



ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

**THE 33RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF AIPA
AND OTHER MEETINGS**

GENERAL INFORMATION

**16 - 22 SEPTEMBER 2012
LOMBOK, WEST NUSA TENGGARA – INDONESIA**

CONTENTS

1. Section I : Meeting Information
2. Section II : Hospitality
3. Section III : About Lombok
4. Section IV : Information on Domestic and International Flight
5. Section V : Embassies' Address in Jakarta

SECTION I MEETING INFORMATION

1. Tentative Program of Activities

Sunday, 16 September 2012	- 16.00 – 18.00	- Arrival of Delegates at Lombok International Airport - Proceed to hotels - Registration
Monday, 17 September 2012	- 08.00 – 16.00 09.00 - 12.00 19.00 - 20.00	- Arrival of Delegates at Lombok International Airport - Proceed to hotels - Registration - Meeting of the Women Parliamentarians of AIPA (WAIPA) - Opening Ceremony at Governor Office Hall
Tuesday, 18 September 2012	08.30 – 09.00 09.00 – 12.00	- Courtesy Call of all AIPA Heads Delegation on AIPA President - First Plenary Session
Wednesday, 19 September 2012	09.00 - 12.30 14.00 - 17.45 16.00 – 17.00	Committee Meetings (parallel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee on Political Matters • Committee on Economic Matters • Committee on Social Matters • Committee on Organizational Matters Dialogue with Observer Delegations (parallel) Meeting of Committee on Joint Communiqué (parallel)
Thursday, 20 September 2012	08.30 - 16.00	Day Cruise Program: <i>Enjoying the beauty and serene of Lombok Strait and lunch at Gili Rengit Island</i>
Friday, 21 September 2012	10.00 - 11.00 11.00-11.30	Second Plenary Session Press Conference
Saturday, 22 September 2012	-	Departure of Delegates

2. Social Functions

Sunday, 16 September 2012	19.00	Welcome Dinner hosted by Hon. Dr. Surahman Hidayat , Chairman of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House of Representatives
Monday, 17 September 2012	20.30 – 21.30	Dinner hosted by H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono , President of the Republic of Indonesia at Governor Office Hall
Tuesday, 18 September 2012	19.00	Dinner hosted by Hon. Dr. TGH. Muhammad Zainul Majdi , Governor of West Nusa Tenggara Province
Wednesday, 19 September 2012	19.00	Dinner hosted by Hon. Dr. Syarif Hasan , State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Scale Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia
Friday, 21 September 2012	18.30	Solidarity Dinner by H.E. DR. Marzuki Alie, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives

3. Date and Venue of the Meeting

The 33rd General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) will take place in the **Santosa Villas & Resort**, Senggigi - Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara), Indonesia from **Sunday, 16 September to Saturday, 22 September 2012**.

4. Registration

The Delegations are kindly requested to forward a Verbal Note with the list of all delegation members in accordance with the protocol precedence to Host Parliament. In case of changes, an updated list of delegation members has to be immediately provided. The deadline for submitting lists and filled in registration form is **16 August 2012** to the following addresses:

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

Address: Jl. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Senayan, Jakarta 10270 - Indonesia

Tel. +6221-5715 294 / 210

Fax. +6221-5715 295

Email. oprbkasap@yahoo.com / oprbkasap@dpr.go.id

Website. <http://ksap.dpr.go.id/aipa2012>

Delegates are also invited to register online.

The list of Delegates should be accompanied by photos scan. Access of the participants to the venue of the 33rd General Assembly of AIPA will be allowed on the basis of badges.

4. Official Language

The official language of the AIPA is English and its working language is English (Article 18 of AIPA Statutes). The Host Parliament will provide booths of Simultaneous Interpreting System (SIS) at the 33rd General Assembly of AIPA.

*Four Simultaneous Interpretation Channels/booths (including Indonesian-English) will be provided at the 33rd General Assembly of AIPA upon request on **the first come first served basis**. Delegations who have requested for simultaneous interpretation facilities are responsible for their own interpreters.*

5. Documents

All official documents shall be in English and will be distributed on the table in the meeting room. Any delegate who wishes to distribute documents in the meeting is advised to have a prior consultation with the AIPA Permanent Secretariat.

6. Liaison Officers

Liaison Officers will assist Delegates on administrative and technical issues.

7. Identification Badges and Security

Identification Badges will be provided by the Host Secretariat and distributed upon registration. For security purposes, all participants will be requested to wear their identification badges throughout the meeting and official function specified in the Working Program. It is requested that each delegate submit a color photograph (**in jpg format not exceeding 200KB per photo**) to the Host Secretariat by **16 August 2012**.

8. Arrival and Departure

The participants are kindly requested to indicate on the Registration Form the flight itinerary to enable the Host Secretariat to arrange the transportation for the delegates' arrival and departure. Any changes of the flight schedules should immediately be communicated in

advance to the Host Secretariat, to avoid inconvenience. The arrival service will operate from 15 until 17 September 2012 and departure service will operate from 22 until 23 September 2012 at the Lombok International Airport Praya, Lombok-Indonesia. Delegations will be officially welcomed at VIP Room of Soekarno Hatta Airport and Lombok International Airport Praya.

9. Currency Exchange

There is no restriction on currency exchange. Although Indonesian banks and money changers deal in almost all currencies, it is advisable to bring notes or traveler's cheques in the major currencies.

The currency in Indonesia is Rupiah (Rp), which consist of notes (1,000; 5,000; 10,000; 20,000; 50,000; 100,000) and coins (100; 200; 500 and 1000). **The exchange rate in July 2012 is approximately Rp. 9,600 per US\$ 1.**

All major credit cards (Visa, Master Card, American Express, Diners) are widely accepted.

10. Electricity

Electrical power in Indonesia is at 220-230 volts (50 hertz). Plugs are of the European two-pronged variety.

11. Telephone Service

Telephone services are available in hotels, restaurants, and cafes. Pre-paid mobile telephone cards are available at hotels and local cellular shop.

Dialing is as follows:

- Local calls: dial the number directly;
- Long-distance calls within Indonesia: dial the area code (for Lombok - 0370) + the number;
- International calls: dial the International direct dial access (001 or 008) + country code + area code + number.

To call Indonesia from abroad, dial the International direct dial access + country code (62) + area code (for Lombok - 370) + number. When calling from abroad, the 0 prefix of the area code should not be dialed.

SECTION II HOSPITALITY

1. Accommodation

The Indonesian House of Representatives will cover the cost of accommodation and meals for the delegates from Sunday, 16 September 2012 until Saturday, 22 September 2012 noon (6 nights), as follows:

- 17 (seventeen) rooms for AIPA Members, including 1 (one) suite room for Speaker/Presiding Officer of Parliament
- 3 (three) rooms for each Observers Countries

Accommodation for AIPA Members :

	ACCOMODATION for 7(seven) delegations	ACCOMODATION for 3 (three) delegations
HOTEL	Santosa Villas & Resort Senggigi	Sheraton Senggigi Beach Resort
Room Type for Delegates	- Suite (Speaker) - Deluxe & Superior Rooms	- Suite (Speaker) - Deluxe & Superior Rooms
Available Rooms for Additional Delegates	Superior Twin room (850.000 rupiahs)*	Superior King room (1.1250.000 rupiahs)*

**Price including breakfast and tax*

Note: The room reservation will be provided upon request on ***the first come first served basis***. Please, fill in the reservation form and reply it promptly.

Accommodation for Observers & Guests of the Host :

HOTEL	Holiday Resort Senggigi Beach
Room Type for Delegates	Deluxe Ocean View
Available Rooms for Additional Delegates	Standard Chalet (600.000 rupiahs)*

**Price including breakfast and tax*

Delegates will be personally responsible for the cost of accommodation of additional delegates and food other than meals specified in the program.

Delegates who check-in earlier before 16 September 2012 and check-out late afternoon of 22 September 2012 shall be at their own expenses.

Delegates wishing to upgrade their hotel's rooms are kindly advised to inform the Host Secretariat in advance. Any additional charges such as room service, alcoholic beverages, mini-bar items, laundry, telephone calls (local or overseas) will be also at the delegates' own expenses.

The additional cost charged for that purpose will be at the delegate's own expenses and the reservation should be guaranteed by credit card and or deposit amounting to US \$ 200.00, at the time of check-in. Any charges to the hotel should be paid in Indonesian Currency (IDR).

Hotel's terms:

Any delegate who cannot check-in on the arrival date given (no show) will be charged 1 (one) night of the room rate. Late check-out after 2 p.m. will be charged 50 % of the room rate and late check-out after 6 p.m. will be charged 1 (one) night of the room rate.

2. Transportation

Local transportation will be provided by the Host Parliament for the arrival of delegates on 16 September 2012, for the departure of delegates on 23 September 2012, and for all official functions during the meeting.

Shuttle bus will be provided from the 3 (three) hotels.

All changes of the departure schedules should immediately be communicated to the Host Secretariat. Delegates are responsible for administrative airline regulations and financial aspects caused by the charges of the flights schedule, as well as their transportation other than events specified in the working program.

3. Meals and Functions

Meals will be provided for delegates at venues specified in the Working Program. Delegates wishing to make other meal arrangements will meet the cost themselves. All participants are cordially invited to the official functions indicated in the Working Program. Breakfast and lunch (excluding alcohol beverages) will only be provided during the meeting sessions.

4. Medical Service

First aid services will be provided in the hotel. Other medical care will be at the expense of the participants. The delegates are personally responsible for any personal insurance against risks.

SECTION III ABOUT LOMBOK

LOMBOK is an island in West Nusa Tenggara (*Nusa Tenggara Barat* or NTB) province, Indonesia. It forms part of the chain of the Lesser Sunda Islands, with the Lombok Strait separating it from Bali to the West and the Alas Strait between it and Sumbawa to the East. It is roughly circular, with a "tail" (Sekotong Peninsula) to the southwest, about 70 km across and a total area of about 4,725 km² (1,825 sq mi). The provincial capital and largest city on the island is **Mataram**. It is somewhat similar in size and density with neighboring Bali and shares some cultural heritage, but is administratively part of NTB along with sparsely populated Sumbawa. It is surrounded by a number of smaller islands locally called *Gili*.

Lombok is under the administration of the Governor of the province of West Nusa Tenggara (*Nusa Tenggara Barat*). The province is administered from the provincial capital of Mataram in West Lombok.

The island is divided into four regencies and one kota (city). They are:

1. North Lombok Regency (Lombok Utara), Capital: Tanjung
2. West Lombok Regency (Lombok Barat), Capital: Gerung
3. Central Lombok Regency (Lombok Tengah), Capital: Praya
4. East Lombok Regency (Lombok Timur), Capital: Selong
5. Mataram City, Capital: Mataram

Brief History

Little is known about the Lombok before the seventeenth century. Before this time it was made up of numerous competing and feuding petty states each of which were presided over by a Sasak 'prince'. This disunity was taken advantage of by the neighbouring Balinese who took control of western Lombok in the early seventeenth century. The Makassarese meanwhile invaded eastern Lombok from their colonies in neighbouring Sumbawa. The Dutch had first visited Lombok in 1674 and the

Dutch East India Company concluded its first treaty with the Sasak Princess of Lombok. The Balinese had managed to take over the whole island by 1750, but Balinese infighting resulted in the island being split into four feuding Balinese kingdoms. In 1838, the Mataram kingdom brought its rivals under control.

Relations between the Sasak and Balinese in western Lombok were largely harmonious and intermarriage was common. In the island's east, however, relations were less cordial and the Balinese maintained control from garrisoned forts. While Sasak village government remained in place, the village head became little more than a tax collector for the Balinese. Villagers became a kind of serf and Sasak aristocracy lost much of its power and land holdings.

Geography

The Lombok Strait lies to the immediate West of the island and this waterway marks the passage of the bio-geographical division between the fauna of the Indomalayan ecozone and the distinctly different fauna of Australasia that is known as the Wallace Line, for Alfred Russel Wallace, who first remarked upon the distinction between these two major bio-geographical regions and how abrupt the boundary was between the two biomes.

To the East of Lombok lies the Alas Strait, a narrow body of water separating the island of Lombok from the nearby island of Sumbawa to the east.

The island's topography is dominated by the centrally-located strato volcano Mount Rinjani, which rises to 3,726 m (12,224 ft), making the second highest volcano in Indonesia and the nation's third-highest mountain.

The highlands of Lombok are forest clad and mostly undeveloped. The lowlands are highly cultivated. Rice, soybeans, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cinnamon, cacao, cloves, cassava, corn, coconuts, copra, bananas and vanilla are the major crops grown in the fertile soils of the island. The southern part of the island is fertile but drier, especially toward the southern coastline.

Lombok is surrounded by many islets, of which are:

- Northwest: colloquially the Gili Islands (North Lombok Regency): Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, Gili Air
- Southwest (Sekotong Peninsula, West Lombok Regency) : Gili Nanggu, Gili Sudak, Gili Tangkong, Gili Poh, Gili Genting, Gili Lontar, Gili Layar, Gili Amben, Gili Gede, Gili Anyaran, Gili Layar, Gili Asahan
- South Coast (West Lombok Regency) : Gili Solet, Gili Sarang Burung, Gili Kawu
- Southeast (East Lombok Regency) : Gili Indah, Gili Merengke, Gili Belek
- Northeast (East Lombok Regency) : Gili Lawang, Gili Sulat, Gili Pentangan, Gili Bidara (Pasaran), Gili Lampu

Demographics

The island's inhabitants are 85% Sasak whose origins are thought to have migrated from Java in the first millennium BC. Other residents include an estimated 10–15% Balinese, with the small remainder being Tionghoa-peranakan, Javanese, Sumbawanese and Arab Indonesians.

The Sasak population are culturally and linguistically closely related to the Balinese, but unlike the Hindu Balinese, the majority are Muslim and the landscape is punctuated with mosques and minarets. Islamic traditions and holidays influence the Island's daily activities.

Religion

The island's indigenous Sasak people are predominantly Muslim. However, before the arrival of Islam Lombok experienced a long period of Hindu and Buddhist influence that reached the island through Java. A minority Balinese Hindu culture remains in Lombok. Islam may have first been brought to Lombok by traders arriving from Sumbawa in the 17th century who then established a following in eastern Lombok. Other accounts describe the first influences arriving in the first half of the sixteenth century. According to the palm leaf manuscript Babad Lombok which contains the history of Lombok describes how Sunan Prapen was sent by his father The Susuhunan Ratu of Giri on a military expedition to Lombok and Sumbawa in order to convert the population and propagate the new religion. However the new religion took on a highly syncretistic character, frequently mixing animist and Hindu-Buddhist beliefs and practices with Islam.

Tourism

Many of the visitors to Lombok and much of the islands goods come across the Lombok Strait by sea or air links, only 25 miles separate the two islands. Lombok is often marketed as “an unspoiled Bali,” or “Bali’s sister island.” Currently with support of the central government Lombok and Sumbawa are being developed as Indonesia 2nd destination for international and domestic tourism. Lombok has retained a more natural, uncrowded and undeveloped environment, which attract travelers who come to enjoy its relaxed pace and the opportunity to explore the island's unspoiled, spectacular natural beauty. The more contemporary marketing campaigns for Lombok/Sumbawa seek to differentiate from Bali and promote the island of Lombok as a stand alone destination. The opening of the new Lombok International Airport on 1 October 2011 assist in this endeavour.

The most developed tourism area of the island is on the west coast of the island and is centered about the township of Senggigi. The immediate surrounds of the township contain the most developed tourism facilities. The west coast coastal tourism strip is spread along a 30 km strip following the coastal road north from Mataram and the nearby current airport at Ampenan. The principal tourism area extends to Tanjung in the northwest at the foot of Mount Rinjani and includes the Sire and Medana Peninsulas and the highly popular Gili Islands lying immediately offshore. These three small islands are most commonly accessed by boat from Bangsal near Pemenang, Teluk Nare a little to the south, or from further south at Senggigi and Mangsit beach. Recently direct fast boat services have been running from Bali making a direct connection to the Gili islands. Although rapidly changing in character, the Gili islands still provide both a lay-back backpacker's retreat and a high class resort destination.

Other tourist destinations include Mount Rinjani, Gili Bidara, Gili Lawang, Narmada Park and Mayura Park and Kuta (distinctly different from Kuta, Bali). The Kuta area is also famous for its beautiful, largely deserted, white sand beaches. Sekotong, in southwest Lombok, is popular for its numerous and diverse scuba diving locations. South Lombok surfing is considered some of the best in the world and includes *Desert Point* at Banko Banko in the southwest of the island. The island's natural beauty and the customary hospitality of its residents make it an obvious tourist destination.

The Indonesian government is actively promoting both Lombok and neighboring Sumbawa as Indonesia's number two tourism destination after Bali. The President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the Ministry of Cultural and Tourism and the regional Governor have made public statements supporting the development of Lombok as a tourism destination and setting a goal of 1 million visitors annually by the year 2012 for the combined destination of Lombok and Sumbawa. This has seen infrastructure improvements to the island including road upgrades and the construction of a much delayed **new International airport** in the islands south.

Lombok International Airport (*Bandara Internasional Lombok*) is south west of the small regional city of Praya in South central Lombok. It commenced operations on 1 October 2011. It replaced Selaparang airport near Ampenan. It is the only operational international airport within the province of West Nusa Tenggara (*Nusa Tenggara Barat*).

Water Resources

Areas in southern Lombok Island were classified as arid and prone to water shortages due to low rainfall and lack of water sources. On May 2011, groundbreaking ceremony has done to initial the Pandanduri dam construction which will span about 430 hectares and cost estimated Rp.800 billion (\$92.8 million) to accommodate about 25.7 million cubic meters of water and be able to irrigate 10,350 hectares of farmland.

Things to Take Back Home from Lombok

- **Handicrafts :** Lombok main handicrafts is practically for daily use, but showing great skills and finish, traditional way to design and traditional technique to made it and natural materials. certain villages has specialize in crafts, its interested to visit one of them, take start from hand weaving village, and the second basket weaving village and ending up at pottery village.
- **Pottery:** Lombok pottery is becoming well known in the world. three major villages that are famous with their pottery production are: Banyu Mulek, Penujak, and Masbagik. these villages has their own style and technique to design the pot and its was improved under aid of New Zealand government on 1991.
- **Hand weaving :** There are two main villages hand weaving production in Lombok island is Sukarare in central Lombok and Pringga sela in east Lombok. Typical sarong and Tenun Ikat is the main product of these village. The sarong is not only comfortable to wearing but also serve as sheet, bed cover and other multitude of uses. Songket is the most complicated hand weaving usually done by women.
- **Mask :** The mask made from local mahogany wood and other woods which are found on the island. The main producer of Lombok mask are Labu Api, Lombok mask is easy to found in Bali art galleries and art shop, Bali is Lombok handicrafts biggest market and it's often claim as the original Bali's craft. This village has their own style and technique to design and curving as they want to give their own identity of arts on the object. The village of Labu Api are not only known for its mask curving only, they are produce boxes, statue painting, pottery painting, and handicrafts decoration with sea shell.
- **Pearls Jewelry**
Pearls could be said as the most luxurious gift. You must be dug deeper pockets to be able to buy it. Pearl bracelet is available in color black and white. Cheap or expensive depends on its size.
- **Songkets or ikats :** Lombok has great woven textiles like *songkets* and *ikats* that can be used as a sarong, wall hanging, table cloth and more. The design woven is special to each weaver and it is passed down through the generations before. There is a traditional hand weaving village in Puyung, Central Lombok. You can even try on a traditional Sasak costume.

SECTION IV

INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT

Garuda Airways and Lion Air are alternative domestic flights from Jakarta to Lombok or vice versa and Silk Air is international flight from Singapore to Lombok on certain date.

GA= Garuda Airways

Jakarta – Lombok vv.: 2 (two) flights every day.

Link Website Garuda Airways: <http://www.garuda-indonesia.com/>

Jakarta – Lombok		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
GA 430	10.50	13.50
GA 432	18.10	21.10

Lombok - Jakarta		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
GA 431	06.55	07.45
GA 433	14.35	15.25

For international flight to/from Bali (Denpasar)

Denpasar – Lombok		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
GA 436	17.35	18.10

Lombok - Denpasar		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
GA 437	18.55	19.40

Lion Air

Jakarta – Lombok vv.: 5 (five) flights every day

Link Website Lion Air: <http://www2.lionair.co.id/>

Jakarta – Lombok		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
JT 656	09.05	12.00
JT 658	14.20	17.15
JT 650	19.55	22.50

Lombok - Jakarta		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
JT 651	06.00	06.55
JT 657	12.40	13.40
JT 659	17.55	18.55

Business class of Lion Air is only available for flight of Jakarta - Lombok at 19.55 p.m. and Lombok – Jakarta at 06.00 a.m.

Silk Air

Link Website Silk Air: <http://www.silkair.com/>

Singapore – Lombok		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
MI 128	15.45	18.30

Lombok - Singapore		
Flight	Departure	Arrival
MI 127	19.25	22.10

Flight of Singapore – Lombok vv by Silk Air is only available 3 (three) times a week (Monday, Thursday, and Saturday)

SECTION V
EMBASSIES' ADDRESS IN JAKARTA

AIPA Member Parliaments

NO.	COUNTRY	NAME OF AMBASSADOR	ADDRESS
1.	Brunei Darussalam	H.E. Dato Paduka Mahmud Bin Haji Saidin	Jl. Teuku Umar No. 9, Menteng Jakarta Pusat 10350 Phone : (62-21) 3190 6080 (Hunting) Fax : (62-21) 3190 5070 Email : kbjindo@cbn.net.id
2.	Cambodia	H.E. Mr. KAN Pharidh	Jl. TB. Simatupang Kav. 13 Jakarta Selatan 12520 Phone : (62-21) 781 2523 Fax : (62-21) 781 2524 Email : recjkt@indo.net.id
3.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	H.E. Mr. Prasith SAYASITH	Jl. Patra Kuningan XIV No. 1A, Kuningan Jakarta Selatan 12950 Phone : (62-21) 522 9602 Fax : (62-21) 522 9601
4.	Malaysia	H.E. Dato' Syed Munshe Afdzaruddin Bin Syed Hassan	Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said, Kav. X/6 No. 1-3, Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan 12950 Phone : (62-21) 522 4947 Fax : (62-21) 522 4974
5.	Myanmar	H.E. Mr. U Nyan Lynn	Jl. Haji Agus Salim No. 109, Menteng Jakarta Pusat 10350 Phone : (62-021) 3158.908, 3159.095 Fax : (62-021) 3160.079 Email : myanmar@cbn.net.id
6.	Philippines	H.E. Mr. Vidal E. Querol	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 6-8, Menteng Jakarta Pusat 10310 Phone : (62-21) 310 0334 Fax : (62-21) 315 1167
7.	Singapore	H.E. Mr. Ashok Kumar MIRPURI	Jl. H. R. Rasuna Said X-0 Gedung Graha Surya Internusa Lt. 19 Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan 12950 Phone : (62-21) 520 1486 Fax : (62-21) 5296 1433
8.	Thailand	H.E. Mr. Thanatip Upatising	Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 74 Jakarta Pusat 10310 Phone : (62-21) 390 4052 Fax : (62-21) 310 7469
9.	Vietnam	H.E. Mr. NGUYEN Huu Dzung	Jl. Teuku Umar No. 25, Menteng Jakarta Pusat 10350 Phone : (62-21) 310 0358 Fax : (62-21) 314 9615, 310 0357