



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

2005-2009

(PART ONE)





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**His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah
ibni Al-Marhum Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddien
The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei 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, and public finance.

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 gilded brocade 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 access of 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 had 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 had 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 had 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).

Population of Brunei

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 Permaisuarah
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 Cara 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 performed 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 Cara 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 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 in the shape of 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 in the shape of 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 Behdahari
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 that compose Brunei Darussalam¹:

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

¹ Brunei Darussalam is divided administratively into four districts: Brunei-Muara, Belait, Temburong, and Tutong

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 Belaït 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	6,933	6,526	6,314
Birth rate per 1,000 population	18.7	17.0	16.2
Registered Deaths	1,072	1,095	1,174
Death rate per 1,000 population	2.9	2.9	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	2,258	2,095	2,176
Muslims	1,940	1,775	1,928
Civil	158	161	143
Customary and others	160	159	105
Muslim divorces per district	358	439	436
Brunei-Muara District	256	321	307
Belait District	50	50	65
Temburong District	10	4	2
Tutong District	42	64	62
Life expectancy at birth (year) [REVISED]			
Males	75.2	75.9	75.2
Females	77.8	77.5	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. Lasser 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 was 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 compose 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 Citizens' Schemes (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 performs 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 acronym, 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 (OBBD)

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 Bolkuah
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 also 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
Belait	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

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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. Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the department
2. Reassess and revise 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 production increase

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 comprehensively 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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: right;">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 style="text-align: center;">Other Group</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(ASEM is an informal dialogue process initiated in 1996)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">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

Economic Integration

ASEAN Framework (Amendment) Agreement for the Integration of Priority Sectors December 8, 2006

ASEAN Sectoral Integration (Amendment) Protocol for Priority Sectors December 8, 2006

Declaration on ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint November 20, 2007

Protocol to Amend Article 3 of the ASEAN Framework (Amendment) Agreement for the Integration of Priority Sectors August 24, 2007

ASEAN Sectoral Integration Protocol for the Logistics Services Sector August 24, 2007

ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement December 16, 2008

ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services December 16, 2008

ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement December 16, 2008

International Trade and Development

Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments under the ASEAN Framework Agreement Services December 8, 2006

Protocol to Implement the Third Package of Commitments on Financial Services under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services April 6, 2005

Protocol to Implement the Fifth Package of Commitments on Air Transport Services under the ASEAN Framework February 8, 2007

ASEAN—X Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Singapore and Lao PDR on Education Services December 9, 2005

Agreement on the ASEAN Harmonised Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) Regulatory Regime December 9, 2005

ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Engineering Services December 9, 2005

ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Nursing Services December 8, 2006

Second Protocol to Amend the ASEAN-China Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation December 8, 2006

Protocol amending the Agreement on Trade in Goods under the ASEAN-China Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation December 8, 2006

Agreement on Trade in Services under the ASEAN-China Framework January 14, 2007

Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation

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

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 cooperation 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
<p>1.1.3</p>	<p>Provide incentives for investors in EAGA within the framework of existing national and local investment regulations</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>SMED Cluster is set to validate this component and it is also being recommended to delete if found impracticable or unnecessary</p>

1.1.4	Perform more effective joint EAGA facilitation and promotion measures to promote foreign direct investments in 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

<p>1.2.1</p>	<p>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</p>	<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>	
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1.2.2	<p>Establish border arrangements that will facilitate the flow of goods and people; and reduce transport costs</p>	<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</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>
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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 roundtable 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)	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	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)	2. The 1 st 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	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 to 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)	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	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
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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
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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
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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
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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 cooperation 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	<p>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</p>	<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
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<p>4.1.2</p>	<p>Support programmes that will enhance the capabilities of the EAGA organisations to perform their roles effectively; and improve their coordination and cooperation</p>	<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 cooperation 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 (Aus-Aid); 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

<p>Double Taxation Agreement</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Cooperation on Economy and Trade</p>	<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
<p>MOU on Defence Cooperation</p>	<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
<p>MOU on Health Cooperation</p>	<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 was 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

<p>Agreement between Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP) and the Brunei Methanol Consortium (BMC)</p> <p>BMC comprises the Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company Inc (MGC); the Brunei National Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad (PetroleumBRUNEI); and Itochu Corporation (ITC)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Brunei-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>MOU between the Energy Division of the Prime Minister's Office of Brunei Darussalam and Mitsubishi Corporation</p>	<p>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</p>

Malaysia

<p>December 16, 1988</p>	<p>Operational Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Aeronautical Search and Rescue Services between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia</p>
<p>January 13, 1990</p>	<p>MOU between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)</p>
<p>March 8, 1990</p>	<p>MOU among Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand on the Construction of the ASEAN Optical Fibre Submarine Cable Network</p>
<p>December 10, 1990</p>	<p>MOU between UBD and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia</p>
<p>December 10, 1990</p>	<p>MOU between UBD and Universiti Putra Malaysia</p>

<p>September 11, 1991</p>	<p>MOU between UBD and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</p>
<p>February 14, 1992</p>	<p>The MOU on Air Services Agreement between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia was signed in Kuala Lumpur</p>
<p>February 14, 1992</p>	<p>MOU on Educational Cooperation between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia</p>
<p>February 14, 1992</p>	<p>MOU on Cooperation in Information and Broadcasting between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia</p>
<p>February 14, 1992</p>	<p>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</p>

1992	MOU on Defence Cooperation between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia. A Joint Working Committee on Defence (JWCD) was also 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)	Singed 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	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 7MOU between the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Brunei Darussalam and the Iran Chamber of Commerce Industries 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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Agreement on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Foreign Investments viii. MOU between the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Sultan Qaboos University (SQU) ix. MOU in All Fields of Service to Culture and Heritage x. MOU in the Fields of Higher Education; Education; and Training xi. Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (DTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 8, 1998 in Muscat January 22, 2003 in Bandar Seri Begawan June 15, 2004 in Bandar Seri Begawan October 27, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan February 25, 2008 in Muscat
17	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air Services Agreement ii. MOU on Defence Cooperation iii. MOU on Consultation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan iv. MOU on Combating Terrorism and Other Transnational Crimes v. MOU on Culture vi. Joint Venture Agreement between the Brunei Investment Agency (BIA) and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan vii. MOU on Health Cooperation viii. The Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> December 29, 1987 in Rawalpindi May 19, 2004 in Islamabad May 19, 2004 in Islamabad May 19, 2004 in Islamabad May 7, 2005 in Bandar Seri Begawan March 17, 2006 in Bandar Seri Begawan August 23, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan November 20, 2008 in Bandar Seri Begawan

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	<p>i. Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation</p> <p>ii. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation</p> <p>iii. MOU between the Ministry of Education of Brunei Darussalam and the University of Liverpool</p> <p>iv. MOU on Defence</p> <p>v. MOU between the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam and the King's College, London</p> <p>vi. The University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) has signed the following MOU and MOA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreement with the University of Strathclyde ▪ Agreement with the University of Birmingham ▪ MOA with the St. George's Medical School of the University of London ▪ MOA with the University of Glasgow ▪ MOU with the University of Hertfordshire ▪ MOU with the University of Wales Institute, Cardiff ▪ MOU with the St. George's Medical School of the University of London ▪ MOU with the School of Medicine, University of Southampton 	<p>December 8, 1950</p> <p>January 7, 1979 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>March 15, 1997</p> <p>December 31, 2002 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>April 19, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>March 30, 1993</p> <p>August 5, 1993</p> <p>April 2, 2005</p> <p>January 13, 2005</p> <p>July 10, 2007</p> <p>January 14, 2008</p> <p>May 19, 2008</p> <p>May 29, 2008</p>
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25	United States of America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 <li>ii. MOU on Defence Cooperation <li>iii. Agreement on Aviation Security through an Exchange of Notes <li>iv. Agreement on Aviation Security <li>v. Operating Agreement on Telecommunications <li>vi. Agreement on Air Transport <li>vii. Visa Waiver Programme <li>viii. Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) through an Exchange of Notes <li>ix. Fulbright Programme <li>x. Exchange of Notes on the Non-Surrender of Nationals to the International Criminal Court (ICC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 29, 1993 <li>November 29, 1994 <li>January 24, 1996 <li>February 26, 1996 <li>March 29, 1996 <li>June 20, 1997 <li>1998 <li>December 16, 2002 <li>December 2002 <li>March 3, 2004
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26	Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. MOU between the Chambers of Commerce of Brunei Darussalam and the Ukraine <li>ii. Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments (BIT) <li>iii. MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Tourism <li>iv. MOU on the Framework on Cooperation Between Universities <li>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' <li>vi. Exchange of Notes for an Arrangement on the Mutual Abolition of Visa Requirements for the Holders of Diplomatic, Service, and Official Passports 	<p>June 10, 2004</p> <p>June 18, 2004 in the Ukraine</p> <p>June 18, 2004 in the Ukraine</p> <p>November 17, 2004</p> <p>November 17, 2004</p> <p>November 17, 2004</p>
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DEFENCE

Defence Policy

DEFENCE

Defence Policy

Brunei's defence policy is guided by the following principles:

1. The maintenance of sovereignty; independence; and territorial integrity of the nation-state
2. Enhancing economic prosperity and social wellbeing
3. Upholding the constitution, especially the preservation of the political, cultural, and religious identity of the nation-state

The defence policy is geared for the following objectives:

1. Deterrence
2. Prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts
3. Promotion of regional peace and security
4. Supporting the nation-state

Brief historical background of the Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) has been established on January 1, 1984 when Brunei regained its status as an independent and sovereign nation-state. The MOD has two components: military and civilian.

The military component is in charge of the following departments:

1. Directorate of Operations
2. Directorate of Intelligence
3. Directorate of Personnel
4. Directorate of Logistics
5. Directorate of Training

The Directorate of Training was dissolved on June 1, 2007 and its remits have been distributed among the Directorate of Operations; Directorate of Personnel; and the Training Institute of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF). The Directorate of Force Capability has been established on the same day.

The MOD's resolve to develop and improve its capacity and management has been translated into practice by establishing four new offices:

1. Inspectorate Unit (January 1, 2005)
2. Office of Strategic Management (December 1, 2005)
3. Armed Forces Religious Department (June 26, 2006)
4. Royal Brunei Armed Forces Joint Forces Headquarters (December 14, 2007)

The civilian component is organised along two functional areas:

1. Policy and Administration, which houses the Directorate of Defence Policy and the Directorate of Administration and Manpower
2. Finance and Development, which houses the Directorate of Finance and Acquisition, and the Directorate of Development and Work Services

The Directorate of Strategic Planning has been established in 1990 and attached to the Office of the Defence Minister. The Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies has been established on April 3, 2007.

Brief historical background of the Royal Brunei Land Forces

The Royal Brunei Land Forces traces its history back to the Brunei Malay Regiment, which was established on May 31, 1961. The Malay Regiment's first intake of 60 selected recruits was trained at Port Dickson, Malaya. The recruits completed their training on November 4, 1961 and this date has been commemorated as the Royal Brunei Land Forces Day since.

A chronology of the Royal Brunei Land Forces

Date	Events	Units	Remarks
June 16, 1962	Companies 'A', 'B', and 'C' of the Brunei Malay Regiment were established		Comprised the 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd Intakes, and based at the Segenting Camp
May 2, 1964	The Brunei Malay Regiment left Segenting Camp and stationed at Berakas Camp		
May 31, 1965	The word, Royal, was conferred on the Brunei Malay Regiment		
May 31, 1971	His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has bestowed the royal colours on the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment		
End of 1972	First Battalion established	First Battalion (1Bn)	During the reorganisation of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment the 1Bn—pioneer of the Royal Brunei Land Forces—comprised Headquarters 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', and Support Companies

January 2, 1975	Second Battalion established	Second Battalion (2Bn)	
May 10, 1976	2Bn moved to the Tutong Camp	2Bn	
May 27, 1978	His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has bestowed the royal and regimental colours on the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment		
May 31, 1988	His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has bestowed new colours on the 1Bn and 2Bn		
July 12, 1994	His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has bestowed another set of new colours on the 1Bn, 2Bn, and 3Bn		
September 17, 1991	Reorganisation of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF)		The Land Component of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment was renamed the Royal Brunei Land Forces
May 31, 1994	Third Battalion established	3Bn	3Bn stationed at the Penanjong Garrison

March 24, 1995	The Support Unit under the command of the Royal Brunei Land Forces and was renamed the Support Bn	Support Bn	
January 2005	Inspectorate Cell established at the Headquarters of the Royal Brunei Land Forces		
June 21, 2007	3Bn moved to the Lumut Camp		

A chronology of the Royal Brunei Navy

Date	Events	Units	Remarks
1961-1964	19 personnel from the First Battalion of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment performed the Basic Military Training in Malaya		
June 14, 1965	The Boat Section was established at the Naval Base in Muara	Boat Section	
End of 1968	After reorganisation the Boat Section was known as the Angkatan Laut Pertama, Askar Melayu Diraja Brunei (ALP AMDB)	ALP AMDB	

1969	The Angkatan Laut Pertama, Askar Melayu Diraja Brunei was equipped with patrol boat, the KDB Pahlawan as its flagship; coastal patrol craft; and hovercraft	APL AMDB	
March 25, 1969	Naval Ensign was conferred on the Angkatan Laut Pertama, Askar Melayu Diraja Brunei for the first time	APL AMDB	The first Naval Ensign was bestowed on the APL AMDB by His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Begawan Sultan Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddin Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, the Colonel-in-Chief of the AMDB
1977	The Angkatan Laut Pertama, Askar Melayu Diraja Brunei was renamed the Angkatan Tentera Laut, Askar Melayu Diraja Brunei (ATL AMDB)	ATL AMDB	
1977-1979	Three Missile Gun Boats equipped with 30mm gun and Exocet MM38 were acquired		
1983	Angkatan Tentera Laut, Askar Melayu Diraja Brunei was later renamed the Tentera Laut Angkatan Bersenjata Diraja Brunei (TL ABDB)	TL ABDB	

1991	After the restructuring the Tentera Laut Angkatan Bersenjata Diraja Brunei was again renamed Angkatan Tentera Laut Diraja Brunei		
January 1, 2005	Angkatan Tentera Laut Diraja Brunei was renamed Tentera Laut Diraja Brunei		

A chronology of the Royal Brunei Air Force

Date	Events	Unit	Remarks
1965	Brunei Malay Regiment involved in flying		
June 24, 1966	Delivery of two Westland Whirlwind MK10 helicopters The Helicopter Section was established	Helicopter Section	
1967	The Helicopter Section was renamed Helicopter Platoon	Helicopter Platoon	
August 14, 1967	First batch comprising two local pilots performed the basic Pilot Course in the United Kingdom		

1968	<p>Helicopter Platoon received the Bell 206B Jet Ranger helicopters</p> <p>No.1 Squadron was established and the delivery of the Bell 205A-1 helicopters</p>		
1969	Helicopter Platoon was renamed the Air Wing	Air Wing	
1970	Delivery of the Hawker Siddeley HS-748 fixed wing aircraft and placed under the administration of the Air Wing		
September 29, 1973	The first long range non-stop Singapore-Brunei flight of the Bell 212 helicopters		
1978	The Parachute Airborne Tactical Delivery Unit (PATDU) was established		
1979	<p>His Majesty The Sultan's Flight was established</p> <p>The Technical Training and Ground Studies was established</p>		
1981	Squadron No.2 was established and equipped with the Bolkow BO105 helicopters		

1982	<p>Basic Flying Training was renamed Squadron No.3 and received a new training aircraft, the SIAI Marchetti</p> <p>Lieutenant Colonel Pengiran Dato Seri Laila Jasa Pengiran Haji Abidin Pengiran Ahmad became the first local Commanding Officer of the Air Wing</p>		
1984	Air Wing became known as the RBAF Air Force		
June 15, 1990	The Technical Training and Ground Studies was renamed Air Technical Training School (ATTS)		
October 1, 1991	RBAF Air Force became known as the Royal Brunei Air Force		
March 25, 1995	Air Defence Battery was absorbed into the Royal Brunei Air Force and became known as the Air Defence Squadron		
1996	The Royal Brunei Air Force received its royal and unit colours		

March 6, 1997	Squadron No.3 received new training aircraft, the Pilatus PC7 Mk II		
September 12, 1997	Squadrons No.4 and No.5 were established. Squadron No.4 was equipped with the Blackhawk S-70A helicopters; and Squadron No.5 was equipped with the AirTech CN235 fixed wing aircraft		
1998	The Rimba Air Base was opened and all units were transferred there except the Training Wing and Air Defence Squadron The Air Defence Squadron received the Mistral System		
January 4, 1999	The Air Regiment was established comprising Squadron No.33; Squadron No.38; the Base Defence Squadron		
2005	The Royal Brunei Air Force was known locally as the Tentera Udara Diraja Brunei		
May 31, 2005	Female personnel of the Royal Brunei Air Force officially began wearing the Air Force Blue uniform		

2008	The Training Wing Headquarters and the Squadron No.3 moved to the Rimba Air Base		
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A chronology of the Support Services of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (SS RBAF)

Date	Events	Unit	Remarks
October 1, 1991	After the restructuring of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces units under the SS RBAF comprised the following: RBAF Band; Medical and Health Services; Fire and Rescue; Logistics Depot; Dental Services; Force Transport; HQ Coy and Garrison Adjutant Office; Military Police; RBAF Museum; and the Women's Coy and Signals Squadron		
January 28, 1992	The Support Services Royal Brunei Armed Forces Headquarters became fully operational		Supervised and guided by the Lead Project Manager, Lt Colonel Haji Sabli Osman
May 4, 1992	Yang Dimuliakan Pehin Datu Pekerma Bijaya Colonel Dato Paduka Haji Hussin Haji Sulaiman became the first Commander of the Support Services Royal Brunei Armed Forces		

1998	Captain (Dr) Awangku Rosman Pengiran Haji Ismail became the first local doctor to join the SS RBAF, followed by a batch of six local medical officers	Medical and Health Services	
1999	Captain (Dr) Jefri Haji Abdul Razak became the first dentist to join the SS RBAF	Dental Services	
November 3, 1999	Three local dentists joined the SS RBAF: Captain (Dr) Eddy Irwan Hassan; Captain (Dr) Haslina Junaidi; and Captain (Dr) Norinda Haji Tengah		
March 3, 2003	Counselling Centre was established	Counselling Centre	It provides counselling services It organises preventative programmes; intervention; rehabilitation; education; and self-motivation for the RBAF units and citizens
January 1, 2005	The SS RBAF was officially known in Malay as the Perkhidmatan Bantu ABDB		

July 29-August 1, 2006	Commandant of the SS RBAF, Colonel Pengiran Haji Azmansham Pengiran Haji Mohamad, became the Chairman of the Brunei Darussalam International Tattoo 2006 (BIT 2006)		
June 1, 2007	Performance Optimisation Centre was established	POC	
June 29, 2007	Women's Coy was renamed Women's Force	Women's Force	
July 15, 2007	His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has bestowed an honorific title, Dato Paduka, on the Commandant of the SS RBAF, Colonel Pengiran Haji Azmansham Pengiran Haji Mohamad		
March 7, 2008	793 Captain (Dr) Nora-siah Haji Ahmad became the first female doctor at the RBAF	Medical Services	
June 6, 2008	799 Lieutenant Pengiran Hajah Saliza Pengiran Haji Ibrahim became the first female paramedic officer	Medical Services	
January 2, 2009	SS RBAF to be dissolved		

A chronology of the Training Institute of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces

Date	Events	Unit	Remarks
1964	The Company Cadre was the first established training unit based in the Berakas Camp	Company Cadre	<p>To train recruits</p> <p>To provide basic military knowledge</p> <p>To provide leadership training for NCOs</p>
April 7, 1969	The Training Centre RBAF was established and locally known as Depoh dan Cawangan Latihan, based at the Bolkihah Camp	Training Centre HQ	
1975	With the growth of the AMDB the Training Centre was renamed Pusat Latihan and was still based at the Bolkihah Camp	IL ABDB	
1981	Pusat Latihan was the focal point for recruit training and was fully responsible for the conduct of all basic military army courses	IL ABDB	
1986	Pusat Latihan was relocated to the Penanjong Camp	IL ABDB	

October 31, 1991	Pusat Latihan was re-structured and renamed Pusat Latihan ABDB	IL ABDB	
January 1, 2005	Pusat Latihan became known as the Training Institute RBAF	IL ABDB	
2006	Military Cadet was no longer a unit under the Training Institute but under the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment Reserve Unit	IL ABDB	
2008	Inspectorate Cell was established	IL ABDB	
August 26, 2008	The Officer Cadet School (OCS) Royal Brunei Armed Forces was officiated by His Royal Highness Prince General Haji Al Muhtadee Billah, The Crown Prince		

Brief information on the Defence White Paper Update 2007

The MOD has published its Defence White Paper Update in 2007 that reviewed its defence strategies. The document is a follow up to the 2004 Defence White Paper.

The 2007 Defence White Paper Update has highlighted three pillars, which support the work of government on defence:

1. Defence capability
2. Defence diplomacy
3. Supporting the nation-state

Defence Capability

The Ministry of Defence puts a premium on effective integration to enhance of operational capabilities; human resources; process; stakeholders; and resources. Enhancing operational capabilities calls for studying the following attributes:

- Maritime surveillance and response
- Control of maritime focal areas
- Surveillance and response to threats on land
- Surveillance and response to airspace intrusion
- Protection to key national assets and infrastructure
- National tasks

Human resource development calls for the following:

- Junior staff course
- Defence Academy
- Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies
- Executive Development Programme
- Supreme Commander's Scholarship Programme and Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) Scholarship Programme
- Upgrading the School of Studies and the Boys' Wing

Process calls for the following:

- The use of Balanced Score Card
- Introducing the Defence Strategic Management Board
- Introducing the Defence Management Meeting
- Establishing the Force Capability Development Unit (FCDU)
- Establishing the Office of Strategy Management (OSM)
- Establishing the Private Public Partnership Unit

Networking and consultation with the stakeholders were also identified as a priority. Stakeholders comprise the following:

- The nation-state for peace and security
- The Ministry of Finance for efficient management of expenditure
- The private sector for business and economic opportunity
- The people for employment opportunity
- The international community, which includes ASEAN and the UN for regional and international peace

Priority is also given on resources that comprise:

- The budget allocation for defence under the 9th National Development Plan (NDP)
- The budget allocation under the annual regular budget

Defence Diplomacy

As the second pillar, defence diplomacy is Brunei's first line of defence. It is directed towards safeguarding the nation-state and one of the efforts to enhance confidence among states cooperating to prevent conflicts. Defence diplomacy also promotes regional peace and stability.

At the international level, the Ministry of Defence is involved in multilateral efforts to prevent the development of weapons of mass destruction: Brunei is signatory to the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty; and the Chemical and Biological Weapons Convention. Brunei also ratified the Anti-Personnel Land Mines Treaty in April 2006.

The Ministry of Defence is the National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty for Nuclear Weapons.

On regional commitments, the defence ministry has participated in various ASEAN fora such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); the ASEAN Security Community; and the Conference for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific. At the highest level the defence ministry has participated in the Inaugural ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting held in May 2006.

The defence ministry is also involved in several peace missions and humanitarian efforts, with particular focus on regional engagement. It has sent peace mission to Cambodia. Brunei has participated in peace-monitoring missions in the Philippines under the IMT and Aceh, Indonesia under the AMM. Brunei was also involved in humanitarian relief efforts in Aceh in 2005 and in Yogyakarta to assist the earthquake victims.

Brunei promotes defence cooperation with other friendly nation-states through exchange visits at senior officials' level; the exchange of information; joint exercises; and so on.

Supporting the Nation-State

The third pillar is geared towards supporting the nation-state through the following activities:

- Creating awareness of the important role and function of the armed forces; and enlisting the full support from members of the public, private sector, and government agencies
- Nurture a sense of common responsibility and the notion of integrated defence
- Participating in the economic and developmental activities of the nation-state
- Implementing the national service programme

List of Agreements; Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS); and Treaties on Defence

Australia

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	<p>Memorandum of Understanding between</p> <p>The Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Australia Concerning the Cooperation in Defence Activities</p>	May 10, 1999	To encourage visits/exchange of personnel; cooperation in the development and procurement of equipment; participation in training/exercise; to facilitate exchange and transfer of technology; exchange of information (doctrine, research, development, and intelligence)	A Joint Working Committee meets annually for consultation
2	<p>Arrangements between the Australian Defence Force and the Royal Brunei Armed Forces of Brunei Darussalam Concerning Mutual Logistic Support</p>	August 29, 2003		

People's Republic of China

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Military Exchanges between the Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of National Defence, People's Republic of China	September 12, 2003	To promote defence/military cooperation; exchange opinions on bilateral regional and global issues of common concern; organise bilateral military exchanges (including visits, trainings, cooperation on equipment and armaments, sports, and cultural activities); consider other issues of common concern	Bilateral consultations (when necessary)

France

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of France Concerning the Cooperation in Defence Matters and in Defence Equipment	February 25, 1999	To identify areas of common defence interest; facilitate exchange/sharing of information, visits, and exchange of personnel; training and exercises; exchange/transfers of technology	A Joint Working Committee meets annually for consultation

Indonesia

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia	April 10, 2003	Technical cooperation; product support and services; promote cooperation between defence institutions and industries; exchange of intelligence, information, cooperation on defence science and technology (including exchange of personnel); promote human resources of defence agencies (including visits); cooperation of armed forces through joint military training/exercises/logistics	

Malaysia

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Malaysia	February 14, 1992	To promote defence/military cooperation; equipment/technology for operation (including military training/exercises; exchange of personnel/information)	A Joint Working Committee meets annually for consultation

2	Arrangements between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Malaysia Regarding the Royal Brunei Armed Forces and the Malaysian Armed Forces Participation in Bilateral Exercises	April 27, 1998	To facilitate the implementation of bilateral military exercises	
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Islamic Republic of Pakistan

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	May 19, 2004		

The Republic of the Philippines

No.	Agreement/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines	August 22, 2001	To promote defence/military cooperation; military training/exercises; exchange of personnel/information; and visits	A Joint Working Committee meets annually for consultation (sub-committees could be established)

Singapore

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Exchange of Letters between Singapore and Brunei Darussalam on SAF Training in Brunei	October 6, 1981 And November 28, 1981	To increase training facilities for SAF in Brunei Darussalam	
2	Exchange of Letters between Singapore and Brunei Darussalam on SAF Training in Brunei	April 25, 1983 And June 9, 1983	Incorporation of arrangement relating to installations; movement of forces, vessels, aircraft and vehicles; jurisdiction; carriage of arms, uniforms, claims, and motor vehicles	

United Kingdom

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation Between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Procurement of Defence Equipment Infrastructure and Training short title "The UK-Brunei Procurement Programme MOU"	December 15, 1994	The MOU covers arrangements on supply of equipment; services and facilities; and any support/assistance requested	

2	Treaty of Friendship on Co-operation between Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and His Highness Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei with Exchanges of Notes	January 7, 1979		
3	Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of His Highness the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Negara Brunei Darussalam Concerning the Provision of Personnel of the United Kingdom Armed Forces to the Negara Brunei Darussalam Armed Forces	September 22, 1983	Provision of UK personnel to RBAF	
4	Exchange of Notes—Continued Provision of Assistance to the Armed Forces of Negara Brunei Darussalam by the United Kingdom and Training Facilities in Negara Brunei Darussalam for the Forces of the United Kingdom	September 22, 1983		
5	Exchange of Notes Concerning the Continued Stationing of a Battalion of the British Brigade of Gurkhas in Brunei Darussalam for a period of five years from September 29, 1993	June 19, 1995		
6	Exchange of Notes Concerning the Continued Stationing of a Battalion of the British Brigade of Gurkhas in Brunei Darussalam for a period of five years from September 29, 2003	N/A		

7	Memorandum of Understanding between Brunei Darussalam and the United Kingdom on the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Defence Cooperation	December 31, 2002, Bandar Seri Begawan		
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The United States of America

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Defence Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the United States of America	November 29, 1994	Cooperation includes military exercises; exchange of personnel, military training; logistics cooperation; ship and aircraft visits and access; and use of facilities	A Joint Working Committee meets annually for consultation

Ukraine

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on Cooperation in the Field of Defence	January 25, 2006		

Vietnam

No.	Agreements/MOU	Date of Signing	Scope	Activities
1	Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in some Defence Fields between the Ministry of National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Ministry of Defence of Brunei Darussalam	November 16, 2005		

Chapter Three: Social, Cultural, and Home Affairs

This chapter covers:

1. Education
2. Labour
3. Social Protection
4. Health
5. Law Enforcement
6. Religion
7. Culture
8. Youths
9. Immigration
10. Fire and Rescue
11. Disaster Management
12. The Media
13. Sports and Recreation

EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education is central to the work of government on education. The ministry subdivides its tasks and responsibilities into three remits: Core Education; Higher Education; and Corporate Services. And each department, unit, and section is instrumental in fulfilling the stipulations enclosed in the Education Order 2003.

Its 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

Its 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

Its 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

About the Special Education Unit...

The Special Education Unit (SEU) has been established in late 1994. It organises programmes; and service provision and delivery that address the educational needs of students with special educational needs (SEN).

SEU is assisted by the Special Education Needs Assistance (SENA) teachers; the School-based Team (SBT); and the regular classroom teachers. Under Brunei's education policy all children of school age—including those with special educational needs—are provided with 12 years of education.

The SBT comprises SEN teachers; class/subject teachers; head teachers/principals; and parents.

The initial emphasis of the SEU was the training of SEN teachers. Since 1995 SEU and the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) have jointly conducted the Certificate of Special Education Programme, an in-service course, to prepare regular teachers to become SEN teachers.

The Certificate of Special Education Programme equips teachers with basic knowledge and skills to identify and assist learners with SEN.

SENA teachers function as a resource to the classroom teachers and the key persons in the delivery of Special Education Programmes and services in the inclusive school system in Brunei. To date, 225 SEN teachers at the elementary and secondary levels have been trained and have been placed in both the primary and secondary schools nationwide.

The SEU continually plans, designs, and implements the appropriate educational programmes; and ensures the provision of suitable support services are set up to meet the special needs of learners with SEN in the inclusive school system. Continual staff development is the key tool to equip teachers with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the needs of all learners in the inclusive school setting.

The SEU uses a multi-disciplinary approach in providing services for students with SEN. Students diagnosed with High Support Needs (HSN) are referred to the SUE by parents; SEN teachers; classroom teachers; head teachers; or medical officers.

Mission and Vision

SEU mission is to provide quality services and programmes in schools to enable students with SEN achieve their full potentials. This is in line with the National Educational Policy Statement of education for all. The SEU upholds the aims of the National Educational Policy by ensuring the provision of an appropriate education for every child who deserves the best education in order to develop the child's potentials. It subscribes to the principle that appropriate educational programmes would help learners with SEN reach their academic, social, and emotional potentials in school. Such educational programmes enable children to have access to greater opportunities to become successful life-long learners; and responsible, productive members of society.

The SEU strives to uphold the vision of including all students (SEN children included) in the mainstream schools.

SEU responsibilities

- 1) To assist in developing and implementing policies
- 2) To develop guidelines and procedures
- 3) To manage the services for students with SEN
- 4) To monitor trends in research and practice
- 5) To participate in long term planning and priority setting for special education in Brunei
- 6) To set standards in providing quality services for children with SEN
- 7) To support professional development
- 8) To review and evaluate programmes and services

SEU goals and objectives

- 1) To develop resources for students with SEN
- 2) To develop specific primary and secondary programmes as well as programmes for school staff on special education
- 3) To ensure quality educational programmes and services are provided for students with SEN within the inclusive school system
- 4) To evaluate the effectiveness of the special education programmes and service provision and service delivery within the inclusive school system
- 5) To identify students with SEN
- 6) To increase the awareness of all teachers and school personnel on the successful inclusion of students with SEN
- 7) To increase the understanding of parents and the public in general on inclusive education and the special needs of students with SEN
- 8) To initiate and carry out research on inclusive education and education in general
- 9) To keep a national databank on students with SEN
- 10) To liaise with national and international agencies to keep in touch with developments on inclusive education in order to provide the most efficient and effective services for students with SEN
- 11) To plan; design; implement; and evaluate appropriate educational programmes and delivery services for students with SEN within the inclusive school system
- 12) To prepare guidelines and assist in formulating policies for the successful implementation of special educational programmes and delivery services within the inclusive school system

SEU key tasks are subdivided into the Special Educational Programmes and the Support Services

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Learning Assistance Programme

The Learning Assistance Programme (LAP) is a whole school-based approach to providing learning assistance for students with learning difficulties. It is a remedial educational programme for students' learning needs. The Remedial Education Plan (REP) is developed and implemented in collaboration with the classroom teachers or subject teachers and parents. Students with learning difficulties refer to those who experience learning difficulties in the basic skill areas of reading; writing; and mathematics.

An REP is a written plan, which describes the objectives; goals; teaching strategies; strengths; and needs of the student. The LAP began in primary schools in 1996, with the first cohort of SENA teachers who completed their training in the Certificate of Special Education. The LAP in secondary schools began in 1997 when the first group of SENA

teachers from the secondary schools completed their training. The programme has been extended progressively in all four districts at both the primary and secondary levels since.

The Pre-Vocational Programme

The Pre-Vocational Programme is a programme designed to meet the needs of students with High Support Needs (HSN) in secondary schools. The programme provides opportunities for such students with moderate to severe impairments to achieve their full potentials and learn various independent living skills. The more able among such group of students may acquire some basic academic skills; living and social skills; basic vocational and work skills to prepare them for the world of work.

This programme is delivered over a five-year period with distinct educational goals for each year: Years 1, 2, and 3 cover Career Awareness, Exploration and Preparation; Year 4 cover Career Placement; and Year 5 cover Career Specialisation and Follow-ups.

The Enrichment Programme

Gifted, talented, and creative students are ones who require special programme and provisions beyond those offered by the regular school programme to realise their contribution to self and society. Since 2004, the Enrichment Programme Professional Development Training was conducted for selected primary and secondary teachers. The training focused both on the theory and practical aspects of the programme so that teachers have the opportunity to implement what they have learnt in the classroom settings.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Educational Psychology Services

Educational psychologists provide assessment; consultation; and training services for schools; SENA teachers; class/subject teachers; head teachers/principals; parents; and other relevant agencies to address the psycho-educational needs of students with intellectual, learning, socio-emotional, and behavioural difficulties or disorders. Students with SEN are assessed and the data collected are analysed; and an individualised educational programme is proposed and discussed with the School-based Team (SBT).

Educational psychologists provide written reports, which include suggestions and recommendations for the student's Individual Education Plan (IEP) or the Remedial Education Plan (REP). Appropriate teaching strategies; resources; and support provisions are highlighted in the report to ensure that the specific learning needs fulfil the requirements of students with SEN. Follow-up visits by educational psychologists are designed to review student response to the specific suggestions and his/her progress.

Support Services for Students with High Support Needs (HSN)

The Support Services for Students with HSN work closely with other relevant agencies to help create an appropriate educational environment to promote student learning in the inclusive schools.

The Support Services for Students with HSN is essential to create an appropriate educational environment to promote and enhance student learning. It provides regular, direct, and effective support; and practical expertise to the classroom teachers by suggesting teaching materials and instructional ideas. Such work calls for the involvement of students with HSN to enable them to have meaningful experience in the learning activities in regular classrooms.

The Support Services for Students with HSN also offers assistance to the SBT to plan collaboratively the IEP.

Support Services for Students with Hearing Impairment (HI)

Students with SEN include those who have sensory impairments. Educational resources for students with HI used in schools are the Microlink FM System; hearing aids; and amplifiers to assist them in hearing in the classroom; and in improving their speech.

The Support Services for Students with HI include conducting on-going staff development to equip classroom teachers with the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the learning needs of such students. Workshops on Sign Language have been conducted for teachers and parents of students with HI in order to facilitate communication. The workshops include training in the use of signing hand codes; finger spellings; expressive and receptive facial expressions; and other non-verbal means of communications.

Support Services for Students with Visual Impairment (VI)

Students with VI include those who have low vision; students who are partially sighted; and students who have no vision. In the inclusive school setting, the guidelines recommended for the school placement of students with no vision and those with low vision include the ability to move within the environment with the least amount of help; the ability to follow instructions, socialise, and communicate with others; have self-help skills; and have no severe behaviour problems.

Selected SENA teachers have been trained as resource teachers to work with students with visual impairment. These SENA teachers are competent in the Malay Braille Code; English Braille Code; and the mathematics Braille Code (Grades 1 and 2); able to conduct training for students with visual impairment on orientation and mobility and daily living skills; and equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to address the learning needs of students with low vision and the blind students in the classroom.

Support Services for Students with Speech and Language Impairment

The SEU also provides support services for students with speech production and communication difficulties who have been referred by the schools. The SEU speech therapist gathers data through interviews and observation of the referred students. This is followed by assessment to determine the problem. The speech therapist then collaborates with members of the SBT by discussing the appropriate intervention through the Educational Plan.

The speech therapist also assists and trains SENA teachers, regular teachers, and parents to implement the strategies recommended in the Educational Plan. The training is to develop their understanding of the nature and implications of speech and language and other communication difficulties. The frequency of follow-up visits and reviews are dependent on the needs of the particular student. The speech therapist works with other members of the SEU as part of the multidisciplinary team.

About the Science, Technology and Environment Partnership Centre (STEP)...

The Science, Technology and Environment Partnership Centre (STEP) is an agency within the Ministry of Education. Established in 1999, STEP promotes and reinforces the development of science, technology and environment education in Brunei.

STEP operates through collaboration with educational institutions; and government and non-government organisations both at home and abroad. It provides support for the Brunei education sector by opening opportunities in the development of science, technology and environment education. It aims to enhance the development of skilled human resources in such areas for the business and industrial sectors.

Tasks and Responsibilities

1. Developing and accumulating comprehensive database on information relevant to science, technology and environment education
2. Evaluating, planning and conducting selection process and preparation for international programmes participation
3. Exploring or determining for needs on new initiatives in science, technology and environment education and related areas
4. Initiating formal communication between the education sector and government and non-government organisations to run partnership activities and programmes for students and teachers
5. Overseeing activities and programmes organised by professional organisations, which are related to science, technology, mathematics, and the environment
6. Planning, organising and managing short and long term educational activities and programmes in science, technology and the environment in the shape of competitions; workshops; seminars; and visits for students and teachers

About the Scholarship Section...

The work of government also entails reinforcing and replenishing the supply of skilled and knowledgeable human resources if Brunei is to maximise its economic potentials. The Scholarship Section of the Ministry of Education is tasked with implementing the scholarship policies of the Brunei government.

There are two types of government-run scholarships available to Brunei citizens:

1. Overseas Scholarship, which is sub-divided into three versions:
 - i. The Government of Brunei Scholarship Scheme issued by the Ministry of Education
 - ii. The Human Resource Fund Scholarship Scheme issued by the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD), an agency of the Prime Minister's Office
 - iii. The Brunei Administrative Service (BAS) Scholarship Scheme issued by the Public Service Commission, a statutory body
2. Local Scholarship, which covers transportation; hostel accommodation; and transport allowance for students of local institutions of higher learning

The Scholarship Section also coordinates the non-government scholarships offered by the following organisations:

1. The Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP) Company Scholarship Scheme. The Scholarship Section helps BSP with the interview process and BSP makes the final selection
2. The Royal Brunei Airlines Pilot and Mechanic Schemes

The Scholarship Section also carries out the following work:

1. It manages the Scholarship for Overseas Foreign Students tenable at the Brunei-based institutions of higher learning
2. It coordinates the Scholarship Awards offered by other nation-states or organisations

3. It manages programmes of the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) and the Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB) that covers twinning programmes and tutor schemes
4. It coordinates the Educational Loans sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Brunei-based financial institutions
5. It registers private students who are studying abroad

There are other scholarship schemes offered to Brunei citizens, which are sponsored by various organisations:

1. The Sultan Scholar has been issued by the Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah (YSHHB) since 2006. The YSHHB is the charity arm of the royal family
2. The Supreme Commander Scholar has been issued by the Ministry of Defence since 2007
3. The Ministry of Religious Affairs Scholarship Scheme

Brunei's education system is governed by the following laws and regulations:

1. Education Order, 2003
2. The Education Regulations, 2004
 - i. Education (Registration of Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2004
 - ii. Education (Management of Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2004
 - iii. Education (School Associations) Regulations, 2004
 - iv. Education (Publications and Multimedia Materials) Regulations, 2004
 - v. Education (Parent-Teacher Association—PTA) Regulations, 2004
 - vi. Education (School Discipline) Regulations, 2004
 - vii. Education (Appeals) Regulations, 2004
 - viii. Education (School Terms, School Days, and School Holidays) Regulations, 2004
 - ix. Education (School Admissions and School Register) Regulations, 2004
 - x. Education (National Curriculum) Regulations, 2004
 - xi. Education (Registration of Teachers) Regulations, 2004
 - xii. Education (Instrument of Government) Regulations, 2004

At its heart the Education Order calls for improvement in the following areas:

1. The strategic plan of the Ministry of Education
2. The degree of autonomy for schools and departments of the Ministry of Education
3. The provision of sufficient school infrastructure
4. The attainment of public examinations
5. Research and Development carried out by the Ministry of Education
6. Human Resource Planning and Development in terms of the supply of the teaching professionals
7. Effective communication; leadership; and performance management
8. Review and development of the education curriculum

Brunei's resolve to consolidate its education system is also triggered in preparation for the following government programmes:

1. Brunei as an Education Hub
2. Emerging national mega projects
3. E-education

4. Adequate supply of teaching professionals
5. Collaboration and partnership with the private sector
6. The generation of income and goodwill from the current assets

Brunei consolidates education law

Brunei's future workforce is set to fulfil the job demands of industry after the government passed the Education Order in December 2003. The law holds the promise of streamlining Brunei's education system by delegating authority to newly-established agencies of the Ministry of Education. It requires public and private educational institutions of all levels to apply the national curriculum, which is prescribed in the national education system. The law also requires schools to host primary and secondary education for pupils with special needs.

EDUCATION ORDER, 2003

The Education Order has been passed on December 20, 2003, which holds provisions for the registration and regulation of all Brunei-based schools and educational institutions. It also defines the offences and penalty for non-compliance with this law.

The law now calls for the appointment of a group of officials tasked with implementing the provisions: the director general of education; the registrar general of education; deputy registrar general of education; assistant registrars of education; director of schools' inspectorate; inspectors of schools; and the district education officer. Each post now has a set of remits.

The law also calls for the establishment of the Brunei National Education Council charged with the responsibility of advising the education minister on any matter of educational policy and development.

Brunei's National Education Policy is hereby shaped by the national philosophy, the Malay Muslim Monarchy, an organising ideology that defines away the meaning and substance of national identity.

According to this law, Brunei's National Education System covers the following stages of schooling:

1. Pre-school education
2. Primary education
3. Secondary education
4. Post-secondary education
5. Higher education

It now defines educational institutions as comprising government educational institutions and private educational institutions.

It also defines the composition of Brunei's technical and vocational education:

1. Skills training
2. Specialised training to a specific job
3. Training for the upgrading of existing skills

The law holds the education minister responsible for the direction of Brunei's technical and vocational education that entails the following:

1. Skills training centres or similar institutions
 2. Vocational schools
 3. Technical colleges
 4. Nursing colleges
 5. Technological institutions
- It also establishes the Council of Technical and Vocational Education, a body responsible for promoting and regulating Brunei's technical and vocational education. The law now compels the education minister to provide special education for pupils studying at primary and secondary levels of education.

Source: Education Order

Brunei establishes second university

Brunei is set to produce more graduates in Islamic religion after the government established the Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) on January 1, 2007. UNISSA currently has four faculties, and houses three centres of higher learning: Centre for the Promotion of Knowledge and Languages; and the Mazhab Shafi'e Research Centre; and the Research and Post-Graduate Studies Centre.

Brunei's first university is the Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD), which has been established on October 28, 1985.

The Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB) has been established on January 16, 1986. ITB has been upgraded to university status on October 18, 2008.

Brunei revamps national education strategy

Brunei is set to enhance the capacity of its teaching professionals after the government introduced the Ministry of Education's Strategic Plan 2007-2011 on January 29, 2007.

The strategic plan calls for reinforcing staff and institutional competence in a bid to fulfil three broad themes: Professional, Accountable and Efficient Organisation; Teaching and Learning Excellence; and Quality Education.

STAGES OF SCHOOLING IN THE BRUNEI EDUCATION SYSTEM

Brunei adopts the seven-three-two-two (7-3-2-2) pattern of formal schooling. It means seven years of primary education including one year of pre-school; three years of lower secondary education; two years of upper secondary or vocational or technical education; and two years of upper secondary education.

Primary Education

At the primary level of education pupils go through one year of pre-school before moving to lower primary (Primary One to Primary Three), and later to upper primary (Primary Four to Primary Six). The purpose of primary education is to expose children to the basic reading, writing, and arithmetic skills. It also provides the first stage of personal growth and character development.

Students, including those attending the Arabic Schools, sit for the Primary School Assessment Examinations (known locally as the Penilaian Sekolah Rendah, PSR) before moving to the lower secondary level. And students with aptitude for sports could enrol at the Sports School after acquiring their PSR certifications.

Secondary Education

The secondary level of education has two stages: lower secondary and upper secondary.

At the start of the secondary education students are ushered into either the mainstream or

Level II learning programme (Level II learning programme was applicable only from 1997 to 2006). The curricular difference was designed to cater for students' aptitude and ability.

Lower secondary level covers three years of education; and students sit for the Lower Secondary Assessment Examinations (known locally as the Penilaian Menengah Bawah, PMB) at the third year. It prepares students for the upper secondary education, and the vocational/technical education and training.

Most students proceed to the Ordinary Level (O-Level) studies by following the mainstream curriculum, while those at the Level Two programme follow the vocational/technical studies. The PMB Level II was introduced in 1997. The Ministry of Education discontinued the Level II Lower Secondary Assessment Examinations (PMB Level II) since 2006.

Upper Secondary Education

At this stage of learning students joining the mainstream programme are placed at either the Art Stream or the Science Stream, depending on their PMB results. Level II students follow the Secondary Vocational Programme (known locally as the Program Menengah Vokasional, PMV). School duration is either two or three years. The PMV supersedes the Brunei-Cambridge 'N' Level course since February 2005.

Education at the upper secondary level is general in nature with some provisions for specialisation in science, art, and technical fields. At the end of the second year high academic achievers sit for the Brunei-Cambridge General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level (GCE O-Level) Examinations.

Since 2006, PMV students could now join the National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3) in several vocational subjects in addition to the National Vocational Certificate (NVC) in Clerical Studies. The PMV programme runs for two years comprising a six-month foundation course, a one-year NVC/NTC3 course, and a six-month practical training. All subjects are taught in English, except Malay (Bahasa Melayu), the religious instructions (Tarbiah Islam), and Basic Work Ethics Guidance (Bimbingan Asas Etika Kerja).

Students who have completed the PMV are awarded a certification issued by the Brunei Darussalam Technical and Vocational Education Council (BDTVEC) NVC or the NTC3

Post-Secondary Education

Students who have passed the prescribed number of O-Level qualifications proceed to the two-year pre-university course that leads to the Brunei-Cambridge Advanced Level (GCE A-Level) Examinations.

Pre-university education prepares students for the university studies both at home and abroad.

About the Sports School...

The Sports School has been established on July 13, 2003 to provide academic and sports training for pupils who are interested in pursuing the sports career. It offers the Lower Secondary Assessment Examinations (PMB) and the Brunei-Cambridge General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level (GCE O-Level) Examinations.

It has offered History O-Level as a subject since 2008. The Sports School's database has shown that football was the most popular course among the students.

The number of student enrolment at the Sports School in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	2006	2007	2008
No. of Students	35	38	41

The National Education System for the 21st Century

The National Education System for the 21st Century, known locally as the SPN 21, is set to improve Brunei's education sector.

The SPN 21 is implemented in stages:

1. At the transitional stage, SPN 21 applies to the secondary-level pupils of Year 7 in 2008
2. At the primary level of education, SPN 21 applies to pupils from Years 1 to 4 in 2009
3. Full scale implementation at the primary level of education in 2011

SPN 21 has been introduced in response to the following factors:

1. The social and economic challenges of the 21st century
2. The vision and mission of the Ministry of Education
3. Students of the 21st century should be equipped with relevant skills
4. The requirement of the strategic themes, which have been outlined in the Strategic Plan 2007-2011 of the Ministry of Education

Rationale for change:

1. The Brunei Vision 2035 that calls for a well-educated and highly skilled population; high standard of living; and a dynamic and sustainable economy
2. The eight policy directions of the education strategy as stipulated in the Brunei Vision 2035
3. Fulfilment of mission of the Ministry of Education that calls for providing a 'Holistic Education to Achieve Fullest Potentials for All'
4. Comparisons with the education system of successful economies elsewhere
5. To increase student achievement in three core subjects: English; mathematics; and science
6. To increase student enrolment in higher education from 14% to 30% by 2011
7. To strengthen student proficiency in Malay
8. Local researchers and international consultants have identified certain aspects of the existing national education system that needs improvement

Benefits of the SPN 21

1. Greater emphasis on character building
2. No retention from Year 1 to Year 10 or 11 (except for those with less than 85% calls attendance)
3. Multiple pathways to higher education
4. Multiple choices of educational programmes based on students' interests, needs, and abilities
5. Opportunities to pursue four-year or five-year programmes before sitting for the Brunei-Cambridge General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level (GCE O-Level)
6. Continuous and seamless curriculum from Years 7 to 10-11
7. Acquisition of basic technical, vocational, and business skills that are useful for self-employment and other career opportunities
8. Special Educational Needs Programme for students with special needs
9. Specialised Education Programme for the gifted and talented
10. Opportunities for acquiring valuable and marketable skills
11. Improvement in student achievements
12. Improvement in national standards with benchmarking against international standards
13. Improvement in teaching and learning standards

At its heart the SPN 21 covers three areas of education: Education System Structure; Curriculum and Assessment; and Technical Education.

Education System Structure

This refers to difference in class labels and assessment/public examinations. In the current system all students enrol for a five-year secondary level of education (three years in lower secondary and two years in upper secondary) before sitting for the GCE O-Level examinations.

Under SPN 21:

1. At the secondary education level students complete either a four-year programme or a five-year-programme before they sit for the GCE O-Level examination
2. All students follow a common curriculum for two years at Years 7 and 8
3. After Year 8 students enter either the General Education Programme (Years 9 to 10 or Years 9 to 11) or the Applied Education Programme (Years 9 to 11)

Other programmes on offer by the SPN 21:

1. Specialised Education Programme. This is an education programme for students who are gifted in specific academic subjects such as science and mathematics; and talented in sports, music, performing arts, and fine arts
2. Special Educational Needs Programme. The Special Educational Needs (SEN) is provided for students who are visually and auditory impaired; or mentally or physically challenged; or experiencing specific learning difficulties
3. Lateral transfers are allowed between the four-year programme and the five-year programme, subject to student achievement and specific requirements

Curriculum and Assessment

Key Features:

1. Based on learning areas and learning outcomes
2. Specified eight learning areas:
 - i. Languages
 - ii. Mathematics
 - iii. Science
 - iv. Humanities and Social Sciences
 - v. Arts and Culture
 - vi. Technology
 - vii. Islamic Religious Knowledge and Malay Muslim Monarchy (Brunei's organising philosophy that defines away the meaning and substance of national identity)
 - viii. Health and Physical Education
3. Various subject combinations from the eight learning areas
4. Common curriculum at primary level of education (Years 1 to 6) and secondary level of education (Years 7 to 8)
5. Emphasis on essential skills:
 - i. Communication skills (reading, writing, listening, and speaking)
 - ii. Numeracy skills
 - iii. Scientific and ICT skills
 - iv. Problem solving skills (thinking and creativity)
 - v. Work and study skills
 - vi. Self-management and competitive skills (entrepreneurship)
 - vii. Interpersonal skills
 - viii. Physical skills
 - ix. Aesthetic skills
 - x. Other 21st century skills in Digital Age Literacy
6. Integration of core values and attitudes:
 - i. Self-confidence and self-esteem
 - ii. Empathy and habit of appreciating
 - iii. Self-reliance and independence
 - iv. Tolerance and mutual respect
 - v. Caring, concern, and sensitivity
 - vi. Integrity
 - vii. Patriotism
 - viii. Piety
 - ix. Competitiveness
 - x. Proactive and vigilance

Technical Education

Under the SPN 21 students from the General Education Programme are given opportunities to acquire the following technical and vocational qualifications:

1. **National Skill Certificate (NSC).** This is a three-year course inclusive of a six-month industrial attachment. This certificate will replace the existing National Vocational Certificate (NVC); the National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3); and the National Trade Certificate Grade 2 (NTC2). The minimum entry requirement is the completion of Years 10 to 11. The NSC is equivalent to the National Diploma (ND)
2. **Diploma.** This is a three-year course inclusive of a six-month industrial attachment. This diploma will replace the existing Pre-National Diploma (PND); the National Diploma (ND); and the Higher National Diploma (HND). The minimum entry requirements: either five GCE O-Level or one GCE A-Level or equivalent qualifications or pass the NSC; and pass in the aptitude test and interview
3. **Degree (Sandwich).** This is a four-year sandwich course inclusive of one year industrial attachment. The minimum entry requirement: two GCE A-Level or equivalent qualifications or pass the NSC; and pass the aptitude test and interview

About the Upper Primary Science Curriculum (UPSC)...

The Upper Primary Science Curriculum (UPSC) has been implemented in stages: it was introduced to Primary Four pupils in 2003; Primary Five pupils in 2004; and Primary Six pupils in 2005.

The UPSC enables pupils to understand science by enquiry. This calls for pupils to combine their science process skills; and scientific knowledge and concepts with attitudes and values.

In practice pupils are taught how science is associated with the environment through activities: observation; comparison; classification; measurement with apparatus; analyses; evaluation; inference; and so on.

The Ministry of Education Lifelong Dedication Awards

The Ministry of Education has three types of awards given to the teaching professionals:

1. The Award for Meritorious Service, given to retired teachers who have contributed to the service of education for at least 20 years
2. The Special Award for Teachers' Day, given to retired teachers aged 80 above for their lifelong commitment to education
3. The Teachers' Day Award, given to the teaching professionals with at least 15 years of service

The following bodies are associated with the work of certifying the technical and vocational qualifications issued by Bruneian institutions of higher learning, and vocational and technical colleges.

1. Department of Technical Education (DTE)
2. Secretariat of the Brunei Darussalam National Accreditation Council
3. Secretariat of the Brunei Darussalam National Technical and Vocational Council

The Department of Technical Education

The Department of Technical Education (DTE) has been established in 1993 and is tasked with the following:

1. To plan, coordinate, and evaluate the implementation of Brunei's vocational and technical education (VTE) and related training programmes in accordance with the socio-economic needs of the country
2. To support and promote the development of human resources through the provision of VTE services to the community, the government, and the private sector

DTE designs and produces vocational programmes that range from certificate to National Diploma levels. Vocational programmes at Higher National Diploma (HND) level are designed and produced by the Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB).

DTE supervises eight vocational and technical colleges that offer full- and part-time education programmes certified by the Brunei Darussalam National Technical and Vocational Education Council (BDTVEC):

1. Princess Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing
2. Sultan Saiful Rijal Technical College
3. Jefri Bolkiah College of Engineering
4. Nakhoda Ragam Vocational School
5. Sultan Bolkiah Vocational School
6. Wasan Vocational School
7. Business School
8. Mechanic Training Centre

About the Princess Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing...

The Princess Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing has been established on September 4, 1986. The government has announced on April 17, 2008 a plan to merge the Princess Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing with the Institute of Medicine of the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD).

The college offers courses the following programme areas.

Trade Level Programmes:

Basic Diploma (pre-Registration Programme)

- Diploma in Nursing
- Diploma in Nursing (Conversion)
- Diploma in Midwifery (Direct Entry)

Advanced Diploma (Post-Registration Programme)

- Diploma in Accident and Emergency Nursing
- Diploma in Critical Care Nursing
- Diploma in Operating Theatre Nursing
- Diploma in Otorhinolaryngology (ORL), Head and Neck Nursing
- Diploma in Mental Health Nursing
- Diploma in Paediatric Nursing
- Diploma in Community Health
- Diploma in Midwifery and Community Health Nursing
- Diploma in Midwifery

Certificate Programme

- Certificate in Nursing (introduced in 2006)

Number of students who passed their courses at the Princess Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Programmes	Year		
	2006	2007	2008*
Nursing	157	92	130
Midwifery	28	0	22
Total	185	92	152

*Projected numbers

About the Sultan Saiful Rijal Technical College...

The Sultan Saiful Rijal Technical College (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, MTSSR) has been established in 1985. It offers the following programme areas.

Trade Level Programmes:

National Diploma (ND) is a two-and-a-half-year full time programme

- Aircraft Engineering (Airframe/Engine)
- Aircraft Engineering (Avionics)
- Automotive Engineering
- Computer Studies
- Construction
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Electronic and Communication Engineering
- Fabrication and Welding Engineering
- Geomatics

- Hotel and Catering Management
- Information and Library Management
- Interior Design
- Mechanical Engineering
- Property Management
- Radio, TV and Electronic Technology
- Science
- Travel and Tourism Services
- Vehicle Body Engineering

Pre-National Diploma (PND) is a one-year fulltime programme

- Aircraft Engineering
- Automotive Engineering
- Computer Studies
- Construction
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering (Communication)
- Engineering
- Fabrication and Welding Engineering
- Radio, TV and Electronic Technology
- Science
- Travel and Tourism Services

National Trade Certificate Grade 2 (NTC2) is a one-and-a-half year fulltime programme

- Advanced Cookery and Services
- Furniture and Cabinet Making
- Motor Vehicle Mechanics
- Plumbing and Pipefitting
- Professional Cookery and Services (Apprenticeship Training Programme)
- Vehicle Body Repair
- Welding and Fabrication Engineering

National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3) is a one-and-a-half year fulltime programme

- Accommodation
- Basic Cookery, Basic Food and Beverage Services
- Motor Vehicle Mechanic
- Vehicle Body Engineering

Number of students who enrolled at the Sultan Saiful Rijal Technical College in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	2006	2007	2008
Number of students	546	483	406

The most popular courses in terms of student enrolment at the Sultan Saiful Rijal Technical College in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	2006	2007	2008
Course	ND Interior Design	ND Computer Studies	ND Computer Studies

About the Jefri Bolkiah College of Engineering...

The Jefri Bolkiah College of Engineering began as the Government Engineering Trade School in 1969. It was upgraded to college status on April 1, 1987. In 2003, it won the title, 'Model Centre of Excellence in Brunei Darussalam for the Academic Year 2003-2005', awarded by the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS).

The Jefri Bolkiah College of Engineering offers the following programme areas:

Technician Level Programmes:

National Diploma (ND) is a two-and-a-half year fulltime programme

- Automotive Engineering
- Building Services Engineering
- Computer Studies
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Instrumental and Control Engineering
- Marine Engineering
- Mechanical and manufacturing Engineering
- Plant Engineering
- Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineering
- Welding and Fabrication Engineering

Pre-National Diploma (PND) is a one-year fulltime programme

- Automotive Engineering
- Computer Studies
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- Engineering
- Marine Engineering

Trade Level Programmes:

National Trade Certificate Grade 2 (NTC2) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Electrical
- Machining
- Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning
- Motor Vehicle Mechanic
- Vehicle Body Engineering

Number of student enrolment at Pre-National Diploma levels at the Jefri Bolkiah Technical College in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008

PND Course	Year			
	Jan-Dec 2005	July 2005-June 2006	July 2006-June 2007	July 2007-June 2008
Automotive Engineering	0	0	14	17
Computer Studies	0	31	18	17
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	16	19	19	19
Engineering	29	76	82	64
Marine Engineering	0	29	27	18
Total	45	155	160	135

Number of student enrolment at National Diploma levels at the Jefri Bolkiah Technical College from July 2002 to December 2007

ND Course	Year			
	July 2002-Dec 2004/May 2005	July 2003-Dec 2005/Feb 2006	July 2004-Dec 2006	July 2005-Dec 2007
Automotive Engineering	15	16	10	25
Building Services Engineering	16	23	14	15
Computer Studies	31	30	20	39
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	16	18	21	22
Instrumentation and Control Engineering	11	16	20	17
Marine Engineering	15	21	20	21
Manufacturing Engineering	10	16	14	20
Plant Engineering	16	17	20	17
Welding and Fabrication Engineering	7	14	13	11
Total	137	171	152	187

Student enrolment from July 2004 to February 2007

ND Course	July 2004-Feb 2007
Automotive Engineering	3
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	9
Marine Engineering	4
Total	16

About the Nakhoda Ragam Vocational School...

The Nakhoda Ragam Vocational School has been established in January 1993. It offers the following programme areas.

Trade Level Programmes:

National Trade Certificate Grade 2 (NTC2) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Bricklaying and Concreting
- Building and Construction
- Carpentry and Joinery
- Dressmaking and Tailoring
- Electrical
- Electronics
- Furniture and Cabinet Making
- Painting and Decorating
- Plumbing and Pipefitting

National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Bricklaying and Concreting
- Carpentry and Joinery
- Dressmaking and Tailoring
- Electrical
- Electronics
- Furniture and Cabinet Making
- Painting and Decorating
- Plumbing and Pipefitting

National Vocational Certificate (NVC) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Hairdressing

Number of student enrolment at the Nakhoda Ragam Vocational School in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	Number of Student Enrolment
2006	202
2007	133
2008	85
Total	420

About the Sultan Bolkiah Vocational School...

The Sultan Bolkiah Vocational School has been established in 1995. It offers the following programme areas.

Technician Level Programmes:

National Diploma (ND) is a two-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Business and Finance
- Computer Studies

Pre-National Diploma (PND) is a one-year fulltime programme

- Business and Finance
- Computer Studies

Trade Level Programmes:

National Trade Certificate Grade 2 (NTC2) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Dressmaking and tailoring
- Machining
- Motor Vehicle Mechanic
- Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning
- Vehicle Body Repair
- Welding and Fabrication

National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Dressmaking and Tailoring
- Machining
- Motor Vehicle Mechanic
- Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
- Vehicle Body Repair
- Welding and Fabrication

National Vocational Certificate (NVC) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Clerical Studies (Accounting Clerk)
- Clerical Studies (General Office Clerk)

Number of students who passed their courses at the Sultan Bolkihah Vocational School in 2006, 2007, and 2008

No.	Course/Programme	Graduation Year		
		2006	2007	2008
1	ND Computer Studies	5	8	14
2	ND Business Studies	8	13	18
3	PND Computer Studies	15	12	13
4	PND Business and Finance	17	13	11
5	NTC2 Motor Vehicle Mechanic	10	10	12
6	NTC2 Vehicle Body Repair	4	3	7
7	NTC2 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	10	12	7
8	NTC2 Welding and Fabrication	8	4	10
9	NTC2 Machining	11	8	3
10	NTC2 Dressmaking and Tailoring	0	0	3
11	NTC3 Motor Vehicle Mechanic	12	23	1
12	NTC3 Vehicle Body Repair	14	13	9
13	NTC3 Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	10	10	2
14	NTC3 Welding and Fabrication	14	17	13
15	NTC3 Machining	10	7	8

16	NTC3 Dressmaking and Tailoring	13	5	7
17	NVC Clerical Studies (General Office Clerk)	31	19	25
18	NVC Clerical Studies (Accounts Clerk)	18	18	1
Total		88	73	80

About the Wasan Vocational School...

The Wasan Vocational School has been established in July 2006 to provide education and training in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food sciences, and other related fields. It sits on an 80-hectare land equipped with facilities such as a 1,000-seat multipurpose air-conditioned hall; and a WiFi-connected 500-seat canteen.

The Wasan Vocational School offers the following programme areas.

Trade Level Programmes:

National Diploma (ND) is a two-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Agriculture Science
- Fisheries Studies (effective July 2009)
- Biotechnology (effective July 2009)

National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Crops Production
- Fish Husbandry
- Basic Food Processing

And it is set to offer the following courses in the next few years:

National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3)

- Forestry Studies
- Poultry and Livestock
- Agricultural Mechanics

Number of student enrolment at the Wasan Vocational School in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Courses	2006	2007	2008
ND Agriculture Science	0	0	20
NTC3 Fish Husbandry	20	18	14
NTC3 Crop Production	20	17	0
NTC3 Basic Food Processing	0	17	20
Total	40	52	54

About the Mechanic Training Centre...

The Mechanic Training Centre (MTC) has been established on February 24, 1986 as a gift from the Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan to mark Brunei's independence. The purpose of its initial establishment was to provide maintenance and heavy machinery repairs training for government staff on the in-service training schemes.

The establishment of the MTC involved the cooperation of three signatories:

1. The Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to provide the infrastructure
2. The Mitsubishi Corporation to provide the building equipment
3. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to provide the expertise and local staff training

In the beginning the MTC offered a two-and-a-half-year course in Heavy Machinery Mechanic Certificate. The certificate was issued until 1997 when the MTC began offering the National Trade Certificate Grade 3 in Heavy Construction Machinery Mechanics under the Brunei Darussalam Technical and Vocational Education Council (BDTVEC).

Since July 2007, the courses in Automotive Engineering; Motor Vehicle Mechanics; Vehicle Body Engineering; and Vehicle Body Repair of the MTSSR were transferred to the MTC. MTC plans to become the centre of excellence in automotive engineering; infrastructure expansion is set to become operational by 2010.

Today MTC offer the following programme areas.

Trade Level Programmes:

National Diploma (ND) is a two-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Automotive Engineering
- Vehicle Body Repair

Pre-National Diploma (PND) is a one-year fulltime programme

- Automotive Engineering

National Trade Certificate Grade 2 (NTC2) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Heavy Construction Machinery Mechanics
- Motor Vehicle Mechanics
- Vehicle Body Repair

National Trade Certificate Grade 3 (NTC3) is a one-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Heavy Construction Machinery Mechanics
- Vehicle Body Repair

Number of student enrolment at the Mechanic Training Centre in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Courses	2006	2007	2008
ND Automotive Engineering	0	29	24
PND Automotive Engineering	0	12	26
NTC2 Motor Vehicle Mechanic	0	0	0
NTC3 Motor Vehicle Mechanic	0	0	0
ND Vehicle Body Engineering	0	25	0
PND Vehicle Body Engineering	0	0	0
NTC2 Vehicle Body Repair	0	7	0
NTC3 Vehicle Body Repair	0	12	19
NTC2 Heavy Construction Machinery Mechanic	21	44	21
NTC3 Heavy Construction Machinery Mechanic	30	22	19
Total	51	151	109

About the Business School...

The Business School has been established on February 1, 2005. It is successor to the Business and Management Department of the MTSSR. Today it is the sole vocational and technical institute under the DTE to offer business-related education and training programmes in the Brunei-Muara District.

The Business School is an enterprise development centre for holders of the BDTVEC certifications who are planning to become entrepreneurs through the Business Incubator Programme. Today the school offer the following programme areas.

Technician Level Programmes:

National Diploma (ND) is a two-and-a-half-year fulltime programme

- Business and Finance
- Secretarial Studies

Pre-National Diploma (PND) is a one-year fulltime programme

- Business and Finance
- Secretarial Studies

Number of student enrolment at the Business School in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Courses	July 2006	July 2007	July 2008
PND Business and Finance	40	42	55
ND Business and Finance	49	67	87
PND Secretarial Studies	21	20	21
ND Secretarial Studies	16	18	19
Total	126	147	182

The Brunei Darussalam National Accreditation Council

The Brunei Darussalam National Accreditation Council (BDNAC) has been established in 1990 by royal decree. It is assisted by sub-committees that assess and evaluate qualifications and make recommendations in the following disciplines:

- i. Accountancy and Management
- ii. Communication
- iii. Education
- iv. Engineering and Architecture
- v. Environmental Sciences
- vi. Information-Communication Technology
- vii. Islamic Religious Studies
- viii. Medicine
- ix. Law
- x. Military and Security

Aims and Objectives

- i. To assess and ascertain the value of any qualification
- ii. To ensure the evaluation process and assessment criteria are consistent in accordance with the national priorities
- iii. To establish appropriate accreditation guidelines and to publish directories of qualifications and institutions accredited by the Brunei government

Functions and Responsibilities

- i. To act upon matters relating to the Council's responsibilities either as directed by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam or if and when the Council considers it appropriate and necessary to do so
- ii. To consider and evaluate the status and quality of qualifications awarded by foreign and local institutions
- iii. To review the status of any qualification as and when the Council sees fit or necessary
- iv. To set up, if necessary, appropriate committees to assist the Council on matters pertaining to the evaluation and assessment of qualifications in various subjects or disciplines

Secretariat of the BDNAC

The Secretariat of the BDNAC provides administrative support and consultancy services; deals with enquiries and correspondence; organises meetings; and prepares case studies.

Functions and Responsibilities of the Secretariat of the BDNAC

- i. To act as a reference body by providing assistance and advice on accreditation and recognition of qualifications and institutions to government departments; the private sector; and individuals
- ii. To establish contacts and organise discussions with foreign institutions and other similar bodies
- iii. To make recommendations on accreditation in terms of policies; criteria; procedures; processes; and priorities

The Brunei Darussalam National Technical and Vocational Council

The Brunei Darussalam National Technical and Vocational Education Council (BDTVEC) has been established in May 1991. It functions as the national awarding body for vocational and technical qualification in Brunei.

Its work is assisted by a team of international moderators for every technician and higher technician level programmes.

Prior to its establishment Brunei's technical and vocational qualifications have been provided by international accrediting bodies such as the British Business and Technical Education Council (BTEC) and the City and Guilds (C&G) of London Institute.

The first programme submissions for the BDTVEC awards began in August 1992, and the process of full takeover from foreign awards has been successful in the trade, technician and higher technician level programmes.

Today the BDTVEC approves 97 programmes of various qualification levels in areas such as the Building Trades; Business and Finance; Building and Construction; Engineering; Hospitality and Tourism; ICT; Science; Secretarial; and so on.

The curriculum for all BDTVEC programmes are locally designed and produced by the Department of Technical Education (DTE) and the Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB).

Duties and Responsibilities

BDTVEC is responsible for the following matters, as stipulated by the BDTVEC law

- i. To devise or approve suitable courses and programmes offered by public and private vocational and technical institutions and centres
- ii. To establish and assess national competency standards by calling for the service of expertise from government institutions, industry, commerce, professional organisations, and instructional staff to ensure that the course/programmes are of high quality and flexible enough to respond to changing circumstances and technology; and to the needs of employers
- iii. To evaluate and review continually the policies of vocational and technical education in order to develop a unified system of vocational and technical courses and programmes

It regulates the assessment conducted at vocational and technical institutions or centres for the purpose of certification.

It regulates and accredits all vocational and technical institutions.

It maintains and extends links with international accrediting, validating, and awarding bodies to ensure wider recognition and greater student mobility and progression to higher levels of professional qualifications.

It maintains quality assurance systems and maintains the standards of vocational and technical course/programme through the service of external moderators.

It markets and promotes awareness and interest on vocational and technical education, training and qualifications among students of secondary schools; employers; and the community.

It establishes and provides an effective trade-testing infrastructure and services for the workforce of the private and public sectors.

It enhances collaboration, cooperation, and partnerships among vocational and technical institutions/centres and industrial training organisations through the signing of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS); the law; and apprenticeship training schemes.

BDTVEC awards technical and vocational qualifications for the following levels of certification:

- Higher National Diploma
- National Diploma
- National Certificate
- Pre-National Diploma
- National Trade Certificate Grade 1
- National Trade Certificate Grade 2
- National Trade Certificate Grade 3
- National Vocational Certificate

Secretariat of the BDTVEC

The Secretariat is responsible for all matters pertaining to the administration and management of the BDTVEC.

Responsibilities

- i. Certification and assessment
- ii. Documentation of BDTVEC policies; procedures; and rules and regulations
- iii. External moderation
- iv. Institutional accreditation
- v. Programme accreditation
- vi. Setting and monitoring quality and national standards of BDTVEC programmes
- vii. Student registration

The following responsibilities are carried out by the Department of Technical Education (DTE)

- i. Programme development
- ii. Research and evaluation

Functions of the Secretariat of the BDTVEC

- i. To award national qualifications for vocational and technical education
- ii. To enhance the collaboration; cooperation; and partnership between vocational and technical institutions or centres as well as industrial training organisations
- iii. To establish an effective trade-testing infrastructure and services for the workforce of the public and private sectors
- iv. To formulate and maintain coherent and effective policies; and a framework for vocational and technical education at national level
- v. To maintain and extend links with international accrediting, validating, and awarding bodies
- vi. To market and promote awareness of vocational and technical education; training; and qualifications to the community
- vii. To validate and verify vocational and technical courses and programmes offered by public and private vocational and technical institutions

Supervision and quality control of all government-owned primary and secondary schools throughout Brunei Darussalam are performed by the Ministry of Education.

And the ministry also holds oversight of the following institutions of higher learning:

1. University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD)
2. Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (known locally by its Malay acronym, UNISSA)
3. Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB)

University of Brunei Darussalam

The University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) has been established on October 28, 1985 and offers a raft of undergraduate and postgraduate courses for its 3,650 students (2006 figures). By 2006 UBD has established twinning programmes with five universities overseas:

1. University of Glasgow for the twinning degree programme in Electronics and Electrical Engineering. The programme came into force since February 5, 1998
2. University of Sheffield for the twinning programme in Accounting and Financial Management. The programme came into force since June 26, 1998
3. University of Strathclyde for the twinning programme in Computer Science. The programme came into force since March 30, 1993
4. University of Queensland, Australia for the twinning programme in Biomedical Science. The programme came into force since August 21, 2000
5. University of Windsor, Canada for the twinning programme in Biotechnology. The programme came into force since January 1, 2002

By 2005 UBD has signed 39 Memoranda of Understanding with its international counterparts.

UBD has seven faculties:

1. Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Education
2. Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Institute of Islamic Studies
3. Faculty of Business, Economics and Policy Studies
4. Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
5. Faculty of Science
6. Academy of Brunei Studies
7. Institute of Medicine

The number of students who passed their undergraduate and postgraduate courses at the UBD in 2003, 2004, and 2005

Year	Undergraduate	Postgraduate
2003	449	67
2004	560	44
2005	657	54

The number of international student enrolment at UBD at undergraduate and postgraduate levels by faculty 2003/2004

Faculty	Undergraduate	Postgraduate
Arts and Social Sciences	6	2
Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Institute of Education	5	1
Business, Economics, and Policy Studies	3	1
Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Institute of Islamic Studies	5	1
Science	3	5
Total	22	10

The number of international student enrolment at UBD at undergraduate and postgraduate levels by faculty 2004/2005

Faculty	Undergraduate	Postgraduate
Arts and Social Sciences	0	0
Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Institute of Education	10	0
Business, Economics, and Policy Studies	4	3
Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Institute of Islamic Studies	5	0

Science	1	3
Total	20	6

The number of international student enrolment at UBD at undergraduate and post-graduate levels by faculty 2005/2006

Faculty	Undergraduate	Postgraduate
Arts and Social Sciences	1	3
Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Institute of Education	8	2
Business, Economics, and Policy Studies	4	3
Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Institute of Islamic Studies	0	0
Science	4	11
Institute of Medicine	3	0
Total	20	19

New undergraduate and postgraduate courses introduced by 2005

1. MA Environmental Management
2. BSc Biological Science
3. BSc Chemistry
4. BSc Applied Physics
5. BA Accounting and Finance

Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University

The Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University, known locally by its Malay acronym, UNISSA, has been established on January 1, 2007. It traces its origin from the Institute of Islamic Studies (IPI), which was established in 1989 as an agency of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The establishment of the IPI marked the beginning of higher education in Islamic studies in Brunei in which at that time offered only diploma level qualifications in Usuluddin, Sharia, and Arabic language.

The diploma issued by the IPI was recognised by the Al-Azhar University of Egypt: Brunei students could enrol there to continue their fourth year of degree study.

In 1993 the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD) established the Faculty of Islamic Studies with the purpose of enhancing the standard of Islamic studies. In 1999 IPI merged with the Faculty of Islamic Studies and the consolidated body has been renamed the Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Institute of Islamic Studies (IPISHOAS). The IPISHOAS offered degree courses in Islamic Studies and Arabic language and became the foundation for the establishment of the Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University.

Today UNISSA offers courses at diploma; undergraduate; and postgraduate (Master and PhD) levels.

UNISSA has four faculties:

1. Faculty of Sharia and Law offers three programmes at degree level: Bachelor of Sharia (Fiqh and Judiciary); Bachelor of Sharia (Fiqh and Usul); and Bachelor of Law. At master level the faculty offers MA in Sharia by course work and dissertation, and PhD Sharia by research. It also offers diploma level programmes in Islamic law and Sharia. By August 2009, UNISSA is set to offer Master of Law (LLM) by research
2. Faculty of Usuluddin offers two programmes at degree level: Bachelor of Usuluddin (Tafsir and Hadith); and Bachelor of Usuluddin (Aqidah and Dakwah). At master level the faculty offers two programmes: MA Usuluddin by course work and dissertation; and MA Usuluddin by research
3. Faculty of Arabic Language and Islamic Civilisation offers two programmes at degree level: Bachelor of Arabic Language; and Bachelor of Islamic History and Civilisation. It offers one programme at master level: MA Arabic Language by course work and dissertation
4. Faculty of Business and Management Sciences offers one programme: Bachelor of Science in Islamic Finance. By August 2009, UNISSA is set to offer Bachelor of Business Management (BBM), and Master of Islamic Banking and Finance by coursework

UNISSA has three centres:

1. Centre for the Promotion of Knowledge and Language Learning
2. Centre for Postgraduate Studies and Research
3. Centre for Mazhab Shafi'e Research

Student intake for the academic session 2007/2008 was 112 students (47 male and 65 female). And student intake for the academic session 2008/2009 was 142 (59 male and 84 female).

Institut Teknologi Brunei

The Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB) has been established on January 16, 1986. It was upgraded to university status on October 18, 2008 but it retains its current name. ITB has moved to its new campus since 1998. Its vocational programmes are divided into two schools: the School of Engineering (ENG) and the School of Business Management and Information Technology (BM & IT).

The School of Engineering houses three departments:

1. Department of Civil Engineering (CE)
2. Department of Electrical and Communication Engineering (ECE)
3. Department of Mechanical Engineering (ME)

The School of Business Management and Information Technology houses three departments:

1. Department of Business and Management (BM)
2. Department of Computing and Information Systems (CIS)
3. Department of Communication, Language and Personal Development (CLPD)

Each department, except the CLPD, offers the following courses.

Department of Business Management

- HND Business (Accounting)
- HND Business (Finance)
- HND Business (Management)
- HND Business (Marketing) (introduced in August 2008)

Department of Computing and Information Systems

- HND Computing
- HND Information Systems
- HND Internet and Multimedia Development (introduced in August 2007)

Department of Civil Engineering (established in 1998)

- HND Civil Engineering
- HND Construction Engineering and Management (introduced in July 2004)

Highlights of the Department of Civil Engineering (CE)

The CE department has streamlined the HND Construction Engineering and Management to focus on Construction Management and Quantity Surveying skills. And it has revised the syllabus structure and content of the HND Civil Engineering since July 2008.

The CE department also offers BEng Civil Engineering since August 2001 under a twinning programme (1+2) between ITB and the Queen's University Belfast (QUB) of the United Kingdom. Students spend Year 1 at ITB and Years 2 and 3 at the QUB.

The ITB-QUB twinning programme for the BEng Civil Engineering began on March 19, 2001.

Since August 2007 the (1+2) BEng Civil Engineering arrangement with the QUB has been upgraded to (2+1) BEng Civil Engineering; and (2+2) MEng Civil Engineering and MEng Environmental and Civil Engineering. Under this new arrangement students spend Years 1 and 2 at ITB and Year 3 (BEng) or Years 3 and 4 (MEng) at the QUB.

Department of Electrical and Communication Engineering

- HND Communication and Computer System Engineering
- HND Electrical Power and Building Services Engineering
- HND Electrical Power and Control Engineering (introduced in August 2007)
- HND Network Engineering (introduced in January 2007)

Department of Mechanical Engineering

- HND Mechanical Engineering

ITB is planning to expand the list of its vocational courses by August 2009 and 2010 to include:

1. B.Eng (Hons) Electrical and Communication Engineering (local degree programme)
2. B.Eng (Hons) in Mechanical Engineering (local degree programme)
3. Bachelor in Internet Computing (local degree programme)
4. Bachelor in Business Information Technology (local degree programme)
5. Twinning degree programme in Petroleum Engineering
6. Twinning degree programme in Chemical Engineering
7. B.Eng (Hons) in Civil Engineering (local degree programme by August 2010)

The number of student enrolment at the ITB for Intakes 20, 21, and 22

Intake No./Session	No. of Students
Intake 20/2004-2006	254
Intake 21/2005-2007	384

Intake 22/2006-2008	433
Total	1,071

To date ITB has produced 2,403 HND graduates and the ITB-QUB Civil Engineering twinning degree programme has produced 71 graduates in BEng and MEng levels.

The ITB database has indicated that the HND programmes in Business and Computing are the most popular among student enrolment since the institution was established on January 16, 1986. And the most popular course programme among the international students is the HND offered by the Department of Electrical and Communication Engineering (ECE).

ITB began offering scholarships to international students since 1995. The list of countries of origin: Bangladesh; Cameroon; Chad; the Commonwealth of Dominica; Malaysia; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; St Vincent and the Grenadines; Western Samoa; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

The South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation Regional Centre for Vocational and Technical Education and Training (SEAMEO VOCTECH)

The Brunei-based South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation Regional Centre for Vocational and Technical Education and Training (SEAMEO VOCTECH) has been established on August 28, 1990. It is associated with vocational and technical education by virtue of holding oversight of improving the quality of vocational and technical education and training through human resource development.

It holds the ISO 9001:2000 certification issued by the Standard Australia International (SAI) Global Indonesia on March 5, 2005. The training programme certification acknowledges the Brunei-based SEAMEO VOCTECH implementation of quality management system in performing its training programmes.

By 2005 SEAMEO VOCTECH has signed 48 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) with various organisations.

It offers four types of courses:

1. Regular Programmes. Held between two weeks to one month, these programmes are conducted for senior officers, administrators, managers, and trainers of vocational and technical institutions in the SEAMEO member-states
2. Special Programmes. These are joint projects organised by the requesting parties, which range from national or international agencies to government or private institutions. The parties also include partners who are signatories of a Memorandum of Understanding with the SEAMEO VOCTECH
3. Customised Programmes. These are customised and fee-paying programmes for clients comprising either government institutions or private organisations
4. In-Country Programmes. SEAMEO VOCTECH also conducts in-country programmes for the specific needs of the SEAMEO member-states

LABOUR

A consequence of having a small population is that skilled and semi-skilled foreign nationals continue to supplement Brunei's local workforce, especially in the construction; manufacturing; mining; and quarrying sectors. And the Labour Department, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs, is central to the work of government on labour.

The Labour Department policies cover two areas:

1. Localisation Programme: the Labour Department promotes more local participation in the private sector job market
2. Foreign Workers: the Labour Department safeguards the rights of foreign workers in terms of working conditions; wages; employment; benefits; health and safety protection; and so on

The number of foreign nationals working in Brunei

Year	Total
2004	76,678
2005	70,764
2006	74,338
2007	26,496

Source: Department of Labour, Ministry of Home Affairs

The department enforces the following laws:

1. Labour Act, 1954 (amended in 1984)
2. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1957 (amended in 1984)
3. Trade Union Act, 1961 (amended in 1972)
4. Trade Disputes Act, 1961
5. Employment Information Act, 1974 (amended in 1978)
6. Employment Agency Order, 2004

A sample of the tasks and responsibilities performed by the Labour Department:

1. It enforces relevant laws and regulations on labour
2. It gives priority to local job seekers in the private sector
3. It registers local job seekers
4. It mediates and conciliates trade disputes or disagreements between employer and employees
5. It prosecutes labour offenders
6. It ensures satisfactory health and safety standard

7. It performs spot checks on work premises
8. It collects and publishes statistical data on the private sector employment
9. It ensures the settlement of workmen's compensation claims
10. It administers the Labour Market Information System
11. It registers trade unions and administers the joint consultative and collective bargaining in the industry

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ORDER 2004

Employment agencies are now required to own a licence to operate after the government passed the Employment Agencies Order on December 20, 2004. The licence has two-year validity, which is renewable three months prior to expiry date.

Employment agency owners without licence are liable to either a B\$5,000 fine or a one-year imprisonment or both at first conviction; subsequent convictions carry a B\$10,000 fine and a three-year imprisonment. Pre-2004 employment agency owners are also required to apply for licence. Non-compliance carries a B\$5,000 fine and a three-year imprisonment.

The law clarifies legal technicalities such as business ownership, business premises, character of licence applicants, and nationality. It also requires employment agency owners to keep records of returns and workers' registration that dates back to four years of business operations.

And it holds employment agency owners liable to either a B\$5,000 fine or a two-year imprisonment or both for crimes or abetting crimes made by their charges. This penalty also applies to owners who lend or assign their licences to another person.

Employment agency owners who advertise must disclose their licence numbers, the terms and conditions for the jobs on offer, and qualifications criteria; and submit a copy of such advertisement to the Labour Commissioner. Failure to comply carries either a B\$2,000 fine or a six-month imprisonment or both.

Anyone found guilty of illegal use of licence, false disclosure of information, and failure to meet any provision enclosed in this law is liable to a B\$2,000 fine; subsequent convictions carry either a B\$5,000 fine or a six-month imprisonment or both.

And anyone found guilty of breaking any provision of this law for which there is no specified penalty is liable to either a B\$2,000 fine or a six-month imprisonment or both.

The law also expands the Labour Commissioner's powers. They now cover the right to enter and inspect premises, elicit feedbacks from its occupants, seize or take copies of business records, and revoke a licence at 21-day notice. The law enables the Labour Commissioner to summon people to give evidence when investigating allegations of non-compliance. Those who fail to show and produce evidence are liable to either a B\$2,000 fine or a three-month imprisonment or both.

Source: Employment Order 2004

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Three organisations are associated with the work of government on social protection:

1. Employees Trust Fund, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Finance
2. Social Service Division of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports
3. Community Development Department, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths, and Sports. The department is known locally by its Malay acronym, JAPEM

About the Employees Trust Fund...

The Employee Trust Fund, known locally by its Malay acronym TAP, has been established on January 1, 1993 as one of the agencies of the Ministry of Finance. It is responsible for investing money comprising the accumulated savings of individual accounts.

TAP squares the government's need to balance the budget with state obligation to care for the citizens when they retire by introducing the fully funded savings scheme for pension based on the defined-contribution model. At first, the scheme applied to employees of the public sector. It became mandatory for employees of the private sector since January 1, 1994.

Prior to the introduction of TAP on January 1, 1993 Brunei had been practising the defined-benefit pension plan for all employees of government institutions.

The previous pension model, the defined-benefit pension plan, guaranteed government employees a pension that was based on the calculation of their final salaries and length of service.

The defined-contribution pension model shifts the burden of saving for retirement to employees by requiring them to pay 5 per cent of their basic wage into their individual accounts run by TAP. And the law requires employers to provide top-up contribution by setting aside 5 per cent of their employees' basic wage for this purpose.

The savings that have been collected and the proceeds from the TAP investments under this pension plan are then used to finance the pension of the account holders.

The number of account holders with TAP in 2005, 2006, 2007 and November 2008

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
2005	46,429	48,484	94,913
2006	48,263	52,388	100,651

2007	49,957	57,198	107,155
November 13, 2008	51,072	62,946	114,018

Source: Employee Trust Fund (TAP)

LEMBAGA TABUNG AMANAH PEKERJA ACT

The Employees Trust Fund (Lembaga Tabung Amanah Pekerja, TAP) has been established on January 1, 1993. A Board of Directors is charged with running TAP as an organisation with legal identity that can sue and be sued in its own name.

The Board is also charged with policy and general administration of TAP affairs and businesses. It comprises the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Managing Director, and nine other members in which five are government representatives. Membership is by royal appointment; two-year tenure applies to the posts Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Board members excluding the Managing Director.

The Board has powers to employ staff to perform all tasks prescribed by this law; and make rules concerning its own proceedings and human resource management.

Contribution rates for TAP

The law requires employees of the public and private sectors to open individual accounts with TAP and pay monthly contribution of 5 per cent of their basic wage. Their employers are required to top-up this amount each month by setting aside 5 per cent of basic wage of employees, which is payable to the individual accounts.

The law also allows an employee to pay above the mandatory 5 per cent monthly contribution into his account with TAP and end the excess payment at six-month notice. Employers pay the excess amount at their discretion.

Functions of TAP

TAP acts as a trustee of fund held in the individual accounts. It appoints inspectors comprising the Commissioner of Labour, Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Assistants Commissioner of Labour. Inspectors run spot checks at workplaces to ensure employers comply with this law.

Money accumulated in the fund is made to work for a profit through the following methods:

1. Deposits in banks
2. Investments
3. Build or buy property and offer to let

Source: Lembaga Tabung Amanah Pekerja Act

About the Social Service Division...

The Social Service Division of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports is associated with the work of government on social protection because it is tasked with the following responsibility.

1. Supervising the work of the Department of Community Development, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports
2. Prepares policy, drafts contents for proposed Bills, and issues regulations and guidelines
3. Establishes and supervises the work of ad hoc committees
4. Reviews laws and regulations pertaining to social services
5. Prepares and reviews working papers, concept papers and conventions and so on
6. Prepares strategies
7. Prepares plan of actions
8. Attends ASEAN and regional meetings relevant to its responsibility
9. Carries out continual monitoring on matters pertaining to social service

Target groups and issues

1. The destitute
2. Family issues
3. Social issues
4. Welfare handout issues
5. Women issues
6. Children issues
7. The elderly
8. The disabled and people with special needs
9. Donations for those experiencing hardship caused by natural disaster at home and abroad

About the Department of Community Development...

Among the tasks of government is the business of reconciling the competing social claims and fulfilling the requirements of social justice. And in terms of fulfilling social justice, this calls for looking after the welfare of all citizens, especially those who are stricken by challenges beyond their control.

Some of the development policies have increased social mobility, which have affected the support system inherent in a family. The pressure and demands of modern living, which are some the hallmarks of social mobility, have triggered changes in the traditional structure of society and values. Change is most noticeable in the extended family system, which is slowly being replaced by the nuclear family.

In an effort to minimise social strain the government has called for further strengthening of the family institution: many of the social ills are attributed to the family environment. A study conducted by the Department of Community Development (known locally by its Malay acronym, JAPEM) in 2005-2006 had found that family breakdown was caused by three key factors:

1. Lack of parenting skills
2. Lack of communication skills
3. Mismanagement of family finance

JAPEM, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths, and Sports began as the Community Affairs Unit at the ministry. It has been upgraded to department status on July 8, 2002.

The department helps the destitute, the disabled, and individuals who are stricken with life's challenges by reinforcing their confidence to cope with the present and future socio-economic changes. It also attempts to discourage such individuals from being dependent on state handouts by motivating them to engage in business.

The department has also called for more involvement among the non-government organisations (NGOS), corporate sector, and voluntary groups in providing community services for the Brunei population.

A sample of the tasks carried out by the Department of Community Development includes the following:

1. Development services for the family, children, women, and senior citizens
2. Welfare services
3. Distributing the Old Age and Disability Pensions
4. Development services for the disabled
5. Entrepreneurship and employment services
6. Rehabilitation and counselling services
7. Probation and community services

The work of the Department of Community Services is governed by the following laws:

1. Old Age and Disability Pensions Act, 1954
2. Registration of Adopted Children Law, 1962
3. Women and Girls Protection Act, 1972
4. Emergency (Islamic Family Law) Order, 1999
5. Children (Protection) Order 2000
6. Islamic Adoption of Children Order, 2001
7. Registration of Adopted Children (Amendment) Order, 2001
8. Legitimacy Order, 2001
9. Children and Young Persons Order, 2006
10. Offenders (Probation and Community Service) Order, 2006
11. Child Care Centres Order, 2006

The Department of Community Development has seven divisions:

1. General Welfare and Pensions
2. Family, Children and Counselling
3. Rehabilitation and Shelter
4. People with Special Needs
5. Work and Entrepreneurship
6. Administration and Finance
7. Human Resource Development and Public Relations

The first five enable the Department of Community Development to carry out the tasks of strengthening the family institution, and implementing its welfare-orientated remits.

The following is a glimpse of each of the first five divisions.

General Welfare and Pensions Divisions

- Processes applications for welfare handouts and repairing or building houses for the destitute. Assistance to build or repair houses applies only to persons holding the Temporary Occupation Licence (TOL) or homes sitting on lands, which are supervised either by the Land Department or the District Office. Assistance also covers applications for access to safe water and electricity; enlisting the help of the Ketua Kampung or the Penghulu or other relevant public agencies to assemble volunteers; and the purchasing of building materials
- Carries out preliminary evaluation, issues recommendations, and organises recurrent investigations on cases of victims of natural disaster and applications for the old-age and disability pension. Introduced on January 1, 1955 the old-age and disability pension applies to citizens aged 60. It also covers the unemployed disabled aged 15 above, which applies to the blind, mental patients, lepers, and individuals who are born without limbs. For the disabled, financial assistance is also given to their wives and children who are still in school. Assistance for victims of natural disaster is in the form of providing temporary homes, weekly grocery, and clothes (including school uniforms for children)
- Issues state handouts such as old-age and disability pension, housing facilities, and welfare payments
- Administers and maintains houses held under welfare cases, which includes temporary homes for victims of natural disaster
- Holds oversight of the administration and management of special purpose welfare funds such as the funds for the blind, funds for the disabled, funds for orphans, and so on
- Stores records and data of general welfare; pensions; special purpose funds; and shelter homes
- Organises and supervises self-help programmes for recipients of welfare handouts and the destitute
- Carries out research, which is relevant to welfare and pensions for reference and planning purposes
- Coordinates seminars, courses and talks relevant to welfare and pensions

Family, Children and Counselling

- Launches the investigation process on applications for child adoption, which have been submitted by the Department of Immigration and National Registration
- Oversees cases of domestic violence
- Supervises cases of abandoned newborns
- Processes applications for the adoption of abandoned babies
- Process applications for the adoption of Muslim and non-Muslim children
- Analyses, investigates, and studies cases relevant to family and children
- Registers orphans nationwide
- Plans, coordinates and organises counselling programmes and advisory service for occupants of shelter homes or rehabilitation centres; department's clients; and in-house staff
- Evaluates and processes applications for re-employment, which have been submitted by the Prime Minister's Office; and job applications from economically-challenged individuals such as divorcees, the destitute, former inmates, widows, and so on

- Runs the Family Building Programme for the unmarried, divorcees, widowers, and widows who are looking for prospective spouses
- Contacts relevant agencies such as the Department of Labour in a bid to find work for the economically-challenged individuals
- Issues operating licence to establish private day care centres for children since January 1, 2005
- Monitors the service quality of the day care centres
- Manages the day care centres when needed
- Coordinates and organises seminars, courses, symposia and campaigns relevant to the family and children
- Coordinates the publication of books, pamphlets, and journals relevant to the reinforcement of the family institution; counselling; and employment

Rehabilitation and Shelter

- Provides temporary shelter for troubled individuals who have become victims of certain threats to their personal safety
- Helps economically-challenged individuals to realise their potentials
- Helps economically-challenged individuals with their job search
- Helps society in obtaining their legally entitled assistance
- Encourages the involvement of non-government organisations (NGOS)
- Manages the training and guidance centres for the disabled through Brunei
- Runs the rehabilitation centres and shelter homes
- Organises research and studies on the disabled
- Organises case conference for occupants of the rehabilitation centres and shelter homes
- Organises and holds seminars or workshops relevant to rehabilitation
- Organises guidance and rehabilitation programmes
- Guides and trains individuals to acquire skills
- Coordinates the publication of books, pamphlets, and journals relevant to the work of this section

People with Special Needs

- Helps the disabled to achieve self-reliance and build self-confidence
- Enables children with special needs to have normal education
- Provides basic skills training for the disabled
- Provides industrial placement for the disabled

Work and Entrepreneurship

This section specialises in assisting its target groups comprising:

- i. Former staff of the civil service aged 65 above who are planning to re-enter the job market
- ii. Economically-challenged individuals such as the destitute, the disabled, divorcees, former inmates, former occupants of the Pusat Al-Islah (drug rehabilitation centre), low income earners with many dependents, and widows

In practice, this section carries out the following tasks:

- Helps the target groups with their job search by providing recommendations
- Helps to nurture a group of entrepreneurs

The Department of Community Development holds oversight of the following welfare institutions:

- i. Pusat Bahagia (guidance centre for children with special needs aged between six and 17)
- ii. The Work Training Centre for the Disabled
- iii. Shelter homes for children below the age 18:
 - Rumah Taman Noorhidayah 1 (rehabilitation home for female children)
 - Rumah Taman Noorhidayah 2 (shelter home for female children)
 - Rumah Taman Darussakinah 1 (shelter home for male children)
 - Rumah Taman Darussakinah 2 (shelter home for female children including the abandoned newborns)
- iv. Temporary Homes for Victims of Natural Disaster in Kampung Belimbing
- v. Government Housing in Anggerek Desa and the Old Airport Area for Victims of Fire for the inhabitants of Kampung Ujong Klinik and Kampung Lurong Sikuna
- vi. Government Barracks at Jalan Singa Menteri in the Belait District (homes for the destitute)

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ORDER, 2006

The Children and Young Persons Order has been passed on February 7, 2006.

The law contains provisions on matters such as the following:

1. Definition of protectors (public officers charged with carrying out the duties stipulated by this law); registrar; register and its contents; access to register and offences associated with it
2. Composition of the juvenile court; its jurisdiction and venue; and general consideration associated with it
3. Definition of action teams on child protection; membership; proceedings; and coordination
4. Temporary custody; medical examinations and treatment
5. Definition of offences pertaining to the health and welfare of children and young persons
6. Notification on taking child or young person into care; custody; or control
7. Definition of the trafficking of children and young persons
8. Definition of procedure in juvenile courts in which one of the stipulations call for prohibiting the use of the words 'conviction' and 'sentence'
9. Definition of children and young persons in need of protection
10. Definition of children and young persons beyond parental control
11. Remand homes
12. Places of detention
13. Approved schools and approved homes
14. Provisions applicable to persons being detained in approved schools; approved homes; remand homes; and places of detention
15. Expenses and contributions
16. Definition of the powers of the juvenile court conferred on other courts; powers to search premises; power to arrest without warrant; power of the court to determine and declare the age of the child or young person

17. Definition of the rules of the court; and regulations
18. Protection of the identity of child or young person
19. Protection of informants
20. Protection of public officials associated with carrying out the duties stipulated by this law

The law defines a juvenile as a person aged 7; a child as a person aged below 14; and a young person as someone who is aged above 14 but has not reached the age of 18. The law also spares a young person from the death sentence (an amendment on the Criminal Procedure Code).

According to this law, a child or young person is in need of protection when:

1. He is exposed to substantial risks of physical or emotional injuries or sexual abuse inflicted by his guardian
2. His guardian is proven unfit to care for the child
3. His guardian is proven negligent in providing adequate care, food, clothing, and shelter for the child
4. He is proven abandoned by his guardian
5. He is in need of examination, investigation, and treatment to restore his or preserve his health
6. He is showing behaviour that leads to self-inflicted injuries
7. Conflicts between child and guardian that jeopardise family relationship
8. He is found begging
9. He is proven physically injured caused by non-accidental application of force
10. He is proven emotionally injured
11. He is proven sexually abused

Source: Children and Young Persons Order

New rates for pension and allowance

The rates provided by the Old Age and Disability Pensions Act, 1954 are now revised, effective October 1, 2006

Pension and allowance recipients	Previous rate (B\$)	New rate (B\$)
Old age pensioners	B\$200	B\$250
The blind, lepers, and mentally challenged	B\$200	B\$250
Dependents aged 15 and below	B\$90	B\$113
Dependents aged 15 and above	B\$150	B\$188
Hansen disease	B\$200	B\$250
The disabled	B\$200	B\$250

Source: Circular of the Prime Minister's Office 19/2006 (19)JPM/SK/2006

HEALTH

Brief historical background

Brunei medical and health services began in 1907. Incremental progress has been gradual. The establishment of a Medical Department; the appointment of the first State Medical Officer; the launching of the Public Health and Sanitation Programme; and the opening of the first government-owned hospital in Brunei Town (the former name of Brunei's capital) took place in 1929.

By 1932 government-owned hospitals were built in the three districts of Belait, Temburong, and Tutong. Kampung Ayer housed its first Child and Maternity Clinic on August 31, 1952. A General Hospital in Brunei Town was opened in March 1951; and Brunei opened a Nursing School in October 1953.

The School Health Services for Brunei Town began in 1958; and the Medical Services has expanded to cover rural areas through the Flying Medical Services since March 1965.

Nationwide School Health Services began in May 1967. Also in 1967 was the beginning of the dental service, which was provided at the Brunei Town General Hospital; Kuala Belait Hospital; and the school dental clinics. A Dialysis Centre and a Mental Health Unit began operation at the Brunei Town General Hospital in 1968.

The Haj Medical Support Team has been established in 1970 to provide medical and health services for Brunei pilgrims performing the Haj in Saudi Arabia. The 1970s also witnessed the beginning of the phase-by-phase facility upgrading in all government-owned hospitals throughout Brunei.

The Laboratory Services began computerising its information and data storage and retrieval in 1981 and provided 24-hour service for emergency cases in the same year. Automation of the work of the Laboratory Services began in stages in the 1980s: the Microbiology Laboratory, for example, has since been able to provide shorter detection period for positive blood and TB cultures.

Since 1988 the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital has begun to provide 24-hour Emergency Ambulance Service for the pre-hospital management of medical emergencies and trauma cases. RIPAS Hospital becomes more accessible for locals of Kampong Ayer and those living along the riverside after the government introduced the Water Ambulance Service in 1989. The hospital has established the Cardiac Unit in the same year for treating patients with coronary heart disease. This unit has developed to become the Coronary Care Unit with a separate Cardiology Centre for out-patients since 2001. Service expansion has begun with the establishment of a Cardiac Rehabilitation Centre since 2004. RIPAS Hospital has established the Dermatology Department in 1989; and the Rheumatology Department in 1995. Also in 1995 have been the establishment of the Surgical Intensive Care Unit and the Medical Intensive Care Unit.

The Ministry of Health has introduced the Hepatitis C screening for blood donors in 1990—the first of its kind in Southeast Asia.

Primary health care services has been decentralised since 2000; this policy has relieved RIPAS Hospital of its General Outpatient Clinics and enabled it to strengthen its secondary- and tertiary-level clinical services. RIPAS Hospital has opened its Critical Care Department in the same year, which comprised the Medical and Surgical Intensive Care Units. Also in 2000 has been the establishment of the Audiology Unit under the ENT Department, which

provides assessment; management; and rehabilitation of individuals with hearing and balance problems and associated disorders. Several departments under RIPAS Hospital have opened satellite units off-site in order to provide better patient-centred service: the National Dental Centre in 2001; the Child Development Centre that provides specialised community paediatric services in 2002; and the Psychiatry Department's Psychiatric Rehabilitation Day Care Centre in 2005.

The decentralisation of outpatient services from hospital-based to the community since 2000 means that primary health care service is now provided by the 16 health centres that have been built throughout Brunei. The work of government on primary health care is carried out by the Community Health Services Department, an agency of the Department of Health Services. Primary health care service has been upgraded progressively: more dietitians, psychologists and ophthalmologists now run their clinics at the health centres. Since 2001 all health centres provide directly observed therapy (DOT) for patients on tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

In 2000 the Ministry of Health has opened the Child Development Centre in Kiulap, Bandar Seri Begawan—the first government-run service that caters for children with special needs. This service features community child care such as screening, assessment, and treatment. Its work draws on a multi-disciplinary and integrated treatment to provide specialised rehabilitative treatments for children with special needs. This service reinforces the importance of active community participation: it requires community involvement and the promotion of public-private partnership. A number of rehabilitative programmes conducted by the rehabilitative team are now being streamlined with other similar services, which are available at district hospitals throughout Brunei.

Collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the King's College, London in 2007 has led to the accreditation of the Training School for Dental Therapist-cum-Hygienist. The training school is based at the National Dental Centre.

The Ministry of Health has launched the Integrated Health Screening and Health Promotion for the Civil Service on September 5, 2007. Under this programme, all civil servants underwent health screening especially for the chronic non-communicable diseases; and eye and oral health. The programme has given civil servants increased knowledge and awareness on the chronic non-communicable diseases that are related to lifestyle and enables them to seek early treatment.

Brunei celebrated its 100th anniversary of the founding of the health service on November 17, 2007.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared Brunei as malaria-free in 1987 and poliomyelitis-free in 2000.

Infant mortality rate has declined from 314.2 per 1,000 live births in 1925 to 6.8 per 1,000 live births in 2008. Life expectancy in years at birth in 1971 was 61.9 for males and 74.2 for females; in 2008 it was 76.6 and 78.2 respectively.

Brunei ranked 30 out of 177 nation-states for its overall Human Development Index (HDI), according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2007/2008 Report. HDI is a composite index that measures the average achievement in a nation-state in three basic dimensions of human development: long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living.

Features of the Brunei national health care infrastructure

Today Brunei citizens receive free medical and health care: the government also pays for the specialised treatment abroad for ones which are unavailable at home. Government health care budget as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 1.52 for 2005/2006; 1.33 for 2006/2007; and 1.43 for 2007/2008.

The work of government on health is carried out by the Ministry of Health. The ministry is responsible for the direct and indirect delivery of health care; health care information; and all health care-related services in Brunei. In 2005 the ratio of government-employed doctors per 1,000 people was 1.06. In 2006 and 2007 the ratios were 1.1 and 1.2 respectively.

The Ministry of Health provides comprehensive secondary and tertiary medical services, which comprise diagnostic; curative; and rehabilitative services through the government-owned hospitals that house various clinical specialties. Primary health care services for the community are carried out by the health centres and clinics. Flying and travelling medical services are deployed to serve the population living in remote areas. By 2008 Brunei has 16 health centres (including a private health centre).

Brunei health priority now focuses towards the management of priority-chronic diseases (PCD) such as cancer; heart disease; hypertension; obesity; and renal failure, which are associated with lifestyle. Another focus is towards the rehabilitative aspect of patient treatment. Brunei is now implementing measures to protect the population from communicable diseases such as the Avian Influenza; and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Each district has a main government-owned hospital:

- i. Brunei-Muara District: The Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital
- ii. Belait District: The Suri Seri Begawan (SSB) Hospital
- iii. Temburong District: The Pengiran Isteri Hajah Marian (PIHM) Hospital
- iv. Tutong District: The Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah (PMMPMHAMB) Hospital

Number of beds in the four main government-owned hospitals in 2004 and 2005

Name of hospital	Number of hospital beds	
	2004	2005
Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital (Brunei-Muara)	598	583
Suri Seri Begawan Hospital (Belait)	191	210
Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital (Temburong)	34	25
Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital (Tutong)	85	105
Total	908	923

Source: Ministry of Health

Number of beds in the four main government-owned hospitals in 2008

Name of hospital	Number of hospital beds
	2008
Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital (Brunei-Muara)	555
Suri Seri Begawan Hospital (Belait)	210
Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital (Temburong)	25
Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital (Tutong)	107
Total	897

Source: Ministry of Health

About the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital...

The Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital is the largest and main tertiary referral hospital in Brunei. Located in Brunei's capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, RIPAS Hospital is the national referral centre since its establishment on August 28, 1984. It offers comprehensive range of medical and surgical services that span 28 specialties and subspecialties.

Some of its departments have gained recognition by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh since 1982. In 2000 RIPAS Hospital was accredited as a teaching hospital for local and international trainee doctors and postgraduates by the Queensland University Hospital. In 2003, the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department was accredited by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of the United Kingdom.

RIPAS Hospital installed the X-ray Computerised Tomographic Scan (CT Scan) in 1986 and the Vascular Imaging and Angiography Digital Subtraction equipment in 1990; and offered the mammography service since 1992.

The Customer Care Unit has been established in 1999 and the hospital porter service began in 2006. RIPAS Hospital has 11 operating theatres since 2004.

The hospital's radiological diagnostic capability has been strengthened in 2007 with the installation of the 64 multi-slice CT Scan. It has also acquired the new digital and computerised radiography machines, which augment its Picture Archiving Computerised System (PACS) and Hospital Information Management System.

The 16 health centres established throughout Brunei by 2008

Brunei-Muara District	Belait District	Tutong District
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bandar Seri Begawan2. Sengkurong3. Sungai Asam4. Gadong5. Berakas 'A'6. Berakas 'B'7. Muara8. Bunut	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Suri Seri Begawan Hospital, Kuala Belait2. Seria3. Sungai Liang4. Panaga (private health centre)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital, Tutong2. Lamunin3. Sungai Kelugos4. Telisai

Source: Ministry of Health

Brunei human resources for the health sector for 2005 covers doctors; dentists; pharmacists; and nurses are as follows. The numbers also indicate the ratio of the health care professionals to the population in 2005 (370,100 people)

Human Resources for Health	Government employed	Non-government employed	Total
Doctors Population per Doctor	335 -	55 -	390 949
Dentists Population per Dentist	59 -	14 -	73 5,070
Pharmacists Population per Pharmacist	25 -	16 -	41 9,027
Nurses (*) Population per Nurse	1,962 -	44 -	2,006 184

(*) Includes Dental Nurses and Midwives

Source: Ministry of Health

Brunei human resources for the health sector for 2007 covers doctors; dentists; pharmacists; and nurses are as follows. The numbers also indicate the ratio of the health care professionals to the population in 2007 (390,000 people)

Human Resources for Health	Government employed	Non-government employed	Total
Doctors(*) Population per Doctor	334 -	59 -	393 992
Dentists Population per Dentist	67 -	14 -	81 4,815

Pharmacists	28	14	42
Population per Pharmacist	-	-	9,286
Nurses (**)	1,828	87	1,915
Population per Nurse	-	-	204

(*) Brunei has 189 local doctors: 25 are specialists in areas such as anaesthetics; cardiology; dentistry; orthopaedics; paediatrics; radiology; surgery; and so on

(**) Including Dental Nurses and Midwives

Source: Ministry of Health

Brunei human resources for the health sector for 2008 covers doctors; dentists; pharmacists; and nurses are as follows. The numbers also indicate the ratio of the health care professionals to the population in 2008 (398,000 people)

Human Resources for Health			Government employed	Non-government employed	Total	
Doctors	Male	Local	61	6	67	331
		Foreign	232	32	264	
	Female	Local	94	3	97	233
		Foreign	119	17	136	
Total			506	58	564	
Population per doctor					706	

Source: Health Information Booklet 2008, Ministry of Health

Human Resources for Health			Government employed	Non-government employed	Total	
Dentist	Male	Local	10	4	14	44
		Foreign	20	10	30	
	Female	Local	30	1	31	38
		Foreign	6	1	7	
	Total		66	16	82	
	Population per Dentist					4,854

Source: Health Information Booklet 2008, Ministry of Health

Human Resources for Health			Government employed	Non-government employed	Total	
Pharmacist	Male	Local	4	1	5	6
		Foreign	1	0	1	
	Female	Local	26	5	31	39
		Foreign	1	7	8	
	Total		32	13	45	
Population per Pharmacist					8,844	
Nurses (Including Dental Nurses and Midwives)	1,859	82	1,941			
Population per Nurse				205		

Source: Health Information Booklet 2008, Ministry of Health

National Immunisation Programme indicators

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE	2005*	2006*	2007*
Percentage (%) of infants immunised against			
▪ Tuberculosis (at birth)	96.4	99.9	95.6
▪ Diphtheria/Tetanus/Whooping Cough (Tetract-HIB)3	100.0	100.0	99.0
▪ Poliomyelitis (OPV)3	100.0	100.0	95.2
▪ Hepatitis B	99.8	100.0	100.0
▪ Measles, Mumps, and Rubella 1 (MMR1)**	97.4	100.0	96.8
Percentage (%) of pregnant women immunised against Primigravida			
▪ Tetanus (TT2)	41.0	79.0	64.0

(*) The total figures reflect only those completing all the three doses. Overall figures are affected by the following factors: the number of children migrating into and out of Brunei; and the inclusion of children outside the target age groups

(**) The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators

Source: Health Information Booklet 2007 Special Edition, Ministry of Health

Dental Centre/Clinics in Hospital and Community Health Centres/Clinics

Districts	Number of dental centres/clinics	Number of dental chairs
Brunei-Muara	10	45
Belait	4	12
Temburong	1	2
Tutong	4	8
Total	19	67

Source: Health Information Booklet 2007 Special Edition, Ministry of Health

The Renal Services Department provides three types of Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT): Haemodialysis; Peritoneal Dialysis; and Kidney Transplantation

Dialysis Centre	Number of Dialysis Points
Rimba Dialysis Centre	45
Kiarong Dialysis Centre	10
Dialysis Centre RIPAS Hospital	12
Dialysis Centre SSB Hospital	8
Dialysis Centre PIHM Hospital	8
Total	83

Source: Health Information Booklet 2007 Special Edition, Ministry of Health

THE FLYING MEDICAL SERVICE

The Flying Medical Service provides monthly service that covers the following areas: Kampong Melilas and Kampong Sukang in the Belait District; and Kampong Mapol and Kampong Supon Besar in the Tutong District.

The location of the four clinics and monthly schedule are as follows and are subject to change in case of public holidays and bad weather condition

Village	Location of Clinic	Schedule
Kampong Sukang (Belait District)	Sukang Clinic	First Monday of each month
Kampong Mapol (Tutong District)	Rumah Panjang Mapol	First Tuesday of each month
Kampong Melilas ((Belait District)	Melilas Clinic	Second Tuesday of each month
Kampong Supon Besar (Tutong District)	Rumah Panjang Supon Besar	Third Tuesday of each month

Health care professionals deployed for the Flying Medical Service

Medical Team

- One doctor
- One staff nurse in charge
- One community health nurse

Dental Team

- One dentist
- One dental nurse
- One dental assistant

Pharmacist

Since June 2004 one pharmacist joins the flying medical service team to provide dispensary service in Kampong Sukang (Belait District) only.

Type of medical service provided by the Flying Medical Service

Primary Health Care Services

- i. Management of minor illnesses
- ii. Management of chronic diseases. The Flying Medical Service team keeps a registry for chronic diseases: hypertension; diabetes mellitus; and asthma
- iii. Health promotion and prevention

Nursing Service

- i. Wound suturing and dressing
- ii. Incision and drainage of abscesses

Mother and Child Health Service

- i. Antenatal and postnatal service
- ii. Child health service for children below 5 years old

Dispensary Service

The dispensary service is provided by a pharmacist at the Sukang Clinic (Belait District). The two nurses are responsible for dispensary services at the remaining clinics.

Dental Services

The dental team joins the medical team for two visits monthly where it provides tooth examination and extraction.

List of healthcare infrastructure projects implemented in 2005

Project	Status
RIPAS Hospital <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Building extension to Block 5 ii. Installation of the Nurse Call System in the First Class rooms iii. Main lifts of Block 5 iv. Modifications of the interior of the Central State Laboratory v. Renovation of the Operating Theatres 	Completed Completed Completed Completed Completed
The Scientific Laboratory at Jalan Sumbiling	Completed
Sungai Liang Health Centre	In progress (work began on December 31, 2005)
SSB Hospital, Kuala Belait (Phase 3)	Completed

Source: Ministry of Health

List of healthcare infrastructure projects implemented in 2006

Project	Status
RIPAS Hospital Renovation of the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department Renovation of Block 3 and the Out-Patient Section	Planning (under review) Planning (under review)
Women and Children Hospital	Planning (under review)
Lamunin Health Centre and Housing	Topography and Planning
Lambak Kanan Health Centre	Design Planning
Muara Health Centre	Re-tendered

Source: Ministry of Health

List of healthcare infrastructure projects implemented throughout 2006-2007-2008

1. The Health Promotion Centre was completed in October 2008: the Royal Dutch Shell contributed US\$5 million.
2. The Sungai Liang Health Centre, which caters for the population of the Mukim Sungai Liang and its surrounding areas was completed and began operation in July 2008. The other portion of this project, the Sungai Liang Health Centre Housing Project, comprising one Class B bungalow and a six-unit Class F flats to accommodate doctor and staff was also completed in August 2008.
3. Expansion of the renal service for the Brunei population began with the opening of the Dialysis Unit at the Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital in Temburong in June 2008. This unit is equipped with seven dialysis points.

List of projects set for implementation in 2009

1. The 2nd National Health and Nutritional Status Survey begins at the first quarter of 2009 and finishes in December 2010. Equipped with a wider scope this survey aims to identify the health status of the Brunei population by looking into food consumption; trends changes; regional and international comparisons; risk group identification; food intake monitoring against the national Dietary Guideline; and food safety risk assessment.

2. Hospital services are set to expand in line with its mission to provide integrated general and specialised health care services for everyone. Projects relevant to hospitals include the following:
 - i. A new Women and Children Hospital to meet the requirements of the women and children health care service in Brunei. The building is set to accommodate beds for obstetrics and paediatrics needs. It also houses specialised facilities and requirements of the Women and Children Departments
 - ii. New Mechanical and Engineering Plant of the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital, which aims to improve the technical support and meet hospital capacity
 - iii. The Suri Seri Begawan (SSB) Hospital, Kuala Belait is set for its Phase 3 refurbishment to accommodate the growing demands of its care providers and users
 - iv. The refurbishment and upgrading of the RIPAS Hospital to accommodate its new Critical Care Medicine/Intensive Care Units
3. One of the prime mandates of the Brunei Health Services is carried out by its community health services where primary health care is the main thrust of its services. Today all outpatient services are provided by the comprehensive network of health centres and clinics throughout Brunei. The Muara Health Centre, which is designed to accommodate a proper Mother and Child (MCH) Clinic; the Outpatient Clinic; and other support services, is scheduled for completion by 2009. Several new health centres are set to be built in 2009 that include the following:
 - i. Pengkalan Batu Health Centre (Brunei-Muara District) provides comprehensive services, which include Outpatient Clinic; and MCH, Dental, Community Nutrition, and Phlebotomy Clinics; and a pharmacy
 - ii. Lamunin Health Centre (Tutong District) is set to cater for the population of Mukim Lamunin, Mukim Kiudang, and the surrounding areas
 - iii. Rimba Health Centre (Brunei-Muara District) is set to cater for the population of Mukim Gadong and its surroundings
 - iv. Lambak Kanan Health Centre (Brunei-Muara District) is set to cater for the population of Mukim Berakas 'A'; Mukim Berakas 'B'; and the surrounding areas. The new location houses a One-Stop Health Centre for the population of Mukim Berakas
4. The development of the National Isolation and Quarantine Centre to improve Brunei's emergency response; and stem the spread and quicken the treatment of infectious diseases
5. The Renal Services are being expanded by establishing new satellite dialysis centres. The Belait Dialysis Centre is scheduled for completion in 2009: it houses 20 haemodialysis points. The Tutong Dialysis Centre is planned for construction in 2009 and caters for renal patients in the Tutong District
6. The construction of a new Scientific and Public Health Laboratory is designed to house 11 scientific laboratories. The facilities also include an analytical laboratory for the public health purposes, and specific requirements to accommodate the Food Laboratory; Microbiology; Radiation Laboratory; and the Forensic Centre for DNA Analysis

7. A new purpose-built State Medical and Health Store is designed to accommodate proper offices and modern facilities to meet the requirement for a six-month stock for drugs and medical sundries. It is also set to store vector control items, which is equipped with a proper procurement management system
8. A new Pharmacy Service Centre is set to accommodate units for Regulatory; Enforcement; Registration and Licensing; Quality Control; Manufacturing; and Drugs and Poison, which are currently housed at different locations in Bandar Seri Begawan

Laws enforced by the Ministry of Health

1. Lunacy Act 1929 Chapter 48 (July 9, 1929) (Laws that contain provisions for lunatics)
2. Midwives Act Chapter 139 (January 1, 1956) (Laws that regulate and control midwifery; the registration of midwives; and matters relevant to such profession)
3. Medical and Practitioners Act Chapter 112 (January 1, 1957) (Laws on the registration of medical practitioners and dentists)
4. Poison Act Chapter 114 (July 1, 1957) (Laws that regulate the importation, possession, manufacture, compounding, storage, transportation and sale of poisons)
5. Nurses Registration Act Chapter 140 (January 1, 1968) (Laws on the registration of nurse, and called for the establishment and constitution of a Nursing Board)
6. Public Health (Food) Act Chapter 182 (January 1, 2001) (Laws on public health relevant to food)
7. Pharmacists Registration Order 2001 (Laws on the registration of pharmacists)
8. Infectious Disease Order 2003 (Laws to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases in Brunei, and stem the transmission of infectious diseases from Brunei)
9. Tobacco Order 2005 (Laws that prohibit smoking advertisements; control the use of tobacco products; control the sale, promotion, packaging, and trade description of tobacco products; and prohibit smoking in specified places and vehicles)

NATIONAL HEALTH CARE PLAN 2000-2010

The Ministry of Health has introduced the National Health Care Plan 2000-2010 in June 2000. The National Health Care Plan takes into account of several factors:

1. Demographic transition of the Brunei population that calls for different needs and demands for health care services
2. Epidemiological transition of diseases. Non-communicable chronic and degenerative diseases triggered by changes in lifestyle and the ageing of the population have now replaced infectious diseases as the main threats to public health
3. Financial constraints that call for review of public spending and the growing expectation of 'value for money' in capital outlay among policymakers and citizens
4. Paradigm shift in health care services, which calls for competence expansion into the informal non-medical aspects that connect lifestyle and health status: preventative behaviour, exercise, and diet
5. Paradigm shift in public sector management. The trend now calls for mindset changes among healthcare professionals, and innovative and structural changes in financing. It also calls for an effective system of co-production of health

services and accountability

6. Prevalent use of information communication technologies that enables widespread information dissemination on preventative, promotional, curative, and rehabilitative services. It also holds the promise of transforming the management of all aspects of health services

The National Health Care Plan contains ten proposed action plans

1. Action Plan to Achieve Excellence in Reference Clinical Laboratory Services
2. Action Plan to Develop the National Health Information Systems, which support the operational, managerial, and professional needs of the health ministry
3. Action Plan to Enhance Cost-Effectiveness in Service Delivery
4. Action Plan for Funding and Financing of Health Services
5. Action Plan to Improve the Quality of Policy-Making and Management in the health ministry
6. Action Plan for the Management of Priority-Chronic Diseases (PCDS)
7. Action Plan to Promote Areas of Excellence in Health Services
8. Action Plan to Promote Changes in Major Aspects of Work Practices and Work Culture
9. Action Plan for the Promotion of Primary Health Care (PHC)
10. Action Plan for the Quality of Health Care

The government considers health care funding as one of the major public investments in human development. People-centred development is central to Brunei's 21st century goal for national health improvement. In response to the changing economic, social, technological, environmental, and health circumstances, Brunei's healthcare provision is now based on four principles:

1. Enabling equitable access to comprehensive health services
2. Ensuring that the health service system is sustainable within the health ministry's institutional capacity and financial resources
3. Ensuring universal access to better health care
4. Promoting partnership and public participation in the concept of co-production of efficient and effective health services for all

The National Health Care Plan 2000-2010 has identified 12 strategic issues and 11 strategic themes.

Strategic issues

1. Adopt practical and innovative ways for health care financing and funding
2. Effective management of chronic and degenerative non-communicable diseases associated with lifestyles and environmental conditions
3. Enhance cost-effectiveness in health care services
4. Higher priority for primary health care
5. More optimal allocation of available resources to different services
6. Improve efficiency to support services' delivery
7. Improve management and leadership skills among senior officers
8. Improve the level of information and related technology management throughout the health ministry
9. Improve the service quality of health care
10. Raise professional competencies and ethical standards
11. The need to establish policy and planning guidelines
12. The need for change in work culture throughout the health ministry

Strategic themes

1. Develop areas of excellence in selected health services
2. Enhancing cost-effectiveness in health service delivery
3. Enhancing technology and information management
4. Enhancing the quality of health care services
5. Ensuring equity, affordability, and accessibility to health care
6. Giving higher priority for primary health care services
7. Identify innovative way for health care financing and funding
8. Improving the quality of policy-making and management
9. Prevent the re-emergence of 'old' communicable diseases
10. Promote change in working culture
11. Strengthening the management of the emergence of chronic non-communicable diseases

The health ministry's policy objectives are subdivided into two categories: strategic goals and instrumental goals, which are derived from analyses of the strategic issues and themes.

Strategic goals

1. To achieve a more equitable allocation of fund for diverse health services and to venture into alternative sources of health care financing
2. To focus on the management of priority-chronic diseases (PCDS)
3. To promote primary health care (PHC)
4. To promote selected areas of excellence in health services
5. To pursue high quality in health care

Instrumental goals

1. To create and promote a disciplined workforce with positive work attitude through teamwork, and a sense of belonging and responsibility to achieve the organisational mission, goals and objectives
2. To develop comprehensive health databases and related information management systems, which support operational, professional and managerial functions
3. To enhance cost-effectiveness in the delivery of all aspects of health services
4. To improve competencies and standards among all health care professionals
5. To improve the management of support services in order to contribute to the overall quality of health services
6. To improve the quality of policy-making and management decisions at higher levels of the organisation to enable the health ministry become an effective enterprise equipped with effective managers

GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE			
	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Total Health Budget (B\$ million)	240.86	244.33	259.72
Health Budget as % of National Budget	6.82	6.73	6.96
Per Capita Health Budget (B\$)	651	638	666
Health Budget as % of GDP	1.52	1.34	1.40
Total Health Expenditure (B\$ millions)	275.40	275.45	294.82
Health Expenditure as % of Government Expenditure	7.95	7.35	7.38
Per Capita Health Expenditure (B\$)	744	719	756
Health Expenditure as % of GDP	1.74	1.51	1.59

Source: Ministry of Health publication

GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE	
	2008/2009
Total Health Budget (B\$ million)	264.44
Health Budget as % of National Budget	7.08
Per Capita Health Budget (B\$)	664
Health Budget as % of GDP	1.34
Total Health Expenditure (B\$ million)	310.90
Health Expenditure as % of Government Expenditure	N/A
Per Capita Health Expenditure (B\$)	781
Health Expenditure as % of GDP	1.57

Source: Ministry of Health publication

About the Ministry of Health...

The Ministry of Health carries out its remit via the three groups of service providers:

1. The Ministry of Health proper
2. The Public Health Services
3. The Medical Services

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH PROPER

The ministry houses four departments:

- i. Department of Policy and Planning
- ii. Department of Administration and Finance
- iii. Department of Estate Management
- iv. Department of Health Care Technology

About the Department of Policy and Planning...

The Department of Policy and Planning develops, implements, and monitors Brunei's national health strategic plan; analyses and evaluates the health system policies; and performs the functions of public relations and health-related international affairs.

Tasks and Responsibilities

I. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- 1) Develops network to provide health information communication and cooperation
- 2) Strengthens international collaborations with international organisations such as the World Health Organisation (WHO); the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); the Commonwealth; and so on
- 3) Coordinates Brunei's participation at international meetings on health
- 4) Coordinates consultancy requests and visits

II. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Performs health policy and systems research
- 2) Coordinates, facilitates, monitors, and reviews the ministry's strategic plan
- 3) Reviews all of the existing health policies and develops new policies
- 4) Encourages planning and development using health economics and promotes evidence-based policy making
- 5) Provides the National Health Information

III. QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AND SUPERVISION UNIT

- 1) Monitors progress of Total Quality Management (TQM); Quality Assurance (QA); and Business Excellence (BE) Programmes
- 2) Relays relevant information on Total Quality Management; Quality Assurance; and Business Excellence
- 3) Coordinates consultancy and quality-related activities
- 4) Provides professional advice on quality
- 5) Organises proactive visits to relevant departments

About the Department of Administration and Finance...

The Department of Administration and Finance is in charge of administration; personnel; procurement; and supply. Its work is subdivided into four main sections: Human Resource Development (HRD); Human Resource Management (HRM); Procurement and Supply; and Finance. It also holds oversight of a committee that supervises four areas: discipline; recruitment; housing; heads of department meetings.

About the Department of Estate Management...

The Department of Estate Management is in charge of the management and planning of the ministry's estate, which comprises the National Development Projects; and building and vehicle maintenance.

Tasks and Responsibilities

I. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

1) Project Planning

- Plans and develops medical and health infrastructure and facilities under the National Development Plan
- Coordinates the requirements; develops sites; and monitors the progress of selected projects
- Prepares feasibility studies of proposed projects

2) Technical Support

- Outlines the project scope, specifications, and draft designs
- Specifies and monitors the mechanical and engineering requirements including the maintenance needs of the ministry's estates

II. MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS

1) Contract Management

- Monitors and supervises contracts
- Prepares tender documents; and prepares advertisements, evaluation, and tender awards
- Assesses and inspects work done for certification of completion

2) Maintenance of Assets and Audit

- Compiles data and provides database for all assets
- Monitors the conditions; establishes life and status of assets
- Maintains and provides renovation work of facilities

3) Write-off materials

- Processes the needs of writing-off materials with user-departments
- Processes the write-off documents with the Ministry of Finance

4) Quality Assurance for the Ministry of Health Assets

- Outlines the Quality Assurance programmes and ensures the programmes are set accordingly
- Inspects projects and estate sites
- Monitors, supervises, and ensures the standards/quality of work are fulfilled and being maintained
- Prepares the inspection report and coordinates work for improvement

III. ADMINISTRATION

- 1) Finance Support
 - Manages invoices and purchase orders for contractors; and forwards payment to the payment section
- 2) Personnel Management
 - Manages personnel data, performance appraisals, and general administrative duties

About the Department of Health Care Technology...

The Department of Health Care Technology is in charge of all aspects of biomedical engineering; information and communication technology; and risk management. Its responsibilities are categorised into six main activities:

1. Advisory and Consultation
2. Incoming Inspection and Acceptance
3. Preventative Maintenance and Breakdown Repair
4. Replacement
5. Selection and Evaluation
6. User and Technical Training

Computerisation on the health sector began in 1979, starting with the laboratory services. The Laboratory Information System went live at the Bandar Seri Begawan General Hospital in January 1980, followed by the Suri Seri Begawan Hospital in Kuala Belait and the Tutong Hospital.

By 1988 the Ministry of Health launched a project, the Terminal Digit System, for the management of medical record folders at the RIPAS Hospital in Bandar Seri Begawan. It was subsequently enhanced with the computerised medical record folders tracking system, which culminated with the first complete Patient Master Index for all patients of that hospital. In the same year the management of stock inventories called the Material Management System was introduced at the State Medical Store and the State Pharmaceutical Store. This system provides managers with an early warning of stock levels that require replenishing and analytical reports on the stock utilisation.

In 1989 the Ministry of Health developed the first National Birth and Death Registration System that streamlined the issuing of birth and death certificates. In 2000 the Ministry of Health formulated the 10-Year Healthcare Plan in which one of its instrumental goals calls for developing a comprehensive database of medical and health information that supports operational and managerial functions. This culminated with the IS/IT Plan called eHealth—one of Brunei's eGovernment flagship projects.

eHealth features the 'One Patient One Record' concept, in which information is stored in the electronic patient record and retrievable from all government-owned hospitals, outpatient services, and health centres/clinics. Centralisation of patient records streamlines information sharing and provides real time patient information for healthcare personnel.

Projects implemented by the Department of Health Care Technology in 2006

The **eHealth Project** is an umbrella term that refers to the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the health sector. It calls for the setting up of a comprehensive health databases and information management system to support the operational, professional, and managerial functions of Brunei healthcare infrastructure.

The objectives of the eHealth Project are to improve areas that cover the following:

- i. The economics of health care
- ii. The education and training of healthcare personnel
- iii. The geographic coverage of health care
- iv. The management of hospitals and clinics
- v. The quality of medical care for the Brunei population

The implementation of the eHealth Project is performed in stages:

- **First**, it calls for the development of a Brunei Health Network based on Local Area Network, which is installed in all government-owned healthcare institutions and connected via the Public Network such as the eGovernment bandwidth services
- **Second**, the introduction of an integrated National Healthcare Management Information System in all government-owned hospitals and clinics, which is fitted with a compatible National Patient Database and the National Electronic Patient Record System
- **Third**, the setting up of the Tele-Health links

REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH CARE PLAN 2000-2010

According to the Ministry of Health, the National Health Care Plan 2000-2010 is still in the process of reviewing by using the management tool called the Balanced Scorecard, a concept for measuring an organisation's activities in terms of its vision and strategies. The review calls for seven strategic goals in which each one has a set of objectives.

Strategic Goals	Objectives
1. Achieve Excellence in Hospital Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure Appropriate Access to Health Care ii. Increase Confidence in Our Hospitals iii. Promote Integrated and Higher Quality Health Care
2. Effective Management of National Health Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide Adequate Safety Measures for Health Emergencies Responders (HER) ii. Provide Assurance of Health Security for the General Public
3. Improve Rehabilitative Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Empower Society as Co-providers of Health Care ii. Improve the Quality of Life of a Person with Disabilities iii. Promote Self-reliance and Independent Living for Person with Disabilities iv. Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership and Cooperation in Disability Services
4. Obtain New Resources for Health Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase Cost-efficiencies in the Delivery of Health Service ii. Increase Private Sector Investment in the Health Sector iii. Increase Sharing of Financial Burden of Healthcare by the Community
5. Promote Healthy Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote Oral and Mental Health ii. Reduce Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections iii. Reduce Prevalence of Obesity and Smoking
6. Strengthen Primary Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To Become Self-reliant in Health Care ii. To Develop Collaboration with the Private Sector as Service Co-provider iii. To Have a Holistic Care Approach
7. Strengthen the Management of Priority Chronic Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Early Detection coupled with Effective Therapeutic Intervention and Seamless Continuity of Care ii. Encourage and Increase Public-Private Sector Partnership iii. Facilitate Public-Private Sector Partnership iv. Improved Quality of Life for Cancer Patients v. Improved Quality of Life for Diabetic Patients vi. Promote Patient Self-reliance

SERVICE PROVIDER 1: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Brunei public health services began in 1929 in tandem with the implementation of the Public Health and Sanitation Programme for the Brunei-Muara district. Its formal recognition began in 1958 with the establishment of a Health Office. Brunei has established the Department of Medical and Health Services in 1966 and the work of government on health services is carried out through the department's Public Health Division.

Today as a service provider of the Ministry of Health, the Department of Public Health Services is tasked to improve the health of the population through the provision of health services and programmes, which are comprehensive; evidence-based; and cost-effective.

A Director General leads the Department of Public Health Services after an organisational restructuring of the health ministry in 1999. The Director General is in charge of three functional departments:

- i. Community Health Services Department
- ii. Environmental Health Services Department
- iii. Scientific Services Department

The Department of Public Health Services also acts as an advisory body to other agencies on matters pertaining to health through its membership of the following committees:

- Brunei Darussalam AIDS Council
- Development Control Competent Authority (DCCA)
- District Licensing Committees
- Municipal Boards
- National Committee on Health Promotion
- National Committee on Influenza Pandemic Preparedness
- Task Force on Zoonotic Diseases

It runs a set of specific programmes:

- Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI)
- Foreign Workers' Health Screening Programme
- Management of the National Cancer Registry (performed by the Disease Control Division of the Environmental Health Services Department)
- National Nutritional Programme
- National TB Control Programme
- The promotion of healthy lifestyles

The tasks and responsibilities of the Department of Public Health Services are covered by the following legislations:

- 1) Food (Public Health) Act, 1998 and Regulations (the Department of Health Services is the lead agency in implementing such law)
- 2) Infectious Diseases Order, 2003 (the Department of Health Services is the lead agency)
- 3) Tobacco Order 2005 (the Department of Health Services is the lead agency)
- 4) Industrial Coordination Order, 2001(as member of the Advisory Board)
- 5) Misuse of Drugs Act, 1984 (gazetted laboratory analysts)
- 6) Miscellaneous Licensing Act, 1983 (as member of the Licensing Committee)
- 7) Halal Meat Act, Chapter 183 and its regulations (as Board member for the authorisation of import permits for halal meat)
- 8) Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005 (as member of the Inspection Committee and gazetted food analysts)
- 9) Bandar Seri Begawan Municipal By-Laws, 1920 (as member of the Municipal Board)

About the Community Health Services Department...

The Community Health Services Department carries out the following tasks:

- To provide effective, comprehensive, accessible, and acceptable primary care services for the community via the 16 health centres throughout Brunei
- To coordinate and organise health promotion programmes and activities towards the adoption of healthy lifestyles

Such programmes and services are coordinated and carried out through the following divisions within the Community Health Services Department:

- 1) Community Nursing Division
- 2) Community Nutrition Division
- 3) District Health Offices
- 4) Health Promotion and Education Division
- 5) Maternal and Child Health Services Division
- 6) Primary Health Care/Outpatient Services Division
- 7) School Health Services Division

The work of the Community Health Services covers the following aspects:

Community Nursing Services

The Community Nursing Services implement the community health services/programmes throughout Brunei. Nurses working for the Community Nursing Services are trained in home-based nursing; women's health; the management of breast-feeding; the national TB programme; HIV/AIDS awareness; infection control; occupational health; and basic life support.

In 1990 the Community Health Nursing Training Programme collaborated with the WHO to launch training for local nurses to expand their scope and responsibilities in service delivery for mothers and children. Training is held at the Pengiran Anak Puteri Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing. Nurses are trained in providing care and managing specific services for pregnant and post delivery mothers and for children under the age 5.

On March 1, 1998 the health ministry established the Home-based Nursing Service. The service is provided for discharged patients with debilitating conditions where continual care and treatment are performed at their homes at regular intervals.

Community Nutrition Division

The key objectives of the Community Nutrition Division

- i. To improve nutritional status of the population through comprehensive and collaborative nutrition education programmes by promoting healthier, balanced, acceptable, and affordable food intake
- ii. To support and create effort in containing the rising costs of healthcare through the reduction and prevention of nutritionally-related diseases

The work of the Community Nutrition Division covers the out-patient services; maternal and child health services; and the school health services.

District Health Services

The District Health Services provide community, environmental and primary health care service at district level. The work of this section is supervised by the Senior Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer of Health.

Health Promotion and Education

The work of the Health Promotion and Education is carried out in tandem with other health divisions and units of the Health Services and Medical Services.

The Health Promotion and Education is tasked with disseminating health information and knowledge; and activities related to health promotion. It raises public awareness on health issues by the following methods:

- i. Establishing health promotion and education resources
- ii. Providing training in health education and promotion for trainee nurses, agriculture students, and existing health-related staff
- iii. Recruiting volunteers for the implementation of health education and promotion programmes
- iv. Providing material support to all organisations of both the public and private sectors

Primary Health Care Services

The Primary Health Care Services are provided through a network of health centres and health clinics in Brunei. Primary Health Care comprises outpatient services; maternal and child health services; and the flying medical services.

The Primary Health Care Services provide treatment of minor ailments. They also provide treatment for chronic cases such as diabetes and hypertension that have been stabilised and referred to the health centres for further management. The maternal and child health services provide antenatal care; postnatal care; child health care; health education; treatment of minor illness; domiciliary midwifery services; and home nursing/visits.

Psychology Services

The Psychology Services provides comprehensive psychological services in the community for children age 17 and below who are at risk or exposed to risks of developmental delay; developmentally disabled; experiencing poor progress in school; showing emotional and behavioural problems; and victims of emotional, physical, or sexual abuse.

In 2000, 52% of cases were seen due to speech and developmental delay; 43% learning difficulty and poor progress in school; and others were due to medical conditions and behavioural problems. The largest age group seen was the pre-school children (23%).

School Health Services

The School Health Services ensures the best possible level of health for the school-going population to enable them realise their maximum academic potentials. The work of the School Health Services is performed through general medical examinations and screening; immunisation; minimum primary care for students; health education; and conducting home visits and follow-ups. These services are provided to all government-owned and private schools in Brunei. Today, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education are jointly overcoming the issue of obesity by establishing an obesity clinic for school children.

List of projects implemented by the Community Health Services Department in 2005

Body Challenge Programme

Obesity is now recognised as a disease and a risk factor for a variety of chronic diseases such as heart disease and diabetes. The Body Challenge Programme was a pilot weight management programme initiated as part of the Public Health Services Department's project to combat obesity. The programme's participants comprised in-house staff with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or above. The aim of the programme is to help staff lose weight through changes in behaviour or lifestyle such as adopting a healthy, weight-reducing diet and performing regular physical activities. The target weight loss was 1-2 kilogram per month to an optimum level for each client.

The programme involved several components:

- 1) Health screening
- 2) Scheduled individual and group counselling sessions including skill demonstrations by a doctor; community nutritionist (on diet); and a health educational officer (on exercise)
- 3) Supervised group exercises of at least three times per week

Each participant was given a food-and-exercise diary to record his daily meals and activities. The programme's effectiveness was evaluated through success rate of weight loss; and changes in the participants' blood pressure, and glucose and cholesterol levels. Overall, most participants managed to lose some weight that ranged from 2-20 kilograms.

HealthLine

Launched in October 2005, HealthLine was originally one of the projects listed under 'Think Health', which comprised the Strategic Planning Project on Health Promotion of the Community Health Services Department. The aim of HealthLine is to provide a personalised telephone service in delivering health messages to the public on specific and current health issues. These health issues include topics related to the following:

- 1) Avian influenza
- 2) Food safety
- 3) Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease (HFMD)
- 4) Healthy settings
- 5) Mental health
- 6) Nutrition
- 7) Oral health
- 8) Physical activity
- 9) Smoking
- 10) Women's health

Callers could speak to trained health personnel during office hours; these personnel are from various backgrounds: community nurses, health education officers, and community nutritionists.

Health-Promoting Clinics

This is a quality assurance project initiated in October 2005 by the Community Health Services Department that targets all health centres and health clinics including the mobile clinics.

The aim of this project:

- 1) To ensure a safe, clean and conducive working environment
- 2) To improve services and customer care for the public
- 3) To increase awareness of healthy lifestyle and promote healthy lifestyle in the community
- 4) To promote healthy lifestyle among healthcare personnel in all health centres and clinics

This project is a contest opened to all health centres and health clinics. Judging criteria are based on the following:

- 1) Administration and management
- 2) Building maintenance
- 3) Health promotion
- 4) Services

Judging is also based on information enlisted from patients' satisfactory surveys conducted at every health centre and clinic.

Smoking Cessation Clinics

A pilot scheme began in late 2004 until early 2005 for clients of the health ministry. The first clinic has been opened in March 2005 at the Berakas 'A' Health Centre to cater for any smoker who are planning to break the habit of smoking. A second clinic has been opened in September 2005 at the Sengkurong Health Centre. The clinics are multidisciplinary in nature with doctors, nurses and/or health education officers working together in running the sessions.

The main objective of these clinics is to help smokers to break the habit of smoking using a structured and supportive programme. Clients could walk in to make appointments; some are referred by primary care doctors of any of the health centre. The programme comprises 11 sessions that last for six months: once a week for the first month; once a fortnight for the next two months; and once a month for the next three months. During the session clients are screened initially and given individual and group counselling. Depending on the level of smoking addiction, some clients would also be given Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) in the form of patches for free for 12 weeks. Clients who relapse into smoking undergo the same programme from the beginning.

List of projects implemented by the Community Health Services Department in 2006

Expansion of the Smoking Cessation Clinics to other districts

The Smoking Cessation Clinics are now opened in other districts.

Weight Management Clinics

The Weight Management Clinic provides services for clients or members of the public who have weight problems, such as overweight or obesity, by helping them to lose weight systematically through lifestyle modification. This clinic is based in Anggerek Desa and is run by a multidisciplinary team: doctors/general practitioners; nurses; community nutritionists; health education officers; and psychologists.

The programme comprises one-to-one counselling and group sessions; episodic health screenings; and prescribed exercises or physical activity. Evaluation is made six months and one year after the programme.

About the Environmental Health Services Department...

The Environmental Health Services Department's mission to ensure the continual prosperity of the community through a safe and healthy environment, which is achieved by environmental quality monitoring; food and building safety; and the environmental health risk assessment.

Led by the Director of Environmental Health Services, this department carries out its tasks and responsibilities through its four divisions:

1. Disease Control Division
2. Environmental Health Division
3. Food Safety and Quality Control Division
4. Occupational Health Division

Brief information on the Disease Control Division

Established in 1991, the Disease Control Unit performs surveillance of communicable diseases, which are documented as part of the Public Health Information System. Efforts to upgrade the disease surveillance system culminated with the formation of the Quality Control Circle Group in 1999 that has identified notification as a critical entry point in disease surveillance. This prompted a revision of the Communicable Disease Notification Form.

Additional surveillance of diseases includes:

- i. Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance
- ii. APEC Disease Surveillance
- iii. Conjunctivitis Surveillance
- iv. Diarrhoea and Vomiting Surveillance
- v. Hand, Foot and Mouth Diseases Surveillance
- vi. Influenza and Upper Respiratory Infection Surveillance
- vii. International Communicable Diseases Surveillance and Monitoring

The Disease Control Division also holds membership with the Brunei National Cancer Registry; and is tasked with the management of infectious diseases outbreak and case investigations.

Brief information on the Environmental Health Division:

The work of the Environmental Health Division is performed by its five units:

1. **Building Plan and Development Unit** ensures healthy and safe dwelling and work places for the population. This unit processes, inspects and approves building plans at the initial stages to ensure they comply with the health requirements. It does joint inspections with other relevant agencies in order to minimise the illegal and unauthorised building of structures. Joint inspections and monitoring with relevant agencies on polluted premises and public places such as food factories, restaurants, schools, retail outlets, and workshops are designed to strengthen then maintenance of a clean and healthy environment
2. **Entomology and Parasitology Unit** monitors the prevalence, distribution and density of important insect vectors. It conducts entomological investigation of insect-borne diseases; malaria vector density survey on Japanese Encephalitis vectors; aedes aegypti survey and control; filariasis vector survey; and monitors vector susceptibility to insecticides
3. **Pollution Control Unit** monitors and runs the environmental surveillance in order to ensure good living conditions and safeguard public health. Routine monitoring of ambient air quality began in 1997 at five stations throughout Brunei. This unit is also involved in the monitoring of water quality by chemical and microbiological analyses of raw and treated water. This is to ensure that the quality of drinking water in Brunei complies with the International Drinking Water Standards. The Vector Control and Malaria Vigilance Unit is also an advisory body for the management of solid waste, which is carried out by the Municipal Boards and District Offices
4. **Port Health Services Unit** implements the international health regulations; and ensures environmental health and food safety at airports, seaports, and border checkpoints. In addition to routine quarantine activities, the staff of the Port Health Services Unit also inspects and monitors the rodent and other vector control activities; and samples food and water. This unit also supervises the import and export of human corpses and remains

5. **Vector Control and Malaria Vigilance Unit** prevents the indigenous transmission and reintroduction of malaria: Brunei has been declared malaria-free since 1987 by the WHO. It runs the epidemiological surveillance; spray operations; and chemoprophylaxis for travellers and military personnel undergoing jungle training in Brunei

Brief information on the Food Safety and Quality Control Division

Established in April 2000 the Food Safety and Quality Control Division aims to prevent and control food-borne diseases through better control of food quality and safety, and the promotion of public awareness of such matter. Brunei imports more than 90% of its food requirements. The Emergency Order (Public Health) (Food), 1998; and the Public Health (Food) Regulations, 2000 have been introduced to protect consumers from food that could be harmful to health. Such laws also enable the health authority to monitor food standards and the importation of food from hazardous areas. Its day-to-day practise is in the form of inspection of food handlers and promoting health education; and the inspection of food premises.

Brief information on the Occupational Health Division

Its vision is to promote a safe working environment and to ensure the Brunei workforce is healthy and productive.

Its mission is to promote and maintain the highest degree of physical, mental and social wellbeing of workers in all occupations by preventing departures from health caused by the work environment; protecting workers in their employment from risks factors, which are detrimental to health; and the adaptation of work to the workers and workers to their jobs.

Its objectives include:

- Development of work organisations and working culture in a direction that supports health and safety at work
- Improvement of working environment and work to become conducive to safety and health
- Maintenance and promotion of workers' health and working capacity

In practice, the Occupational Health Division carries out the following tasks:

- i. Collaboration with other organisations on occupational health and safety issues
- ii. Health education and health promotion
- iii. Investigation of complaints and workplace accidents
- iv. Monitoring and surveillance of workers' health
- v. Monitoring and surveillance of working environment
- vi. Occupational health and safety information and advisory service
- vii. Training
- viii. Workplace health risk assessment

List of projects implemented by the Environmental Health Services Department in 2005

Disease Control Division

- 1) Increasing knowledge and awareness of epidemiology of communicable diseases through health education and training among medical and health practitioners
- 2) Organising training on 'Handling of Dead Bodies of Persons who Died from Infectious Diseases' specifically for healthcare personnel and religious officials who perform the Islamic rites of cleaning the corpses prior to burial
- 3) Organising training on the use of database and statistical software, EPI Info, which is used in epidemiology projects and work
- 4) Publishing the Brunei Darussalam National Cancer Registry
- 5) Strategising the influenza-like illnesses surveillance, which entails:
 - i. Expanding surveillance to two sentinel sites
 - ii. Training database entry for clerk

Disease Control Division and Environmental Health Division

- 1) National Filaria project was carried out to ascertain the prevalence rate of filariasis in the general population. This project was initiated after the WHO consultancy assessment, which concluded that Brunei maybe considered to be 'Filaria Eliminated' if low prevalence rate could be presented objectively. The project, which involved the collection of 'night time' blood covered the entire Brunei population: blood collection began in 2005 and completed in 2006

Food Safety and Quality Control Division

- 1) Food grading system
- 2) Health education for food handlers

All divisions under the Environmental Health Services Department

- 1) Orientation course for health inspectors

List of projects implemented by the Environmental Health Services Department in 2006

Disease Control Division

- 1) Increasing the knowledge and awareness of epidemiology of communicable diseases through health education and training among the medical practitioners and health inspectors
- 2) Training on the use of the database and statistical software, EPI Info and SPSS, which are used in epidemiology projects and work

Disease Control Division and Environmental Health Division

- 1) Dengue fever project in the Temburong District. This entailed a cluster-control study that looked into the personal behaviour, environmental and knowledge-risk factors

Environmental Health Division

- 1) Setting up the influenza vaccination database

Food Safety and Quality Control Division

- 1) Food handler course for food managers

All divisions under the Environmental Health Services Department

- 1) Orientation course for new health assistants
- 2) Publishing the Environmental Health Services newsletter

About the Scientific Services Department...

The Department of Scientific Services is a science-based agency under the Public Health Services Department.

Its objectives cover the following:

- To provide quality scientific services, investigations and advice to government agencies and private organisations
- To establish and strengthen specialised areas in all laboratories
- To help review, evaluate and disseminate scientific information on public health issues and related matters of economic significance and national security

In addition to maintaining public health safety, it also provides scientific support services to law enforcement agencies. The work of the Scientific Services Department is carried out by its ten operational laboratories, which are subdivided into two categories: the Public Health Science Laboratories and Forensic Science Laboratories.

PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCE LABORATORIES

Environment Laboratory

- It analyses environment-related samples; community water supply and dialysis water supply for contaminants
- It monitors the quality of ambient air

Food Safety Laboratory

- It examines local and imported food sold in Brunei for food additives
- It traces elements; caffeine; cholesterol; alcohol content; and rancidity of cooking oil, meat speciation, and so on

Microbiology Laboratory and Biosafety Level 3 Laboratories

- The Microbiology Laboratory analyses food and water samples for microbial contents and pathogens; and provides stool screening services for all licensed food handlers in Brunei
- The Biosafety Level 3 Laboratory analyses indigenous or exotic agents, which could cause serious or potentially lethal disease as a result of exposure by inhalation

Radiation Safety and Quality Unit

- It controls, stores databases, and accounts all radiation sources and/or nuclear materials in Brunei
- It performs the shielding design and radiochemical analyses

Viral Serology Laboratory

- It detects HIV p24 antigen and antibodies to HIV-1 and HIV-2 in serum or plasma specimens collected from foreign workers and/or blood specimens sent by the Disease Control Divisions

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES

Arson Laboratory

- It detects the presence of accelerants
- It identifies relevant chemical materials collected at the fire scene
- It reconstructs and identifies the igniters

Document Examination Laboratory

- It examines questionable (security) documents for evidence of fraud/forgery; and determines their sources for both criminal and civil cases

Forensic Biology/DNA Laboratory

- It identifies evidence
- It links suspect, victim and the crime scene through the examination of biological evidence (such as blood, semen, and saliva)
- It traces evidence (such as low explosives, glass, and paint)

Narcotics Laboratory

- It analyses urine specimens for drug screening
- It examines and analyses seized exhibits for the presence of controlled substances

Toxicology Laboratory

- It examines human biological samples for the presence of drugs; alcohol; poisons; and chemicals in suspected cases of overdose, suicide, and poisonings

List of projects implemented by the Scientific Services Department in 2005

- 1) The setting up of a facility for a Pharmaceutical Testing Laboratory. The facility is built to ensure the quality and safety of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products sold in Brunei

SERVICE PROVIDER 2: MEDICAL SERVICES

As a service provider lead by a Director General, the Department of Medical Services (DMS) mission is to provide comprehensive medical services for the Brunei population.

Tasks and responsibilities

- To champion the development of medical services
- To enhance and facilitate the continual professional development of healthcare personnel
- To enhance collaborative work with related agencies in all sectors of society
- To standardise the regulatory framework of clinical practices of the multi-disciplinary health professionals including the medical practitioners; dentists;

- nurses; midwives; pharmacists; and allied health professionals
- To strategise continually on the improvement of medical services including the diagnostic; curative; preventative; promotive; and rehabilitative aspects of treatments

The DMS is in charge of six functional departments:

- 1) Clinical Laboratory Services Department
- 2) Dental Services Department
- 3) Hospital Services Department
- 4) Nursing Services Department
- 5) Pharmaceutical Services Department
- 6) Renal Services Department (established in July 2006)

In addition to the departments listed above, DMS is also in charge of the following services:

1. Administration Services, which is responsible for the management and administration of DMS's functions
2. Clinical Quality Assurance and Audit, which is tasked to evaluate and improve the quality of clinical management for better patient care through benchmarking standards; clinical performance indicators; and quality audit. Such provisions enable DMS to become associated with the following:
 - a) Clients' Charter
 - b) Infection Control Committee
 - c) Internal Enquiry Board
 - d) Maternal Mortality Committee
 - e) Perinatal Mortality Committee
 - f) Quality Control Circle
 - g) Standard Operation Procedure
 - h) Total Quality Management
3. Haj Medical Unit, which is responsible for providing medical cover for Brunei pilgrims who are performing the Haj in Saudi Arabia
4. Postgraduate Training and Advisory Committee, which provides advice, guidance and training to doctors with the aim of achieving the highest attainable qualifications for the individual

About the Clinical Laboratory Services Department...

Brunei first established the Laboratory Services that provided essential laboratory testing since 1927. The section has been renamed the Clinical Laboratory Services Department on January 2, 2001. Today this department provides accurate, reliable, reproducible and timely clinical laboratory results, which assist the diagnoses and management of patients. It provides biochemical tests; analyses electrolytes, enzymes, hormones, and proteins in the blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid. It is in charge of the following government-owned hospital laboratories:

- 1) Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital laboratory in Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei-Muara District)
- 2) Suri Seri Begawan Hospital laboratory in Kuala Belait (Belait District)
- 3) Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital laboratory in Bangar (Temburong District)
- 4) Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital

laboratory in Tutong (Tutong District)

The workflow of the laboratories is supported by the Laboratory Information System (LIS), which is linked to all laboratories throughout the four districts; all wards in RIPAS Hospital and primary health care centres in the Brunei-Muara District.

The laboratory services cover the following:

1. Blood Donation
2. Clinical Chemistry
3. Cytopathology
4. Haematology and Blood Transfusion
5. Histopathology
6. Immunology
7. Microbiology
8. Phlebotomy
9. Virology

The Clinical Laboratory Services Department main tasks and responsibilities

- i. To ensure that all laboratory equipment are maintained properly, and reagents are of acceptable quality and quantity
- ii. To ensure that all specimens collected and received are of acceptable quality for laboratory analyses to be carried out; and to process all specimens in accordance with procedures
- iii. To participate in the Quality Assurance Programme, which is being implemented for continual quality improvement
- iv. To perform laboratory analyses in accordance with the implemented standard procedures
- v. To provide accurate and reliable laboratory reports within the specified turnaround time

Components of the Clinical Laboratory Services Department

1. Director's Office
2. Blood Bank
3. Clinical Chemistry Laboratory Services
4. Haematology Laboratory Services
5. Histology/Cytology Laboratory Services
6. Immunology Laboratory Services
7. Microbiology Laboratory Services
8. Virology Laboratory Services
9. Suri Seri Begawan Hospital Laboratory Services
10. Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital Laboratory Services
11. Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital Laboratory Services

Brief information on the Blood Bank

Role and functions

- i. It acts as a mobile and walk-in donor unit
- ii. To motivate blood donors and organise blood donation campaigns
- iii. To perform venesection for patients referred from the wards
- iv. To provide adequate, quality blood
- v. To provide leukocyte depleted blood
- vi. To recruit and retain the donors; and provide secure, comfortable and positive experience for them

Brief information on Clinical Chemistry Laboratory Services

The work is subdivided into two units: core chemistry and special chemistry. The Core Chemistry Unit tests general chemistry such as electrolytes; cardiac enzymes; liver function; lipids; and glucose monitoring. The automated immunoassays analysers enable accurate testing of hormones and tumour markers.

The Special Chemistry Unit focuses on neonatal screening; phaeochromocytoma screening; renal calculi analyses; specialised protein testing; and therapeutic drugs monitoring.

Brief information on the Haematology Laboratory Services

Work covers:

- i. Routine and specialised haematology testing and interpretation of results
- ii. Routing blood grouping
- iii. Antibody screening for blood transfusion
- iv. Processing bone marrow
- v. Other specialised tests: coagulation; haemosiderin; lupus erythematosus (LE cell); and sickling tests

Ongoing internal quality control measures ensure the accuracy and precision of the test results.

Brief information on the Histology/Cytology Laboratory Services

Work covers:

- i. Autopsy
- ii. Cytology
- iii. Histology

Both cytology and histology laboratories perform diagnoses of malignant and non-malignant diseases. These laboratory services also participate in the Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia (RCPA) Quality Assurance programmes for anatomical pathology; gynaecological cytopathology; and technical modules.

The cytology laboratory provides diagnostic examinations of gynaecological, non-gynaecological, and fine needle aspiration specimens; and semen analyses.

The histology laboratory provides routine and special diagnostic examinations on all surgical biopsies performed throughout Brunei. Its special diagnostic examination includes rapid frozen section diagnoses; immunohistochemistry/immunofluorescence studies.

The forensic services of the RIPAS Hospital provide medico-legal autopsies; visiting the scenes of crime; and give expert advice in the court of law.

Brief information on the Immunology Laboratory Services

Work covers laboratory investigations on the detection and quantification of auto-antibodies such as:

- i. Antinuclear antibodies
- ii. Rheumatic disease serology
- iii. Rheumatoid factor
- iv. Tissue antibodies
- v. Vasculitis serology

With chemical features, results issued in this section assist clinicians in diagnosing and monitoring the therapeutic response of systemic autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE); scleroderma; Sjogren's syndrome; and rheumatoid arthritis. Methods used include the immunofluorescence staining; ELISA; and particle agglutination.

The immunology laboratory participates in the RCPA Immunology Programmes.

Brief information of the Microbiology Laboratory Services

Work involves identifying the aetiologic agents of diseases caused by bacteria; fungi; and parasites.

Type of diagnoses

- i. Antibiotic level assays
- ii. Bacterial serology
- iii. Examination of ear slit for the detection of mycobacterium leprae
- iv. Identification of parasites
- v. Infection control activities
- vi. Isolation and identification of bacteria and fungi
- vii. Patients' contact screening
- viii. Susceptibility testing of bacteria
- ix. TB culture and microscopy
- x. Urinalysis and stool examination

Brief information on the Virology Laboratory Services

The virology laboratory provides investigation for the detection of viral antigens and antibodies.

Services cover

- i. Antenatal screening
- ii. Blood donor screening for transmissible diseases such as HIV; Hepatitis B and C; and syphilis
- iii. Pre- and post-immunisation screening for Hepatitis B
- iv. Screening for medical fitness for overseas training and pre-employment

Brief information on the Suri Seri Begawan Hospital Laboratory Services (Belait District)

The laboratory provides comprehensive tests in blood banking, clinical chemistry, haematology, microbiology, and phlebotomy.

Brief information on the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital Laboratory Services (Tutong District)

The laboratory functions as a base hospital laboratory. It provides basic laboratory tests including stat and routine tests. The ones unavailable there are sent to the RIPAS Hospital.

Brief information on the Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital Laboratory Services (Temburong District)

The laboratory provides limited services in blood banking, clinical chemistry, haematology, microbiology, and phlebotomy. The ones unavailable there are sent to the RIPAS Hospital.

Projects implemented by the Clinical Laboratory Services Department in 2005

- 1) Introduction of the HIV Confirmatory Testing
- 2) Provisions for the 24-hour laboratory services for in-patients
- 3) Relocation of several services of the department:
 - a. The Clinical Laboratory was moved from the Central State Laboratory to the old Dental Clinic building
 - b. The Haematology Laboratory was moved from the Emergency Laboratory centre to the old Dental Clinic building
 - c. The Virology Laboratory was moved from the Emergency Laboratory centre to the Central State Laboratory
- 4) Restructuring of the laboratory requisition forms
- 5) Streamlined work processes by consolidating workstations to core chemistry and special chemistry

Projects implemented by the Clinical Laboratory Services Department in 2006

- 1) Introduction of more value-added tests, which are carried out locally such as the following:
 - a. PCR Analyses
 - b. Rapid Respiratory Viral Diagnoses by Immunofluorescent
 - c. Stations to core chemistry and special chemistry
 - d. Viral DNA/RNA detection
- 2) Preparing the Laboratory Handbook and test catalogues for clients of the Clinical Laboratory
- 3) Preparing the Laboratory Handbook and test catalogues for staff of the Clinical Laboratory Services Department
- 4) Proper database records of staff, which includes training and leave
- 5) Relocation of the Virology Laboratory and the TB Laboratory to the Sumbiling Biomedical Research and Training Centre
- 6) Setting up of an isolation centre at the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital in Tutong District
- 7) Setting up of the Molecular Laboratory

- 8) Setting up of a National Blood Transfusion Centre
- 9) Subdividing the Microbiology Laboratory into several large units
- 10) One-tube system for the Clinical Chemistry requisitions
- 11) Upgrading the Immunology Laboratory to a service in the Clinical Laboratory Services Department

About the Dental Services Department...

Hospital-based dental service began in 1950. It expanded progressively and by 2006 Brunei had 18 peripheral dental clinics; one specialist dental clinic; two hospital-based dental clinics; and 72 school clinics.

The school dental services were established in 1958. The dental mobile squad began in the 1970s; by 2006 it has nine specially-configured vans that travel to schools without a school dental clinic and areas without health centres throughout Brunei.

The flying dental service began in the 1980s and currently operates bimonthly service into eight rural community areas. The dental health education also began in the 1980s. Water fluoridation began in December 1987; by 2006 three of the four districts that compose Brunei Darussalam receive water fluoridated water.

The establishment of the Community Dental Health Services Unit (CDHSU) in 1996 puts a premium on the oral health promotion and prevention of dental diseases. In 2004 the National Dental Centre and the RIPAS Hospital-based Dental Specialist Centre were recognised as the training centres for candidates preparing for the examination that culminated with Membership of the Faculty of Dental Surgery (MFDS), which is awarded by the Royal Colleges in the United Kingdom.

The Dental Services Department offers two types of services: primary services and specialised services.

Brief information of Primary Services

Primary services cover basic curative, corrective, and rehabilitative services to render the patient orally fit; control all active diseases; and restore acceptable oral function.

In practice, primary services cover the following:

- i. Chair side oral health education
- ii. Dental extractions under local anaesthetic
- iii. Dental fillings
- iv. Dental scaling and prophylaxis
- v. Emergency relief of pain and discomfort and the control of infection of oro-facial origin
- vi. Minor surgical dentistry
- vii. Plastic dentures (full and partial dentures)
- viii. Simple root canal treatment

Brief information on Specialised Services

Specialised services are provided for patients who require advanced treatment for examples orthodontics; complex root canal treatment; advanced restorative work; complex oral surgery and so on. Specialists work in multi-disciplinary teams to manage patients with complex dental, oro-facial and rehabilitative problems.

Specialist services cover the following:

- i. Endodontic
- ii. Implantology
- iii. Oral surgery
- iv. Orthodontic
- v. Paedodontic
- vi. Periodontology
- vii. Prosthodontic

The dental services are classified into seven categories

Category One

Hospital-/Health Centre-/Health Clinic-based dental services that serve the general public and pre-school children

- i. National Dental Centre in Berakas, Bandar Seri Begawan
- ii. Dental Clinic of the Sengkurong Silver Jubilee Health Centre
- iii. Dental Clinic of the Pengiran Anak Puteri Rashidah Health Centre at Sungai Asam
- iv. Dental Clinic of the Sungai Hanching Health Clinic
- v. Dental Clinic of the Muara Health Centre
- vi. Dental Clinic of the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital, Tutong
- vii. Dental Clinic of the Suri Seri Begawan Hospital, Kuala Belait
- viii. Dental Clinic of the Seria Polyclinic
- ix. Dental Clinic of the Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam, Bangar

Category Two

Specialist-based dental services that receive referrals for specialised dental treatments. The services on offer include orthodontics (the management and treatment of malocclusion, usually with braces); oral surgery; restorative dentistry (crowns and bridges, and endodontics); and periodontic services (the management of gum-related diseases).

For communities living in the Belait and Tutong districts, orthodontic services are available by the visiting orthodontists.

- i. Specialist Dental Clinic of the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital, Bandar Seri Begawan
- ii. National Dental Centre in Berakas, Bandar Seri Begawan

Category Three

Community-based dental services available once a week, especially for antenatal mothers

- i. Dental Clinic of the Telisai Health Centre
- ii. Dental Clinic of the Sungai Kelugos Health Clinic
- iii. Dental Clinic of the Lamunin Health Clinic
- iv. Dental Clinic of the Tutong Health Clinic

Category Four

Static school dental clinics with full-time dental nurses and therapists provide treatments for school children of Primary 2 (average age 8 to 9 years). The service falls under the Target Group Concept, which was introduced in 1987. Eight- to nine-year-old school children in Primary 2 education are 'targeted' to be rendered dentally fit and given oral health education. The concept assumes that once they are dentally fit and if the oral health education takes root, subsequent six-monthly visits ('Target Maintenance') would require less work and therefore freeing the staff to manage other school children in need of oral health care. This concept is now extended to students of Form 2 education (average age 13 years). Dental decay starts early among children and therefore preventative counselling and education is important. This calls for a change in dietary habits and the encouragement of proper oral health self-care.

Not all schools have static dental clinics. Those without one, students receive oral health care by means of the specially-configured mobile dental van or temporary clinics fitted with portable equipment or by visiting nearby dental clinics in hospitals or health centres/clinics.

In addition to rendering curative care, prevention and education of oral disease; top priority are also given to dental caries and periodontal diseases. Strategies have been devised to reach the community at large, as well as on a more personal one-to-one level. All dental officers and auxiliary staff are required to advise and educate both the community and individual on preventative oral health care.

Category Five

Mobile dental clinics visit schools without permanent dental clinics.

Category Six

Police dental clinic based at the Gadong Police Headquarters caters for police personnel and their families.

Category Seven

Rural dental service covers remote areas, which are accessible by air and river. Each team comprises a dental officer, a dental nurse and assistant dental nurse.

About the Hospital Services Department...

The Hospital Services Department provides comprehensive secondary and tertiary medical services comprising diagnostic, curative, and rehabilitative treatments. These treatments are performed at the four major hospitals in Brunei:

- 1) Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital of the Brunei-Muara District
- 2) Suri Seri Begawan Hospital of the Belait District
- 3) Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital of the Temburong District
- 4) Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital of the Tutong District

The Hospital Services Department is in charge of the hospital-based clinical specialties that cover the following aspects:

- i. Accident and Emergency; Anaesthesiology; and Medical Critical Care
- ii. Administrative support services comprising customer services; human resources; public relations; procurement and supplies; and revenue
- iii. Clinical support services comprising accident and emergency; clinical psychology; dietetics; medical records; medical social services; occupational therapy; optometry; orthoptics; physiotherapy; podiatry; rehabilitation counselling; speech therapy; and x-ray
- iv. Internal medicine comprising cardiology; endocrinology; dermatology; gastroenterology; haematology; neurology; nephrology; oncology; psychiatry; and respiratory and rheumatology
- v. Obstetrics; gynaecology; and paediatrics (general and neonatology)
- vi. Pathology (including forensic pathology) and radiology
- vii. Surgical activities comprising dental surgery; general surgery; laparoscopic surgery; neurosurgery; ophthalmology; oral maxillofacial and plastic surgery; orthopaedics surgery; and otorinolaryngology

About the Nursing Services Department...

Formal training of nurses began in 1951 at the School of Nursing—an annexe of the Brunei General Hospital. Proper nursing school has been established in October 1953 and the first General Nursing Training began in February 15, 1954. For 30 years (1954-1985) the Nursing School had provided training for nurses at registered level.

The basic General Nursing education was transferred at registered level to the College of Nursing in 1986. Thirty one per cent of Brunei's nursing workforce is trained in specialised areas of service such as accident and emergency; cardiology; critical and intensive care (adult, paediatric, and neonatal); endocrinology; oncology; operating theatre; paediatric; psychiatry; renal and nephrology; respiratory medicine; and so on.

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Providing care and services for clients at the health centres; health clinics; and other specialty clinics
- ii. Providing health promotion and awareness services for clients and patients
- iii. Providing specialised care for patients within the specialised care settings
- iv. Providing rehabilitative service
- v. Providing the round-the-clock nursing care for patients at hospital settings
- vi. Providing and implementing the Expanded Programme on Immunisation

About the Pharmaceutical Services Department...

The Pharmaceutical Services Department implements drug policies and other related policies on pharmaceutical services. It also ensures that drug control complies with the Poisons Act; Misuse of Drugs Regulation; and other relevant laws.

The Pharmaceutical Services Department has seven sections

- i. Community Pharmacy Services Section
- ii. Drug and Poison Information Section
- iii. Drug Quality Control Section
- iv. Drug Registration Section
- v. Pharmaceutical Drug Production Section
- vi. Pharmacy Administration
- vii. Pharmacy Enforcement Section

The Pharmaceutical Services Department is also in charge of the Hospitals Pharmacy Services Section

- i. In-Patient Pharmacy of the RIPAS Hospital, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei-Muara
- ii. Out-Patient Pharmacy of the RIPAS Hospital
- iii. Pharmacy Section of the Suri Seri Begawan Hospital, Kuala Belait, Belait District
- iv. Pharmacy Section of the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah Hospital, Tutong District
- v. Pharmacy Section of the Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam Hospital, Temburong District

Brief information on the Community Pharmacy Services Section

Established in June 2000 the Community Pharmacy Services Section (CPSS) provides dispensary services for all the peripheral health centres in Brunei that complies with the Good Dispensing Practice. It also supplies medication to clinics; provides inhaler technique counselling; and monitors drug usage and wastage.

The CPSS also provides dispensary services for the Bandar Seri Begawan Health Centre after office hours (1800 to 2100 hours) daily except Fridays and Sundays where opening time is from 1400 to 2100 hours. The CPSS personnel also joins the Flying Medical Service on the monthly visits to Sukang in the Belait District in order to ensure medications are dispensed with proper counselling and monitor patients' drug usage.

The CPSS holds the oversight of 14 dispensaries in which nine are in the Brunei-Muara District; three are in the Tutong District; and two are in the Belait District. These dispensaries also accept prescriptions from government hospitals and other government-owned health institutions. The CPSS assists other services such as the Public Health; Mother and Child Health; and the Dental Services on matter pertaining to drugs and pharmacy-related issues.

Brief information on the Drug and Poison Information Section

The Drug and Poison Information Section (DPIS) provides information on drugs to the healthcare professionals; patients; and the general public. It supports the healthcare professionals by directing the correct choice of treatment therapies for the management of drugs and poisons whenever such information is required. It supports the Drug Therapeutics Committee in the drug evaluation process to promote rational drug use within the Ministry of Health.

The DPIS coordinates the Drug Safety Monitoring Programme activities under the National Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Programme, which has been implemented in December 1998.

The National Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Centre of Brunei Darussalam under the Drug and Poison Information Section became a member of the World Health Organisation (WHO) International Drug Monitoring Programme on September 28, 2005.

Tasks

- i. Facilitate pharmacy public education activities such as:
 - Articles
 - Leaflets
 - Media announcements
 - Presentations
 - Posters
- ii. Maintains and expands the scope of the National Adverse Drug Reaction Monitoring Centre
- iii. Prepares the Drug Evaluation reports for the Drug and Therapeutics Committee
- iv. Provides feedbacks to healthcare professionals and public enquiries on matters related to drugs and poison

Brief information on the Drug Quality Control Section

The Drug Quality Control Section comprises three sections: compliance and surveillance section; the laboratory unit; and the product assessment unit.

The Compliance and Surveillance Section ensures that premises that house pharmaceutical products comply with the Good Manufacturing Practice requirements such as the technical parameters of the Good Distribution Practice (GDP) and the Good Storage Practice (GSP). It inspects premises including outlets that require the Poisons Licence in order to operate; drug storage areas in both the private and public sectors; pharmacies; and wholesalers.

The Compliance and Surveillance Section also implements activities related to the Product Quality Surveillance Programme. This entails the handling of product complaints from end-users and facilitating product recalls conducted at the public sector.

The Laboratory Unit does the laboratory testing of pharmaceuticals to ensure compliance of products in accordance with the official compendia specifications. This entails the following:

- i. Facilitating the analyses of traditional medicines and health supplements at testing facilities outside the unit
- ii. Performs the laboratory analyses of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products

It reinforces the quality standards of the laboratory through regular calibration and performance checks conducted on its equipment. It gauges its performance standards against laboratories in the benchmarked nation-states through its participation in a number of proficiency testing programmes organised by accredited bodies such as the EMEA.

The Product Assessment Unit ensures compliance of official standards and specifications of pharmaceutical products supplied to the Ministry of Health either on tender or quotation. It

evaluates pharmaceutical products through the assessment criteria that are administrative-based and quality-orientated.

Brief information on the Drug Registration Section

The Drug Registration Section (DRS) implements Brunei's Drug Registration System. DRS's main objective is to ensure that all medicinal products that are marketed in Brunei are safe; efficacious; and of acceptable quality. It evaluates the technical and administrative data submitted on a product; carries out the Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) inspections; approves and issues licences to manufacturing facilities; makes recommendations to the Regulatory Authority on the status of the product registration application; and issues marketing certifications upon approval of product registration.

As part of its drug regulatory activities the DRS performs the post-marketing surveillance for the Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) monitoring; pharmcovigilance; and random sampling of registered products in the market.

Brief information on the Pharmaceutical Drug Production Section

Established in 1985 the Pharmaceutical Drug Production Section (PDPS) ensures adequate supply of pharmaceuticals that are safe and of acceptable quality for use by patients who are treated by health institutions under the Ministry of Health. The PDPS is subdivided into two units: the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Unit; and the Repacking Unit.

There are 64 manufactured and 146 repacked pharmaceuticals preparations listed at the PDPS.

Tasks

- i. Manufactures internal and external pharmaceutical preparations
- ii. Repacks pharmaceuticals from bulk pack into standard pack size for distribution to all government-owned dispensaries in hospitals, health centres, and clinics in Brunei. Repacking of pharmaceuticals from their bulk packaging into standard pack size facilitates the dispensing process

Brief information on the Pharmacy Administration

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Contributes through membership with various committees in the Ministry of Health such as the Sub-Committee of Finance and Quotations; and the Drug Advisory Committee
- ii. Ensures that regulatory control of pharmaceuticals complies with laws such as the Poisons Act; Misuse of Drug Regulations; and so on
- iii. Expands the scope and upgrades the standards of the department in line with current needs and capability
- iv. Facilitates the Pharmacy Management Meeting and other committee meetings organised within the department
- v. Implements drug policies, which are endorsed by the Ministry of Health; and any other relevant policies on drugs
- vi. Manages and controls the distribution of pharmaceuticals in the public sector
- vii. Performs the human resource management functions within the department
- viii. Proposes new policies and guidelines related to the services rendered by the department

Brief information on the Pharmacy Enforcement Section

The Pharmacy Enforcement Section regulates the importation and sale of pharmaceutical products by enforcing the Poisons Act and the Misuse of Drugs Act. The two laws regulate products containing scheduled poisons and controlled drugs as listed under the Poisons Act and the Misuse of Drugs Regulations respectively.

The Pharmacy Enforcement Section enforces the provisions of the Poisons Act; and the Narcotics Control Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, which is in the business of curbing drug abuse, enforces the provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act.

The Pharmacy Enforcement Section and the Narcotics Control Bureau enforce jointly the provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations.

Brunei is signatory to the international drug conventions

- i. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961)
- ii. The Convention of Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- iii. The United Nations Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)

As signatory state, all the substances listed under the 1961 convention are controlled by the Misuse of Drugs Act; and those listed under the 1971 and 1988 conventions are controlled by the Poisons Act.

Upcoming laws on pharmacy include the Registration of Pharmacists Order and the Medicines Order. The Registration of Pharmacists controls the standards and practices of pharmacists in Brunei. The Medicines Order covers drug registration and control of medical advertisements.

The tasks and responsibilities of the Pharmacy Enforcement Section are performed by its four main units

- i. Inspection and Licensing Unit
- ii. Poisons Unit
- iii. Non-Poisons Unit
- iv. Narcotics, Psychotropics and Precursors Unit

The Inspection and Licensing Unit

- Processes applications of poisons licenses
- Processes applications for renewal of poisons licences
- Inspects premises
- Performs inspections at entry points

The Inspection and Licensing Unit inspects premises for processing application and renewal of poisons licenses. Premises inspections are performed on a regular basis and their inventories checked in order to ensure compliance with the Poisons Act. Pharmaceutical wholesaler, medical and dental clinics and any company dealing with poison chemicals are subject to inspection upon applying or renewal of their poisons licenses.

This unit also inspects any outlet that sells medicines such as supermarkets, shops and mini marts in rural areas. Personal importation of medicines is also subject to inspections at Customs based at post offices; and selected consignment that contains medicines is

also inspected at the airport cargo and passenger terminals.

The Poisons Unit

- Controls the import of poisons
- Controls the sale and supply of poisons
- Computerises data entry and storage
- Documents banned medicines

The Poisons Unit collaborates with the Royal Customs and Excise Department to control the importation of poisons through the endorsement of the Customs declaration forms. Lists of all imported poisons are stored in a computerised database for future reference and information. The Poisons Unit also inspects medical halls and any medical outlet on a regular basis.

Non-Poisons Unit

- Conducts post-marketing surveillance
- Implements documentation of banned medicines
- Inspects unlicensed premises
- Processes applications for import of non-poisons

The Non-Poisons Unit processes applications for approval to import traditional medicines and health supplements. All items either approved or prohibited are recorded in a computerised database. It carries out inspections on the sale of adulterated traditional medicines and counterfeit pharmaceuticals. Samples of traditional medicines are tested for the presence of controlled substances under the ongoing poisons surveillance programme.

Narcotics, Psychotropics and Precursors Unit

- Collects data for the International Narcotics Control Board
- Monitors the distribution of controlled substances
- Processes applications for import licenses

The Narcotics, Psychotropics and Precursors Unit monitors all the importation and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances into Brunei. Applications for license to import these substances are processed in accordance with the quota allocated to Brunei by the International Narcotics Control Board. It submits the collected and compiled data of all narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals to the International Narcotics Control Board.

Objectives

- i. To ensure proper use of substance, which could be abused and to prevent their diversion from legitimate trade to illicit market
- ii. To safeguard public health by enforcing legal control of pharmaceuticals under the Poisons Act and the Misuse of Drugs Regulations; and the administrative control of traditional medicines, health supplements and any other product for medicinal use

Brief information on the In-Patient Pharmacy of the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Bedside counselling for asthmatic patients and for patients on anticoagulant therapy
- ii. Conducting the waiting time survey and dispensing error survey
- iii. Daily clinical ward rounds to three acute internal medicine wards
- iv. Drug distribution such as bulk supplies and dispensing services
- v. Emergency drug room management
- vi. Emergency drug supply in the event of a disaster
- vii. Managing the disposal of expired and damaged drugs in accordance with the waste disposal guidelines
- viii. Managing the ordering and inventory of drugs in the pharmacy store
- ix. Monitoring and redistributing named patient basis drugs and sample drugs
- x. Oncology aseptic dispensing
- xi. Participation in specialised committees such as the Drug Advisory Committee; the Infectious Control Committee; and so on
- xii. Periodic ward, unit, and department stocks check
- xiii. Providing information on first level drugs
- xiv. Recommending continuing education for the nursing staff and pharmacy personnel
- xv. Specialised counselling clinic such as the anticoagulant clinic
- xvi. Supplying scheduled poisons and controlled drugs
- xvii. Twenty-four-hour on-call services

Brief information on the Out-Patient Pharmacy of the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital

The Out-Patient Services of the RIPAS Hospital ensures that the medications prescribed and dispensed are safe, efficacious, adequate, and of good quality, which are accompanied by relevant information.

- i. Assisting the oncology unit in the aseptic preparation of chemotherapeutic drugs
- ii. Conducting biannual clinic checks to ensure proper storage of drugs; drugs are not stored in excessive amount; drugs are not damaged or expired; and maintain rapport with nurses handling the drugs
- iii. Conducting survey on the waiting time in order to monitor the ability to fulfil the Clients' Charter, and survey on labelling and dispensing accuracy
- iv. Coordinating the Continuing Pharmacy Education for Dispensers
- v. Dispensing medicines to out-patients with prescriptions
- vi. Dispensing, recording, and monitoring the usage of controlled drugs and psychotropic drugs
- vii. Dispensing, recording, and monitoring the usage of named patient basis drugs and sample drugs
- viii. Holding membership of the Tender Committee for evaluating drugs to be purchased on tenders by the Ministry of Health
- ix. Managing the disposal of expired and damaged drugs in accordance with the Disposal of Expired Drugs Guideline
- x. Managing the ordering and inventory of drugs in the pharmacy store
- xi. Monitoring and controlling the wastage of expired drugs
- xii. Preparing extemporaneous syrups for paediatric patients
- xiii. Preparing reports on the usage of drugs by the pharmacy
- xiv.

- xv. Providing counselling for patients on the following aspects
 - The inhalation device; for those who are newly prescribed; and for those who are referred by doctors
 - While dispensing medicines over the counter
 - On a one-to-one basis in the counselling room on matters relevant to patients' treatment regimen
- xvi. Providing dispensary services after office hours; and on Fridays, Sundays, and public holidays at the Accident and Emergency pharmacy
- xvii. Providing drug information for the public and healthcare professionals
- xviii. Repacking medicines from bulk pack to patient pack for ease of dispensing
- xix. Secretariat member of committees on drug policies such as the Drug Advisory Committee (DAC) and the Drug and Therapeutics Committee (DTC)

Brief information on the Pharmacy Section of the Suri Seri Begawan (SSB) Hospital, Kuala Belait, Belait District

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Dispensing aspects cover four areas:
 - Clinical activities such as counselling patients on how to use inhalers
 - Out-patient and in-patient dispensing services
 - 24-hour on-call standby by pharmacist or trained dispenser
 - Supplying medicines requested by the Panaga Health Clinic and the Ghurkha military garrison
- ii. Manufacturing aspects cover two areas:
 - Repacking medicines from bulk pack to standard pack for patients
 - Preparing extemporaneous oral formulations and non-standard external preparations as requested by doctors
- iii. Provides support service to the Pharmacy Enforcement Services in Bandar Seri Begawan by vetting declarations for drugs and chemicals imported for the Belait District

Brief information on the Pharmacy Section of the Pengiran Muda Mahkota Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah (PMMPMHAMB) Hospital, Tutong District

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Conducting the waiting time and error surveys
- ii. Endorsing the Detention Receipts from the Royal Customs and Excise Department
- iii. Extending working hours on Thursdays, Fridays, and Sundays at Casualty from 1800 to 2100 hours
- iv. Inspecting wards and wards' supply
- v. Managing the disposal of expired and damaged drugs in accordance with the waste disposal guidelines
- vi. Managing the order and inventory of drugs in the pharmacy store
- vii. Performing the out-patient and in-patient dispensing services
- viii. Performing the out-patient counselling services for inhaler use techniques
- ix. Performing the ward counselling for inhaler techniques
- x. Performing the on-call duty
- xi. Repacking pharmaceuticals from bulk pack to standard pack for patients
- xii. Supplying repacked pharmaceuticals to health centres and clinics

Brief information on the Pharmacy Section of the Pengiran Isteri Hajah Mariam (PIHM) Hospital, Temburong District

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Dispensing medicines for in-patients and out-patients with prescriptions in accordance with the good dispensing practice
- ii. Dispensing, recording, and monitoring the usage of controlled drugs and psychotropic drugs
- iii. Managing the disposal of expired and damaged drugs in accordance with the Disposal of Expired Drugs Guideline
- iv. Managing the order and inventory of drugs in the hospital drug store
- v. Manufacturing limited amount of internal and external preparations, for examples potassium chloride; magnesium sulphate; potassium permanganate; and so on
- vi. Monitoring and controlling the wastage of expired drugs
- vii. Preparing reports on the usage of drugs by the pharmacy
- viii. Providing counselling while dispensing medicines over the counter
- ix. Providing counselling services for patients on inhalation devices
- x. Providing on-call services 24 hours per day
- xi. Repacking medicines from bulk pack to standard pack
- xii. Supplying medicines to the wards; peripheral clinics; and the Accident and Emergency Department

About the Renal Services Department...

Haemodialysis service began on September 18, 1968 at the old General Hospital in Bandar Seri Begawan. In 1976 the seven-bed unit expanded into a 14-bed unit by 1981. A Dialysis Unit began operation in 1983; and the Continual Renal Replacement Therapy began in 1988. In 1993 Brunei introduced the Continual Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis for diabetic patients. The service was expanded with the opening of satellite dialysis centres: the Suri Seri Begawan Hospital Dialysis Unit in 1990; and the Rimba Dialysis Centre in 1998.

The Renal Services has been upgraded as a department since July 2006 and the Renal Health Promotion Unit has been established the following year. The renal nurse educator training programme has been launched in March 2006 to focus on improving and maintaining the quality of nephrology nursing care services.

List of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) and Memoranda of Agreement (MOAS) on matters pertaining to health between Brunei Darussalam and other nation-states or organisations from 1984 to 2008

No.	Name of MOU/MOA	Description	Date of signing
1	MOU on Health 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	<p>The MOU provides cooperation and exchange in areas of health administration; health promotion; disease prevention and treatment; traditional medicine; maternal and child health; medical education; and infectious and tropical diseases</p> <p>The MOU provides cooperation among medical institutions; the exchange of information and materials; the exchange of personnel; and recruitment</p> <p>It establishes a Plan of Action to implement the objectives of the MOU in stages: 2000-2002 (signed on October 12, 2000); and 2005-2007 (signed on April 20, 2005)</p>	October 23, 1996
2	MOU on Postgraduate Training Programme and Medical Research between the Ministry of Health of the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	The MOU provides reciprocal postgraduate training and medical research for trainees from Brunei at the UKM Medical Faculty in Kuala Lumpur; and trainees from the UKM Medical Faculty at the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital	April 13, 2001
3	MOU on Health Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and the Research Centre Health Care System of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	<p>The MOU provides cooperation in the fields of training; research; and services on the basis of mutual benefit and reciprocity</p> <p>The MOU considers areas of cooperation that could enhance and promote better training and provision of health care services</p>	June 2, 2001

4	MOU on Health Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Institut Jantung Negara, Malaysia	The MOU provides cooperation in the fields of medical and paramedical training; patient referrals; consultancy services; the secondment of medical and paramedical staff; and telemedicine on the basis of mutual benefit and reciprocity	June 14, 2001
5	MOU between the Ministry of Health and the University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD)	The MOU provides cooperation in training; education; and research in the medical and health fields on the basis of mutual benefit and reciprocity	2002
6	MOU on Postgraduate Medical Training and Research between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of Singapore	The MOU provides reciprocal postgraduate medical training and research for trainees from Brunei at teaching hospitals and other health institutions in Singapore and trainees from Singapore at the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha (RIPAS) Hospital in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei	December 6, 2004
7	MOU on Health Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of Malaysia		November 2006
8	MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Brunei Shell Petroleum for the Establishment of a Health Promotion Centre		January 2007
9	MOU on Health Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Republic of Singapore		February 2007
10	MOU on Health Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the King's College, London		April 2007
11	MOU on Health Cooperation between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan		August 2007

12	<p>Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the King's College Hospital Trust for the Collaboration in Respect of Training and Education Programme for Dental Care Professionals</p>	<p>Objective of the Agreement</p> <p>The Brunei government intends to establish a training and education programme for its Dental Care Professionals (DCPS) in specific areas of research and clinical training; and to obtain such consultation, educational, and related services pertaining to such programme. The Trust shall assist the Brunei government to establish such training and education programme; and to provide such consultancy, educational, and related services</p> <p>Services to be provided by the Trust</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Trust assists the Brunei government to establish a two- to three-year training and education programme for the government's DCPS in specific areas of clinical training 2. The Trust provides the expertise and staff time to facilitate the establishment of the training and education programme for the DCPS in Brunei 3. The Trust provides the expertise and staff time for the purpose and conduct of examinations pertinent to such training and education programme 4. The Trust provides consultation services for curriculum development for the training and education programme in Brunei 5. The Trust provides the expertise and staff to take part in and or conduct the teaching and training of the DCPS as required 6. The training and education programme is conducted in Brunei at training sites or teaching centres to be chosen and arranged by the Brunei government 7. The Trust appoints a principal consultant ('Named Consultant'); experts; and staff ('Named Personnel') that provide the relevant consultancy, educational and related services including relevant research, which are pertinent to the establishment, conduct, and supervision of the training and education programme 	<p>April 19, 2007 in Bandar Seri Begawan</p>
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		<p>8 Assessment of the participants involved in the training and education programme is conducted by the Named Consultant once per year and by the Named Personnel four times per year; to be shared between the team. Assessment of the training and education programme is conducted by the Named Consultant</p> <p>9 The Trust, Named Consultant, and Named Personnel provide the list of syllabuses or modules as well as the reading and teaching materials</p> <p>Duration of the provision of services The duration of the provision of the services would be from an agreed starting date to the successful completion of the first programmes of study</p>	
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13	<p>Agreement between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the University of Otago, New Zealand for the Entry of Government-Sponsored Students to Courses Conducted at the University of Otago, New Zealand</p>	<p>The Agreement covers the training of health personnel; nurses; and allied health professionals in various areas of specialisation.</p> <p>Health-related Courses available at the University of Otago</p> <p>Undergraduate Courses—Division of Health Sciences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBChB) 2. Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) 3. Bachelor of Pharmacy (BPharm) 4. Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPhy) 5. Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Science (BMLSc) 6. Bachelor of Oral Health (BOH) 7. Bachelor of Dental Technology (BDentTech) 8. Bachelor of Biomedical Sciences (BBIomedSc) <p>Undergraduate Courses—Division of Sciences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bachelor of Science (BSc) 2. Bachelor of Science with Honours (BSc [Hons]) 3. Bachelor of Applied Sciences (BAppSc) 	<p>April 11, 2008 at the University of Otago, New Zealand</p>
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LAW ENFORCEMENT

Several government organisations are associated with law enforcement

1. Ministry of Home Affairs
2. Anti Corruption Bureau
3. Islamic Propagation Centre
4. Narcotics Control Bureau
5. Department of Immigration and National Registration
6. Department of Internal Security
7. Department of Labour
8. Department of Prisons
9. Department of Royal Customs and Excise
10. Royal Brunei Police Force

Update on international cooperation

Brunei is signatory to the Agreement on Information Exchange and Establishment of Communication Procedures since October 5, 2003. Member states now include Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

The Agreement enables signatories to cooperate in the fight against transnational crimes such as marine pollution; money laundering; terrorism; and the trafficking of arms, goods, and persons.

Brief information on the Ministry of Home Affairs

The Ministry of Home Affairs is associated with the work of government on law enforcement because it enforces the Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons Order, 2004 and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Order, 2005.

Brief information on the Anti Corruption Bureau

Established on February 1, 1982, the Anti Corruption Bureau is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. Its mission is to protect the integrity of the civil service by eradicating corrupt practices.

The ACB is governed by the following laws:

- i. Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131)
- ii. Penal Code (Chapter 22)
- iii. For procedures (where the Prevention of Corruption Act is silent): the Criminal Procedure Code (Chapter 7) applies
- iv. For evidence (where the Prevention of Corruption Act is silent): the Evidence Act (Chapter 108) applies
- v. Any other legislations where necessary

Note:

The Prevention of Corruption Act provides specific powers to the ACB for the purpose of investigating into complaints against corruption. The Act also provides powers to the ACB to investigate into certain offences under the Penal Code; and offences under other written laws provided such offences were disclosed during the course of the ACB investigation.

Types of offence

- i. Section 6(a) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131): offence for accepting gratification
- ii. Section 6(b) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131): offence for giving gratification
- iii. Section 6(c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131): offence for submitting false claim
- iv. Section 7(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131): increase of maximum penalty in certain cases
- v. Section 165 of the Penal Code (Chapter 22): Public servant obtaining valuable thing, without due consideration, from person concerned in proceeding or business transacted by such public servant
- vi. Section 420 of the Penal Code (Chapter 22): offence for cheating
- vii. Section 409 of the Penal Code (Chapter 22): offence for breach of trust

Prosecutions in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008
Fresh cases	4	8	12	4
Convicted	2	0	9	2
Pleaded guilty	2	3	5	1
Acquitted	0	0	1	1
Nolle prosequi	0	0	1	1

Source: Anti Corruption Bureau

Breakdown of sectors (public and private) involved in prosecutions in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008
Public	4	6	6	3
Private	0	1	6	1

Source: Anti Corruption Bureau

Strategy to fight corruption

The Anti Corruption Bureau implements three strategies

- i. It carries out investigation on information and reports it receives
- ii. It carries out preventative measures:
 - a) Reviews practices and procedures of government departments and public bodies with a view to identify any weakness or loopholes, which could be abused
 - b) Conducts research/studies based on cases that have been investigated in order to identify areas of weakness or loopholes in the management, administration or procedures within the department/ministries or organisations
 - c) Holds dialogues with government departments/ministries or non-government organisations
- iii. It raises public awareness through the following:
 - a) Develops awareness among the community and public in general through lectures, promotions, the Anti Corruption campaigns, road shows, dramas, and so on
 - b) It organises the corruption prevention education by means of introducing the prevention of Corruption Education in the National Education Curriculum

Brief information on the Islamic Propagation Centre

The Islamic Propagation Centre is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. *For details, see subchapters on Religion and the Media*

Brief information on the Narcotics Control Bureau

Established on October 1, 1988, the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. Its mission is to enhance national security and public awareness through total eradication of drug trafficking and illicit drug abuse; and through effective law enforcement, drug education, research, and post-rehabilitative services.

NCB coordinates and implements Brunei anti-drug national policy, which is based on total coordinated strategy in the suppression of both supply and demand of drugs. It upgrades its human resources capacity continually in many areas such as the management of information and intelligence; investigations and prosecutions; skills in negotiation and collaboration; and certain areas of social work.

Functions

- i. As the lead agency in enforcing the relevant laws pertaining to the eradication of abuse of drugs and intoxicating substances
- ii. As the main agency in coordinating all matters pertaining to the eradication of the abuse of drugs and intoxicating substances
- iii. To provide support services in demand reduction through the Preventative Drug Education and Aftercare Services

Laws governing NCB

- i. Misuse of Drug Act (Chapter 27)—the main legislation for NCB's enforcement operations; it is also the main legislation for drug offences in Brunei. It covers a range of controlled drugs including narcotics and psychotropic substances. The Misuse of Drug Act stipulates that all drug offences as seizable offences; and it

also provides sentences for every drug offence. Recent amendment on this law concerns the upgrading of methylamphetamine offences from Class B drug to Class A drug

Death Penalty

With the amendment on the Misuse of Drug Act, offences for the trafficking of methylamphetamine of more than 50 grams will be sentenced to the mandatory death penalty.

The death penalty also applies to the following drug trafficking offences

- 15 grams of diamorphine (Heroin)
- 15 grams of morphine; 1,200 grams of opium
- 500 grams of cannabis
- 30 grams of cocaine

Presumption Clause

- 2 grams of diamorphine
- 3 grams of morphine
- 100 grams of opium
- 15 grams of cannabis
- 10 grams of cannabis resin
- 3 grams of cocaine or 20 grams of methylamphetamine

Other secondary legislations

- i. Drug Trafficking (Recover of Proceeds) Act (Chapter 178)
- ii. Intoxicating Substances Act (Chapter 161). The penalty provided for an offence under this law is a fine of not more than B\$3,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or both
- iii. Poisons Act (Chapter 114). The penalty for any person who contravenes any provision of this law is a fine of B\$8,000 or, in default of payment, imprisonment of six months

Brunei is signatory to international conventions

- i. 1961 Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs
- ii. 1961 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs
- iii. 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances
- iv. 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

NCB participates at international meetings

- i. United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)
- ii. ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters Meeting (ASOD)
- iii. Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and the Pacific
- iv. Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)
- v. International Heroin Conference—organised by INTERPOL
- vi. ASEAN-EU Sub-Committee on Narcotics
- vii. Bilateral and Working Group Meeting with the Narcotics Department of the Royal

- Malaysian Police Force
- viii. Conferences organised by the Colombo Plan Bureau

International collaboration

Drug trafficking is a transnational crime that calls for the NCB to cooperate with its counterparts regionally and internationally. As signatory to a host of international conventions to curb drug abuse and drug crimes, NCB strengthens its anti-drug efforts by collaborating with its counterparts overseas.

Collaboration is carried out through the exchange of information on drug crimes; adopting and coordinating specific drug control measures; the sharing of anti-drug experience and good practice; and joint cooperation in training, seminars, and so on. NCB also fights cross-border drug trafficking by holding joint investigation and operation with neighbouring states.

NCB divisions and units

- i. Enforcement and Intelligence Division
- ii. Preventative Drug Education Division
- iii. Research Division
- iv. Security and General Services Division
- v. Supervision Division
- vi. Administration Unit
- vii. Dogs Unit
- viii. Internal Audit Unit
- ix. Operational Research Unit
- x. Secretariat Unit

About the Enforcement and Intelligence Division...

It covers three areas: raid and arrest; investigation; and prosecution.

Raids and Arrests

- It conducts raids and arrests of suspects; seizes drugs and any article liable for seizure
- It conducts surveillance at designated areas
- It patrols Brunei waterways

Investigation

- It opens an Investigation Paper (IP) and Docket Files on reported cases
- It conducts interviews on those who are arrested and suspects
- It obtains urine samples for analyses from those who are arrested and suspects
- It gathers, analyses, and disseminates information on drug related activities

Prosecution

- It prepares for prosecution upon receiving consent to prosecute from the Deputy Public Prosecutor
- It conducts prosecution on cases under the Misuse of Drugs Act; the Intoxicating Substances Act; and the Poisons Act

About the Preventative Drug Education Division...

For details, see Preventative Drug Education

About the Research Division...

It covers three areas: research; statistics; and security vetting information technology

Research

- It conducts research on current drugs of abuse
- It prepares reports on arrested persons; drug seizures; the NCB annual report; Country Report and so on

Information Technology

- It administers NCB's Local Area Network and computer systems
- It is responsible for the day-to-day administration; training; planning; creating systems; maintenance; and purchase of computer equipment

Statistics

- It compiles data on arrested persons and drug seizures for the computerising of periodic statistics

About the Security and General Services Division...

- It coordinates lectures; trainings; meetings; seminars; workshops; and attachments locally and internationally
- It coordinates random urine screening on students; civil servants; and employees of private companies
- It is in charge of the general operational requirements, including procurement of equipment; communications aids; armoury and fire arms; and general security
- It is in charge of the general maintenance of office premises; equipment; and staff quarters
- It is in charge of the maintenance and safety of the Shooting Range
- It secures the storage of firearms and seized items

About the Supervision Division...

It supervises drug abusers

Supervision is performed in the following aspects

- It conducts interviews on persons under supervision; performs random urine tests; and collects blood samples
- It conducts spot checks at the homes and work place of persons under supervision
- It runs the supervision programmes on the identified persons
- ***For details, see Supervision***

About the Administration Unit...

- It administers all aspects of financial matters
- It administers staff and their welfare

Drug prosecutions in 2005

Type of drugs		Type of offenders		
		Possession for trafficking	Possession of drugs	Consumption of drugs
Amphetamine-type	Methylamphetamine	4	56	345
	Codeine	0	0	8
	Codeine Capsules	0	1	0
	Codeine Cough Mixture (1)	0	1	0
	Cannabis Herb	0	6	7
	Cannabis Seeds	0	1	0
Number of offences		4	65	360

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Statistics of prosecution and drug offenders in 2005

Drug offenders		January to December	Total
Gender	Male	346	346
	Female	309	309
Race	Malay	320	320
	Chinese	16	16
	Others	10	10

Age range	15 and below	0	0
	16 to 20	13	13
	21 to 25	56	56
	26 to 30	116	116
	31 and above	161	161

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Statistics of prosecution and drug offenders in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Prosecutions		2006	2007	2008
Gender	Male	212	172	186
	Female	44	31	46
Nationality	Brunei citizens	228	176	189
	Permanent residents	13	12	10
	Expatriates	15	12	33
	Stateless	0	3	0
Race	Malay	239	190	208
	Chinese	9	4	5
	Others	8	9	19
Total		256	203	232

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Seized drugs in 2006 (based on laboratory analyses)

Type of drugs		2006
Amphetamine-type stimulants	Methylamphetamine (gm)	433.0700
	Methylenedioxy-Methylamphetamine (MDMA) or Ecstasy	50
	Methylamphetamine + Ketamine (tablets)	157
Narcotics	Heroin [Diamorphine] (gm)	10.4940
	Cannabis herb (gm)	2,307.2210
	Diazepam (tablets)	11
	Nitrazepam + Nimetazepam (Erimin tablets)	42
	Ephedrine + Tripolidine (tablets)	10
	Promethazine syrup (litre)	0.3200
	Diphenhydramine (litre)	0.1200

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Seized drugs in 2007 (based on laboratory analyses)

Type of drugs		2007
Amphetamine-type stimulants	Methylamphetamine (gm)	245.3645
	Methylamphetamine + Ketamine (tablet)	2
	Dimethoxyphenethylamine + Ketamine (tablet)	10
Narcotics	Ketamine (gm)	4.7870
	Ketamine (tablet)	9
	Cannabis herb (gm)	48.8830
	Diazepam (tablet)	2
	Nitrazepam + Nimetrazepam (Erimin tablet)	100
	Codeine + Ephedrine + Promethazine (litre)	0.1750
	Dextromethorphan (tablet)	1,345

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Seized drugs in 2008 (based on laboratory analyses)

Type of drugs		2008
Amphetamine-type stimulants	Methylamphetamine (gm)	152.7443
	Methylamphetamine + Ketamine (tablet)	0.2190
	Methylenedioxy + Phenethylamine (tablet)	1
Narcotics	Ketamine (gm)	11.5930
	Cannabis herb (gm)	613.9900
	Nitrazepam + Nimetrazepam (Erimin tablet)	64
	Codeine + Ephedrine + Promethazine (litre)	0.0110
	Lorazepam (tablet)	2

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Raids in 2005

In 2005 the NCB conducted 158 operations and 50 joint operations with other agencies of the Brunei government.

Raids and Arrests in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Raids and Arrests		2006	2007	2008
Gender	Male	363	606	441
	Female	88	126	84
Nationality	Brunei citizens	384	649	439
	Permanent residents	31	35	47
	Expatriates	31	46	36
	Stateless	5	2	3
Race	Malay	393	664	457
	Chinese	27	27	31
	Others	31	41	37
Total		451	732	525

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Number of cases brought to court in 2006, 2007, and 2008

Year	2006	2007	2008
Number of cases	516	492	482

Source: Narcotics Control Bureau

Strategy to fight drug abuse

Control and Eradicate Drugs

- i. The NCB enforces relevant drug laws
- ii. Its operation entails eradicating and performing surveillance on drug problem by investigating and arresting those involved with drug activities
- iii. It enlists public cooperation
- iv. Brunei strengthens cooperation with Malaysia as a consequence of sharing common border

Enhance Public Awareness on the Dangers of Drugs

- i. The NCB organises and promotes preventative drug education programmes
- ii. It conducts urine screening
- iii. It updates public awareness on the dangers of drugs; and stresses self-responsibility and collective responsibility to the religion, nation, and the nation-state
- iv. It provides counselling to any individual who has problems with the misuse of drugs
- v. It leads an innovative approach towards drug abuse education and research in order to strengthen partnership with the community and other organisations

Supervision Scheme for Persons Convicted under Section 6(b) of the Misuse of Drugs Act; Persons Released from Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre at the Al Islah Drug Rehabilitation Centre; and Persons Who Have Been Involved with Drugs

- i. The NCB conducts surveillance operations on persons under supervision in accordance with the following laws:
 - Misuse of Drugs Regulation (Approved Institution, Treatment, and Rehabilitation) 1987, Supervision Programme under Act of 12(2)
 - Intoxicating Substances Act, Section 161
 - *For details, see Supervision*

Analysing Drug Development by Conducting Research on the Development of New Drugs

- i. The NCB has called for the standardising of the development of drugs
- ii. It collects and conducts research on specific statistics on persons who are involved with drugs
- iii. It organises joint investigations and research on drug abuse at regional and international levels

Contributing to the Convention and Participating on Committees Where the Narcotics Control Bureau Holds Membership

- i. The NCB ensures Brunei is an active member of the United Nations on matters pertaining to combating drug misuse
- ii. It participates in relevant committees

Upholding Responsibility in Implementing and Upgrading the Drug Legislation

- i. The NCB scrutinises laws associated with any activity relevant to drug abuse and intoxicating substances
- ii. It reviews and amends the drug laws in order to keep Brunei up-to-date with the frequently changing attributes of the drug crimes
- iii. It submits suggestions and draft amendments when needed

Services

NCB remits also include the provision of relevant services

- Preventative Drug Education
- Supervision
- Social Services

Preventative Drug Education

The Preventative Drug Education programme targets three major groups

- i. Those not involved with drugs
- ii. Those who abuse drugs irregularly
- iii. Drug addicts

The main target of the Preventative Drug Education programme is the first group: people who are not involved with drugs. For this purpose, the NCB applies two approaches: the knowledge or attitude approach and the psycho-social approach.

Knowledge or Attitude Approach

Its strategy is based on information dissemination

- Disseminating the anti-drug message through media
- Disseminating the anti-drug message through posters and pamphlets
- Holding lecture sessions that explains the work of the NCB; information on the Misuse of Drugs Act (Chapter 27); the harmful effects of abusing drugs; and other matters relevant to the preventative drug education

Psycho-Social Approach

The strategy calls for social skills in confronting intra- and inter-personal stress. NCB provides training for these purposes

1. **Training Skills for Individuals.** This focuses on the various cognitive techniques that reinforces self-dependence; and teaches how to deal with stress and decision-making skills. This strategy also helps to improve a person's resilience and communication skills
2. **Training Skills for the Family and Teenagers.** This strategy assumes that teenagers are involved in drugs as a consequence of their inability to resist peer pressure or stress triggered by others. Therefore, this training emphasises the function of peer groups in order to create healthy social development

Supervision

The supervision programme monitors offenders who have consumed illicit drugs and inhaled intoxicating substances. These offenders are registered either on mandatory or voluntary basis.

The supervision scheme

The supervision scheme composes the NCB's procedure for rehabilitation of drug offenders. Translated into practice in the form of aftercare service, it is considered vital for the realisation of the rehabilitation process. It calls for continual aftercare support and encouragement to enable those released from institutional rehabilitation to adjust fully and reintegrate into society.

The supervision programme caters for drug abusers who completed their stay at the Al Islah Drug Rehabilitation Centre. It also applies to those who have been imprisoned for

drug consumption offences at facilities run by the Department of Prisons; and those who have been ordered by the court to undergo the supervision programme.

Type of supervision schemes

- i. The Mandatory Supervision Scheme applies to offenders who have been convicted by the court or have been released from prison or from the Al Islah Drug Rehabilitation Centre
- ii. The Voluntary Supervision Scheme is open to the public and private sectors; and members of the public who need assistance in ending the drug habit
- iii. Students could be subject to such supervision if they fail to undergo the Guidance and Counselling Scheme for three months conducted by their schools
- iv. Employees could register for the supervision scheme after the NCB receives letters of approval from their employers or heads of department

Features of the supervision programme

- i. NCB obtains urine samples from addicts for urine tests sent to the Scientific Laboratory on every attendance
- ii. NCB obtains blood samples from intoxicating inhalant abusers for blood tests sent to the Scientific Laboratory within the prescribed period of time
- iii. NCB interviews persons under investigation to see signs of improvement during the supervision programme and any development in their marriage, job, or other aspects of their social interactions
- iv. NCB conducts briefings on social, religious or sports activities
- v. NCB plans and organises the visiting programmes
- vi. NCB enforces the Misuse of Drugs Act; and the Misuse of Drugs Regulation (Approved Institution, Treatment, and Rehabilitation) 1987. If a person under supervision is found to commit an offence under these laws, he will be brought to court for prosecution

Release of Persons under Supervision

If the person under supervision is found able to follow the programme successfully, the NCB Supervision Officer could submit recommendation for release to the Assistant Director of Supervision. The duration for the Drug Supervision is from six to 24 months; those under the Inhalant Supervision last between six and 12 months.

Criteria for release

- i. Excellent attendance
- ii. Negative result of urine test in which no illegal drug substances were detected (or blood tests in which no inhalant substances were detected)
- iii. Person has shown good conduct and behaviour; and an indication of improvement in attitude
- iv. Person is well disciplined

Social Services

Persons involved in drug cases are not ignored. Those involved are subject to referrals

Referred cases

- i. Persons undergoing the Supervision Programme
- ii. Persons who are arrested
- iii. Persons referred by family

Personal problems that are dealt with cover the following

- i. Self-inflicted by the individual
- ii. Family crises
- iii. Unemployment
- iv. Delinquency

Those who are qualified for support cover the following

- i. Individuals concerned
- ii. Parents
- iii. Spouses and children (of married couples)

Type of assistance given by NCB

- i. A Social Services File is opened for every referred case. The case is then investigated in order to identify the problem
- ii. Every case goes through counselling sessions, which cover individual and family counselling. The objective of the counselling is to help those concerned to find the courage and confidence to face their problems; and to guide them towards self-reliance

Selected cases are next referred to the appropriate government organisations

- i. Those who are jobless are referred to the Department of Labour
- ii. Those in need of financial support are referred to the Welfare, Youths, and Sports Department, an agency of the Ministry of Culture, Youths, and Sports; the Baitul Mal, religious funding administered by the Islamic Religious Council of Brunei; and the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Foundation, the charity arm of the royal family
- iii. Those who are experiencing family crises are referred to the Ministry of Religious Affairs
- iv. All referred cases are supervised from time to time

Brief information on the Department of Immigration and National Registration

The Department of Immigration and National Registration is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs. *For details, see Immigration*

Brief information on the Department of Internal Security

Established on August 1, 1993, the Department of Internal Security (ISD) is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. ISD provides early warning to the government of any imminent threats. It monitors and submits reports to the government on internal security issues.

Main tasks

- i. To identify various threats and their sources
- ii. To collect intelligence
- iii. To assess the intelligence

Mission

ISD defines security as protection from harm caused by several factors

- i. Espionage
- ii. Politically-motivated violence
- iii. Promotion of racial and religious violence
- iv. Sabotage
- v. Terrorism

Brief information on the Department of Labour
For details, see Labour

Brief information on the Department of Prisons

The Department of Prisons has been established on March 1, 1954 under the charge of the Assistant British Resident after being demerged with the Royal Brunei Police Force. Back then, its staff comprised police personnel. By December 30, 1959 a local officer with the rank Prison Superintendent had been appointed as head of department and the staff designated as prison officers.

Since Brunei independence on January 1, 1984, the Department of Prisons is now one of the agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the management and administration of prisons; the Al Islah Drug Rehabilitation Centre; and the Intoxicating Inhalant Rehabilitation Centre.

Vision

- To become a rehabilitation institution of excellence

Mission

- To strive for excellence in the safe custody, humane treatment, and successful rehabilitation of offenders and inmates so that they could return to society as useful and law-abiding citizens

Objectives

- Helping and rehabilitating offenders and inmates to enable them to return to society as useful citizens
- Protecting society by detaining and guarding prisoners
- Providing suitable rehabilitative programme

Prison and Rehabilitation Centres Timelines

- 1) The Jerudong Prison has been established on March 1, 1954. The current Jerudong Male and Female Prison buildings became operational on February 1, 1980 after relocation from the previous premises which had been built in the early 1950s. The old premises are no longer in use
- 2) The Maraburong Prison became operational on August 1, 2001 for the sole custody of male inmates. The second phase of the Maraburong Prison project costing B\$21.5 million includes the construction of a training centre; condemn block; sports complex; and a multipurpose hall
- 3) The Female Prison is now led by a female officer-in-charge and its administration and management has been separated from the Jerudong Male Prison since February 7, 2002
- 4) The Al Islah Drug Rehabilitation Centre became operational on November 1, 1987 under the charge of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. Its administration and management were transferred to the Department of Prisons on March 15, 1990. In Arabic, 'Al Islah' means the process of treatment and rehabilitation. A B\$20 million permanent site for the Drug Rehabilitation Centre is set to be built on a 50-hectare state property at Kampung Kupang in the Tutong District. Built in stages, the new Drug Rehabilitation Centre is set to feature an administration block; gallery block; security control centre; dormitory; detoxification and inhalant block; rehabilitation and academic block; multipurpose hall; and a recreational and sports compound
- 5) The Intoxicating Inhalant Rehabilitation Centre, an annexe of the Al Islah Drug Rehabilitation Centre, was established on September 28, 1995

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. To carry out detention and the execution of sentences in safe and human environment
- ii. To improve the capabilities and professionalism of the prison staff and its optimal deployment
- iii. To protect society by ensuring the safe custody of inmates
- iv. To reform and facilitate inmates' return to society as law-abiding citizens by providing rehabilitative opportunities such as counselling; religious guidance and advice services; physical training; and education
- v. To train and provide inmates with various vocational skills

Core values

- i. Compassion
- ii. Discipline
- iii. Integrity
- iv. Professionalism
- v. Proactive and innovative

Laws governing the work of the Department of Prisons

- Prisons Act and Prisons Rules (Chapter 51)
- Misuse of Drugs Act (Chapter 27)
- Misuse of Drugs Act [Approved Institutions] [Discipline] Regulations, 1987
- Misuse of Drugs Act [Approved Institutions] [Treatment and Rehabilitation] Regulations, 1987
- Misuse of Drugs [Board of Visitors for Approved Institutions] Regulations, 1987
- Emergency (Intoxicating Substances) Order, 1991
- Intoxicating Substances [Board of Visitors for Approved Institutions] Regulations, 1992
- Intoxicating Substances [Treatment and Rehabilitation] Regulations, 1992
- Intoxicating Substances [Approved Institutions] [Discipline] Regulations, 1992

Treatment and Rehabilitation of Inmates and Offenders

Every able-bodied prisoner is required to work. This teaches prisoners strong ethics and discipline, which could help them to reintegrate into society. Prisoners are given the opportunity to attend vocational courses to acquire marketable skills; and do physical training including foot drill, exercise, and games in order to keep fit. Religious and social counselling are also provided.

(1) Rehabilitation Programmes

- Psychological Rehabilitation
- Individual counselling
- Group counselling
- Family counselling

(2) Moral Rehabilitation

- Religious education
- Religious activities according to the Islamic calendar

(3) Civil Rehabilitation

- Talks from government ministries or departments; and the private sector

(4) Physical Training

- Self-health activities
- Physical drill and exercise
- Sports

(5) Social Rehabilitation

- Building maintenance
- Car wash and servicing
- Carpentry and handicraft
- Farming
- Gardening and landscaping
- Laundry
- Raising livestock

Progressive Stage System, Privileges, Visits, and Letters

A system of progressive stages acts as incentives to prisoners to have good conduct, become industrious, and comply with prison regulations.

First stage

This applies to prisoners with sentences of less than six months. They are entitled to write and receive one letter once every four weeks and receive one visit of 15 minutes once every eight weeks.

Second stage

This applies to prisoners with sentences of six months and above. They are entitled to write and receive one letter every eight weeks.

Third stage

A prisoner who is seen as industrious and has shown good conduct after serving three months in the second stage are eligible for promotion to the third stage.

At the third stage, a prisoner is eligible for the earning scheme. The prisoner is entitled to write and receive one letter every three weeks; and receive a visit of 20 minutes once every six weeks. Other privileges include listening to the radio and watching television at specific times; and book borrowing from the library.

Fourth stage

After serving 15 months in the third stage, a prisoner is eligible for promotion to the fourth stage—subject to good conduct and industrious attitude.

At the fourth stage, a prisoner who has shown excellent conduct and high standard of workmanship is eligible for the earning scheme. The prisoner is entitled to write and receive one letter every two weeks; and receive a visit of 30 minutes once every four weeks.

Special stage

A prisoner who is seen as industrious and has shown good conduct after completing 18 months in the fourth stage is eligible for promotion to the special stage.

At the special stage, a prisoner who has shown excellent conduct and high standard of workmanship is eligible for the earning scheme. A prisoner at the special stage becomes an honoured prisoner and wears a special blue uniform. The prisoner is entitled to write a letter once per week and receive letter at any time. The prisoner also receives a visit of 30 minutes once every two weeks.

Updates on the Department of Prisons

IT upgrades

The implementation of the Inmate Management System is set to further enhance the department's provision and quality of services, which coincides with the Ministry of Home Affairs' E-Government Master Plan. The system features an integrated technologically-advanced security systems with core inmate management system installed that provide an improved inter-departmental communications and data sharing among the Department of Prisons, Ministry of Home Affairs, and other law enforcement agencies.

Rehabilitation programme upgrades

The Department of Prisons is set to enhance and diversity its rehabilitation programmes through the following:

- i. Classification system of inmates
- ii. Cooperate with the department's corporation in marketing and promoting new products to the local market
- iii. Develop progressive penal legislation pertaining to rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates
- iv. Establish online catalogue and service on the department's website for custom order of certain products
- v. Establish a proper Reception Centre
- vi. Improve the correctional facilities for inmates' rehabilitation
- vii. Improve the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programmes
- viii. Improve the knowledge base of the prison officers and staff in areas of rehabilitation
- ix. Introduce new range of products from the Vocational Training Programme

Working environment upgrades

The Department of Prisons is set to improve the working environment of its officers and staff through the following:

- i. Automation and computerisation of the department's administration workflow (one of the components of Brunei's E-Government infrastructure)
- ii. The construction of Phase II of the Maraburong Prison and the permanent site for the Drug Rehabilitation Centre, both in the Tutong District
- iii. Review and improve the Work Procedure Manual

Brief information on the Department of Royal Customs and Excise

The Department of Royal Customs and Excise is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Finance. ***For details, see Public Finance***

Brief information on the Royal Brunei Police Force

The Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. Its powers and work are defined by the Royal Brunei Police Force Act (Chapter 50).

Mission

To the law and maintain order in accordance with the powers conferred by any written law of the land in the most professional manner

Core Values

- i. Accountability
- ii. Ethics
- iii. Integrity
- iv. Neutrality
- v. Respect for the Fundamental Human Rights
- vi. Uphold the national philosophy, Malay Muslim Monarchy (MIB)

RBPF Basic Goals and Functions

- i. To enforce the law in order to promote justice; stability; and development
- ii. To ensure the safety and security of citizens and the community

RBPF Major Functions

- i. Prevention; detection investigation; and prosecution of crimes and anti-social behaviours
- ii. Gathering information and intelligence on criminals and their activities
- iii. Protection and reassurance for law-abiding citizens
- iv. Protection of the royal family

Tasks and responsibilities

The work of the RBPF is governed by Section 38 of the Royal Brunei Police Force Act that covers the following:

- i. Applying for summonses or warrant in the interest of justice; and conducting preliminary inquiries and prosecutions
- ii. Apprehending persons whom Police officers are legally authorised to do so
- iii. Assisting in implementing the revenue, health, conservancy, quarantine, and immigration laws
- iv. Assisting in preserving order at Brunei ports, harbours, and airports; and enforcing the laws pertaining to such facilities
- v. Collecting the processed security intelligence
- vi. Executing summonses, subpoenas, warrants, commitments, and other process issued by the courts
- vii. Preventing and detecting crimes and offences
- viii. Preserving order at public assembly or meetings for public amusements, for which purpose any Police officer on duty should be admitted to such places
- ix. Preserving public peace
- x. Protecting unclaimed and lost property; and finding their real owners
- xi. Regulating assemblies and processions at public roads, public places or places of

- public resort
- xii. Regulating road traffic
- xiii. Taking charge and impounding stray animals

Context of Policing in Brunei

External and internal factors influence the RBPF policing reforms, which have been outlined in its strategic planning 2007-2016. The RBPF Strategic Planning Team has identified eight major factors, which are likely to influence the reform of the Brunei policing service.

The eight major factors are subdivided into two broad categories

1. Socio-economic and technological changes
 - i. Scientific and technological development
 - ii. Socio-demographic changes
 - iii. Changing citizens' expectations of policing service
 - iv. Contribution to better investment climate
2. Changing trend and pattern of crimes and public security
 - i. Emerging priority common crimes
 - ii. New form of organised crimes
 - iii. New 'face' of terrorism
 - iv. Police readiness for disaster management

Priority Crimes and the Non-Traditional Security Threats

The RBPF Strategic Planning 2007-2016 has identified two common types of crime, which have now become immediate high priority

1. Priority Common Crimes
 - i. Property crime, which covers house breaking and thefts
 - ii. Crime against the persons, which covers family abuse and rape and sexual harassment
2. Non-Traditional Security Threats
 - i. Transnational crimes
 - Money laundering
 - Human trafficking
 - Cyber crime
 - ii. Other non-traditional security threats
 - Avian flu pandemic
 - 'New' terrorism

The RBPF Strategic Planning 2007-2016 has five policy goals

- i. Effective collaboration with relevant public organisations to combat crimes and to enhance national security
- ii. Effective management of priority crimes to further enhance the safety and security of citizens and communities
- iii. Modernisation of the police force to strengthen its strategic and operational capabilities in order to overcome new challenges
- iv. Reduction of vulnerabilities of a small nation-state and society like Brunei's to the emerging non-traditional security threats
- v. Strengthening of community partnership through greater public engagement in the delivery of neighbourhood policing services to combat crimes and reduce the fear of crimes

Vision of Success of the RBPF Future Policing

Aspects \ Policing	Current Policing	Future Policing
Organisational Structure	Strictly hierarchical organisation	A flexible organisation although still hierarchical in many important aspects
Management Orientation	Mainly reactive; orientated towards short-term operation issues; and centralised decision-making	Proactive and problem-solving; orientated towards long-term issues; and less centralised decision-making
Human Resource	Capability mainly based on 'quantity of staff'	Capability depends mainly on 'quality' of the Police force
Locus of Policing	Mainly internal common crimes and minor public emergencies	Both internal common crimes and cross-border crimes, and major disasters
Focus of Policing	Prevention, detection, and prosecution; and focuses on procedures and rules	Prevention, detection, prosecution, and reassurance; citizen-centric and relationship
Use of Science and Technology	Minimal and peripheral	Comprehensive and intensive

Source: Strategic Planning Corporate Map of the Royal Brunei Police Force 2007-2016

Crime reduction

The RBPF implements effective prevention and deterrent mechanisms in order to reduce crimes. This calls for acquiring sufficient number of Police personnel on the ground and logistical support equipped with the right technology.

To fulfil its short term strategy, the RBPF has recruited more Police personnel in 2005; and procured more Police vehicles, which are deployed for prevention and patrol duties in the strategically crime-prone areas and locations.

The RBPF long term strategy has called for a strategic plan that encapsulates initiatives to keep crime at minimum level. The strategy foregrounds three main thrusts: Police professionalism; friendly and caring policing; and partnership with the community in the shape of the Neighbourhood Crime Watch Programme.

A professional police force requires specialised police training. Consequently, the RBPF has called for a special budget for its short term training requirements, which is independent from the current budget allocated and managed by the Prime Minister's Office.

Crime statistics for 2005

Crime	Total	Solved cases	Percentage (%) of solved cases	Arrests
Crime against person	607	490	80.7	102
Crime against property	2,033	345	17	420
Other crimes according to the penal code	776	237	30.5	111
Crimes according to relevant legislations	134	108	80.6	289
Number of Police case	3,550	1,180	33.2	922
Number of cases of other law enforcement agencies	1,002	626	62.5	1,281
Total	4,552	1,806	39.7	2,203

Source: Royal Brunei Police Force

Departments of the RBPF

- i. Commissioner of Police Secretariat Office
- ii. Department of Administration and Finance
- iii. Department of Criminal Intelligence
- iv. Department of Criminal Investigation
- v. Department of Logistics
- vi. Department of Operations
- vii. Department of Traffic Control and Investigation

About the Commissioner of Police Secretariat Office...

The Secretariat provides assistance to the Office of the Commissioner of Police to review policies, directives, and order; submit recommendations on the Royal Brunei Police Force Act; and introduce amendments to the Police regulations.

It is in charge of the following units:

- i. Information Technology Unit
- ii. Internal Audit Unit
- iii. Internal and ASEANAPOL Liaison Unit
- iv. Public Relations Unit (it also manages the community-based Neighbourhood Watch Programme)
- v. Research and Development Unit (this unit also includes the Licensing of Security Agencies Section that processes the licence applications for private companies that are in the business of providing security)

About the Department of Administration and Finance...

The Department of Administration and Finance is responsible for personnel and the preparation of the annual budget.

It is in charge of the following units:

- i. Administration and Finance Section
- ii. Career Planning and Personnel Section
- iii. Police Headquarters Clinic
- iv. Procurement Section
- v. Royal Brunei Police Band
- vi. Royal Brunei Police Force Museum
- vii. Training Section

About the Department of Criminal Intelligence...

The Department of Criminal Intelligence has been established on January 1, 2006. It was formerly known as the Criminal Intelligence and Research Branch under the Department of Criminal Investigation.

Functions

- i. To compile and forward crime statistics, and daily crime reports
- ii. To monitor and analyse local and international current affairs, which could become a security threat to the nation-state
- iii. To prepare threat assessments and intelligence reports on crime situations; national events; and so on
- iv. To provide timely and accurate criminal intelligence

About the Department of Criminal Investigation...

The Department of Criminal Investigation has been established in 1950. It is also in charge of the Film Censorship Unit.

Its powers, as defined under Section 7 of the Royal Brunei Police Force Act, Chapter 50, cover the following:

- i. To apprehend and prosecute offenders and collect security intelligence
- ii. To maintain law and order
- iii. To preserve public peace
- iv. To prevent and detect crime

Functions

- i. To apprehend offenders
- ii. To conduct investigations on cases related to offences that break the law and acts
- iii. To enforce the law and order of the nation-state
- iv. To prevent crime
- v. To provide service to the community

Strategies to combat crime

1. The Department of Criminal Investigation has set up a crime scene unit that has improved and streamlined the quality of investigations.
2. The Department of Criminal Investigation puts emphasis on aspects of crime prevention. This has called for raids on targets of criminal activities, which also double as deterrent for would-be criminals.
3. The Department of Criminal Investigation has also called for awareness among members of the community to take appropriate steps to prevent crime.

About the Department of Logistics...

The Department of Logistics provides the logistical and technical needs of the RBPF.

It is in charge of the following divisions:

- i. Administration Division
- ii. Airport Electrical Equipment Safety and Security Division

- iii. Building Division
- iv. Communications Division
- v. Quartermaster Division
- vi. Weaponry Division
- vii. Workshop and Vehicle Division

About the Department of Operations...

The Department of Operations is responsible for all aspects of operations in areas of security and control, in addition to carrying out the work on law enforcement.

In addition to being in charge of Police work, the Department of Operations also instructs Police personnel to cooperate with other law enforcement agencies in performing certain tasks such as the following:

- i. Assisting the Narcotics Control Bureau
- ii. Holding frequent joint patrols with staff of the Department of Forestry to curb illegal logging activities
- iii. Organising jungle training for the Singapore Police Gurkha contingent
- iv. Participating in joint operations with the Department of Immigration and National Registration, and the Royal Customs and Excise

The Directorate of Operations is in charge of the following divisions

- i. Airport Police
- ii. Marine Police
- iii. Police Royal Guard
- iv. Reserve Unit of Companies A, B, C, and D
- v. Special Operations Squad
- vi. State Control Centre, which operates 24/7. It controls all movements and actions during the visits of members of the royal family and foreign dignitaries

Brief information on the Reserve Unit of Companies A and D

Companies A and D are assigned to the District of Brunei-Muara and the District of Belait respectively.

Both companies share similar functions:

- i. Patrolling rural areas
- ii. Providing support during kidnapping and hostage situation
- iii. Providing support and securing areas in case of an air crash disaster
- iv. Search and rescue of missing persons
- v. Securing and controlling public processions and crowds at sports events; providing assistance to police stations and the Department of Criminal Investigation in finding fugitives

Brief information on the Reserve Unit of Company B

It covers all of the four districts that compose Brunei Darussalam. It is responsible for static guarding, monetary escort, and building security.

Other tasks

- i. Providing assistance in case of forest fire, the haze, and major fire
- ii. Providing assistance during national disasters
- iii. Providing VVIP escort
- iv. Supporting the general duty officer during crowd control

Brief information on the Reserve Unit of Company C

Also known as the Police Ranger, which has been established on November 2000.

Functions

- i. It holds joint operations with the Marine Police to prevent infiltration of illegal immigrants, in addition to patrolling the waters around the islands and the general waters within Brunei territory
- ii. It patrols remote villages
- iii. It patrols the coastlines to prevent smuggling
- iv. It provides assistance to the District Police, in addition to the search and rescue of persons missing in the jungle
- v. It runs operations along the Brunei border to prevent infiltration by illegal immigrants; poachers; smugglers; and suppliers of illegal goods

About the Department of Traffic Control and Investigation...

Mission

- i. Enforcing the rules and regulations on Road Traffic
- ii. Facilitating the smooth and safe flow of traffic
- iii. Providing assistance in deterring and preventing crime
- iv. Providing service excellence for the community

The Directorate of Traffic Investigations and Control has been established on March 1, 1997.

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Motorcycle escorts for royalty
- ii. Traffic control at appropriate places, schools, junctions, and areas experiencing traffic lights malfunction in order to ease road congestions
- iii. 24/7 highway patrol and watch of the homes of Brunei-based foreign ambassadors and high commissioners
- iv. Operating the vehicle speed monitoring equipment ('speed trap')
- v. Traffic Accident Research Unit

Police response to public requests

Type of services	Response time
Time taken to reach crime or accident scene upon receiving information	Immediate response and arrival is determined by distance of the crime or accident scene
Completion of crime investigation paper	At least seven days depending on the type of case or offence
Completion of traffic accident investigation paper	At least seven days depending on the type of case or offence
Result of crime or traffic case	As soon as prosecution is concluded in court; and depending on the type of case

Compound cases	At least a day
Application for holding private events, for example weddings or societies' conferences	At least seven days
Application for traffic control service	At least three days
Application for a copy of a report	At least a day to process during working hours
Application for a copy of a Police statement	At least a day with advice from the Attorney General's Chambers
Police Clearance Certificate	At least four days (crime offence screening); depending on the procedures and requirements of the Brunei-based diplomatic missions
Major crime offences	Immediate investigation. The investigation result depends on factors such as witnesses; reports from experts; evidence; and so on
Return of case exhibits	At least 14 days after sentencing is delivered, and with the court's instruction if no appeal is lodged

Source: Royal Brunei Police Force website

Historical timelines

1906

The secondment of Police officers and personnel in Brunei from the Straits Settlement

1909

Inspector S.G. Crummy was appointed Chief Police Officer (CPO)

1921

The Brunei Police Force Enactment has been passed

1923

Police duties have been expanded to cover fire services; prisons; immigration; registration of motor vehicles; issuing of driving licences and miscellaneous licences; and the registration of aliens

1942-54

The Brunei Police Force was placed under the Japanese Military Administration

1950

Police headquarters was moved to Kuala Belait (Belait District) and the CPO was answerable to the Sarawak Commissioner of Police (CP)

1950

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) has been established

1951

The Brunei Police Force established its own Training Centre in Seria (Belait District)

1957

The Brunei Police Force band has been established and led by R.E. House

1958

The Department of Immigration and National Registration has been established

1959

The constitution was promulgated and one of its provisions called for Brunei to have its own Commissioner of Police (CP)

1960

The Department of Land Transport has been established

The Reserve Unit was established to replace the Sarawak Field Force Platoon

1962

The Brunei Police Force was deployed to defend the nation-state against a rebellion caused by the Brunei People's Party (PRB)

1965

The late Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien bestowed the Royal Brunei Standard on the Brunei Police Force

1967

The Police Training Centre has been established at Jalan Aman (Brunei-Muara District)

1971

The Brunei Police Force celebrated its golden jubilee

His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has bestowed the Royal Brunei Standard on the Brunei Police Force

1974

The appointment of His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah as the Honorary Commissioner of Police

1974

The Women's Contingent has been established

1975

The appointment of Her Royal Highness Princess Hajah Masna as the Commandant of Women Police and Her Royal Highness Princess Hajah Nor'ain as the Deputy Commandant of Women Police

Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Setia Raja Pengiran Haji Jaya Pengiran Haji Rajid became the first local to become the Brunei Commissioner of Police

1984

Brunei became member of Interpol and ASEANAPOL

1992

Brunei participated in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) mission in Cambodia

1993

Brunei participated in the Commonwealth Observer Mission to South Africa (COMSA)

The Special Branch was disbanded and three-fourth of its personnel were transferred to the newly-established Department of Internal Security

1995

The Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF) reorganised its administrative structure

1996

RBPF celebrated its diamond jubilee

1997

RBPF has created an additional Police District called the Jerudong Police District; and upgraded its Traffic Division to become the Traffic Department

Legal framework

The Application of Laws Act, effective April 25, 1951 has stipulated that the common law of England and the doctrines of equity; together with statutes of general application—as applicable in England—are also in force in Brunei.

The law says that such provision is in force in Brunei as long as local circumstances and the population permit. The law also says that such provision is subject to qualifications defined

by local customs and circumstances.

The Application of Laws Act also declares that the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947 of the United Kingdom is not and has never been in force in Brunei.

Islamic laws in Brunei

Twice in the same year—March 13, 1993 and June 21, 1993—His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has called for the expansion of Islamic law.

In Brunei, the sharia is known locally as Hukum Syara'; and the sharia judge is called Hakim Syar'ie.

Brunei's effort to expand Islamic law began in earnest in the 1980s. Since January 21, 1980 the Brunei sovereign has established the Committee on the Modification of Brunei Laws in Accordance with the Sharia. The purpose of this committee is to examine all of the laws in force in Brunei; identify which ones (including provisions) that are contrary to the sharia; and propose the necessary amendments so that they conform to the sharia. And where necessary, the committee is also tasked to draft new laws based on the sharia.

The Brunei sovereign next established the Drafting Committee on Islamic Family Law in 1995. The drafting committee's remits cover the drafting of comprehensive Islamic family laws; laws for the sharia courts; and laws under the jurisdiction of the existing sharia courts system.

These laws include civil and criminal procedures that are applicable under civil courts but are modified so that they are in accordance with sharia principles. Such laws have also amended the Kadi Court system hitherto administered under the Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act (Chapter 77). A kadi is a sharia-trained Muslim judge. Today, the new Sharia Courts Act has given the Brunei sharia courts system a more defined structure. Previously, the sharia courts system was governed by the Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act.

Codification of Islamic laws

The work of the Drafting Committee of Islamic Family Law has culminated with the introduction of a stack of new Islamic laws

- i. **Emergency (Islamic Family Law) Order, 1999 (S12/00):** This Order makes certain provisions for the Islamic family law on marriage; divorce; maintenance; guardianship; and other matters connected to family law
- ii. **Sharia Courts Act, 2001 (Chapter 184):** This Act makes specific provisions on the establishment of sharia courts; appointments and powers of sharia judges; and the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the sharia courts
- iii. **Sharia Courts Evidence Order, 2001 (S63/01):** This Order concerns the law of evidence in the sharia courts
- iv. **Islamic Adoption of Children Order, 2001 (S14/01):** This Order makes certain provisions on laws concerning the adoption of children according to Islam
- v. **Sharia Civil Procedure, 2005 (S26/05):** This Order concerns the civil procedure for the sharia courts

Brief information on the Attorney General's Chambers

Prior to September 29, 1959 the duties of Legal Adviser of the Brunei government were carried out by the Attorney General of Sarawak (one of the states that compose Malaysia), who was assisted by a Deputy Legal Adviser stationed in Brunei.

The Attorney General of Sarawak ceased to be the Legal Adviser of the Brunei government when the nation-state's Constitution was proclaimed on September 29, 1959, which established the post Attorney General of Brunei.

The duties of the Attorney General include representing the government in civil and criminal cases; advising the government, statutory bodies and government-owned companies; and drafting legislations. The Attorney General also advises and authorises prosecution by the Royal Brunei Police Force and other law enforcement agencies including rendering advice in their investigations.

Other duties include providing public services through the following registries: Companies; Business Names; Trade Marks; Marriages; Bills of Sale; Patents; and Powers of Attorney. Since May 24, 2005 the office of the Attorney General holds ministerial rank.

The Registry of Companies and Business Names and the Trademark Division are headed by the Assistant Solicitor General, effective May 5, 2006.

Since August 1, 1996, the Attorney General's Chambers comprise the following:

- i. Civil Division
- ii. Criminal Justice Division
- iii. International Affairs Division
- iv. Legislative Drafting Division
- v. Registries Division

Brief information on the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is responsible for the administration of justice through the Intermediate Court; the High Court; the Court of Appeal; and the Magistrates' Court.

The Chief Justice is the head of the judiciary; and the Chief Registrar is in charge of its day-to-day administration.

The Chief Registrar is also appointed as the Intermediate Court Judge; Probate Officer; Official Receiver; Magistrate; and Sheriff. The Chief Registrar also deals with the interlocutory applications in chambers on civil matters before trial in the High Court.

As Probate Officer, the Chief Registrar grants Probate and Letters of Administration in non-contentious matters. As the Official Receiver, the Chief Registrar deals with cases of bankruptcy and companies' winding up.

RELIGION

Muslim era in Brunei began in 1371 after its ruler, Awang Alak Betatar, embraced the Islamic faith in conjunction with his marriage to a princess from a neighbouring kingdom.

Today, Islam is one of the three attributes that compose Brunei's organising philosophy, Malay Muslim Monarchy (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, MIB).

Three organisations are associated with the work of government on religion:

- i. The Council of Islamic Religion
- ii. The Office of the State Mufti
- iii. Ministry of Religious Affairs

About the Council of Islamic Religion...

The functions and powers of the Council of Islamic Religion are defined by Chapter 77 of the Islamic Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act. It is the main authority on matters pertaining to the Islamic religion in Brunei.

Main functions

- i. Advise His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on matters pertaining to the Islamic religion
- ii. The main authority on matters pertaining to the Islamic religion in Brunei. The Council produces policy that administers the direction of the Islamic religion in the nation-state. And the direction is translated into practice and implemented by all of the agencies of the Ministry of Religious Affairs

Brief historical background

The forerunner of the Council of Islamic Religion was the Council of Sharia Advisers, which was established in 1948.

By February 1, 1956, the Council of Sharia Advisers was succeeded by the Council of Islamic Religion after the government passed laws on the religious council and kadi courts, which also established the Office of the State Mufti. This law has been amended in 1984 and renamed the Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act (Chapter 77).

Some of its provisions have been transferred to other Islamic laws after the government passed the Emergency (Islamic Family Law) Order, 1999 (S12/00) and the Sharia Courts Act, 2001 (Chapter 184).

The Sharia Courts Act, 2001 (Chapter 184) has established the office of the Chief Sharia Justice (known locally as the Ketua Hakim Syar'ie) and sharia judges (known locally as Hakim Syar'ie) that compose a panel of sharia-trained judges.

Today, Brunei sharia courts comprise

- i. Sharia Court of Appeal
- ii. Sharia High Court
- iii. Sharia Subordinate Courts

Tasks and Responsibilities

1. It administers the wills and estates of the deceased
2. It is solely in charge of all matters pertaining to the assets (known as the Baitul Mal) collected from Islamic tithes; Islamic donations (known as Waqf); and the provision of financial assistance to less-fortunate Muslim citizens
3. It holds in trust all matters pertaining to mosques
4. It keeps a registry of all Muslim converts
5. It issues approval for the teaching of Islam in Brunei
6. It issues approval for the collection of funds for the purpose of the propagation of Islam
7. It appoints office holders who carry out the Islamic religious work
8. It appoints sharia judges
9. It issues the accreditation of sharia-compliant abattoirs both at home and abroad
10. It issues the sharia-compliant Halal certifications; Halal licences; the Halal import permits; certification for sharia-compliant animal slaughtering; and the Halal labelling of red meats
11. It issues the sharia-compliant Halal permits and certification for business premises

The Council has a secretariat known as the Department of the Council of Islamic Religion. The Department was formerly known as the Committee of the Islamic Religious Council. It has been upgraded to department status on March 1, 2005.

Today, the Department of the Council of Islamic Religion provides assistance in carrying out the Council's functions that cover the following:

- i. Policy-making
- ii. Implementing policy and decisions
- iii. Administers and implements the provisions of the Islamic laws
- iv. Administers and manages all funds collected under the Islamic tithes system
- v. Studies and analyses religious issues for the purpose of policy-making

Brief historical background of the Department of the Council of Islamic Religion

The Committee of the Islamic Religious Council was one of the divisions of the Department of Religious Affairs from 1956 to 1986.

The Department of Religious Affairs has been upgraded to become the Ministry of Religious Affairs in 1986. The Committee of the Islamic Religious Council was one of the divisions of the Department of Sharia Affairs (one of the agencies of the Ministry of Religious Affairs).

The Committee of the Islamic Religious Council was administered by the Department of Administration of the Ministry of Religious Affairs from 2003 to February 2005.

Throughout the Committee's history, all the previous departments in charge of it were responsible for its personnel and administration only, whilst its tasks and responsibilities were controlled directly by the head of the Council of Islamic Religion. (The head of the Council of Islamic Religion is the Minister of Religious Affairs.)

The Committee has been upgraded to department status on March 1, 2005 by royal appointment. The department is now an agency of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

About the Office of the State Mufti...

The Office of the State Mufti traces its history to the royal correspondence dated January 24, 1961 from the late Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien to the Chief Minister of Brunei at the time. The letter had stressed the importance of managing religious issues and determining the appropriate rules for them.

On April 1, 1962, Haji Ismail Omar Abdul Aziz was seconded for three years to the Office of the Mufti of Brunei as Mufti by the state government of Johor, Malaya. His contract had been continually extended until he passed away on February 3, 1993.

During his tenure as the State Mufti of Brunei, His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam had bestowed the late Haji Ismail the highest title of aristocracy for the religious sector, which is reserved exclusively for an office holder of the State Mufti: Yang Dimuliakan Lagi Dihormati Pehin Datu Seri Maharaja.

(Since May 24, 2005, the Office of the State Mufti holds ministerial rank and the office holder's aristocratic title begins with the honorific, Yang Berhormat, instead of Yang Dimuliakan Lagi Dihormati.)

Brunei has Deputy State Mufti since January 1, 1989 in which the former office holder is Yang Dimuliakan Pehin Tuan Imam Dato Paduka Seri Setia Ustaz Haji Awang Abdul Aziz Juned. Since September 1, 1994, he has become the State Mufti of Brunei. He now holds the aristocratic title, Yang Berhormat Pehin Datu Seri Maharaja.

Prior to Brunei independence in 1984, the Office of the State Mufti was under the Department of Religious Affairs. By the time Brunei became independent, the Office of the State Mufti was one of the agencies of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, effective October 21, 1986.

The Office of the State Mufti was then removed from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and became one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office by royal appointment on November 7, 1994. All of its personnel and policy are now accountable directly to His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

Today, the Office of the State Mufti is housed at the Darulifta Brunei Darussalam, a building officially opened on August 18, 2001 by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam to coincide with Brunei's 1st International Islamic Expo.

The Office of the State Mufti is in charge of issuing the fatwa (legal opinion based on the sharia) and the irshad (guidance). It is also the reference centre for matters pertaining to knowledge on Islam. The Office of the State Mufti disseminates information through publications; website; CDS and DVDS; and radio and television broadcasts.

It is also instrumental in organising the premier annual event that disseminates Islamic knowledge at its best called the Majlis Ilmu (translated loosely as the Showcase of Knowledge). The maiden launch of the Majlis Ilmu was the Exhibition on Leadership By Monarchy on February 18, 2004, which was followed by the Exhibition on the Mosque Institution and its Related Seminar from July 19-21, 2004.

About the Ministry of Religious Affairs...

Previously known as the Department of Religious Affairs, the department has been upgraded to ministry level on October 21, 1986.

The Ministry of Religious Affairs enforces; implements; and translates into practice all policies and directions issued by the Council of Islamic Religion and relevant national laws on Islam.

The ministry carries out its religious responsibilities through all of its agencies; institutions of higher learning; and schools and colleges under its supervision. The work being covered range from religious education to providing public guidance on morality based on Islam; and from publishing the hand-written Quran to ensuring food and beverages comply with the sharia.

The hand-written Quran is given for free to Brunei Muslim citizens. On May 24, 2007 at the National Quran Reading Contest the government announced the upcoming Tafsir Darussalam, which are set to be distributed for free to Brunei Muslim citizens.

The remainder of the work of government on the Islamic religion not covered by the ministry's remits are carried out by the Office of the State Mufti.

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 Teachers University College).

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

It works closely with the Council of Islamic Religion; Office of the State Mufti; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources to enable the successful implementation and marketing of the Brunei Premium Halal Brand at home and abroad. The ministry has the infrastructure to enforce the stringent quality control on food preparation in order to qualify as Halal in accordance with the sharia.

Other government institutions associated closely with the implementation of the Brunei Premium Halal Brand are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; the Ministry of Finance; the Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD); Brunei Darussalam Economic Development Board (BEDB); and the Department of Economic Planning and Development (DEPD).

Laws associated with the Ministry of Religious Affairs

- i. Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act (Chapter 77)
- ii. Halal Meat Act (Chapter 183) and Rules
- iii. Halal Certificate and Halal Label Order, 2005

Laws drafted by the Islamic Legal Unit of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and enforced by the courts

- i. Emergency (Islamic Family Law) Order, 1999 and Rules
- ii. Islamic Adoption of Children Order, 2001
- iii. Pawnbrokers Order, 2002 (this law repeals the Pawnbrokers Act [Chapter 63])
- iv. Sharia Courts Civil Procedure Order, 2005
- v. Sharia Courts Act (Chapter 184) plus the Sharia Courts (Sharia Lawyers) Rules, 2002

List of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) and Memoranda of Agreements (MOAS) on matters pertaining to the Islamic religion between Brunei Darussalam and other nation-states or organisations from 1984 to 2009

No.	Name of MOU/MOA	Date of signing
1	Agreement on Islamic Affairs between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	October 18, 1990
2	Cooperation on Islamic Affairs between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt	May 18, 1992
3	MOU on the Cooperation in Islamic Affairs between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Sultanate of Oman	October 28, 1996
4	MOU between the Islamic Propagation Centre of Brunei (Pusat Dakwah Islamiah) and the Institute of Islamic Understanding of Malaysia (IKIM)	1996

About the Institut Tahfiz Al Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah...

Date of establishment: January 1, 1993

Mission

To combine the memorisation of the Quran (the basis and policy) with the study and learning of the Quran and other course subjects. ITQSHHB curriculum covers the knowledge of the Quran, academic subjects, Islamic religious knowledge and the Arabic language.

Functions

ITQSHHB has been established primarily as the centre for producing highly trained religious professionals and scholars who are competent in memorising the Quran and fluent in Arabic, English and Malay

System of teaching

Category	Description	Duration/Course status
A	Science stream in which the ability to memorise 15 ajiza (singular: juz) of the Quran is prerequisite in addition to studying other academic subjects	Full time [O- and A-Levels]
B	Religious and Arabic streams in which the ability to memorise 30 ajiza (singular: juz) of the Quran is prerequisite in addition to studying other subjects	Full time [SPU and STPU]
C	Assisted learning for special students with visual impairment	Full time [Braille]
D	Open to members of the public who are interested in memorising the Quran	Seasonal [Memorising] Candidates are given Certificate of Participation

Number of students who completed their schooling from the Institut Tahfiz Al Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah from 2006 to 2008

Year	Male	Female	Total
2006	14	7	21
2007	17	13	30
2008	5	11	16

Number of students who further their studies at other institutions of higher learning in Brunei in 2003, 2004 and 2005

Name of school/institution of higher learning	2003	2004	2005
Maktab Duli Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah	8	11	4
Sixth Form Centre	0	0	0
Seri Begawan Religious Teachers College	0	2	2
Princess Rashidah Sa'adatul Bolkiah College of Nursing	0	0	0

Number of students who further their studies at degree level in 2003, 2004 and 2005

Name of institution of higher learning	2003	2004	2005
Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD)	8	0	0
International Islamic University, Malaysia (UIA)	5	0	10
Darul Quran, Department of Islamic Development, Malaysia (JAKIM)	0	0	0

Number of international students studying at the Institut Tahfiz Al Quran Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah in 2003, 2004 and 2005

Nation-state	2003	2004	2005
Egypt	1	0	0
Indonesia	0	1	0
Malaysia	3	1	2

Five divisions of the Ministry of Religious Affairs

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

Brief information on the Policy and Inspectorate Division

First established on November 12, 1996 under the name Inspectorate Unit, it has been renamed Policy and Inspectorate Division since 2003.

Functions

- i. Monitors, inspects, identifies and ensures the proper implementation of the key messages of the royal speeches relevant to the Islamic religion in Brunei; government policy; and decisions, programmes, projects and activities of the Ministry of Religious Affairs
- ii. Assists the ministry and its departments, divisions and units in implementing; taking actions and understanding the contents of the royal speeches; and directions, decisions, programmes, projects and activities in-house
- iii. Revisits, ensures and evaluates the implementation and administrative procedures
- iv. Monitors efforts to streamline and improve the administration of the ministry
- v. Submits the monitoring reports to the minister, deputy minister, permanent secretary and deputy permanent secretary

Brief information on the Communication and Islamic Eminence Development Division (renamed the Islamic Eminence Development Division since December 2006)

Formerly known as the Special Tasks Division (1990), it had been renamed Communication and Islamic Eminence Development Division in 1999. By December 2006 the public relations' portion of its remit had been removed to become a separate division. Consequently the Communication and Islamic Eminence Development Division has since been renamed the Islamic Eminence Development Division.

Functions

- i. Stores information on the activities of the Ministry and disseminates them for public knowledge through the Public Relations and International Division
- ii. Houses a public library that contains reference materials on Islam
- iii. Organises courses, workshops and forums in order to enhance public knowledge on the Quran
- iv. Functions as secretariat and coordinator for all national-level events and festivities pertaining to Islam such as the Quran Reading Contest
- v. Functions as secretariat of the Ministry until December 2006 for matters pertaining to the Informal Meetings of the Religious Affairs Ministers of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. When such nation-states meet under this context, they are known collectively by a Malay acronym, MABIMS. As a group, MABIMS promotes cooperation on matters pertaining to Islam with Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore through the Informal Meetings of the Religious Affairs Ministers. Since its fifth meeting from August 3-4, 1994 in Langkawi, Malaysia, the group has established the MABIMS Centre for Quranic Studies and Propagation, which is known by its abbreviations, PPPQ MABIMS (see box)

About the MABIMS Centre for Quranic Studies and Propagation (PPPQ MABIMS)

The MABIMS Centre for Quranic Studies and Propagation (PPPQ MABIMS) has been established after the fifth Informal Meeting of the Religious Affairs Ministers of the MABIMS member states from August 3-4, 1994.

Objectives

- i. To popularise the culture of reading the Quran by providing teaching methods that enhances skill in reading the scripture
- ii. To become a professional institution that provides services for Muslims of the MABIMS member-states to improve proficiency and skill on matters pertaining to the Quran
- iii. To become the leading MABIMS institution in field of Quranic study and propagation

The PPPQ MABIMS has become a component of the Institut Tahfiz Al Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah since January 1, 2006. The principal of the Institut doubles as the Director of the PPPQ MABIMS.

By 2009, the Ministry of Religious Affairs has decided that the administration of the PPPQ MABIMS is separated from the Institut.

Examples of programmes organised by the PPPQ MABIMS

1. National-level Quran reading contest
2. Memorising the verses of the Quran contest held by member-states
3. Quran reading skill tests for Brunei citizens
4. Understanding the Quran Scheme (a programme designed to raise public awareness and understanding of the Quran)
5. Quran reading class
6. Television programme on the teaching and knowledge of the Quran
7. The publication of journals on the Quran and its guidance collated from the MABIMS member-states

Brief information on the Information Technology Division

The Information Technology (IT) Division is responsible for all matters pertaining to the IT needs of the Ministry of Religious Affairs and its departments.

It features three strategic objectives:

Strategic Objective 1: Network Infrastructure and Operation of Data Centre

Strategic Objective 2: Islamic Application and Database System

Strategic Objective 3: Islamic Knowledge Base and Information

Specifically, this Division is responsible for carrying out the e-Government projects of the ministry and its departments. The IT Division has been at work in carrying out the ministry's and its departments' 13 e-Government projects, which have been subdivided into three programmes.

Programme 001: Network Infrastructure

Project 001: Network Infrastructure and Data Centre (Phase 1)

This refers to the comprehensive installation of IT infrastructure at the Ministry and its departments in an effort to minimise the use of papers in carrying out the daily office work. This project links servers with all agencies and departments of the Ministry and builds the relevant online communication systems. It also organises basic IT training for all staff.

Project 002: Network Infrastructure and Data Centre (Phase 2)

This refers to the enhancement of IT infrastructure as follow-ups. It is set to feature better online connectivity among mosques; additional online kiosks installed in mosques; and the setting up of the Islamic main portal. It will also introduce the Administration Management System (known locally by its Malay acronym, SisPen). SisPen is an in-house electronic communications system to improve and streamline the bureaucratic needs of the Ministry and its departments such as project monitoring, general maintenance and budgeting.

Programme 002: Islamic Information System (known locally by its Malay acronym, SisMI [*Sistem Maklumat Islam*])

Project 001: SisMI – Phase 1

This refers to system migration and enhancement in which information is stored online. It is designed as user friendly to enable the public to access online the information on Islam and services provided by the Ministry and its departments. It covers the e-Sharia (the electronic management of courses for couples prior to marriage, the storage of complaints and grievances from married couples, and the storage of reports on Islamic crimes); e-Dakwah (the online propagation of Islam and in this context the online storage of information on Muslim converts); and so on.

Project 002: Zakat Management System (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, SPZ)

This enables better and efficient collection of the zakat (Islamic tithe)

Project 003: I-Masjid

This refers to the installation IT infrastructure such as online connectivity in mosques throughout Brunei to enable information become accessible to both staff and Muslim congregation. It also enables visitors, worshippers and staff to submit their applications for services through the Internet. The I-Masjid also installs the Mosque Management System that allows staff to store and update information.

Project 004: Haj Management System (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, SPH)

This enables better and efficient management for matters pertaining to the Haj and Umrah (minor Haj) such as the online visa application

Project 005: SisMI – Phase 2

This is an enhancement of the SisMI. It expands the online capacity of the Ministry and its departments. It features additional services such as the e-Sharia (the management and administration of Halal meat imports; the e-Dakwah (expansion of the online propagation of Islam that now covers research, screening of imported publications, in-house publications, and exhibitions); e-Islamic Law and so on.

Project 006: Smartcard Integration Services

This enables the online retrieval of information on course participants.

Programme 003: e-Islam

Project 001: e-Islam Information Kiosk

This refers to the installation of interactive electronic kiosks to enable users to access information on Islam online. The interactive electronic kiosks are installed in phases beginning with the two national mosques; nine major mosques nationwide; the Ministry of Religious Affairs; the Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital; Brunei International Airport; Universiti Brunei Darussalam; the Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkuah Foundation building; and the Rizqun Mall.

Project 002: I-Dirasah (multimedia Islamic content)

This refers to information on how to apply the Islamic faith in practice. The online contents details range from the basic essentials such as ablutions before worshipping, how to worship properly, and the significance of paying the zakat (Islamic tithe) to life-changing events such as marriage.

Project 003: Islamic Learning Management System (known locally by its Malay terminology, e-Kursus)

Course contents are stored in digital format to enable participants to access information online. The system also enables real time online interaction between participants and course leaders through the web portal. Course modules include basic essentials on Islam for new converts; information on the Haj and Umrah pilgrimage; Quranic literacy skill and learning; duties and responsibility of an Imam; pre-marriage; youths and mosque relationship; and so on.

Project 004: Islamic Document Management System

This refers to the digitisation of documents and texts on Islam.

Project 005: Islamic Maktabah (Library) Management System

This refers to an online library on Islam that covers the Quran, hadiths and scholastic publications so on.

Brief information on the Public Relations and International Affairs Division

The Public Relations and International Affairs Division has been established on December 2006. The public relations remit had been formerly carried out by the Communications and Islamic Eminence Division until December 2006. The Communications and Islamic Eminence Division has since been renamed the Islamic Eminence Development Division.

The international affairs remit has since carried out the task as secretariat of MABIMS (*for details, see Communication and Islamic Eminence Development Division*).

Functions

- i. Disseminates information on the Ministry of Religious Affairs
- ii. Acts as the focal point between the Ministry and other ministries and departments of the Brunei government
- iii. Represents the Ministry at meetings pertaining to public relations and international affairs
- iv. Organises familiarisation trips both at home and abroad
- v. Responds to public feedbacks

- vi. Coordinates activities of the Ministry
- vii. Produces and publicises news on the Ministry's programmes
- viii. Takes photographs of activities of the Ministry

Brief information on the Building and Maintenance Division

The Building and Maintenance Division is the maintenance arm of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Its functions also cover the maintenance of Muslim cemeteries; the provision of relevant equipment for religious events organised by the Ministry; the business of writing off goods and properties of the Ministry; and the provision of homes of Ministry personnel.

Eight departments of the Ministry of Religious Affairs

- i. Department of the Council of Islamic Religion
- ii. Department of Administration
- iii. Department of Haj Management
- iv. Department of Islamic Studies
- v. Department of Mosque Affairs
- vi. Department of Sharia Affairs
- vii. Islamic Legal Unit (a department-level organisation)
- viii. Islamic Propagation Centre (a department-level organisation known locally as the Pusat Dakwah Islamiah)

Brief information on the Department of the Council of Islamic Affairs
(For details, see the Council of Islamic Religion on preceding pages)

Brief information of the Department of Administration

The Department of Administration is the administrative arm of the Ministry. In addition to being in charge of administrative matters and personnel, it also stores documents and data of the Ministry; and implements the Ministry's strategic plans.

Brief information on the Department of Haj Management

Prior to 1954 matters pertaining to the Haj had been carried out by the Office of the British Resident. From 1954 the responsibility had been transferred to the Office of the Adat Istiadat (protocols on royal custom and tradition), Religion and Welfare. From 1960 the responsibility had been transferred to the Department of Religious Affairs.

The Department of Haj Management has been established concurrently with the upgrading of the Department of Religious Affairs to a ministry in 1986.

It has four divisions:

- i. Administration and Finance
- ii. Policy and External Affairs
- iii. Registration and Flights
- iv. Courses and Publications

The department is also assisted by two committees:

- i. Committee of Advisers of the Pilgrimage that monitors the sequence and operations of the Haj
- ii. Committee of the Haj Fares that screens applications for state-sponsored Haj pilgrimage

Number of people from Brunei performing the Haj from 2005 to 2008

Year	Number of pilgrims for the Haj
2005	1,137
2006	1,314
2007	1,407
2008	1,181

Brief information on the Department of Islamic Studies

Religious education has taken root since 1954 in which by 1955 a committee had been established to structure and assume the responsibility of running the religious schools in Brunei. Formal religious education began in 1956.

Since 1967 the Administrator of Religious Education had been in charge of supervising the religious education; by 1971 the task had been transferred to the Chief Religious Education Officer.

By the time Brunei established the Ministry of Religious Affairs in 1986 all matters on religious education has been the responsibility of the Department of Islamic Studies.

The Department of Islamic Studies had been transferred to the Ministry of Education January 2, 2002; by January 2006 the department has been returned to the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

In 2005 the Ministry of Education has introduced the Integrated Education System on all government-owned primary schools from pre-school education to Standard 4.

Transfer to the Ministry of Education from January 2, 2002 to September 24, 2005

Throughout its time under the management of the Ministry of Education, the Department of Islamic Studies had been given complete responsibility to supervise the following religious education institutions:

- i. The Seri Begawan Religious Teachers College (established on July 5, 1975 and subsequently upgraded to university level on January 20, 2007 and renamed the Seri Begawan Religious Teachers University College)
- ii. Arabic Schools
- iii. Selected religious schools that enrol pupils from the non-government-owned schools and pupils of Standards 4 and 5 who are studying in schools that apply the Integrated Education System

The Department of Islamic Studies has also been responsible for providing the teaching professionals for the course subject, Islamic Religious Knowledge, to government-owned primary schools that implement the Integrated Education System and government-owned and non-government-owned secondary schools.

Complete return to the Ministry of Religious Affairs, effective January 2006

By 2006, the Department of Islamic Studies has been returned to the Ministry of Religious Affairs

Some of the objectives of providing religious schools that range from pre-school to Standard 6:

- i. To nurture and instil knowledge of the Islamic religion in addition to familiarising the habit of religious piety among the young and society in general
- ii. To provide professionals who are competent in Islamisation and to uphold the Islamic teachings among society

Today, as it has been prior to the transfer to the Ministry of Education from January 2, 2002 to September 24, 2005, the Department of Islamic Studies is responsible for monitoring the following type of religious schools and institutions:

- i. The Seri Begawan Religious Teachers College (upgraded to university status on January 20, 2007 and renamed the Seri Begawan Religious Teachers University College)
- ii. Arabic schools
- iii. Religious schools (40 of them have been established nationwide)
- iv. Guidance and Further Education
- v. (It is also in charge of the course subject, Islamic Religious Knowledge, which is being taught in both government-owned and non-government-owned schools throughout Brunei)

About the Seri Begawan Religious Teachers College...

Established on July 5, 1975 as a specialised institution of higher learning to produce religious teaching professionals among Brunei citizens. It has been upgraded to university status on January 20, 2007 and renamed the Seri Begawan Religious Teachers University College. It has offered degree courses since August 2007.

About the Arabic Schools...

Arabic Schools comprise the following:

- i. Hassanal Bolkiah Arabic Secondary School for Boys
- ii. Ma'had Islam Brunei
- iii. Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Damit Arabic Secondary School for Girls
- iv. Bandar Seri Begawan Arabic Preparatory School
- v. Jerudong Arabic School
- vi. Belait Arabic School
- vii. Temburong Arabic Preparatory School

Number of pupils and religious teaching professionals in schools under the supervision of the Department of Islamic Studies in 2004 and 2005 (when it was under the management of the Ministry of Education)

Number of pupils and teaching professionals in 2004 and 2005

Year	Pupils			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	18,602	17,339	35,941	491	1,240	1,731
2005	7,635	7,165	14,800	222	604	826

Number of students in Years I to III and lecturers
Of
The Seri Begawan Religious Teachers College in 2004 and 2005

Year	Students			Lecturers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	164	154	318	14	21	35
2005	135	147	282	23	23	46

Number of pupils and religious teaching professionals
In
Preparatory Schools and Arabic Secondary Schools
In
2004 and 2005

Year	Pupils			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	865	911	1,776	114	203	317
2005	899	892	1,791	110	198	308

Student enrolment and graduation
Of
The Seri Begawan Religious Teachers College
In
2004 and 2005

Year	Enrolment			Graduation		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	72	79	151	35	23	58
2005	56	92	148	64	68	132

Number of students and religious teaching professionals (who are seconded to schools and institutions of higher learning that are not under the supervision of the Department of Islamic Studies)

**In
2004 and 2005**

Number of pupils and religious teaching professionals of primary schools for one subject (Islamic Religious Knowledge)

**In
2004 and 2005**

Year	Pupils			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	21,325	19,591	40,916	112	280	392
2005	6,047	5,934	11,981	50	73	123

Number of pupils and religious teaching professionals of primary schools that implement the Integrated Education System in 2005

Year	Pupils			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2005	17,302	15,652	32,954	246	476	722

Number of pupils and religious teaching professionals of secondary schools for one subject (Islamic Religious Knowledge)

**In
2004 and 2005**

Year	Pupils			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	13,643	12,622	26,265	65	95	160
2005	6,936	6,798	13,734	50	72	122

Number of pupils and religious teaching professionals of secondary schools on a whole-day session pilot scheme in 2005

Year	Pupils			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2005	7,622	7,034	14,656	111	237	348

Number of institutions and religious teaching professionals of the Guidance and Further Education Division in 2004 and 2005

Year	Institutions	Teachers		
		Male	Female	Total
2004	31	48	23	71
2005	32	51	27	78

Number of people attending religious education for adults and religious teaching professionals in 2004 and 2005

Year	Students			Teachers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004 (73 classes)	389	677	1,066	36	28	64
2005 (148 classes)	567	768	1,335	24	28	52

**Analyses of examination results of schools under the supervision
of
the Department of Islamic Studies in 2004 and 2005
(when it was under the management of the Ministry of Education)**

Analyses of examination results of the Religious School Certificate for pupils of Standard 6
In
2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	4,218	3,554	84%	664	16%
2005	4,766	3,831	80%	935	20%

Analyses of examination results of the Primary School Assessment (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, PSR) for pupils of the Arabic Preparatory Schools in 2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	240	239	99.70%	1	0.30%
2005	213	213	100%	0	0

Analyses of examination results of the Lower Secondary School Assessment (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, PMB) for pupils of the Arabic Secondary Schools
In 2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	259	239	92.28%	20	7.72%
2005	177	169	95%	8	5%

Analyses of examination results of the Certificate of Religious Education (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, SPU) for pupils of the Arabic Secondary Schools in 2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	229	182	79.48%	47	20.52%
2005	184	122	66%	62	34%

Analyses of examination results of the Higher Certificate of Religious Education (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, STPU) for pupils of the Hassanal Bolkihah Arabic Secondary School for Boys in 2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	113	106	94%	7	6%
2005	146	140	96%	6	4%

Analyses of examination results of the Ordinary Level General Certificate of Education (GCE O-Level) for pupils of the Arabic Secondary Schools in 2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	19	19	100%	0	0
2005	15	15	100%	0	0

Analyses of examination results of the Advanced Level General Certificate of Education (GCE A-Level) for pupils of the Hassanal Bolkiah Arabic Secondary School for Boys in 2004 and 2005

Year	Candidates	Passes	Percentage of passes	Failing the exams	Percentage of failing the exams
2004	10	10	100%	0	0
2005	10	6	60%	4	40%

Brief information on the Department of Mosque Affairs

Established on July 16, 1993, the Department of Mosque Affairs has been operational since October 1, 1993.

The Department of Mosque Affairs provides services to the Muslim community that cover all members of society: adults, youths and children.

As centres of learning, mosques offer religious-orientated activities and courses open to adults, youths and children.

Examples of activities and courses on offer:

- i. How to read the Quran
- ii. How to refine worshipping
- iii. The use of IT
- iv. Enhancing the Islamic faith and beliefs
- v. Youth camps
- vi. Learning Arabic
- vii. Funeral rites according to Islam

Vision

To enable mosques to become the centre of learning that leads to religious piety

Mission

To enable mosques become the centre of worshipping, community and development of learning

Objective

To nurture a community of believers (ummah) that upholds the Islamic belief, sharia, morals, religious piety and knowledge

Tasks and responsibility

- i. Administers and manages government-owned mosques throughout Brunei
- ii. Ensures that mosques are thriving centres of worshipping and learning for the Muslim community
- iii. Plans for the building of new mosques, maintenance, and extension/renovation
- iv. Enhances the knowledge and skills of its personnel
- v. Prepares the sermons (known locally as the khutbah) for the Friday worship, second for the second day of Aidil Fitri, on the occasion of a solar or lunar eclipse, and on the occasion of drought
- vi. Manages the libraries in mosques and matters pertaining to information technology (IT) requirements of the Department of Mosques Affairs
- vii. Manages matters pertaining to women congregation

The number of mosques and prayer halls available in each district in Brunei Darussalam by 2008

District	Number of mosques and prayer halls
Brunei-Muara	58
Belait	13
Temburong	11
Tutong	28
Total	110

Brief information on the Department of Sharia Affairs

Established concurrently with the Ministry of Religious Affairs on October 21, 1986 the Department of Sharia Affairs' mission is to enforce Islamic laws under its jurisdiction and promote public awareness of Islamic teachings in accordance with the needs of the sharia, state constitution and the national philosophy, Malay Muslim Monarchy.

Some of the laws enforced by the Department of Sharia Affairs include the following:

1. Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act (Chapter 77)
2. Sharia Courts Act (Chapter 184)
3. Emergency (Islamic Family Law) Order, 1999 and Rules
4. Islamic Adoption of Children Order, 2001
5. Halal Meat Act (Chapter 183) and Rules

The department has five divisions, each with its own remits

- i. Administration
- ii. Halal Food Monitoring (established on July 15, 1997)
- iii. Religious Enforcement
- iv. Family Counselling Service
- v. Belief Monitoring

Objectives of the Department of Sharia Affairs

- i. Steers the Muslim community in Brunei away from activities that contradicts the Islamic belief and sharia
- ii. Monitors and ensures the authenticity of the Halal status of imported meats
- iii. Assists the Muslim community on matters pertaining to family life according to Islam
- iv. Ensures that the Muslim community remains devout in accordance with the Ahli Sunnah Wal-Jemaah strand of Islam that subscribes to the Shafi'i school of thought (known locally as the Mazhab Syafi'ie)
- v. Prepares research and studies for the purpose of planning, implementing and practising the sharia

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Investigating, patrolling and carrying out operations to places that are suspected of committing religious offences [under the Religious Council and Kadi Courts Act (Chapter 77)]
- ii. Monitoring and examining slaughtered meat to ensure that the slaughtering is conducted in accordance with the sharia
- iii. Conducting pre-marriage courses and providing family counselling
- iv. Researching and studying the teachings and beliefs of deviants
- v. Providing religious talks and explanation on the jurisdictions under the Department of Sharia Affairs
- vi. Administering all divisions under its management

List of foreign abattoirs accredited by the Council of Islamic Religion for the purpose of importing Halal meat and poultry

Australia

- Mid Coast Meat Company Limited, Brisbane
- Barkly Meat Processing Company, Darwin
- Meat Packers, Adelaide
- Harvey Beef, Perth
- Kilcoy Pastoral Company Limited, Adelaide
- Wamaco International, Katanning, Perth
- Tenara Abattoirs, Darwin
- Nolan Meats Private Limited, Brisbane
- Swift Australia (Southern) Private Limited, Victoria

China

- Inner Mongolia Kerchin Cattle Industry Company Limited, Inner Mongolia
- Sijiqing Agriculture Development Limited Company, Inner Mongolia
- Haoyue Islamic Meat Company, Inner Mongolia

India

- Frigorifico Allana Limited, Maharashtra
- Al Kabeer Private Limited, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
- Amroon Private Limited, Lucknow

Indonesia

- PT Jangkar Nusantara Megah, Gresik, Surabaya

Malaysia

- Desa Hatchery Sendirian Berhad, Sabah
- Ayamas Food Group, Klang, Selangor
- Dewina Food Industries, Bangi, Selangor
- Perak Duck Food, Taiping, Perak

- Dinding Poultry Food Processing, Taiping, Perak
- Ayam Wira, Subang Jaya, Selangor
- Pertanian Pertiwi Sendirian Berhad, Seremban, Negeri Sembilan
- Sinmah Food Industries Sendirian Berhad, Melaka
- Rastamas Group, Sabah
- PG Lean Hwa Trading Sendirian Berhad, Pulau Pinang
- FY Sales Food Processing Sendirian Berhad, Perak
- DBE Poultry Processing Sendirian Berhad, Perak
- Mac Food Sendirian Berhad, Shah Alam, Selangor

Brief information on the Islamic Legal Unit (a department-level organisation)

Brunei has been at work to establish a Supreme Sharia Court and update national law and the sharia judiciary prior to independence. Brunei has also been at work to establish a unified legal and judicial system in accordance with the sharia.

For this purpose, His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has established the Committee on the Modification of Brunei Laws in Accordance with the Sharia on January 21, 1980.

The Committee has been tasked to revise all provisions on Brunei laws, which are inconsistent with the sharia and draft proposed sharia-compliant amendments that are subject to approval of the Council of Islamic Religion.

To assist the Committee, the Ministry of Religious Affairs has established a secretariat called the Islamic Legal Unit to work on the laws and prepare draft amendments.

Brunei has established another committee in 1995 called the Drafting Committee on Islamic Family Law. The initial duty of this second Committee has been to prepare draft on the Islamic Family Law. Its remit has been extended to cover the drafting of other Islamic laws such as procedural laws and laws related to the establishment of the sharia courts to succeed the Kadi Courts.

As a consequence of an expanding responsibility and rapid development of workload, the Islamic Legal Unit has been upgraded as a department-level organisation on January 1, 1997.

The Sharia Prosecution Division has been transferred to the Islamic Legal Unit on January 11, 2003.

Mission

- To ensure the Unit holds exclusive authority on legal and prosecution matters
- To ensure that State laws are in conformity with the sharia
- To establish statutes based on the sharia

Role of the Islamic Legal Unit

- I. The Unit acts as secretariat to the two Committees appointed by the Council of Islamic Religion
 - i. The Committee for the Modification of Brunei Laws in Accordance with the Sharia
 - a. The duties of the Unit include:
 - i. Revising and checking the Laws of Brunei Darussalam
 - ii. Amending any provision so that it conforms to the sharia; and preparing draft amendments for the consideration of the Committee and presenting them before the Council of Islamic Religion for approval
 - ii. The Drafting Committee on Islamic Family Law
 - a. The duty of the Unit includes:
 - i. Drafting Islamic laws; and substantive and procedural laws for the Committee, which is subsequently presented before the Council of Islamic Religion for approval
- II. The Unit drafts proposed sharia-compliant laws
- III. The Unit modifies the laws of Brunei so that they conform to the sharia
- IV. The Unit conducts prosecution and civil proceedings before the sharia courts
- V. The Unit provides legal opinions, views and advice from the perspective of the sharia to Ministries, departments, organisations, the public sector, and the public in general

Brief information on the Islamic Propagation Centre (a department-level organisation known locally as the Pusat Dakwah Islamiah)

The Islamic Propagation Centre, a department-level organisation and the proselytising arm of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, has been established on January 1, 1985. The building that houses the Centre has been opened officially on September 16, 1985.

The Centre's director answers to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. An Advisory Council has been established that comprises a chairman, secretary and 14 members to give advice to the department on matters pertaining to academic plans.

The Centre has five divisions:

- i. Administration Division
- ii. Research and Publication Division
- iii. Censorship and Exhibition Division (***For details on how the Islamic Propagation Centre regulates the entry of mass media products into the Brunei market, see The Media***)
- iv. Conversion and Muslim Converts' Welfare Division
- v. Propagation Division

Mission

To disseminate and enhance the teachings of Islam, and uphold the Islamic faith among the population for the purpose of religious well being in accordance with the teachings of the Ahli Sunnah Wal-Jemaah of the Shafi'i school of thought (known locally as the Mazhab Syafi'ie)

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. To spread and provide basic Islamic knowledge of the teachings of the Ahli Sunnah Wal-Jemaah of the Shafi'i school of thought through research, publications, lectures, courses and guidance for Muslims and non-Muslims in Brunei
- ii. To create an Islamic society that is united in opinion on Islamic law and to keep Muslims away from confusion and doubts on matters pertaining to the Islamic religion
- iii. To look after the welfare of the Muslim converts in terms of their physical, moral and spiritual well being in order to ensure they have a better and complete livelihood as Muslims
- iv. To protect and exhibit historical materials related to Islam within Brunei Darussalam and other Islamic nation-states
- v. To produce efficient management and quality human resource

The number of Muslim converts from 2005 to 2008

Year	Number of people who have embraced the Islamic faith
2005	496
2006	461
2007	462
2008 (From January to October)	399
Total	1,818

CULTURE

The following organisations are associated with the work of government on culture

- i. Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports and its relevant divisions
- ii. Office of the State Mufti
- iii. Islamic Propagation Centre
- iv. Department of Adat Istiadat Negara
- v. Department of Museums
- vi. Brunei History Centre
- vii. Department of Language and Literature Bureau
- viii. Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre

Brief information on the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

Mission

To mould a successful society, which is devout, cultured, caring, enlightened, united and visionary

National Policy on Culture

1. To strengthen loyalty and sense of attachment towards the organising philosophy, Malay Muslim Monarchy (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, MIB) among the population
2. To nurture and expand the local culture so that it is practised by all members of society as an attribute of nationhood, which is functional and practicable
3. To produce and ensure the continuity of the Brunei nation
4. To instil a sense of unity

Tasks and responsibility

- i. To provide the Brunei society with clear direction and sense of purpose through cultural, community, youths and sports activities
- ii. To nurture a caring society
- iii. To enhance the habit of volunteerism
- iv. To deepen a sense of belonging and patriotism
- v. To develop an active, enlightened, knowledgeable, resilient, healthy and well-balanced society
- vi. To provide an overall national guidance that enables society to shape a distinct identity, which is based on the national philosophy (*this refers to Brunei's organising ideology, Malay Muslim Monarchy—MIB*)

Objectives

By 2015 the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports would achieve the following:

- i. Policy and national guideline in areas of community affairs, culture, youths and sports
- ii. Capability to increase public participation in managing matters pertaining to welfare, community affairs, culture, youths and sports
- iii. Deepen the culture of volunteerism and self-reliance among all members of society
- iv. Involving all relevant agencies in enhancing patriotism, entrepreneurship and sense of belonging among society especially youths
- v. Own facilities and infrastructure for community affairs, culture, youths and sports nationwide
- vi. Ability to enhance public awareness and appreciation of the national philosophy
- vii. Ability to nurture an environment that produces a competitive and cultured society

List of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) on matters pertaining to culture, youths and sports between Brunei Darussalam and other nation-states from 1984 to 2005

No.	Name of MOU/MOA	Date of signing
1	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	August 23, 1999
2	MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Ministry of Heritage and Culture of the Sultanate of Oman on Culture and Heritage	June 15, 2004
3	MOU between the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the Cooperation in the Fields of Culture and Related Activities	May 7, 2005

The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports has five divisions and five stand-alone departments.

Divisions

- i. Administration and Finance
- ii. Culture and Arts
- iii. Social Service
- iv. Research, Development and International Affairs
- v. Youths and Sports Development

Two of its five divisions are in charge of the Ministry's cultural remits that cover aspects both at home and abroad:

- i. Culture and Arts Division
- ii. Research, Development and International Affairs

About the Culture and Arts Division...

Function

Responsible for developing and enhancing Brunei's overall cultural values

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Research and analyses
- ii. Documentation and publications
- iii. Cultural performance (both at home and abroad)
- iv. Seminars, workshops, lectures and courses
- v. Recordings
- vi. Exhibitions
- vii. Guidance and financial assistance

The Culture and Arts Division also provides props for stage and musical performances:

- i. CDS and video recordings of Brunei folk songs and traditional dance tunes
- ii. Lending traditional costumes
- iii. Lending traditional musical instruments
- iv. Requesting professionals to teach the art of Brunei traditional dance
- v. Requesting professionals to teach the art of Brunei traditional music

Projects implemented in 2005

	Date	Project
1	January 2005	Preparation for the 21 st national day celebration
2	February 23, 2005	Finale of the 21 st national day celebration
3	June 15-24, 2005	Brunei Cultural Troupe participated in the "Pesta Kesenian Melayu" in Palembang, Indonesia
4	July 15-31, 2005	59 th birthday anniversary of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam

Projects implemented in 2006

No	Month	2006
1	January	Preparation for the 22 nd national day celebration
2	February	Finale of the 22 nd national day celebration
3	March	Bilateral Project between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia called "Titian Budaya" from March 24-27, 2006
4	April	Brunei's participation at the Joint Cultural Performance and Symphony Orchestra of Young Musicians at Angkor Watt, Siem Reap, Cambodia from April 5-10, 2006
5	May	Performance by the Pakistan Cultural Troupe on May 29, 2006, which had been co-organised by the High Commission of the Republic of Pakistan and the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports of Brunei Darussalam
6	June	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Vocal Workshop, June 17-24, 2006 2. Brunei attended the 41st Meeting of ASEAN-COCI in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic 3. Workshop on Traditional Costume called "Menapih Sinjang dan Menambat Dastar" at the Dewan Bendahara, Kuala Belait on June 17, 2006 4. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the Nusantara Craft Promotion in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from June 29 to July 31, 2006
7	July	<p>On the occasion of the 60th birthday anniversary of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports had been organising the following events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poetry Contest known locally as the "Malam Suara Syahdu" 2. Creative Performance Art Contest 3. Evergreen Song Contest 4. Classical Song Contest 5. Guling Tangan Traditional Music Contest. (Guling tangan is a set of musical instruments comprising a row of small horizontally arranged gongs that are accompanied by larger suspended gongs and drums)
8	August	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the Ethnic Festival in the District of Temburong from August 24-27, 2006 2. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the Japan Exchange Tour Asia Performing Arts 3. Performance by the Orient Express called "A Night of American Music" on August 9, 2006 4. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the Dirgahayu Emas Concert on the occasion of the 60th birthday anniversary of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on August 12, 2006 5. Brunei attended the ASEAN 10+3 Training Programme on the Cooperation for Human Resources Development and the 2nd NEACH Meeting in the People's Republic of China from August 30 to September 9, 2006 6. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the 8th Asia Arts Festival's grand opening performance called "Cheering for ASEAN" in Beijing, People's Republic of China. This is an ASEAN-COCI Project 7. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the opening ceremony of the 8th Asia Arts Festival opening ceremony for the Eternal Glory-ASEAN Art Exhibition from August 31 to September 6, 2006

9	September	Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the ASEAN Dance Festival called "Festival Tari Serumpun Dua"
10	October	Brunei attended the 2 nd China-ASEAN Forum in the People's Republic of China from October 27-31, 2006
11	November	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the 8th Nanning International Arts Festival of Folk Songs on November 5, 2006 2. Cultural Project known locally as the "Misi Budaya" held at the Sayyidina Abu Bakar Secondary School on November 29, 2006 3. Cultural Project known locally as the "Misi Budaya" held at the Lumut Recreational Club in the District of Belait on November 30, 2006 4. Brunei participated at the 1st ASEAN Puppetry Festival in Jakarta, Indonesia from November 29 to December 3, 2006
12	December	-

Projects implemented in 2007

No	Month	2007
1	January	Preparation for the 23 rd national day celebration
2	February	Finale of the 23 rd national day celebration
3	March	Brunei attended the World People's Costume Show at the Doha Cultural Festival, Qatar from March 16-20, 2007
4	April	Traditional Song Contest called "Canang Citra Budaya" had been organised by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports on April 28, 2007
5	May	-
6	June	Preparatory Meeting for the ASEAN Cultural Heritage Documnetaries called "Water: A Unifying Force in ASEAN" held in Manila, the Philippines on June 22, 2007
7	July	<p>Cultural performance by the bantus Capoeira, which had been organised jointly by the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil on July 1, 2007</p> <p>Finale performance on the occasion of the 61st birthday anniversary of His Majesty The Sultan and yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on July 22, 2007 at the Taman Haji Sir Muda Omar 'Ali Saifuddien, Bandar Seri Begawan</p> <p>On the occasion of the 61st birthday anniversary of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports had been organising the following events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poetry Contest known locally as the "Malam Suara Syahdu" 2. Creative Performance Art Contest 3. Evergreen Song Contest 4. Classical Song Contest 5. Guling Tangan Traditional Music Contest. (Guling tangan is a set of musical instruments comprising a row of small horizontally arranged gongs that are accompanied by larger suspended gongs and drums)

8	August	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunei attended the Semarang Beauty of Asia, Semarang, Indonesia from August 8-16, 2007 2. Cultural performance by the Orient Express called "A Night of American Music" on August 9, 2007
9	September	Brunei attended the 1 st meeting on ASEAN Puppetry Association in Palembang, Indonesia from September 6-8, 2007
10	October	Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the 9 th Nanning International Arts Festival of Folk Songs, People's Republic of China from October 25-November 2, 2007
11	November	Brunei attended the ASEAN 10+3 Workshop Cooperation for the Human Resources Development and the China-ASEAN Cultural Industry Forum in Beijing, Guangdong and Guangxi, People's Republic of China from November 4-12, 2007
12	December	Brunei attended the 5 th Ministerial Meeting on Islamic Culture, Tripoli, Libya from November 21-23, 2007

Projects implemented in 2008

No	Month	2008
1	January	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation for the 24th national day celebration 2. ASEAN Festival of Arts in Myanmar on the occasion of the SOMCA (Senior Officials Meeting on Culture and Arts) and AMCA (ASEAN Ministers Responsible for Culture and Arts) Meetings from January 12-14, 2008
2	February	Finale of the 24 th national day celebration
3	March	Art Exhibition called "Scared Legacy", which had been organised jointly by the American Embassy and the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports on March 24, 2008
4	April	-
5	May	Traditional wedding performance by the Aceh Cultural Troupe, Indonesia on May 17, 2008
6	June	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theatre performance organised by the Culture and Arts Division, Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports on June 4, 2008 2. Vocal and Image Development Workshop organised by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports from June 16-19, 2008
7	July	<p>On the occasion of the 62nd birthday anniversary of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports had been organising the following events:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poetry Contest known locally as the "Malam Suara Syahdu" 2. Creative Performance Art Contest 3. Evergreen Song Contest 4. Classical Song Contest 5. Guling Tangan Traditional Music Contest. (Guling tangan is a set of musical instruments comprising a row of small horizontally arranged gongs that are accompanied by larger suspended gongs and drums) <p>Brunei attended the 43rd Meeting of the ASEAN-COCI in Naypyidaw, Myanmar from July 1-3, 2008</p>

8	August	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the National Youths Day on August 2, 2008 2. Cultural Performance by the Orient Express called "A Night of American Music" on August 9, 2008 3. Brunei attended the 2nd Meeting of the ASEAN Working Group (SOMCA) on SMCES (small and medium cultural enterprises) in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from August 20-21, 2008
9	September	Brunei attended the 1 st Meeting of the ASEAN-Republic of Korea Traditional Music Representative Committee and the 2 nd ASEAN-Republic of Korea Meeting on the Culture Collaboration Projects in Gwangju, Republic of Korea from September 25-26, 2008
10	October	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunei attended the 2nd ASEAN Working Group Meeting on the Human Resources Development in the Cultural Context in Singapore from October 20-21, 2008 2. Brunei Cultural Troupe participated at the 10th Nanning International Arts Festival of Folk Songs from October 22-25, 2008 3. Brunei attended the China-ASEAN Cultural Industry Forum in Nanning, People's Republic of China from October 28-31, 2008
11	November	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brunei attended the 3rd ASEAN 10+3 Workshop on the Cooperation for Cultural Human Resource Development in the People's Republic of China from November 4-12, 2008 2. Preparation for the national day silver jubilee 3. Cultural performance by the Lincang Minority Song and dance Ensemble, Yunnan Province of the People's Republic of China, which had been organised by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports 4. Brunei attended the 10th Meeting of the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Culture in Siem Reap, Cambodia from November 20-21, 2008 5. Brunei attended the 8th Meeting of the Consultative Council in Charge of Implementing the Cultural Strategy for the Islamic World in Rabat, Morocco from November 25-26, 2008
12	December	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Managing Committee Meeting for the preparation for the national day silver jubilee celebration on December 2, 2008 2. Meeting of the ASEAN-Republic of Korea Traditional Music Representative Committee in Brunei from December 10-11, 2008 3. Brunei attended the Inter-governmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Heritage in Paris, France from December 8-12, 2008 4. Working Committee Meeting for the preparation of the national day silver jubilee celebration on December 30, 2008

About the Research, Development and International Affairs Division...

This division assists the Ministry to enable foreign nation-states to organise cultural events in Brunei by virtue of being in charge with monitoring compliance of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUS) and Memoranda of Agreement (MOAS).

Function (research and development remits)

- i. Carrying out strategic research
- ii. Collating and collecting information and data for the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports
- iii. Observing relevant acts; and studying reports, working papers and proposal papers that are submitted to the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports
- iv. Assisting in the monitoring of the implementation of policies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

- v. Collating news clippings
- vi. Managing the library and resource room
- vii. Publishing the annual report of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

Function (international affairs remit)

- i. Supervising matters pertaining to the Ministry's links with international organisations such as the United Nations (UN), the Commonwealth, the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), ASEAN, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and so on
- ii. Monitoring the Ministry's compliance with international agreements such as the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
- iii. Monitoring the Ministry's compliance with international commitments in which Brunei is signatory such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and so on

Five stand alone departments under the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

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

Office of the State Mufti

The Office of the State Mufti is associated with the work of government on culture because some aspects of its function cover the following:

- i. The Office of the State Mufti is the reference centre for Islamic knowledge in Brunei
- ii. It houses the Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Islamic Exhibition Gallery
- iii. It hosts the annual high-profile event that features exhibitions of artefacts that befit the theme of each year and public seminar that features a panel of prominent academics. This event is called the Majlis Ilmu and its purposes are to demonstrate Brunei's resolve in upholding its Islamic heritage that has formed the basis of its culture, and to display the Islamic knowledge at its best

Islamic Propagation Centre

The Islamic Propagation Centre is associated with the work of government on culture because some aspects of its function cover the following:

- i. The Islamic Propagation Centre houses an exhibition hall, which features displays that chart the history of cultural development based on Islam in Brunei and artefacts associated with Islam and the Islamic knowledge
- ii. It organises Arabic calligraphy writing contest and the Islamic creative arts contest
- iii. It organises Arabic script writing contest open to Muslim converts

Brief information on the Department of Adat Istiadat Negara

The Department of Adat Istiadat Negara is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. Established since July 1, 1954 the department has been formerly known as the Department of Adat Istiadat Negara, Religious and Public Welfare Department.

It was renamed the Department of Adat Istiadat Negara and Public Welfare when its religious remit had been removed to become a separate organisation called the Department of Religious Affairs on September 29, 1959.

It has since been renamed the Department of Adat Istiadat Negara when its public welfare remit had been removed to become a separate organisation in 1962.

Mission

To plan and arrange for the dissemination of knowledge of national heritage to the Brunei population in addition to managing the preparation and implementation of ceremonials

Tasks and responsibilities

- i. Imparting knowledge of Brunei traditional ceremonials to citizens and non-citizens through briefings, courses/workshops, forums, and print and electronic media. In practice, this includes informing people on Brunei's system of social stratification (*for details, see About the national language and Bruneian society in Chapter One*); heraldry; and the proper use of Brunei's stilted, honorific Malay court language
- ii. Carrying out research
- iii. Providing assistance and advice in terms of sequence of events, facilities and seating arrangements to public and private organisations, associations and institutions of learning that plan to host events that entail the presence of the royal family
- iv. Issuing invitation letters, organising seating arrangement, deploying staff to receive invited guests, and providing facilities for traditional ceremonials and national events on behalf of the Brunei state. In practice, this includes issuing dress codes for guests attending traditional ceremonials especially ones that are held in the palace
- v. Being in charge of working committee in the preparation of working papers and minutes of meetings of the Department of Adat Istiadat Negara and special working committees established by royal appointment that feature traditional ceremonials such as the royal proclamation, the royal wedding and so on

Brief information on the Department of Museums

Established in 1965 the Department of Museums is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports.

Tasks and responsibilities

A. Protection and Conservation

- i. Protects and preserves national heritage such as the archaeological sites, monuments, historical and cultural artefacts, archival documents and natural history; and flora and fauna for research and references
- ii. Stores reproductions of cultural artefacts and historical objects
- iii. Provides security system in galleries, stores and laboratories for effective protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage

B. Research

- i. Conducts and encourages research in the fields of archaeology, ethnography and natural history; and disseminate the knowledge of Brunei's cultural and natural heritage through exhibits, publications and public lectures
- ii. Collaborates with researchers from abroad or from other government agencies for further diversity and enrich the Museums Department's research efforts
- iii. Maintains reference material in the form of archival and library holdings and collection of specimens to facilitate research

C. Dissemination of Knowledge Through Education Services

- i. Provides lectures and briefings on the Museums Department's research activities including galleries for official visits
- ii. Provides on request the audiovisual shows on educational programmes for students and visitors
- iii. Provides reading materials, briefings on museums, exhibitions and Brunei Museums's collection
- iv. Provides loan facilities for natural history specimens, archaeological, ethnographical and historical artefacts to educational institutions, professional bodies and individuals—subject to approval

D. Collection

- i. **Purchase.** The Museums Department buys materials, records, cultural artefacts and historical objects associated with Brunei from overseas and local sources
- ii. **Gift/Exchange/Loan.** The Museums Department accepts materials in the form of books, artefacts and specimens as gifts, exchanges or loans from individuals, the public, professional bodies or academic institutions
- iii. **Excavation.** The Museums Department acquires archaeological materials, cultural artefacts and historical objects through excavations
- iv. **Expedition.** The Museums Department acquires archaeological, historical and cultural artefacts and natural history such as flora and fauna specimens through expeditions carried out by this department or with the cooperation with individuals or other institutions both at home and abroad

E. Exhibition

- i. Organises special exhibition every year
- ii. Encourages other government departments or individuals to exhibit their collection related to the museums' field
- iii. Organises exchange programme exhibitions with other foreign institutions relating to historical, cultural and natural heritage
- iv. Provides travelling exhibits on request to educational institutions and organisation

Laws governing the Department of Museums

Preservation of Books Act (Passed on January 18, 1967; revised in 1984)

- This law requires individuals and organisations both public and private to deposit three copies of every publication produced in Brunei to the Director of Museums

Antiquities and Treasure Trove Act (passed on January 21, 1967; revised in 1984, 1991 and 2002)

- This law controls and preserves antiquities and archaeological sites
- Controls the export of antiquities by licence

Brunei National Archives Act (passed on January 1975; revised in 1983 and 1991)

- This law enables the Department of Museums (through the National Archives of Brunei Darussalam) to carry out the task of safekeeping and preservation of public archives and records of Brunei

Wildlife Protection Act (passed on July 19, 1978; revised in 1984)

- This law provides a list of protected animal species in Brunei

Contacts made in 2005 between the Department of Museums and its international counterparts

1. Symposium on Arts Museums as Regional Sites for Learning and Creative Platform for Cross-Cultural Understanding and Promotion in Singapore
2. ASEAN-COCI People-To-People Exchange seminar in Siem Reap, Cambodia
3. The Inaugural Meeting on Promoting Networking and Exchanges of Experts in the Conservation of Arts, Artefacts and Cultural Heritage of east Asian Countries in Bangkok, Thailand
4. ASEAN Conservation Network Meeting in Singapore
5. UNESCO Crafts Prize for Asia Pacific and World Crafts Council Regional Assembly in Bukhara
6. 40th Meeting of the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (ASEAN-COCI) in Mataram, Indonesia
7. Records Management under the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme in Malaysia
8. COLLASIA 2010 Orientation Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand
9. 20th SEAMEO-SPAFA Governing Board Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand
10. Conservation of Textiles in Southeast Asian Collection in Leiden, the Netherlands
11. Opening Ceremony of the 3rd Fukuoka Asian Art Triennale 2005 in Japan
12. Record Management Seminar; Preserving and Accessing Digital Records at the National Archives of Singapore
13. XXIV Session of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property ICCROM's General Assembly in Rome, Italy
14. 39th International Conference of the Round Table on Archives (CITRA) and the Annual General Meeting in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

15. SEAMEO-SPAFA Regional Centre for Archaeology and Fine Arts Workshop on Living Heritage: Empowering Community, Phrae Province, Thailand
16. ASEAN COCI 7th Sub-Committee Cultural Meeting in Chiang Rai, Thailand
17. UNESCO Regional Workshop on the Follow Up to the Asia Pacific Periodic Reporting for Cultural Heritage Properties in North-East and South-East Asia in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
18. Sub-Regional Expert Meeting in Asia on Intangible Cultural Heritage: Safeguarding and Inventory-making Methodologies in Bangkok, Thailand
19. Southeast Asia Regional Branch of the International Council of Archives (SARBICA)

The Department of Museums is in charge of the following:

- i. Brunei Museums
- ii. Malay Technology Museum
- iii. Bangunan Bumbungan Dua Belas (translated loosely as ‘the building with 12 roofs’)
- iv. Royal Regalia Building
- v. Tasek Merimbun Heritage Park
- vi. National Archives of Brunei Darussalam

FEATURES OF THE BRUNEI MUSEUM

The Brunei Museum building sits on a hill overlooking the Sungai Brunei (in Malay, sungai means river), five kilometres away from Bandar Seri Begawan. The building’s exterior is a showcase of engraving and patterns based on the Brunei Malay traditional motifs. The artefacts and specimens on display inside the museum reflect the research interest of the staff of the Museums Department that cover archaeology, ethnography, history and natural history.

The Brunei Museum comprises the following galleries

Islamic Arts Gallery, which displays the collection of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam. The collection refers to artistic production of various Islamic regions from the transitional and early Islamic periods to the late 19th century. The Islamic Arts gallery has been opened since July 15th 1990.

Oil and Gas Gallery. The displays feature the origin and formation of oil; the process of drilling and refining; the uses of oil in the market; the history of petroleum industry in Brunei; and a map that shows Brunei’s existing oil fields. Some of the exhibits are interactive.

Natural History Gallery, which features a wide range of natural history subjects, especially the fauna of Brunei. Some of the exhibits are presented in the form of diorama (three-dimensional replica).

Brunei Traditional Culture Gallery. It displays Bruneian Malay customs and culture from the time of a person’s birth until marriage. As a showcase of Bruneian material culture, it also displays locally produced hand-made brassware.

Brunei Darussalam Archaeology and History Gallery. It features the history of Brunei

from prehistoric period to the resumption of status as an independent and sovereign nation-state on January 1, 1984.

Shipwreck Gallery. It contains Brunei's first large scale maritime archaeological findings in 1997. About 13,500 artefacts have been excavated from the wreck, which trace their origin from the late 15th to early 16th century.

FEATURES OF THE MALAY TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM

The Malay Technology Museum is located nearby the Brunei Museum. Its building is a donation of the Royal/Dutch Shell Group of Companies on the occasion of Brunei's resumption of status as an independent and sovereign nation-state since January 1, 1984. His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam officially opened the Malay Technology Museum on February 29, 1988.

This museum has been built to document, collect and display indigenous technology for the benefit of future generations.

The Malay Technology Museum comprises the following galleries

Water Village Traditional House Gallery. This gallery displays the architectural structure of houses of the water village (known locally as Kampong Ayer) of the late 19th century and mid-20th century. It features six houses shown in detail with the aid of diorama.

Water Village Traditional Technology Gallery. This gallery displays Brunei's traditional handicrafts and cottage industry found in the water village (Kampong Ayer).

Inland Traditional Technology Gallery. This gallery displays the traditional technology used by the other Malay ethnic groups who are land dwellers. Models of traditional homes of the Dusun, Kedayan and Murut ethnic groups and a replica of hut built by the Punan ethnic group are found in this gallery. Also on display are the traditional techniques of producing sago, brown sugar and handicrafts.

FEATURES OF THE BANGUNAN BUMBUNGAN DUA BELAS

The Bangunan Bumbungan Dua belas is translated loosely as 'the building with 12 roofs'. Built in December 1906 and completed in July 1907, the building is associated closely with the Brunei-British relations: it was the home of the British Residents and British High Commissioners for many years.

The governments of Brunei and the United Kingdom agreed to restore the Bangunan Bumbungan Dua Belas on April 27, 1998 as a joint project in recognition of its historical and architectural significance.

It has been officially reopened after the restoration work on September 19, 1998 by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Today, it houses exhibitions that celebrate the Brunei-British relationship and comprises the following galleries:

- i. Gallery A: History and Development
- ii. Gallery B: Royal and State Visits
- iii. Gallery C: Maps and Charts of Brunei Darussalam
- iv. Galleries D and E: Centre for British Teachers Gallery; the British Council Gallery; and Universiti Brunei Darussalam Gallery

FEATURES OF THE ROYAL REGALIA BUILDING

The Royal Regalia Building has been opened since September 30, 1992 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee anniversary of the Accession to the Throne of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

The building houses four galleries:

- i. Royal Regalia of the 1968 Coronation Gallery
- ii. Royal Exhibition Gallery
- iii. Silver Jubilee Gallery
- iv. Constitutional History Gallery

FEATURES OF THE TASEK MERIMBUN HERITAGE PARK

Tasek Merimbun comprises two shallow bodies of black water lake, which are joined by a narrow channel. It is filled by water from one of the tributaries of the Sungai Meluncur. The water is dark coloured because the river flows through the swamp forest before reaching the lake.

The surface area of each of the two portions of the lake is 100 hectares and 120 hectares respectively. And Tasek Merimbun Heritage Park covers an area of 7,800 hectares.

The area houses three public venues:

- i. **Balai Purun**, a building that overlooks the lake
- ii. **Nature Trail**
- iii. **Special Exhibition**, a mini museum that displays natural history, archaeology and ethnography associated with the surrounding area

FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Established in 1975 by the National Archives Act, 1975 (revised edition, 1983), the National Archives is Brunei's official centre for preserving public archives and records. It is responsible for collecting, storing and preserving government and public records that hold historical and national significance for reference purposes.

The National Archives of Brunei Darussalam is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports.

It holds membership with the International Council of Archives (ICA) and the Southeast Asian Regional branch of the International Council of Archives (SARBICA)

Brief information on the Brunei History Centre

Established in 1982, the Brunei History Centre is the authoritative organisation in charge of the nation-state's history. It is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports.

Objectives

- i. To research and study all aspects of Brunei history
- ii. To collect and obtain all historical materials on Brunei from domestic and foreign sources
- iii. To produce historical publications on Brunei
- iv. To display findings and effects of Brunei history
- v. To make the Brunei History Centre at the authoritative organisation on Brunei history
- vi. To act as the Borneo Research Centre

Brief information on the Department of Language and Literature Bureau

Historical background

The Department of Language and Literature Bureau (known locally by its Malay abbreviation, DBP) is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports since January 1, 1984.

DBP has been brought into existence as a consequence of one of the provisions of the 1959 Brunei constitution that has called for Malay as the national language of the nation-state. By April 19, 1960 the State Legislative Council has approved for an independent body, the Language Board, which is responsible for monitoring matters associated with the development of Malay as the national language.

By September 16, 1961 the Language Board had become one of the agencies of the Department of Education, which was in charge of language, upgrading and disseminating the widespread use of Malay as the national language of Brunei.

By 1962 the Language Board had been renamed the Language and Literature Division. By January 1, 1965 it had been upgraded as a department-level government agency and renamed the Department of Language and Literature Bureau.

Policy

- i. To reinforce the prevalent use of the Malay language
- ii. To implement the use of Malay as the national language as stipulated by the 1959 constitution (Chapter 82 [1])
- iii. To publish and set the production of books
- iv. To update Malay spelling and pronunciation in addition to issuing technical terms in Malay
- v. To enable the Brunei population to master the Malay language

Roles and responsibility

- i. To establish and develop Malay language and literature
- ii. To carry out research, documentation and publication of cultural materials
- iii. To provide and enhance library services in Brunei

The Department of Language and Literature Bureau is subdivided into eight disciplines in which each discipline is being lead by a senior officer:

- i. Administration and Management
- ii. Establishment and development of language
- iii. Establishment and development of literature
- iv. Logistics and technical services
- v. Library
- vi. Media publishing and aesthetics
- vii. Research and documentation
- viii. Art and design

DBP covers four principal areas:

1. Language
2. Literature
3. Publications
4. Librarianship

Library service

Established in 1963 its original purpose is to enable DBP staff to carry out research. The library has been opened to the public since August 24, 1967.

Today DBP library service provides the following:

- i. Book lending service for adults, youths and children
- ii. Reference and information services
- iii. Bruneiana service (publications solely on Brunei)
- iv. Book lending for groups
- v. Mobile library service
- vi. ISBN issuing service
- vii. Maintenance of the Union Catalogue

DBP is also the national focal point for all matters pertaining to library both at home and abroad in addition to providing technical advice on how to establish new libraries.

Community Library

A portion of the budget for the 8th National Development Plan (2001-2005) has been allocated for the construction of community libraries.

The following community libraries have been built in densely populated areas.

1. Muara Town Branch Library in the Brunei-Muara District
2. Perumahan Negara Lambak Kanan Branch Library. This library has been built near a government-funded resettlement housing area in the Brunei-Muara District.
3. Perumahan Negara Kampung Pandan Branch Library. This library has been built near a government-funded resettlement housing area in the Belait District.
4. Kampung Sengkurong Branch Library in the Brunei-Muara District.

The next batch of community libraries are planned for the following areas.

1. Perumahan Negara Kampung Rimba Branch Library in the Brunei-Muara District.
2. Perumahan Negara Kampung Mentiri Branch Library in the Brunei-Muara District.
3. Perumahan Negara Kampung Bukit Beruang Branch Library in the Tutong District.
4. Perumahan Negara Kampung Rataie Branch Library in the Temburong District.

International membership

- i. Brunei is a member-state of the regional grouping on Malay language and literature called the Majlis Bahasa Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia (MABBIM). Being a member-state of MABBIM has called for Brunei to establish the national-level Standing Committee on the Malay Language (known locally as the Jawatankuasa Tetap Bahasa Melayu, JKTBM), which is responsible for matters pertaining to linguistics of the Malay language.
- ii. DPB is one of the founding organisations of the International Council on the Malay Language (known locally as the Majlis Antarabangsa Bahasa Melayu, MABM) since August 2000. Membership of MABM comprises nation-states that have majority Malay population: Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. Today MABM has 20 non-Malay member-states and observers.
- iii. Brunei is a signatory to the Southeast Asian Council on Literature (known locally as the Majlis Sastera Asia Tenggara, MASTERA) since August 25, 1995. For Brunei, this has involved the issuing of the MASTERA Literature Award nationally. DBP is also coordinator to the bianneal Southeast Asian Writers' Award issued by His Majesty the King of Thailand. The award covers achievement in poetry, drama, short stories and novels.
- iv. Brunei is a member of the Congress of Southeast Asian Librarians (CONSAL).
- v. DBP is also involved in programmes organised under the ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (COCI).

- vi. Brunei is a signatory to the ASEAN Book Publishers Association (ABPA) since April 2006 in which DPB is the national secretariat. This has culminated with the establishment of the Brunei Darussalam National Publishers Committee on July 10, 2006 to carry out the national-level responsibilities entailed as a member of ABPA. The National Committee members comprise officials of the DPB, Office of the State Mufti, Department of Curriculum Development of the Ministry of Education, Brunei History Centre, Department of Museums, and the Islamic Propagation Centre.

DBP basic statistics

1. DBP has organised the annual International Book Fair 14 times (2008 figures)
2. DBP promotes publications produced by local authors 13 times per year: one a month through BDP monthly magazine and one during the International Book Fair
3. From 2005 to 2005 DBP publishes on average 50 titles per year: (2005: 68 titles; 2006: 58 titles; 2007: 100 titles; and 2008: 53 titles)

Brief information on the Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre

Date of establishment: September 1, 1975

By the time Brunei has regained its status as an independent and sovereign nation-state on January 1, 1984 the Centre had become one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports.

By the early part of the 21st century, ownership of the Centre has been transferred to the Office of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam.

Mission

1. To encourage the local population to become active in the production of Brunei arts and handicrafts, with facilities being provided by the Centre
2. To provide the necessary training for Brunei youths who are interested in local arts and handicrafts
3. To popularise arts and handicrafts products and to encourage sales

Tasks and responsibilities

1. As the only training institution for arts and handicrafts in Brunei this Centre offers five courses (each one lasts for three years) for local youths aged between 17 and 35
2. Each course has a five-year bond upon completion and those who have passed their courses are required to produce the products they have mastered
3. The Centre accepts bookings and orders for handicrafts from various organisations both public and private

Courses on offer

1. Weaving of the gilded brocade called the Kain Tenunan Brunei
2. Silver smithing
3. Brass smithing
4. Wood carving
5. Basketry and songkok making (songkok is a head gear worn by local males to complete the two-piece Baju Melayu national costume)

Projects implemented in 2005

1. Demo and Exhibition to coincide with the Brunei SympForium from January 17 to February 10, 2005 at the Brunei International Airport
2. Sales to coincide with the National Day celebration from February 21 to March 9, 2005 at the lobby area of the Centre
3. Road show in all four districts from April 28 to June 5, 2005 to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the Brunei Museums
4. Brass workshop from June 13 to June 18, 2005. The objective of this workshop is to differentiate the two distinct techniques of producing objects made from brass. This workshop featured the sand casting technique

Projects implemented in 2006

1. Sale and Exhibition on the occasion of the 'World Handicrafts Day'
2. Sale and Exhibition on the occasion of the 'Titian Budaya Brunei-Malaysia. The event had been organised by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. The Centre had been assigned to prepare the handicrafts exhibition, demo works, sales and modelling
3. Basketry workshop. The workshop had been opened to graduates of the Centre and the course had been conducted by a local who masters the skill of making the tekiding (a type of basket)
4. Exhibition called, "Pameran Raja Payung Negara" from July 20 to August 31, 2006 on the occasion of the 3rd Majlis Ilmu, organised by the Al Marhum Paduka Seri Begawan Sultan Commemorative Gallery. The Centre displayed some of the latest products made especially for His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, in addition to conducting sales

About Brunei's gold embellished cloth...

The hand-made gilded brocade called the Kain Tenunan Brunei—formerly clothing materials reserved exclusively for royalty and the nobility—is one of Brunei's traditional handicrafts.

Cotton (or silk) yarn is used for the fabric's background material, warp, and weft. The surface of the fabric is adorned with floral motifs and skirting that displays another set of patterns such as the stylised swash-and-backwash of an ocean wave.

The floral motifs and skirting are embroidered with gold (or silver) threads. Each floral motif features a geometric and symmetrical pattern of stylised bloom. For some design categories, the floral motifs are embroidered with a combination of gold (or silver) and coloured threads.

There are two versions of Kain Tenunan Brunei.

The first version is the Kain Tenunan Biasa (translated loosely as the plain woven cloth because of its matt finish appearance).

The second version is the Kain Tenunan Berpakan (translated loosely as the glittering woven cloth because of its shimmering appearance). This version features the use of gold threads woven alternately between the cotton (or silk) yarn as the weft for the ground weave, which produces shimmering effect on the fabric.

Patterns that decorate the Kain Tenunan Brunei are divided into three groups.

1. Full pattern arrangement
2. Scattered pattern arrangement
3. Striped pattern arrangement

In turn, the pattern arrangements are sub-divided into design categories.

Full pattern arrangement has five design categories:

1. Jong Sarat
2. Si Lubang Bangsi
3. Si Pugut
4. Sukmaindera
5. Liputan Madu—the latest addition to the full pattern arrangement design category

Scattered pattern arrangement has two design categories:

1. Bertabur
2. Bertabur Berinti

Striped pattern arrangement has two design categories:

1. Beragi
2. Beturus

Each design category—except the Sukmaindera and the Liputan Madu—is again subdivided into types. This is because each design category features a set of distinct floral motifs.

Consequently, each type refers to the name of the distinct floral motifs that adorn the surface of the Kain Tenunan Brunei. Some design categories feature more than two distinct floral motifs e.g. the Bertabur Berinti and the Si Lubang Bangsi design categories.

As a rough guide then, the first names refer to the design category and the words that follow refer to type.

For example:

Kain Si Lubang Bangsi (**design category**) Bunga Melur Putaran Kembang (**type**)

The Jong Sarat design category has 29 types:

1. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Batu Berkait
2. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Beludu
3. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Bintang Terhambur
4. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Dalam Jembangan
5. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Gurah
6. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Indera Bergulung
7. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Jit Manis
8. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kayu Berkait
9. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kembang Di Pasir
10. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kembang Permata
11. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kembang Seroja
12. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kembang Terhampar
13. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Koya
14. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kuning
15. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Kuning Damit
16. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Latup-latupan
17. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Linwangan
18. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Melati
19. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Padi
20. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Panggan
21. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Panggan Beranak
22. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Panggan Berantai
23. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Panggan Besar
24. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Panggan Luluh
25. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Sakura
26. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Seri Gading
27. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Sisik Tenggiling
28. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Sumbor
29. Kain Jong Sarat Bunga Tatak Emas

The Si Lubang Bangsi design category—woven with a combination of gold and coloured threads that make the embroidered patterns ablaze with colours—has 26 types:

1. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Beranak Dalam Belintang
2. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Bersusun Pancaran Warna Besar
3. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Bersusun Pancaran Warna Kecil
4. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Cendera Kesuma
5. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Jalawarti
6. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Kala Warna
7. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Kembang Berantai
8. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Kembang Mekar Di Waktu Pagi
9. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Kembang Setahun
10. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Kipas Berwarna
11. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Mawar Kembang
12. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Mekar Sekolam
13. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Melur Dalam Belintang
14. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Melur Digubah
15. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Melur Kembang
16. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Melur Putaran Kembang
17. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Pancaran
18. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Pancarwarna
19. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Panggan Berputar
20. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Rantai
21. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Rantai Permata
22. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Sejajar Indah Di Taman
23. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Selasih
24. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Si Cantik Manis
25. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Tampuk Manggis
26. Kain Si Lubang Bangsi Bunga Teratai Sekolam

The Si Pugut design category—woven with a combination of gold and coloured thread that make the embroidered patterns ablaze with colours—has three types:

1. Kain Si Pugut Bunga Berlapis
2. Kain Si Pugut Bunga Bersusup
3. Kain Si Pugut Bunga Panggan Papan

The Bertabur design category has 31 types:

1. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Api
2. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Beludu
3. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Benting
4. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Butang
5. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Nonah
6. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Sakah-sakah Damit
7. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Seri Kelapa
8. Kain Bertabur Arab Gegati Bunga Si Cantik Manis
9. Kain Bertabur Bunga Bangkal
10. Kain Bertabur Bunga Bergenting
11. Kain Bertabur Bunga Bintang Kertika
12. Kain Bertabur Bunga Cangkeh
13. Kain Bertabur Bunga Kembang Kiyapu
14. Kain Bertabur Bunga Kipas

15. Kain Bertabur Bunga Putar Damit
16. Kain Bertabur Bunga Simpurn
17. Kain Bertabur Bunga Tampuk Pedada
18. Kain Bertabur Bunga Tampuk Pedada Sungkit
19. Kain Bertabur Kembang Berhujan
20. Kain Bertabur Pangkah-pangkah
21. Kain Bertabur Tabur Awan Berlari
22. Kain Bertabur Tabur Emas
23. Kain Bertabur Tabur Empat Serangkai
24. Kain Bertabur Tabur Kipas
25. Kain Bertabur Tabur Kipas dan Tabur Keramunting
26. Kain Bertabur Tabur Lawang
27. Kain Bertabur Tabur Pangkah-pangkah
28. Kain Bertabur Tabur Pangkah-pangkah dan Tabur Rama-rama
29. Kain Bertabur Tabur Rama-rama
30. Kain Bertabur Tabur Sanga-sanga dan Tabur Berputar
31. Kain Bertabur Tabur Tampuk Manggis

The Bertabur Berinti design category—woven with a combination of gold and coloured threads that make the embroidered patterns ablaze with colours—has three types:

1. Kain Bertabur Berinti Arab Gegati dan Berpakan Bunga Kembang Di Pasir
2. Kain Bertabur Berinti Arab Gegati dan Berpakan Bunga Mawar
3. Kain Bertabur Berinti Arab Gegati dan Berpakan Bunga Simpurn

The Beragi design category has 19 types:

1. Kain Beragi Bunga Butang
2. Kain Beragi Bunga Butang Kecil
3. Kain Beragi Bunga Cangkeh
4. Kain Beragi Bunga Indera
5. Kain Beragi Bunga Jit Manis
6. Kain Beragi Bunga Kembang Di Pasir
7. Kain Beragi Bunga Lawang
8. Kain Beragi Bunga Putar Damit
9. Kain Beragi Bunga Rama-rama
10. Kain Beragi Bunga Sakah-sakah
11. Kain Beragi Bunga Tampuk Manggis
12. Kain Beragi Bunga Tampuk Pedada Damit
13. Kain Beragi Bunga Tampuk Pedada Sungkit
14. Kain Beragi Tabur Benting dan Tabur Beranak
15. Kain Beragi Tabur Empat
16. Kain Beragi Tabur Panganan Papan Damit
17. Kain Beragi Tabur Sakah-sakah Damit
18. Kain Beragi Tabur Seri Kelapa
19. Kain Beragi Tabur Tampuk Manggis

The Beturus design category has no specific type but the design is subdivided into three distinct stripes: horizontal; vertical; and chequered.

As custom-made merchandise, it takes at least one month to produce a piece of Kain Tenunan Brunei: the more intricate the design, the longer it takes to produce the fabric.

The selling price is determined by several factors: workmanship quality; appearance; and type of yarns.

In terms of workmanship quality, the Kain Tenunan Brunei is more expensive when it is thinner than usual because it is arduous to weave. The selling price is also influenced by appearance: the Kain Tenunan Berpakan version is more expensive because it uses more gold threads than the Kain Tenunan Biasa version. And when the Kain Tenunan Brunei is woven with silk, it commands a higher selling price than ones woven with cotton.

Produced in the shape of a wraparound sash, the Kain Tenunan Brunei is called Sinjang when it is worn by men and Kain Kapit when it is worn by women. In terms of length, a Sinjang measures 32 inches and Kain Kapit is 42 inches.

In practice, a man wears the Sinjang over his two-piece Baju Melayu by wrapping it around his waist with the hemline at knee level. Baju Melayu comprises a pair of long-sleeved top and a matching pair of trousers.

A woman wears the Kain Kapit over her two-piece Baju Kurung by wrapping it around her body from chest to knee. Baju Kurung comprises a pair of long-sleeved top and a matching sarong.

Men wear the Baju Melayu with Sinjang on a regular basis such as during official, non-official, and religious functions; and when attending social events. Some even wear it to work either voluntarily or because of the work place dress code.

Women wear the Kain Kapit to complete their Baju Kurung on special occasions only: on a day-to-day basis local Brunei women wear the Baju Kurung without the hand-made gilded brocade.

For women, special occasions that call for the wearing of Kain Kapit refers to their weddings when they are dressed in the traditional wedding attire. In such ceremony, the wedding attire for both the bride and groom uses the Kain Tenunan Brunei for fabric.

Another special occasion for wearing the Kain Kapit is during a religious thanks giving ceremony a few days after giving birth safely to a child, an event known locally as the Majlis Mandi Berlawat. During the Majlis Mandi Berlawat, a woman has the option of wearing either the Kain Kapit over her Baju Kurung or the traditional wedding attire that features the Kain Kapit.

A woman also wears the Kain Kapit over her Baju Kurung to fulfil the dress code when attending special royal events at the palace such as the royal wedding; coronation; proclamation of the crown prince; and so on. And a woman wears the Kain Kapit over her Baju Kurung as part of the palace dress code when she receives a state decoration from either the sovereign or the crown prince.

Retailers also accept custom-made orders from women who prefer the Kain Tenunan Brunei as fabric for their sarong.

For non-Bruneians the Kain Tenunan Brunei could double as a wall decoration when it is framed like a photograph. The Kain Tenunan Brunei could also be used as fabric for custom-made cushion covers and drapes.

The Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre is the main retailer of this merchandise. As an authority on this craft, it issues guidelines on the workmanship quality control for all private companies that are in the business of producing and selling the Kain Tenunan Brunei.

Source: Department of Information with the cooperation of the Brunei Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre

YOUTHS

The following organisations are associated with the work of government on youths

1. Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports and its relevant division
2. Department of Youths and Sports

Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

One of its five divisions is in charge of the Ministry's responsibility for youths: the Youths and Sports Development Division.

About the Youths and Sports Development Division...

Mission

Towards successful Brunei youths

Tasks and responsibilities

1. To submit to the Minister the views and opinions on issues associated with youths and sports and to issue policy and guidelines to the implementing agency—the Department of Youths and Sports
2. To act as coordinator for the Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam (OBBD), Youths Development Centre, Department of Youths and Sports and other organisations associated with youths and sports both the public and private sectors
3. To act as the lead agency in launching projects and programmes associated with youths and sports at local, regional and international levels

The Youths and Sports Development Division is in charge of two distinct organisations

1. Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam (OBBD)
2. Youths Development Centre

Projects implemented in 2005 By the Youths and Sports Development Division	Brief description
Research on the subculture of Brunei youths	To identify the subculture and interests of Brunei youths by studying their lifestyle and socialisation. Also studied are their sports, cultural, community-orientated activities and their social ills
OBBD Identity Challenge Programme	Organised for those who have been involved in drug abuse. The purpose of the programme is to revive their positive character and identity
Youth Park Project	For the purpose of identifying a suitable site for youths to spend time on healthy activities in an effort to lessen instances of social ills

Managing Persons Under Supervision Programme at the Youth Development Centre	To provide training to enable them to restart their lives
Brunei Gold 2005 Project	The project is carried out by the Department of Youths and Sports to select and train promising athletes so that they become more motivated to win gold medals in international sports contests
Hassanal Bolkiah Soccer Trophy for ASEAN Youths Under-21	Soccer tournaments open to ASEAN youths under-21
ASEAN Youths Quran Reading Contest	Quran reading contest open to ASEAN youths
Intra-ministry sports contests	The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports chairs the contests
National Sports Festival	A selection process to identify promising athletes, which is in line with the National Sports Policy
Sports Excellence Incentive Scheme	The scheme is designed to encourage healthy lifestyle, opened to both ordinary youths and the disabled. Monetary incentives are offered to those who win national and international sports contests
National Youths Foundation	An incubator to motivate youths to excel in entrepreneurship
Jogging tracks and soccer playing field in all four districts project	The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports is cooperating closely with the District Office of each district to identify suitable sites to build jogging tracks and soccer playing fields

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Managing Persons Under Supervision Programme at the Youth Development Centre	To provide training to enable them to restart their lives

Brunei Gold 2007 Project	The project is carried out by the Department of Youths and Sports to select and train promising athletes so that they become more motivated to win gold medals in international sports contests
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Jogging tracks and soccer playing field in all four districts project	The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports is cooperating closely with the District Office of each district to identify suitable sites to build jogging tracks and soccer playing fields
Junior OBBD Programme	Open to children aged between 8 and 10 and teenagers aged between 11 and 14 and accompanied by parents or guardians. The programme is designed to enhance family relationship
Assisting youths who have been involved with crime programme	The programme teaches skills, entrepreneurship and community relations in order to enhance self-confidence and identity of those who have been involved with crime
Youths Day celebration project	An annual activity organised by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. Brunei celebrates Youths Day on August 1 of each year
Ministerial Aerobic Exercise Project	A weekly aerobic exercise held by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports and all departments under its supervision. The exercise is held on Saturdays
Voluntary Supporters for the DPMM FC at the Malaysia League Trophy Soccer Championship Project	The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports works closely with the Department of Youths and Sports to enlist volunteers who become supporters for the DPMM FC team

Brief information of the Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam (OBBD)

Date of establishment: July 22, 1993

OBBD timelines

1996: Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sendirian Berhad has delivered the OBBD Centre to the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

1998: OBBD Centre has been granted temporary membership/licence by the head office of the International Outward Bound

1999: OBBD Centre begins its full scale operations by carrying out the permanent course programme

2001: OBBD Centre launches the Mobile Course Programme

2001: OBBD Centre has been granted permanent licence by the head office of the International Outward Bound

Mission

To assist all levels of society, especially among youths, in nurturing, developing and strengthening identity and character through the Learning Through Experience and Adventure Courses in challenging geographical environment

Tasks and responsibilities

1. To shape the character of Brunei citizens, especially among youths through experience and adventure
2. To enhance and nurture the habit of self-reliance, discipline, responsibility, the will to succeed, leadership and working as a team
3. Nurturing values so that youths become useful members of society

Activities

1. High ropes challenge
2. Basic abseiling
3. Abseiling
4. Whitewater rafting
5. Jungle trekking
6. Jungle camping
7. Whitewater kayaking
8. Solo camping
9. Orienteering
10. Raft building (Entrepreneur project)
11. Water confidence activities
12. Group games
13. Sea kayaking
14. Mini community work

Number of OBBD participants from 2005 to 2008

Year	Participants	Public sector	Private sector	Students and youths
2005	921	370	136	415
2006	940	425	185	330
2007	1,155	635	175	345
2008	953	430	193	330

Brief information on the Youths Development Centre

Brief historical background

Originally a pilot project called the Youth Development and Skill Scheme that lasted from 1992 to 1995 at the Youths Centre. The pilot project had been under the administration of the Department of Youths and Sports

The scheme has been renamed, Youth Development Programme since May 1, 1996 and fully administered by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. By June 2, 1996 the training site has been given a new home called the Youth Development Centre.

Obejctives

1. To provide skill training and self development for youths who are unable to continue their formal education
2. To provide advice services for youths and employers on job opportunities
3. To provide training for youths to become successful entrepreneurs in the long term

Aims

1. To train youths in the preparation to enter employment and business sector
2. To enhance their ability and self development
3. To develop continual working relationship and successful entrepreneurial skill
4. To offer opportunities for experience and setting up business
5. To give advice on job information and job internship
6. To coordinate with employers on job internship

Skill training programme

Courses on offer include

1. Computer and office management
2. Cooking and catering
3. Cake and pastry baking
4. Make-up and hair dressing
5. Hair styling for men
6. Basic tailoring and embroidery

7. Welding and fabrication
8. Plumbing and pipe fitting
9. Air conditioning and refrigeration
10. Vehicle body repair

Number of youths attending courses offered by the Youth Development Centre from 2005 to 2008

2005										
COM		CC		CPB		BTE		MHD		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	172
17	11	15	17	10	17	-	9	-	14	
28		32		27		9		14		

2006										
COM		CC		CPB		BTE		MHD		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	128
11	15	26	24	16	11	-	10	-	15	
26		50		27		10		15		

2007																				
COM		CC		CPB		BTE		MHD		HSM		WF		ACR		PPF		VBR		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	158
15	32	12	22	7	15	-	11	-	9	6	-	5	-	11	-	4	2	7	-	
47		34		22		11		9		6		5		11		6		7		

2008																				
COM		CC		CPB		BTE		MHD		HSM		WF		ACR		PPF		VBR		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	158
17	31	17	23	4	17	-	5	-	13	2	-	9	1	4	4	13	2	8	2	
48		40		21		5		13		2		10		8		15		10		

Abbreviations:

COM: Computer and office management

CC: Cooking and catering

CPB: Cake and pastry baking

BTE: Basic tailoring and embroidery

MHD: Make up and hair dressing

HSM: Hair styling for men

WF: Welding and fabrication

ACR: Air conditioning and refrigeration

PPF: Plumbing and pipe fitting

VBR: Vehicle body repair

M: Male

F: Female

About the Department of Youths and Sports...

The Department of Youths and Sports is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. It is responsible for implementing government policy on youths in addition to providing all the relevant infrastructure and incentives.

IMMIGRATION

The work of government on immigration is carried out by the Department of Immigration and National Registration, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Brief historical background

The Department of Immigration traces its existence with the enforcement of the Immigration Act and Regulations on July 1, 1958. Previously all immigration and passport matters had been handled by the Brunei Police Force.

The responsibilities of the immigration department increased with the enforcement of the Nationality Act on January 1, 1961 and the National Registration Act on March 1, 1965. The Department had been renamed Immigration and National Registration Department.

On August 16, 1997 the post Controller Immigration, Nationality Registrar and Commissioner of National Registration had been changed to become Director of Immigration and National Registration.

On August 18, 1997 the Births and Deaths Registration Section and the Adoption Section hitherto under the purview of the Ministry of Health and District Office respectively have been transferred to the Department of Immigration and National Registration.

Mission/functions

1. To control and regulate movement of foreigners into and out of Brunei so as to safeguard without jeopardising the national interests in terms of security, economy, social, religion and culture in addition to supporting the government's aspirations to promote investment and tourism
2. To issue high quality and secured travel documents to citizens and permanent residents of Brunei Darussalam and to facilitate their travel
3. To ensure the registration of persons for identity cards
4. To collect and store information for the purpose of registration and identification of individuals in accordance with the National Registration Act
5. To ensure every birth and death is lawfully registered
6. To ensure every adopted child is lawfully registered

Objectives

1. To provide efficient and effective service for customers
2. To facilitate immigration services for foreigners
3. To prevent the entry and presence of undesirable foreign nationals or those who contravene the immigration laws
4. To eradicate activities that contravenes the Immigration Act and Passport Act
5. To issue high quality and foolproof identity card
6. To run a computerised and comprehensive information system

Some of the laws governing the Department of Immigration and National Registration

1. Immigration Act and Regulations (Chapter 7)
2. Passport Act and Regulations (Chapter 146)
3. Nationality Act and Regulations (Chapter 15)
4. National Registration Act and Regulations (Chapter 19)
5. Birth and Death Registration Act and Regulations (Chapter 79)
6. Adoption Act and Regulations (Chapter 123)
7. Smuggling and Trafficking of persons Order 2004

About the biometric passport...

1. Officially launched on May 5, 2008
2. Contains 48 pages and valid for five years
3. Costs B\$60

About the Brunei-Malaysia Frequent Travellers Card (FTC)...

Background

The agreement to establish the Brunei-Malaysia Frequent Travellers Card (FTC) has been signed during the meeting between Brunei Immigration and Malaysia Immigration held from January 9-10, 2003 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Initially the FTC had been a six-month pilot project in order to study the facilities that could culminate with the issuing of smart cards to citizens of both nation-states. During the pilot project stage citizens of both nation-states could cross border by using their smart cards (for Brunei, it is the National Identity Smart Card while for Malaysia it is the MyKad) without stamping their passports.

Application had been opened to citizens of both nation-states provided that they have at least five records of entry and exit through the Sungai Tujuh Control Post. The FTC has been launched on June 31, 2005 at the Sungai Tujuh Control Post, Kuala Belait, Brunei.

By 2005 the number of Brunei citizens who applied for the FTC was 341.

The number of Brunei citizens who applied for the APEC Business Travellers Card (ABTC) in 2006, 2007 and 2008

Year	Total
2006	3
2007	3
2008	16
Aggregate total	22

Number of people entering and leaving Brunei by air, land and sea in 2006

Type of transport	Exit			Entry		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Air	171,854	126,221	298,075	179,655	146,095	325,750
Sea	71,558	51,779	123,337	74,770	56,427	131,197
Land	1,562,420	902,233	2,464,653	1,470,833	837,422	2,308,255
Total	1,872,838	1,080,233	2,886,065	1,725,258	1,039,944	2,765,202

Number of people entering and leaving Brunei by air, land and sea in 2007

Type of transport	Exit			Entry		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Air	208,562	153,414	361,976	202,480	152,998	355,478
Sea	87,954	61,091	149,045	84,770	59,026	143,796
Land	1,587,766	862,827	2,450,593	1,621,934	918,755	2,540,689
Total	1,884,282	1,077,332	2,961,614	1,909,184	1,130,779	3,039,963

Number of people entering and leaving Brunei by air, land and sea in 2008

Type of transport	Exit			Entry		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Air	182,340	137,308	319,648	187,246	144,233	331,479
Sea	63,377	44,971	108,348	64,107	45,040	109,147
Land	1,627,121	951,890	2,579,011	1,688,694	993,678	2,682,372
Total	1,872,838	1,134,169	3,007,007	1,940,047	1,182,951	3,122,998

Projects implemented in 2005

Frequent Travellers Card (FTC) pilot project (see box on the FTC)

E-government Project: Border Control Expansion and System Migration Towards E-Government. This refers to the contract signing for the supply, delivery, installation, testing, commissioning and maintenance of border control expansion project and system migration and expansion towards the e-government project.

The contract has been signed on July 6, 2005 between the government (i.e. the Department of Immigration and National Registration) and ITPSS Sendirian Berhad. The project has been divided into two phases.

Phase 1 covers the border control expansion project. It replaces the border control legacy system at Labu, Puni, Muara Port, Kuala Belait Port and Anduki and upgrades the existing Oracle Border Control System at the Brunei International Airport, Serasa Ferry Terminal, Kuala Lurah Control Post and the Sungai Tujuh Control Post. The new Border Control Expansion System provides very fast data capturing capability. Its security features could detect forged passports and read RFID installed in biometric passports. The new system makes all control posts system into one system that uses broadband communication line provided by TelBru Berhad.

Phase 2 covers the system migration and expansion towards the e-government project. It replaces the legacy system for applications of immigration pass at the headquarters and branch offices with Oracle database system. It also covers the national registration system in which the new system will provide networking linkage on matters concerning the issuing of visa from Brunei's diplomatic missions overseas. The new system features finger print capturing and online approval.

Projects implemented in 2006

E-government project. This is a continuation of the e-government project under the system migration towards e-government. It replaces the existing system for the application of visa and passes and the application for entry permit, nationality and enforcement.

E-passport project. It replaces the Brunei International Passport with an electronic passport. The new passport is embedded with a chip in which data is stored in accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

FIRE AND RESCUE

The work of government on fire and rescue is carried out by the Department of Fire Services, one of the agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This department has been renamed the Department of Fire and Rescue on March 9, 2006.

The department helps the public who are experiencing problems caused by lightning, floods, power outage and fire.

Under the Fire Service Act of August 4, 1966 the duties of the fire service cover the following:

1. Extinguishing, fighting, preventing and controlling fires
2. Protecting life and property in case of fire
3. Prevention of fire
4. Investigating into the cause, origin and circumstances of fires
5. Carrying out humanitarian services including the protection of life and property in any calamity
6. Giving advice on fire protection measures and fire hazards

List of emergency services provided by the Department of Fire and Rescue:

1. Road accidents
2. Fallen trees that damage houses or obstruct roads and highways
3. Elevator/lift jams
4. Noise triggered by fire alarms
5. Leaked gas
6. Accidents that involve inflammable materials
7. Industrial accidents
8. Accidents at sea/river or those involving aircraft
9. Finding missing persons (when needed)
10. Suicide attempts
11. Salvaging property after fire

The department also provides non-emergency services such as inspection of buildings, venues and premises.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The following organisations are associated with the work of government on disaster management.

1. Department of Agriculture (renamed Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food on November 19, 2009)
2. National Disaster Management Centre

The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food

The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food is associated with the work of government on disaster management because it is in charge of two committees:

- i. National Committee on the Influenza Pandemic
- ii. National Committee on the Zoonotic Diseases

Brief information on the National Committee on the Influenza Pandemic

Brunei has established the National Committee on the Influenza Pandemic on November 24, 2005 in response to the global outbreak of the avian influenza.

The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food works closely with the Ministry of Health in running the Secretariat of this Committee

The Committee is responsible for the following:

1. Prepares the National Influenza Pandemic Preparedness Plan
2. Ensures the Plan of Action is implemented effectively and efficiently
3. Ensures each government agency involved has its own Plan of Actions and must be in a state of readiness to respond to the influenza pandemic
4. Ensures the legal provisions; amendments; and implementation are available for the prevention and treatment of the avian influenza
5. Prepares and coordinates all the essentials such as finance; logistics; human resources; medicines; vaccines; and medical equipment
6. Prepares and implements the communication plans; manage resources; and takes preventative actions to minimise the social disturbances caused by the influenza pandemic

Brief information of the National Committee on the Zoonotic Diseases

The National Committee on the Zoonotic Diseases functions as the working committee at national level. It oversees the activities and roles of member agencies in combating the possible crisis of the avian influenza at animal and human levels. It is also responsible for ensuring that all member agencies have action plans and standard operating procedures (SOP) as well as resources and expertise.

Responsibilities of the Taskforce on the Zoonotic Diseases

1. To provide a Plan of Action for the surveillance and control of the zoonotic disease outbreak
2. To provide a Plan of Action for the treatment of patients
3. To provide a Plan of Action for the prevention of disease outbreak among animals for control and treatment if an outbreak happens
4. To provide up-to-date information through the media
5. To organise health education and public awareness programmes on the zoonotic diseases and their prevention
6. To ensure the support services such as the laboratory services and drugs are always available during the outbreak of the zoonotic diseases
7. To provide financial and human resources as well as equipment and general supplies as preventative preparation and during the outbreak
8. To communicate with regional and international agencies on the monitoring and control of the outbreak
9. To ensure that member agencies each have its own Plan of Action and always in a state of readiness for any outbreak of the zoonotic diseases
10. To coordinate the necessary exercise for officers and staff of the relevant agencies

National Disaster Management Centre

Brunei has established a National Disaster Management Centre after the government passed the Disaster Management Order on March 1, 2006.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORDER, 2006

The Disaster Management Order has been passed on March 1, 2006 that establishes the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), an agency responsible for providing effective disaster management in Brunei.

The law defines disaster management as the business of managing potential adverse effects of an event by organising arrangements to lessen public suffering; and preventing, preparing, responding, and recovering from a disaster.

Lead by a director, the NDMC performs the following functions:

1. It helps the National Disaster Council to carry out its tasks and responsibility
2. It advises and submits recommendations to the National Disaster Council on disaster management
3. It issues the Public Response Plan for the public to follow in the event of a declaration of a disaster

The posts director and deputy director are by royal appointment.

The law defines a disaster as follows:

1. Loss of human life or illness or injury to humans
2. Widespread or severe loss or damage to property
3. Widespread or severe damage to the environment

The law defines disaster operations as activities carried out before, during or after an event, to reduce the loss of human lives; illness; injury to humans; loss or damage to property; and damage to the environment.

And the law defines an event according to the following:

1. Typhoon, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other acts of nature
2. Explosion; fire; chemical, fuel, or oil spill; or gas leak
3. Infestation; plague; pandemic or epidemic such as the avian flu
4. Failure or disruption of essential services, premises or infrastructure
5. Any event caused by nature or humans

A National Disaster Council runs the NDMC and carries out the following functions:

1. It develops strategic policy framework for disaster management for Brunei
2. It ensures that effective disaster management is developed and implemented
3. It ensures that regional and international arrangements on effective disaster

- management are established and maintained
4. It identifies resources for disaster operations
 5. It submits reports and makes recommendations to His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam on disaster management and disaster operations
 6. It prepares the National Disaster Management Plan
 7. It carries out any other function conferred on the National Disaster Council by this law or any other written law
 8. It decides on the type of disaster operations assistance given to any foreign state
 9. It decides on the assistance offered by any foreign state

The National Disaster Management Plan contains provisions such as the following:

1. The National Disaster Council's strategic policy framework for disaster management
2. The ground rules for persons involved in disaster management
3. The coordination of disaster operations and activities of disaster management carried out by persons relevant to this law
4. Events likely to strike Brunei
5. Disaster management priorities

The law enables the minister responsible for disaster management to declare a disaster when the following conditions call for one:

1. A disaster has happened or is likely to happen in Brunei
2. It becomes necessary for the NDMC director to exercise the declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human lives; illness or injury to humans; loss or damage to property; or damage to the environment.

The duration of the disaster is seven days and could be extended for another seven days. And the law enables the minister or director to authorise any of the following person to exercise the declared disaster powers in the event of a disaster:

1. A fire officer
2. A health officer
3. A police officer
4. Any person deemed by the minister as having the expertise or experience in exercising the declared disaster powers

The director of the NDMC carries out the following functions:

1. Reviews and assesses the effectiveness of the disaster management, including the National Disaster Management Plan
2. Establishes and maintains regional and international arrangements on effective disaster management
3. Ensures that disaster management and disaster operations are consistent with the strategic policy framework for disaster management
4. Manages and coordinates the business of the National Disaster Council
5. Coordinates assistance for disaster management and disaster operations both at home and abroad
6. Ensures that persons performing the tasks defined by this law are trained appropriately
7. Reports regularly to the National Disaster Council on the performance of his tasks
8. Supports the National Disaster Council in performing its functions

The powers of the NDMC director are effective only during the period of a declared disaster. The powers enable the director to ensure public safety and order; prevent or minimise the loss of human lives or illness or injury to humans or animals; and prevent or minimise loss or damage to property or the environment.

As director of the NDMC, the law enables the office holder to carry out the following:

1. Controls the movement of people, animals or vehicles to and from the disaster declared areas
2. Gives directions to any person to regulate the movement of persons, animals or vehicles to and from the disaster declared areas
3. Evacuates persons or animals from the disaster declared areas
4. Enters the disaster declared areas
5. Brings equipment, persons or materials into the disaster declared areas to enable him to perform his task
6. Contains animals or substances in the disaster declared areas
7. Removes or destroys any animal, vegetation or substance in the disaster declared areas
8. Removes, dismantles, demolishes or destroys any vehicle or building or other structure in the disaster declared areas
9. Uses, seals, or blocks a facility for drainage
10. Disconnects the supply of fuel, gas, electricity or water; and acquires and uses the fuel, gas, electricity or water
11. Disconnects or shuts down any motor or equipment
12. Opens a container or dismantles equipment
13. Evacuates land or forms tunnels
14. Builds earthworks or temporary structures or builds barriers
15. Closes any road to traffic
16. Maintains, restores, or prevents the destruction of essential services
17. Enlists the help of any person to enable him to perform his tasks as director

The law allows the NDMC director to enter any place in the disaster declared areas without warrant or consent of the occupants. It also enables the director to exercise his powers with help or by force under certain circumstances.

It also allows the director to instruct the owner, occupant, or person in control of any property to place such property under the charge or at the disposal of a person specified by such instruction.

Taking charge of property this way calls for the director to inform the property owner in writing on the nature of the disaster; and which property is taken. The law also obliges him to disclose information on the purpose of acquiring the property; and procedures on how former owners could apply for compensations.

In the event of a declared disaster, the law enables a rescue officer to exercise the following powers:

1. Protects a person who is trapped or endangered in any place
2. Protects himself or any other person from danger, potential danger or assault
3. Enters a place by reasonable amount of force
4. Searches any part of a place
5. Opens a container or any other object by reasonable amount of force
6. Removes anything from a place
7. Destroys or damages premises, a vehicle, container or any other object
8. Brings equipment, persons or materials into a place to enable him to perform his task
9. Directs any person to leave, or not to enter an area or near a place when necessary in order to protect the person's life or health
10. Enlists the help of any person to enable him to perform his task as rescue officer

Impersonating an NDMC director carries a B\$10,000 fine or a three-year imprisonment or both. Obstructing the work of the NDMC director or rescue officer carries a B\$10,000 fine or a three-year imprisonment or both.

Any person who disregards instruction without reasonable excuse from the director or rescue officer in the course of their work is liable to a B\$10,000 fine or a three-year imprisonment or both.

And any person who fails to help the director or rescue officer in the course of their work is liable to a B\$10,000 fine or a three-year imprisonment or both.

The law also includes provisions on compensation claims.

Source: Disaster Management Order 2006

THE MEDIA

The following organisations are associated with the work of government on media.

1. Ministry of Home Affairs
2. Ministry of Communications
3. Department of Internal Security
4. Islamic Propagation Centre
5. Department of Information
6. Department of Radio Television Brunei
7. Department of Government Printing

Ministry of Home Affairs

The Ministry of Home Affairs is associated with the work of government on media because it is in charge of enforcing the following laws:

1. Undesirable Publications Act Chapter 25
2. Censorship of Films and Public Entertainment Act Chapter 69
3. Newspaper Act Chapter 105
4. Public Entertainment Act Chapter 181
5. Local Newspapers (Amendment) Order, 2001

Year	Number of films subject to vetting	Number of films approved for public viewing in cinemas
2005	165	162
2006	172	166
2007	172	171
2008	170	166

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications is associated with the work of government on media because it enforces the Broadcasting Act (Chapter 180), which covers both broadcasting and internet contents.

Brunei transfers broadcasting authority to another ministry

The Ministry of Communications now regulates and monitors the functions of the Broadcasting Authority, effective May 21, 2008. The tasks were previously carried out by the Prime Minister's Office.

The Broadcasting Authority is in the business of issuing broadcasting licences; collecting licensing revenues; monitoring; and enforcing the Broadcasting Act (Chapter 180), which has been passed on March 15, 1997.

Department of Internal Security

The Department of Internal Security is associated with the work of government on media because it assists the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Islamic Propagation Centre in carrying out the task of censorship of publications and films.

Islamic Propagation Centre

The Islamic Propagation Centre is associated with the work of government because it assists the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Internal Security in carrying out the task of censorship of publications and films.

The Islamic Propagation Centre also carries out some of the provisions of the Undesirable Publications Act (Section 25). In addition to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Internal Security, the Islamic Propagation Centres also works closely with the Royal Brunei Police Force, the Department of Royal Customs and Excise and the Department of Postal Services for the purpose of enforcing the Undesirable Publications Act.

In practice, the Islamic Propagation Centre has established branch offices of its Censorship Unit at all control posts including the Mail Processing Centre, and the cargo terminal and arrival hall of the Brunei International Airport.

It also carries out spot checks at retail outlets, exhibitions and so on for the purpose of surveillance of the publications offered to the public.

Publications not approved in 2005

Publications	Malay	English	Arabic	Other languages
	149	30	3	10

Audiovisual materials not approved in 2005

CDS	13*
DVDS	32*
Films	4

*Censorship applies to religious materials only

Publications approved in 2005

Publications	Malay	English	Arabic	Other languages
	149	236	239	6

Audiovisual materials approved in 2005

CDS	102*		
DVDS	5*		
Films	Approved	196	
	Approved after removing some parts of the films	28	

*Censorship applies to religious materials only

Breakdown of mass media products that have been subject to vetting in 2006-2007-2008

Publications	Quantity		
	2006	2007	Jan-Sept 2008
Books	1,906	8,099	7,801
Magazines	*1,942,622	77,782	59,492
Newspapers	*4,067,096	15,893	12,127
Periodicals	-	-	-

* Copies

Audiovisuals	Quantity		
	2006	2007	Jan-Sept 2008
Films and music CDS	547	665	1526
Films and music DVDS			
Films shown in cinemas	224	192	142

Breakdown of mass media products that had been approved after censorship in 2006-2007-2008

Publications	Quantity		
	2006	2007	Jan-Sept 2008
Books	1,762	6,599	6,777
Magazines	*1,942,622	77,782	58,566
Newspapers	*4,067,096	15,893	12,111
Periodicals	-	-	-

* Copies

Audiovisuals	Quantity		
	2006	2007	Jan-Sept 2008
Films and music CDS	452	518	1,453
Films and music DVDS			
Films shown in cinemas	218	190	136

Department of Information

The Department of Information is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. It is associated with the work of government on media because it is tasked to disseminate government information through electronic, print and interpersonal communications. Much of its publications are given to the public free of charge in which some are also published in English. News and information on government are disseminated both in English and Malay through print and electronic media.

Historical timelines

- Previously known as the Brunei Information Service, its operations began on April 1, 1952
- It merged with the Radio Transmission Service on January 1, 1962 and renamed the Department of Broadcasting and Information
- This combined department was demerged on January 1, 1975 after the government introduced colour television transmission the same year. The broadcasting arm was renamed the Department of Radio and Television Brunei (RTB) while the information arm was renamed the Information Division. Both had been agencies of the State Secretariat
- The Information Division was renamed the Department of Information on January 1, 1984 and became one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports
- The Department of Information and the Department of Radio and Television Brunei (RTB) were combined again on December 1, 1985 and renamed the Department of Broadcasting and Information
- It has been placed under the management of the Prime Minister's Office since October 20, 1986
- The information arm has been separated again from broadcasting since March 1, 1991. Each is now a separate agency under the Prime Minister's Office

Department of Radio Television Brunei

The Department of Radio Television Brunei (RTB) is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office. It is associated with the work of government on media because it functions as the broadcasting arm of the Brunei government through radio and television.

RTB has five radio channels:

Pelanggi that targets youths and young listeners by broadcasting the latest pop hits

Nasional that provides information on government

Harmoni is a family and sports radio and it features contemporary and evergreen songs

Pilihan contains English and Chinese programmes

Nurislam contains Islamic religious programme

Since May 2005 all of RTB channel broadcasts operate 24-7.

RTB has launched its 24-7 Net Radio online transmission since 2001 and all five of its radio channels are available online through www.rtb.gov.bn

RTB has started the Brunei International Satellite Channel in 1994 called the Sukmaidera that featured one-hour daily programme that covered the Asia Pacific region. Since October 2006 this satellite channel has migrated to the Asia Sat 2 from Palapa. The channel is now broadcast in digital. It has since transmitted daily between 0600-1000 hours and 1500-2225 hours. Trial transmission that aims for 24-hour service has started since February 23, 2006.

Department of Government Printing

The Department of Government Printing is associated with the work of government on media because it produces official publications and printed materials for ministries and departments. It is one of the agencies of the Prime Minister's Office.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The following organisations are associated with the work of government on sports and recreation.

1. Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports
2. Department of Youths and Sports

Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports

The Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports carry out its sports remits through the Youths and Sports Development Division. ***For details on the Youths and Sports Development Division, see the subchapter on Youths***

Department of Youths and Sports

The Department of Youths and Sports is one of the agencies of the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. The Department of Youths and Sports is associated with the work of government on sports and recreations because it is in charge of providing and maintaining all government-owned sports facilities under the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports.

List of sports facilities in each district (names are spelt in Malay)

District of Brunei-Muara

1. Stadium Negara Hassanal Bolkiah
2. Padang dan Belapan, Kompleks Stadium Negara Hassanal Bolkiah (KSNHB)
3. Kolam Renang, KSNHB
4. Kolam Renang Anggerek Desa
5. Gelanggang Tenis, KSNHB
6. Stadium Tertutup, KSNHB
7. Dewan Serbaguna, KSNHB
8. Pusat Squash, KSNHB
9. Stadium Hoki, KNSHB
10. Pusat Boling Padang, KSNHB
11. Perkampungan Sukan, KSNHB
12. Kompleks Sukan Berakas
13. Komplkes Sukan Menglait
14. Kompleks Sukan Air Serasa
15. Kompleks Sukan Sungai Kebun
16. Padang Ong Sum Ping
17. Pusat Petanque, KSNHB

District of Tutong

1. Kompleks Sukan Tutong

District of Belait

2. Padang Arena Seria
3. Kompleks Sukan Mumong

District of Temburong

1. Kompleks Sukan Temburong

