



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
2005-2009
(PART ONE)



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**His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien
Sa'adul Khairi Waddien
The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Bruinei Darussalam**

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Foreword

The two-part official government yearbook, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM is designed as an annual publication. But technical constraints have impeded its on-time production in which even details that cover 2009 are presented in the form of snippets, where applicable. Consequently the revived publication covers five years, from 2005 to 2009 to make up for lost time. The one you have now is the first part of the publication. The second part is published separately.

To compensate for the sequence gaps, the contents of the BRUNEI DARUSSALAM yearbook are now revamped to show the work of the Brunei government more clearly. At the heart of the work of government is Brunei's national philosophy the Malay Muslim Monarchy (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, MIB). In political-speak, this is called the organising ideology and in Brunei this is called the organising philosophy.

MIB is central not only to the notion and concept of Brunei as a people but also to the institutional expression of the Brunei state. Laws, policies, rules and regulations, and norms and values are designed to fulfil the aspirations of the MIB.

As such, how the work of government is carried out as described in the following chapters is a direct consequence of how the MIB is translated into practice. The work of the Brunei government contains attributes that are also found in other nation-states. This is because since 1906 Brunei has been transformed from a maritime empire to a nation-state with a centralised monarchy after the phasing in of modern governing institutions based on the British public service model.

I hope the revamped contents enable readers to understand better the work of the Brunei government. For the benefit of non-Brunei readerships, some words, especially the Islamic terms, are spelt according to international standards for example, sharia, instead of the local spelling *syariah*. In addition, some spellings also take into account of the quantity such as *ajiza*, which is the plural word for chapters of the Quran (singular: *juz*). And some of the names of government organisations feature Malay spelling because they do not translate well in English.

Pleasant reading...

MAWARDI HAJI MOHAMMAD

Acting Director of Information

Preface

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 2005-2009 (PART ONE) includes information on Brunei that spans five consecutive years in a revised format. A distinct feature of this revised format is that summarised information of each ministry is no longer bundled up with descriptions of all of the departments under its control.

Instead each department is now housed in relevant chapters according to its institutional purpose, which gives readers a clearer picture of the work of the Brunei government.

For example, a summarised description of the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food is found under agriculture in Chapter Five. But a portion of its remit is also found under disaster management in Chapter Three by virtue of being the secretariat of the National Pandemic Influenza Main Committee and lead agency for the National Committee on the Zoonotic Diseases. Understandably, some departments are mentioned only in the form of passing remarks on practical grounds.

The book confines its reference to the work of the Brunei government from 2005 to 2009. Technical constraints in retrieving information have impeded its on-time production and consequently details that cover 2009 are presented in the form of snippets where applicable. In addition to showing a summary of the work of government, the contents now include brief information on several government-linked companies and organisations. The book is a quick guide for all members of society both at home and abroad. Its target readerships also include states and non-state actors.

This book is published for readerships both at home and abroad. Consequently some words, especially the Islamic terms, are spelt according to international standards, for example *sharia*, instead of the local spelling *syariah*. In addition, some spellings also take into account of the quantity such as *ajiza*, which is the plural word for chapters of the Quran (singular: *juz*).

And some of the names of government organisations are spelt in Malay because they do not translate well in English, for example the Department of Adat Istiadat Negara. This department is responsible for the finer observances of royal protocol and matters associated closely with the palace, royalty, the nobility and the aristocracy.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 2005-2009 (PART ONE) is divided into three chapters; each chapter is subdivided into a set of subchapters. Some subchapters are interspersed with sidebars that contain additional details.

Chapter One comprises general information on Brunei.

Chapter Two comprises the organisational structure of the Brunei government and aspects of its foreign relations and defence.

Chapter Three features the work of government on social, cultural, and home affairs. It covers education, labour, social protection, health, law enforcement, religion, culture, youths, immigration, fire and rescue, disaster management, the media and sports and recreation.

Chapter Four will be published in BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 2005-2009 (PART TWO). This chapter features the work of government on the environment, public works and transport. It covers environmental protection, planning and housing, public works, utilities and transport and communications.

Also published in BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 2005-2009 (PART TWO) is Chapter Five. This chapter features the work of government on the economy. It covers business, foreign trade and investment, agriculture, fishery, forestry, manufacturing, energy and natural resources, finance and other service industries, public finance, and science and technology.

Readers are reminded that details on the economy, and foreign trade and investment are given passing remarks only: complete statistics with trend analyses could be purchased separately from the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD). The DEPD produces a raft of annual publications for sale such as the Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook, the Annual National Accounts and the Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators; and quarterly publications such as the Brunei Economic Bulletin and the Quarterly Statistical Indicators.

Chapter One: Brunei and its people

This chapter covers:

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Brunei Darussalam**

INTRODUCTION

Physical features of the Brunei geography

Brunei land surface is developed on the tertiary age bedrock comprising sandstone, shale, and clays. The terrain on the western part of Brunei is hilly lowland below 91 metres, and rising in the hinterland to 300 metres. Its eastern part is rugged mountainous area that rises to 1,850 meters above sea level at Bukit Pagon in the Temburong District. Brunei coast has a wide, tidal and swampy plain.

Climate

Brunei has an equatorial climate characterised by a uniform high temperature, high humidity, and heavy rainfall. Temperatures range from 23-32 Degree Celsius while rainfall varies from 2,500 mm annually on the coast to 7,500 mm in the interior. There is no distinct wet season.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Brunei Darussalam is on the northwestern shore of Borneo and shares a common border with the Malaysian state of Sarawak. Set like a crown slightly askew, 75 per cent of its 5,765 square kilometres land area is covered by equatorial rainforest. The living standard of its population (2008 estimate: 398,000) is sustained by oil and gas exports. Brunei's GDP per capita in December 10, 2007 was B\$49,866.92 (US\$34,629); and in 2008, B\$51,251 (US\$35,840).

Brunei Darussalam is divided administratively into four districts: Brunei-Muara, Belait, Temburong and Tutong. The national capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, is in the Brunei-Muara District and Brunei's hydrocarbon industry is located in the Belait District.

Three of the four districts are contiguous: Brunei-Muara, Belait and Tutong.

Temburong District is separated by the Malaysian state of Sarawak.

About the national philosophy, Malay Muslim Monarchy (MIB)...

Brunei's organising ideology is the Malay Muslim Monarchy (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, MIB). In Brunei context, MIB is the nation-state's organising philosophy. MIB justifies the pre-eminence of the national language; Malay custom and culture; Islam; and the monarchy system of government in Brunei.

Brunei officially acknowledged MIB as the hallmark of the Brunei identity on January 1, 1984.

Definition of Malay

The Malays hold pre-eminence in all aspects of life in Brunei by virtue of being the native population and comprising the majority. The law identifies seven sub-groups that compose the Malay population: Brunei, Belait, Bisaya, Dusun, Kedayan, Murut and Tutong.

Malay pre-eminence refers to the widespread use of the Malay language; prevalence of Malay culture and the emphasis on Malay identity. All of these attributes have provided the substance of the day-to-day official and personal actions that are instrumental in organising the way of life in Brunei.

Definition of Muslim

The constitution defines Islam as the official religion (Section 3[1]). The constitution also allows other religions to be practised in peace. The law calls for governance to comply with Islamic teachings and values.

Definition of monarchy

The embodiment of the Brunei civilisation, culture and identity, which began 1,500 years ago is personified by the monarchy. And the monarchy is retained when Brunei embraced Islam in 1371.

Brunei expands national capital territory

The area size of Brunei's capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, has increased from 12.87 square kilometres to 100.36 square kilometres effective August 1, 2007.

Brunei's capital was formerly called Brunei Town. It was renamed Bandar Seri Begawan on October 4, 1970.

Kampong Ayer (the water village)

Kampong Ayer has carried out its function as Brunei's imperial capital since the early 15th century. The Brunei Empire had shifted its administration hub more than twice in the history of its civilisation that began 1,500 years ago.

Today Kampong Ayer houses about 25,000 people and is a suburb of Brunei's capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. The government has equipped Kampong Ayer with public facilities that include electricity, hospitals, Internet broadband access, mosques, Police stations, safe water, schools, telecommunications network, and waste disposal services.

Most of the inhabitants of Kampong Ayer work for the public and private sectors; the remainder is engaged in self-employment such as fishing and boat making.

Since the 15th century Kampong Ayer houses a cohort of craftsmen such as silversmiths, goldsmiths, and weavers to produce the material needs of the royal family and the nobility. Brunei's hand-made fabric called the Kain Tenunan Brunei—formerly clothing materials reserved exclusively for royalty; the nobility; and the aristocracy—is one of the handicrafts that traces its origin from Kampong Ayer.

Brunei's official language is Malay but English is widely spoken. Its official religion follows the Sunni strand of Islam. His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam is the head of the Islamic faith. Other religions are also practised in Brunei including Christianity and Buddhism.

Short historical background

The Brunei civilisation has existed for more than 1,500 years pre-dating Islam. In the course of time the civilisation had transformed into an empire. Ancient Chinese texts referred Brunei as either Puni or Puli, and documented its trade links with the Chinese Empire in 518, 523, 616, 669, 977, and 1369-1643 AD. At its height the Brunei Empire covered the whole of Borneo; the Sulu archipelago; and parts of Mindanao.

Imperial Chinese texts also suggested that Muslim influence was established in Brunei as early as AD977; and the use of Arabic characters in Brunei's written language, hitherto Sanskrit, started before 1370. Imperial Chinese texts noted that Brunei's king, Awang Alak Betatar, embraced the Islamic faith in 1371 to coincide with his marriage to a princess from a neighbouring kingdom.

Brunei had signed several treaties with Great Britain since the 1800s, some of which are listed as follows:

1. December 18, 1846—Brunei ceded Labuan to Britain
2. May 27, 1847 (Treaty of Friendship and Commerce)—free flow of trade and war ships between Brunei and Britain; the treaty granted extraterritorial rights to Brunei-based British citizens and called for the appointment of a British consul-general. The treaty also called for joint effort to suppress piracy in Brunei territorial waters
3. September 17, 1888—Brunei became a British protectorate while retaining internal independence, a status that lasted for 96 years. The agreement also enabled Britain to establish a consular office in Brunei
4. December 3, 1905/January 2, 1906—Brunei gained full British protection. A Brunei-based British Resident was tasked to advise the Brunei sovereign on all matters except those concerning the Islamic religion. From 1906 the British Resident introduced administrative, economic and social changes that were geared towards establishing a Brunei state. Institutions and practices based on the British public service model and a reorganised revenue collection mechanism to support a state bureaucracy have since replaced the traditional imperial administration system. The British Residency also installed English common law into the Brunei justice system while local judges were appointed to deal with matters pertaining to Islamic law. Institutional expression of state has taken shape in the form

of public service, which has been delivered through departments such as agriculture; customs; police; posts; public works; and medical and education. In retrospect, these structural changes have transformed Brunei from a maritime empire to a unitary nation-state with a centralised monarchy. In 1909 Brunei was divided administratively into six districts: Belait; Brunei; Limau Manis; Muara; Temburong; and Tutong. Brunei was subsequently divided into five districts in 1932 after the merging of Limau Manis and Brunei. Since 1938 the number of districts was reduced to four after the merging of Brunei and Muara. Brunei-Muara, Temburong, and Tutong were administered by the British Resident while Belait was administered by an Assistant Resident. Sanitary Boards, which were responsible for sanitation, buildings, markets, and streets were established in Brunei Town in 1921; Kuala Belait in 1929; and Tutong in 1931

5. September 29, 1959 (the Brunei Agreement)—Britain gained complete control over Brunei's defence and foreign affairs. The post British Resident was replaced with High Commissioner whose task was to advise the Brunei sovereign on all matters except those concerning the Islamic religion and Malay customs. Brunei also agreed to pay for the education and training of locals. The agreement coincided with the promulgation of the Brunei constitution. Some of the constitutional stipulations covered the following: the sovereign as the Supreme Executive Authority; the establishment of the consolidated fund and senior government officials such as the Attorney General, Chief Minister, State Financial Officer, and State Secretary. It also established institutions such as the Privy Council, Council of Ministers, and the State Legislative Council. One of the constitutional provisions also called for a Public Service Commission, which was established on January 1, 1962
6. November 23, 1971—an amendment on the 1959 agreement, which ended Britain's advisory function on Brunei internal matters. The 1971 amendment was the beginning of complete home rule for Brunei—institution-building and attributes of a welfare state have been consolidated and expanded henceforth by the late Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien. He was known affectionately among the population as the 'Architect of Modern Brunei'. The 1971 amendment still stipulated British responsibility for Brunei defence and foreign affairs. The amendment also called for the appointment of a General Adviser to the Brunei sovereign
7. January 7, 1979 (Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation)—an agreement that called for the continual close relationship between Brunei and Britain. Valid for five years after which Brunei resumed its status as an independent and sovereign nation-state on January 1, 1984

Brunei also signed a treaty with the United States of America on June 23, 1850, which granted extraterritorial rights to Brunei-based American citizens. The treaty also called for the free flow of trade and warships between Brunei and America.

Today's Brunei

The continual investment in social services is instrumental in fulfilling the Brunei state commitment to four priority areas of public interest: education; health; housing; and infrastructure.

Brunei is diversifying its economy by expanding its non-oil sector. It also invests in the development of its human resources in addition to offering government-backed loans for small- and medium-size enterprises (SMES).

Brunei is the site for innovation in the gas industry even before independence. It has developed a joint venture project involving the government, Shell Overseas Trading Limited and Mitsubishi Corporation that marked a new direction in the gas industry. The joint venture project introduced gas liquefaction to the world energy market. It sets standards in engineering and technology that enable gas to be liquefied and shipped over long distances to fulfil pressing schedules. Brunei opened its LNG plant on April 4, 1973.

State-funded incentives for businesses

As early as 1987, the sovereign has reminded Brunei's governing institutions on a regular basis to practise pro-business attitude in carrying out its public service responsibilities. At the national Quran reading contest on January 17, 1994 His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam said that Brunei's urgency to press ahead with private sector expansion was the reason behind the establishment of the Islamic Bank of Brunei (IBB), the Islamic Trust Fund (TAIB) and the Islamic Insurance Company (Takaful IBB Berhad).

Since 1994

Brunei plans to be the service hub for trade and tourism in the BIMP-EAGA quadrangle. BIMP-EAGA (Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-the Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area) was launched in March 1994 in Davao City, the Philippines. With a combined population of 57.5 million, BIMP-EAGA promises opportunities for cooperation in accessing markets and investment in agriculture, fisheries, tourism, air travel and transport industries, and services.

Since 1995

The government has marshalled financial incentives since 1995 through its Industrial Development Plan in a bid to stimulate the growth of SMES. On July 15, 1995 His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam said that Brunei takes an open and positive approach in its multilateral economic cooperation, which includes accelerating the implementation of ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) from 15 years to ten.

Back then, Brunei was in the process of creating a domestic market environment that was favourable to free trade and investment before 2020, a deadline stipulated by the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Brunei also declared its commitment to the Uruguay Round of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Brunei's domestic economy is constrained because of its small population but trade cooperation in AFTA promises a market of 500 million consumers, while the Asia Pacific opens Brunei industrial output to two billion people.

The government has reduced import tariffs for certain products and expanded the scope for privatisation of facilities. These were done to match Brunei's open trade and investment policies in an attempt to stimulate inflows of trade and investment from overseas. The purpose was to enable local and foreign entrepreneurs explore business opportunities. The sovereign has also urged all government ministries to update their remits and identify matters that require improvement to facilitate industrial development and other economic activities.

Since 1996

Brunei's 7th National Development Plan (7th NDP) 1996-2000 featured a B\$132 million Industrial Development Fund that offered incentives such as the Financial Borrowing Guarantee Scheme, the Enterprise Development Scheme, the Financial Facilitation Scheme for Participation in Regional Cooperation, and the Feasibility Study Support Scheme.

The government continues to provide financial incentives for local SMES.

Post-Asian financial crises

The government has introduced several types of financial assistance for local companies in a bid to shore up the economy, beginning February 19, 2000 in the shape of a B\$200 million funding. The working capital credit fund has been introduced since January 17, 2001 whilst the micro credit finance scheme has been operational since May 28 the same year.

Brunei strengthens human resources

Brunei's supply of specialist and professional workforce is set to increase after the government allocated the B\$250 million Human Resources Fund (HRF) on January 10, 2006. HRF augments the existing B\$852 million Education and Human Resources Development Fund.

The B\$250 million funding covers six aspects of Brunei's human capital:

1. Specialists and professionals
2. The three-tiered scholarship schemes
3. Unemployed graduates
4. School leavers
5. Skills and knowledge development
6. Entrepreneurial development

The funding also pays for the feasibility studies on the overseas employment inducement schemes, and the national service scheme. The B\$250 million HRF complements the National Development Plan, which hitherto focuses solely on physical infrastructure development.

People

The native inhabitants of Brunei are the Brunei Malays. The law defines Brunei Malay as a community subdivided into seven ethnic groups: Brunei Malay; Belait; Bisaya; Dusun; Kedayan; Murut; and Tutong.

Population of Brunei

Population	2005	2006	2007 (provisional)
Total (thousand)	370.1	383.0	390.0
Male	195.3	203.3	206.9
Female	174.8	179.7	183.1
Annual rate of increase (%)	2.9	3.5	1.8
Population density (per square kilometre)	64	66	68
Population by age-group (thousand)			
0—4	48.5	49.0	48.9
5—19	99.8	102.3	104.2
20—54	199.3	208.0	211.2
55—64	12.8	13.4	14.7
65 & over	9.7	10.3	11.0
Population by age-group (%)			
0—4	13.1	12.8	12.5
5—19	27.0	26.7	26.7
20—54	53.8	54.3	54.2
55—64	3.5	3.5	3.8
65 & over	2.6	2.7	2.8
Population by racial group (thousand)			
Malay	246.9	255.5	259.6
Chinese	41.4	42.7	43.1
Others	81.8	84.8	87.3
Population by district (thousand)			
Brunei-Muara	255.6	264.7	270.3
Belait	61.8	63.9	64.9
Temburong	9.5	10.0	10.0
Tutong	43.2	44.4	44.8

Source: Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators 2007. Published by the Department of Economic Planning and Development

Population of Brunei

Population	2006	2007	2008 (provisional)
Total (thousand)	383.0	390.0	398.0
Male	203.3	206.9	211
Female	179.7	183.1	187
Annual rate of increase (%)	3.5	1.8	2.1
Population density (per square kilometre)	66	68	69
Population by racial group (thousand)			
Malay	255.5	259.6	265.1
Chinese	42.7	43.1	43.7
Others	84.8	87.3	89.2
Population by district (thousand)			
Brunei-Muara	264.7	270.3	276.6
Belait	63.9	64.9	66.0
Temburong	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tutong	44.4	44.8	45.3
Population by age-group (thousand)	2006 (revised)	2007 (revised)	2008 (provisional)
0—4	35.1	34.9	35.2
5—19	103.1	103.7	105.3
20—54	218.1	223.1	227.1
55—64	14.8	15.8	17.2
65 & over	11.9	12.5	13.2
Population by age-group (%)			
0—4	9.2	8.9	8.8
5—19	26.9	26.6	26.5
20—54	56.9	57.2	57.1
55-64	3.9	4.1	4.3
65 & over	3.1	3.2	3.3

Source: Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators 2008. Published by the Department of Economic Planning and Development

About the national language and Bruneian society...

Politeness is not confined to gestures; expressions of respect are also emphasised through spoken words. Bruneians use different personal pronouns (such as “I”, “you”, and “they”); nouns (names of places and things); and verbs (person’s actions) when talking to royalty, the Wazir, the Cheteria, the nobles, aristocrats, and commoners.

The Brunei civilisation has existed for more than 1,500 years pre-dating Islam. In the course of time the civilisation had transformed into an empire. To run the empire Brunei instituted an imperial administration system that relied on the Wazir, Cheteria, noble, aristocratic, and gentry classes. Although the empire no longer exists, the system of social stratification remains intact and reinforces the distinct characteristics of Bruneian society.

Royalty

The royal family holds pre-eminence in the social hierarchy. Immediate members of the royal family are identified by their royal titles. For example, the royal consort of the sovereign is addressed as Her Majesty The Raja Isteri; and children, brothers, and sisters of the sovereign are addressed as princes and princesses.

Individuals who are related closely to the royal family either by birth or by marriage hold the title of greater nobility, Pengiran Anak, which is applicable to both male and female. And such individual also holds the prefix, Yang Amat Mulia, before his or her title of greater nobility.

Individuals who are Pengiran Anak by birth and part of the royal family are nephews; nieces; grandchildren; and first cousins of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and previous sovereigns.

Individuals who are Pengiran Anak by marriage and part of the royal family are sons-in-law and brothers-in-law of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and previous sovereigns.

The Wazir

The Wazir occupies the second tier of importance. A Wazir holds the traditional office of state and takes precedence over all Cheteria. There are five offices in the Wazir category, the first is the leader of the group:

1. the Duli Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Waqar
2. the Duli Pengiran Bendahara Seri Maharaja Permaisua
3. the Duli Pengiran Digadong Sahibul Mal
4. the Duli Pengiran Pemancha Sahibul Rae’ Wal-Mashuarah
5. the Duli Pengiran Temanggong Sahibul Bahar

In terms of heraldry, the colour of personal flags for the first two senior Wazir is white but each flag displays a different crest. The colour sequence for the third, fourth and fifth Wazir are green, black, and red respectively.

The Cheteria

The next social class is the core nobility, the Cheteria. Members of the Cheteria trace their lineage to sovereigns and high noble officials of the past.

A Cheteria holds a distinct title of nobility that precedes his first title of nobility, Pengiran. Such title makes clear distinction between a Cheteria and the ordinary nobility. Each distinct title of nobility is an office that carries specific remit. And like a member of the greater nobility class, a Cheteria also holds the prefix, Yang Amat Mulia, which precedes his title.

As a social class, the Cheteria is subdivided into the group of four, the group of eight, the group of 16, and the group of 32. And there are subsets that fill the space in between the subdivisions.

An example of a Cheteria subset is found in the context of the group of four: it is led by an elite sub-group of two. The elite sub-group of two comprises the following:

1. the Pengiran Perdana Cheteria Laila Diraja Sahibun Nabalah
2. the Pengiran Lela Cheteria Sahibun Najabah

The Cheteria group of four comprises the following:

1. the Pengiran Maharaja Lela Sahibul Kahar
2. the Pengiran Indera Setia Diraja Sahibul Karib
3. the Pengiran Maharaja Setia Laila Diraja Sahibul Irshad
4. the Pengiran Pekerma Setia Diraja Sahibul Bandar

As a subset, the Cheteria group of four also houses an extra office: the Pengiran Sanggamara Diraja.

The Cheteria group of eight comprises the following:

1. the Pengiran Indera Mahkota
2. the Pengiran Setia Negara
3. the Pengiran Putera Negara
4. the Pengiran Indera Negara
5. the Pengiran Negara Indera
6. the Pengiran Kesuma Negara
7. the Pengiran Sura Negara
8. the Pengiran Siraja Muda

The Cheteria group of 16 comprises the following:

1. the Pengiran Maharaja Anakda
2. the Pengiran Kesuma Indera
3. the Pengiran Jaya Negara
4. the Pengiran Kerma Negara
5. the Pengiran Kerma Indera
6. the Pengiran Dipa Negara Laila Diraja
7. the Pengiran Dewa Negara
8. the Pengiran Seri Maharaja

9. the Pengiran Kerma Raja
10. the Pengiran Derma Wangsa
11. the Pengiran Derma Putera
12. the Pengiran Jaya Kesuma
13. the Pengiran Jaya Indera
14. the Pengiran Seri Rama
15. the Pengiran Seri Dewa
16. the Pengiran Maharaja Dewa

As a subset, the Cheteria group of 16 houses an extra set of two offices:

1. the Pengiran Penggawa Laila Bentara Istiadat Diraja Dalam Istana
2. the Pengiran Laila Kanun Diraja

The Cheteria group of 32 comprises the following:

1. the Pengiran Dewa Maharaja
2. the Pengiran Kerma Dewa
3. the Pengiran Indera Dewa
4. the Pengiran Seri Lela
5. the Pengiran Seri Ratna
6. the Pengiran Seri Utama
7. the Pengiran Seri Negara
8. the Pengiran Derma Wijaya
9. the Pengiran Setia Raja
10. the Pengiran Lela Negara
11. the Pengiran Paduka Ratna
12. the Pengiran Paduka Raja
13. the Pengiran Mahawangsa
14. the Pengiran Jaya Perkasa
15. the Pengiran Ratna Indera
16. the Pengiran Ratna Negara
17. the Pengiran Indera Perkasa
18. the Pengiran Laila Raja
19. the Pengiran Setia Jaya
20. the Pengiran Ratna Wangsa
21. the Pengiran Lela Perkasa
22. the Pengiran Lela Wijaya
23. the Pengiran Kerma Wijaya
24. the Pengiran Jaya Petra
25. the Pengiran Paduka Dewa
26. the Pengiran Paduka Indera
27. the Pengiran Seri Indera
28. the Pengiran Ratna Wijaya
29. the Pengiran Indera Wijaya
30. the Pengiran Seri Wijaya
31. the Pengiran Ratna Perkasa
32. the Pengiran Lela Utama

The homes of Cheteria are identified by the colours of their personal flags: purple for the group four, orange for the group eight, blue for the group 16, and pink for the group 32. During royal ceremonies when all the Cheteria wear the two-piece traditional Malay

attire called the Baju Melayu, the same colour sequence applies for their headgear and wraparound sash, the Sinjang, to indicate their ranks.

Ordinary Nobility, the Pengiran

Next is the non-Cheteria nobility, the Pengiran. As a body, the four-tiered Cheteria hierarchy is not static. Merits enable the Pengiran to rise through the ranks of Cheteria. The Pengiran are given distinct personal flags too.

The Aristocracy

The other social class is the aristocracy. It is subdivided into the group of four, group of eight, group of 16, and group of 32; and mirrors the four-tiered Cheteria hierarchy. And like the Cheteria hierarchy, the aristocracy also has subsets that fill the space in between the subdivisions. Formerly commoners, members of this social class hold titles of aristocracy. Each aristocratic title is an office with specific remit to match the tasks carried out by his Cheteria counterpart.

Brunei's system of aristocracy also reserves aristocratic offices for senior officials of the Islamic religion. Consequently, the aristocracy is divided into two versions: the aristocracy proper (known locally as the Manteri) and the religious aristocracy (known locally as the Manteri Ugama) with one paramount leader for each.

The paramount leader of the aristocracy proper is the Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri. In addition to its four-tiered hierarchy, the aristocracy proper also features four distinct branches: the Manteri Istana; the Manteri Dagang; the Manteri Hulubalang; and the Manteri Pendalaman.

The homes of aristocrats are identified by their personal flags. When present at royal ceremonies, the male aristocrats wear pink headgear and Sinjang to complete their traditional two-piece Baju Melayu. Their female counterparts wear pink veils and pink Kain Kapit to complete their two-piece traditional attire called Baju Kurung. The Sinjang is called Kain Kapit when the fabric is being worn by females. The gold threads that embellish these clothing items are woven sparingly to avoid confusion with the identity of the Cheteria of group 32. Office holders of the Cheteria of group 32 also wear pink Sinjang and headgears but their clothing items feature more gold threads to the extent that they shimmer when sunlight hits the surface of the fabrics.

Aristocrats of the Manteri Hulubalang and Manteri Pendalaman branches wear a set of distinct official attire when present at royal ceremonies; and so do the aristocrats of the Manteri Ugama version.

The paramount leader of the religious aristocracy is the Pehin Datu Seri Maharaja.

The prefix, Yang Berhormat, precedes the aristocratic title of the paramount leader of the religious aristocracy. This prefix also applies to aristocrats who are members of the Privy Council; individuals who are cabinet ministers; and individuals who are members of the State Legislative Council.

Members of the four-tiered aristocracy including the religious aristocracy whose titles begin with the word, Pehin, have the prefix, Yang Dimuliakan, preceding their titles while those without bear the prefix, Yang Mulia.

An example of a subset is found in the context of the aristocracy proper (the Manteri) group of four: it is led by an elite sub-group of two who are each accorded with the prefix, Yang Dimuliakan Lagi Dihormati:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Digadong Seri Diraja
2. the Pehin Orang Kaya Digadong Seri Lela

And next to this sub-group of two is another layer of subset comprising an extra set of five offices, which takes precedence over the group of four:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Penggawa Laila Bentara Diraja
2. the Pehin Orang Kaya Penggawa
3. the Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia Bakti Diraja
4. the Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Wijaya
5. the Pehin Sanggamara Asgar Diraja

The group of four comprises the following:

1. the Pehin Jawatan Dalam Seri Maharaja
2. the Pehin Jawatan Luar Pekerma Raja
3. the Pehin Orang Kaya Laksamana
4. the Pehin Orang Kaya Shahbandar

The group of eight comprises the following:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Diraja
2. the Pehin Orang Kaya Perdana Wangsa
3. the Pehin Orang Kaya Perdana Indera
4. the Pehin Orang Kaya Amar Diraja
5. the Pehin Orang Kaya Ratna Diraja
6. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Diraja
7. the Pehin Orang Kaya Udana Lela
8. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Wangsa

The religious aristocracy (the Manteri Ugama) has a distinct set of four offices, which is arranged in tandem with the group of eight of the aristocracy proper:

1. the Pehin Datu Imam
2. the Pehin Siraja Khatib
3. the Pehin Tuan Imam
4. the Pehin Udana Khatib

The Manteri Ugama has a subset comprising an extra set of two offices:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Paduka Setia Raja
2. the Pehin Orang Kaya Paduka Seri Utama

Other subsets of the religious aristocracy comprise the Pehin Khatib (a set of eight offices) and the Mudim (a set of eight offices).

When office holders of the Pehin Khatib category reach the age 55 and retire from public service, they are then awarded the religious aristocratic titles, the Begawan Pehin Khatib. Brunei has a set of nine offices under the Begawan Pehin Khatib category.

When office holders of the Mudim category reach the age 55 and retire from public service, they are then awarded the religious aristocratic titles, the Begawan Mudim. To date, Brunei has only one Begawan Mudim.

The aristocracy group of 16 comprises the following:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Lela Wangsa
2. the Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Wangsa
3. the Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Dewa
4. the Pehin Orang Kaya Udana Indera
5. the Pehin Orang Kaya Udana Sura
6. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Nara Indera
7. the Pehin Orang Kaya Saudana Indera
8. the Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Laila
9. the Pehin Orang Kaya Udana Setia
10. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Lela
11. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Kerna
12. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Dewa
13. the Pehin Orang Kaya Ratna Dewa
14. the Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Sugara
15. the Pehin Orang Kaya Ratna Setia
16. the Pehin Orang Kaya Kesuma

The aristocracy group of 32 comprises the following:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Pahlawan
2. the Pehin Orang Kaya Amar Pahlawan
3. the Pehin Orang Kaya Johan Pahlawan
4. the Pehin Orang Kaya Hamzah Pahlawan
5. the Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Pahlawan
6. the Pehin Orang Kaya Dewa Pahlawan
7. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Pahlawan
8. the Pehin Orang Kaya Lela Pahlawan
9. the Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Seri Rama
10. the Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Kerna
11. the Pehin Orang Kaya Maharaja Salia
12. the Pehin Orang Kaya Saiful Mulok
13. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pendikar Alam
14. the Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Raja
15. the Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Wangsa
16. the Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia
17. the Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Jaya
18. the Pehin Orang Kaya Lela Raja
19. the Pehin Orang Kaya Lela Sura
20. the Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Perkasa
21. the Pehin Orang Kaya Lela Utama
22. the Pehin Orang Kaya Putera Maharaja

23. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa
24. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Indera
25. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Jaya
26. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Lela
27. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Laila Diraja
28. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Setia
29. the Pehin Orang Kaya Pekerma Sura
30. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Utama
31. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Sura Pahlawan
32. the Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Setia

The aristocracy group of 32 has a subset in the shape of an extra set of 21 offices, which are reserved for senior officers of the military and police:

1. the Pehin Datu Panglima
2. the Pehin Datu Inderasugara
3. the Pehin Datu Dermajasa
4. the Pehin Datu Singamenteri
5. the Pehin Orang Kaya Datu Indera Setia Diraja
6. the Pehin Datu Maharajalela
7. the Pehin Datu Harimaupadang
8. the Pehin Datu Juragan Laila Diraja
9. the Pehin Datu Pekerma Bijaya
10. the Pehin Datu Laksamana
11. the Pehin Datu Indera Negara
12. the Pehin Datu Indera Setia
13. the Pehin Datu Dermasakti
14. the Pehin Datu Padukaraja
15. the Pehin Datu Kesuma Diraja
16. the Pehin Datu Pekerma Dewa
17. the Pehin Datu Lailaraja
18. the Pehin Datu Perkasa
19. the Pehin Datu Pekerma Jaya
20. the Pehin Datu Kerma Setia
21. the Pehin Datu Bendahara

One of the four branches of the aristocracy proper is the Manteri Istana. It features a set of distinct palace-based offices; the first four are reserved for females:

1. the Pehin Manteri Bini
2. the Pehin Jawatan Bini
3. the Pehin Manda Bini
4. the Seri Laila Pengiring Diraja
5. the Pehin Orang Kaya Jurulateh Adat Istiadat Diraja
6. the Pehin Penyurat
7. the Pehin Bendahari
8. the Pehin Orang Kaya Perbendaharaan Diraja

The second branch of the aristocracy proper is a distinct set of 24 offices reserved for the non-indigenous citizens. These 24 office holders are known collectively as the Manteri Dagang.

The 24 Manteri Dagang comprise the following:

1. the Pehin Orang Kaya Datu Petinggi Maha Kornia Diraja
2. the Pehin Datu Laila Setiawan
3. the Pehin Datu Derma Setia
4. the Pehin Datu Saudagar Derma Laila
5. the Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Kanun Diraja
6. the Pehin Orang Kaya Khazanah Negara Laila Diraja
7. the Pehin Orang Kaya Tabib Laila Diraja
8. the Pehin Datu Pahlawan Diraja
9. the Pehin Datu Permakawi Diraja
10. the Pehin Orang Kaya Datu Setia Diraja
11. the Pehin Datu Laila Didekan
12. the Pehin Datu Tabib Laila Lutanan Diraja
13. the Pehin Datu Tabib Laila Adunan Diraja
14. the Pehin Datu Tambanglayaran
15. the Pehin Orang Kaya Datu Tabib Laila Setia
16. the Pehin Datu Amar Setia Diraja
17. the Pehin Datu Temanggong Kornia Diraja
18. the Pehin Datu Bendahari China Bandar, Bandar Seri Begawan
19. the Pehin Datu Saudagar
20. the Pehin Orang Kaya Datu Tabib Indera Setia
21. the Pehin Kapitan China Kornia Diraja
22. the Pehin Kapitan Lela Diraja
23. the Pehin Bendahari China Kornia Diraja
24. the Pehin Bendahari China

The third branch of the aristocracy proper is a distinct set of warrior-class offices, the Manteri Hulubalang:

1. the Penglima Diraja
2. the Penglima Asgar
3. the Perwira Diraja
4. the Perwira Asgar
5. the Hulubalang Diraja
6. the Hulubalang Asgar
7. the Pahlawan
8. the Pateh
9. the Damong
10. the Pengarah Mukim
11. the Pengarah Digadong
12. the Pengarah
13. the Janang
14. the Malek
15. the Ketua Juru Laki
16. the Juru Laki
17. the Juru Bini

The fourth branch of the aristocracy proper is the Manteri Pendalaman (also known locally as the Manteri Darat). As office holders, they are based in each of the four districts.

The Brunei-Muara district is home to a set of 17 offices of the Manteri Pendalaman:

1. the Orang Kaya Bandar
2. the Datu Penglima
3. the Orang Kaya Lela Negara
4. the Datu Ratna
5. the Datu Derma Wijaya
6. the Orang Kaya Maharaja Dinda
7. the Pengarah
8. the Orang Kaya Kesuma
9. the Orang Kaya Perkasa Setia Diraja
10. the Datu Harimau Alam
11. the Datu Kerna
12. the Datu Mahawangsa
13. the Datu Seri Lela
14. the Datu Seri Paduka Tuan
15. the Datu Setiawan
16. the Orang Kaya Seri Pahlawan
17. the Orang Kaya Harimau Padang

The Belait District has a set of 12 offices of the Manteri Pendalaman:

1. the Orang Kaya Setia Laila
2. the Orang Kaya Laila Setia
3. the Orang Kaya Paduka Setia Diraja
4. the Orang Kaya Indera Negara
5. the Datu Maharaja Setia
6. the Orang Kaya Indera Perkasa
7. the Orang Kaya Bendahara
8. the Orang Kaya Pemancha
9. the Orang Kaya Rimba
10. the Orang Kaya Dewa Setia Diraja
11. the Orang Kaya Singa Manteri
12. the Orang Kaya Seri Ratna

The Temburong District has a set of eight offices of the Manteri Pendalaman:

1. the Orang Kaya Maharaja Lela
2. the Orang Kaya Periwara
3. the Orang Kaya Muda
4. the Orang Kaya Sura
5. the Orang Kaya Setia
6. the Orang Kaya Kaya
7. the Orang Kaya Seri Dana
8. the Orang Kaya Setia Garisau

And the Tutong District has a set of 18 offices of the Manteri Pendalaman:

1. the Datu Kornia Diraja
2. the Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa
3. the Bendahari
4. the Datu Hulubalang
5. the Orang Kaya Pekerma Indera
6. the Orang Kaya Seri Wijaya
7. the Orang Kaya Jaya Putera
8. the Datu Lela Raja
9. the Orang Kaya Periwara
10. the Orang Kaya Maha Bijaya
11. the Penyurat
12. the Orang Kaya Setia Negara
13. the Orang Kaya Ali Wanika
14. the Datu Setia Diraja
15. the Orang Kaya Seri Dipa
16. the Orang Kaya Seri Diraja
17. the Orang Kaya Seri Utama
18. the Orang Kaya Temanggong

The Commoners

The other social class is the commoners. They also have access to social mobility. Merits such as holding senior posts in the public service or prominence in the corporate sector enable commoners to rise through the ranks of the aristocracy.

Time was when each subdivision of the Cheteria and aristocracy represented a division of labour. For example, each of the groups of four in the Cheteria and aristocratic hierarchies has a purpose in managing palace affairs. And each of the other groups in the Cheteria and aristocratic hierarchies has a purpose in government. That was before the introduction of the public service model. Today these subdivisions hold pre-eminence in traditional ceremonials only: seats are assigned based on the pecking order.

People are still awarded with Cheteria and aristocratic titles but the writ of government is now carried out by public service agencies.

Basic statistics on Brunei

Basic statistics	2004	2005	2006 (provisional)
Registered Live Births Birth rate per 1,000 population	7,163 20.0	6,933 18.7	6,527 17.0
Registered Deaths Death rate per 1,000 population Children under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 population	1,010 2.8 9.9	1,072 2.9 10.0	1,095 2.9 9.8
Natural increase rate per 1,000 population	17.2	15.8	14.1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	8.8	7.4	6.8
Total marriages Muslims Civil Customary and others	2,027 1,734 140 153	2,258 1,940 158 160	2,095 1,775 161 159
Muslim divorces per district Brunei-Muara District Belait District Temburong District Tutong District	380 265 59 11 45	358 256 50 10 42	439 321 50 4 64
Life expectancy at birth (year) Males Females	74.6 77.5	74.2 77.3	74.1 77.7
Total fertility rate (%)	2.1	2.1	2.1

Source: Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators 2007. Published by the Department of Economic Planning and Development

Basic statistics on Brunei

Basic statistics	2005	2006	2007
Registered Live Births Birth rate per 1,000 population	6,933 18.7	6,526 17.0	6,314 16.2
Registered Deaths Death rate per 1,000 population	1,072 2.9	1,095 2.9	1,174 3.0
Natural increase rate per 1,000 population	15.8	14.1	13.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.4	6.6	7.6
Total marriages Muslims Civil Customary and others	2,258 1,940 158 160	2,095 1,775 161 159	2,176 1,928 143 105
Muslim divorces per district Brunei-Muara District Belait District Temburong District Tutong District	358 256 50 10 42	439 321 50 4 64	436 307 65 2 62
Life expectancy at birth (year) [REVISED] Males Females	75.2 77.8	75.9 77.5	75.2 77.8
Total fertility rate (%) [REVISED]	2.0	1.8	1.7

Source: Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators 2008. Published by the Department of Economic Planning and Development

National flag

The national flag was first introduced in 1906 when Brunei received its first British Resident. Yellow; white; and black were the chosen colours to commemorate the office-holders who had signed agreement with the British at the time: the Sultan; the Duli Pengiran Bendahara; and the Duli Pengiran Pemancha respectively.

The red-coloured State crest that sits at the centre of the flag was added after the promulgation of the written constitution on September 29, 1959.

The national flag measures 182 cm long by 91.4 cm wide. Two diagonal stripes—the upper in white, the lower in black—cut across the surface. The white stripe is 2.54 cm wider than the 19.05-cm black stripe.

The forefingers of the upright arms that support the State crest are equidistant at 61 cm from the left and right sides of the flag.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Five types of forests cover the Brunei land territory: mangroves; heath; peat swamps; mixed dipterocarp; and montane.

Brunei's Wildlife Protection Act, 1978 (amended in 1984) applies to 34 species: seven species of mammals; 23 species of birds; and four species of reptiles.

Some of the wildlife found in Brunei territory includes the following:

1. Proboscis monkey
2. Orang Utan
3. Rhinoceros
4. Tarsier
5. Clouded leopard
6. Slow loris
7. Dugong
8. Reef Egret
9. Cattle egret
10. Storm's stork
11. Lesser Adjutant stork
12. White-billed sea eagle
13. Grey-headed fishing eagle
14. Black-naped tern
15. Brown-winged Tern/Bridled tern
16. Pied imperial pigeon
17. Stork-billed kingfisher
18. Ruddy kingfisher
19. Black-capped kingfisher
20. Great Argus Pheasant
21. Bulwer's pheasant
22. Malaysian peacock pheasant
23. White-crested hornbill
24. Bushy-crested hornbill
25. Wrinkled hornbill
26. Wreathed hornbill
27. Black hornbill
28. Pied hornbill
29. Rhinoceros hornbill
30. Helmeted hornbill
31. Earless monitor lizard
32. Green (or edible) turtle
33. Hawksbill turtle
34. Leatherback turtle

Chapter Two: Government and Foreign Affairs

This chapter covers:

- 1. Government**
- 2. Foreign Relations**
- 3. Defence**

GOVERNMENT

His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam is both the head of state and head of government. The Brunei sovereign holds three government portfolios: Prime Minister; Minister of Defence; and Minister of Finance.

Five councils of state provide advice and assistance to His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam:

1. Cabinet Ministers' Council
2. Privy Council
3. Religious Council
4. State Legislative Council
5. Succession and Regency Council

The sovereign also leads an agency, the Office of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, which is in charge of several organisations:

1. Al Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien Memorial Gallery
2. Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre
3. His Majesty The Sultan's Flight (HMSF)

The monarchy

The monarchy is the oldest institution in Brunei. It is the embodiment of the Brunei civilisation that began 1,500 years ago, pre-dating Islam. Brunei's Muslim era began in 1371 when its king, Awang Alak Betatar, embraced the Islamic faith to coincide with his marriage to a princess from a neighbouring kingdom.

The full name of the Brunei sovereign is His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah ibni Al Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

Born on July 15, 1946 and crowned on August 1, 1968 His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam is the 29th Muslim sovereign of the nation-state.

Highlights of the royal calendar from 2005 to 2008...

Brunei hosted the royal wedding of Her Royal Highness Princess Hajah Majeedah Nuurul Bulqiah and Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Anak Khairul Khalil in 2007. The 14-day wedding ceremony began on June 1 to June 14, 2007.

Her Royal Highness Princess Hajah Majeedah Nuurul Bulqiah is the fourth child of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and Her Majesty Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Hajah Saleha.

The Royal Flight

His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam is a keen sportsman and an accomplished pilot. As head of state and head of government, the sovereign travels abroad frequently to attend international and regional summits—most of the time flying the aircraft himself.

All matters pertaining to the royal flight are under the supervision of an agency called His Majesty The Sultan's Flight (HMSF). Its mission is to provide support for any type of air movement activities of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the royal family with the best and safest quality standard.

The agency has been established in 1979 and began operation with rotary aircraft based in Hangar One, an installation housed next to the Istana Darul Hana. Today HMSF has two hangars: Hangar One houses the rotary helicopter; and Hangar Two houses the wide-body aircraft.

Tasks and responsibilities

1. It advises and ensures the safety of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and members of the royal family on board
2. It flies His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and members of the royal family to any destination around the world
3. It maintains all assets of the HMSF
4. It maintains the highest standard of flight safety before, during and after flight
5. It provides the highest standard of overall flight quality

Fleet expansion began with the purchase of the S76 Sikorsky Helicopter, which was refurbished in VVIP configuration. Today, the VVIP-configured fleet of the HMSF comprises the following:

1. Two Blackhawks S-70 Helicopters
2. One Airbus A340-200
3. One Boeing 747-400
4. One Boeing 767-200ER

Brunei reopens legislature

Brunei state and society relationship is now based on a formalised structure of consultation after the government reopened the State Legislative Council on September 25, 2004. Its first agenda, after a 21-year absence, was the proposed amendment on the 1959 constitution.

The legislature's first meeting was held on October 21, 1959 at the Lapau (royal ceremonial hall); its last was on December 27, 1983 at the Dewan Majlis (the building that houses the legislature). The sovereign dissolved the legislature on February 13, 1984.

Brunei amends national constitution

The state powers of monarchy are now defined and hold pre-eminence in national law after the government amended the 1959 constitution on September 29, 2004.

The amendment clarifies the functions of the State Legislative Council and existing agencies, and paves the way for the re-introduction of elected representatives.

The amendment has established three new agencies: the Pardons Board, the Council of Adat Istiadat (a body responsible for royal traditions and protocol), and the Interpretation Tribunal.

Brunei reshuffles cabinet membership

Brunei is set to improve its national administration after His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam reshuffled a majority of members of the Council of Cabinet Ministers on May 24, 2005.

His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam retains his posts as sovereign, head of state, and his three portfolios: prime minister, defence, and finance. His Royal Highness Prince Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah, the Crown Prince is now the senior minister at the Prime Minister's Office. His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah retains his post as foreign minister.

The new cabinet has six features. First, the ministerial and deputy ministerial appointments are valid for five years. Second, Brunei now has an energy minister based at the Prime Minister's Office. Third, two members of the cabinet now hold parallel ministerial posts: the foreign and finance ministries have two ministers each. Fourth, each of the following five ministries now has a deputy minister: the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources. Fifth, all deputy ministers - except for one at the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports - are newly appointed members of the Council of Cabinet Ministers. Sixth, the offices of the State Mufti and the Attorney General now hold ministerial ranks.

The next cabinet reshuffle is schedule on May 29, 2010.

Brunei dissolves its 2004 legislature and introduces new membership

The State Legislative Council now houses 29 members after the government dissolved the previous sitting on September 2, 2005. New members comprise:

1. His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam. He also holds the posts: Prime Minister, Defence Minister, and Finance Minister
2. His Royal Highness Prince Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah, the Crown Prince
3. His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade
4. The 11 cabinet ministers
5. Two from the Cheteria nobility and one from the aristocracy
6. Seven prominent figures who achieved distinctions in business, religion and society
7. Five representatives from Brunei's four districts

Brunei reshuffles three ministerial posts

Three ministers have switched portfolios after the government announced minor cabinet reshuffle on August 21, 2008. The former Minister of Industry and Primary Resources is now the Minister of Culture, Youths and Sports. The former Minister of Culture, Youths and Sports is now the Minister of Energy at the Prime Minister's Office. And the former Minister of Energy at the Prime Minister's Office is now the Minister of Industry and Primary Resources.

The government of Brunei comprises 13 ministries and each ministry is in charge of a string of departments and agencies.

Ministry 1: Prime Minister's Office

The Prime Minister's Office proper has seven divisions:

1. Corporate Affairs
2. Economy and Finance
3. Energy
4. Governance
5. Legal and Social Welfare
6. Planning, E-Government and Media
7. Security

The Prime Minister's Office is in charge of 20 departments and a statutory body.

1. Adat Istiadat Negara (an agency that specialises in royal custom and tradition)
2. Anti Corruption Bureau
3. Attorney General's Chamber
4. Audit
5. Civil Service Institute
6. Councils of State
7. Development and Economic Planning
8. Electrical Services
9. Government Printer
10. Information
11. Internal Security
12. Judiciary
13. Management Services
14. Narcotics Control Bureau
15. Petroleum Unit
16. Public Service Commission, a statutory body
17. Public Service Department
18. Radio Television Brunei
19. Royal Brunei Police Force
20. State Mufti

Brunei houses public sector IT personnel under one roof

Brunei now transfers all of its public sector IT professionals hitherto based at individual agency and ministry to a dedicated department called the E-Government National Centre effective April 1, 2008. The shift attempts to streamline Brunei's march towards a complete e-government infrastructure.

The E-Government National Centre provides technical service in terms of operations, procurement, and human resource development in areas of information communications technology (ICT), which is relevant to the e-government initiatives especially in the civil service.

In addition to holding oversight of the 20 organisations listed above, the Prime Minister's Office also runs a commercial arm, the Prime Minister's Corporation (PMC). PMC has business interests in several government-linked companies such as the following:

1. **Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad (BSP)** is in the business of exploring and producing crude oil and natural gas from Brunei's offshore and onshore fields. Its concession area covers 7,392 square kilometres offshore and 2,175 square kilometres onshore. The Brunei government and the Asiatic Petroleum Company Limited (one of the companies of the Royal Dutch Shell Group) are equal shareholders. BSP also own a refinery, which is capable of processing 10,000 barrels of oil per day
2. **Brunei LNG Sendirian Berhad (BLNG)** is in the business of producing liquefied natural gas (LNG). The LNG is exported overseas, mostly to Japan and the Republic of Korea. BLNG receives most of its natural gas from BSP and a small portion from the Block 'B' Joint Venture Company (BBJV). BBJV is led by TOTAL E&P Borneo BV. Natural gas, which is piped from BSP offshore fields to the BLNG

facilities, is also used for electricity generation. Another BLNG product is the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which is bottled and sold as cooking fuel. The bottled gas is distributed to domestic customers by the Brunei Shell Marketing Company Sendirian Berhad (BSM). BLNG shareholders comprise the Brunei government (50%); the Royal Dutch Shell (25%); and Mitsubishi Corporation (25%)

3. **Brunei Shell Marketing Company Sendirian Berhad (BSM)** markets, sells, and distributes oil products in Brunei. The oil products cover aviation fuel (Jet-A1); bitumen; diesel; gasoline; LPG; and lubricants. BSM supplies fuels to all petrol stations in Brunei. The company also manages the importation and distribution of bitumen, chemicals, and lubricants; and operates an aircraft refuelling depot at the Brunei International Airport. The Brunei government and the Royal Dutch Shell are equal shareholders of BSM
4. **Brunei Shell Tankers Sendirian Berhad (BST)** delivers the LNG to Brunei's international customers. Established in December 1986, BST was initially a joint venture company between the Prime Minister's Corporation (PMC) and the Shell Petroleum Company Limited where each had been equal shareholder. By late 2002, a third company, the Diamond Gas Carriers BV (a subsidiary of the Mitsubishi Corporation), has taken a 25% stake in BST from the Shell Petroleum Company Limited. Today BST shareholders comprise the Brunei government (50%); the Royal Dutch Shell (25%); and Mitsubishi Corporation (25%)
5. **Brunei Gas Carriers Sendirian Berhad (BGC)** has been established in March 1998 as a joint venture company owned by the Brunei government (80%); Shell Gas BV (one of the companies of the Royal Dutch Shell Group); and Diamond Gas Carriers BV (a subsidiary of the Mitsubishi Corporation). BGC builds, owns, and operates an LNG vessel (the Abadi), which is chartered to BLNG. Since June 1, 2005 BGC oversees and provides human resources and administration, payroll, financial, legal, and corporate services to BST
6. **Brunei National Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad (PetroleumBRUNEI)** is a government-owned company, which has been established on January 14, 2002. PetroleumBRUNEI manages the government's business interests in joint venture oil companies and, where applicable, formulates Brunei's hydrocarbon policy
7. **Royal Brunei Technical Services Sendirian Berhad (RBTS)** is a government-owned company, which has been established in 1998. The company supports Brunei's defence and security needs by carrying out procurement operations for the Ministry of Defence. Activities cover sourcing; tendering; evaluation; and contracting post-contract management on equipment, materials, and services
8. **Semaun Holdings Sendirian Berhad** is a government-owned company, which has been established on December 8, 1994. It invests in business; trading; and commercial enterprises including agriculture, fishery, forestry, industry, manufacturing, mining, and services
9. **Royal Brunei Airlines Sendirian Berhad (RBA)** is a government-owned company, which has been established on November 18, 1974. RBA is a conglomerate that owns a string of subsidiaries
10. **Royal Brunei Airlines Golf Club Sendirian Berhad (RBGC)** is a subsidiary of RBA
11. **Royal Brunei Catering Sendirian Berhad (RBC)** is a subsidiary of RBA
12. **Mulaut Abattoir Sendirian Berhad** is a subsidiary of RBA
13. **Telekom Brunei Berhad (TelBru)** is formerly known as the Department of Brunei Telecommunications (JTB). As a government-owned company, TelBru has been established after the government passed a set of laws to overhaul Brunei's telecommunications sector. The first law is the Telecommunications Order 2001, which succeeds the Telecommunications Act 1984. And the second is the Telecommunications Succession Order 2001, which enables JTB to transform into a corporate entity

Other ministries of the Brunei government also have business interests in a string of companies based at home and abroad. The two prominent ones are the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources.

Ministry 2: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in charge of 12 departments; and owns the International Convention Centre (ICC).

1. Administration
2. ASEAN
3. Economic Cooperation
4. Information and Communications Technology
5. International Organisation
6. International Trade
7. Policy Planning
8. Politics I
9. Politics II
10. Protocol and Consular Affairs
11. Security
12. Trade Development

Brunei renames foreign office

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs now holds the trade remit after the government transferred the control of the International Relations and Trade Development Division from the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources on July 8, 2005. Brunei's foreign office is now called the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, effective August 1, 2005.

The International Relations and Trade Development Division is in the business of coordinating Brunei's regional and international trade matters, and conducts its economic cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels. It also shapes Brunei's short- and long-term domestic and international trade policies for the purpose of opening the national market and cementing market linkages with other states and non-sovereign territories.

Ministry 3: Ministry of Home Affairs

The work of the Ministry of Home Affairs is shaped by the following objectives:

1. To enhance the population's standard of living and quality of life
2. To ensure balanced development in all the four districts that compose Brunei Darussalam
3. To maintain peace and security

The objectives are supported by the following themes:

1. Involvement in local authority. The Ministry of Home Affairs supervises the work of the District Offices and Municipal Departments. This enables the government to maintain a strong presence within the Brunei territory, especially in remote areas
2. Regulatory. The immigration laws enable the Ministry of Home Affairs to control

and regulate the entry, stay, and exit of foreign workers. The ministry is also responsible for matters pertaining to labour; the correctional facilities; and fire and rescue

The Ministry of Home Affairs is in charge of six departments.

1. District Office
2. Fire and Rescue Services
3. Immigration and National Registration
4. Labour
5. Municipalities
6. Prisons

The work of the Ministry of Home Affairs is governed by a string of laws, most of which are enforced by its six departments:

1. Immigration Act Chapter 17 (Laws that regulate immigration, which is enforced by the Immigration and National Registration Department)
2. National Registration Act Chapter 19 (Laws that provide the registration of persons for the issuing of identity cards, which is enforced by the Immigration and National Registration Department)
3. Undesirable Publications Act Chapter 25 (Laws that prohibit the importation, distribution or reproduction of undesirable publications, which is enforced by the ministry with the cooperation of the Department of Internal Security, an agency of the Prime Minister's Office; the Islamic Propagation Centre, an agency of the Ministry of Religious Affairs; and the Department of Postal Services, an agency of the Ministry of Communications)
4. Minor Offences Act Chapter 30 (Laws that define minor offences)
5. Prisons Act Chapter 51 (Laws on prisons and lock-ups; and the condition of service and pension for the Prisons Department personnel)
6. Municipal Boards Act Chapter 57 (Consolidated laws enforced by the Municipal Boards of Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait-Seria, and Tutong)
7. Dogs Act Chapter 60 (Laws on the registration of dog ownership)
8. Societies Act Chapter 66 (Laws on societies)
9. Censorship of Films and Public Entertainment Act Chapter 69 (Laws on the censorship of cinema movies and all forms of public entertainments, which is enforced by the ministry)
10. Workmen's Compensation Act Chapter 74 (Laws on compensation payment for workmen who suffered injury in the course of their employment, which is enforced by the Labour Department)
11. Fire Services Act Chapter 82 (Laws on the powers and duties of the fire service)
12. Labour Act Chapter 93 (Consolidated laws on labour)
13. Emblems and Names Act Chapter 94 (Laws to prohibit the improper use of certain emblems and names for professional and commercial purposes)
14. Newspaper Act Chapter 105 (Laws that regulate the printing, publishing, production and reproduction of newspapers in Brunei. Its provisions also cover matters on the collection and publication of news and the distribution of newspapers)
15. Miscellaneous Licences Act Chapter 127 (Laws on the licensing, regulation, and control of certain commercial premises and activities)
16. Internal Security Act Chapter 133 (Laws on internal security; preventative detention; the prevention of subversion; and the suppression of organised violence against persons and properties in specific areas)
17. Passport Act Chapter 146 (Laws on the admission of persons into and departure from Brunei)

18. Public Order Act Chapter 148 (Laws on the preservation of public order)
19. Criminal Law (Preventative Detention Act) Chapter 150 (Laws containing provisions that cover the detention and Police supervision of persons who have been associated with crime)
20. Public Entertainment Act Chapter 181 (Laws that regulate public entertainment)
21. Local Newspapers (Amendment) Order, 2001 (Laws pertaining to newspapers)
22. Employment Agencies Order, 2004 (Laws that regulate the employment agencies)
23. Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons Order, 2004 (Laws that criminalise the trafficking and smuggling of persons)
24. Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Order, 2005 (Laws to provide mutual assistance in criminal matters with a foreign state)
25. Disaster Management Order, 2006 (Laws on disaster management: the law defines disaster as both the acts of nature and human-made such as oil or chemical spill)

Ministry 4: Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance proper administers nine divisions; and is in charge of five departments.

Nine divisions attached to the Ministry of Finance proper:

1. Administration
2. Brunei Currency and Monetary Board
3. Brunei International Financial Centre
4. Expenditure
5. Financial Institutions
6. Investment
7. Research and International
8. Revenue
9. State Tender Board

The five departments comprise the following:

1. Brunei Investment Agency
2. Employee Trust Fund (known locally by its Malay acronym, TAP)
3. Information Technology and State Stores
4. Royal Customs and Excise
5. Treasury

Ministry 5: Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence proper administers nine directorates and a unit.

1. Administration and Manpower
2. Defence Policy
3. Development and Work Services
4. Finance and Acquisitions
5. Force Capability Development
6. Intelligence
7. Logistics
8. Operations
9. Personnel
10. Public Relations Unit

The Ministry of Defence is also in charge of the three branches of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF); a military support service agency; and a training institute.

1. Royal Brunei Air Force
2. Royal Brunei Land Force
3. Royal Brunei Navy
4. RBAF Support Services
5. Training Institute of the RBAF

Ministry 6: Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education groups its departments based on three remits: Core Education; Higher Education; and Corporate Services.

The Ministry is in charge of all government-owned schools and institutions of higher learning. But the Ministry of Religious Affairs is in charge of other educational institutions, which specialise in religion. They include the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Al Quran Recital Institute; the Institute of Islamic Studies; the Seri Begawan Religious Teaching University College; and 47 religious schools.

The ministry's core education remit is carried out by five departments and three specialised agencies.

1. Department of Co-Curricular Education
2. Department of Curriculum Development
3. Department of Examinations
4. Department of Schools
5. Department of Schools Inspectorate
6. Private Institutions Section
7. Special Education Unit
8. Science, Technology, and the Environment Partnership (STEP) Centre

The ministry's higher education remit is carried out by three departments; two secretariats; and two specialised sections.

1. Department of Planning, Development, and Research
2. Department of Planning and Estate Management
3. Department of Technical Education
4. Secretariat of the Brunei Darussalam National Accreditation Council
5. Secretariat of the Brunei Darussalam National Technical and Vocational Council
6. Scholarship Section
7. Strategic Management Unit

The ministry's corporate services remit is carried out by two departments and two specialised sections.

1. Department of Administration and Services
2. Department of Information and Communications Technology
3. Human Resource Development Division
4. International Affairs and Public Relations Unit

Ministry 7: Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources

Established on November 30, 1988 the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources proper administers five divisions; and is in charge of five departments. The ministry also owns shares in two government-linked companies and supervises the work of a specialised agency.

Five divisions are attached to the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources proper:

1. Entrepreneurial Development Centre
2. Management and Finance
3. National Standards Centre
4. Policy and Planning
5. Promotion and Facilitation Services

The ministry is in charge of five departments.

1. Agriculture
2. Brunei Industrial Development Agency (BINA)
3. Fisheries
4. Forestry
5. Tourism Development

The ministry also owns shares in two government-linked companies:

1. Jerambak Holdings Private Limited based in Australia. Its Brunei-based subsidiary is called Halaqah Sendirian Berhad
2. Semaun Holdings Sendirian Berhad

And the ministry is in charge of the Brunei Tourism Board.

Brunei explores its tourism potentials

Brunei is set to reinvigorate its tourism industry after the government established the Brunei Tourism Board on July 11, 2005. The tourism arm of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources is also upgraded on the same day, which is now known as the Department of Tourism Development.

Ministry 8: Ministry of Development

The Ministry of Development proper administers eight units; and is in charge of six major departments, one of which is further subdivided into seven departments.

At its heart, the Ministry of Development proper is in the business of ensuring all of its departments carry out the tasks of providing infrastructure for the Brunei population. The ministry and its departments are responsible for matters pertaining to drainage and sewerage; the environment, parks, and recreation; housing schemes; land; public works; roads; survey; and town and country planning.

The Ministry of Development and its departments are also responsible for the building and maintenance of infrastructure that house government premises and installations.

The ministry proper carries out its remit based on the following strategy:

- i. It institutes clear directions and proactive policies; and enacts important rules and regulations. In practice, it calls for providing adequate, quality, and safe water supply; a network of roads and highways; systematic drainage and sewerage; building; and a raft of technical services on infrastructure. It calls for the building and maintenance of safe roads. And it also calls for the proper system of drainage and sewerage.
- ii. It provides quality housing
- iii. It strives for physical planning excellence; affordable geomatics service and land management
- iv. It strives for clean environment
- v. It strives for an expansion of an efficient and competent construction industry
- vi. It calls for an increase in the number of locals to lead the construction industry
- vii. It encourages the growth in the number of professionals with expertise
- viii. It strives for using the benefits from science and technology in order to strengthen the capacity of the construction industry
- ix. It strives for an efficient, effective, and proper budget and financial management

Eight units are attached to the Ministry of Development proper:

1. **Administration and Finance.** As the human resource arm of the ministry, it manages all matters on personnel and finance of all units and departments of the Ministry of Development. It also holds oversight of the ministry's public relations work.
2. **Bumiputera (indigenous population of Brunei) Guidance and Development.** It provides guidance for local contractors that receive government contracts; and organises short courses and in-house training. It also carries out the tasks as secretariat of the Registration of Contractors; and secretariat of the Mini Tender Board.
3. **Construction Planning and Research.** It promotes quality control of construction through the conformity assessment such as the ISO 9000 and the ISO IEC Guide 25); and certification of professionals and construction materials. Assessment also covers training, which includes the registration of third party training for the construction industry. It develops guidance documents; National Standards; and adopts International Standards—where appropriate.
4. **Financial Regulations.** It ensures all departments of the Ministry of Development comply with the government financial regulations. It is the secretariat for three financial matters: writing-off government assets and stores; identifying and solving problems of payment claims; and auditing queries and reports. This unit manages and coordinates the Integrated Billing System for water and electricity. It coordinates and analyses the proposal for revision, amendment, or new charges for services, tariffs, and taxes to suit the prevailing economic condition. It compiles and reports the revenue and debts held by all the departments of the Ministry of Development. And it coordinates the internal audit.
5. **Housing.** It processes all housing applications for the National Housing Scheme (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, RPN). It plans and prepares programmes for qualified housing applications. It implements the housing projects' programmes of the National Housing Scheme. And it manages and controls the building of the National Housing Scheme and the Landless Indigenous Citizens' Housing Scheme (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, STKRJ).

6. **Istana (palace) Maintenance.** It maintains the facilities and compounds of all palaces and royal residences. And it also maintains the facilities and compounds of all residences of cabinet ministers and deputy ministers.
7. **Land.** It receives paperwork from the Land Department proper and processes the various types of land applications. It ensures that all land applications comply with the land codes. It assesses, evaluates, and examines all land applications with accuracy and within the specified time frame; and ensures the proper implementation of land policies and procedures. It subsequently submits the processed paperwork to the Prime Minister's Office for final decision. And the Land Unit also provides service and management in securing the socio-economic demands of land. The type of land applications cover the following: land transfer; land change; change of land conditions; extension of lease; lease (government-owned land); lease (private land); land acquisition; land replacement; exchange of land; land re-adjustment; Gazette; Temporary Occupation Licence (TOL) Land Titling Scheme; Temporary Occupation Licence (TOL) Land Application; and Land Application before 1955 (LA).
8. **Research and Development.** It carries out three major tasks. First, it monitors the progress, warrants requests, provides additional allocation requests, and appoints the Consultants' Committee Secretariat on matters pertaining to the National Development Plan (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, RKN). Second, it holds oversight of the development of science, technology, and innovation. In practice, it manages the Science and Technology Fund and the Science and Technology Promotion Fund. It is also the national focal point for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Committee on Science and Technology (COST) and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Industrial Science and Technology Working Group (ISTWG).

The ministry is in charge of six major departments:

1. Environment, Parks and Recreation
2. Housing Development
3. Land
4. Public Works, which is subdivided into seven departments
5. Survey
6. Town and Country Planning

The Public Works Department (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, JKR) is in charge of seven departments:

1. Administration and Finance
2. Building Services
3. Development
4. Drainage and Sewerage
5. Roads
6. Technical Services
7. Water Services

Ministry 9: Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports proper administers five divisions; and is in charge of five departments.

Five divisions are attached to the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports proper:

1. Administration and Finance
2. Arts and Culture
3. Research, Development, and International
4. Social Service
5. Youth Development and Sports, which runs two specialised agencies: the Youth Development Centre and the Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam (OBBB)

The ministry is in charge of five departments:

1. Community Development
2. Brunei History Centre
3. Language and Literature
4. Museums
5. Youths and Sports

Ministry 10: Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Health subdivides its remit into three groups of service providers: the ministry proper; health services; and medical services.

The work of the Ministry of Health proper is carried out by four departments:

1. Administration and Finance
2. Estate Management
3. Health Care Technology
4. Policy and Planning

The ministry implements Brunei health policies and programmes through its two branches of service providers: the Department of Health Services and the Department of Medical Services.

Ministry 11: Ministry of Religious Affairs

Established on October 21, 1986, the Ministry of Religious Affairs proper administers five divisions; an Al Quran recital institute (known locally as the Institut Tahfiz Al Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah); and a university college (known locally as the Seri Begawan Religious Teaching University College). It is also in charge of eight departments and three branch offices.

Five divisions and two institutions of higher learning are attached to the Ministry of Religious Affairs proper:

1. Policy and Inspectorate Division
2. Communication and Islamic Eminence Development Division (renamed the Islamic Eminence Development Division since December 2006)
3. Information Technology Division
4. Public Relations and International Affairs Division

5. Building and Maintenance Division
6. Institut Tahfiz Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah
7. Seri Begawan Religious Teaching University College

The ministry is also in charge of eight departments and three branch offices:

1. Department of the Council of Islamic Religion
2. Department of Administration
3. Department of Haj Management
4. Department of Islamic Studies
5. Department of Mosque Affairs
6. Department of Sharia Affairs
7. Islamic Legal Unit (a department-level organisation)
8. Islamic Propagation Centre (a department-level organisation known locally as the Pusat Dakwah Islamiah)
9. Belait Branch Office
10. Temburong Branch Office
11. Tutong Branch Office

The Ministry of Religious Affairs is in charge of a string of religious primary and secondary schools.

Ministry 12: Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications proper administers four in-house departments and a division; and is in charge of five major departments.

Four in-house departments and a division are attached to the ministry proper:

1. Administration and Services
2. Communications
3. Information Technology, Research, and Development
4. Transportation
5. Policy and Planning

The Ministry of Communications is in charge of five departments:

1. Civil Aviation
2. Land Transport
3. Marine
4. Ports
5. Postal Services

And the ministry has interests in two information technology-related agencies, and an award scheme:

1. Authority for the Info-communications Technology Industry of Brunei Darussalam (AITI)
2. Brunei Darussalam National Information Technology (BIT) Council
3. Brunei Information Communications Technology Award (BICTA)

Brunei establishes IT council

Brunei has established the Brunei National Information Technology Council (BIT) in 2000 in a bid to marshal resources to introduce e-government. The BIT Council also functions to motivate the private sector to use e-business models in running businesses. The proposed International Advisory Panel (IAP) comprising prominent IT figures from abroad advises the BIT Council on strategic IT issues.

Ministry 13: Energy Ministry at the Prime Minister's Office

Established on May 24, 2005, the Energy Ministry is housed at the Prime Minister's Office. Its remit is focused on energy. It is in charge of the Department of Electrical Services since May 24, 2005—an agency hitherto administered by the Public Works Department of the Ministry of Development.

THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT AT DISTRICT LEVEL

About the District Offices...

Each of the four districts that compose Brunei Darussalam houses a District Office, an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Led by a District Officer, the District Office enables the government to maintain a strong presence at both urban and remote areas of Brunei by facilitating the social, economic, and spiritual development of the district population.

A sample of the work of a District Office comprises the following:

1. It cooperates with other government agencies to enable the district population to have access to basic essentials such as education, electricity, health care, housing, and safe water
2. It coordinates government-funded programmes, especially the National Development Plan, at district level
3. It ensures the cleanliness of the district's natural environment and urban areas by enforcing the sanitary laws
4. It monitors the growth of commercial activities in rural areas
5. It motivates the population of its district to engage in private enterprise by providing commercial and industrial sites, and issuing business licences
6. It organises national events at district level such as the birthday anniversary celebration of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam; the National Day festivity; the Islamic New Year celebration (the Hijrah); the Revelation of the Quran anniversary (Nuzul Al Quran); the Quran reading contest; and so on
7. It carries out its welfare function by reporting to relevant agencies the presence of the disabled, orphans, and victims of fire or other natural disasters
8. It provides infrastructure such as access roads; bridges; community halls; and landing stages
9. It supervises the work of the Penghulu; Ketua Kampung; the Mukim Consultative Council; and the Village Consultative Council

A large part of the working premises of a District Office houses the branch offices of other ministries: Information (Prime Minister's Office); Land (Ministry of Development); Immigration and National Registration (Ministry of Home Affairs); and so on.

The Brunei-Muara District Office administers an area of 570 square kilometres that contains a population of 276,600 (2008).

The Belait District Office administers an area of 2,727 square kilometres that contains a population of 66,000 (2008).

The Temburong District Office administers an area of 1,306 square kilometres that contains a population of 10,100 (2008).

The Tutong District Office administers an area of 1,166 square kilometres that contains a population of 45,300 (2008).

Some of the laws enforced by the District Offices

1. Criminal Procedure Code Chapter 7
2. Brunei Nationality Act Chapter 15
3. Minor Offences Act Chapter 30
4. Forest Act Chapter 46
5. Antiquities and Treasure Trove Act Chapter 31
6. Bill of Sale Act Chapter 70
7. Workmen's Compensation Act Chapter 70
8. Chinese Marriage Act Chapter 126
9. Miscellaneous Licences Act Chapter 127
10. Town and Country Planning Act Chapter 143

THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT AT TOWN LEVEL

About the Municipal Departments...

Brunei Darussalam has three municipalities: Bandar Seri Begawan Municipality; Kuala Belait and Seri Municipality; and Tutong Municipality.

Some of the laws enforced by Municipal Departments

1. Municipal Boards Act Chapter 57
2. Minor Offences Act Chapter 30
3. Municipal Boards Bylaw, 1922
4. Road Traffic Act Chapter 68
5. Miscellaneous Licences Act Chapter 127
6. Miscellaneous Licences (Amendments) Regulations, 2006
7. Municipal Bylaws (Amendments), 2006
8. Minor Offences Act, 1989
9. Public Entertainment Act Chapter 181

The municipalities are managed and administered by the Municipal Departments:

1. Bandar Seri Begawan Municipal Department for Bandar Seri Begawan. Operation began on January 1, 1921 when the agency was formerly known as the Brunei Town Sanitary Board. Brunei Town has been renamed Bandar Seri Begawan on

October 4, 1970; two years later the sanitary board has been reorganised to match the name change. On August 1, 2007 the Bandar Seri Begawan municipal area has expanded from its previous size of 12.87 square kilometres to 100.36 square kilometres.

2. Kuala Belait and Seria Municipal Department for Kuala Belait and Seria. Operation in Kuala Belait began in early 1930 when the agency was formerly known as the Kuala Belait Sanitary Board; Seria town area has been gazetted as municipal area in 1936. Kuala Belait municipal area covers 210.83 square kilometres; and Seria town municipal area covers 23.39 square kilometres.
3. Tutong Municipal Department for Tutong Town. Operation began in 1959 when the agency was formerly known as the Tutong Sanitary Board; it has been renamed the Tutong Municipal Board in 1970. Tutong municipal area covers four square kilometres.

The municipalities are centres of administration, commerce, communication, culture, education, industry, and recreation. They are instrumental in implementing public policy on the environment; public amenities; strategic partnership with the business community; information technology; development planning; and law enforcement.

They are responsible for improving the living standards of town-dwellers by enforcing sanitary laws; providing relevant facilities and services; and simplifying the process of applying and renewing business licences. They enforce a host of other laws and regulations on proper town development, public entertainment, road-user safety, and so on. At its heart, the Municipal Departments are in the business of motivating the growth of private enterprise.

A Municipal Board runs the day-to-day management of a Municipal Department.

Duties of the Municipal Board:

1. It ensures the municipal area comply with the sanitation, cleanliness, and conservation guidelines and regulations
2. It issues business licences
3. It passes by-laws, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs
4. It regulates and controls the construction of buildings within the Municipal Board area

Main objectives of the Municipal Department:

1. To beautify the municipal area
2. To encourage more locals to participate in commercial activities
3. To improve the planning of all matters related to the development of the municipal area
4. To improve the quality of administration and services of the department
5. To provide public facilities; recreational parks; and playground areas

The municipal areas are set to experience rapid development and population growth in the next decade. The projected growth in urban population is attributed to normal growth and people migration from rural areas.

No	Municipal Areas	Total Urban Population In 2001	Estimated Total Urban Population in 2025 (*)
1	Bandar Seri Begawan Municipality	27,285	43,888
2	Kuala Belait and Seria Municipality	43,795	70,441
3	Tutong Municipality	14,488	23,305
	Total Urban Population	85,568	137,634

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

(*) Extracted from the 2001 Population Census Report issued by the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD). The estimated total urban population for 2025 is based on the 2% per annum growth projection

THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT AT LOCAL LEVEL

About the Ketua Kampung and Penghulu...

The work of government at national, district, and town levels are carried out by all ministries and departments where each institution has been established for specific purpose. But what happens at local level? How is information on the work of government disseminated and social benefits distributed to those who are living in remote areas?

The following is a summarised description of the work of public officials that enables the state to have a strong presence at local level.

Brunei is divided administratively into four districts: Brunei-Muara, Belait, Temburong, and Tutong. Several mukim compose a district and several villages compose a mukim. Headman of a village is called Ketua Kampung and headman of a mukim is called Penghulu. And each district is lead by a District Officer.

The post, Ketua Kampung, is an elected office voted by people living in a village. Prior to the village election, a prospective candidate obtains his nomination by applying for the job from the state through the Ministry of Home Affairs. After the election, the person with the majority votes becomes the Ketua Kampung and reports to the Institution of the Penghulu and Ketua Kampung, an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A Ketua Kampung is a government staff whose leadership is based at the grass root level in his village. He represents the population of his village and submits their views and grievances to the state. He is entrusted with the task of keeping his villagers informed on development programmes especially ones that apply to their village in addition to distributing social benefits such as the old age pension for citizens aged 60 and above. And he cooperates closely with the Penghulu and District Officer on matters concerning the work of government.

The Ketua Kampung is also instructed to motivate his villagers to engage in private enterprise by informing them about the business funding schemes offered by the state. A Ketua Kampung is expected to become competent in carrying out his job and familiar with his village locals if he is to earn their trust. And he is to report to the authority on any indication or activity that could jeopardise the peace and security of his village.

The post, Penghulu, is an elected office voted by people living in a mukim. But candidates for the post must be among the Ketua Kampung of the mukim. The law calls for the post, Penghulu, to cover an area comprising more than four villages. Prior to the election, a prospective candidate secures his nomination by applying for the job from the state and must be a Ketua Kampung for five years already at the time. After winning the votes, he becomes the Penghulu and reports to the Institution of the Penghulu and Ketua Kampung for duty.

Like the Ketua Kampung, the Penghulu is a government employee but he carries out his grass root-level leadership in his mukim. All of his official tasks and responsibilities that mirror the Ketua Kampung's are carried out at mukim level.

Both posts, Ketua Kampung and Penghulu, are open to contests for male candidates aged between 30 and 60. Office holders serve until they age 65.

The number of villages, mukim and long houses (homes of the Iban community) in Brunei by 2007

Districts	Mukim	Village	Long House
Brunei-Muara	18	105	0
Belaït	7	15	12
Temburong	5	17	3
Tutong	8	32	4
Total	38	169	19

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

About the Village Consultative Council and the Mukim Consultative Council...

Each village establishes a Village Consultative Council, a body that supports the work of the Ketua Kampung in his capacity as a government employee carrying out his leadership at village level. The Village Consultative Council runs for five years after which the membership composition changes. It meets at least once every three months among its members. And it is also allowed to hold meeting with the village population at least twice per year.

A sample of the tasks carried out by the Village Consultative Council includes the following:

1. It advises the Ketua Kampung
2. It functions as the support system for the Ketua Kampung
3. It organises programmes or projects in response to the demands of the population of the village
4. It plans programmes that strengthens the welfare, and peace and security of the village
5. It provides assistance to the state in carrying out the work of government

Membership comprises:

1. Chairman (the Ketua Kampung)
2. Deputy Chairman
3. Secretary
4. Assistant Secretary
5. Treasurer
6. Advisor (as Honorary Member)
7. 15 ordinary members

Each mukim establishes a Mukim Consultative Council, a body that supports the work of the Penghulu in his capacity as a government employee carrying out his leadership at mukim level. The Mukim Consultative Council runs for five years after which the membership composition changes. It meets at least once every four months with its members. It could also meet the mukim population as long as there are at least 20 people attending.

The functions of the Mukim Consultative Council mirror the Village Consultative Council's.

Membership comprises:

1. Chairman (the Penghulu)
2. Deputy Chairman
3. Secretary
4. Assistant Secretary
5. Treasurer
6. Ordinary members comprising Ketua Kampong of the mukim; two definite members from each Village Consultative Council; and 10 people chosen by the Mukim Consultative Council

The number of Mukim Consultative Council and Village Consultative Council in Brunei by 2007

Districts	Mukim Consultative Council	Village Consultative Council
Brunei-Muara	17	105
Belaït	7	15
Temburong	5	17

Tutong	8	32
Total	37	169

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs

About the Institution of the Penghulu and Ketua Kampung...

The Institution of the Penghulu and Ketua Kampung is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is in charge of the affairs of the Penghulu and Ketua Kampung and liaises with other government agencies on their behalf. It supplies the Penghulu and Ketua Kampung with details on the work and policies of government.

Audit

The accounts of government ministries and departments; and government-linked companies and organisations (such as statutory bodies) are audited by the Audit Department, an agency of the Prime Minister's Office. The work of the Audit Department is governed by Section 67 of the Constitution; and the Audit Act Chapter of 152. Its remit has expanded after the government passed the Companies Act (Amendment) Order, 2003.

The Audit Department is in the business of conducting the following type of auditing:

1. Certification Audit. The Audit Department carries put the certification audit on the accounts of the Brunei Currency and Monetary Board; the property arm of the Brunei Islamic Religious Council; and the tithes collected by the Brunei Islamic Religious Council
2. Computer System Audit. The Audit Department carries out the ICT audit on the computerised systems of government ministries and departments
3. Expenditure and Store Audit. The Audit Department carries out the expenditure and store audit on the accounts of government ministries and departments
4. Gratuity and Pension Audit. The Audit Department verifies the calculation of gratuity and pension for retired officers and staff of the public service
5. Revenue Audit. The Audit Department carries out the auditing of revenues on the accounts of government ministries and departments
6. Payroll Audit. The Audit Department carries out the payroll audit on salaries; wages; and allowances for officers and staff of government ministries and departments
7. Performance/Value For Money (VFM) Audit. The Audit Department conducts the performance/value for money audit on the systems and projects of government ministries and departments to ensure that resources are managed economically; efficiently; and effectively
8. Project/Contract Audit. The Audit Department carries put the project/contract audit on the construction projects implemented by government ministries and departments
9. Verification Audit. The Auditor General verifies the financial statements of government-linked companies after being audited by external auditors as stipulated by the Companies Act (Amendment) Order, 2003

To meet the demands of modern governance, the Audit Department is focused on the following strategy:

1. Adopt more ICT audit
2. Adopt more performance/value for money audit
3. Concentrate on reviewing internal controls and management
4. Cooperate and collaborate with other departments and agencies
5. Carry out an environmental audit
6. Produce timely, accurate, and reliable audit report
7. Professional-based staff recruitments
8. Train officers and staff on relevant skills

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Behind the work of government is the civil service, a workforce comprising 46,757 people who fill the job posts in all government ministries, departments, and institutions (November 2009 figures). The work of the civil service is expressed in practice through the provision of public service, which covers all aspects of government such as census; defence; education; health care; immigration; law and order; public policy; and so on.

Brunei civil service began in 1906 when the British Residency replaced the traditional imperial administration system with institutions and practices based on the British public service model. Starting with four departments—the courts, police, customs, and public works—the growth and development of the civil service expanded in phases because of an increase in government responsibility. The British Residency also installed the English common law into the Brunei justice system while local judges were appointed to deal with matters pertaining to Islamic law.

Today the civil service is expected to respond to modern challenges brought by changes in technology and globalisation. The government has marshalled resources to enable the civil service to extend its purpose as pace-setter and change agent in addition to its traditional functions such as facilitator, monopoly provider, and regulator. And the government has introduced strategies to improve the human and non-human aspects of the Brunei civil service.

Human aspects of civil service strategies cover attributes such as ethics; human resource development; leadership; values; and work culture while the non-human aspects cover procedure; process; structure; system; and technology.

The strategies are also coupled with relevant programmes such as the Civil Service Review, which focuses on human resource management (and development); organisational structure; process; productivity; service delivery; system and procedure; and technology.

Other programmes also contribute to the change process and transformation of the Brunei civil service:

- 1) Regular activities, which are designed to reinforce understanding of the civil service functions:
 - i. Orientation seminars for permanent secretaries and heads of departments
 - ii. Training for local staff and task force groups of each ministry and department
 - iii. Showcase (roadshow of government flagship projects)
 - iv. The Civil Service Excellence Awards issued on the Civil Service Day, which is held every September 29 since 1993

- 2) Civil Service Vision for the 21st Century
- 3) The infusion of ethics and values to the civil service
- 4) Customer-Orientated Service, which calls for accountability among civil servants and the fulfilment of the Clients' Charter of each ministry and department
- 5) Follow-ups on the Civil Service Review, which call for more information dissemination on streamlining and enhancement of the civil service; and the establishment of task-specific committees in each ministry and department

Supervision and quality control of the civil service are carried out by the following agencies:

1. Prime Minister's Office
2. Public Service Commission, a statutory body
3. Public Service Department, an agency of the Prime Minister's Office
4. Management Services Department, an agency of the Prime Minister's Office
5. Civil Service Institute, an agency of the Prime Minister's Office

About the Prime Minister's Office...

The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has been established on January 1984 when Brunei resumed its status as an independent and sovereign nation-state. The PMO vision is to strive for leadership excellence and good governance for national prosperity and stability.

Its mission—based on Brunei's organising philosophy, the Malay Muslim Monarchy (MIB), which defines away the meaning and substance of national identity—is to enhance the effectiveness of the executive decision-making of the government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

PMO is associated with the supervision and quality control of the civil service by virtue of carry out the following functions:

1. Effective administrative leadership to all ministries and departments
2. Effective coordination and facilitation among agencies throughout the civil service; the private sector; and the community
3. Professional and competent policy inputs to the process of policy making
4. Quality information and professional services for key stakeholders in the Prime Minister's Office

Its business of supervising and ensuring the quality control of the civil service is reinforced by virtue of implementing the following strategic themes:

1. Adhering and upholding the rule of law; and enhancing the administration of justice
2. Enhancing the quality of policy making
3. Modernisation of the civil service
4. Promoting the image of an effective and caring government
5. Setting policy direction and framework for national economic development
6. Strengthening the national capabilities to combat crime
7. Strengthening the national capabilities to manage national crisis and the non-traditional security concerns

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK 2005-2014

The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has launched the Prime Minister's Office Strategic Planning Framework 2005-2014 on November 25, 2004. The framework serves two primary purposes that are set to culminate in good governance, home security assurance, and sound economic development policy.

1. To clarify and establish the PMO mission, vision and corporate values that befit its functions as the leading ministry of the Brunei government
2. To formulate across-the-board strategy for a set of objectives:
 - i. Aligning PMO strategies with national development policy
 - ii. Providing contextual framework for all functional strategic plans held by each agency and department to align with the PMO's
 - iii. Providing guidelines that enable all the PMO agencies and departments to align their strategies with the PMO's

The PMO Strategic Planning Framework has 14 goals, which are subdivided into three categories: two resource goals; five process goals; and seven thematic goals.

Strategic Resource Goals

1. Enhance the PMO management support systems
2. Strengthen the PMO resource capacity to manage strategic and policy issues

Strategic Process Goals

1. Develop effective management of diversified issues
2. Enhance communication between local and official media
3. Promote effective public-private partnership
4. Review the human resource development (HRD) policy and implement strategic human resource management (HRM) in the civil service
5. Strengthen leadership and management support for the e-government initiatives

Strategic Thematic Goals

1. Enhance the quality of policy making
2. Modernise the civil service
3. Project the image of an effective and caring government
4. Set policy direction and framework for economic development
5. Strengthen capacity to combat crime
6. Strengthen capacity to manage non-traditional security
7. Uphold the rule of law and the administration of justice

The PMO Strategic Planning Framework 2005-2014 calls for a two-step approach.

First Approach

1. To enhance the management of domestic crimes and the non-traditional national security concerns
2. To facilitate the formulation and implementation of development policy that enable Brunei to own a globally competitive economy

To fulfil this purpose, the first step calls for the national leadership to establish effective partnership with all government agencies, the private sector, and the community.

Second Approach

This calls for establishing a tradition of good governance, and mindset change in the public service.

1. Enhancing national resilience and the image of government by improving coordination and facilitation of socio-cultural development efforts, effective public communication, and strong adherence to the rule of law
2. Modernising the existing public administration to become more result-orientated, proactive, and innovative; and ensuring that development policy spark interest among foreign investors
3. Strengthening organisational and managerial competence in policy-making process; public sector HRM; and inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration

About the Public Service Commission...

The Public Service Commission (PSC) has been established on January 1, 1962. As an independent statutory body its powers, jurisdiction, and responsibility are defined by Chapter 71 (1) of the 1959 Constitution.

PSC is associated with the supervision and quality control of the civil service by virtue of submitting matters to His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam that concern the public service personnel:

1. Appointments
2. Transfers
3. Promotions
4. Dismissals
5. Disciplinary actions

Its business of supervising and upholding quality control is reinforced by its institutional objective of ensuring that the civil service has adequate number and quality of staff to enable Brunei to develop.

About the Public Service Department...

The Public Service Department (PSD) is successor to the Establishment Department—an agency established on July 1, 1971 as the human resource arm of the Office of the State Secretary. The Establishment Department was led by an Establishment Officer; since January 1, 1976 the agency has been led by an Establishment Director.

When Brunei resumed its status as an independent and sovereign nation-state on January 1, 1984, the Establishment Department was transferred to the Prime Minister's Office—the successor to the Office of the State Secretary.

The organisational reshuffle on March 1, 1992 has enabled the Establishment Department to expand its responsibility to cover the following:

1. Enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of the department
2. Reassess and revises the departmental tasks and activities

The Establishment Department has been renamed Public Service Department on May 1, 1993 and is led by a Director General since. Its training unit has been upgraded and renamed the Civil Service Institute on the same day.

Today the PSD is central to the management, organisation, planning, policy compliance and direction, and recruitment of personnel; and streamlining of rules and regulations of the civil service. Its business of supervising and ensuring the quality control of the civil service is clear-cut by virtue of carrying three major functions: human resource management (HRM); human resource development (HRD); and human resource planning (HRP).

Its mission is to provide high quality human resource for the civil service through an efficient and effective management; and consistent planning. It strives for human resource excellence for the civil service in a bid to match the aspirations of the 21st Century Public Service Vision.

The PSD is governed by the General Orders of 1961 on Civil Service Regulations and the Financial Regulations Orders, 1983.

The work of the PSD is guided by three strategies:

1. Organising and managing the civil service human resource, including recruitment; placement; promotion; training and development; remuneration and gratuity; and other fringe benefits
2. Preparing the human resource planning for the civil service to ensure consistent quality service delivery for all members of society and the economy
3. Providing high quality—knowledgeable, motivated, committed, and innovative—human resource for the civil service

About the Brunei Administrative Service...

At the heart of the civil service is the Brunei Administrative Service (BAS)—the oldest scheme in the Brunei civil service—manned by an elite group of civil servants, the Administrative Officers (AOS). Introduced by the British when Brunei was a British protectorate, the BAS enabled the government to recruit locals to help ensure that government policies at the time did not infringe local customs.

As generalists the AOS are well versed in the constitution; laws and regulations; General Orders; the Financial Regulations; departmental circulars on civil service; government socio-economic policies; local customs; and modern management techniques. They also carry out other functions: as leaders; as managers; as members of the 'think tank'; and administrators in government—subject to placement and seniority.

The existing scheme of service began on April 1, 1992. Recruitment is based on good honours university degrees and job interviews. Successful candidates sit for the BAS examinations and undergo a series of talks and courses on the constitution; General Orders; Financial Regulations; public policy; and so on. They are also exposed to a number of management courses and study tour programmes. They are then placed on attachments to ministries and departments, and district offices.

As assistant head of a department, an AO is the third most senior civil servant in a government organisation. He has access to opportunities to do post-graduate studies (Master degrees) in management. In the course of his career, an AO is expected to present two papers, one of which is a Civil Service Review project he conducted during his stay at a government department. This is one of the requirements for his promotion to become deputy head of a department.

Those without Master degrees attend the Upper Middle Management programme at the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD). Once they become heads of departments, they next attend the Advanced Management Development Programme. Their subsequent career promotions depend on their work performance; talent; and abilities. As such, the BAS offers fast-track promotion system for the AOS.

About the Civil Service Day and the Civil Service Excellence Awards...

The Civil Service Day began on September 29, 1993 and is held annually since. It is one of the strategies used to raise public awareness on the functions of the civil service.

Objectives of the Civil Service Day

- i. To appreciate and recognise the role of the civil service in maintaining peace, prosperity, and well-being of the nation-state
- ii. To enhance commitment and dedication among civil servants
- iii. To nurture best practices in the workplace culture of the civil service

Activities held during the Civil Service Day include:

- i. Civil Service Excellence Awards
- ii. Roadshow that displays government flagship projects
- iii. Seminars on management issues
- iv. Sports and friendly matches

Civil Service Excellence Awards

The Civil Service Excellence Awards, which are issued on the Civil Service Day are designed to motivate public sector personnel to increase workmanship quality and productivity output.

The introduction of the Civil Service Awards is attributed to the following factors:

- i. To enable public sector personnel to fulfil the objectives of the programmes to streamline the administrative aspects of the civil service
- ii. To motivate and recognise officially the public sector personnel either individually or in groups for their outstanding contribution to their organisations
- iii. To promote healthy competition among the public sector personnel towards the implementation of best management practice and better service delivery
- iv. To raise awareness on the merits of quality and productivity in the workplace

Initially recipients were awarded based on open selection, but since 1996 selection is based on the following categories:

- i. **Service Delivery**—This refers to projects or programmes to enhance the quality of service delivery to the public, which culminates in reinforcing the prestige of the public organisation
- ii. **Financial**—This refers to projects or programmes that raise revenues through savings, value-for-money, cost effectiveness and increased productivity

Prizes

Winners receive money for the following categories:

- i. Gold Award—cash prize of B\$10,000 plus a trophy
- ii. Silver Award—cash prize of B\$8,000 plus a trophy
- iii. Bronze Award—cash prize of B\$6,000 plus a trophy
- iv. Consolation prize of B\$2,000 each for those in fourth to tenth places
- v. All participants receive certificates

About the Management Services Department...

The Management Services Department (MSD) is successor to the Management Services Unit—an agency established on January 1, 1982 as the management arm of the Establishment Department. The Management Services Unit has been transferred to the Prime Minister's Office on September 1, 1986.

The duties carried out by the Government Security Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been transferred to the Management Services Unit on January 1, 1990. The Management Services Unit has been upgraded to department on the same day and renamed the Department of Management Services and Government Security.

The Department of Internal Security has subsequently acquired the government security remit from the Department of Management Services and Government Security on the day of its establishment on January 1, 1993.

Since then, the Department of Management Services and Government Security has been renamed the Management Services Department.

The MSD is associated with the supervision and quality control of the civil service by virtue of its mission to ensure the effective and efficient service delivery of state institutions. The MSD is in the business of providing consultancy services, research, and auditing the civil service administration and management system.

A sample of the tasks and responsibilities carried out by the MSD covers the following:

1. It conducts inspection on the internal management and administration of ministries and departments, and submits the findings and proposals for improvement
2. It conducts research in areas of management and administration of the civil service
3. It introduces new, improved, and innovative ideas in areas of management and administration of the civil service
4. It monitors and ensures the implementation of the intended management and administrative systems in the civil service
5. It organises talk sessions on areas of management and administrative system of the civil service
6. It processes public complaints, which are related to government services; and submits proposals for improvement and changes in policies, processes, and procedures where necessary
7. It provides management and administrative consultancy services to government ministries and departments
8. It is the coordinator for the Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management (CAPAM), and the ASEAN Cooperation in Civil Service Matters (ACCSM)

About the Civil Service Institute...

The Civil Service Institute (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, IPA) is successor to the Training Unit—an agency established on January 1, 1977 as the training arm of the Establishment Department. The Training Unit has been reorganised and upgraded on May 1, 1993 and renamed the Civil Service Institute.

The IPA is associated with the supervision and quality control of the civil service by virtue of fulfilling its mission to help develop the research, management, and administration capacity of the Civil Service.

The work of the IPA is guided by its five strategic goals (2003-2008).

Goal 1: To improve the administrative and management capacity of the IPA towards greater efficiency and effectiveness in implementing its remit

Goal 2: To develop its staff expertise in specific management, administration, and information communications technology (ICT) disciplines

Goal 3: To improve the quality of its HRD provisions in order to fulfil customer demands

Goal 4: To improve the image and public visibility of the IPA in order to strengthen its financial standing

Goal 5: To improve its capacity as a resource centre in areas of management, public administration and ICT

At its heart, the IPA is in the business of providing the following training programmes:

1. Civil Service Reforms
2. Innovation and Productivity
3. Multimedia and Graphics
4. Office Automation
5. Supervisory and Personnel

Civil Service Vision for the 21st Century

The Brunei civil service has introduced the Civil Service for the 21st Century in response to three major challenges: globalisation; sustainability; and rising public expectation. The vision has five objectives: commitment; effectiveness; ethical standards; excellence; and quality. It focuses on three factors: policy; organisational behaviour and organisational structure.

The vision is set to translate its work into practice by means of the following strategies

1. The infusion of ethics and morality to the civil service
2. Civil Service Review programmes
3. Reviewing laws and regulations
4. Quality Control Circles
5. Clients' Charter
6. Human Resource Development
7. Civil Service Excellence Awards

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Brunei's foreign policy objectives are to promote the nation-state's interests by implementing the following:

1. Maintain sovereignty; independence; and integrity
2. Enhance Brunei's prosperity; and economic and social wellbeing
3. Preserve Brunei's political; cultural; and religious identity
4. Help promote regional and global peace; security; stability; and prosperity

The main pillars of the Brunei foreign policy:

1. ASEAN is the cornerstone of the Brunei foreign policy
2. Asia Pacific—the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and relations among the member economies
3. Bilateral relations with other nation-states
4. The United Nations (UN); the Commonwealth; the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC); and other international organisations

Brunei's approach to pursue its foreign policy:

1. Promote Brunei's national policies through bilateral and multilateral fora; by encouraging cooperation in all areas, in particular:
 - Political and security
 - Economic and infrastructural development
 - Science and technology
 - Human resource development and education
 - Environmental preservation and protection
 - Social and cultural
2. Address the challenges and opportunities of globalisation and multi-polar world through various efforts; in particular, by promoting and strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation
3. Contribute towards promoting peace, security, stability, and prosperity in the region, particularly in fostering deeper understanding among nation-states
4. Uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence
5. Adhere to the United Nations Charter; international law; and universally recognised principles of sovereignty; self-determination; fundamental human rights; and social justice
6. Establish relations with nation-states that wish to have friendly ties with Brunei

Brunei's foreign policy subscribes to the following principles:

1. Mutual respect for the territorial integrity; sovereignty; independence; and national identity of all nation-states
2. Recognition of the equality of nation-states large and small
3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Peaceful settlement of disputes
5. Cooperation for mutual benefits

Today Brunei has diplomatic relations with more than 150 nation-states. It also a member of international organisations such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); the United Nations (UN) and some of its specialised agencies; the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC); the Commonwealth of Nations; the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM); and so on.

Brunei's contribution to the international peacekeeping missions from 1984 to 2008

1. Brunei had sent a contingent as part of the United Nations' peacekeeping forces to oversee the UN-organised elections, which were held in Cambodia in 1993
2. In 2005 Brunei had sent a team comprising the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) and the Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) as part of the Aceh Monitoring Mission under the peace agreement between the Indonesian government and the Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, GAM)
3. Since October 2004 Brunei's armed forces and police personnel have participated in the peace and monitoring mission in Southern Philippines
4. As of October 2008 Brunei had sent five personnel of the RBAF to participate in the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Brunei team was incorporated into the Malaysian Squad Company (MALCON West 1) in Lebanon and served under UNIFIL for nine months. Brunei is the 29th nation-state to contribute towards the UNIFIL mission

On July 8, 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs acquired the trade remit of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources. Shortly after, Brunei's foreign office has been renamed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on August 1, 2005.

The Ministry now has three departments in charge of trade:

1. Department of Economic Cooperation
2. Department of International Trade
3. Department of Trade Development

The three trade-related departments enable Brunei to establish and conduct foreign policies on trade, trade negotiations, and foreign economic affairs. The departments work closely with the other departments of the ministry on fora such as ASEAN, APEC, and ASEM to ensure that Brunei's foreign and trade policies are cohesive.

In 2001 Brunei's commitment to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) covers four out of the 12 services:

1. Business services
2. Communications services
3. Financial services
4. Transport services

To date, Brunei now offers construction services; tourism services; and maritime transport services for the services negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda (DDA). And in terms of rules governing foreign trade, Brunei now has sectoral competition policies that apply to the telecommunications and energy sectors.

In 2007 Brunei participated for the first time in the World Bank's Doing Business Project. The survey ranked Brunei 78 out of 178 nation-states in the Doing Business Index.

Brunei continues to support free and open trade by modifying national policies, and acknowledges the vital importance of attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in order to diversify its hydrocarbon-based economy.

Brunei strengthens economic link with ASEAN member-states

Brunei is reinforcing its economic relations with ASEAN after the government signed three trade pacts on December 16, 2008. The other signatories comprised Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, and Singapore. The three trade pacts were the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement; the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services; and the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement.

To date, Brunei's bilateral counterparts comprise 28 nation-states

1. Australia
2. Arab Republic of Egypt
3. Kingdom of Bahrain
4. Canada
5. Japan
6. Kingdom of Cambodia
7. Kingdom of Morocco
8. Laos People's Democratic Republic
9. Malaysia
10. New Zealand
11. Papua New Guinea
12. People's Republic of China
13. Republic of India
14. Republic of Indonesia
15. Islamic Republic of Iran
16. Republic of Korea
17. Republic of Singapore
18. State of Qatar
19. Kingdom of Thailand
20. United Arab Emirates
21. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
22. Republic of France
23. Republic of the Philippines
24. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
25. Sultanate of Oman
26. United Kingdom
27. Union of Myanmar
28. Vietnam

Brunei Darussalam membership in International Organisations

	Organisation	Date of Joining
1	Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	January 7, 1984
2	<p>United Nations (UN)</p> <p><u>Specialised Agencies</u></p> <p>World Health Organisation (WHO)</p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)</p> <p><u>Regional Commission</u></p> <p>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)</p>	<p>September 21, 1984 (At the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly)</p> <p>March 25, 1985</p> <p>March 17, 2005</p> <p>March 19, 1984</p>
3	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	2006
4	Non-Aligned Movement	September 1, 1992 (At the 10 th Jakarta Summit, September 1-7, 1992)
5	<p>Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Islamic Fiqh Academy (IFA) ▪ Statistical, Economic, and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC) ▪ Islamic University of Technology (IUT) ▪ Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) ▪ Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) ▪ Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) 	January 16, 1984 (At the 4 th Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, January 16-19, 1984)
6	Commonwealth	January 1, 1984
7	New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP)	2004

8	Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC)	February 14, 1985
9	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	1989 (At the 1 st Annual Meeting of APEC held in Canberra, Australia, November 6-7, 1989)
10	Group of 77 (G77)	September 21, 1984

11	<p>Other Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) ▪ International Telecommunications Union (ITU) ▪ Universal Postal Union (UPU) ▪ World Meteorological Union (WMO) ▪ International Maritime Organisation (IMO) ▪ International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) ▪ World Trade Organisation (WTO) ▪ World Custom Organisation (WCO) ▪ International Monetary Fund (IMF) ▪ World Bank ▪ International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) ▪ International Standardisation Organisation (ISO) ▪ International Labour Organisation (ILO) 	<p>January 21, 1984 October 16, 1984 1984 December 26, 1984 January 31, 1984 December 4, 1984 December 9, 1993 July 1, 1996 October 10, 1995 October 10, 1995 1995 1990 January 17, 2007</p>
12	<p>Other Group</p> <p>Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)</p> <p>(ASEM is an informal dialogue process initiated in 1996)</p>	<p>March 1-2, 1996 in Bangkok, Thailand when His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam attended the First Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 1)</p>

Name of Treaties/Conventions

Date of signature

Economic Cooperation

Agreement between the Governments of the Member Countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation on Economic and Development Cooperation	December 10, 2005
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Economic Integration

ASEAN Framework (Amendment) Agreement for the Integration of Priority Sectors	December 8, 2006
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ASEAN Sectoral Integration (Amendment) Protocol for Priority Sectors	December 8, 2006
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Declaration on ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint	November 20, 2007
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Protocol to Amend Article 3 of the ASEAN Framework (Amendment) Agreement for the Integration of Priority Sectors	August 24, 2007
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ASEAN Sectoral Integration Protocol for the Logistics Services Sector	August 24, 2007
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ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement	December 16, 2008
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ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services	December 16, 2008
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ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement	December 16, 2008
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International Trade and Development

Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement Services	December 8, 2006
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Protocol to Implement the Third Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services	April 6, 2005
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Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments on Air Transport Services under the ASEAN Framework	February 8, 2007
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ASEAN—X Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Singapore and Lao PDR on Education Services	December 9, 2005
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Agreement on the ASEAN Harmonised Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) Regulatory Regime	December 9, 2005
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ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services	December 9, 2005
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ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services	December 8, 2006
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Second Protocol to Amend the ASEAN-China Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation	December 8, 2006
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Protocol amending the Agreement on Trade in Goods under the ASEAN-China Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation	December 8, 2006
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Agreement on Trade in Services under the ASEAN-China Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation	January 14, 2007
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Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN Member Countries and the Republic of Korea	December 13, 2005
Annex on Economic Cooperation under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN Member Countries and the Republic of Korea	December 13, 2005
Agreement on Dispute Settlement Mechanism under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN Member Countries and the Republic of Korea	December 13, 2005
Agreement on Trade in Goods under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between ASEAN Member Countries and the Republic of Korea	August 24, 2006
Protocol to Implement the Sixth Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services	November 19, 2007
ASEAN Mutual Arrangements on Architectural Services	November 19, 2007
ASEAN Framework Arrangement for the Mutual Recognition of Surveying Qualification	November 19, 2007
Agreement on Trade in Services under the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation among the Governments of the Member Countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Republic of Korea	November 21, 2007
ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement Framework on Accountancy Services	August 2008
ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Medical Practitioner	August 2008
ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Dental Practitioner	August 2008
Protocol to Provide Special Consideration for Rice and Sugar	August 23, 2007

Customs

Protocol to Establish and Implement the ASEAN Single Window	December 20, 2006
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Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation

No.	Nation-State	Agreement/MOU	Date of Signing
1	Iran	MOU on Economic, Commercial and Cultural Cooperation	October 15, 1994, Bandar Seri Begawan
2	Cambodia	Trade Agreement	August 19, 2000, Bandar Seri Begawan
3	Vietnam	Trade Agreement	November 12, 2001, Bandar Seri Begawan

4	China	MOU on the Promotion of Trade, Investment, and Economic Cooperation	September 21, 2004, Beijing
5	Saudi Arabia	General Agreement on Economic, Trade, Investment, Technical, Educational, Cultural, Youth, and Sports Cooperation	May 22, 2006, Bandar Seri Begawan
6	Japan	Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement	June 18, 2007, Tokyo
7	India	MOU on the Establishment of Joint Trade Committee	May 22, 2008, India
8	Kuwait	Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Trade Agreement	July 25, 2008, Bandar Seri Begawan July 25, 2008, Bandar Seri Begawan

BRUNEI AND THE SUB-REGION

The Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines—East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA)

Background

The Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) has been established at the Inaugural Ministers' Meeting in Davao, Philippines on March 24, 1994. The principal aim of this initiative is to increase economic cooperation among the participating economies in the sub-region. Its ultimate goal is to increase trade investments and tourism within the participating areas through cross border cooperation. By strengthening regional cooperation, the BIMP-EAGA hopes to facilitate freer movement of people, goods, and services and therefore expand its market and resource base; and to share common infrastructure and natural resources.

The participants in BIMP-EAGA

ASEAN's largest economic growth area comprises:

1. Brunei Darussalam
2. Indonesian provinces: Irian Jaya, Kalimantan, Maluku, and Sulawesi
3. Malaysia: the Federal Territory of Labuan, Sabah, and Sarawak
4. The Philippine provinces: Mindanao and Palawan

EAGA covers a land area of 1.54 million square kilometres and is home to 57 million people.

Key areas of cooperation

BIMP-EAGA currently has four priority areas of cooperation:

1. Transport, Infrastructure, and Information Communications Technology (ICT)
2. Natural Resource
3. Tourism
4. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMES)

The core operational mechanisms for BIMP-EAGA are the Working Group Clusters and the Working Groups. The Clusters represent the priority areas of cooperation while the Working Groups represent the priority sectors for development within the Clusters. Each Cluster is lead by BIMP-EAGA member-state.

Cluster	Working Groups	Lead Member-State
Transport, Infrastructure, and ICT Development	Air Linkages Sea Linkages Construction and Construction Materials ICT	Brunei Darussalam
Natural Resource Development	Agro-Industry Fisheries Cooperation Forestry and the Environment Energy	Indonesia
Joint Tourism Development	Joint Tourism Development	Malaysia
SME Development	Capital Formation Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security (CIQS)	The Philippines

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Recent highlights

3rd BIMP-EAGA Summit

The 3rd BIMP-EAGA Summit was held on January 12, 2007 in Cebu City, the Philippines. The Summit marked a significant milestone in the BIMP-EAGA cooperation where Leaders of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines witnessed the signing of the BIMP-EAGA Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Expansion of Air Linkages. The MoU allows 5th freedom traffic rights—the right to pick up traffic in state B destined for state C or put down traffic in state B originating in state C—for passenger and cargo services in the designated BIMP-EAGA Points.

Another milestone of the Summit was the endorsement of the Heart of Borneo (HOB) Initiative by the Leaders. The HOB Initiative plans to preserve and conserve the inland forest areas of Borneo. The signing of the Heart of Borneo Declaration was held on February 12, 2007 in Bali, Indonesia by ministers from the three nation-states: Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

The Leaders of the 3rd BIMP-EAGA Summit also stressed the need for BIMP-EAGA to jointly cooperate in the development and production of renewable energy. The focus was on biofuels in a bid to maximise the availability of vast resources of biofuels in the sub-region.

BIMP-EAGA Planning Meeting

High Level Officials and representatives of the private sector from the EAGA growth area attended the BIMP-EAGA Planning Meeting in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia on January 29-30, 2007 to follow up on the fresh directives issued by the BIMP-EAGA Leaders at the 3rd BIMP-EAGA Summit.

The proposed prioritised projects for 2007 included the enhancement of transport linkages; joint promotion of the BIMP-EAGA as a single destination; renewable energy (biodiesels); halal poultry project; and the establishment of one-stop documentation centres at selected EAGA points.

Implementation Status of the BIMP-EAGA Roadmap to Development 2006-2010, announced on October 15, 2007 in Davao City, Mindanao, Republic of the Philippines

	Measures/Action Plans	Status	Follow-up
	PROMOTION OF INTRA- AND EXTRA EAGA TRADE, INVESTMENTS AND TOURISM IN PRIORITY SECTORS		
	1.1 Promote and facilitate intra- and extra-EAGA trade and investments in priority sectors, especially those with high impact on SME development		

1.1.1	Establish more favourable image and perception of EAGA as an investment and tourism destination among stakeholders; clients; visitors; and the general public through effective information dissemination; public relations; and promotions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BIMP-EAGA Communication Strategy is completed; the National Secretariats' Meeting (NSM) has indicated agreement in principle with the priority activities 2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides technical assistance for the BIMP Facilitation Centre (FC) in the development of basic promotional materials (brochures, flyers, and so on); and selected news releases 3. The BIMP-FC website (bimp-eaga.org) has been launched and continues to undergo fine-tuning and improvements in its trade and database components 4. The BIMP-EAGA Media and Communicators Association (BEMCA) conducted a roundtable meeting with EAGA journalists and national news agencies to enlist co-operation among these media organisations to participate actively in disseminating timely and positive information about BIMP-EAGA 5. BEMCA has adopted its own communications strategy and is already implementing the Action Plan 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requests the ADB to strengthen its provision of technical assistance to implement more effectively the EAGA Communications Action Plan 2. Finalise/complete the legality of the BIMP FC to enable it to hire staff to manage the communications initiatives including the regular updating of the website 3. BEMCA is set to agree on the mechanisms for the exchange of stories and news releases on EAGA 4. Confirm with the ADB on its assistance regarding the implementation of the Media Exchange; Economic Report Writing training; and the BIMP-EAGA Journalism Awards
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<p>1.1.2</p> <p>1.1.7 (relevant to 1.1.2)</p>	<p>Advocate for policies, which are favourable to business development especially the small and medium enterprises (SMES) in the sub-region</p> <p>Improve the system of delivery for an effective Business Development Services (BDS) to business people in EAGA especially the SMES in priority sectors</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SME Development (SMED) Cluster is implementing the BIMP-EAGA SME Development Strategy, which was endorsed in 2003. One of the components of the strategy is the BDS 2. SMED Cluster and the BIMP-EAGA Business Council (BEBC) are conducting separate consultations with the private sector related to improving the BDS environment in EAGA 3. The Northern Territory Government (NTG) of Australia has launched the BIMP EAGA Business Portal (BEBP) that provides information on business development services available to SMES in EAGA. In collaboration with the BEBC, a roadshow to promote the use of the BEBP was conducted and the number of hits on the website has increased dramatically 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SMED Cluster and the BEBC should be encouraged to conduct joint consultations with the private sector to identify priority policy reform requirements 2. BEBC is set to confirm its plans for the handover of the BEBP
1.1.3	Provide incentives for investors in EAGA within the framework of existing national and local investment regulations	Each member state has already provided incentives and support to the private sector investors in the EAGA manufacturing and trade development within the framework of existing national and local investment regulations	SMED Cluster is set to validate this component and it is also being recommended to delete if found impracticable or unnecessary

1.1.4	Carry out more effective joint EAGA facilitation and promotion measures to promote foreign direct investments into the sub-region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted the 1st BIMP-EAGA Investment Conference 2. BEBC is proposing to carry out major investment promotion in selected foreign markets in 2008 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BEBC should initiate activities that identify specific areas of investments and promote them either through publications or its website 2. The Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) should request development partners to provide unqualified support for the BEBC and the private sector in EAGA in the promotion of investments 3. BEBC should finalise its organisational restructuring 4. BEBC should finalise its proposal for the expansion of its consultative platform 5. Clusters and Working Groups (WG) should encourage stronger and increased participation from relevant private sector organisations and trade/industry groups in order to define more clearly the priorities that promote private sector trade and investments
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1.1.5	Strengthen the networking and business linkages among the EAGA business and tourism organisations; and with external business partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linkages with the Northern Territory (NT) Chamber of Commerce; the ASEAN Business Advisory Council; and the ASEAN Tourism Association have been established 2. Convergence meetings among regional airlines and tourism sector have been conducted to ensure the sustainability of existing and future flights 3. Conducted the 1st BIMP-EAGA Investment Conference (to be expanded) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to conduct convergence meetings 2. BEBC should implement mechanisms to strengthen the participation of local chambers of commerce 3. Local Government Units (LGUS) should be encouraged to strengthen support for their local private sectors by taking the lead in organising and implementing business and trade exchanges within EAGA
1.1.6	Improve the competitiveness of EAGA SMES in the global supply chain and encourage industry clustering; and value chain system of developing EAGA-wide priority business projects	The German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) has conducted the value chain concept seminars for seaweeds; tourism; and oil palm industries	The Natural Resource Development (NRD); SMED; and Joint Tourism and Development (JTD) Clusters should confirm with the GTZ on the extent of its assistance in actually establishing and implementing the value chain systems in these sectors

1.1.7	Implement measures to improve the quality of human resources in EAGA industrial, tourism, and investment areas; as well as to strengthen the capacity of the Human Resource Development (HRD) organisations in the sub-region to implement these measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Capacity Building Strategy and Framework for BIMP-EAGA is being prepared with the assistance from the ADB 2. This framework will identify priority initiatives in human resource development; and the modalities for the delivery of capacity building and institutional strengthening activities in EAGA. The study will look into the proposal to establish the network of universities and academic institutions to provide the necessary capacity building requirements 	Finalise/complete the study by December 2007 and initiate implementation of priority projects and activities in 2008
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1.2 Facilitate the cross-border flow of goods and people to, from, and within EAGA

1.2.1	Strengthen the Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security (CIQS) initiative that could mobilise resources among member states with the aim of simplifying cross-border CIQS issues; and making the Rules, Regulations, and Procedures (RRPS) more transparent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 2nd CIQS Task Force meeting held on April 19-20, 2006 has agreed to endorse the following as the common priority projects for the CIQS Task Force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The linking of CIQS websites to the BIMP-EAGA website—all the existing member states' websites have been hyperlinked ▪ The publication of CIQS Primers ▪ The designation of the following locations as priority pilot ports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Brunei: Muara ❖ Indonesia: Entikong and Bitung ❖ Malaysia: Sandakan and Tebedu ❖ Philippines: General Santos and Zamboanga ▪ Regular consultation and dialogues with the private sector including small traders and users of ports ▪ Assessment of special CIQS procedures for simplification 2. ADB has approved a regional technical assistance (RETA 6408) to support the CIQS harmonisation initiatives of the BIMP-EAGA. Among others, the RETA includes the mapping of CIQS RRPS in the selected priority ports; the identification of gaps; and the implementation of actions to address the gaps including the preparation of MOUS; Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAS); and other agreements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the implementation of the ADB RETA 6408, which is set to facilitate the mapping of RRPS at the selected borders and ports; as well as the consultation activities with the private sector of BIMP-EAGA on matters related to border formalities and procedures 2. Conduct similar meetings for the heads of immigration; and Quarantine and Security in order to facilitate the adoption of a consolidated CIQS Action Plan 3. Implement the Customs Action Plan: (i) the designation of focal persons; and (ii) the directory of contact persons at national, local, and port levels
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		<p>3. The 1st BIMP-EAGA heads of customs meeting was held on August 28-29, 2007. The highlight of the meeting was the adoption of a Customs Action Plan for the BIMP-EAGA, which will guide the customs administrations' efforts to harmonise/ streamline border formalities and procedures</p>	
1.2.2	Establish border arrangements that will facilitate the flow of goods and people; and reduce transport costs	<p>1. The MOU on Cross-Border Movement of Commercial Buses and Coaches (CMBC) was signed at the sidelines of the ASEAN Transport Ministers' Meeting (ATM) in November 2007. The agreement facilitates the cross-border carriage of passengers by buses and coaches between member states; and in transit through the territory of another member state</p> <p>2. The 2nd Transport Ministers' Meeting (TMM) has tasked the Transport, Infrastructure and ICT Development (TIICTD) Cluster to undertake specific measures to pilot-test the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Goods in Transit in the BIMP-EAGA by 2008</p>	<p>1. Request stronger support from the ASEAN Secretariat in implementing the ASEAN Transport Agreements, which are set to be pilot-tested in the BIMP-EAGA region</p> <p>2. Request the ADB to provide continual assistance in the implementation of the MOU on CMBC under the economic corridor approach</p>

1.2.3	Develop the necessary transport infrastructure facilities and logistical services (RELATED TO 3.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the request of the TIICTD, a round-table discussion on economic corridors and the network of economic zones was conducted in June 2007. As a result, the TIICTD proposed the adoption of the economic corridor concept as a strategy for accelerating the development of transport connectivity 2. Two economic corridors were endorsed as priorities for development: the Western Borneo Economic Corridor; and the Greater Sulu Sulawesi Seas Corridor 3. The Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) has requested the ADB to provide assistance in the preparation of an investment study on the priority economic corridors 	Confirm with the ADB on the provision of technical assistance for the investment study on the priority economic corridors
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1.2.4	Formulate and implement an integrated EAGA tourism promotion programme that packages circuit tours of EAGA destinations; and targets both traditional and non-traditional EAGA tourist markets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A study on the BIMP-EAGA Tourism Promotion through the appropriate use of Natural and Cultural Tourism Resources that targets Japanese market was completed; and regional workshops were held in Kota Kinabalu; Kuching; Brunei; and Makassar 2. Developed tour packages within Borneo 3. Completed the EAGA Tourism poster 4. The BIMP-EAGA audio visual presentations (AVP)—tourism video and brochures are set to be launched during the Travex 5. Participated in the international tourism events—the ASEAN Tourism Forum (ATF); the BIMP-EAGA Travex; etc 6. Familiarisation tours of EAGA and the Northern Territory (NT) of Australia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SOM is set to endorse the EAGA participation at the Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) 2. Finalise the arrangements on the familiarisation tour between EAGA and the NT 3. Joint promotion of EAGA tourism
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1.3 Improve the flow of trade, investment, and tourism information within and outside EAGA			
1.3.1	Improve the system of collection; consolidation; updating; dissemination; and exchange of business information among the EAGA stakeholders and with the EAGA trading partners (RELATED TO 1.1.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exchange of business information has been enhanced with the launching of the BEBP and the BIMP FC websites, which include a database on trade, investments, and tourism 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the legality of the BIMP FC to enable it to hire staff to manage and implement the communications action plan and regularly update the information on the website
1.3.2	Prepare and disseminate the business information materials that highlight the commercial and investment opportunities in EAGA; and encourage the private sector participation in trade, investments, and tourism (RELATED TO 1.1.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The 1st BIMP-EAGA Investment Conference is anticipated to increase awareness on the trade, tourism, and investment opportunities in BIMP-EAGA in the selected sectors 3. The expanded BEBC consultative platform is also anticipated to increase the exchange of business information and strengthen participation of the private sectors in EAGA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Urge the member states (Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia) to agree to provide statistics on trade, investments, and tourism for the BIMP FC website 3. Encourage the clusters, working groups, and BEBC to agree and implement strictly the monitoring and evaluation process
1.3.3	Strengthen the system of monitoring and disseminating information on the EAGA cross-border trade, investment, and tourism (RELATED TO 1.1.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The LGU Forum (to be expanded after the LFU Forum) 5. With the ADB assistance, a results-based monitoring and evaluation (RBME) of flagship projects is being developed. Consultations with the different clusters and working groups as well as the BEBC are ongoing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Encourage the LGUS to participate more actively in the information exchange initiatives

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
2.1 Improve sub-regional coordination for the sustainable development of natural resources and biodiversity in EAGA			
2.1.1	Develop and implement a framework for strengthening sub-regional cooperation; and coordinating the integrated protection and management of natural resources and biodiversity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first trilateral meeting on the Heart of Borneo (HOB) was held on July 19-20, 2007 in Brunei. It had discussed the institutional arrangements. 2. The tri-national meetings of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecosystem (SSME) project is ongoing 3. The ADB is undertaking consultations with member states on the proposed regional technical assistance on the environment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The decision on the location and host of the HOB Secretariat should be made at the earliest possible time 2. Planning documents for the HOB should be identified and agreed 3. The monitoring and reporting of the implementation progress of the SSME should be strengthened 4. Harmonisation of the SSME programmes with the BIMP-EAGA initiatives 5. SOM endorsement of the ADB's RETA for the environment
2.2 Promote sustainable development practices in the management of economic development projects			
2.2.1	Enhance the public-private sector partnerships (PPP) in developing sustainable agri-based, forestry, fishery, minerals, and energy projects	The Energy Action Plan was endorsed by the Energy Working Group (WG) and the NRD Cluster. The Action Plan identifies areas for the PPP in the development of conventional and renewable energy	Seek clear endorsement from SOM on the Energy Action Plan

2.2.2	Support initiatives to promote the development and use of environment-friendly technologies in the productive sectors (e.g. agro-technology, fisheries, forestry and the environment, energy and mineral resources, industry, and tourism) (RELATED TO 2.1.1)	Refer to the related status on 2.1.1	Refer to the related follow-up action under 2.1.1
PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC INTEGRATION			
3.1 Improve the EAGA air, sea, and land connectivity			
3.1.1	Facilitate and support the public, private, and the PPP initiatives to establish air, sea, and land transport facilities and services linking priority routes across the focus areas in the sub-region (RELATED TO 1.2.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Economic Corridor concept has been endorsed as a strategy for accelerating connectivity in EAGA 2. The ADB was requested to provide technical assistance in conducting the pre-investment study for the identified priority corridors 3. The MOU on CMBC and MOU on the Promotion of Effective Sea Transport are set to be signed in November 2007 at the sidelines of the ATM. The implementation of both MOUS is expected to identify priority initiatives to enhance land and sea connectivity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request the ADB to confirm its assistance for the pre-investment study 2. Finalise and sign the MOUS on land and sea connectivity 3. Encourage the immediate implementation of all transport-related MOUS

3.1.2	Provide the policy environment; and support initiatives to establish a liberalised transport arrangements in EAGA including the 3 rd , 4 th , and 5 th freedom traffic rights among the EAGA destinations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MOU on expanded air transport was signed in January 2007, which includes the granting of the 5th freedom traffic rights (FFTR) for selected international and regional airports in EAGA 2. The marketing of EAGA to smaller regional airlines and low cost carriers is ongoing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the implementation of the MOU on the air service expansion 2. Conduct regular convergence meetings between the air service providers and the tourism sector to ensure the sustainability of existing and future air linkages 3. Strengthen the marketing of EAGA tourism
3.2 Improve the basic infrastructure facilities in EAGA			
3.2.1	Promote and facilitate the public and private sector joint co-operation initiatives in providing more cost-effective basic infrastructure facilities (RELATED TO 1.2.3)		

3.3 Improve the information and communication technology (ICT) facilities and services in EAGA			
3.3.1	Support and fast track the implementation of the telecommunications development programmes that will increase access to voice, data, and internet services in the sub-region including its remote areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 2nd Working Group agreed the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operators to identify ways of achieving tariff reduction ▪ The Philippines is set to prepare the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the development of local content ▪ To exchange information on the legal framework and network security readiness ▪ Supported the initiative for harmonising the spectrum allocation for the Broadband Wireless Access 2. The 1st BIMP-EAGA ICT Conference was held in Davao on October 22-23, 2007. (To be expanded after the forum) 	To be identified after the ICT Conference

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING			
4.1 Strengthen the intra-EAGA institutional coordination			
4.1.1	Strengthen the institutional coordination mechanisms; procedures; and protocols among the EAGA organisations to enable more effective implementation of the priority flagship programmes; projects; and activities identified in the roadmap and action plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial review of the institutional structures and mechanisms has been conducted. More comprehensive review is set to be carried out together with the mid-term review of the BIMP EAGA Development Roadmap, which is to be funded by the ADB 2. SOM has endorsed the mid-term review of the BIMP-EAGA Roadmap to Development in order to determine the implementation progress and identify issues related to implementation 3. Convergence meetings among sectors are ongoing: NRD and SMED; and the BIMP EAGA Tourism Council (BETC) and JTD; air service operators and tourism sector 4. Regular NSM are being conducted 5. A project development process is being strengthened with the preparation of the results-based monitoring and evaluation. Consultations on the proposed project development process and the RBME are ongoing 	

4.1.2	Support programmes that will enhance the capabilities of the EAGA organisations to carry-out their roles effectively; and improve their coordination and cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GTZ has conducted the study on the legality process of the BIMP-FC and prepared the legal agreement 2. The ADB has conducted an assessment of the capacity of the LGUS to participate and promote regional cooperation initiatives 3. The ADB and GTZ have conducted joint consultations with the LGUS and the private sector to identify issues related to participation and capacity building 4. The LGU Forum (set for expansion) 5. BEBC is strengthening its organisational structure and consultation mechanisms with the EAGA private sector. BEBC has changed leadership and is expected to further strengthen the management of its operations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accelerate the legality process of the BIMP-FC to enable it hire more staff to undertake the task of coordinating the co-operation activities 2. The BEBC is set to finalise the reform of its management structure and hire additional staff for the Secretariat that will manage and monitor the private sector activities 3. The BEBC should finalise its business plans and strategies 4. Encourage the BEBC to strengthen its consultative platform 5. Encourage the LGU to participate actively and define its level of participation
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4.2 Strengthen the extra-EAGA linkages and coordination			
4.2.1	Strengthen the mechanisms to enhance EAGA's linkages and relations with external partner organisations including ASEAN and other multilateral bodies; development partners; the Official Development Assistance (ODA) agencies; and other external bodies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted regular consultation meetings with ASEAN; the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid); NT; ADB and GTZ 2. Developed the Framework of Cooperation (FOC) with the People's Republic of China (PRC) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalise the FOC with the PRC 2. BIMP FC and BEBC are set to take the lead in organising meetings with strategic external partners in order to mobilise the technical, intellectual, and financial resources
4.2.2	Source and manage the technical and financial support from the EAGA development partners for effective implementation of priority programmes and projects (RELATED TO 4.2.1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Developed the guideline for non-member participation in BIMP-EAGA 4. Participation of development partners in the BIMP-EAGA WG meetings 	

List of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) and Memoranda of Agreements (MOAS), courtesy of the Department of Politics I of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Cambodia

Name of MOU	Date of Signing	Areas of Cooperation
MOU on Air Services	August 19, 2000	The MOU covers grants of rights; designation; and authorisation of airlines; revocation of operating authorisation; exemption from duties and taxes; airworthiness; exercise of rights; tariffs; provision of statistics; commercial activities; transfer of earnings; applicability of law facilities and airport changes; time tables submission; consultations; settlement of disputes; modifications; termination; and aviation security
Trade Agreement between Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia	August 19, 2000	It covers trade exchanges between the two nation-states; products imported from either country and exemption from customs duties on articles intended for use during fairs and exhibitions
MOU on Reciprocal Exchange of Land for the Construction of Premises of the Mission	February 6, 2008	The Government of Brunei Darussalam has allocated plots of land to the Government of Cambodia at the Diplomatic Enclave at Jalan Kebangsaan. The Government of Cambodia has allocated plots of land and building to the Government of Brunei Darussalam on Monivong Boulevard, Boeung Trabek, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh

Peacekeeping operation participated by Brunei

November 19, 1992	Brunei Darussalam sent an 18-member contingent as part of the United Nations' peacekeeping forces to oversee the UN-organised election held on May 23-28, 1993 in Cambodia. The contingent left Cambodia on August 3, 1993. Other participating nation-states include Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay
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Thailand

Name of MOU	Date of Signing	Areas of Cooperation
MOU between the Communications Authority of Thailand and the Postal Administration of Brunei Darussalam concerning the International Express Mail Service (EMS)	October 1, 1986	The MOU covers reciprocal exchange of International EMS items between the Contracting Administrations
MOU on Air Services	January 13, 1987	<p>The MOU covers grants of rights; designation and authorisation of airlines; revocation of operating authorisation; exemption from duties and taxes; airworthiness; exercise of rights; tariffs; provision of statistics; commercial activities; transfer of earnings; applicability of law facilities and airport charges; time tables submission; consultations; settlement of disputes; modifications; termination; and aviation security</p> <p>On February 2003 Brunei, Singapore, and Thailand signed the Multilateral Agreement on the Full Liberalisation of All Cargo Air Services. This Agreement allows airlines of the signatory states to provide air cargo services in either or both directions from points in the territory of the signatory granting the right, through any connecting point to destinations in the other signatories and beyond</p> <p>On December 27, 2004 Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, and Thailand signed a Multilateral Agreement on the Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services and the Protocol on the Liberalisation of Passenger Air Services to the Existing Agreement(s) on Air Services in Bangkok</p>
MOU on the Establishment of Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation	September 27, 1999	The MOU facilitates consultation and cooperation between the two nation-states, particularly in the cultural, economic, social, trade, and other fields of mutual interest
MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Information and Broadcasting	August 16, 2001	The MOU covers exchanges of TV programmes; exchanges of visits by documentary teams; joint TV production of musical show; exchanges of visits of news teams; exchanges of news items; TV news cooperation; exchanges of radio programmes; twin radio station; exchange of visits by radio production teams; and live traditional music
MOU between the Ports Department of Brunei Darussalam and the Port Authority of Thailand	January 15, 2007	The MOU promotes and strengthens cooperation between the two nation-states in the field of shipping and ports on the basis of mutual benefit

Laos

Name of MOU	Date of Signing	Areas of Cooperation
Agreement for Air Services between and beyond Brunei Darussalam and Lao People's Democratic Republic	April 30, 1998	Royal Brunei Airlines (RBA) was granted unrestricted Fifth Freedom Traffic Right. In July 2005, Laos agreed to Brunei's proposal for a more liberal Air Services Agreement that allows for an "Open Sky" concept
MOU on the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation	September 27, 1999	The Joint Commission covers all aspects of bilateral relations, particularly in cultural, economic, human resource development, scientific, and social fields
Agreement on the Reciprocal Exchange of Land for the Construction of Diplomatic Premises	April 25, 2003	The Agreement enhances further the relations of friendship and cooperation as well as to ensure the creation of favourable conditions for the conduct of diplomatic duties by the respective Embassies
Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income	April 22, 2006	The Agreement covers taxes on income imposed on behalf of the Contracting State or its political subdivisions or local authorities, irrespective of the manner in which they are levied

Indonesia

Brunei Darussalam Peacekeeping Mission

Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM)	<p>Nation-states and international organisations involved: Brunei; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and the European Union</p> <p>Brunei Darussalam sent 22 officials from the RBAF and the Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) as part of the AMM. The entire contingent left on September 8, 2005 and returned home upon completion of the AMM on December 15, 2006</p>
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Brunei-Indonesia MOUS and Agreements

Joint Communiqué	It identifies several areas of cooperation: cultural, economic, and social. It calls for more exchange visits among leaders of various sectors of the two nation-states to reinforce the Brunei-Indonesia bilateral relationship. It was signed on October 1984
Air Services Agreement for Air Services Between and Beyond Their Respective Territories	This was the first air service agreement between the two nation-states, which allowed RBA and Garuda to operate between Bandar Seri Begawan and Jakarta. It was signed on July 24, 1986
MOU on International Express Mail Service (EMS)	It regulates the reciprocal exchange of International EMS items between the two nation-states. It was signed on March 10, 1987 (Indonesia side); and on April 20, 1987 (Brunei side)
Confidential MOU on Air Service Agreement	The MOU aims to amend the route schedule of the Air Services Agreement. It was signed on January 12, 1988
Money Order Agreement	It regulates money order transactions between both nation-states. It was signed on February 3, 1988 by the Brunei side and on February 16, 1988 by the Indonesian side
Loan Agreement between the Brunei Investment Agency (BIA) and the Government of Indonesia	A US\$100,000,000 loan to Indonesia to finance economically viable projects, which will benefit Indonesia. The Agreement was signed on February 25, 1988
MOU in the Field of Information and Broadcasting	The MOU aims to foster closer cooperation in the field of broadcasting by exchanges of television and radio programmes; and joint production. It was signed on March 14, 1989
MOU on Air Services	It was signed on February 27, 1990
MOU and Bilateral Cooperation was signed between the Brunei Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DPPMB) and the Building Material Industry Association of Indonesia (ASIBBI)	The MOU aims to foster closer cooperation between the two business chambers. It was signed on March 9, 1991
MOU on Air Services	The MOU supersedes the previous MOU signed in February 27, 1990 and enables RBA to operate flights to Jakarta seven times a week. The latest MOU was signed on October 13, 1992
Joint Agreement between Butra Sendirian Berhad and Djajanti Group of Indonesia	An Agreement on the production of cement between the two nation-states. It was signed on October 1993
MOU on Air Services	Signed on December 22, 1994
Air Services Agreement	Signed on July 24, 1996
MOU between University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Centre of Documentation and Information of Aceh	The MOU focuses on cooperation in the field of academics and research; information exchanges; documentation and research; and publication materials between the two organisations. It was signed on October 31, 1998

Confidential MOU on Air Services	The MOU supersedes the previous MOU signed on December 22, 1994 and provides new routing designation for both nation-states. RBA was permitted to operate to Jakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar, Biak, Ujung Pandang, Batam, Medan, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Padang, and the BIMP-EAGA points (Balikpapan, Manado, Pontianak, and Tarakan). RBA was also given the Fifth Freedom Traffic Rights for services to Darwin via Balikpapan and to one destination point in Australia or New Zealand via Biak. It was signed on December 4, 1998
MOU on the Establishment of the Joint Commission	The Joint Commission aims to further strengthen bilateral cooperation by reviewing the on-going cooperation and exploring new areas of cooperation. It was signed on September 27, 1999
Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income	The Agreement aims to avoid double taxation and prevent fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. It was signed on February 27, 2000. Brunei Darussalam ratified this Agreement on April 3, 2002
MOU on the Cooperation between PERTAMINA (Indonesia), PetroleumBRUNEI, and PETRONAS (Malaysia)	The MOU aims to foster closer cooperation in the area of LNG production; LNG shipping; and LNG trading. It was signed on October 31, 2002
MOU on Defence	The MOU enhances and strengthens the existing bilateral relations between the two nation-states through cooperative activities in the field of defence. It was signed on April 10, 2003. The MOU has not been ratified by the Indonesian parliament
MOU between RBA and PT Garuda Indonesia for Joint Cooperation	The MOU increases joint cooperation in areas that include training; maintenance; information and distribution technologies; ground handling; and catering. It was signed on February 28, 2006
Terms of Reference (TOR) on Land Forces Cooperation Activities	The Royal Brunei Land Forces and the TNI Land Forces signed the TOR, which aims to clarify the procedure; roles and responsibilities of the 'Land Forces Working Group' in charge of organising the activities of the Land Forces of both nation-states including courses; joint training; and exchange of visits. It was signed on June 26, 2006
MOU between PetroleumBRUNEI and PT Elnusa	The MOU aims to foster cooperation between the two companies. It was signed on August 24, 2006
MOU on Cultural Cooperation	The MOU aims to strengthen friendly relations in the field of culture based on the principles of mutual interest. It was signed on April 22, 2008

Myanmar

Air Services Agreement	The Agreement was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Union of Myanmar. It was signed in Yangon on August 3, 1995
Cooperation in the Field of Information and Broadcasting	The MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Union of Myanmar. It was signed in Yangon on May 15, 1999

Philippines

Brunei Darussalam Peacekeeping Mission

The Republic of the Philippines	Brunei Darussalam has participated four times in the International Monitoring Team (IMT) in Southern Philippines since 2004. Each year Brunei sends ten military officers. Four nation-states participate in the IMT: Brunei Darussalam; Japan; Libya; and Malaysia
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Brunei-Philippines MOUS and Agreements

MOU on the Construction of the Brunei-Philippines Submarine Cable System	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines Long Distance Telephone Company in Manila on July 8, 1987
MOU on the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in Bandar Seri Begawan on August 17, 1999
MOU on Technical and Trade Cooperation in Fisheries	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in Bandar Seri Begawan on November 14, 2000
MOU on Defence Cooperation	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of The Republic of the Philippines in Bandar Seri Begawan on August 22, 2001
MOU Concerning the Recognition of Certification Under Regulation 1/10 of the 1978 Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Convention, as Amended, for Seafarers for Service on Vessels Registered in Brunei Darussalam	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in Bandar Seri Begawan on August 23, 2001
Agreement on Merchant Shipping and Related Matters	The Agreement was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in Manila on January 27, 2003
MOU on Academic Cooperation in Higher Education	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in Bandar Seri Begawan on March 7, 2005

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Air Services Agreement	The Agreement was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Ha Noi on November 28, 1991
MOU on the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Bandar Seri Begawan on June 14, 2000
MOU on Tourism	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Bandar Seri Begawan on November 12, 2001
Maritime Agreement	The Agreement was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Bandar Seri Begawan on November 12, 2001
Trade Agreement	The Agreement was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Bandar Seri Begawan on November 12, 2001
MOU on Cooperation in Defence	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Ha Noi on November 16, 2005
MOU on Sports Cooperation	The MOU was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Bandar Seri Begawan on August 16, 2007
Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital	The Agreement was signed between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Bandar Seri Begawan on August 16, 2007

Singapore

Double Taxation Agreement	Brunei Darussalam and Singapore had their final negotiations on the Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) on April 5-7, 2005 in Bandar Seri Begawan. An MOU was also attached to the DTA
Cooperation on Economy and Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Brunei Economic Development Board (BEDB) appointed KR Consulting, a business unit of the National University of Singapore (NUS) Enterprise Singapore, to manage the iCentre. The iCentre is Brunei's first ICT incubator, a declaration of Brunei's commitment to exploit its potentials in business services ii. BEDB appointed a consortium led by Surbana from Singapore to develop an integrated master plan for the Pulau Muara Besar (PMB) Project. The PMB Project is an integrated development comprising a deepwater container port; export processing zone; and manufacturing hub
MOU on Defence Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The MOU between Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd Singapore and Royal Brunei Technical Services (RBTS) Sendirian Berhad was signed on February 19, 2008 at the Singapore Airshow. The MOU allows both signatories to work together in vehicle maintenance ii. RBTS Sendirian Berhad signed an MOU with ST Electronics (Info-Comm Systems) Pte Ltd (STEE-InfoComm) on May 5, 2008. STEE-InfoComm will support RBTS in setting up a maintenance centre for electronics and information communications systems and optical equipment at RBTS's facilities in Brunei iii. RBTS Sendirian Berhad signed an MOU with Singapore Technologies Synthesis Pte Ltd (ST Synthesis) on May 5, 2008. ST Synthesis will support RBTS in establishing a capability in equipment storage; inventory management; spares provisioning and optimisation; stock turnover; distribution; preservation; and quality assurance
MOU on Health Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore signed an MOU on Health Cooperation on February 9, 2007. The areas of cooperation include exchange of information; human resource development; primary health care; pharmaceuticals; cosmetics; medical and health research development; disease surveillance; control of communicable diseases; and patient referrals ii. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore have set up a joint-venture private hospital between Jerudong Park Medical Centre (JPMC) Sendirian Berhad and Singapore's Gleneagles International Pte Ltd (GIPL). The Gleneagles JPMC Sendirian Berhad has been established on July 15, 2002

MOU on Education Cooperation	Brunei Darussalam and Singapore signed the MOU on Cooperative Education on February 14, 2006. A Joint Working Group (JWG) was established to implement the MOU
MOU on Air Services Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore signed an Air Service Agreement on January 15, 2005. An Open Sky Agreement was signed on May 24, 1997 ii. Royal Brunei Airlines (RBA) and Singapore Airlines (SIA) signed a Code Share Agreement for services between Bandar Seri Begawan and Singapore on July 18, 2003. Due to commercial reasons RBA and SIA have agreed to end their four-year code share agreement on flights between Brunei and Singapore from February 2008 onwards
MOU on Cooperation in Broadcasting	Brunei Darussalam and Singapore signed an MOU on Cooperation in Broadcasting on October 6, 1990. Under the MOU, a Joint Technical Committee (JTC) was established comprising representatives from each nation-state. The JTC meets at least once a year alternately in Brunei and Singapore to review the activities outlined by the MOU
MOU on Environmental Cooperation	The Brunei-Singapore MOU on Bilateral Partnership in Environmental Affairs was signed on August 27, 2005 in Bandar Seri Begawan. Under the MOU the possible areas of cooperation include solid and hazardous waste management; water resource management; recycling; and environmental education
Cooperation between the Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) and the Singapore Police Force (SPF)	The RBPF and SPF signed an MOU on May 8, 2006 to strengthen ties and form more avenues of understanding in the policing of both nation-states. It enables both police forces to further upgrade cooperation in various fields including training; exchange of information; and cooperation in curbing cross border crimes
MOU on Maritime and Ports Cooperation	Brunei Darussalam and Singapore signed an MOU Concerning the Recognition of Training and Certification of Seafarers for Service on Vessels Registered in Brunei Darussalam on February 8, 2002

Japan

MOU between the Department of Agriculture of Brunei Darussalam and the Tropical Agriculture Research Centre of Japan	Signed in August 1983 the MOU aims to develop appropriate technology for the improvement of agriculture through research
Air Services Agreement	Signed on November 29, 1993 the Agreement allows Royal Brunei Airlines (RBA) to fly to Osaka twice a week. In 1995 RBA suspended its flights due to commercial reasons
MOU between University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and Soka University	Signed on March 17, 1995 and valid for three years. The purpose of this MOU is to foster friendship through the exchange of youths of Japan and the ASEAN member-states

Agreement between Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP) and the Brunei Methanol Consortium (BMC) BMC comprises the Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company Inc (MGC); the Brunei National Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad (PetroleumBRUNEI); and Itochu Corporation (ITC)	On April 12, 2007 BSP and BMC signed an Agreement to supply LNG for a period of 21 years. On July 1, 2007 BEBD handed over the land allocated for the project to BMC
Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement	The Agreement was signed on June 18, 2007 in Tokyo and came into force on July 31, 2008. The EPA opens new market opportunities in goods and services for Brunei. It also attracts more investments into Brunei
MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)	The MOU was signed on July 10, 2008. The MOU enables Brunei and Japan to establish a joint research and development programme on Forest Micro Organisms. This five-year bilateral technical cooperation of joint research and development attempts to build Brunei's capacity and leads the way towards a sustainable use of biological resources, which are abundant in its tropical rainforests
MOU between the Energy Division of the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam and Mitsubishi Corporation	The MOU was signed on August 13, 2008. It enables the start of a large-scale photovoltaic (PV) demonstration project called the Tenaga Suria Brunei Project (TSB Project) in Brunei Darussalam. A PV system with a nominal capacity output of 1.2 Megawatt will be installed at the Seria Power Station in the Belait District

Malaysia

December 16, 1988	Operational Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Aeronautical Search and Rescue Services between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia
January 13, 1990	MOU between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
March 8, 1990	MOU among Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand on the Construction of the ASEAN Optical Fibre Submarine Cable Network
December 10, 1990	MOU between UBD and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia
December 10, 1990	MOU between UBD and Universiti Putra Malaysia
September 11, 1991	MOU between UBD and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
February 14, 1992	The MOU on Air Services Agreement between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia was signed in Kuala Lumpur
February 14, 1992	MOU on Educational Cooperation between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia
February 14, 1992	MOU on Cooperation in Information and Broadcasting between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia
February 14, 1992	MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Malaysia on the Establishment of an Air Military Training and Exercise Area Over the South China Sea within the Kota Kinabalu Flight Information Region

1992	MOU on Defence Cooperation between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia. A Joint Working Committee on Defence (JWCD) has also been established and meets alternately once a year
1992	MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Information and Broadcasting in 1992. The MOU paved the way for joint effort in the production of radio and TV news; current affairs programmes; staff training; and engineering. Under the MOU both sides also jointly produce the ' <i>Senandung Muhibbah</i> ', an annual joint musical performance by Brunei and Malaysian artistes
April 23, 1994	Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia signed the MOU on the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation in Langkawi, Malaysia
1995	Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia established a Liaison Committee on Agriculture
January 17, 1996	MOU on the Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement (DTA) and an MOU on the Exemption from Tax and Permission to Work for "Qualified Individuals" were signed in Kuala Lumpur
October 13, 1997	MOU between Telekom Malaysia Berhad and Jabatan Telekom Brunei (JTB)
October 13, 1997	MOU on Trans Borneo Land Optical Fibre System between the Telecom Department of Brunei Darussalam and Syarikat Telekom Malaysia
December 16, 1998	Operational Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Aeronautical Search and Rescue Services between the Department of Civil Aviation of Brunei Darussalam and the Department of Civil Aviation of Malaysia, signed in Bandar Seri Begawan
June 2, 1999	MOU between UBD and Universiti Malaya
June 7, 1999	MOU between UBD and Universiti Utara Malaysia
April 13, 2001	The MOU between the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam and the National University Hospital of Malaysia (HUKM) was signed in Kuala Lumpur. The MOU enables Brunei doctors and staff to do postgraduate courses at the HUKM
June 14, 2001	The MOU between the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam and the Institut Jantung Negara (IJN) of Malaysia for Bilateral Cooperation in Postgraduate Courses was signed in Bandar Seri Begawan. The MOU enables Brunei trainees to attend training at the IJN
October 2, 2001	MOU between UBD and the International Islamic University
January 19, 2002	For the benefit of Brunei Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMES), an MOU was signed between the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources (MIPR) of Brunei Darussalam and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia Berhad (SIRIM). The MOU attempts to improve the quality of Brunei-made products by engaging the experts from SIRIM
February 17, 2003	MOU between UBD and the Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris
August 18, 2004	The Supply of Hydrocarbon Agreement between Brunei Shell Marketing Sendirian Berhad (BSM) and PETRONAS Trading Corporation (PETCO)
December 15, 2004	An MOU on Cooperation for Preventing and Combating Corruption among Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore was signed in Jakarta
November 27, 2006	MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Health between the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Health of Malaysia
July 9, 2007	MOU between the Brunei Industrial Development Authority (BINA) and the Cooperative College of Malaysia. The MOU enhances the Brunei-Malaysia cooperation in the field of training and education on cooperatives
November 18, 2007	MOU in the Field of Information and Broadcasting. Both sides have signed the agreement to further enhance co-productions and broadcasting services; and to explore ways to reinvent new programmes

March 2008	Brunei Darussalam MIPR led a trade and investment delegation of 50 SME entrepreneurs to Kuching, Sarawak. The purpose of the visit was to identify business and investment opportunities in Sarawak. The MOUS for cooperation were signed during the visit: Duaodua Sendirian Berhad (Brunei) and Chemsain Konsultant Sendirian Berhad (Sarawak); Brusar Net Sendirian Berhad (Brunei) and Kepli Holdings Sendirian Berhad (Sarawak); and Pelita Group and Associated Companies (Brunei) and CC&K Food Industries (Sarawak)
June 20, 2008	MOU in the Field of Information and Broadcasting. Both countries signed the MOU to strengthen cooperation in the field of information. The MOU entails the exchange of publications and exhibitions; exchange of news and photography; and exchange visits among information officers, reporters, and photographers. The MOU reinforces the long-standing working relations between the two sides in the field of information
August 3, 2008	Memorandum on Cooperation in the Fields of Information and Broadcasting, which paves the way for the exchange of information and photographic materials; and exploration of new forms of media between both sides. Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia last signed such agreement in August 2005

Republic of Korea

Brunei-Republic of Korea Consultative Meeting	Established since 1984; three consultative meetings have been held since. The last meeting was held in 1997 in Brunei Darussalam. The 4 th Consultative Meeting is set to be held in Seoul
Contract between the Brunei Liquefied Natural Gas (BLNG) and the Korea Gas Corporation (KOGAS)	Signed in October 1997 the contract enables Brunei to supply 700,000 tonnes of LNG to the Republic of Korea annually for 16 years until March 2013
Agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investment	The Agreement was signed on November 14, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan but came into force on October 30, 2003
MOU on Air Services	The Agreement was signed on November 14, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan. It grants Third and Fourth Freedom Traffic Rights and allows Brunei's designated airlines to fly into the Republic of Korea twice weekly using any type of aircraft. Brunei and the Republic of Korea also agreed on code-sharing arrangements but the agreement has not been implemented due to lack of aircraft
MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Information and Communications Technologies	The MOU between the Ministry of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Korea was signed on September 19, 2006 at the sideline of the 6 th ASEAN Telecommunications and IT Ministers' Meeting
Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on LNG Pricing	The MOA was signed on June 16, 2004. This was the second review of LNG pricing agreed between BLNG Sendirian Berhad and KOGAS and covered a five-year period from April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2008
Agreement between Brunei Gas Carriers Sendirian Berhad and Daewoo Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Company Limited of the Republic of Korea	The Agreement was signed on January 31, 2008 for the construction of two 147,000 cubic metre LNG vessels
MOU between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and Hankook University	The MOU was signed on June 24, 2008 that calls for the exchange of students; academic staff; publications; and research collaboration

MOU between the Brunei Postal Services and Post Korea	The MOU was signed on July 5, 2008 to enhance the existing quality of postal services through the use of Information-Communications Technology (ICT) and other fields of expertise. Under the MOU the two signatories have agreed to establish programmes that enable the exchange of human resource and training to enhance knowledge and expertise among personnel
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Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Particulars	Status
Brunei Darussalam-Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China Confidential Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Signed by Mr Matassan Haji Daud, the Senior Special Duties Officer of the Brunei Darussalam Ministry of Communications and Mr Michael Wong, the Principal Assistant Secretary of the Air Services Negotiations Unit, Economic Services Bureau on July 21, 1999 in Bandar Seri Begawan
Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China Concerning Air Services	Signed by The Honourable Pehin Dato Haji Zakaria Dato Haji Sulaiman, the Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and Mrs Anson Chan, the Secretary for Economic Services of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on January 9, 1989 in Hong Kong
MOU on the International Express Mail Service between the Postal Administration of Hong Kong and the Postal Administration of Brunei Darussalam	Signed by M.F. Leung, the Postmaster General of Hong Kong and Adnan Haji Hanafiah, the Postmaster General of Brunei Darussalam
Exchange of Notes on the Establishment of the Consulate General of Brunei Darussalam in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China	The Notes were signed by the Embassy of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on July 14, 2006 in Beijing

Taiwan

Particulars	Status
Agreement on the Exchange of Traffic Rights between the Aeronautical Authorities of Brunei Darussalam and the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Republic of China	Signed by Dato Job Lim, the Director of Civil Aviation of Brunei Darussalam and Yuan Hsing Yuan, the Director General on August 30, 1991 in Taipei

People's Republic of China

Particulars	Status
Joint Communiqué of the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nation-states	The Joint Communiqué was signed in New York City on September 30, 1991

Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China Relating to Civil Air Transport	The Agreement was signed in Beijing on May 5, 1993
MOU on Health Cooperation	The MOU was signed on October 23, 1996
Confidential Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	The MOU was signed in Shenzhen on November 19, 1996
Air Services Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Macau	The Agreement was signed by Pehin Dato Haji Zakaria Dato Haji Sulaiman, the Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and Vasco Rocha Vieira, Governor of Macau on May 24, 1998 in Bandar Seri Begawan
MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China on Cultural Cooperation	The MOU was signed in Beijing on August 23, 1999
MOU between University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU)	The MOU was signed in June 2000
MOU to Discuss Matters Relating to the Further Development of Aviation Relations between Brunei Darussalam and the People's Republic of China	The MOU was signed in Beijing on June 28, 2000
Plan of Action on Health Cooperation	It was signed on October 13, 2000 It was renewed in October 2002; April 2005; and July 2007
Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad (BSP) and the China International United Petroleum and Chemical Company Limited (UNIPEC) Sale of Oil Agreement (2001)	The Agreement was signed in Brunei Darussalam on November 17, 2000
Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investments	The Agreement was signed by The Honourable Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Taib, the Minister of Industry and Primary Resources (MIPR) of Brunei Darussalam and His Excellency Shi Guangsheng, Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China on November 17, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan
MOU between the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam and the China National Tourism Administration on the Implementation Plan for Outbound Travel by Chinese Citizens to Brunei Darussalam	The MOU was signed on November 17, 2000 during President Jiang Zemin's visit to Brunei Darussalam
MOU on Military Exchanges between the Ministry of Defence of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China	The MOU was signed in Brunei Darussalam on September 12, 2003
MOU between the Ministry of Education of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China in the Field of Higher Education	The MOU was signed during the Working Visit of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to Beijing on September 21, 2004
MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Trade, Investment and Economic Cooperation	The MOU was signed by Pehin Dato Haji Yahya, Permanent Secretary at the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam and Mr An Min, the Vice Minister of Commerce during the Working Visit of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to Beijing on September 21, 2004

MOU between the Supreme Court of Brunei Darussalam and the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China	The MOU was signed during the Working Visit of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to Beijing on September 21, 2004
Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income	The Agreement was signed during the Working Visit of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to Beijing on September 21, 2004
Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Purchase of Land for the Construction of Diplomatic Premises	The Agreement was signed by Serbini Ali, the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and His Excellency Wei Wei, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Brunei Darussalam on December 8, 2004 in Bandar Seri Begawan
MOU between UBD and Jinan University	The MOU was signed on December 16, 2004
The Sale of Oil Agreement 2005 between Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad (BSP) and the China Petrochemical International Company (SINOPEC)	The Agreement was signed by Mr Marcel Luijten, Director of Finance of BSP and Mr Yang Dong, Vice President of SINOPEC during the State Visit of President Hu Jintao to Brunei Darussalam on April 20, 2005
Exchange of Notes on Mutual Visa Exemption of Diplomatic, Service and Official Passport Holders	It was signed by Pehin Dato Lim Jock Seng, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Her Excellency Yang Yanyi, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Brunei Darussalam during the State Visit of President Hu Jintao to Brunei Darussalam on April 20, 2005
MOU between the Brunei-China Friendship Association (BCFA) and the China-Brunei Friendship Association (CBFA)	The MOU was signed by Dr Haji Kamaruddin Dato Haji Talib, President of BCFA and Her Excellency Yang Yanyi, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Brunei Darussalam for CBFA during the State Visit of President Hu Jintao to Brunei Darussalam on April 20, 2005
Agreement between B-Mobile Communications Sendirian Berhad and Huawei Technology Company	The Agreement was signed by Dato Haji Othman Haji Ya'akub, Director of B-Mobile Communications Sendirian Berhad and Mr Wang Shengli, Senior Vice President of Huawei Technology Company during the State Visit of President Hu Jintao to Brunei Darussalam on April 20, 2005
MOU on Tourism Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the People's Republic of China	The MOU was signed by His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam and His Excellency Li Zhaoxing, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on September 5, 2006 in Beijing
Exchange of Notes on the Proposed Construction of the Islamic Water Courtyard in the Brunei Heritage Garden in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, the People's Republic of China	It was signed by the Embassy of Brunei Darussalam in the People's Republic of China and the People's Government of Yuhuatai District of the People's Government of Jiangsu Province on April 23, 2007
MOU between the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam and the Guangdong Provincial Oceanic and Fishery Administration of the People's Republic of China in the Areas Related to Fisheries	The MOU was signed by Hajah Hasnah Ibrahim, Director of Fisheries of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources of Brunei Darussalam and Mr Chen Liangyao, Deputy Director General of the Guangdong Oceanic and Fishery Administration on September 10, 2008 in Bandar Seri Begawan

MOU between the Ministry of Communications of the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Information Industry of the People's Republic of China on ICT Cooperation	The MOU was signed by The Honourable Pehin Dato Haji Abu Bakar Haji Apong, the Minister of Communications of Brunei Darussalam and His Excellency Lou Qinjian, the Vice Minister of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China at the sideline of the ASEAN-China ICT Week 2008 in Nanning on October 22, 2008
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List of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) and Memoranda of Agreement (MOAS), courtesy of the Department of Politics II of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

No.	Nation-State	MOUS/MOAS/Agreements	Date of Signing
1	Azerbaijan	Exchange of Notes on Bilateral Consultation	March 19, 2006 in Bandar Seri Begawan
2	Austria	Air Services Agreement. The Agreement was signed at the sideline of the ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting	February 13, 1997 in Singapore
3	Bahrain	i. Air Services Agreement ii. MOU on Cooperation in Investment and Financial Sectors. The MOU was signed during the Working Visit of His Highness Prime Minister Shaikh Khalifa bin Salman Al-Khalifa iii. Agreement for the Promotion and the Protection of Investments. The Agreement was signed during the Working Visit of The Honourable Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Haji Ibrahim, the Minister of Finance II of Brunei Darussalam iv. The Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation. The Convention was signed during the Working Visit of The Honourable Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Haji Ibrahim, the Minister of Finance II of Brunei Darussalam	June 27, 1990 January 25, 2003 in Bandar Seri Begawan January 14, 2008 in Manama January 14, 2008 in Manama
4	Belgium	MOU between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)	1993 and renewed on January 17, 2005
5	Brazil	MOU for the Establishment of International Express Mail Service	April 1991

6	Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Visa Waiver Arrangement for Holders of All Types of Passport ii. Landmines (Ottawa) Convention and Joint De-Mining in Cambodia iii. MOU between the Young Entrepreneurs Association of Brunei (YEAB) and the Young Entrepreneurs Association of British Columbia (YEABC) iv. Telecommunications Contract between the Telecommunications Department of Brunei Darussalam and Primatel Communications Company v. The Letter of Intent on the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the University of Windsor Twinning Programme in Biotechnology vi. Agreement between UBD and the University of Calgary on a Twinning Programme in Medicine vii. Executive Hotel and Resort (Asia). This is a joint venture company between the Trade Winds Management Sendirian Berhad and the Executive Hotel and Resort of Vancouver viii. Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between UBD and the University of Dalhousie on a Twinning Programme in Medicine ix. UBD and York University for an IT Double Degree Course x. MOU between TechnoNet Sendirian Berhad and Hummingbird Ltd 	<p>1984 and 1985</p> <p>December 4, 1997 and ratified on April 26, 2006</p> <p>June 21, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>October 9, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>January 1, 2002 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>June 3, 2002 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>August 2002</p> <p>April 3, 2003 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>June 30, 2004</p> <p>August 18, 2005 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p>
7	Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Multilateral Agreement on the Liberalisation of International Air Transportation (MALIAT). The signatories: Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand, Singapore, and the United States of America ii. The Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement. The signatories: Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore. The Agreement applies provisionally to Brunei Darussalam since June 12, 2006 	<p>May 1, 2001 in Washington D.C.</p> <p>August 2, 2005</p>
8	Egypt	Exchange of Notes on the Establishment of Bilateral Consultation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam and Egypt	December 6, 2005

9	France	<p>i. MOU on Defence Cooperation and Equipment</p> <p>ii. MOU on Education Cooperation between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Universiti La Rochelle</p> <p>iii. MOU in the Field of Education between UBD and the French National Museum of Natural History</p> <p>iv. MOU in the Field of Education between UBD and the Universiti Montpellier I</p>	<p>February 25, 1999</p> <p>March 1, 2005</p> <p>December 1, 2008 in France</p> <p>December 2, 2008 in France</p>
10	Germany	<p>i. Air Services Agreement</p> <p>ii. Agreement on the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Foreign Investments (BIT). The Agreement was ratified on May 15, 2004 and entered into force on June 15, 2004</p>	<p>September 7, 1993 in Bonn</p> <p>March 30, 1998 in Bonn</p>
11	India	<p>i. Air Services Agreement</p> <p>ii. Agreement on the Establishment of a Telemetry Tracking and Telecommand Station</p> <p>iii. MOU between the Brunei National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BNCCI) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)</p> <p>iv. The following Agreements were signed during the State Visit of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreement on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments ▪ MOU on Cooperation in Information Technology Sector ▪ MOU on Culture, Arts, and Sports ▪ MOU on the Establishment of a Joint Trade Committee ▪ MOU on the Cooperation in the Operation of Telemetry Tracking and Telecommand Station for Satellite and Launch Vehicles and for the Cooperation in the Field of Space Research, Science and Applications 	<p>November 6, 1995 in New Delhi</p> <p>August 5, 1997 in Bangalore</p> <p>June 9, 2006 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>May 22, 2008 in India</p>

12	Iran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MOU on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation ii. MOU on the Exemption of Visa Requirements for Holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports iii. MOU between the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brunei Darussalam and the Iran Chamber of Commerce and Mines 	<p>October 15, 1994 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>April 8, 1995 in Tehran</p> <p>March 12, 1996 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p>
13	Ireland	MOU between the Ministry of Education of Brunei Darussalam and a number of Irish universities	1990
14	Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agreement on Islamic Affairs ii. MOU on Cooperation in Education iii. Trade and Investment 	<p>October 18, 1990</p> <p>November 13, 1997</p> <p>March 2006</p>
15	Kuwait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Confidential Memorandum of Understanding (CMU) on Air Services Cooperation ii. Air Services Agreement iii. MOU on Bilateral Consultation iv. Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation v. Agreement on Trade 	<p>May 4, 1994 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>November 14, 1994</p> <p>July 25, 2008 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>July 25, 2008 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>July 25, 2008 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p>
16	Oman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MOU on Express Mail Service ii. Agreement on Air Services Between and Beyond Their Respective Territories iii. MOU on Cooperation in Islamic Affairs iv. MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Information v. Agreement on the Allocation of Diplomatic Building Plots vi. MOU between the Brunei National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Trade and Commerce 	<p>October 21, 1995 in Muscat</p> <p>September 10, 1998 in Muscat</p> <p>October 28, 1996 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>September 21, 1997 in Oman</p> <p>October 28, 1997 in Oman</p> <p>October 29, 1997 in Oman</p>

		<p>vii. Agreement on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Foreign Investments</p> <p>viii. MOU between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Sultan Qaboos University (SQU)</p> <p>ix. MOU in All Fields of Service to Culture and Heritage</p> <p>x. MOU in the Fields of Higher Education; Education and Training</p> <p>xi. Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (DTA)</p>	<p>June 8, 1998 in Muscat</p> <p>January 22, 2003 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>June 15, 2004 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>October 27, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>February 25, 2008 in Muscat</p>
17	Pakistan	<p>i. Air Services Agreement</p> <p>ii. MOU on Defence Cooperation</p> <p>iii. MOU on Consultation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan</p> <p>iv. MOU on Combating Terrorism and Other Transnational Crimes</p> <p>v. MOU on Culture</p> <p>vi. Joint Venture Agreement between the Brunei Investment Agency (BIA) and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan</p> <p>vii. MOU on Health Cooperation</p> <p>viii. The Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation</p>	<p>December 29, 1987 in Rawalpindi</p> <p>May 19, 2004 in Islamabad</p> <p>May 19, 2004 in Islamabad</p> <p>May 19, 2004 in Islamabad</p> <p>May 7, 2005 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>March 17, 2006 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>August 23, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>November 20, 2008 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p>

18	Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Agreement on Cooperation between the Confederation of Private Business Associations of Peru (CONFIEP) and the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brunei Darussalam (NCCIBD) ii. Visa Waiver Agreement for Holders of All Types of Passport 	<p>August 16, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>1995 and 2000</p>
19	Qatar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air Services Agreement ii. MOU on Bilateral Consultation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar 	<p>November 12, 1994</p> <p>April 16, 2006 in Doha</p>
20	Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air Services Agreement ii. Protocol on Bilateral Consultations iii. Agreement on Cooperation between the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia and the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) 	<p>May 14, 1998 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>November 15, 2000 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>June 9, 2005 in Moscow</p>
21	Saudi Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air Services Agreement ii. MOU on Health between the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam and the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia iii. General Agreement on Economic, Trade, Investment, Technical, Culture, Youths and Sports 	<p>February 9, 1992</p> <p>June 2001 in Riyadh</p> <p>May 22, 2006 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p>
22	Switzerland	Air Services Agreement	November 20, 1992 in Bern
23	United Arab Emirates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air Services Agreement through the Exchange of Notes ii. Open Skies Air Services Agreement 	<p>March 1993 in Abu Dhabi</p> <p>April 19, 2005 in Dubai</p>

24	United Kingdom	i.	Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation	December 8, 1950
		ii.	Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation	January 7, 1979 in Bandar Seri Begawan
		iii.	MOU between the Ministry of Education of Brunei Darussalam and the University of Liverpool	March 15, 1997
		iv.	MOU on Defence	December 31, 2002 in Bandar Seri Begawan
		v.	MOU between the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam and the King's College, London	April 19, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan
		vi.	The University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) has signed the following MOU and MOA:	
			▪ Agreement with the University of Strathclyde	March 30, 1993
			▪ Agreement with the University of Birmingham	August 5, 1993
			▪ MOA with the St. George's Medical School of the University of London	April 2, 2005
			▪ MOA with the University of Glasgow	January 13, 2005
			▪ MOU with the University of Hertfordshire	July 10, 2007
			▪ MOU with the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff	January 14, 2008
			▪ MOU with the St. George's Medical School of the University of London	May 19, 2008
			▪ MOU with the School of Medicine, University of Southampton	May 29, 2008

25	United States of America	i.	Lease Agreement for the Chancery Section of the International Centre of the District of Colombia Visa Waiver Arrangement for Ordinary Passport Holders through an Exchange of Notes	July 29, 1993
		ii.	MOU on Defence Cooperation	November 29, 1994
		iii.	Agreement on Aviation Security through an Exchange of Notes	January 24, 1996
		iv.	Agreement on Aviation Security	February 26, 1996
		v.	Operating Agreement on Telecommunications	March 29, 1996
		vi.	Agreement on Air Transport	June 20, 1997
		vii.	Visa Waiver Programme	1998
		viii.	Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) through an Exchange of Notes	December 16, 2002
		ix.	Fulbright Programme	December 2002
		x.	Exchange of Notes on the Non-Surrender of Nationals to the International Criminal Court (ICC)	March 3, 2004

26	Ukraine	i. MOU between the Chambers of Commerce of Brunei Darussalam and the Ukraine	June 10, 2004
		ii. Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments (BIT)	June 18, 2004 in the Ukraine
		iii. MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Tourism	June 18, 2004 in the Ukraine
		iv. MOU on the Framework on Cooperation Between Universities	November 17, 2004
		v. MOU on Partnership, Cooperation, and Scientific Exchange between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the National Technology University of the Ukraine 'Kyiv Polytechnic Institute'	November 17, 2004
		vi. Exchange of Notes for an Arrangement on the Mutual Abolition of Visa Requirements for the Holders of Diplomatic, Service and Official Passports	November 17, 2004