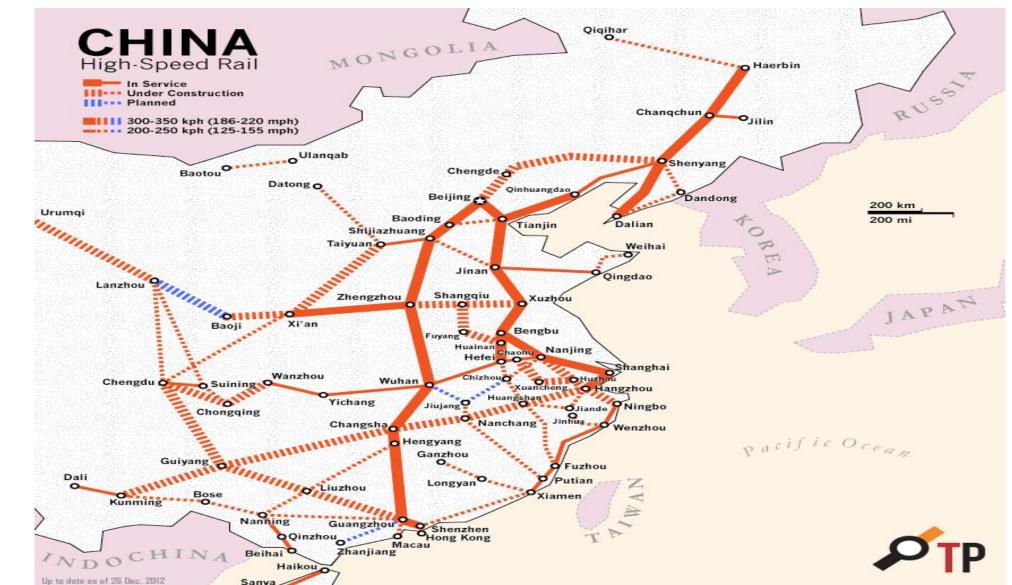
HSR in Japan





High-speed Rail in China

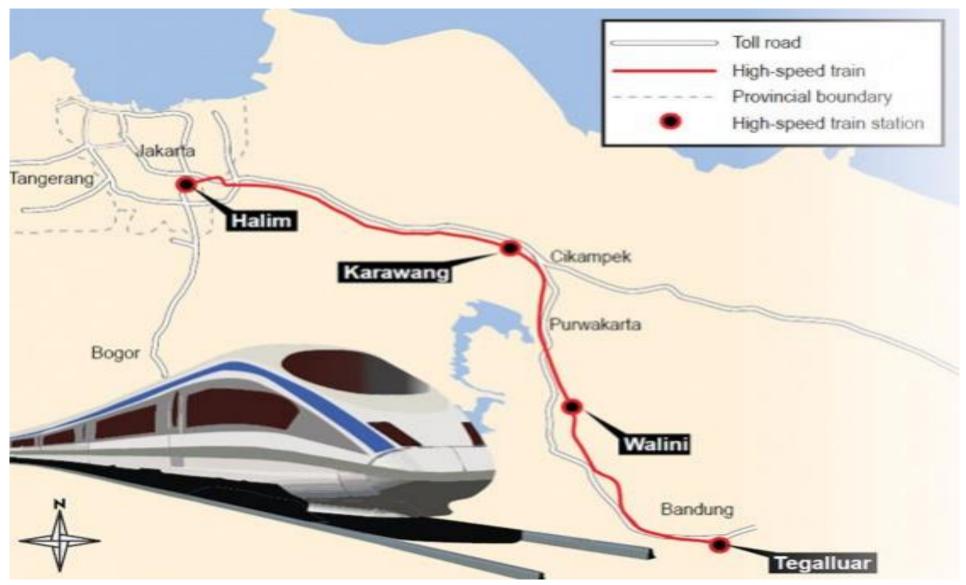






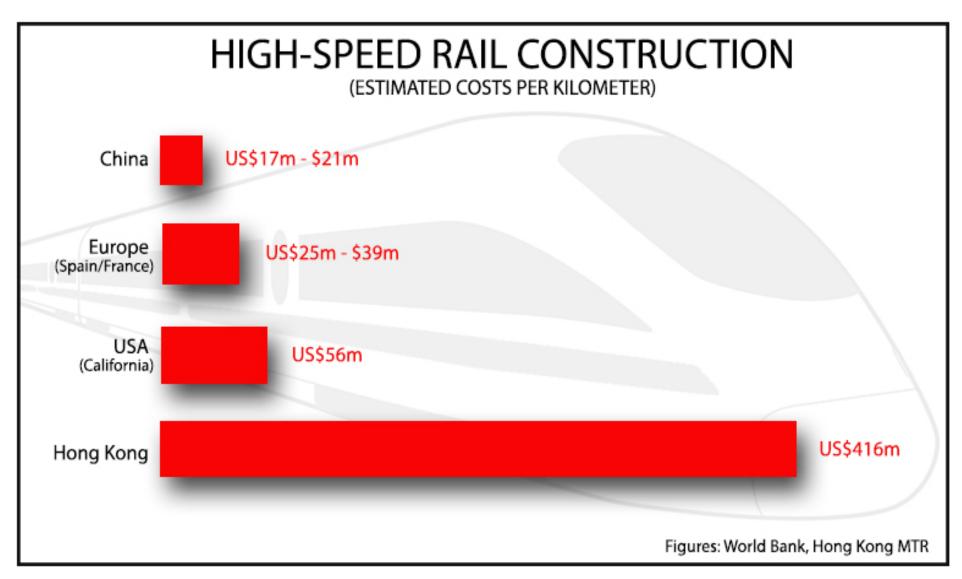
President Joko Widodo when signing the inscription of Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail line's groundbreaking (21/1/2016)

Proposed a HSR connecting Jakarta-Bandung

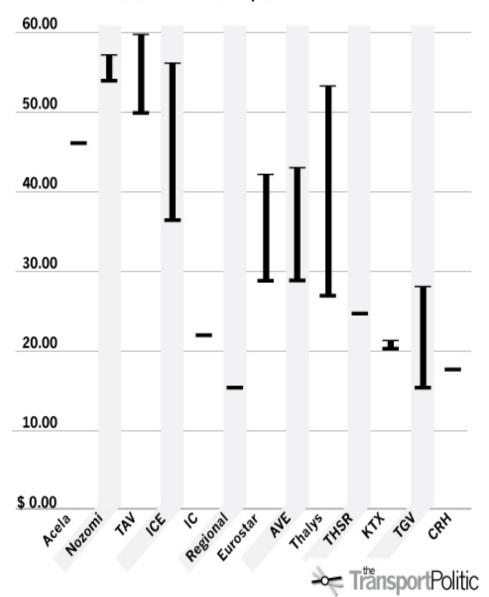








Comparing High-Speed Systems rider cost per hour of travel





KCIC Proposals

(PSBI)





PERUSAHAAN PATUNGAN RI-CHINA UNTUK KERETA CEPAT

Hari ini Indonesia dan China menandatangani Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) pendirian anak usaha patungan kereta cepat (High Speed Railways/HSR) Jakarta-Bandung.



Japan and France experiences



Trains depend on population density to operate efficiently. To compete with the airlines, trains must depart frequently but they must also fill, or nearly fill, their seats to generate enough ticket revenue to cover their operating costs. Both the population size of a city and the concentration of economic activity in the central business district and near the train station(s) are important determinants in the percentage of people who ride rail transit.



Connectivity of rapid transit is the other major factor. In Tokyo and Paris, passengers can arrive at stations and travel by heavy-rail or commuter-rail to nearly all the destinations in the urban area. A short taxi ride or bus ride may be necessary to reach one's final destination. In Indonesia there is no metro areas are sufficiently dense or have the extensive transit systems necessary to make this possible.

Factors determining HSR success



- ✓ HSR requires high urban densities, particularly those concentrated close to major rail stations.
- ✓ Concentration of economic activity in the central business district and near the HSR stations is important determinant in the percentage of people who ride rail transit.
- ✓ Connectivity of rapid transit

Lessons from Other Megapolitans





Megapolitans around the world are deserved by dozens of railway system

Our Neighbourhood Already Started















If those variables do not exist, the proposed high speed rail might never be an appealing transportation choice to most travellers.

Thank you for your kind attention



International Conference on Construction and Building Engineering (ICONBUILD 2017)

A Current Review of High Speed Railways Experiences in Asia and Europe

Aleksander Purba^{1,a}, Fumihiko Nakamura^{2,b}, and Priyo Pratomo³

1.3Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Lampung University, Jalan Sumantri Brojonegoro No 1 Gedung Meneng, Bandar Lampung 35145, Indonesia

²Graduate School of Urban Innovation, Yokohama National University, 79-1 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama 240-8501, Japan ^{b)}nakamura-fumihiko-xb@ynu.ac.jp

^{a)}Corresponding author: aleksander.purba@eng.unila.ac.id

Abstract. High Speed Railways (HSR) is currently regarded as one of the most significant technological breakthroughs in passenger transportation developed in the second half of the 20th century. At the beginning of 2008, there were about 10,000 kilometres of new high speed lines in operation in Asia and Europe regions to providing high speed services to passengers willing to pay for lower travel time and quality improvement in rail transport. And since 2010, HSR itself has received a great deal of attention in Indonesia. Some transportation analysts contend that Indonesia, particularly Java and Sumatera islands needs a high-speed rail network to be economically competitive with countries in Asia and Europe. On April 2016, Indonesia-China consortium Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (KCIC) signed an engineering, procurement and construction contract to build the HSR with a consortium of seven companies called the High Speed Railway Contractor Consortium. The HSR is expected to debut by May 2019, offering a 45minute trip covering a roughly 150 km route. However, building, maintaining and operating HSR line is expensive; it involves a significant amount of sunk costs and may substantially compromise both the transport policy of a country and the development of its transport sector for decades. The main objective of this paper is to discuss some characteristics of the HSR services from an economic viewpoint, while simultaneously developing an empirical framework that should help us to understand, in more detail, the factors determining success of the HSR as transport alternative based on current experiences of selected Asian and European countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

China and Indonesian state-owned companies have signed a US\$5,585 billion deal to build the first high-speed railways (HSR) line from Jakarta to Bandung. The joint venture tasked to construct the Jakarta-Bandung railway is Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (KCIC), which consists of Pilar Sinergi BUMN Indonesia (owning of 60 percent stake in KCIC) and China Railway International Co Ltd (owning 40 percent). The latter is China's largest rail operator. The Pilar Sinergi BUMN Indonesia consortium consists of four Indonesian state-owned companies: Wijaya Karya, Kereta Api Indonesia, Jasa Marga, and Perkebunan Nusantara VIII. KCIC was granted a 50-year concession period that will commence on 31 May 2019 when the HSR is scheduled to become operational. It is expected to require 40 years to reach the breakeven point. HSR services are expected to be able to carry 29,000 passengers per day, with ticket prices expected at IDR 200,000 (approx. US\$15.4) per passenger. Train will be able to reach a maximum speed of 250 kilometers per hour. However, building, maintaining and operating HSR line is expensive and the debate regarding the costs and benefits of this transport alternative in Asia and Europe is a long-running debate since most of the previous empirical assessments were based on individual country case studies. According to de Rus [1], some critics with HSR investment point to the high investment costs associated with the construction of a new high speed line. However, the point is not whether the passenger prefers to travel with this technology instead of the conventional modes, nor the high cost of the HSR, but whether the society is willing to pay its opportunity cost. This is of course an empirical question and the answer is context specific. In the real world, most existing HSR services, particularly in Asia region, are characterized by relatively high load factors, or at least higher than other equivalent rail services. This is explained by the fact that HSR lines are specifically designed for passenger traffic in dense traffic corridors, with minimal intermediate stops, and marketing focus centered on the travel time and price [2].

HSR performs very well in terms of market share in corridors of 400-600 km but not as good with other key parameters that do not reach some minimum thresholds to offset the high investment costs associated to the construction of this rail infrastructure. Many lines are heavily subsidized, so high load factors and market shares are compatible with a poor social return. It is not surprising that HSR investment is more popular among politicians and the general public than among economists [3]; [4]; [5]; [6]. In implementing such a program, it is essential to identify the factors that might influence decision making and the eventual success of the HSR

project, as well as foreseeing the obstacles that will have to be overcome. By so doing, authors identify lessons for policy makers and investors working on the implementation of HSR projects, particularly current experiences in Asia and Europe regions.

2. ASIA

In this section authors apply a simple implementation framework to four key cases of HSR- network development in Asia region: Japan, China, South Korea, and Taiwan as shown on Figure 1 below. Authors inquiry is based on a review of the extant literature of these cases, as well as on our own research data.

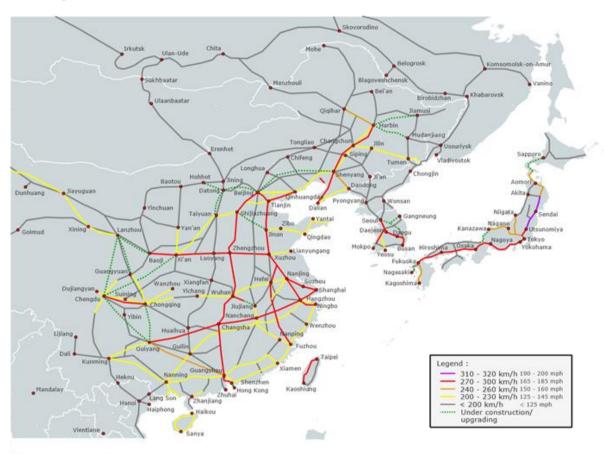


Fig. 1. Network of high-speed rail services in Asia

2.1. Japan

Japan was a pioneer in the building of HSR where the first link in its network, connecting Tokyo to Osaka, came into service in 1964. The world's first HSR line, known as the Shinkansen, was built in a corridor well suited to rail travel, and the train was built to expand capacity on an overcrowded route. Construction was financed with loans from the World Bank and the Japanese government. The railway repaid the loans in seven years. After that, operating profits on the line were used to cross-subsidize

local trains. The success of this line encouraged expansion, and the Japanese government continued to build high-speed lines throughout the country. Demand forecasts proved to be underestimated. While the number of passengers-km (million) was 11,000 in 1965, in just ten years it had risen to 35,000. Time savings are estimated at 400 million hours per annum. Population growth offers interesting results. Cities with HSR stations achieved average rates of 1.6%, while those by passed by the service only increased at a 1% rate [7]. It was found that HST stations resulted in marginal population impacts, and that these were more marked in cities with an information exchange industry, access to higher education and

expressway access [8]. Employment growth in retail, industrial, construction and wholesaling was 16-34% higher in cities with a HSR station [7] and land value increased by 67%. Studies of the economic impact of HSR show that services were the most favoured economic sector in Japan. Service industries became highly concentrated in the cities of Tokyo and Osaka, resulting in the centralization of this sector in the country's major nodes.

2.2. South Korea

The Seoul-Busan axis is Korea's main traffic corridor. In 1982, it represented 65.8% of South Korea's population, a number that grew to 73.3% by 1995, along with 70% of freight traffic and 66% of passenger traffic. With both the Gyeongbu expressway and Korail's Gyeongbu line congested as of the late 1970s, the government saw the pressing need for another form of transportation [9]. HSR service has not only reduced the travel time to anywhere in South Korea to less than three hours, causing a dramatic change in people's lifestyle, but also had a significant social, economic and cultural impact. Rail passengers have increased, and passengers of private cars, express buses, and aircraft have decreased. There was also a notable change in air travel demand. In the case of the Seoul to Daegu corridor, the HSR reduced air travel demand, which led to the closure of such air travel route in 2007. The opening of the high speed railway reduced the transportation time amongst major cities down to two hours (Seoul-Busan: from 4 hours and 30 minutes to 2 hours and 18 minutes). In the future, it is expected that the establishment of a KTX high speed railway network that connects all regions in the country within one hour will remove the gap between Seoul and local regions by integrating the country into one zone [10]. However, Korea's transport landscape is set to change forever in June 2016 with the entry of a new player into the highspeed passenger rail market. Supreme Railway (SR) will begin operating on the new Suseo high-speed line from Seoul Gangnam to Pyeongtaek, ending the incumbent, state-owned Korail's monopoly of passenger rail services outside of metropolitan areas. Work on the new 61.1 km line, which includes three new stations and its line includes a 50.3 km tunnel, the world's third longest, which runs from Suseo to Jije and was completed in June 2015 after 41 months of construction. SR will initially operate services using Korail-owned 300 km/hour eight-car KTX-Honam trains and will go head-to-head with Korail beyond the new infrastructure on the Gyeongbu line from Cheonan to Busan, and the Honam line from Cheonan to Gwangju-Songjeong and Mokpo.

2.3. Taiwan

Plans for Taiwan's first high-speed rail line emerged in 1989 to tackle the continuing growth in traffic along the heavily travelled western corridor between Taipei and Kaohsiung, Taiwan's two largest cities. The first plans were proposed in a Ministry of Transportation study in 1990. They were then approved by the Executive Yuan in

1992 and the Legislative Yuan in 1993. he Taiwan High Speed Rail (THSR) runs approximately 345 km from Taipei in the north to Kaohsiung in the south. The line uses the international standard gauge of 1435 mm with continuously welded 60-kg rails on concrete slab track. A total 30 trainsets have been supplied based on the 700 series Shinkansen, currently operating on Japan's Tokaido and Sanyo Shinkansen, but modified to meet THSR requirements. The THSR is one of the world's largest privately funded railway construction projects. The total project is valued at US\$13 billion and is being funded by the THSRC under a concession agreement by which the consortium has a 35-year franchise to design, finance, build, and operate the THSR and will then hand back the entire project to the government or a third party nominated by the government. Under the Station Zone Development Agreement, the government granted the THSRC a 50-year concession to develop land surrounding THSR stations for commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. Based on the initial forecast, THSRC estimated up to 88 daily transporting operations over passengers at the time of the inauguration. However, these numbers dropped due to the 1997 Asian Currency Crisis, which drastically reduced business passenger numbers [11]. A new structure for THSRC came into effect on July when the Ministry of Transport 2015, Communications signed two agreements with company to terminate the original build-operate-transfer concession for the Taipei - Kaohsiung high-speed line. Under the new structure, the Taiwanese government will become the majority shareholder in THSRC, but the company will continue to be privately managed. Government-controlled companies will increase their stake from 22.1% to 63.9%, while large private shareholders will cut their holdings from 37.4% to 17.4%. The remaining shares will be held by smaller investors. THSRC expects to carry 50 million passengers in 2015 and so far has achève punctuality of 99.4% with an average 14.4-second delay per train. Ridership is expected to increase with the opening of new stations in Miaoli, Yunlin and Changwa [12].

2.4. China

In terms of HSR length, China now leads the region and even the world. The HSR program started in 2003 with a 404 km line between Qinhuangdao and Shenyang operated at a maximum speed of 250 km/hour. It rapidly gained momentum with the Mid-to-Long Term Railway Network Plan adopted in 2004, and updated in 2008, which laid out the railway development plan through 2020. The Beijing-Tianjin HSR, the first of a new generation of HSR, opened in August 2008 with a maximum speed of 350 km/hour. In addition, China has built a number of new 200 km/hour express passenger railways and 200 km/hour mixed-used railways. In China, HSR lines on high density corridors such as Beijing-Shanghai and Beijing-Guangzhou tend to have a maximum design speed of 350 km/hour. HSR corridors with more modest volumes of passengers have a maximum design speed of 250 km/hour. Generally, both of these types of HSR are passenger-dedicated lines (PDL)

and are newly built as green-field projects. At the end of December 2013, most of the metropolitan regions in China are either connected, or in the process of being connected, to lines with a maximum speed of 200 km/hour or above [13]. The China HSR system will span 30,000 kilometers, connect more than 250 cities and regions with a total population of about 700 million, mobilize 4 billion travelers per year, and add 1,600 billion kilometers to China's domestic passenger throughput annually (i.e., four times the total domestic passenger throughput in Japan today) by 2020. Many economically challenged cities in west and central China will be revitalized because of the hub effect created by the HSR system. Some cities will even see passenger flow growing by as much as 10 times in the coming decade, making them strategically important targets for many industries such as hotel, catering, logistics, and properties. Until now, most of China's economy vibrancy has been trapped on the eastern and southern coasts of China, and as one travels across the region, the huge asymmetries in economic development make different cities look more like different countries. Those who visit Shanghai-centered coastal China, for instance, will find this region more like well-developed countries such as the US and Europe and less like central and western China, even though the coastal region and the central/western regions occupy the same continent. While regional economic differences are not rare in a global

economy, China's regional differences are by far the most disparate of any in the world [14].

3. EUROPE

Figure 2 presents the HSR services network throughout Europe. UK is now closer to building HSR infrastructure but until now they have been reluctant to give the definitive approval, and the money allocated to HSR has not gone beyond financing the cost of the evaluation of its economic and financial viability. Other countries, like France and Spain, have been keener on HSR than other European countries like Norway or Sweden, for example, whose governments are still studying whether this type of investment is socially worthy. Spain is a unique case because with much less traffic density than other countries (and much less congestion) in the conventional rail network, it is going to very soon be one of the first countries in the world measured in HSR kilometers. HSR has since remained firmly on the European rail agenda and has led to an expansive HSR network, together with plans to grow the network from under 10,000 kilometres in 2008, to 22,000 kilometers by 2020, and in excess of 30,000 kilometers by 2030 [15].

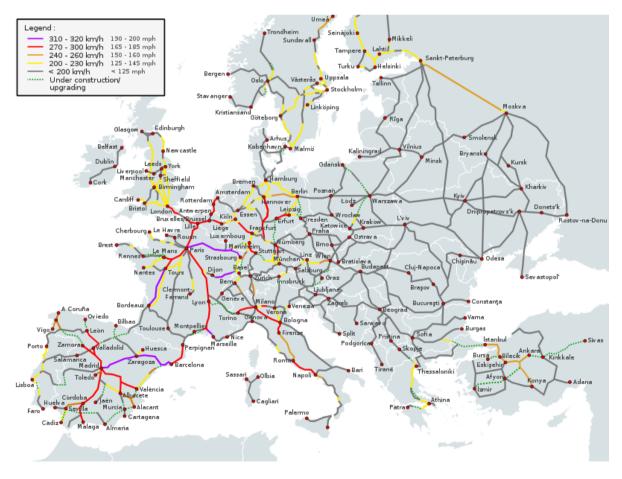


Fig. 2. European network of high-speed rail system

3.1. France

France was the HSR pioneer in Europe; with a Paris to Lyon line being opened in 1981. While other governments across Europe have been cutting back on national spending, France is one of the few countries that has continued the extension of its HSR network. In fact, French authorities have decided to accelerate the expansion of their network, lately relying on public private partnership (PPPs) in order to finance this development. In 2010, the RFF estimated an average basic construction cost for expanding the network by 2020 by another 2000 kilometers at 20 million euros per kilometer, resulting in the requirement for 40 billion euros to finance their ambition plan [16]. These additional finance requirements prompted the move towards PPP financing models. The initial French TGV lines were financed mainly by SNCF debt on the basis of their estimated profitability, with investment proposals being evaluated according to both expected financial and social rates of return [17]. French strategy was to construct the more profitable lines first. The first line, from Paris-Lyon (on TGV Sud Est) was financed entirely by SNCF debt on the basis of an expected minimum 12 percent financial rate of return. As a result of its spectacular success, in terms of both traffic and revenue generation, this return has been surpassed, and with financial rates of return estimated at between 15 percent and 30 percent per year in socio-economic terms it was fully amortised by the end of 1993 after only 12 years in service. Encouraged by the success of the TGV Sud Est, the French government committed a 30 percent contribution to the construction costs of the TGV-Atlantique. The government cited the regional development potential expected from this development, with a substantial expected social rate of return of 23 percent. By the late 1990's, TGV Atlantique was reported to be making a net return of 22 percent of the gross revenue after allowing for infrastructure costs, rolling stock and direct costs, and TGV Sud Est 38 percent. Likewise, the TGV Nord proposal was deemed financially viable with estimations of a minimum 12 percent financial rate of return [18].

3.2. Spain

Spain is located in Southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula and is bordered by France to the north and Portugal to the west. Seventy-seven percent of the Spanish people live in areas designated as urban. Madrid, the country's capital, is the largest city with 5.7 million people, followed by Barcelona with 5.0 million people. Spain maintains a robust high-speed rail network, currently comprising of over 2,000 km with an additional 1,770 km under construction. Furthermore, Spain has plans for future development of 1,700 km of high-speed rail lines, although the recent financial crisis may delay or put some of that development in doubt. The first Spanish high-speed line opened in 1992 between Madrid and Seville, stretching from the center of the country to the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula. Several sources speculate that the motivation to implement high-speed rail

between Madrid and Seville, instead of between Madrid and Barcelona, could have been political in nature. The Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias Administrator of Railway Infrastructures (Adif) published several narratives on Spanish high-speed network development and adds that the existing conventional rail line between Madrid and Seville was a singletrack line with capacity issues traveling through difficult terrain. Any upgrade to the existing rail infrastructure would have been costly; therefore, the decision was made to implement the new high-speed infrastructure in this corridor. Adif notes that the success of the first French high-speed line was an influence. The high-speed rail service on the corridor reduced travel time from over 7 hours using conventional rail service to less than 3 hours when initially instituted. Journey time is now further reduced to 2 hours 20 minutes, according to Adif. Since the opening of the first line, Spain has rapidly expanded their high-speed service network. The Ministry of Public Works Strategic Infrastructure and Transport Plan 2005-2020 (PEIT) calls for all the provincial capitals to be connected with Madrid via high-speed rail. Madrid is located in the center of the country, while much of the other population centers are located along the coast. Therefore, Spain has developed a radial HSR system connecting through Madrid. The comprehensive highspeed rail network plan in the PEIT would connect 90 percent of the Spanish population with high-speed train service if fully implemented [19].

3.3. Germany

Germany is located in Central Europe bordering nine countries including Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Poland, Switzerland, and the Netherlands and is largely urbanized with 74 percent of the population residing in urban areas. The capital of Berlin is the most populated city with 3.4 million, followed by Hamburg (1.8 million) and Munich (1.3 million). Almost 1,300 km (800 miles) of high-speed rail lines currently exist in Germany, with an additional 1,500 km (650 miles) either planned or under construction. Beginning in the 1970s, German federal transportation plans called for high-speed rail lines in response to increasing congestion levels on the existing rail network and to make rail competitive with other modes. The first high-speed lines were built to also accommodate conventional passenger and freight train This incremental approach raised the services. conventional passenger train speeds up to 200 km/hour on several segments. Newer lines are exclusively for highspeed train operations, with the fastest speed of 300 km/hour. The high-speed rail system, known as Intercity Express (ICE), stretches a reported 1,285 km, with an additional 1,048 km under construction or planned. The German high-speed network is designed to connect many hubs, including the major cities in the country and markets outside Germany. Passenger and freight rail operations are controlled by Deutsche Bahn (DB) Holdings, which was formed in 1994 following the reunification of West and East Germany. European Union directives to separate rail infrastructure ownership and operations resulted in the

creation of separate subsidiaries of DB, including an infrastructure owner, DB Netze, and a train operations unit, DB Bahn, that operates regional and long distance passenger trains. DB Fernverkehr is the long distance business unit of DB Bahn where high-speed train operations are controlled. Financing for line construction comes mostly from the federal government, but also from states and local governments [20]. Thompson [21] also points out that because the DB Holdings conglomerate of companies is profitable, it is able to borrow on commercial markets. The German ICE high-speed rail system has steadily grown since accounting for 5.1 million passengers in 1991. The system carried more than 73.7 million in 2009.

3.4. Italy

In Italy, the very first high-speed track was completed in 1977, as the first high speed route in Europe. It connected Rome and Città della Pieve (in central Italy). Meanwhile, the "direttissima" was under construction and by 1992 the high-speed line connecting Rome and Florence was completed. In the 2000s the Milan-Rome high-speed track was completed, after the construction of the Milan-Bologna in 2008 and the Bologna-Florence in 2009. Currently, the "direttissima" Rome-Florence is being adapted to the new HSR standards. The Milan-Rome track is part of the main north-south corridor, going from Turin to Salerno. With the construction of HSR, several technological and time savings innovations implemented. In fact, the travel time between the main Italian cities has been progressively reduced [22]. In the Milan-Rome non-stop HSR track, for example, it went from 4 hours 30' in 2007-2008 to 3h30' in 2009 and currently is 2h55'. It is also expected to be reduced to 2h30' in 2017 [23]. Therefore, from 2007 till now, the time travel between Rome and Milan was reduced by more than 35%, and it is expected to be reduced by more than 44% by 2017. However, the construction of HSR lines on which trains can run faster than 250 km/h stopped in 2009, and is now counting 923 km [24]. The Italian HSR infrastructure is mostly built on a north-south perspective, with most density in the north. Also, in the Turin-Salerno track the higher speed is available. With regard to the railway distances, the Italian HSR sector is a peculiarity in Europe, as the distances between the nodes are shorter than other countries and with different speed levels.

4. FACTORS DETERMINING HSR SUCCESS

There are several factors that help determine the success of HSR. Despite the Jakarta and Bandung have the highest Indonesian population, it is dwarfed by most of European and Asian cities particularly in terms of population density near the rail station. Since HSR requires high urban densities, particularly those concentrated close to major rail stations, extending HSR to places without the ability to encourage high densities is unlikely to be successful. According to the long experiences of Japan and France, HSR depend on population density to operate efficiency.

To compete with the airlines, HSR must depart frequently but they must also fill, or nearly fill, their seats to generate enough ticket revenue to cover their operating costs. Both the population size of a city and the concentration of economic activity in the central business district and near the HSR stations are important determinants in the percentage of people who ride rail transit. Connectivity of rapid transit is the other major factor. In Tokyo, Paris, Shanghai and other Asian and European cities served by HSR passengers can arrive at stations and travel by heavy rail or commuter rail to nearly all the destinations in the urban area. A short taxi ride or bus ride may be necessary to reach one's final destination. In Indonesia, particularly along the Jakarta-Bandung line, very few metro areas are sufficiently dense or have the extensive transit systems necessary to make this possible. And since transit usage is one of the greatest indicators for rail success, ridership is important: only in the Jakarta urban area does transit account for more than 15% of total travel. In Bandung and other cities along the HSR line, it is less than 15%. Contrast this with Tokyo where it is 60% and Paris where it is 25%. This figure does not bode well for the success of high-speed rail in Indonesia particularly within short to middle period.

5. CONCLUSION

It must be recognized that Indonesia lacks some of variables that make high-speed rail successful in other countries. For starters, Indonesia has neither the population density near the rail station nor the land use regulations necessary to support the development of high speed rail. It lacks a pre-existing, successful passenger rail system, and far less on urban public transport usage than Tokyo, Paris and other Asian and European cities. Further, high speed rail cannot work in the absence of large urban populations clustered around city centre's rail terminals and extensive public transport systems that allow passengers to easily complete their journeys. If those variables do not exist, high speed rail will never be an appealing transportation choice to most travellers. Otherwise, as HSR systems become more sophisticated and continue to increase in size in Asia and Europe, other countries including Indonesia are set to benefit from the technological improvements and research investments that countries are pouring into this transport alternative.

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A CURRENT REVIEW OF HIGH SPEED RAIL WAYS

EXPERIENCES IN ASIA AND EUROPE

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A current review of high speed railways experiences in Asia and Europe

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A Current Review of High Speed Railways Experiences in Asia and Europe

Aleksander Purba^{1, a)} Fumihiko Nakamura^{2, b)} Chatarina Niken DWSBU³ Muhammad Jafri⁴ and Priyo Pratomo⁵

^{1, 3, 4, 5} Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Lampung University, Jalan Sumantri Brojonegoro No 1 Gedung Meneng, Bandar Lampung 35145, Indonesia

^{a)}Corresponding author: aleksander.purba@eng.unila.ac.id ^{b)}nakamura-fumihiko-xb@ynu.ac.jp

Abstract. High-Speed Railways (HSR) is currently regarded as one of the most significant technological breakthroughs in passenger transportation developed in the second half of the 20th century. At the beginning of 2008, there were about 10,000 kilometers of new high-speed lines in operation in Asia and Europe regions to provide high-speed services to passengers willing to pay for lower travel time and quality improvement in rail transport. And since 2010, HSR itself has received a great deal of attention in Indonesia. Some transportation analysts contend that Indonesia, particularly Java and Sumatera islands need a high-speed rail network to be economically competitive with countries in Asia and Europe. On April 2016, Indonesia-China consortium Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (KCIC) signed an engineering, procurement, and construction contract to build the HSR with a consortium of seven companies called the High-Speed Railway Contractor Consortium. The HSR is expected to debut by May 2019, offering a 45-minute trip covering a roughly 150 km route. However, building, maintaining and operating HSR line is expensive; it involves a significant amount of sunk costs and may substantially compromise both the transport policy of a country and the development of its transport sector for decades. The main objective of this paper is to discuss some characteristics of the HSR services from an economic viewpoint, while simultaneously developing an empirical framework that should help us to understand, in more detail, the factors determining the success of the HSR as transport alternative based on current experiences of selected Asian and European countries.

INTRODUCTION

China and Indonesian state-owned companies have signed a US\$5,585 billion deal to build the first high-speed railways (HSR) line from Jakarta to Bandung. The joint venture tasked to construct the Jakarta-Bandung railway is Kereta Cepat Indonesia China (KCIC), which consists of Pilar Sinergi BUMN Indonesia (owning of 60 percent stake in KCIC) and China Railway International Co Ltd (owning 40 percent). The latter is China's largest rail operator. The Pilar Sinergi BUMN Indonesia consortium consists of four Indonesian state-owned companies: Wijaya Karya, Kereta Api Indonesia, Jasa Marga, and Perkebunan Nusantara VIII. KCIC was granted a 50-year concession period that will commence on 31 May 2019 when the HSR is scheduled to become operational. It is expected to require 40 years to reach the breakeven point. HSR services are expected to be able to carry 29,000 passengers per day, with ticket prices expected at IDR 200,000 (approx. US\$15.4) per passenger. The train will be able to reach a maximum speed of 250 kilometers per hour. However, building, maintaining and operating HSR line is expensive and the debate regarding the costs and benefits of this transport alternative in Asia and Europe is a long-running debate since most of the previous empirical assessments were based on individual country case studies. According to de Rus [1], some critics with HSR investment point to the high investment costs associated with the construction of a new high-speed line. However, the point is not whether the passenger prefers to travel with this

² Graduate School of Urban Innovation, Yokohama National University, 79-1 Tokiwadai, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama 240-8501, Japan

technology instead of the conventional modes, nor the high cost of the HSR, but whether the society is willing to pay its opportunity cost. This is, of course, an empirical question and the answer is context specific. In the real world, most existing HSR services, particularly in Asia region, are characterized by relatively high load factors, or at least higher than other equivalent rail services. This is explained by the fact that HSR lines are specifically designed for passenger traffic in dense traffic corridors, with minimal intermediate stops, and marketing focus centered on the travel time and price [2].

HSR performs very well in terms of market share in corridors of 400-600 km but not as good with other key parameters that do not reach some minimum thresholds to offset the high investment costs associated with the construction of this rail infrastructure. Many lines are heavily subsidized, so high load factors and market shares are compatible with a poor social return. It is not surprising that HSR investment is more popular among politicians and the general public than among economists [3]; [4]; [5]; [6]. In implementing such a program, it is essential to identify the factors that might influence decision-making and the eventual success of the HSR project, as well as foreseeing the obstacles that will have to be overcome. By so doing, authors identify lessons for policymakers and investors working on the implementation of HSR projects, particularly current experiences in Asia and Europe regions.

ASIA REGION

In this section, authors apply a simple implementation framework to four key cases of HSR- network development in Asia region: Japan, China, South Korea, and Taiwan as shown in Fig. 1, authors inquiry is based on a review of the extant literature of these cases, as well as on our own research data.

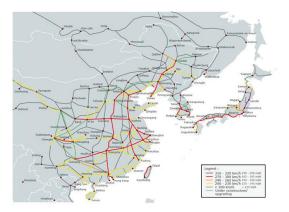


FIGURE 1. Network of high-speed rail services in Asia

Japan

Japan was a pioneer in the building of HSR where the first link in its network, connecting Tokyo to Osaka, came into service in 1964. The world's first HSR line, known as the Shinkansen, was built in a corridor well suited to rail travel, and the train was built to expand capacity on an overcrowded route. Construction was financed with loans from the World Bank and the Japanese government. The railway repaid the loans in seven years. After that, operating profits on the line were used to cross-subsidize local trains. The success of this line encouraged expansion, and the Japanese government continued to build high-speed lines throughout the country. Demand forecasts proved to be underestimated. While the number of passenger-km (million) was 11,000 in 1965, in just ten years it had risen to 35,000. Time savings are estimated at 400 million hours per annum. Population growth offers interesting results. Cities with HSR stations achieved average rates of 1.6%, while those bypassed by the service only increased at a 1% rate [7]. It was found that HST stations resulted in marginal population impacts and that these were more marked in cities with an information exchange industry, access to higher education and expressway access [8]. Employment growth in retail, industrial, construction and wholesaling were 16-34% higher in cities with an HSR station [7] and land value increased by 67%. Studies of the economic impact of HSR show that services were the most favored economic sector in Japan. Service industries became highly concentrated in the cities of Tokyo and Osaka, resulting in the centralization of this sector in the country's major nodes.

South Korea

The Seoul-Busan axis is Korea's main traffic corridor. In 1982, it represented 65.8% of South Korea's population, a number that grew to 73.3% by 1995, along with 70% of freight traffic and 66% of passenger traffic. With both the Gyeongbu Expressway and Korail's Gyeongbu line congested as of the late 1970s, the government saw the pressing need for another form of transportation [9]. HSR service has not only reduced the travel time to anywhere in South Korea to less than three hours, causing a dramatic change in people's lifestyle, but also had a significant social, economic and cultural impact. Rail passengers have increased, and passengers of private cars, express buses, and aircraft have decreased. There was also a notable change in air travel demand. In the case of the Seoul to Daegu corridor, the HSR reduced air travel demand, which led to the closure of such air travel route in 2007. The opening of the high-speed railway reduced the transportation time amongst major cities down to two hours (Seoul-Busan: from 4 hours and 30 minutes to 2 hours and 18 minutes). In the future, it is expected that the establishment of a KTX high-speed railway network that connects all regions in the country within one hour will remove the gap between Seoul and local regions by integrating the country into one zone [10]. However, Korea's transport landscape is set to change forever in June 2016 with the entry of a new player into the high-speed passenger rail market. Supreme Railway (SR) will begin operating on the new Suseo high-speed line from Seoul Gangnam to Pyeongtaek, ending the incumbent, state-owned Korail's monopoly of passenger rail services outside of metropolitan areas. Work on the new 61.1 km line, which includes three new stations and its line includes a 50.3 km tunnel, the world's third longest, which runs from Suseo to Jije and was completed in June 2015 after 41 months of construction. SR will initially operate services using Korail-owned 300 km/hour eight-car KTX- Honam trains and will go head-to-head with Korail beyond the new infrastructure on the Gyeongbu line from Cheonan to Busan, and the Honam line from Cheonan to Gwangju-Songjeong and Mokpo.

Taiwan

Plans for Taiwan's first high-speed rail line emerged in 1989 to tackle the continuing growth in traffic along the heavily traveled western corridor between Taipei and Kaohsiung, Taiwan's two largest cities. The first plans were proposed in a Ministry of Transportation study in 1990. They were then approved by the Executive Yuan in 1992 and the Legislative Yuan in 1993. The Taiwan High-Speed Rail (THSR) runs approximately 345 km from Taipei in the north to Kaohsiung in the south. The line uses the international standard gauge of 1435 mm with continuously welded 60-kg rails on concrete slab track. A total 30 trainsets have been supplied based on the 700 series Shinkansen, currently operating on Japan's Tokaido and Sanyo Shinkansen, but modified to meet THSR requirements. The THSR is one of the world's largest privately funded railway construction projects. The total project is valued at US\$13 billion and is being funded by the THSRC under a concession agreement by which the consortium has a 35-year franchise to design, finance, build, and operate the THSR and will then hand back the entire project to the government or a third party nominated by the government. Under the Station Zone Development Agreement, the government granted the THSRC a 50-year concession to develop land surrounding THSR stations for commercial, residential, and recreational purposes. Based on the initial forecast, THSRC estimated up to 88 daily round-trip operations transporting over 200,000 passengers at the time of the inauguration. However, these numbers dropped due to the 1997 Asian Currency Crisis, which drastically reduced business passenger numbers [11]. A new structure for THSRC came into effect in July 2015, when the Ministry of Transport and Communications signed two agreements with the company to terminate the original build-operate-transfer concession for the Taipei - Kaohsiung high-speed line. Under the new structure, the Taiwanese government will become the majority shareholder in THSRC, but the company will continue to be privately managed. Government-controlled companies will increase their stake from 22.1% to 63.9%, while large private shareholders will cut their holdings from 37.4% to 17.4%. The remaining shares will be held by smaller investors. THSRC expects to carry 50 million passengers in 2015 and so far has achève punctuality of 99.4% with an average 14.4-second delay per train. Ridership is expected to increase with the opening of new stations in Miaoli, Yunlin, and Changwa [12].

China

In terms of HSR length, China now leads the region and even the world. The HSR program started in 2003 with a 404 km line between Qinhuangdao and Shenyang operated at a maximum speed of 250 km/hour. It rapidly gained momentum with the Mid-to-Long Term Railway Network Plan adopted in 2004 and updated in 2008, which laid out

the railway development plan through 2020. The Beijing–Tianjin HSR, the first of a new generation of HSR, opened in August 2008 with a maximum speed of 350 km/hour. In addition, China has built a number of new 200 km/hour express passenger railways and 200 km/hour mixed-used railways. In China, HSR lines on high-density corridors such as Beijing-Shanghai and Beijing-Guangzhou tend to have a maximum design speed of 350 km/hour. HSR corridors with more modest volumes of passengers have a maximum design speed of 250 km/hour. Generally, both of these types of HSR are passenger-dedicated lines (PDL) and are newly built as green-field projects. At the end of December 2013, most of the metropolitan regions in China are either connected or in the process of being connected, to lines with a maximum speed of 200 km/hour or above [13].

The China HSR system will span 30,000 kilometers, connect more than 250 cities and regions with a total population of about 700 million, mobilize 4 billion travelers per year, and add 1,600 billion kilometers to China's domestic passenger throughput annually (i.e., four times the total domestic passenger throughput in Japan today) by 2020. Many economically challenged cities in the west and central China will be revitalized because of the hub effect created by the HSR system. Some cities will even see passenger flow growing by as much as 10 times in the coming decade, making them strategically important targets for many industries such as hotel, catering, logistics, and properties. Until now, most of China's economy vibrancy has been trapped on the eastern and southern coasts of China, and as one travels across the region, the huge asymmetries in economic development make different cities look more like different countries. Those who visit Shanghai-centered coastal China, for instance, will find this region more like well-developed countries such as the US and Europe and less like central and western China, even though the coastal region and the central/western regions occupy the same continent. While regional economic differences are not rare in a global economy, China's regional differences are by far the most disparate of any in the world [14].

EUROPE REGION

Fig. 2 presents the HSR services network throughout Europe. UK is now closer to building HSR infrastructure but until now they have been reluctant to give the definitive approval, and the money allocated to HSR has not gone beyond financing the cost of the evaluation of its economic and financial viability. Other countries, like France and Spain, have been keener on HSR than other European countries like Norway or Sweden, for example, whose governments are still studying whether this type of investment is socially worthy. Spain is a unique case because, with much less traffic density than other countries (and much less congestion) in the conventional rail network, it is going to very soon be one of the first countries in the world measured in HSR kilometers. HSR has since remained firmly on the European rail agenda and has led to an expansive HSR network, together with plans to grow the network from under 10,000 kilometers in 2008, to 22,000 kilometers by 2020, and in excess of 30,000 kilometers by 2030 [15].

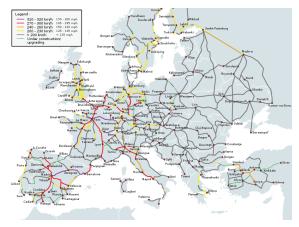


FIGURE 2. European network of high-speed rail system

France

France was the HSR pioneer in Europe; with a Paris to Lyon line being opened in 1981. While other governments across Europe have been cutting back on national spending, France is one of the few countries that has continued the extension of its HSR network. In fact, French authorities have decided to accelerate the expansion of their network, lately relying on public-private partnership (PPPs) in order to finance this development. In 2010, the RFF estimated an average basic construction cost for expanding the network by 2020 by another 2000 kilometers at 20 million euros per kilometer, resulting in the requirement for 40 billion euros to finance their ambition plan [16]. These additional finance requirements prompted the move towards PPP financing models. The initial French TGV lines were financed mainly by SNCF debt on the basis of their estimated profitability, with investment proposals being evaluated according to both expected financial and social rates of return [17].

The French strategy was to construct the more profitable lines first. The first line, from Paris-Lyon (on TGV Sud-Est), was financed entirely by SNCF debt on the basis of an expected minimum 12 percent financial rate of return. As a result of its spectacular success, in terms of both traffic and revenue generation, this return has been surpassed, and with financial rates of return estimated at between 15 percent and 30 percent per year in socio-economic terms, it was fully amortized by the end of 1993 after only 12 years in service. Encouraged by the success of the TGV Sud-Est, the French government committed a 30 percent contribution to the construction costs of the TGV-Atlantique. The government cited the regional development potential expected from this development, with a substantial expected social rate of return of 23 percent. By the late 1990's, TGV Atlantique was reported to be making a net return of 22 percent of the gross revenue after allowing for infrastructure costs, rolling stock and direct costs, and TGV Sud-Est 38 percent. Likewise, the TGV Nord proposal was deemed financially viable with estimations of a minimum 12 percent financial rate of return [18].

Spain

Spain is located in Southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula and is bordered by France to the north and Portugal to the west. Seventy-seven percent of the Spanish people live in areas designated as urban. Madrid, the country's capital, is the largest city with 5.7 million people, followed by Barcelona with 5.0 million people. Spain maintains a robust high-speed rail network, currently comprising of over 2,000 km with an additional 1,770 km under construction. Furthermore, Spain has plans for future development of 1,700 km of high-speed rail lines, although the recent financial crisis may delay or put some of that development in doubt. The first Spanish high-speed line opened in 1992 between Madrid and Seville, stretching from the center of the country to the southern end of the Iberian Peninsula. Several sources speculate that the motivation to implement high-speed rail between Madrid and Seville, instead of between Madrid and Barcelona, could have been political in nature.

The Administrador de Infraestructuras Ferroviarias or Administrator of Railway Infrastructures (Adif) published several narratives on Spanish high-speed network development and adds that the existing conventional rail line between Madrid and Seville was a single track line with capacity issues traveling through difficult terrain. Any upgrade to the existing rail infrastructure would have been costly; therefore, the decision was made to implement the new high-speed infrastructure in this corridor. Adif notes that the success of the first French high-speed line was an influence. The high-speed rail service on the corridor reduced travel time from over 7 hours using conventional rail service to less than 3 hours when initially instituted. Journey time is now further reduced to 2 hours 20 minutes, according to Adif. Since the opening of the first line, Spain has rapidly expanded their high-speed service network. The Ministry of Public Works Strategic Infrastructure and Transport Plan 2005-2020 (PEIT) calls for all the provincial capitals to be connected with Madrid via high-speed rail. Madrid is located in the center of the country, while much of the other population centers are located along the coast. Therefore, Spain has developed a radial HSR system connecting through Madrid. The comprehensive high-speed rail network plan in the PEIT would connect 90 percent of the Spanish population with high-speed train service if fully implemented [19].

Germany

Germany is located in Central Europe bordering nine countries including Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Poland, Switzerland, and the Netherlands and is largely urbanized with 74 percent of the population residing in urban areas. The capital of Berlin is the most populated city with 3.4 million, followed by Hamburg (1.8 million)

and Munich (1.3 million). Almost 1,300 km (800 miles) of high-speed rail lines currently exist in Germany, with an additional 1,500 km (650 miles) either planned or under construction. Beginning in the 1970s, German federal transportation plans called for high-speed rail lines in response to increasing congestion levels on the existing rail network and to make rail competitive with other modes. The first high-speed lines were built to also accommodate conventional passenger and freight train services. This incremental approach raised the conventional passenger train speeds up to 200 km/hour on several segments. Newer lines are exclusively for high-speed train operations, with the fastest speed of 300 km/hour. The high-speed rail system, known as Intercity Express (ICE), stretches a reported 1,285 km, with an additional 1,048 km under construction or planned. The German high-speed network is designed to connect many hubs, including the major cities in the country and markets outside Germany. Passenger and freight rail operations are controlled by Deutsche Bahn (DB) Holdings, which was formed in 1994 following the reunification of West and East Germany.

European Union directives to separate rail infrastructure ownership and operations resulted in the creation of separate subsidiaries of DB, including an infrastructure owner, DB Netze, and a train operations unit, DB Bahn, that operates regional and long-distance passenger trains. DB Fernverkehr is the long-distance business unit of DB Bahn where high-speed train operations are controlled. Financing for line construction comes mostly from the federal government, but also from states and local governments [20]. Thompson [21] also points out that because the DB Holdings conglomerate of companies is profitable, it is able to borrow on commercial markets. The German ICE high-speed rail system has steadily grown since accounting for 5.1 million passengers in 1991. The system carried more than 73.7 million in 2009.

Italy

In Italy, the very first high-speed track was completed in 1977, as the first high-speed route in Europe. It connected Rome and Città Della Pieve (in central Italy). Meanwhile, the "direttissima" was under construction and by 1992 the high-speed line connecting Rome and Florence was completed. In the 2000s the Milan-Rome high-speed track was completed, after the construction of the Milan-Bologna in 2008 and the Bologna-Florence in 2009. Currently, the "direttissima" Rome-Florence is being adapted to the new HSR standards. The Milan-Rome track is part of the main north-south corridor, going from Turin to Salerno. With the construction of HSR, several technological and time savings innovations were implemented. In fact, the travel time between the main Italian cities has been progressively reduced [22]. In the Milan-Rome non-stop HSR track, for example, it went from 4 hours 30' in 2007-2008 to 3h30' in 2009 and currently is 2h55'. It is also expected to be reduced to 2h30' in 2017 [23]. Therefore, from 2007 till now, the time travel between Rome and Milan was reduced by more than 35%, and it is expected to be reduced by more than 44% by 2017. However, the construction of HSR lines on which trains can run faster than 250 km/h stopped in 2009, and is now counting 923 km [24]. The Italian HSR infrastructure is mostly built on a north-south perspective, with most density in the north. Also, in the Turin-Salerno track, the higher speed is available. With regard to the railway distances, the Italian HSR sector is a peculiarity in Europe, as the distances between the nodes are shorter than other countries and with different speed levels.

FACTORS DETERMINING HSR SUCCESS

There are several factors that help determine the success of HSR. Despite the Jakarta and Bandung have the highest Indonesian population, it is dwarfed by most of The European and Asian cities particularly in terms of population density near the rail station. Since HSR requires high urban densities, particularly those concentrated close to major rail stations, extending HSR to places without the ability to encourage high densities is unlikely to be successful. According to the long experiences of Japan and France, HSR depends on population density to operational efficiency. To compete with the airlines, HSR must depart frequently but they must also fill, or nearly fill, their seats to generate enough ticket revenue to cover their operating costs. Both the population size of a city and the concentration of economic activity in the central business district and near the HSR stations are important determinants in the percentage of people who ride rail transit.

Connectivity of rapid transit is the other major factor. In Tokyo, Paris, Shanghai and other Asian and European cities served by HSR passengers can arrive at stations and travel by heavy rail or commuter rail to nearly all the destinations in the urban area. A short taxi ride or bus ride may be necessary to reach one's final destination. In Indonesia, particularly along the Jakarta-Bandung line, very few metro areas are sufficiently dense or have the extensive transit systems necessary to make this possible. And since transit usage is one of the greatest indicators for

rail success, ridership is important: only in the Jakarta urban area does transit account for more than 15% of total travel. In Bandung and other cities along the HSR line, it is less than 15%. Contrast this with Tokyo where it is 60% and Paris where it is 25%. This figure does not bode well for the success of high-speed rail in Indonesia particularly within short to middle period.

CONCLUSION

It must be recognized that Indonesia lacks some of the variables that make high-speed rail successful in other countries. For starters, Indonesia has neither the population density near the rail station nor the land use regulations necessary to support the development of high-speed rail. It lacks a pre-existing, successful passenger rail system, and far less on urban public transport usage than Tokyo, Paris and other Asian and European cities. Further, high-speed rail cannot work in the absence of large urban populations clustered around city center's rail terminals and extensive public transport systems that allow passengers to easily complete their journeys. If those variables do not exist, high-speed rail will never be an appealing transportation choice to most travelers. Otherwise, as HSR systems become more sophisticated and continue to increase in size in Asia and Europe, other countries including Indonesia are set to benefit from the technological improvements and research investments that countries are pouring into this transport alternative.

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