CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to The Topic

Nowadays, economic globalization has made global market activity get higher in all countries. It has been trigger in many aspects, especially for export and import field. Many countries have agreed to cooperate on bilateral, regional, multilateral, and unilateral with other countries. To avoid illegal trading activities, many countries provide trade rules as way to take the procedure agreement between countries and exporter. The countries usually build department which has a responsibility to arrange the rules. As in Indonesia, the government sets DISPERINDAG to arrange the problems.

As the writer has much interest in knowing about the problems, the writer chose Department of Industry and Trade (DISPERINDAG) of Tangerang District as the place to conduct the job training. In here, the writer could apply and had new experience in export and import activites.

For about a month, the writer did the job training and assigned to be Succofindo assistant. As the Succofindo assistant, the writer was given some jobs like: handling, checking, and scanning the document before exporter shipped goods to other countries. Commonly there are 2 documents involved in export import

namely: Certificate of origin preference form and certificate of origin non-preference form. However, to check a document is not easy. Sometimes, there will be difficult to find during the process, such as the validation on the document. Each document has different data, and it must be checked for several times.

To make the validation of the data, a file document is very important. When the exporter gives incomplete file or corrupt, the department will lose apart of the data. The different data between exporter and officer also becomes a problem in making validation. The right data will make continuity of the document to ship easily.

According to that case, the writer is interested to entitle this report by "The Comparison of Certificate of Origin Preference Forms and Certificate of Origin non-Preference Forms Used to Export Indonesian's goods". This report aims to give an explanation and difference about Certificate of Origin forms used to export Indonesian goods.

1.2 Scope

This research is generally attempted to compare the difference of several documents that become condition terms to process export of Indonesian goods to other countries, the documents use certificate of origin forms. It also indicates the uses of each Certificate of Origin forms as a requirement of goods export.

1.3 Objectives

This report has some objectives, as follows;

1. To report the job training conducted in (DISPERINDAG).
2. To describe and explain different Certificate of Origin
3. To give further information about the activities of Export Indonesian goods process.

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

This research has some purposes theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the readers can learn another procedure which is rarely used in making document than is used in common method as a study of commercial English. The readers also can understand the use, the process and the function in commercial English.

1.5 The Framework of Theory

The writer uses the theory of Roselyn Hutabarat (1995:63) mentioning that another aspect of global trade is important documents business same as a document condition. In this theory Roselyn Hutabarat mentions that without documents, an exporter cannot pay and negotiate with the bank as validation *Letter of Credit (L/C).*

The document is important not only for exporter, but also for importer and the bank. In other word, the documents are important for all sides that get involved in *Letter of Credit* (L/C) opened, so *Letter of Credit* (L/C) must be stated as special documents.

Based on those theories above, the writer took theory of Roselyn Hutabarat about document of export-import transaction to analyze the data.

1.6 Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive comparative. Best (1982:119) states that descriptive method is kind of method which try to describe and intreprate the object just as the way it is, and comparative method is used in purpose to compare one phenomenon or variable to another one. In this research, the writer used comparative method to analyze data by comparing them, and the writer explained the analysis of the data by describing them in details using descriptive method till then the writer could make conclusion. The data collected are taken from journal of DISPERINDAG where the writer did job training.

1.7 Place and Time

The writer did the job training in the official office, Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan (DISPERINDAG) at Jl. Komplek Perkantoran TIGARAKSA, Tangerang District. It was conducted from August 8th to September 16th 2011.