



**THE 9<sup>TH</sup> ASEAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY (AIPA) CAUCUS**  
**Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia**  
**17 – 20 July 2017**

**SUMMARY REPORT ON**  
**THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 37<sup>TH</sup> AIPA RESOLUTIONS**

**To be completed and returned no later than Friday, 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2017 to:**

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**COUNTRY : BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

**1. POLITICAL MATTER**

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<b>RES.37GA/2016/POL/03</b> Resolving Internal and External Challenges Through Democratic Process and Achieving Peace and Stability Through Consultation, Consensus, and Negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Brunei Darussalam, together with the other ASEAN Member Countries, prioritise to have a region free from the cause of conflict between states as possible, and where disagreements or conflicts do occur, to resolve that conflict through consultation, cooperation and negotiation.</li><li>• The Resolution is consistent and in line with Brunei's position on the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the APSC Blueprint (2016- 2025).</li></ul>

<p><b>2.</b></p>	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/POL/04</b>  Strengthening Cooperation to Ensure Cybersecurity in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunei Darussalam attaches great importance to the role of ARF as the primary forum for dialogue and cooperation on political and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.</li> <li>• Brunei EGNC is currently leading the development along with other relevant government agencies of the Brunei National Cyber Security Framework (BNCSF). This development is still in early stages as it is totally done in-house</li> <li>• In addition to this EGNC along with Brunei Computer Emergency Response Team (BruCERT) are already actively involve and cooperating in several ASEAN and international forums</li> <li>• In addition, we acknowledge the crucial contribution of the ARF in the evolving regional security architecture. In this regard, we fully support on-going efforts to promote better synergy and coordination in the many areas of cooperation done in the ARF, as well as the EAS, ADMM Plus and other ASEAN-led mechanisms.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.</b></p>	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/POL/05</b>  Enhancing Maritime Security Cooperation and Protection of Marine Resources in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunei Darussalam Implements the International Ships and Port Facilities Security Code (ISPS Code) to establish an international framework involving cooperation between Contracting Governments, local administrations and the shipping and port industries to detect security threats and take preventive measures against security incidents affecting ships or port facilities used in international trade. In addition the implementation establishes respective roles and responsibilities of the Contracting Governments, Government agencies, local administrations and the shipping and port industries, at the national and international levels for ensuring maritime security.</li> </ul>

## 2. ECONOMIC MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<b>RES.37GA/2016/ECO/01</b> Creating Job Opportunities and Decent Working Conditions in the Process of Enhancing Sustainable Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Government of Brunei Darusslaam focuses emphasis on human capital development through a robust National Education System relevant to the needs of the job market. This is a major investment to produce citizens that are educated and highly skilled, yet virtuous and have strong faith that can contribute towards sustainable development of the country. It gives priority to training programs and skills development for youth at various levels including technical and vocational school or through relevant institutions, such as the Youth Development Centre, Entrepreneurial Development Centre and others.</li><li>• Brunei Darussalam will continuously strive to create business and investment friendly economic environment by enhancing economic activity including attracting more Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) into the country. Success in these efforts will hopefully open up more business opportunities for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which will in turn increase the country's production rate, hence creating more job opportunities for the locals. This will also help to expand the resource base of Brunei's revenue.</li><li>• Recognizing the constraints of the small workforce of the country, the Government of Brunei Darussalam practices a flexible policy to allow companies to recruit foreign workers to man their operations. Though Brunei at present has no specific legislation on migrant workers but all workers irrespective from local and immigrant workers are controlled by the Labour Act (93) under the purview of the Department of Labour, Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective of such law is to promote fair and appropriate employment protection, payment of wages and adequate access to decent working and living conditions for the migrant workers in Brunei Darussalam.</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the field of employment, women are also given equal treatment in term of employment, promotion and income, both in the public and private sectors. Slowly the country has seen women’s employment permeating or penetrating male – dominated fields such as engineering, defense and aviation. Women have also contributed actively in decision-making process and attain senior positions in various legal, political, financial and managerial professions. Over the years the size of employed female labour force has increased significantly, and over half of them are employed in the private sector. Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) contributes more than 90 per cent of employment opportunities in the private sector and more than half of the SMEs are owned by women.</li> </ul>
2.	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/ECO/02</b>  Strengthening the Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Entering and Optimizing the Global Value Chains by Improving Access to Finance and Technology, and Enhancing Productivity and Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunei Darussalam supports the ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development 2016-2025 goal to promote entrepreneurship and human capital development in the community. This goal puts Brunei in the position of driving human capital development to enable micro enterprises and SMEs to succeed.</li> <li>• Darussalam Enterprises (DARE) aims to promote enterprise development, ensuring supply of industrial facilities and a functional Business Support Centre; while also working together with various agencies in various fields, including research and development, foreign direct investment (FDI), international trade, quality of standards and industrial development as well as business-relevant services from various ministries.</li> <li>• One of the main focus of the Government of Brunei’s efforts in supporting the development of the Private Sector is in promoting the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Towards this, several steps have been identified to achieve these targets. Among others, this includes:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Reviewing SME’s grants and schemes to enhance their effectiveness and assist them in their business management in terms of corporate governance, human resources and business model preparation;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Provision and strengthening of policies that support the development of local SMEs, as well as developing and monitoring of Key Performance Indicators for all existing SMEs scheme;</li> <li>iii. Inculcating a pro-business work culture in the Public Service. Among others, by evaluating and analysing any issues that arises from implementing policies, rules or processes that can hinder the development of the Private Sector and to improve the assessment of performance or productivity of government agencies concerned; and</li> <li>iv. Leveraging BruneiHalal including assisting SMEs in obtaining international and BruneiHalal certificates, to enable them to develop into both regional and international markets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3.</b></p>	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/ECO/03</b> Parliamentary Support for ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Implementation</p>	

### 3. SOCIAL MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/01</b>            Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on Preparedness and Response to Zika Virus Infection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunei produced an info-pack on “Health Information Regarding Zika Virus Disease” and press releases on the current reports of the virus to ensure that the population is aware of the virus and its statuses as well as on the prevention and treatment where necessary.</li> <li>• Brunei also strengthened its capacity to prevent, detect and control Zika virus infections in the country. Steps of prevention against the virus and the <i>Aedes</i> mosquito include ensuring environmental sanitation, waste management and the use of insecticides, where appropriate, to control the adult mosquito population. Community engagement is also vital and therefore the Ministry of Health highlights the key role of the community and public to be fully engaged and responsible in taking preventive measures against mosquito breeding. On the other hand, upon any detection of the virus, all clinicians are reminded to assess suspected patients and conduct a laboratory test for the virus to confirm the diagnosis.</li> </ul>
2.	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/02</b>            Strengthening Cooperation among AIPA Member Parliaments on the Implementation of Plan of Action to Materialize ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the 23<sup>rd</sup> Asean Summit in Brunei Darussalam in October 2013, the 10 Asean Leaders including Brunei adopted a Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection, which reaffirms their commitment to building an Asean community that is “socially responsible and people oriented”, through at least the establishment of nationally defined social protection floors for all.</li> <li>• Brunei’s revenues fund all development projects and programs, including providing social protection for all citizens and residents of the country. The government of Brunei Darussalam has taken a wide variety of steps to ensure social protection for all of its citizens and residents. The most important ones relate to the education system, housing provision, the</li> </ul>

		<p>health system, retirement packages, and pensions for the aged and the disabled population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 1993, new entrants to the public sector have been covered by the TAP scheme while those who were employed and confirmed in post prior to 1993 were the last cohorts of the public sector pension scheme. The private sector, depending on company capabilities, provides insurance, healthcare and housing for those employed within it and their dependents. Large private sector companies also provide end of employment benefit to their employees. This arrangement still continues despite the compulsory introduction of the TAP on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1993 for the private sector. In 2009, the government introduced an additional contributory scheme – SCP – that came into effect in January 2010. The private sector, through insurance companies or commercial banks, also provides life and/or social insurance to their customers under a wide variety of schemes at different premium rates. Other pensions distributed by the government are administered by the Ministry of Culture, Youths and Sports. These are better known as social services schemes handled by the Department of Social Services and Community Affairs. The pension is set at B\$250 per month.</li> <li>• Since the mid-1970s, the government has supported an ongoing housing program through the National Development Plan to encourage and support home ownership for all citizens. Since the mid-1980s, citizens of Brunei Darussalam have been eligible for the National Housing Schemes upon reaching the age of 18 although eligibility may depend on criteria such as family eligibility. As of 2000, interest-free home loans have been available to all citizen. The ownership is transferable to next of kin. More new houses would be completed in the near future to meet the vision 2035.</li> </ul>
3.	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/03</b> Enhancing Cooperation in Response to Climate Change in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei announced at the UN Climate Summit on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2014 that Brunei is targeting a reduction of 63% in the total energy consumption by 2035 (as of 2013, Brunei has managed to attain an average reduction in energy consumption of 13.9%). His Majesty also announced that the country’s commitment</li> </ul>

		<p>in preserving the environment is further reflected through the allocation of 58% of the country's land to the "Heart of Borneo" forest conservation initiative and that the country will continue working with the neighbours Indonesia and Malaysia, and other international partners such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Brunei Darussalam has taken part in a Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) climate change vulnerability study, aiming to attain self-sufficiency in food and security of energy and water resources. The Government of Brunei has also developed plans addressing the adverse impacts of unusual and extreme weather and climate events.</li><li>• Brunei Darussalam's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) are summarized as follows:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Energy sector: to reduce total energy consumption by 63% by 2035 compared to Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario; and to increase the share of renewables so that 10% of the total power generation is sourced from renewable energy by 2035;</li><li>ii. Land Transport sector: to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from morning peak hour vehicle use by 40% by 2035 compared to a business-as-usual scenario;</li><li>iii. Forestry sector: to increase the total gazette forest reserves to 55% of total land area, compared to the current levels of 41%.</li></ul></li><li>• One of the principal goals of Brunei Vision 2035 is to protect its people and their future livelihoods; enhancing climate resilience and adapting to climate change plays a major role in achieving this. Protecting both terrestrial and marine biodiversity of the country's ecosystem is also a priority for the Government of Brunei Darussalam, as demonstrated by its integration into national development plans. Brunei will also continue to strengthen its adaptation efforts by promoting the mainstreaming of sectoral adaptation plans into a national holistic and coordinated plan; promoting the collaboration of multiple stakeholders and expertise across the sectors and society in general (including the region); increasing the</li></ul>
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		development and use of tailored data and information systems; and establishing and promoting the appropriate legislative framework.
<b>4.</b>	<b>RES.37GA/2016/SOC/04</b> Sustainable Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brunei is known for its beaches and biodiverse rainforest, protected within reserves. Brunei Darussalam is developing the tourism industry by repositioning and rebranding the country as having strong Islamic values/credentials, pristine and clean. The country's tourism clusters are built on its strength in the areas aforementioned and therefore are: 1. Nature, and 2. Islamic, Culture and Heritage. Hence the country's strategy in developing the tourism industry is more focused on these areas rather than a "mass tourism".</li> <li>• Other indirectly connected to the tourism industry is the meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) segment that had been resurgence in 2011 and the yearly events will help maintain momentum and remind organizers of the value for money Brunei Darussalam can offer.</li> </ul>

#### 4. WAIPA MATTER

NO	RESOLUTION	IMPLEMENTATION
1.	<b>RES.37GA/2016/WAIPA/02</b> Decent Work for Women in ASEAN by Promoting Social Protection and Equal Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Women issues are being addressed and coordinated through the Plan of Action on Family Institution and Women, particularly to increase efforts in helping single mothers, women with disabilities and poor women to attain economic reliance through employment, entrepreneurship and capacity building.</li><li>• Women in Brunei Darussalam have attained high positions in various professional fields including medicine, law, education, business and engineering. The participation of women in our work force has increased from 59% to 70% in the past decade. The highest posts attained include Ambassador-at-Large, Members of the Legislative Councils, Attorney-General with ministerial rank, Deputy Minister, Permanent Secretaries, Auditor-General, Solicitor-General, Accountant-General and as Chief Executive Officers in both public and private sectors. Two of the four universities in Brunei Darussalam are headed by women. Women also serve in Islamic institutes of higher education and as Prosecutors both in Syariah and Civil courts.</li><li>• New regulations introduced effectively removed discrimination against women civil servants such that women civil officers now receive the same fringe benefits as men civil servants in the area of housing, education allowances for children and 4 yearly travel allowance for the family.</li><li>• Self-reliance women are also increasingly active in business ventures through credit financing schemes. There are more than half of Brunei Darussalam's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are owned by women.</li></ul>

<p>2.</p>	<p><b>RES.37GA/2016/WAIPA/03</b> Extending the Maternity Benefits of Working in ASEAN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Employment Order 2009 provides conditions relating to maternity benefits which a pregnant woman in confinement is entitled to, including rest, pay and prohibition against termination during maternity leave. In January 2011, the Maternity Leave Regulation was introduced as measure towards coordination of the pre- and post-natal needs as well as the health interest of working mothers. Under the new regulation, women are now entitled to 105 days of maternity leave as opposed to 56 days pre-2011.</li><li>• During the recent State Budget Meeting 2017, His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has consented for part of the revenue from the Import and Excise Duty to be used in assisting mothers who are citizens and permanent residents of the country to ensure all newborns are given appropriate care. The mothers will be provided with an assistance scheme, or subsidy in the form of disposable diapers and breast pumps. The disposable diapers are allotted to every newborn infant for 12 months from the date of birth, while breast pumps will be supplied at every birth of a child for two years.</li></ul>
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