



**ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
THE 7th AIPA CAUCUS
SIEM REAP, KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
26 – 30 JULY 2015**

**SUMMARY REPORT ON
THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
AT THE 35th AIPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

COUNTRY: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

I. POLITICAL MATTER

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res. 35GA/2014/POL/01 Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the Sixth AIPA Caucus in Bandar Seri Begawan,	

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
	Brunei Darussalam, 18 – 19 June 2014	
2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/POL/02</p> <p>Resolution on Parliamentary Cooperation in the ASEAN Political-Security Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam persistently support ASEAN commitment to enhance its efforts in political and security cooperation to contribute to peace and security of ASEAN Member States that works based on the APSC Blueprint to ensure the realization of the ASEAN Political-Security Community by 2015. • Any intra-regional differences would be resolved peacefully and ASEAN Member States have the right to pursue their individual foreign policies and defense arrangements. • Brunei Darussalam is represented at the APSE Council by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and is also the coordination body and focal for APSC Cooperation. • In addition to that, Brunei Darussalam shared commitment and collective responsibility of our Defence Ministers and armed forces in enhancing regional peace and security including by moving forward the five priority areas of the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus process. • Also participated in the ADMM-Plus Humanitarian Assistance and

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		Disaster Relief and Military Medicine Exercise in addressing non-traditional security challenges, in particular disaster management.

II. ECONOMIC MATTER

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res.35GA/2014/ECO/01 Resolution on Fostering Green Growth Development Strategy in ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering Green Growth Development in Brunei Darussalam is undertake and assume by the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources and Ministry of Development. • Public Works Department under the Ministry of Development plays an important role to realize the national aspirations as set out in the Wawasan Brunei 2035 (Brunei Vision 2035) where in addressing climate change, it is recognises the need to sustain economic growth to meet the socio-economic development and improve the people's living standards. We possess the technical capacity to build the infrastructure

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>and render project management services for sustainable socio-economic development. Harmonising and achieving a balance between environmental protections, economic growth and using climate action to drive economic growth, can along with it generate various growth opportunities amongst the private sectors and the public with respect to investments, research and development for technology innovation, and also infrastructure development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen our environmental Core Values, we (Brunei Darussalam) have embarked in Green Building where we are in practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally friendly and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle, from design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation and demolition. In summary; A development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. We aim at reducing energy consumption, water conservation and recycling waste. • Brunei Darussalam recognises that economic growth is essential and of critical importance to improve health, economic livelihood and quality

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>of life of the populace. To ensure a green economy to support sustainable development, we commit that there is a need for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strong political will to ensure a green economy pathway. b. Clear and established government policies for economic instruments e.g. incentives, taxes or subsidies to promote and stimulate economic growth. c. Legal infrastructure for a green economy. d. Adequate funds and/or investments from the public and private sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a land area of 5,765 square kilometres, Brunei Darussalam has a relatively small and limited resource base. Its economy is largely dependent on the oil and gas industry. As the population is growing, the demand for housing, basic infrastructure such as roads, water, drainage, commercial areas and jobs increases. Despite the limitation on its resources, we progressively shift and adopt a resource use efficiency or eco-efficiency through the following efforts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Waste minimization policy – Brunei Darussalam aims to reach a recycling rate of 15% by 2015, and 20% by 2020.

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>b. Water conservation policy – Brunei Darussalam aims to reduce the per capita consumption of water and the unaccounted water usage.</p> <p>c. Energy efficiency policy – Brunei Darussalam aims to reduce the 2005 energy intensity by 25% in 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Land use Master Plan of Brunei Darussalam developed by the Land Department addresses long term strategies to secure balanced development between rural and urban areas. The scarcity of developable land has compelled high density development or vertical development for the new housing schemes. • The Heart of Borneo Initiative where Brunei Darussalam commits around 3,300 square kilometers i.e. 58% of its total forest area to conserve the tropical rainforest and biological diversity. • The introduction of green technology for projects e.g. the concept of green buildings and the greening of buildings. Currently, Brunei Darussalam is taking steps slowly but surely in this green technology area – the fact that the local market is small, introduction of green materials will tend to be more expensive as only limited suppliers are only willing and able to accommodate it.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam National Council on Climate change has been established on 2010 to look into policies and strategies pertaining to climate change. The council also coordinates and monitors the implementation of such policies and strategies. The Council is co-chaired by the Minister of Development and the Minister of Energy at the Prime Minister's Office, with Permanent Secretaries from various relevant Ministries as appointed members. • A National Energy Efficiency Conservation Committee to formulate policy on energy efficiency and to advocate environmental sustainability by reducing the greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental pollutants was also formed in January 2011. • The Authority for Building Control and Construction Industry was also established at the Ministry of Development to strengthen control on development projects, in particular development in environmentally sensitive areas. • On policy and program to promote Resource Use Efficiency, our waste minimization policy aims to reach a recycling rate of 15 percent by 2015, and 20 percent by 2020. Brunei has also recently

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		<p>implemented “The No plastic Bags Weekend ‘Programme with some of the leading supermarkets in the country. Such programme is expected to reduce the use of 13 million plastic bags per year, save 19,000 litres of oil use per year and reduce carbon emission by 37 tonnes per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the field of Energy Efficiency Policy, Brunei aim to reduce the 2005 energy intensity by 25 percent in 2030, through the introduction of an energy audit on buildings. The outcome of such audit will lead to the development of strategies towards better Energy Efficiency and Conservation. • Continuing on the policy of Energy Efficiency, the government of Brunei Darussalam had also announced that all private households, will have their post-paid electric meters changed to pre-paid free of charge. Meanwhile, the electrical tariff has been reviewed that will particularly benefit the lower income groups and simultaneously encourage the public to avoid wastage. This new tariff came into force on January 2012. • In the sector of Policy and Program to Reduce Environmental

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		<p>Impacts, we have mainstreamed environmental consideration by incorporating Environmental Impact Assessment for projects with significant impacts on the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have developed a Photovoltaic Power Generation Demonstration Project Plant, capable of providing sufficient power for 200 homes generating some 1,344 megawatt-hours of electricity per year. Each year, the solar plant is expected to save some 340,000 litres of crude oil and reduce carbon dioxide emission by 960 tonnes. • The government of Brunei Darussalam has also reduced excise duties for all hybrid cars by 5 percent to encourage the use of energy-efficient cars which are more environmentally-friendly. On the other hand, tax duties for petrol-guzzling vehicles or those with bigger engine capacity have been increased by 10 percent from 25 percent to 35 percent. • In the aspect of water conservation policy, Brunei Darussalam aims to reduce per capita on unaccounted water usage. There is a clear urgency for better management of water resources in anticipation of rising population and climate change that could lead to drought, water wastages and other related factors. Public awareness is pertinent in

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		<p>ensuring that the public takes ownership and responsibility over water wastage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the point of Governance, Brunei has seen the strengthening of its institutional and legal foundation for environmental protection by the drafting of Environmental Pollution Control Order, Environmental Impact Assessment Order and the Control of Export, Import and Transit of Hazardous Waste. • We have undertaken the Carbon Emission Inventory for Brunei Darussalam, as a prerequisite to the preparation of its National Communication Report for the United Nations Convention Framework on Climate Change. This will give an account of the amount of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere. • Under the heart of Borneo project, an action plan called Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been identified to conserve or enhance biodiversity. It contributes to safeguarding the health of ecosystems and ensures delivery of ecosystem values and services to the benefit of local people and the nation. The peat dome situated in Belait district is at 30,000 hectares and it is the largest peat dome in Brunei

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>Darussalam and the world's most undisturbed peat dome and planning to be one of the country's national heritages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation is the Government focal point and active participation in The Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change, ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Kyoto Protocol.
2.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/ECO/02 Resolution on Promoting the Development of Entrepreneurship in the Process of Narrowing Development Gap in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brunei's economy is dominated by the oil and gas sector, which contributes nearly two thirds of the nominal income. Oil and gas exports made up about 95 percent of Brunei's export revenues, and generated about 90 percent of government revenue. Per capita GDP is one of the highest in the world, estimated at US\$32,000 in 2010. The economy has remained stable over the past 20 years with an average inflation rate of 1.5%. The Government's flexible and prudent fiscal policy has also enabled fiscal and economic sustainability over the years. Brunei Darussalam has enormous business potential that has yet to

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>be exploited. The country has the advantage of peace and political stability, which is favourable for business activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign investments are always welcome in Brunei and foreign investors are invited to actively engage in the current economic diversification programme. • Brunei Darussalam is a stable and prosperous country that offers not only excellent infrastructure but also a strategic location within the ASEAN group of countries. • No personal income tax is imposed in Brunei. Businesses are also not imposed tax, payroll, manufacturing and export tax. Approved foreign investors can enjoy a company tax holiday of up to eight years. • The regulations relating to foreign participation in equity are flexible. In many instances there can be 100% foreign ownership. • Approval of foreign workers, ranging from labourers to managers, can be secured while the cost of utilities is among the lowest in the region. • The local market, while relatively small, is lucrative and most overseas investors will encounter little or no competition and on top of that the living conditions in Brunei Darussalam are among the best and most

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		<p>secure in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly, His Majesty's Government genuinely welcomes foreign investment in almost any enterprise and will ensure that you receive speedy, efficient and practical assistance on all your inquiries. • Brunei Darussalam practices open multilateral trading systems which are being pursued through regional and multilateral trading arrangements such as the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs (GATT). • This open trade policy is consistent with Brunei Darussalam's efforts in pursuing an outward looking economic, political stance that will assist the country in expanding its industrial and primary resource-based industries. • In the perspectives of economic cooperation with foreign countries at the bilateral and multilateral levels, Brunei Darussalam seeks relevant agencies that can contribute to development and networking. • The areas of concern are: to facilitate investment into Brunei Darussalam, to facilitate the development trade and to enhance human resources development and technology transfer, and to enhance

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		<p>bilateral, regional and multilateral economic cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In pursuing these areas, mechanism for consultations and cooperation have been established through bilateral, regional and multilateral forum such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC), European Union (EU), the Commonwealth, United Nations (UN) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). • Recalling back Brunei Darussalam chairmanship for ASEAN Summit in 2013 with its theme “Our People, Our Future Together”, with an emphasis on the role of our people in ASEAN’s community building efforts and the future of ASEAN beyond 2015. • On enhancing ASEAN’s competitiveness, Brunei Darussalam has intensified its competitiveness by addressing the areas of concerns in the development of private sectors such as non-tariff measures and addressing the cost of doing business. In this regard, Brunei Darussalam is looking for a possibilities of producing a Roadmap as one of the deliverables to enhance competitiveness by better facilitating trade and investment, leveraging upon on-going work to

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>establish the AEC and therefore better positioning ASEAN strategically. Therefore through meetings of the ASEAN ministers would develop a roadmap that will set out initiatives to ease the way of doing business, address investment impediments, institutionalize discussions on regulatory improvement and incorporate innovation policies into ASEAN's efforts.</p>

III. SOCIAL MATTER

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam has achieved most of the health related targets set

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
	Resolution on Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)	<p>in the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Brunei Darussalam surveillance system for communicable diseases have been setup by the Department of Health Services in accordance with WHO guideline which include reports (notifications) from hospitals, Health Centers and Clinics and Even-Based surveillance is also set up whereby information received from WHO, international organizations and countries in the ASEAN region is evaluated and news and rumors that are circulated via social media such as What Sapp and other sources from the internet area investigated on their credibility. • In preparation of possibility of any communicable disease especially on <i>Public Health Emergency of International Concern</i> (PHEIC) such as EVD, the Ministry of Health have taken the necessary surveillance activities by National Isolation Centre. The Ministry of Health also established a committee called <i>Ministry of Health infection preventing and Control Committee</i> (MOHIPCC), whose duty includes reviewing the preparedness and necessary requirements for implementation of national actions and improving infection control procedures by conducting various training session and lectures to frontline healthcare

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Health also have prepared action plans to combat EVD which complements the <i>Public Health Emergency Operation Plan</i> (PHEOP). The Ministry of Health has also conducted risk communication activities and provided information to public and health professionals regarding EVD including steps in preventing and control to the public via media and press releases, through letter and notices and through the government departments that involved Brunei Darussalam's entry point and at the airport, airlines and travel agents. Health Education materials such as posters and pamphlets have also been placed.
2.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Health is responsible for the provision, management,

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	Resolution on Enhancing Legislative Co-operation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	<p>delivery and regulatory functions of health in Brunei Darussalam. It plays a vital role in nurturing and sustaining a healthy population. Their continuous effort in providing incentives to ensure the society receives government health benefits will enable to extend population life span at a minimal cost. In Brunei Darussalam the problem of infected population having non-communicable diseases were accounted to estimate for 82% of all deaths in 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention & Control Unit aspires is to work together towards a healthy nation that embraces and practices health lifestyle, which is part of the Ministry of Health’s vision 2013 thus it also aligned with the national targets along the Brunei Darussalam Multisectoral Plan for the prevention and control of Non Communicable Diseases (BruMap-NCDs) 2013-2018, which developed based on the global NCD indicators set by the World Health Organisation (WHO). • Towards the prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases, Brunei Darussalam has developed a 5 years National Action Plan on NCDs namely the Brunei Darussalam Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs (Bru MAP-NCD) 2013-2018 as a

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		<p>guide for action by other ministries and stakeholders. This action involves public education and joint action mechanism such as bilateral or multilateral meetings and collaborations with other non-health sector, code of conducts within health system, have been developed and are continuously monitored and revised periodically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there is no specific health literacy study or program have been conducted, healthy lifestyle issue such as healthy eating and smoking are included in students' educational curriculum in school. Awareness campaigns and educational activities related to healthy lifestyle such as talks, exhibitions, health screening are also conducted periodically throughout the country. • At the ASEAN level, an ASEAN Task Force on Non Communicable Diseases (ATFNCD) which consists of NCE focal points or representatives from the Ministries of Health of all ASEAN Member States has been established in 2011 and the ASEAN Work Plan on Non Communicable Disease (2011-2015) has almost completely implemented. The Work Plan consisted of several capacity building activities as well as development of shared tools and guidance for

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>those involved in the prevention and control of NCDs. Resources to facilitate the ASEAN, regional and sub-regional action plans to prevent and control NCDs in term of expertise, manpower and funding have been allocated to ensure the implementation and monitoring of Bru-MAP-NCD in the Ministry of Health.</p>
3.	<p>Res.35GA/2014/SOC/03 Resolution on Strengthening Parliamentary Roles in Developing Vocational Education and Skilled Labour for the Integration of ASEAN Labour Market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam strives towards quality educational institutions in the aspects of first class infrastructure, excellent human resources, research and development, and efficient and effective management system. With that, Brunei Darussalam has allocated the second largest budget to the education sector. • The country had made improvements in The Education For All (EFA) Development Index (EDI) for 2011, where it ranked 34 from 127 countries with a high EDI of 0.975. • Brunei Darussalam continues the effort in empowering the ASEAN

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>market with skilled labour through the Institute of Brunei Technical Education (IBTE), the Brunei Darussalam National Accreditation Council (BDNAC) and the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Centre for Vocational and Technical Education and Training (SEAMEO-VOCTECH) respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Education (MOE) envisaged building a first class education system that provides opportunities for every citizen and resident to meet the manpower needs and new jobs that will be created with economic diversification. Technical Education transformation is embedded an one of the three pillars of the 21st century education system (SPN21) and play on integral role in complementing the schools. It was supported by three documents that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Institute of Brunei Technical Education Order 2014; b) Brunei Technical Education Transformation White Paper; and c) Brunei Technical Education Upgrading Plan 2013-2018. • The Institute of Brunei Technical Education (IBTE) will be the principal provider of technical and Vocational Education, including full-time courses, apprenticeships and part-time Continuing Education and

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		<p>Training (CET). The Energy Industry Competency Framework (EICF), a joint collaboration between Energy Department of Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Education aims to create a more marketable local workforce equipped with relevant skill for the oil and gas industry and the Brunei Maritime Academy (BMA) is to produce local Bruneian as maritime professional and seafarers approved and recognized by the International Maritime Organization (IOM) to work as the maritime industry of Brunei Darussalam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common accreditation system and standards has been developed on national level i.e. the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and regional level i.e. the ASEAN Qualification Regional Framework (AQRF). The Brunei Darussalam Qualifications Framework (BQDF) established in 2013 is currently at the implementation stage. The AQRF established and endorsed by the ASEAN Member States (AMS) has been accepted as an enhancement to regional cooperation and a common reference framework. Its function is as a device to enable comparisons of qualifications across ASEAN member states, addresses education and training sectors and the wider objective of

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>promoting lifelong learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been wide discussion between the ASEAN and Plus Three countries (Japan, Korea and China) on harmonizing education standards and accreditation systems on Vocational Education and skilled Labour Development. The importance of developing and having common guideline for National Competency Standards (NCS) and to align the skills certification onto the NQF in accordance with the level descriptors, generally consists of knowledge and skills, communication, ICT and numeracy skill, autonomy, accountability and working with others, that have been assigned to each level in the framework was stressed. • SEAMEO VOCTECH through its mission aims at enhancing the TVET system of SEAMEO member countries played its role by training more than twenty-one thousand participants from Southeast Asia in the area of TVET and other educational institutions.
4.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), under the purview of Prime

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	<p>Resolution on the Adoption of the Report of the 11th AIPA Fact Finding Committee (AIFOCOM) to Combat the Drug Menace</p>	<p>Minister's Office, Brunei Darussalam is the leading agency in combating drug related crimes in Brunei Darussalam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau is in view of the importance in the balance between reducing drug demand and drug supply and thus to efficiently eradicate drug crimes, the Bureau adopts two different strategies:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The reduction of supply through the preventive of the entry of drugs either through legal or illegal point of entry; and b) The reduction of demand through effective activities such as preventive drug education, supervision and rehabilitation. • The Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA), Chapter 27 is the main legislative enforced by NCB to conduct arrest, seizure, investigation and prosecution into drug trafficking activities. It provides mandatory death penalty for offences involving a trafficking of certain amount of specific controlled drugs. • The Criminal Asset Recovery Order, 2012 ('CARO'), came into effect on the 16 June 2012, repealing two Money Laundering related legislations, i.e. The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Act (DR(ROP)) and the Criminal Conduct (Recovery of Proceed) Order

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		<p>(CC(ROP)). It was introduced to consolidate the various procedures and powers in asset recovery and remove complexities found in the previous provisions. Further, CARO aim to clarify the provisions to increase transparency and to enable Brunei to successfully take action against those who intend to make illicit use of Brunei's financial system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Section 99 of CARO gives power of arrest to any authorized officer (including an officer of the Narcotics Control Bureau) to arrest without warrant any person whom he reasonably suspect of committing or attempting to commit an offence under this order. • To effectively eliminate syndicates involved in drug trafficking across Brunei Darussalam's border, our border control officers have been more vigilant in drug profiling of traffickers entering and exiting the border and increase intelligence information sharing amongst law enforcement agencies to monitor any illegal drug activities. • The Bureau has also expanded its Border Control Unit and over the past years, the Bureau has established a good work relationship with border control officers from the neighboring countries. This involved

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		<p>exchange of work visits, enhancing NCB's officer knowledge and skills to combat drug crimes across the border as well as sharing current issues in matters relating to drug trafficking across the border.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the past years, it is shown that the cooperation at the regional and international levels, it is possible to thwart such illegal drug-related activities. Drug trafficking is a transnational crime; as such; initiatives to combat this problem must also be transnational. Brunei Darussalam is a signatory to all United Nations Convention on drug issues. • Brunei Darussalam makes efforts to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with Malaysia and Singapore to combat the drug menace in the region. Both countries have established good cooperation, networking of information and hold annual bilateral meeting. • NCB of Brunei Darussalam takes the drug problems seriously and is committed in tackling them effectively by continuously pursuing its strategy of supply and demand reduction.. To date, Brunei Darussalam is not a crop cultivation country and will constantly keep a close eye in monitoring and take steps in ensuring that this menace or other growing threats experienced by the region does not surface.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam also believes that it is necessary to have concerted effort with other national and regional counterparts to fight the drug crimes together. Brunei Darussalam also aims to provide adequate treatment to drug abusers to reduce their addiction level rather than to reduce “harm” associated with drug use. • In 2014, Narcotics Control Bureau has made 610 arrests, of which 517 were males and 93 were females. Of this total, 501 were of Bruneian Citizenship, 83.2% are Malays and 56.9% are unemployed.
5.	Res.35GA/2014/SOC/05 Resolution on the Formation of Technical Working Group (TWG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam gave full support on the formation of Technical Working Group (TWG) provided the TWG should work within their own home agencies and conduct the meeting among the members of TWG through emails or teleconferencing. • In addition to that having to have TWG at their home agencies can save travelling costs, accommodation and other relevant expenses incurred. • Brunei Darussalam suggested that if there are or is necessary to meet in discussing or dealing matters with other member countries involved in which require assistance perhaps a mutual of understanding (MOU)

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		should be formed with that respective member country.

IV. WAIPA

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/01 Resolution on Strengthening Efforts in the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against Women and Children in ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam also actively participates in the work and/or activities of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), which was established in April 2010. In October 2012, the first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women (AMMW) was held at Vientiane, Laos; to further strengthen ASEAN cooperation on women empowerment and gender mainstreaming. • Realising that human resources are the most valuable asset and key to its future, Brunei Darussalam places priority on the social welfare and development of its people including women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly. Various policies, community programmes

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		<p>and social services have been undertaken in caring for the vulnerable groups of this country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Special Committee on Family Institution and Womenⁱ was established in order to better coordinate national efforts towards promoting and protecting the rights of women and the family institution. It has formalised a plan of action on family institution and women to coordinate national efforts towards promoting and protecting the rights of women and the family institution. Eight (8) priority areas have been identified: Strengthen the family institution; Balance between Work and Family; Economy; Women and Legal Rights; Sources of Information about the Family; Health; Education; and Mechanism for Women. • Technical assistance has been given on programmes relating to children such as regulating and monitoring the quality of early childhood education. Trainings for relevant teachers and officers are provided through workshops, seminars and conferences for personnel dealing with early childhood education. These activities are held in cooperation with Asia-Pacific Regional Network on Early Childhood's (ARNEC), which plays a potential role in support of policy and

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		<p>advocacy in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2012 National Statistics indicated that children comprised 33.7 per cent of the population of the country, making up a substantial portion of the total population. Brunei Darussalam has made numerous efforts with regards to the promotion and protection of the rights of children. The various legislations enforced in the country ensure that the rights of children are protected. • Brunei Darussalam has implemented a Plan of Action on Children, which includes: (i) Coordinating a multi-agency committee known as Action Team on Child Protection that discuss issues of child protection and well-being of children in the country; (ii) Offering services such as counselling, intervention, monthly welfare allowance, and public awareness campaigns; (iii) Ensuring that adopting parents are fit and economically stable through an internal committee; (iv) Creating and carrying out programmes on probation and community services for children offenders; and (v) Celebrating Universal Children’s Day at the national level. • Various awareness activities, such as roadshows and talks, on

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		<p>domestic violence and child abuse have continued to be held throughout the country. Public education campaigns on the rights of the child and the negative consequences of child abuse are constantly conducted through schools, mass media and at the grass roots level by various government agencies and NGOs. Children are also regularly informed of their rights through weekly road shows to schools. Protection and rehabilitation programmes include welfare benefits, which comprise sustenance allowances, education allowances and disability allowances; counselling; family conferencing; regulating and monitoring of child care centres and shelter homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam is also introduced the Temporary Foster Scheme aimed at giving children who need protection and care a placement with a family institution where the children will receive love, guidance, and attention. Proper guidelines are in place to ensure the eligibility of the temporary foster parents. • In March 2010, the Juvenile Court was established which is presided by a Juvenile Court Magistrate that deals with three (3) categories of cases: (i) criminal offences committed by juveniles; (ii) juveniles who

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>are beyond parental control; and (iii) juveniles who are in need of care and protection orders. The introduction of the juvenile justice system has empowered Magistrates with alternative sentencing options which include the making of probation orders, community service orders, and placement in an approved school, home or a Detention Centre. The Juvenile Court is committed to rehabilitating and reintegrating young offenders back into society in order to preserve and safeguard their future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Probation and Community Service Unitⁱⁱ, under the Department of Community Development, Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sports, assists the Court in deciding the appropriateness of youth and adult offenders for probation; supervising probationers; arranging and managing community service; and developing and conducting rehabilitative programmes.
2.	Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 1 June 2011, the Legislative Councilⁱⁱⁱ membership was increased

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
	Resolution on Strengthening Women Parliamentarians Roles in ASEAN Community-Building	<p>from 29 to 33 members where two (2) women were appointed as members of the Legislative Council for the first time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam is also participated in various programmes organised by regional and international bodies such as the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW), Non-Aligned Movement Institute for the Empowerment of Women (NIEW) and the Commonwealth. It also works with the UN Women through the ASEAN framework, in terms of accessing technical assistance on innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowerment and gender equality. The Government of Brunei Darussalam will continue its efforts to participate in capacity building programmes in regional and international bodies as a means to gain and share knowledge, information and experience.
3.	Res.35GA/2014/WAIPA/03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Brunei Darussalam has called for the need to

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
	Resolution on Women Leadership in Southeast Asia	<p>encourage equal opportunities for women in the workforce and in the nation building as outlined in the 'Economic Strategy' of the Outline of Strategy and Policy for Development (OSPD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women have contributed actively in decision-making processes and attain senior positions in various legal, political, financial and managerial professions. The highest level attained have included the post of Ambassador-at-Large, Attorney-General with ministerial rank, Deputy Minister, Permanent Secretary, Auditor-General, Solicitor-General, Accountant-General and as Chief Executive Officers in both the public and private sectors including banks. Two of the four universities^{iv} in Brunei Darussalam are currently headed by women. Women also serve in Islamic institutes of higher education and as Prosecutors both in the Syariah courts and Civil courts. • The Employment Order 2009 provides conditions relating to maternity benefits which a pregnant woman in confinement is entitled to, including rest, pay and prohibition [AGC] against termination during maternity leave. In January 2011, the Maternity Leave regulation was introduced as a measure towards coordination of the pre and post natal

NO.	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
		<p>needs as well as the health interest of working mothers both in the public and private sectors. Under the new regulation, women are now entitled to 105 days as opposed to 56 days pre-2011. Other new regulations recently introduced include a provision whereby women civil officers are equally entitled to monthly educational allowances even for children who attend private schools; and to paid leave.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April 2011, the Council of Women Brunei Darussalam established a counselling unit to tackle cases of domestic violence, particularly towards women, and supporting government initiatives in tackling such issues. The unit organises community counselling and runs parenting skill programmes for parents.

ⁱ The Special Committee is chaired by MCYS while its Vice-Chair and Secretary are the Deputy Minister and Permanent Secretary at the MCYS respectively. Members of the Special Committee include Permanent Secretaries at the PMO, Ministry of Finance (MOF), MOE, MOH, MORA and MOHA; the Royal Brunei Police Commissioner; the Director General of Civil Service; and representatives from AGC, the Syari'ah Court and the Council of Women Brunei Darussalam (CWBD). The Department of Community Development (DCD) is the Secretariat of the Special Committee.

ⁱⁱ The Unit works with the MORA, the Narcotics Bureau (NCB), and the Royal Brunei Police Force (RBPF), to provide a more comprehensive and effective rehabilitation programme.

ⁱⁱⁱ The main functions of the Legislative Council are to discuss and pass motions, impose financial restrictions, and examine the government policies and other matters related to legislatures. The law making process in Brunei Darussalam goes through the Legislative Council whereby a Bill must go through the First and Second Reading, the Committee Stage, and a Third Reading before it is finalised to be brought up for Royal Assent to be gazetted, and therefore becoming an Act.

^{iv} The four (4) universities in Brunei Darussalam are: Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD), Institut Teknologi Brunei (ITB); Universiti Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA); and Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan (KUPUSB).