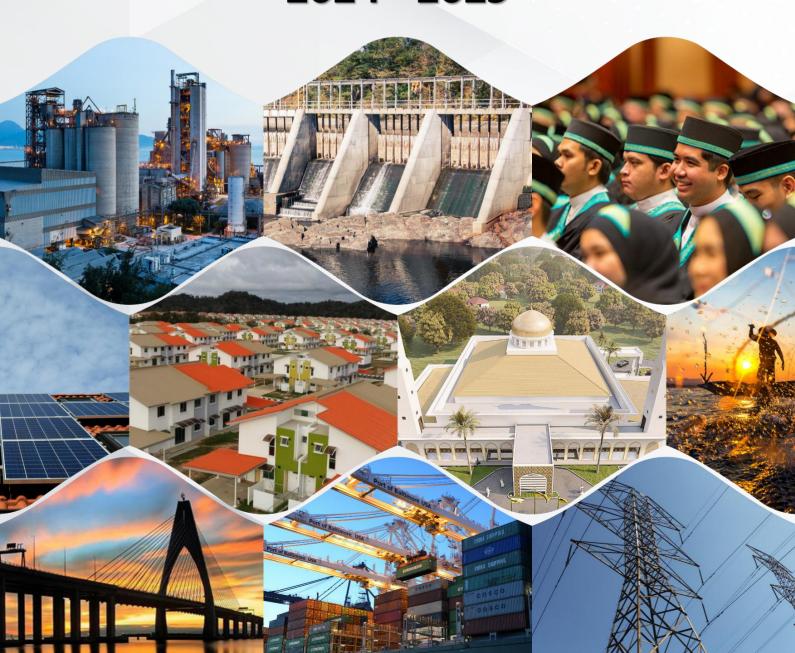


TWELFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

"STRENGTHENING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO ENSURE PROSPERITY AND HARMONY OF THE COUNTRY"

2024 - 2029







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TITAH

HIS MAJESTY SULTAN HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH MU'IZZADDIN WADDAULAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN HAJI OMAR 'ALI SAIFUDDIEN SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIEN, SULTAN AND YANG DI-PERTUAN OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

الحَمْدُ بِسِهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِيْنَ وَ بِهِ نَسْتَعِيْنُ عَلَى أُمُورِ الدُنْيَا وَالدِّيْنِ وَالصَّلاةُ وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمَدْ سَلِيْنَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِيْنُ. أَمَّا بَعْدُ

Alhamdulillah, I express my sincere gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala for bestowing His benevolent favours upon Brunei Darussalam as it commences the Twelfth National Development Plan (RKN12). This plan serves as the fundamental framework for preparing fundamental development initiatives that will support and facilitate the realisation of Wawasan Brunei 2035 over the subsequent five years.

A country must enhance its preparedness to confront prevailing challenges, including but not limited to uncertain economic conditions; a shift in the paradigm of the digital economy; international geopolitical tensions resulting in disruptions to the supply of essential goods and heightened global inflation; as well as climate change-induced weather risks that are uncertain in nature.

In light of the significant challenges posed by the accelerated pace of change, it is critical that the National Development Plan (RKN) receives the necessary attention by focusing on the desired outcomes.

Consequently, RKN12 planning must assume a significant role in guaranteeing a sustainable outcome with regard to its contribution to the economy and industry, fostering fiscal sustainability, providing employment opportunities for locals that align with industrial demands, and contributing to environmental protection and management.



During this period, I documented a variety of achievements that we had amassed and appreciated. Nevertheless, additional measures are required to enhance the decision-making process and project selection. These include establishing connections with completed projects and implementing initiatives that could potentially augment the economic contribution. It is anticipated that the socioeconomic development of Brunei Darussalam will benefit the people and residents.

In summary, I extend my sincere hope that our collective endeavours will guarantee the perpetuation and equitable distribution of the prosperity that we have already experienced for all future generations.

وَبِاللهِ النَّوْفِقْ وَالهِدَايَةْ وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ



holistic planning ensure continuity in the planning, selection, and project implementation processes towards achieving the Goals of Wawasan Brunei 2035, the national development planning Long-Term process, which is the (LTDP), Development Plan has been updated.

Among the importance of the updated LTDP are to make it easier for every agency to plan and prepare projects in a more structured manner according to the vision of the Masterplan and Roadmap, as well as able to address the gap towards socioeconomic development. This includes ensuring government resources can be used more efficiently and applying the concept of shared use.

In strengthening efforts towards realising Wawasan Brunei 2035, the Twelfth National Development Plan (RKN12) will focus on increased sustainable economic growth, improvement of people's well-being, and a resilient socioeconomic development. Henceforth, the theme for RKN12 is:

"STRENGTHENING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO ENSURE PROSPERITY AND HARMONY OF THE COUNTRY"

In supporting the RKN12 theme, six Thrusts have been outlined to provide direction towards the preparation of RKN12 programmes and projects:

- 1. The First Thrust is Improving Quality Education Through Strengthening Infrastructure Accessibility and Systematic Educational System, which focuses on the provision of quality infrastructure and educational systems that can contribute to the productivity and efficiency of educational institutions.
- 2. The Second Thrust is **Generating A**Workforce Aligned With Industry Needs.

 This Thrust focuses on producing people who remain relevant, innovative, productive, and possess the skills required by the industry, which will also be able to help reduce unemployment.



- 3. The Third Thrust is Contributing Towards Sustainable Environment in Addressing Climate Change, which emphasises on reducing carbon footprints and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as marine protected areas (MPAs).
- 4. The Strengthening Fourth Thrust, National Security and Sustainable of which Welfare The People. emphasises on sovereignty and national stability in addition to prioritising welfare matters and the sustainability of the people.
- 5. The Fifth Thrust is Increasing the Contribution of The Non-Oil and Gas Sector To The Economy. This Thrust focuses on accelerating efforts to increase the contribution of the Non-Oil and Gas Sector towards resilient economic growth.
- 6. The Sixth Thrust is Strengthening The Government's Management For An Efficient and Conducive Governance. This Thrust will provide support towards strengthening and improving the public service management system to be more organised and efficient.

For RKN12, the selection of projects is based on main characteristics such as high value, game changer, and visionary projects for the country's socioeconomic development. There are several objectives of project selection that need to be achieved, as follows:

- i. Social Development & Welfare of The People
- ii. Increase National Security (Safety)
- iii. Increase Economic Growth
- iv. Increase International Trade
- v. Improve Skills and Expertise
- vi. Digital Transformation
- vii. Contribute Towards Sustainable Environment
- viii. Ensure Fiscal Stability

Towards realising this vision, an integrated national approach is important for the implementation of **305 projects** to succeed with a total of **BND4.0 billion** allocated within a period of five years for RKN12.



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3PSA	Program Penggredan Prestasi Sektor Awam / Public Sector Performance Grading Programme	C4ISR	Command, Control, Communications, Computers Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
%	Peratus / Per Cent	CCI	Industri Kreatif dan Budaya / Creative and Cultural Industries
°C	Darjah Celsius / Degree Celsius	CET	Pendidikan dan Latihan Lanjutan / Continuous Education and Training
AC	Alternating Current	coo	Sijil Pengeluar Asal / Certificate of Origin
ALARP	Serendah Yang Boleh Dilaksanakan / As Low As Reasonably Practicable	CORS	Continuously Operating Reference Station
ASEAN	Persatuan Negara-Negara Asia Tenggara / Association of Southeast Asian Nations	CREATES	Majlis Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Sains dan Teknologi / Council for Research and Advancement of Technology and Science
AWOS	Automatic Weather Observation System	DAaaS	Data Analytics As A Service
BCCO	Pejabat Kebangsaan Perubahan Iklim / Brunei Climate Change Office	DME	Alat Pengukur Jarak / Distance Measuring Equipment
BDKI	Brunei Darussalam Key Indicators	DLL	Dan Lain-Lain / And Others
BDNSW	Brunei Darussalam National Single Window	Dr.	Doktor / Doctor
BDSYB	Buku Perangkaan Tahunan Negara Brunei Darussalam / Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook	DriveBN	Pendigitalan Perkhidmatan- Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Darat / Land Transport Digitalisation Services
внмѕ	Sistem Pemantauan Kesihatan Jambatan / Bridge Health Monitoring System	DVOR	Doppler VHM Omni Directional Range
BNCCP	Dasar Kebangsaan Perubahan Iklim Negara Brunei Darussalam / Brunei Darussalam's National Climate	EDMS	Education Data Management System
BND	Change Policy Ringgit Negara Brunei Darussalam /	EEZ	Zon Eksklusif Ekonomi / Exclusive Economic Zone
BPP	Brunei Darussalam Dollar Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan /	EGNC	Pusat Kebangsaan E-Kerajaan / E-Government National Centre
	Population and Housing Census Brunei Darussalam – Healthcare	EIA	Penilaian Kesan Alam Sekitar / Environmental Impact Assessment
Bru-HIMS	Brunei Darussalam – Healthcare Information and Management System	ERPS	Enterprise Resource Planning System

FDI	Pelaburan Langsung Asing / Foreign Direct Investment	JKK	Jawatankuasa Kerja / Working Committee
FDIs	Pelaburan-Pelaburan Langsung Asing / Foreign Direct Investments	JKTR	Jawatankuasa Tertinggi RKN / RKN Executive Committee
FY	Financial Year	KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
GHG	Gas Rumah Hijau / Greenhouse Gas	Kg.	Kampung / Village
GII	Indeks Inovasi Global / Global Innovation Index	ККР	Kawasan Kemajuan Pertanian / Agricultural Development Area
GLCs	Syarikat-Syarikat Berkaitan Kerajaan / Government-Linked Companies	КМ	Kilometer / Kilometre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	KUPU SB	Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan / Seri Begawan Religious Teachers University College
GHRMS	Sistem Pengurusan Sumber Manusia Kerajaan / Government Human Resource Management System	kV	Kilovolt
н	Hijrah / Hijri	LNG	Gas Cecair Asli / Liquefied Natural Gas
HBS	Home Based Staff	LTDP	Long-Term Development Plan
IBTE	Institut Pendidikan Teknikal Brunei / Institute of Brunei Technical Education	М	Masihi
ICT	Teknologi dan Info-komunikasi / Info-Communication Technology	M³	Metrik Kubik / Cubic Metre
IMF	Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa / International Monetary Fund	MISC	Jawatankuasa Pandu Sumber Manusia Industri / Manpower Industry Steering Committee
IoT	Internet of Things	MMN	Majlis Mesyuarat Negara / State Legislative Council
ISDS	Sistem Data Perangkaan Bersepadu / Integrated Statistical Data System	MOD	Kementerian Pembangunan / Ministry of Development
ILS	Alat Sistem Pendaratan / Instrument Landing System	МОНА	Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri / Ministry of Home Affairs
JASTRe	Jabatan Alam Sekitar, Taman dan Rekreasi / Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation	MPAs	Kawasan Perlindungan Marin / Marine Protected Areas

MPEC	Manpower Planning and Employment Council	PMET	Profesional, Pengurus, Eksekutif dan Juruteknik / Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians
MPO	Manpower Planning Office	PMKS	Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana
MSDI	Infrastruktur Data Spatial Marin / Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure	PPTM	Pejabat Perancangan Tenaga Manusia
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises	PSC	Public Service Commission
MSY	Hasil Maksimum Mampan / Maximum Sustainable Yield	PSR	Radar Pengawasan Utama / Primary Surveillance Radar
MtCO ² e	Metrik Tan Karbon Dioksida Setara / Metric Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	PV	Fotovolta / Photovoltaic
MSSR	Radar Pengawasan Sekunder Monopulse / Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar	QS	Quacquarelli Symonds
NADIR	Perpustakaan Negara / National Library	Q3	Suku-Tahun Ketiga / 3 rd Quarter
NGOs	Badan-Badan Bukan Kerajaan / Non-Government Organisations	RBAF	Angkatan Bersenjata Diraja Brunei / Royal Brunei Armed Forces
NRW	Non-Revenue Water	RKN	Rancangan Kemajuan Negara / National Development Plan
NTRL	Makmal Rujukan TB Kebangsaan /	RKN11	Rancangan Kemajuan Negara Kesebelas / Eleventh National Development Plan
OBBD	National TB Reference Laboratory Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam	RKN12	Rancangan Kemajuan Negara Kedua Belas / Twelfth National Development Plan
OCBS	One Common Billing System	RIPAS	Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha
OSI	Indeks Perkhidmatan Atas Talian / Online Service Index	RPN	Rancangan Perumahan Negara / National Housing Scheme
P	Provisional	RTB	Radio Televisyen Brunei / Radio Television Brunei
PBB	Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu	SAIDI	Indeks Purata Tempoh Gangguan Sistem / System Average Interruption Duration Index
PKJP	Perencanaan Kemajuan Jangka Panjang	SAIFI	Indeks Purata Kekerapan Gangguan Sistem / System Average Interruption Frequency Index

SCADA	Pengawasan Kawalan dan Sistem Perolehan Data / Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System	STS	Sistem Pengangkutan Pintar / Smart Transportation System
SDG	Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan / Sustainable Development Goal	THE	Times Higher Education
	<u>.</u>	TK	Tahun Kewangan
SDGs	Matlamat-Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan / Sustainable Development Goals		Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan
SDN	Rangkaian Yang Ditakrifkan Perisian /	TVET	Vokasional / Technical and Vocational Education and Training
	Software Defined Network	UAS	Unmanned Aerial System
SNIU	Menaiktaraf Infrastruktur Rangkaian Sekolah / School Network Infrastructure	UAG	ommanned vendr dystem
31410	Upgrade	UBD	Universiti Brunei Darussalam
Sg.	Sungai / River	UN	United Nations
	NVCI	ON	Officed Nations
SHOAS	Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien	UNISSA	Universiti Islam Sultan Sharif Ali / Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University
SKN	Sistem Kebajikan Negara / National Welfare System	USD	Ringgit Amerika Syarikat / United States Dollar
SMALHB	Sekolah Menengah Arab Laki-Laki Hassanal Bolkiah / Hassanal Bolkiah	ИТВ	Universiti Teknologi Brunei
	Boys' Arabic Secondary School Radar Pengerakan Permukaan /	WHO	Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia / World Health Organisation
SMR	Surface Movement Radar	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
SPA	Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam	WMO	Organisasi Meteorologi Dunia / World Meteorological Organisation
SPARK	Taman Perindustrian Sungai Liang /		_
SPeRe	Sungai Liang Industrial Park Sistem Pengurusan Rekod /	WURI	Kedudukan Universiti Dunia Untuk Inovasi / World University Rankings for Innovation
	Record Management System		
STEAM	Sains, Teknologi, Kejuruteraan, Kreativiti, dan Matematik / Science, Technology, Engineering, Design & Technology, Arts and Mathematics		
STEP	Kerjasama Sains, Teknologi dan Alam Sekitar / Science, Technology and Environment Partnership		

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2021-2022





EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



HIS MAJESTY SULTAN HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH MUʻIZZADDIN WADDAULAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN HAJI OMAR ʻALI SAIFUDDIEN SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIEN, SULTAN AND YANG DI-PERTUAN OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of Finance and Economy, and Minister of Foreign Affairs



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HAJI AL-MUHTADEE BILLAH IBNI HIS MAJESTY SULTAN HAJI HASSANAL BOLKIAH MU'IZZADDIN WADDAULAH

Senior Minister at the Prime Minister's Office



YANG BERHORMAT DATO SERI SETIA DR. AWANG HAJI MOHD. AMIN LIEW BIN ABDULLAH

Minister at the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of Finance and Economy II



YANG BERHORMAT DATO SERI SETIA DR. AWANG HAJI MOHAMMAD ISHAM BIN HAJI JAAFAR

Minister of Health



YANG BERHORMAT DATO SERI SETIA DR. AWANG HAJI ABDUL MANAF BIN HAJI METUSSIN

Minister of Primary Resources and Tourism



YANG BERHORMAT DATO SERI SETIA AWANG HAJI MUHAMMAD JUANDA BIN HAJI ABDUL RASHID

Minister of Development



YANG BERHORMAT DATIN SERI SETIA DR. DAYANG HAJAH ROMAIZAH BINTI HAJI MD. SALLEH

Minister of Education



YANG BERHORMAT PENGIRAN DATO SERI SETIA SHAMHARY BIN PENGIRAN DATO PADUKA HAJI MUSTAPHA

Minister of Transport and Infocommunications

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (JKTR)

- To provide advice and direction for the preparation of the National Development Plan (RKN), including the RKN development theme and strategic thrust;
- To ensure that the RKN is based on the government's projected revenue while maintaining prudent spending;
- To approve the proposed report, list of projects and allocations of the RKN before the RKN Working Committee (JKK);
- To ensure the success of projects and programmes is in line with the objectives and targets of initial planning and has value added to the country's economic growth;
- To present the proposed report brief draft and list of projects, as well as RKN allocation for His Majesty's Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam's Decree of Consent; and
- To conduct work visits to RKN project sites for monitoring purposes.



WORKING COMMITTEE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



YANG BERHORMAT DATO SERI SETIA DR. AWANG HAJI MOHD. AMIN LIEW BIN ABDULLAH

Minister at the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of Finance and Economy II



YANG MULIA DATO SERI PADUKA AWANG HAJI KHAIRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDUL HAMID

Deputy Minister of Finance and Economy (Economy)



YANG MULIA PENGIRAN DATIN SERI PADUKA HAJAH ZETY SUFINA BINTI PENGIRAN DATO PADUKA HAJI SANI

Deputy Minister of Finance and Economy (Fiscal)



YANG MULIA PENGIRAN DATO SERI PADUKA AWANG HAJI MOHD. TASHIM BIN PENGIRAN HAJI HASSAN

Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs



YANG MULIA DATO SERI PADUKA AWANG HAJI MOHAMAD AZMI BIN HAJI MOHD. HANIFAH

Deputy Minister (Energy) at the Prime Minister's Office

PERMANENT SECRETARIES

needed to discuss matters related to their respective ministries/departments.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RKN) WORKING COMMITTEE (JKK)

- To monitor and advise on issues related to the country's socioeconomic performance;
- To monitor and advise on the development and updating of strategies and policies for development in the Wawasan Brunei 2035 framework to ensure a robust, resilient, and inclusive national socioeconomic development plan;
- To identify matters that need attention or improvement and provide strategic guidance in ensuring planning and the implementation of the National Development Plan (RKN) to achieve the goals of Wawasan Brunei 2035;
- To evaluate and consider new project proposals and continuations of projects in implementation, as well as the allocation requirements and cost of the RKN project;
- To ensure the RKN allocation is implemented according to the allocated scheme value;
- To ensure that the RKN projects are implemented within the proposed period of time;
- To review potential collaborations with the private sector in relation to RKN programmes and projects; and
- To conduct work visits to RKN project sites for evaluation and monitoring purposes.





LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENTS PLAN (LTDP)

he National Development Plan (RKN) is a plan prepared every five years to achieve the goals outlined in the Wawasan Brunei 2035. The preparation of RKN focuses on programmes and projects that can:



Increase skills, life, and welfare of the people



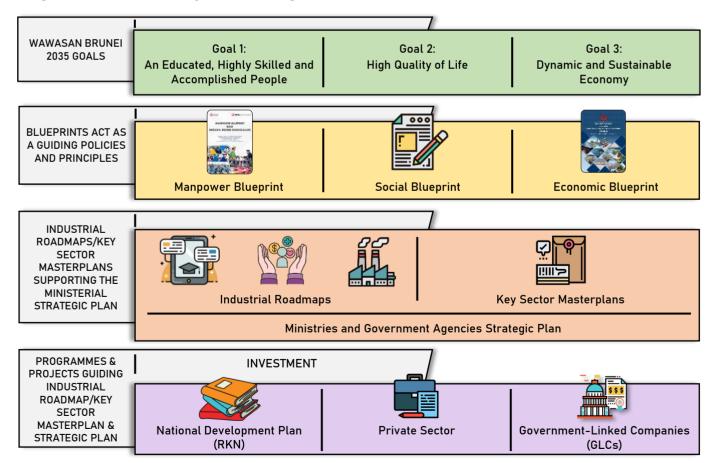
Accelerate economic growth



Create an economic landscape that is progressive and productive

For the enhancement of the Twelfth National Development Plan (RKN12) and beyond, Brunei Darussalam's Long-Term Development Plan (LTDP) has been updated. In this regard, the national development planning framework will ensure a holistic planning, continuity, and connection between the processes of planning, selection, and implementation projects to achieve each goal of Wawasan Brunei 2035. The framework of the national development planning process is shown in **FIGURE 1**.

Figure 1: National Development Planning Process Framework Based on Wawasan Brunei 2035 Goals



Through the framework, each goal of Wawasan Brunei 2035 is supported by its individual blueprints, i.e., Goal 1 will be supported by the Manpower Blueprint, Goal 2 supported by the Social Blueprint, and Goal 3 supported by the Economic Blueprint.

Each blueprint will explain in detail the goals of Wawasan Brunei 2035 by identifying the outcomes to be achieved. It serves as a guide for drafting roadmaps and key sector masterplans. Meanwhile, each roadmap will identify its own strategic actions that need to be implemented.

The preparation of blueprints, roadmaps and action plans is important, among others, to facilitate every agency to plan and prepare programmes and projects in a more structured manner, as well as to achieve other objectives as shown in **FIGURE 2**.

Figure 2: The Importance of Blueprints, Roadmaps, and Masterplans



To facilitate every agency to plan and prepare projects in a more structured and efficient manner



To ensure projects from various agencies are aligned with the vision of Masterplans and Roadmaps (Ministry's initiative)



To guarantee that all gaps and challenges in socioeconomic development can be addressed collectively



To ensure the concept of shared use



To ensure that government resources are used more efficiently

"

Beta berharap blueprint-blueprint ini termasuk Economic Blueprint akan menjadi bahan rujukan kepada orang ramai terutamanya sektor swasta, badan bukan Kerajaan (NGOs) untuk merangka strategi dan pelan tindakan masingmasing.

IJ

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With Brunei Darussalam's 39th National Day Celebration

For The Year 1444H/2023M

MAIN FOCUSES & OBJECTIVES OF RKN

W ith the LTDP framework, it will be easier for each agency to plan and prepare RKN projects and programmes in a more organised manner that is in line with the directions outlined in the Manpower Blueprint, Social Blueprint, and Economic Blueprint to achieve the goals and strategies of Wawasan Brunei 2035.

As such, the RKN12 project selection is based on key features such as high impact outcomes, game changer, and visionary projects for the country's socioeconomic development.

MAIN FOCUSES OF PROJECT SELECTION

VISIONARY PROJECT

Fulfils the characteristics of long-term goals that will empower the next generation and for a more secure future.

2 HIGH VALUE & GAME CHANGER PROJECT

Has a profound impact on the country's socioeconomic and is capable of making a significant and positive change to the people and resident's quality of life.

OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT SELECTION

The selection of projects is based on several objectives that can be achieved as shown in **FIGURE 3**:

Figure 3: Objectives of Project Selection



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

Contribute towards the social development and welfare of the people, as well as increasing the standard of living for the people and residents.



INCREASE NATIONAL SECURITY (SAFETY)

Increase national security and defence from all types of threats, including threats from borders, cyber and others.



INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Contribute towards the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



INCREASE INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Increase trade activities, particularly in non-oil and gas exports and attract more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).





IMPROVE SKILLS AND EXPERTISE

Contribute towards increasing the level of skills, expertise and manpower capabilities.



DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Contribute towards increasing innovation and productivity levels through usage and digital transition.



CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Take into account the impact on the environment and climate change.



ENSURE FISCAL STABILITY

Generate the government's revenue by increasing the public sector's productivity and reduce spending.



SECTION II: TWELFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RKN12) THEME



TWELFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RKN12) THEME

Towards increasing sustainable economic growth and improvement of people's well-being, resilient socioeconomic development should always be prioritised. However, to accomplish this, the country will always face current global issues, which are the challenges that need to be addressed. These include issues that stem from the uncertain global economic situation due to international geopolitical tensions, global supply chain disruptions, climate change risks, and rapid technological advances.

To overcome these challenges and further promote sustainable economic growth, every country, including Brunei Darussalam, should accelerate socioeconomic development efforts and improve agile in adapting to mega trend changes.

The importance of the country's socioeconomic development was also emphasised by His Majesty Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam during the 13th ASEAN-United Nations (UN) Summit in September 2023, where His Majesty voiced concern over the ongoing geopolitical and socioeconomic challenges that have disrupted progress towards achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

According to the report 'Community Radio as a Tool for the Development of the Rural Population of the Northwest Region of Cameroon', a nation's socioeconomic development can be measured through four key indicators, namely:

Figure 4 : Key Indicators To Measure Socioeconomic Development



Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Population Life Expectancy



Literacy Rate



Employment Level



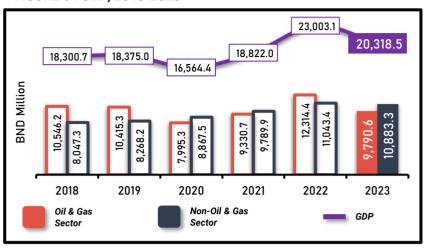
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

For the period of 2018 to 2023, on average, Brunei Darussalam's GDP at current prices amounted to BND19.2 billion. The highest level achieved was in 2022, which was contributed by the Oil and Gas Sector following an increase in crude oil prices with a value exceeding USD100 per barrel.

Meanwhile, in 2020, the lowest GDP value was recorded in line with the decline of the Oil and Gas Sector due to the fall in oil prices below USD50 per barrel.

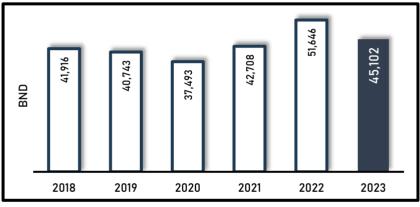
During the period, the country's GDP per capita was BND43.3 thousand on average, with the highest level recorded in 2022, while the lowest was in 2020.

FIGURE 5: GDP, 2018-2023



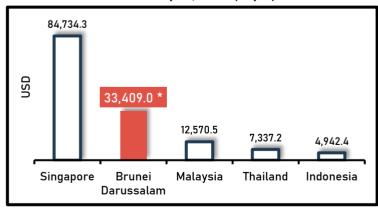
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

FIGURE 6: GDP Per Capita, 2018-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

FIGURE 7 : Comparison Between Selected ASEAN Countries For GDP Per Capita, 2023 (Top 5)



Note:

* Exchange rate in 2023 was BND1.35 per USD - Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB) 2023, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

In comparison to other ASEAN countries, although Brunei Darussalam's GDP was among the lowest, the country's GDP per capita recorded the second highest after Singapore.

Source

Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

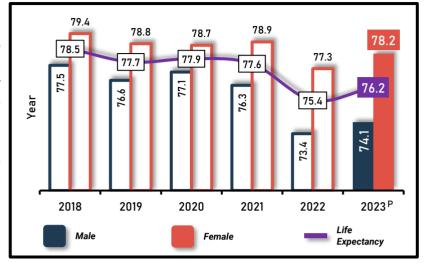
Both indicators indicate that efforts to increase GDP should be accelerated, particularly contributions through the Non-Oil and Gas Sector towards achieving a dynamic and sustainable economy.

POPULATION LIFE EXPECTANCY

Brunei Darussalam's life expectancy at birth declined from 78.5 years in 2018 to 76.2 years in 2023, following an increase in the number of deaths from 1,612 persons to 1,912 persons, mostly due to non-communicable diseases.

In terms of gender, in 2023, life expectancy for females at birth was higher compared to males, which were recorded at 78.2 years and 74.1 years, respectively. However, both genders also showed a decrease in life expectancy at birth compared to 2018.

FIGURE 8 : Population Life Expectancy, 2018-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

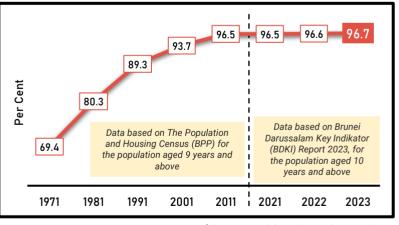
Therefore, a Whole of Nation Approach is needed to address this issue, such as increasing access to health services, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, including mental well-being, increasing the availability of healthy food at reasonable prices, as well as consistent researches via health institutions to address the causes of diseases and identify the most effective treatments or advancements.

LITERACY RATE

The literacy rate for the population aged 10 years and above in 2023 was recorded at 96.7 per cent showing an improvement compared to five decades ago.

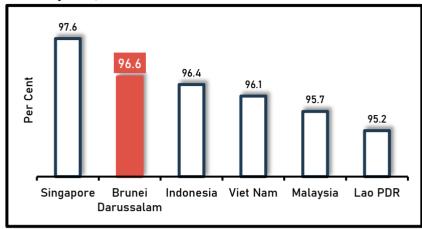
Universal access to high-quality education at all levels and 10 years of compulsory education have contributed to the high literacy rate in this region.

FIGURE 9: Literacy Rate For Population



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

FIGURE 10 : Comparison Between Selected ASEAN Countries For Literacy Rate, 2022



Compared to other ASEAN countries, Brunei Darussalam's literacy rate recorded the second highest after Singapore.

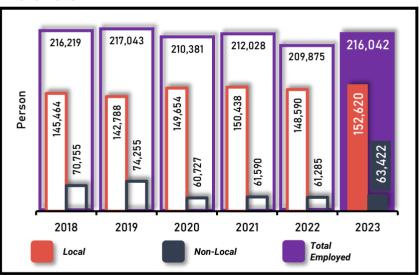
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; ASEAN Key Figures 2023

EMPLOYMENT

In 2023, the total number of employed individuals aged 18 years and above in Brunei Darussalam showed a decrease from 216,219 persons in 2018 to 216,042 persons.

This decline was due to a decrease in the number of foreign workers. Meanwhile, the number of local workers showed an increase from about 145 thousand persons in 2018 to about 153 thousand persons in 2023.

FIGURE 11 : Total Employment Aged 18 Years and Above, 2018-2023



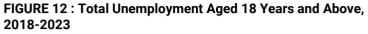
The increase in the number of Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics local workers is very significant in the private sector, mainly in the Manufacturing Sector in line with the establishment of new industries such as oil refinery and petrochemical plant.

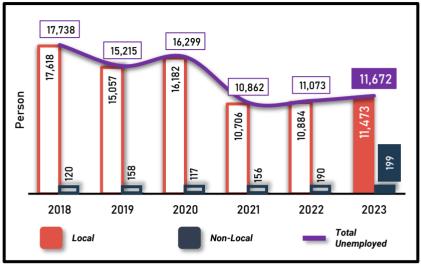
UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of unemployed persons aged 18 years and above showed a decrease from about 18 thousand persons in 2018 to about 12 thousand persons in 2023. This is due to a decrease in the number of locals unemployed in line with the increase in the number of local workers.

The increase in the number of local workers also indicates the existence of employment opportunities for locals compared

to four years ago.





Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics However, compared to 2022, the

number of local unemployed recorded a slight increase, despite an increase in the number of local workers, which highlighted the need for more employment opportunities.

The development of these key indicators shows that several efforts undertaken have yielded the desired results. However, there is still a socioeconomic development gap that needs to be addressed imminently to avoid prolonged imbalance. This can be done through the formulation of strategies and policies, which, among others, can enhance economic growth and preserve the well-being of the people.

Strategies and policies such as strengthening accessibility, investing in education and training, and strengthening government management are among the measures to be taken to improve the socioeconomic development of the country.

Strengthening accessibility focuses on increasing access to the basic necessities of life, such as education, health, electricity supply, and clean water that is always adequate without interruption and so on, in order to make a meaningful contribution to the socioeconomic development of the country. In addition, increased investment in education and training is also needed towards creating skilled people, which in turn leads to the creation of meaningful jobs and increased economic growth. Furthermore, the implementation of efficient and systematic public administration is important in creating a conducive environment to facilitate the improvement of economic growth, which will subsequently improve the quality of life of the people.

Looking at this need, the RKN12 theme is:

"STRENGTHENING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO ENSURE PROSPERITY AND HARMONY OF THE COUNTRY"

To support this theme, a total of six Thrusts have been identified to provide direction to programmes and projects, which is as in **FIGURE 13** below:

FIGURE 13: Six Thrusts of RKN12



IMPROVING QUALITY
EDUCATION
THROUGH STRENGTHENING
INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESSIBILITY
AND A SYSTEMATIC
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Strengthen accessibility through the provision of quality infrastructure and the provision of a systematic educational system, which can contribute to the productivity and efficiency of educational institutions.

THRUST



GENERATING A WORKFORCE ALIGNED WITH INDUSTRY NEEDS

Promote relevant, innovative, productive, and skilled people that are required by the industry, as well as to reduce the number of unemployment.

THRUST 3



CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

Reduce carbon footprints and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as well as marine protected areas (MPAs), in maintaining environmental sustainability.

THRUST 4



STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

Emphasise sovereignty and national stability, as well as prioritising the well-being and welfare of people.

THRUST 5



INCREASING THE
CONTRIBUTION OF THE
NON-OIL AND GAS SECTOR
TO THE ECONOMY

Accelerate efforts in increasing the contribution of the Non-Oil and Gas Sector towards a sustainable economic growth.

THRUST 6

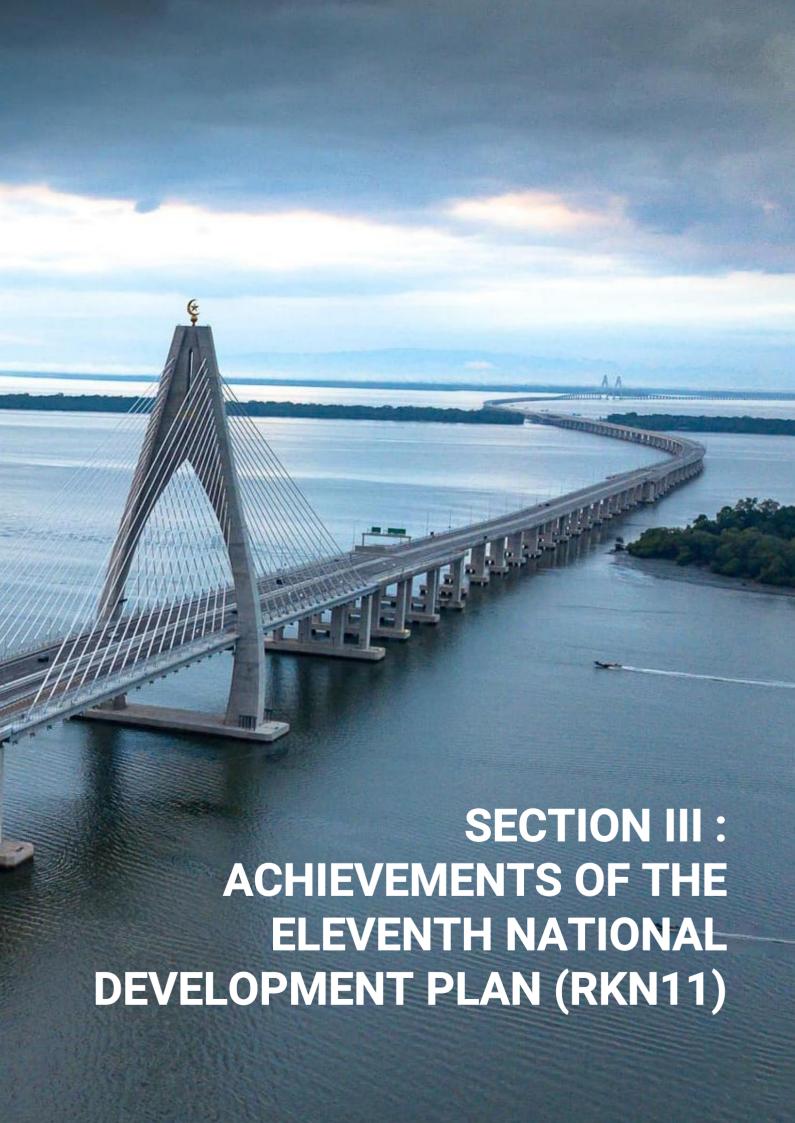


STRENGTHENING
THE GOVERNMENT'S
MANAGEMENT FOR AN
EFFICIENT AND CONDUCIVE
GOVERNANCE

Strengthen and improve the public service management system to be more organised and efficient.

To realise this, a Whole of Nation Approach is important to successfully implement the 305 projects with an allocation of BND4.0 billion in the period of RKN12.





ELEVENTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RKN11)







SCHEME VALUE BND3.5 BILLION

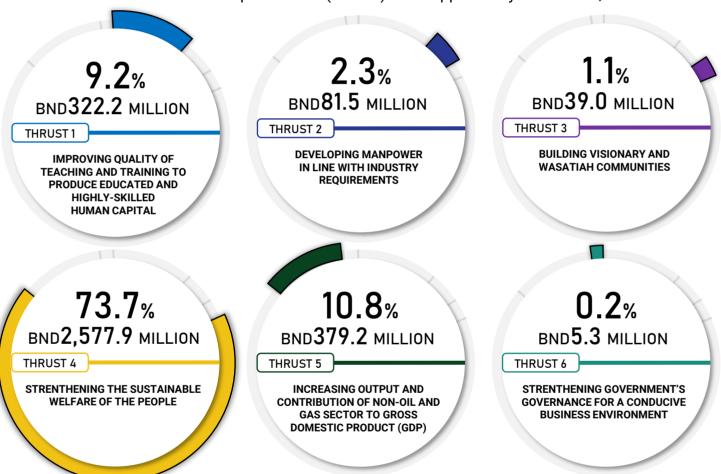


TOTAL PROJECTS

221 PROJECT

SCHEME VALUE BY THRUST

The Eleventh National Development Plan (RKN11) was supported by six Thrusts, which are:



RKN11 allocation was also has been distributed to the Contingency Fund and Liabilities as follows:

Contingency Fund BND17.5 million (0.5%)

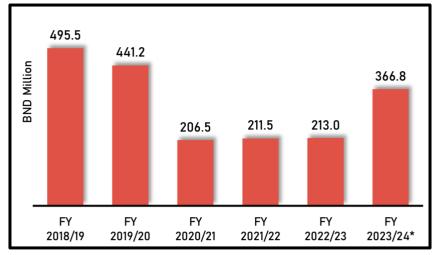
Liabilities BND77.4 million (2.2%)

In terms of allocation distribution, Thrust 4 was allocated the highest amount, about BND2.6 billion (73.7 per cent), followed by Thrust 5 and Thrust 1, which were allocated BND0.4 billion (10.8 per cent) and BND0.3 billion (9.2 per cent), respectively.

RKN11 EXPENDITURE BY FINANCIAL YEAR

During RKN11, up to BND1.9 billion was spent until 31st March 2024. Overall spending totalled up to about 55.3 per cent of the BND3.5 billion scheme value that has been approved. Therefore, for any RKN11 projects that are still being implemented, the project expenditures will typically be executed throughout the RKN12 period based on their respective progress and performance.

FIGURE 14: RKN11 Expenditure by Financial Year, FY2018/19-FY2023/24



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

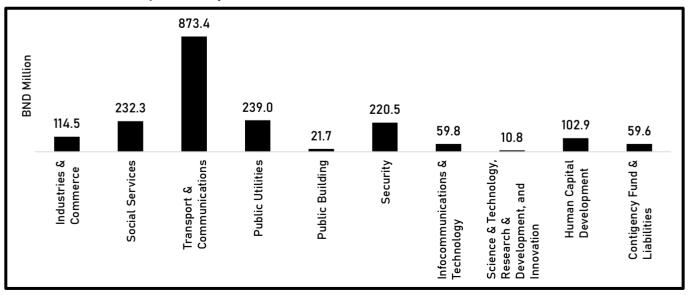
* as of 31st March 2024

RKN11 EXPENDITURE BY MAIN SECTOR

The Transport and Communications Sector had the highest spending compared to other sectors, totalling up to BND873.4 million. This is mostly due to the implementation of several mega projects, including the Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien (SHOAS) Bridge project (BND777.0 million); and the Improvement and Repair Road Infrastructure projects (BND76.5 million).

Subsequently, expenditure for the Public Utilities Sector, comprising projects for the provision of basic infrastructure, was BND239.0 million. Meanwhile, expenses for Social Services were BND232.3 million.

FIGURE 15: RKN11 Expenditure by Main Sector



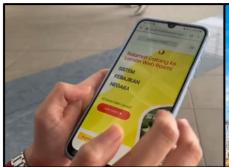
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

* as of 31st March 2024

RKN11 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

D uring the RKN11 period, BND3.5 billion had been allocated to finance up to 221 projects, including the Contingency Fund and Liabilities.

A total of 54 projects were completed, including mega projects such as:



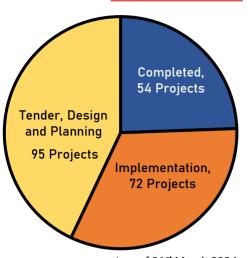
ICT Projects Such As National Welfare System (SKN); and National Cyber Security Framework

Electrical Network System Projects

Health Projects Such As National TB Reference Laboratory (NTRL) & Virology Services; and New Building Blocks For Silver Jubilee Sengkurong Health Centre



RKN11 Projects by Status

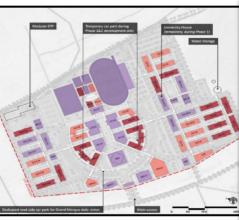


* as of 31st March 2024



Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien (SHOAS) Bridge

Currently, about 72 projects are being implemented and are scheduled to be completed during RKN12, including:



Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (UNISSA) Permanent Campus Project



Upgrading Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium
Project – Phase 2



Kg. Lugu National Housing Project – Phase 2

CHALLENGES AND IMPROVEMENTS

To ensure the cost-effectiveness of the RKN project implementation, each ministry/ department needs to ensure that project management is handled in an orderly and methodical manner, which can avoid waste. For example, the design selection of a building must consider the real need and avoid excess in specification that leads to wastage. In the meantime, the selected projects are expected to produce results aligned with the Wawasan Brunei 2035 Goals.

Considering the challenges faced during RKN11, several steps need to be taken to strengthen the implementation of the upcoming RKN12. These include:

- Selecting projects with a long-term positive impact to benefit future generations;
- Improving planning through collaboration and coordination among relevant ministries;
- Monitoring and updating ministry and department needs based on strategic goals. Any changes will be reported to the RKN Working Committee (JKK) and RKN Executive Committee (JKTR); and
- Maintaining modest spending habits and preventing unnecessary expenses.



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TWELFTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN BY

THRUST



THRUST 1

IMPROVING QUALITY EDUCATION THROUGH STRENGTHENING INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESSIBILITY AND A SYSTEMATIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



THRUST 2

GENERATING A WORKFORCE ALIGNED
WITH INDUSTRY NEEDS



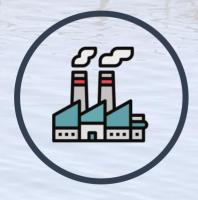
THRUST 3

CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT IN
ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE



THRUST 4

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE



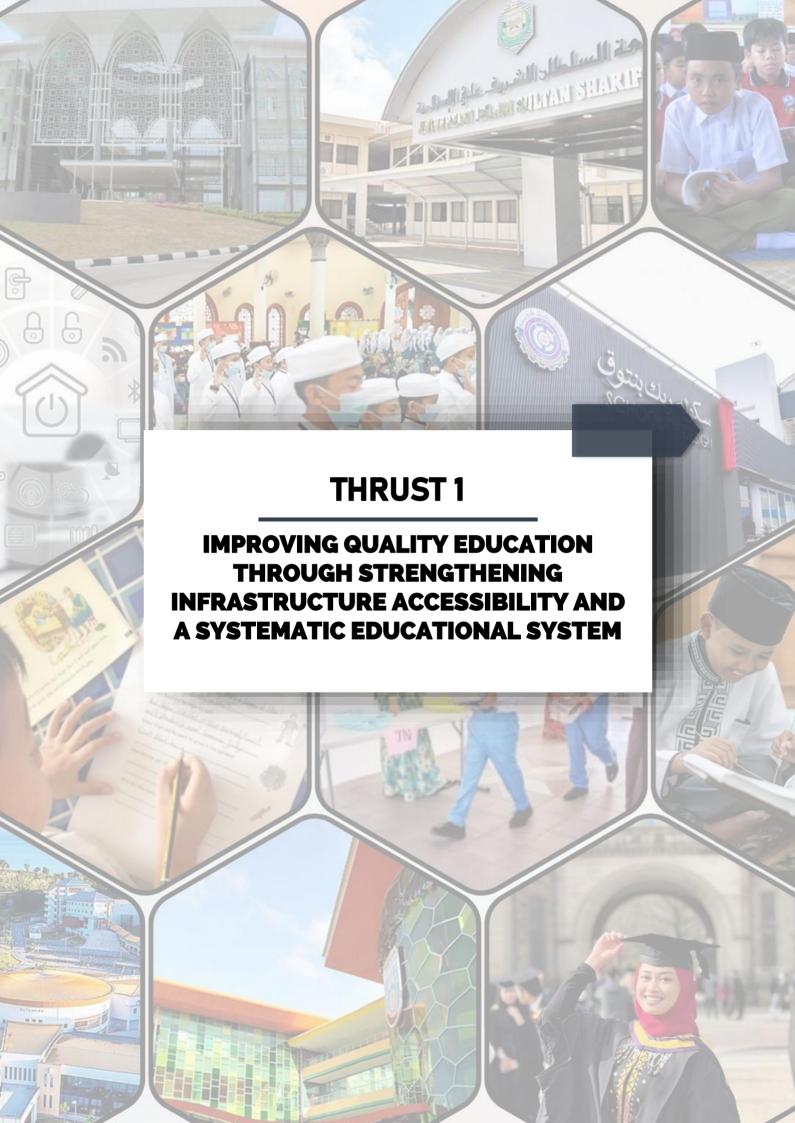
THRUST 5

INCREASING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE NON-OIL AND GAS SECTOR TO THE ECONOMY



THRUST 6

STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNMENT'S MANAGEMENT FOR AN EFFICIENT AND CONDUCIVE GOVERNANCE



THRUST 1: IMPROVING QUALITY EDUCATION THROUGH STRENGTHENING INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESSIBILITY AND A SYSTEMATIC EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

or a country to have a strong and resilient socioeconomic status, the quality of education is one of the most important elements. This can be achieved by providing accessibility to high-quality infrastructure and a systematic educational system.

A quality infrastructure can facilitate and create a conducive, safe, and comfortable learning environment by providing appropriate space and equipment for schoolchildren of all levels.

According to the report 'Infrastructure, Learning Complements and Student Learning: Working



Together For A Brighter Future' in 2020, World Bank and the Australian Government, a high-quality infrastructure investment is one of the factors that can improve student learning outcomes and also reduce student dropout rates. In addition, in ensuring constant quality and resilient infrastructure, periodic maintenance and monitoring are required.

Apart from the provision of building infrastructure, the provision of a systematic and efficient educational system is important to improve the quality and access to education. This is in line with the Ministry of Education's strategic plan for creating an educational ecosystem that can overcome and adapt to the ever-changing educational landscape.

11

Beta mengambil maklum bahawa beberapa inisiatif telah dan akan terus dilaksanakan untuk memacu transformasi pendidikan di negara ini. Antara inisiatif tersebut ialah, penaiktarafan infrastruktur rangkaian info-teknologi sekolah-sekolah, pembekalan alat peranti dan data internet kepada semua para guru dan pelajar yang memerlukan. Semua ini adalah bertujuan untuk mendokong pembelajaran menggunakan teknologi, selaras dengan Pelan Transformasi Digital, Kementerian Pendidikan...

IJ

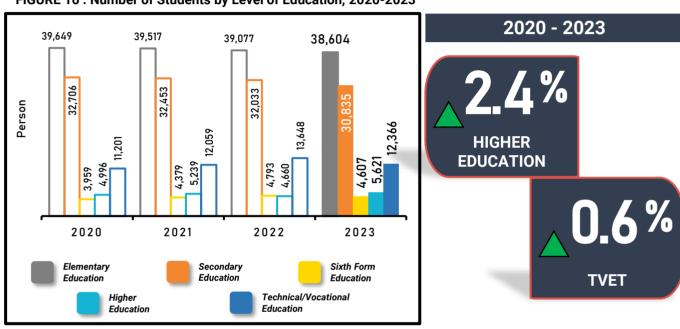
Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With Brunei Darussalam's 32nd Teacher's Day Celebration For The Year 1444H/2022M

CURRENT ISSUES

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS

The need to improve accessibility and provide a more conducive school infrastructure can be seen through the increase in registered students over the past few years, especially for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Higher Education as shown in **FIGURE 16.**

FIGURE 16: Number of Students by Level of Education, 2020-2023



Source: Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB) 2023, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics



The increase in the number of students may result in the density of places for large gatherings such as religious events, examinations, or places to perform congregational prayers. Therefore, a more conducive, safe, and comfortable environment for schoolchildren also needs to be considered.

Furthermore, in line with the Ministry of Education's strategic plan, improvement in the education system is necessary to ensure the productivity and efficiency of schoolchildren in carrying out daily tasks. It is

expected to be able to create an education ecosystem that can overcome and adapt to the ever-changing educational landscape.

INITIATIVES

Several initiatives and efforts have been implemented to increase education accessibility and infrastructure, among others, as outlined in Goal 2 of the Ministry of Education's strategic plan, which is "Enhance Innovative Education Ecosystem". This goal aims to establish an innovative education ecosystem that is capable of navigating the rapidly changing education landscape and ensure that educational practices and processes remain robust and relevant.

This goal, among others, can be achieved through improving and upgrading teaching, learning, and research environments. In addition, the Ministry of Education has also identified six enablers to achieve the objectives and goals of its strategic plan, among others:

- High-quality facilities and infrastructure: High-quality and well-equipped facilities and infrastructure can create conducive environments for teaching and learning. This can improve student engagement, optimise and enable better access to learning resources; and
- Innovation technology infrastructure through digital transformation: Incorporating innovation technology infrastructure through digital transformation in education to enhance learning experience.

For Religious Education, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Education have implemented the integration of religious subjects into the general education system, which commenced on 01st November 2023. Through the integration, subjects that are taught in religious schools will be absorbed into the general education curriculum in government and private primary schools, including international schools.

"

Mengenai bidang pendidikan juga, Beta melihat supaya Skim Pendidikan biasa dan ugama dapat bersatu di bawah pengurusan yang sama supaya tenaga para pendidik dapat diintegrasikan dalam waktu persekolahan, iaitu bagi memenuhi maslahat dan kemudahan para ibu bapa dan penjaga ketika menghantar dan mengambil anak-anak sekolah.

"

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The 39th Brunei Darussalam's National Day Celebration For The Year 1444H/2023M

This initiative will ensure the students' well-being by reducing student workload and time spent in school. It is hoped that it will further improve the student's work-life balance and mental health. On the other hand, this initiative will increase learning efficiency, where the reduced school hour will give teachers and students room to focus on better quality learning.

With the implementation of this initiative, it will reduce the density of overcrowded religious schools. To enhance the quality of learning, unused classrooms can be repurposed as necessary facilities such as libraries, computer labs, and staff rooms that can improve the quality of education.

MAIN FOCUS

Several efforts and initiatives will be continued and introduced to support this Thrust. Therefore, this Thrust will persist as a pillar in focusing on the provision of educational infrastructure and a systematic education system to improve quality education in this country.

EDUCATION SYSTEM

According to the United Nations (UN), 'Human Development Index 2021 report', particularly the Education Index, United Nations (UN), Brunei Darussalam was ranked 101st out of 189 countries. This measurement is one way to monitor the progress of the education system in this country.

FIGURE 17: Education Index, 2020-2021

	2020	2021
Education Index (out of 189 Countries)	87	101

Source: Human Development Index 2021, United Nations (UN) Ranking

Among the factors that can improve the Education Index are: (i) Expanding access to students facing barriers due to geography, disabilities, poverty, and other challenges; (ii) Enhancing the quality of learning by providing more adaptive assessments and support; and (iii) Improving education administration and management through better data provision, monitoring, and more accurate assessments.

In this context, to achieve a more systematic national education system, the Ministry of Education has already published the Digital Transformation Plan (2023-2027) as a guide, focusing on three essential components: (i) Policy and infrastructure enablement; (ii) Educational technology; and (iii) Management technology. Additionally, this plan aligns with the broader Digital Economy Masterplan 2025, which aims to position Brunei Darussalam as a smart nation.

GLOBAL RECOGNITION

One of the methods to assess the education level of a country is by considering the position of its universities through global recognition established by foreign agencies. This ranking is based on various criteria that measure the performance of each university in terms of the quality of learning, research outcomes, and the university's reputation. It can also provide an overview of the performance of universities in Brunei Darussalam compared to other institutions worldwide.

Meanwhile, higher education institutions in this country have shown an improvement in the global ranking of universities over the past few years, which proves that efforts to improve the quality of education have been fruitful. Therefore, this recognition is important in assisting related agencies to formulate policies to achieve higher education quality.

This recognition is seen through three main indicators used by universities worldwide, namely in the 'Times Higher Education (THE) Ranking', 'Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) World University Rankings', and the 'World University Rankings for Innovation (WURI)' reports.







In 2023, according to Times Higher Education (THE), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (UBD) has climbed two places, ranking 60th compared to previous years, where it was ranked 62nd. With this assessment, it can guide UBD to improve the quality of education, especially in the areas of research and teaching, including the provision of a curriculum that aligns with current and future needs.





Referring to the QS World University Rankings, Universiti Teknologi Brunei (UTB) has consistently achieved a 5-plus star rating since 2018.

Therefore, this 5-plus star award indicates that UTB is on par with other prestigious universities around the world and is a clear indicator of UTB's ability to leverage its strengths as an institution with a global caliber.

Meanwhile, referring to WURI, Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (UNISSA) continues to maintain excellent performance, having successfully ranked among the top 201 to 300 for two consecutive years.

As such, this ranking indicates that, as a new higher education institution, UNISSA is capable of providing innovative and competitive programmes, particularly at the international level.

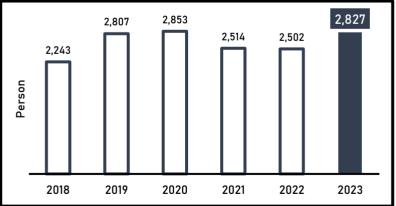


TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET)

Access to TVET education can improve the quality of education by providing relevant and effective learning opportunities. TVET also equips students with practical skills and knowledge that match the needs and demands of the industrial and economic markets.

In addition, TVET offers flexible learning pathways, as well as opportunities for skill enhancement and re-skilling, which will encourage lifelong learning and career development. During this period, the

FIGURE 18: Number of Graduates According To Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), 2018-2023



Source: Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB) 2023, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

country has successfully produced more than 2,000 graduates each year to meet the demands of the industrial market.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

To ensure high-quality education, this initiative will focus on infrastructure development and the education system. Infrastructure development will enhance accessibility by providing infrastructure aligned with the needs of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Regarding the education system, system improvements will enhance the productivity of teachers and school administrators.

WAY FORWARD

Several projects have already been approved and designed to enhance accessibility to learning and improve educational infrastructure to make it more conducive. These include the construction of additional buildings that can enhance comfort and the upgrading of the education system to increase the effectiveness of education in this country. All these projects align with the country's aspiration to produce educated, highly skilled, and successful citizens.



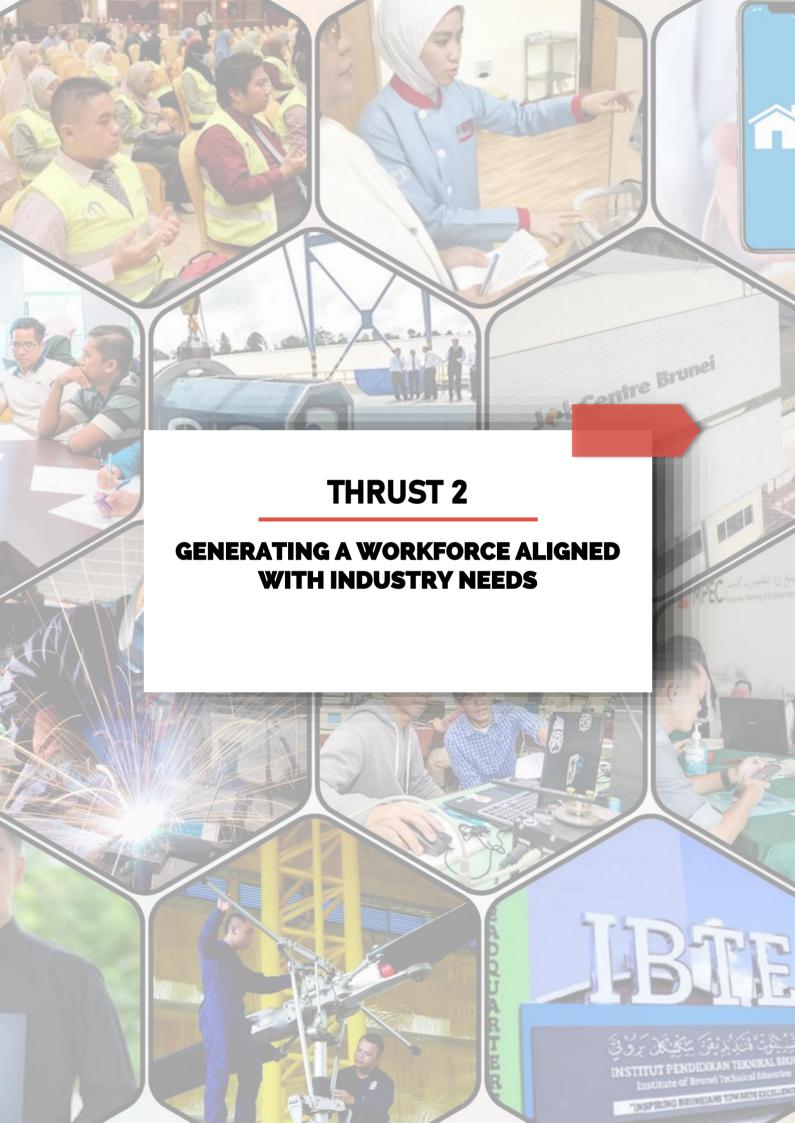
LIST OF RKN12 PROJECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER	
CON	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES AND BUILDINGS		
1.	Sekolah Maktab Sains Kuala Belait	Ministry of Education	
2.	Rebuilding of Sultan Hassan Bangar Secondary School, Temburong	Ministry of Education	
3.	Extension Building For Menglait Secondary School	Ministry of Education	
4.	Extension Building For Sultan Abdul Bubin Sg. Besar Primary School	Ministry of Education	
5.	Extension Building For Awang Haji Mohd. Yusof Katimahar Primary School	Ministry of Education	
6.	Extension Building For Bendahara Sakam Bunut Primary School	Ministry of Education	
7.	Extension Building For Batu Marang Religious School	Ministry of Education	
8.	Upgrading and Extension Building For Orang Kaya Setia Bakti Kilanas Primary School	Ministry of Education	
9.	Upgrading and Extension Building For Sengkurong Primary School	Ministry of Education	
10.	Construction of Integrated Complex For Primary, Secondary and Religious Schools at RPN Kg. Mengkubau	Ministry of Education	
11.	Construction of Shared School For Primary and Religious Schools at STKRJ Kg. Lugu National Housing	Ministry of Education	
12.	Construction of Extension Block For Tanah Jambu Religious School	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
13.	Upgrading of Hassanal Bolkiah Boys' Arabic Secondary School (SMALHB) Sixth Form Centre	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
14.	Construction of New Building For Kg. Kiulap Religious School	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
15.	Construction of New Building For Kg. Bolkiah Religious School	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
16.	Construction of Extension Facilities: Multipurpose Hall For Religious Schools	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER	
CON	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES AND BUILDINGS		
17.	Construction of Extension Facilities of Administration and Staff Room Block For Religious Teachers at Primary and Secondary Schools, Ministry of Education	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
18.	Construction of Extension Block For Belait Arabic School	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
19.	New Building For Kg. Senukoh Religious Activities Centre / Senukoh Religious School	Islamic Studies Department, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
20.	Seri Begawan Religious Teachers University College (KUPU SB) Campus	Seri Begawan Religious Teachers University College, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
21.	Brunei Polytechnic	Brunei Polytechnic, Ministry of Education	
22.	Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (UNISSA)	Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University, Ministry of Education	
23.	Construction of Universiti Brunei Darussalam Digital Science Nexus	Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Education	
24.	Construction of Institute of Biodiversity and Environment Research Building, Universiti Brunei Darussalam	Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Education	
25.	Construction of Universiti Brunei Darussalam Innovation Hub	Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Education	
26.	Universiti Teknologi Brunei Access Road	Universiti Teknologi Brunei, Ministry of Education	
27.	Sports Complex, Universiti Teknologi Brunei	Universiti Teknologi Brunei, Ministry of Education	
28.	New Building For School of Design, Universiti Teknologi Brunei	Universiti Teknologi Brunei, Ministry of Education	
29.	Universiti Teknologi Brunei – Phase 4: School of Applied Sciences and Mathematics	Universiti Teknologi Brunei, Ministry of Education	
30.	Institute Tahfiz Al-Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, Female Campus Site and Diploma 'Aliyah Qira'at	Institute Tahfiz Al-Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, Ministry of Religious Affairs	
31.	Multipurpose Hall For Institute Tahfiz Al-Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah	Institute Tahfiz Al-Quran Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah, Ministry of Religious Affairs	

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER	
PRO	PROVISION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM		
1.	Government's School Network Infrastructure Upgrade (SNIU) – Phase 1	Ministry of Education	
2.	Government's School Network Infrastructure Upgrade (SNIU) – Phase 2	Ministry of Education	
3.	National Education Management System	Ministry of Education	
4.	Education Data Management System (EDMS)	Ministry of Education	
5.	School Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERPS)	Ministry of Education	
6.	Smart University, UNISSA	Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University, Ministry of Education	
7.	UNISSA Smart Library System	Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University, Ministry of Education	





THRUST 2: GENERATING A WORKFORCE ALIGNED WITH INDUSTRY NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

uman resource planning, through the provision of education, training, and skills, will be able to produce manpower that remains relevant and adaptive according to changing industrial needs. This is in line with the policy directions found in the Brunei Darussalam's Economic Blueprint and further supports the achievement of the first and third goals of Wawasan Brunei 2035, i.e., 'Educated, Highly Skilled and Accomplished People' and 'Dynamic and Sustainable Economy'.



Manpower planning that is in line with the needs of the industry can help reduce unemployment and the mismatch between qualifications and the job offered. In addition, it will also contribute to the country's attractiveness in terms of attracting interest for Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs), developing local businesses, and further contributing to the country's development to be more sustainable and resilient.

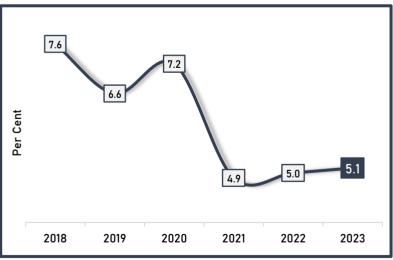
CURRENT ISSUES

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Over the past six years, the unemployment rate aged 18 years and above has shown a significant decrease from 7.6 per cent in 2018 to 5.1 per cent in 2023, as shown in **FIGURE 19**. However, in 2023, the unemployment rate has increased by 5.1 per cent, due to the increase in the number of unemployed persons aged 18 to 24 with a higher education level of educational attainment.

In terms of educational level, the total number of unemployed persons with secondary education has been the main contributor to the overall unemployment rate, which is at 47.8 per cent.

FIGURE 19 : Unemployment Rate Aged 18 Years and Above, 2018-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

On the other hand, one of the contributing factors to the unemployment issue is the mismatch between skills and occupations. According to the 'Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2023' report, INSEAD: The Business School For The World, in 2023, scores for employees with matching between skills and occupations are 66.8 for Brunei Darussalam. The total score has also shown a decrease in 2022, with a score of 73.4.

In this regard, cooperation with the industries through improvements in training and the alignment of the educational curriculum with industry needs will contribute to the preparation of relevant skills and the marketability of manpower. Subsequently, the job recruitment platform based on the skills of manpower also calls for improvement.

INITIATIVES

To address manpower issues, the Manpower Planning Office (MPO) was established in November 2019. Among other, roles of MPO are to provide effective sectoral human resource planning; competency framework development; and provide a programme to prepare the locals to meet the industry needs, as well as seizing the available job opportunities.

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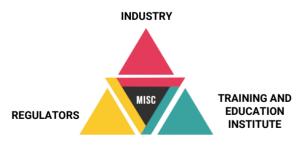
Beta difahamkan bahawa pihak Manpower Planning and Employment Council (MPEC) akan terus bekerjasama rapat dengan sektor perniagaan untuk mengenal pasti pekerjaan yang bersesuaian bagi tenaga kerja tempatan dalam usaha untuk mengurangkan kadar pengangguran.

IJ

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With His Majesty's 77th Birthday Celebration For The Year 1444H/2023M

Furthermore, MPO also plays a role in manpower development towards the marketability of vulnerable groups, including those with disabilities.

In supporting the role of MPO, the Manpower Industry Steering Committee (MISC) has been created to align manpower supply and demand towards reducing unemployment in Brunei Darussalam.



MISC is an advisory and leading body in connecting industries, statutory bodies.

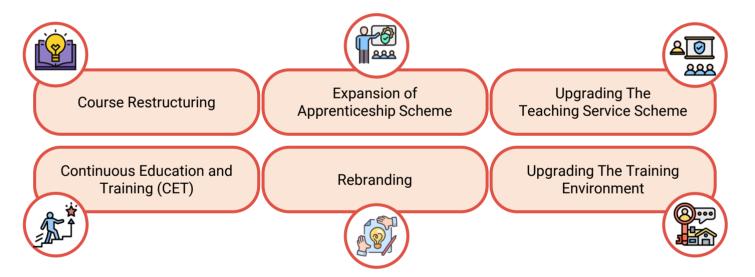
educational and training institutions with the objective to accurately align and meet the needs of the industry with the right manpower. Currently, MISC focuses on five industrial sectors, namely: (i) Energy; (ii) Construction; (iii) Transportation and Logistics; (iv) Hospitality and Tourism; and (v) Info Communication Technology.

In an effort to align human resource development with industry needs, as well as reducing the mismatch, the Ministry of Education has established the Science, Technology and Environment Partnership (STEP) Centre to conduct the Science, Technology, Engineering, Design & Technology, the Art and Mathematics (STEAM) Education programme.

The STEAM programme was created to produce quality learning and cooperation with stakeholders through training and knowledge integration, skills, and innovation. With this programme, it is hoped to produce students who are marketable and the ability to undergo and overcome challenges in their future career.

For the manpower marketability preparation at the level of Technical and Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education has prepared a Technical and Vocational Education Transformation Plan in 2013. The plan will emphasise on the restructuring of the Technical and Vocational Education system in order to be more responsive and relevant to the needs of the country. This emphasis can be implemented through courses offered aligned with the industry requirements, as well as benchmarked with international standards. Six strategic initiatives have been and are currently being implemented through the plan, which are:

FIGURE 20 : Strategic Initiatives Under The Technical and Vocational Education Transformation Plan



PSC RECRUITMENT

An online recruitment system created to simplify and enhance the process of recruitment and filling up vacant positions operated by the Public Service Commission (PSC) office in ensuring a better matching process between qualification of applicants with the vacancy requirements provided.

JOBCENTRE BRUNEI

An online service centre that offers convenience in the recruitment of manpower, particularly employment in the private sector, that helps to match the qualifications of applicants with positions advertised for recruitment process and filling up vacancies. This also includes the applications and recruitment for the i-Ready Apprenticeship Programme.

MAIN FOCUS

With the implementation of this Thrust, it is therefore expected to improve the recruitment of local workforce in the private sector.

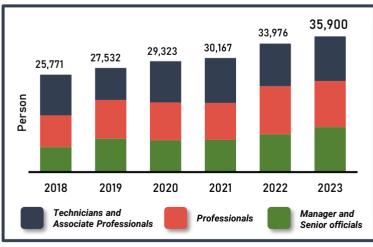
The recruitment of local workforce aged 18 years and above in the private sector for the past six years recently showed an increase, in which for the years 2018 to 2023, by about 14 thousand local workforces, which has been absorbed in the private sector, especially in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Technical. Administrative Professional. and Support Services: and Accommodation and Food Service Activities (FIGURE 21).

FIGURE 21: Number of Workforce Aged 18 Years and Above in The Private Sector, 2018-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

FIGURE 22: Number of Highly Skilled Workforce (PMET) For Locals Aged 18 Years and Above in The Private Sector, 2018-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

This Thrust also focuses on producing highly skilled local workforce aged 18 years and above, who will hold Professionals, Managers, Executives and Technicians (PMET) positions.

In 2023, there was a notable increase of 39.3 per cent in the number of locals employed as PMETs in the private sector compared to 2018 (**FIGURE 22**).

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

In ensuring the local workforce's relevance and in line with the needs of the industry, this Thrust will focus on human resource development planning through the provision of lifelong learning as a catalyst for the growth of quality manpower and opportunities to obtain meaningful jobs.

In addition, programmes for the alignment and strengthening of Higher Education, and Technical and Vocational Education will be constantly aligned with the industry needs to produce manpower that is marketable following the current economic needs.

WAY FORWARD

Several projects have been approved in designing the manpower development framework and in line with industry needs, including the offering and supplying of programmes/ curriculums tailored according to industry demand; and the upgrading of building facilities in meeting national and international standards. These projects are in line with Aspiration 2 of the Economic Blueprint for Brunei Darussalam, namely: 'Skilled, Adaptive and Innovative People."



LIST OF RKN12 PROJECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MANPOWER SKILLS

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER		
CON	CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES AND BUILDINGS			
1.	Upgrading and Extension Facilities For School of Hospitality and Tourism, IBTE Sultan Saiful Rijal Campus	Institute of Brunei Technical Education (IBTE), Ministry of Education		
2.	Upgrading of Facilities For School of Aviation's Aircraft Training Maintenance	Institute of Brunei Technical Education (IBTE), Ministry of Education		





THRUST 3: CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

S ustainable environment, through green initiatives and the Blue Economy approach, has become the national agenda in addressing issues of climate change and the risk of natural disasters, which will contribute towards resilient socioeconomic growth so that the country's natural resources can be inherited by future generations.

Adopting green practices can significantly impact the management of natural resources, and contribute to the protection of biodiversity and tropical rainforests. This is in line with the country's commitment to preserve its status as the "Green Jewel in the Heart of Borneo." At the same time, it will also help to reduce carbon footprints and GHG emissions, therefore mitigating the negative effects of phenomena such as excessive heatwaves and erratic rainfall that may cause floods and landslides.





In addition, the preservation of marine ecosystems and biodiversity through MPAs has become the country's new fundamental growth, which focuses on achieving a balance between marine and coastal ecosystems. In order to achieve inclusive growth, the government will continue to explore the diversity of resources and the richness of marine species. This approach addresses issues and challenges related to mitigating overexploitation of fisheries, reduction of marine ecotoxicology, and negative pollution effects on life below water, such as seabeds and coral reefs.

CURRENT ISSUES

INCREASED HEATWAVES PHENOMENA

According to the 'State of The Global Climate 2022' report, World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), global warming increased significantly from 2015 to 2022, with an average of 1.2°C compared to what has been recorded on average over the past eight years, which is between 0.2°C to 1.0°C.

This is due to the La Niña event that has been occurring since 2018. The event has caused issues and challenges that can comprise food security, as well as the rise in sea level that poses natural disaster risks such as flooding and etc.





State of The Global Climate 2022

In addressing the issues of climate change at the global level,
Brunei Darussalam is also exposed to and affected by its direct and significant effects that can lead to extreme weather events.

For the period of 2018 to 2022, the country's temperature increased on average by 2.4°C. This condition increases the risk of forest fires and haze occurrences, which may disrupt various economic activities.

LIFE BELOW WATER

Under Goal 14 of the SDGs, "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development", which focuses on life below water through the level of fish stock indicator that can be used as sea output. According to international standards for sustainable fishing, the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) to evaluate the proportion of fish stocks in the sea is set at 21,300 metric tonnes and above.





Based on the evaluation, according to the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, there has been a decline in fish stocks. In 2015, the proportion of

Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary National Review 2023

fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels was below the MSY at 17,333 metric tonnes and continued to decrease further in 2021, with yield dropping to 15,296 metric tonnes. This is due to illegal forms of fishing and overfishing, as well as illegal fishing activities within Brunei Darussalam's exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

INITIATIVES

Environmental conservation will consistently be emphasised with the purpose of protecting the country's green ecosystem and environment. Indirectly, this will contribute to economic growth and more sustainable practices.

"

... pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan diseru, supaya meneroka peluang-peluang untuk menyediakan program atau inisiatif 'Tenaga Hijau' bagi mempertahan dan melindungi alam sekitar dalam jangka masa yang panjang. Dalam masa yang sama, penglibatan orang ramai, penuntut-penuntut, pihak swasta dan NGOs, dikehendaki bekerjasama dengan agensi-agensi Kerajaan bagi sama-sama mengatasi isu dan penyebab pencemaran alam sekitar.

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The New Year 2020 Masihi Celebration

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Brunei Darussalam, through Brunei Darussalam's Climate Change Office (BCCO), has introduced the 'Brunei Darussalam's Climate Change Policy (BNCCP)', a policy that adopts a concerted nationwide approach to addressing the adverse effects of climate change at the regional and global level.

This policy sets a direction, guided by the five main principles of Maqasid Syariah in supporting efforts to pave the way for a sustainable and low-carbon nation to protect the environment and further strengthen climate change governance.





Brunei Darussalam's National Climate Change Policy

A total of 10 core strategies have been identified, with the objectives to be implemented in the next 15 years. Each strategy has its own set of strategic actions that need to be carried out to support environmentally friendly practices.

"

Brunei juga akan terus komited, tidak akan menarik diri dari bekerjasama dengan masyarakat antarabangsa untuk menangani cabaran-cabaran semasa yang utama, seperti isu perubahan iklim, pencemaran alam sekitar, ancaman keganasan dan ekstremisme.

IJ

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With His Majesty's 73rd Birthday Celebration For The Year 1440H/2019M

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The provision of infrastructure and the formulation of government policy should take into account the negative effects and impacts on the environment in view of the country's continuous developments.

Recognising the importance of preserving the country's biodiversity and environment, the Ministry of Development, through the Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation (JASTRe), has introduced the 'Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines' for Brunei Darussalam. These guidelines are used as a proponent or process that needs to be implemented and serve as a guiding policy for the effects and impacts of environmental and industrial development projects.

Thus, integrated support and participation between the government sector, the private sector, and all levels of society play important roles so that the efforts implemented can be sustained and improved towards achieving the goal of becoming a green, clean, and safe country.

"

Satu lagi keperluan dalam usaha kita membangun negara ialah keadaan alam sekitar. Tidak ada maknanya pembangunan pesat jika alam sekitar terjejas teruk. Kerana kita juga terus memerlukan tanah yang subur, udara yang bersih, air minum yang bersih, malah air laut yang bersih yang tidak tercemar...

Oleh itu, sudah tiba masanya untuk kita menyegerakan penggubalan undangundang atau peraturan bagi pembangunan lebih terkawal. Pada misalnya kita perlu menguatkuasakan mekanisme 'Environmental Impact Assessment' dan lainlain seumpamanya bagi projek-projek pembangunan.

IJ

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The 26th Brunei Darussalam's National Day Celebration For The Year 1431H/2010M

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPAs)

Recognising the importance of marine resources, the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, through the Fisheries Department, has enforced laws and regulations under the Fisheries (Amendment) Order, 2014. The Fisheries Order aims to ensure the development and strengthen the seabed resources above the MSY level according to international standards that can be used as a source of national income.

Therefore, in addressing the issue of illegal forms of fishing and overfishing activities, one of the actions being emphasised is that the capacity of fishing activities must be regulated within the economic zone and in accordance with the issuance of licenses on listed fishing gear, which will ensure more sustainable fisheries resources.

MAIN FOCUS

Brunei Darussalam's target is to achieve net zero GHG emissions by 2050. This can contribute to the reduction of pollution and negative environmental impacts while also encouraging the development and construction industries to support its objectives through the use of green initiatives and technologies.

INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS

Reduction of GHG emissions in the industrial sector is considered one of the strategies towards achieving low carbon intensity by applying zero routine flaring and 'As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)' policies. With reference to the 'BNCCP' report, Brunei Climate Change Office (BCCO), the country managed to maintain GHG emissions in the Industrial Sector below its annual target of approximately 13.6 MtCO²e in 2022, within the target range of 15.3 MtCO²e.

FIGURE 23: GHG Emissions in The Industrial Sector, 2021-2022

	2021	2022
GHG Emissions	14.1	13.6

Source: Brunei Darussalam's National Climate Change Policy (BNCCP), Brunei Climate Change Office (BCCO)

Metric Tonnes

LAND COVERED IN PRISTINE TROPICAL RAINFOREST



About 72 per cent of the total land area is covered in pristine tropical rainforests, which are rich in diverse flora and fauna, as well as biodiversity that has the potential to be explored.

This can be achieved through strong conservation and protection efforts for forests, as well as replanting initiatives to enrich afforestation and reforestation. Preserving and replanting activities are important components that need to be conserved and continued in order to sustain and reduce carbon sequestration and climate change.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



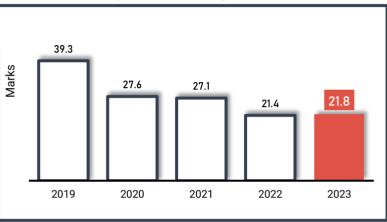


According to the 'Global Innovation Index 2023' report, through the Ecological Sustainability indicator, World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), in 2023, Brunei Darussalam was ranked 87th out of 181 countries. One of the limitations that the industry's improvement is contribution environmental sustainability. Existing industries are expected to further increase their initiatives to support a more sustainable environment.

Global Innovation Index



FIGURE 24: Ecological Sustainability, 2019-2023



Source: World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) -Indeks Inovasi Global (GII)

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Therefore, the main factors contributing to a sustainable environment are programmes and projects that support initiatives to conserve and address climate change issues aligned with international standards and requirements.

Each project is required to conduct an assessment of environmental impacts, adhering to the EIA requirements for assessing the direct impact on environmental preservation. This includes the provision of programmes and projects that contribute to green growth and sustainable Blue Economy initiatives while fostering development and innovation in adapting environmentally friendly technologies.

In addition, all agencies, including the private sector, play an important role in supporting and exploring the developments that promote new green industries and Blue Economy initiatives. This involves FDI companies in providing basic infrastructure that supports environmentally friendly industries.

WAY FORWARD

Several projects have been approved and designed to strengthen environmental protection and reduce industrial emissions, including GHG emissions and carbon. These include projects such as upgrading and providing basic infrastructure. In addition, there are also projects focusing on the preservation and protection of tropical rainforest treasures through reforestation programmes for trees and logs.

Meanwhile, a total of BND50 million has been allocated to promote green initiatives for the additional needs of building construction by embracing the Green Building concept.

Each project is in line with the country's aim of becoming green and capable of addressing environmental challenges arising from regional and global development.



LIST OF RKN12 PROJECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
1.	Sustainable Forest Management Certification	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
2.	Greening Programme on Degraded Forest Area	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
3.	Programme To Enhance Forest Conservation To Support Environmental Sustainability and Mitigate The Impact of Climate Change, and Enabling The Sales of Carbon Through Carbon Trading	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
4.	Increasing Timber Stock Supply Through Forest Plantation Methods	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
5.	Increasing Timber Stock Supply Through Silvicultural Enrichment Planting	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
6.	Wildlife Management and Protection Programme	Forestry Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
7.	Upgrading The Pulau Selirong Forest Recreation Park	Tourism Development Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
8.	National Adaptation Plan For Climate Change	Prime Minister's Office
9.	Solar PV System at Ministry of Development and Public Works Department Headquarter	Prime Minister's Office
10.	Green Building	Ministry of Finance and Economy
11.	Upgrading of Belimbing Nursery	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development





THRUST 4: STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

National security basically refers to a country's sovereignty and security from both internal and external threats. Internal threats include natural disasters, climate change, disease transmission, criminal activities, and other issues. Meanwhile, external threats include the influence of major powers, terrorism and extremism, cybercrime, and other issues. Furthermore, a country that is safe and free from threats will indirectly allow the people to live prosperous and safe lives while also improving socioeconomic activities.

Accordingly, to ensure that national security and people's well-being are continually maintained, a country must have a good national defence consisting of modern defence assets and strong defence lines to protect the country from any form of threat from within or abroad. Furthermore, the country's good relations with regional countries are the fundamental key to sustaining political stability and defending national sovereignty while dealing with any form of security threat.



"

Bagi hubungan antarabangsa, kerjasama dan hubungan pelbagai hala yang telah dijalin dengan rakan-rakan serantau bahkan juga rakan-rakan Dialog akan terus dipelihara dan dikembang majukan. Ini penting, untuk mencapai sasaran menikmati keamanan dan keselamatan bersama.

IJ

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The 76th His Majesty's Birthday Celebration

For The Year 1443H/2022M



At the same time, people's well-being and welfare will always be a priority, ensuring that they may live their everyday lives in a safe and secure environment through providing quality basic infrastructure that is easily accessible to them. This also includes the country's preparedness to deal with a variety of catastrophes, such as natural disaster management, disease control, and crime prevention. This is because national security and public well-being are critical to the country's development.

"

Beta ingin mengingatkan bahawa kemajuan yang mahu dicapai bukan tertumpu kepada membangun bangunan-bangunan untuk bermegah-megah, tetapi kemajuan yang lebih bermakna ialah seperti membina prasarana dan sistem yang membawa impak positif kepada rakyat dan penduduk...

••

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The 39th Brunei Darussalam's National Day Celebration For The Year 1444H/2023M

CURRENT ISSUES

Considering the unpredictable nature of the global situation, this can have an impact on national security and people's well-being. Furthermore, challenges such as the influence of great powers, terrorism and extremism, cybercrime, the threat of natural disasters, climate change, disease transmission, crime activities, and others must be addressed to ensure national security and the well-being of the people.







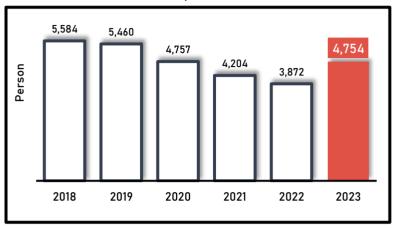
NATIONAL SECURITY

SOCIAL SECURITY

In 2023, the crime rate increased by 22.8 per cent.

Therefore, continuous efforts by the government are required to ensure that the crime rate decreases.

FIGURE 25: Crime Statistics, 2018-2023

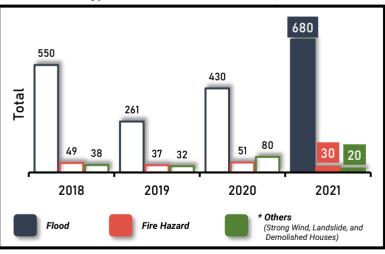


Source: Royal Brunei Police Force and Narcotics Control Bureau, Prime Minister's Office

NATURAL DISASTER

Natural disasters require more attention due to an increase in disaster cases, particularly floods.

FIGURE 26: Types of Natural Disaster Cases, 2018-2021



Source: Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports



WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

ACCESS TO HEALTH CENTRE

In 2023, the ratio of total government hospital beds per 1,000 people increased compared to 2022. Similarly, the doctor-to-population ratio increased in 2021 compared to 2017.

On this basis, the government must continue to make efforts to provide health centres that can provide high-quality care while also improving access to basic health services for local residents.

FIGURE 27: Number of Beds in Government Hospitals Per 1,000 Persons, 2022-2023

	2022	2023
Number of Beds in Government Hospitals (for every 1,000 persons)	2.92	2.93

Source: Statista Market Insights; World Bank; and World Health Organisation (WHO)

Pieces

FIGURE 28 : Doctor To Population Ratio, 2017 & 2021

	2017	2021
Doctor To Population Ratio	19:10,000	25:10,000

Source: Preamble To The Ministry of Health's Budget Preparation 2022, Legislative Council of Brunei (MMN) Ratio

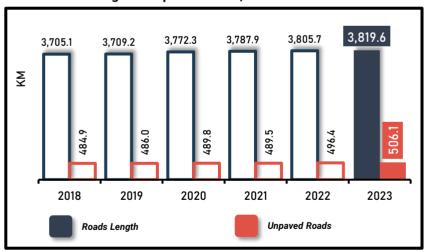
QUALITY OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

According to the 'BDSYB 2023' report, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, the total length of the road increased to 3,819.6 km in 2023 from 3,805.7 km in 2022.

However, the number of unpaved roads also recorded an increase to 506.1 km in 2023 from 496.4 km in 2022. This demonstrates that the quality of the existing roads needs improvement.

Quality road development is critical for a country's ability to

FIGURE 29: Length & Unpaved Roads, 2018-2023



Source: Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB) 2023, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

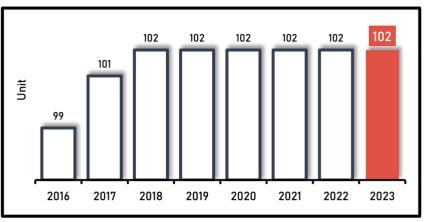
foster connectivity among residents and citizens while also improving the country's socioeconomic activity. Road construction and upgrades consider road user safety, as well as traffic congestion reduction.

ACCESS TO MOSQUES

The total number of mosques across the country in 2023 was 102 units, an increase from 99 units in 2016.

However, despite the efforts government's to continuously increase Islamic teachings and address the issue of congregation density in some locations, the necessity to build additional mosques the affected areas needs to be continuously improved.

FIGURE 30: Number of Mosques, 2016-2023



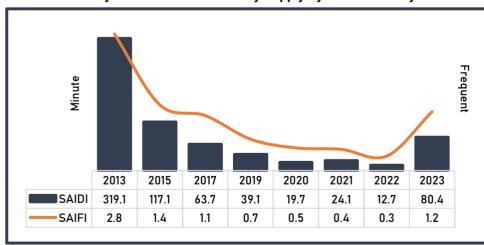
Source: Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB) 2023, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND WATER SUPPLY

Access to electricity and water is crucial to a country's development. According to the 'BDSYB 2023' report, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, the country's electricity and water supply coverage is 99.9 per cent. However, considering the increasing demand for electricity and water in places such as industrial sites and housing, the government is continuing its commitment to ensuring reliable electricity and water supply.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

FIGURE 31: Key Indicators For Electricity Supply System Reliability Index



Note:

System Average Interruption
Duration Index (SAIDI). Referring to
the average duration of power
outages index (minutes)

System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI). Referring to the average frequency of power outages index (no.)

Source: Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office

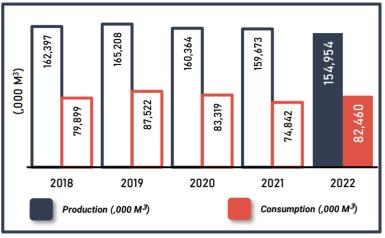
The reliability rate of SAIDI and SAIFI has increased from 2013 to 2023. Nevertheless, continuous efforts will be made to increase the reliability rate over time in order to ensure that people's well-being is maintained.

ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY

In 2022, water production is showing a decrease of 3.0 per cent. Meanwhile, water consumption in 2022 has increased by 10.2 per cent.

Therefore, to ensure that water production rates remain constant, access to water supply must be enhanced to match the increasing rate of water consumption.

FIGURE 32: Water Production and Consumption, 2018-2022



Source: Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook (BDSYB) 2022, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

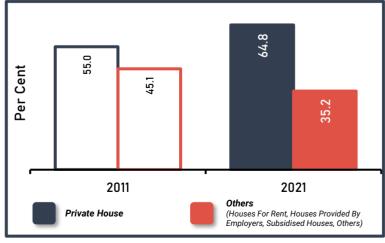


HOME OWNERSHIP RATE

Private home ownership rates showed an increase of 64.8 per cent in 2021, compared to 55.0 per cent in 2011.

Furthermore, to ensure the well-being of the people, the government's proactive efforts to provide homes continue to be implemented through the national housing schemes.

FIGURE 33: Home Ownership Rate, 2011 & 2021



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

MAIN FOCUS

Towards strengthening national security and the sustainability of the people's welfare, measures to enhance the country's preparedness to deal with any form of emergency must be regularly assessed, monitored, and analysed. Aside from that, the country's good relationships with regional countries must also be maintained.

Furthermore, the government will always take proactive measures to ensure the welfare and well-being of the people and residents of the country through the provision and upgrading of facilities and basic infrastructure such as electricity and water supply, roads, housing, health services, and so on.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

This Thrust will remain committed to focusing on the provision of public facilities and the improvement of sustainable basic infrastructure to support socioeconomic requirements and national stability.

This includes increasing the country's preparedness to handle any form of emergency, assisting in the provision of affordable housing based on current needs, strengthening national health services and improving the accessibility and quality of public infrastructure. Furthermore, to enhance and sustain the community's spirituality, the spread of Islamic teachings through mosque construction must be continually improved.

WAY FORWARD

Several projects have been approved, which include the provision and upgrade of facilities and basic needs in order to continuously improve people's quality of life and welfare.

Furthermore, it will be able to improve the country's security, sovereignty, and stability by increasing the level of readiness, as well as the safety of the people from natural disasters and various diseases.



LISTS OF RKN12 PROJECTS THAT STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SECURITY AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
HEA	LTH	
1.	Construction of Suri Seri Begawan Hospital Emergency Services Building, Kuala Belait	Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health
2.	Upgrading of Suri Seri Begawan Hospital, Kuala Belait	Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health
3.	New Block, Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital (RIPAS)	Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health
4.	Mengkubau Health Centre	Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health
5.	Bandar Seri Begawan Health Centre and Laboratory Services Department	Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health
6.	New Block For Reference Laboratory	Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health
RELI	GIOUS	
1.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Mengkubau	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
2.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Meragang	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
3.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Rimba	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
4.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Lumut	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
5.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Telisai	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
6.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Lugu	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
7.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Mata-Mata (Katok B)	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
8.	New Mosque, Kg. Sinarubai dan Burong Lepas	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
9.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Tanah Jambu	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
RELI	GIOUS	
10.	New Mosque, RPN Kg. Panaga	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
11.	New Mosque, Kg. Batu Apoi	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
12.	New Mosque, Kg. Selapon	Department of Mosque Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs
HOU	SING	
1.	Redevelopment of Kg. Ayer	Ministry of Home Affairs
2.	Infrastructure and General Housing Works	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
3.	Kg. Lugu National Housing – Phase 2	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
4.	Kg. Tanah Jambu National Housing – Phase 7	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
5.	Kg. Lugu National Housing – Phase 2B	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
6.	Kg. Lumut National Housing – Phase 7	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
7.	Kg. Rimba National Housing – Phase 6	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
8.	Kg. Salambigar National Housing	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
9.	Earthworks Development – National Housing	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
10.	Site Investigation Development – National Housing	Housing Development Department, Ministry of Development
LEISURE		
1.	Upgrading of Hassanal Bolkiah National Stadium – Phase 2	Department of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
2.	Upgrading of National Tennis Centre at Hassanal Bolkiah National Sports Complex and Tennis Court at Mumong Sports Complex	Department of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
LEIS	URE	
3.	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of National Swimming Pool at Hassanal Bolkiah National Sports Complex	Department of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
4.	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Lawn Bowl Centre and Petanque Centre at Hassanal Bolkiah National Sports Complex	Department of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
SOV	EREIGNTY AND NATIONAL SECURITY	
1.	Replacement of Airport Automatic Weather Observation System (AWOS)	Meteorological Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
2.	Replacement of Instrument Landing System (ILS) and Doppler VHM Omni Directional Range / Distance Measuring Equipment (DVOR / DME)	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
3.	Airfield Pavement Rehabilitation Works at Brunei International Airport – Phase 2	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
4.	Secure Fencing and Perimeter Intruder Detection System at Brunei International Airport	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
5.	Enhancement of Centralized Screening Equipment and Security Surveillance System at Brunei International Airport	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
6.	Enhancement of Aerodrome Infrastructure and Facilities at The Brunei International Airport	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
7.	Primary Surveillance Radar (PSR) Co-Mounted With Mode-S Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR)	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
8.	Surface Movement Radar (SMR)	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
9.	New Building For Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) Squadron	Ministry of Defence
10.	New Hangar C	Ministry of Defence
11.	New Wall System, Penanjong Garrison	Ministry of Defence

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
SOV	EREIGNTY AND NATIONAL SECURITY	
12.	Air Transport Project	Ministry of Defence
13.	RBAF C4ISR Replacement	Ministry of Defence
14.	Air Defense Capability Infrastructure	Ministry of Defence
15.	Construction of Operational Runaway For Royal Brunei Armed Forces	Ministry of Defence
16.	Royal Brunei Armed Forces Training Centre	Ministry of Defence
17.	Support Helicopter	Ministry of Defence
18.	Al-Aadiyat Project	Ministry of Defence
19.	Construction of New Royal Brunei Police Force Quarters in Temburong	Royal Brunei Police Force, Prime Minister's Office
20.	Building A Base Camp at The Border of Brunei Darussalam	Royal Brunei Police Force, Prime Minister's Office
21.	Construction of Marine Police Jetty, Royal Brunei Police Force	Royal Brunei Police Force, Prime Minister's Office
22.	Retention and Rehabilitation Centre, Internal Security Department	Internal Security Department, Prime Minister's Office
23.	New Block For Maraburong Prison – Phase 4	Prisons Department, Ministry of Home Affairs
24.	Maraburong Prison – Phase 5	Prisons Department, Ministry of Home Affairs
25.	Light Fire Attack Vehicle	Fire and Rescue Department, Ministry of Home Affairs
26.	Installation of Bridge Health Monitoring System (BHMS), Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien (SHOAS) Bridge	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
NAT	URAL DISASTER	
1.	Slope Protection and Upgrading Roads, Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam (OBBD) at Batang Duri Camp, Temburong	Outward Bound Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
2.	Upgrading The Main River and Tributaries	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
3.	Coastal Control Along Kg. Danau Beach	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
NAT	URAL DISASTER	
4.	Flood Prevention Scheme in Mukim Pekan Tutong and Kg. Keriam	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
5.	Flood Management For Kg. Pasai and Kg. Mulaut – Phase 1	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
6.	Flood Mitigation Works – Phase 6, Sg. Kedayan, Kg. Pengkalan Gadong	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
7.	Dredging and Widening Works at Main Rivers, Tributaries and Ponds in Brunei Darussalam	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
8.	Construction of Reservoir Ponds in The Sg. Tutong Basin	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
DRA	INAGE AND SEWERAGE	
1.	Construction of Sewerage System Infrastructure and Waste Disposal Programme	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
2.	Upgrading of Jalan Jerambak Pump Station – Phase 3	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
3.	Drainage Improvement at Jerudong – Phase 2	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
4.	Drainage Improvement at Belait – Phase 1	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
5.	Drainage Upgrading Works at Sg. Berakas and Sg. Pulaie – Phase 1	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
6.	Drainage Upgrading Works at Jalan Pasir Berakas, Kg. Sg. Akar and Kg. Sg. Buloh	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
7.	Drainage Upgrading Works at Sg. Temburong – Phase 1	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
8.	Build A Pump Station at Outfalls, Jalan Maulana, Kuala Belait	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
9.	Sewerage Connection in The Area of Kg. Pengkalan Gadong, Kg. Batu Bersurat and Kg. Menglait	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
10.	Sewerage Connection For Kg. Pandan	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
11.	Sewerage Scheme - Kg. Menglait, Kg. Batu Bersurat and Kg. Pengkalan Gadong	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
DRA	NAGE AND SEWERAGE	
12.	Sewerage Scheme - Kg. Lumut	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
13.	Upgrading Gadong Sewerage Treatment Plant – Phase 2, Pintu Malim and Sewerage Pumping Stations	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
14.	Upgrading The Sewerage Pipe System in The Brunei and Muara Catchment Area	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
15.	Upgrading The Road Drainage System	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
16.	Upgrading The Sewerage System in The Municipal Area of Kuala Belait and Seria	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
17.	Upgrading The Sewerage System For Mukim Kuala Belait and Mukim Seria, Belait District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
18.	Upgrading of Agis-Agis Treatment Plant, Belait District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
19.	Upgrading Los Tanjong Sewage Treatment Plant, Kuala Belait	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
20.	Building A Drainage Pump Station at F17, Seria	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
21.	Main Drain Towards Kg. Bera Drainage Station, Seria	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
22.	Sewerage Pipe Connection For Lumut Area – Phase 2	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
WAT	ER SUPPLY	
1.	Upgrading Treatment Ponds in Brunei and Muara, Tutong and Temburong Districts	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
2.	Upgrading The Vacuum System Pipe Network For RPN Kg. Lumut	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
3.	Replacement / Relocation of Old Main Water Pipes Across All Districts	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
4.	Design Works and Installation of Alternating Current (AC) Disturbance Mitigation System For Main Pipes Along The Muara-Tutong Highway	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
WAT	ER SUPPLY	
5.	Upgrading Batang Duri Water Treatment Plant, Temburong District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
6.	Upgrading Bukit Barun Water Treatment Plant Stage 6 & 7, Tutong District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
7.	Upgrading Layong Water Treatment Plant, Tutong District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
8.	Upgrading Seria Water Treatment Plant and Badas Raw Water Taking Station Stage 4, Belait District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
9.	Construction of Bukit Barun Water Treatment Plant Stage 8	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
10.	Main Inlet Water Pipe Improvement To Melabau Main Tank, Brunei and Muara District – Phase 2	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
11.	Repair Works To The Main Tank of RPN Lambak Kanan, Diplomatic Storage Tank, Wasan Storage Tank, Sg. Burong Main Tank, Melabau Main Tank, Bangar Storage Tank	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
12.	Upgrading of Bangar and Lakiun Booster Station and Installation of New Main Water Pipe To UNISSA Storage Tank, Temburong District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
13.	Improvement of New Inlet Main Water Pipes To Jerudong 1 Storage Tank and Rimba Storage Tank, Brunei and Muara District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
14.	Supply and Install New Inlet Water Pipes To Lumapas Storage Tank 2, Brunei and Muara District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
15.	Replacing, Modifying and Connecting The 760MM Steel Outlet Pipeline To Melabau From The Prime Minister's Office	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
16.	Improvement of The Distribution System Network Across All Districts: Kuala Belait and Labi Areas, Belait District – Phase 2	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
17.	Improvement of The Distribution System Network Across All Districts: Bandar Seri Begawan Area, Mukim Gadong B and Lambak Kanan Area, Brunei and Muara District	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
WAT	ER SUPPLY	
18.	Installing and Upgrading The Telemetry System, Department of Water Services	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
PUBI	LIC TRANSPORT, ROADS, AND BRIDGES	
1.	Provision and Upgrading of Public Transportation Infrastructure	Land Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
2.	Road Infrastructure Improvement and Repair Programme	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
3.	Repairing and Resurfacing of Asphalt Roads	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
4.	Construction of Tanah Jambu Connecting Road and Flyover at Mengkubau Housing Intersection / Mentiri Main Road	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
5.	Widening of Tungku Highway	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
6.	Widening of Jalan Muara	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
7.	Upgrading of Jalan Daerah / Kg.	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
8.	Upgrading Jalan Simpang (Stone To Asphalt)	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
9.	Upgrading of Jalan Tutong	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
10.	Increasing The Level of Road Safety	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
11.	Upgrading of Bridges	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
12.	Assessment of Bridge Structure Condition	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
13.	Bridge Construction at The Muara-Tutong Highway Intersection / Tanjong Kajar Industrial Site Location	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
14.	Bridge Infrastructure Improvement and Repair Programme	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER	
SUR	SURVEY, RESEARCH AND MASTERPLAN		
1.	Preliminary Studies For Coastal Protection	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
2.	Main Study of Sg. Tutong Second Outlet - Phase 1	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
3.	Safety Study and Dam Repair Works	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
4.	Preparation of Sanitation & Sewerage Masterplan	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
5.	Preliminary Works For Eco-Corridor Sg. Kedayan Zone A2 (Limbongan Riverwall) and Zone B	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
6.	A Study For The Masterplan For Drainage Management of Temburong District Flood Plains and Sg. Belait	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
7.	Tsunami Research Works – Phase 1 and Upgrading of The Operational System at The National Seismic Centre	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
8.	Research on Brunei Darussalam Water Supply and Resource; and Research on New Main Water Pipe Installation Study From Layong Water Treatment Plant	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development	
9.	Quantity Surveying Consultancy Services in Drafting Request For Proposal Document To Invest, Design, Develop and Operate Waste Incineration Plant in Brunei Darussalam	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development	
10.	4 th Battalion Camp Masterplan in Temburong District	Ministry of Defence	
ELEC	TRICITY SUPPLY		
1.	Upgrading of Setia Diraja 66kV Station, Kuala Belait	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office	
2.	Reinforcement of 11kV/415V Network System at Gadong #2 Power Station To New Airport Lama 11kV Main Intake Station in Brunei and Muara District	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office	
3.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network in Belait District: Main Stations at Setia Diraja, Panaga, Kg. Pandan and Rasau Network	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office	

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
ELEC	TRICITY SUPPLY	
4.	Upgrading of 11kV 1250A Metalclad Switchgear For Universiti Brunei Darussalam Electricity Station, Gadong Power Stations #1, Royal Pavilion, Rimba Resettlement, Kiarong S1, Kiulap #1 and Beribi Industries #1	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
5.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System For Jalan Gadong, including Beribi Industry, Jalan Telanai, Kg. Beribi Commercial Area and Its Surrounding	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
6.	Reinforcement of 11kV/415V Network System at Kg. Ayer – Phase 1	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
7.	Upgrading of 11kV 1250A Metalclad Switchgear For Layong, Kg. Penanjung, Perpindahan Bukit Beruang and Serambangun Light Industry Main Electricity Stations	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
8.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System at Sinarubai, Masin, Ban Kg. Mulaut and Its Surrounding	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
9.	Reinforcement of New 11kV Network System For Main 11kV Alternative Circuit From 66/11Kv Beribi Intake Station To Batu #1 Main Intake Station, Jalan Tutong To Batu #3, Brunei and Muara District	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
10.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System For 66/11kV Manggis Main Intake Station To Kebangsaan Main Intake Station, including Jalan Kebangsaan, Delima, Pulaie and Anggerek Desa Areas	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
11.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System From Sg. Liang Main Station and Bukit Puan Main Station To New Junction Bukit Sawat Main Station	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
12.	Reinforcement of 11kV Distribution Network System in The Diplomatic Area of Jalan Kebangsaan (Embassies of Kuwait, Korea, China, Oman and India)	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
ELEC	TRICITY SUPPLY	
13.	Reinforcement of 11kV Overhead 3C/300MCM Distribution Network System For Mukim Kiudang and Lamunin, including Areas From Batu #18 To Lamunin, Tutong District	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
14.	Installation of New Street Lighting Within The Country	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
15.	66kV Network Circuit From 66/11kV Mentiri Main Station To New 66/11kV Perdayan Station, Temburong District	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
16.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System From Main Intake Belingus Station To Main Intake 66kV/11kV Perdayan Station	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
17.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network at Kg. Sg. Teraban and Surrounding Areas	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
18.	Supply of 11kV Network System at Mukim Sukang, Belait District	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
19.	Construction of Bukit Panggal Combined Cycle Power Station, Tutong – Phase 2	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
20.	Upgrading of Transmission Station at Muara	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
21.	Upgrading of 66kV To 132kV Transmission Network For Segment Seria S/S - Panaga S/S	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
22.	Construction of New 132kV Substation at Lugu, including Transmission Line Configuration Between Mile #8 – Lugu-Mile #18 & Lugu-BPPS	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
23.	Reinforcement of 11kV Distribution Network System For Kg. Tanah Jambu Area	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
24.	DES Electricity Supply Network Asset / Inventory Management, including Network Control Management, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
25.	Upgrading Street Lighting System Across The Country	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
26.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System For Kg. Bengkurong and Damuan Area	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY		
27.	Reinforcement of 11kV Distribution Network System For Mukim Kuala Belait	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
28.	Reinforcement of 11kV Distribution Network System For Pintu Malim, Berambang, Kg. Bolkiah and Kg. Pudak Areas	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
29.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System at Kg. Piasau-Piasau and Surrounding Areas	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
30.	Reinforcement of 11kV Network System For Lambak Kanan, Madang, Jalan Aman and Sg. Tilong	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
31.	Reinforcement of Low Voltage Network System – Phase 2	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
32.	Modernisation of Existing Switching Equipment To Smart Switching Equipment Across The Country	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
33.	Installation of New Street Lighting Across The Country	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
34.	Upgrading and Reinforcement of 11kV Distribution Network System From Kg. Maraburong To Lugu Light Industry, Jalan Ikas Bandung, Mukim Keriam, Tutong District	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
35.	Reinforcement of 415V Low Voltage System Across The Country – Phase 1	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office



THRUST 5: INCREASING THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE NON-OIL AND GAS SECTOR TO THE ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

Towards achieving Goal 3 of the Wawasan Brunei 2035, which is a Dynamic and Sustainable Economy, various initiatives have been implemented to increase the contribution of the Non-Oil and Gas Sector mainly driven by the private sector. Through these initiatives, it will allow the country to attain socioeconomic development and enhance overall quality of life.



"

Kita akan terus bergerak ke arah pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mantap dan berdaya saing, disamping menyedari, cabaran adalah hebat berbangkit dari keadaan ekonomi dunia yang tidak menentu ...

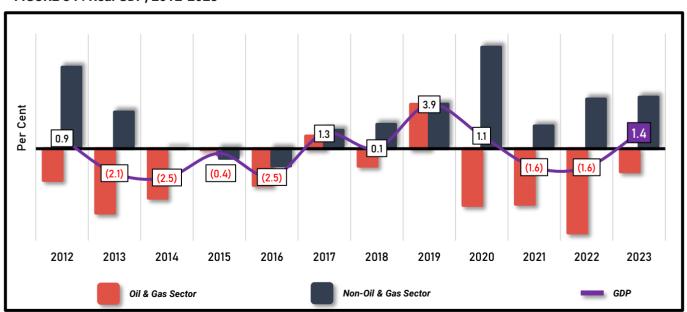
... yang memerlukan kita menggandakan usaha untuk meningkatkan keluaran dalam negara, terutama yang di luar sektor minyak dan gas.

IJ

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty Titah The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With New Year 2016 Masihi Celebration

For the period 2012 to 2023, the GDP of the Non-Oil and Gas Sector recorded positive growth, averaging 2.9 per cent per year. However, it is imperative to further increase the sector's contribution in order to influence the overall economic growth, as shown in **FIGURE 34**.

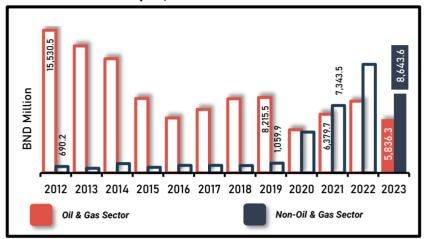
FIGURE 34: Real GDP, 2012-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Meanwhile, the Oil and Gas Sector recorded negative growth, averaging 2.6 per cent per year, undermined by lower crude oil production, natural gas, and liquefied natural gas (LNG).

FIGURE 35: Total Export, 2012-2023



Apart from that, for the period 2012 to 2019, the country's exports were dominated by oil and gas exports, particularly crude oil and LNG, which on average contributed about 78.2 per cent.

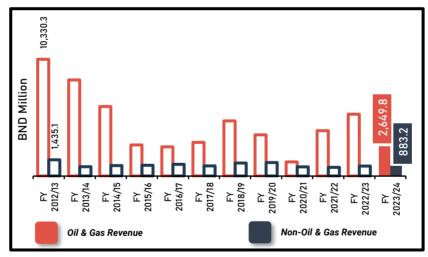
However, in 2021, non-oil and gas exports exceeded oil and gas exports, indicating commendable progress in diversifying the economy, as shown in **FIGURE 35**.

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Government revenue, in which 75.0 per cent is more than contributed by the Oil and Gas Sector decreased on average by 10.2 per cent per year from FY2012/2013 to FY2023/2024. The decrease in this sector's revenue is due to the decline in global oil prices and lower oil and production. gas causing government's fiscal balance to deficit remain since in FY2014/2015.

Therefore, the country needs to strengthen and expedite the

FIGURE 36: Total Revenue, FY2012/2013-FY2023/2024



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

implementation of strategies and development initiatives within the Non-Oil and Gas Sector to achieve steady and competitive economic growth.

INITIATIVES

ECONOMIC BLUEPRINT FOR BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Various initiatives have been implemented mainly through the establishment of the Economic Blueprint for Brunei Darussalam, which serves as a guide to key stakeholders in developing the economy through aspirations and policy directions that complement the efforts to achieve Goal 3 of the Wawasan Brunei 2035. The Economic Blueprint also provides guidance for the formulation of industrial roadmaps and key sector masterplans, which will help the government in identifying programmes and projects that are geared towards achieving the intended aspirations and goals.





Brunei Darussalam's **Economic Blueprint**

The Economic Blueprint for Brunei Darussalam outlines six aspirations supported by 38 policy directions as follows:

FIGURE 37: Aspirations in The Economic Blueprint For Brunei Darussalam





ASPIRATION II HIGHLY SKILLED.

ADAPTIVE AND INNOVATIVE PEOPLE



ASPIRATION III

OPEN AND **GLOBALLY** CONNECTED **ECONOMY**



SUSTAINABLE **ENVIRONMENT**



ASPIRATION V

HIGH QUALITY AND COMPETITIVE ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE



ASPIRATION VI

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE **EXCELLENCE**

DIGITAL ECONOMY MASTERPLAN 2025

In addition, the preparation of the Digital Economy Masterplan 2025 aims to increase the involvement of the private sector and further promote economic growth through digital transformation. This plan focuses on the implementation of projects under nine clusters, namely: (i) Logistics and Transport; (ii) Energy; (iii) Business; (iv) Tourism; (v) Financial Services; (vi) Health; (vii) Agri-Food; (viii) Education; and (ix) Halal. This is also in line with the country's pursuit to become a smart nation with the goal of



Digital Economy Masterplan

achieving three strategic objectives, i.e. a vibrant and sustainable economy, a digital and future-ready society, as well as a digitally conducive ecosystem. To support the mission and vision of the Digital Economy Masterplan 2025, four strategic thrusts have been identified, namely: (i) Industry digitalisation; (ii) Government digitalisation; (iii) A thriving digital industry; and (iv) Manpower and talent development.

FINANCIAL SECTOR BLUEPRINT (2016-2025)

Brunei Darussalam Financial Sector Blueprint also plays an important role in developing the economy by providing policy direction to transform the Finance Sector to be diversified and more dynamic, as well as developing the country into an international hub for Islamic Finance. This blueprint also identifies five key pillars that form critical components of a sustainable financial ecosystem, namely: (i) Monetary and financial stability; (ii) Competitive and innovative financial institutions; (iii) Robust and modern infrastructure; (iv) Enhanced international integration; and (v) Human capital development.





MAIN FOCUS

Towards the development of the Non-Oil and Gas Sector, five priority sectors have been identified in the Economic Blueprint to be developed, among others, based on their contribution to GDP, export potential, and employment generation.

FIVE PRIROTY SECTORS
IN THE ECONOMIC
BLUEPPRINT











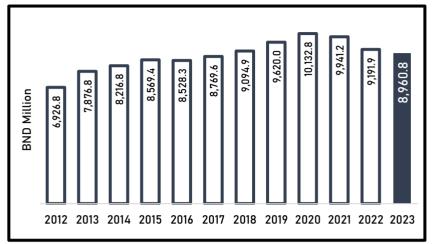
For the period of 2015 to 2023, these priority sectors recorded positive growth, averaging 6.3 per cent per year, mainly driven by an increase in the Non-Oil and Gas Downstream Sector of 38.7 per cent, contributed by the production of petroleum and chemical products.

The country has also continued to attract more FDIs to explore activities with high potential and value-added to accelerate economic growth and generate jobs for local residents.

The efforts from attracting foreign investment have borne fruit, as can be seen through the increase of FDI stock on average of 3.1 per cent per year for 2012 until 2023 as shown in **FIGURE** 38.

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FIGURE 38: Number of FDI Stock, 2012-2023



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

The success of attracting FDIs to this country will increase opportunities for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to further develop through joint ventures with FDI companies and the creation of new downstream industries.

In addition, the development of MSMEs is a key component that should continually be improved to ensure that the country moves towards a dynamic and sustainable economy. This can be achieved through increased involvement of local companies in the business ecosystem and subsequently venturing into overseas markets.

... peranan P.M.K.S adalah sangat penting dalam menggiatkan ekonomi negara, dan dengan itu, persekitaran perniagaan, harus pula terus diperbaiki untuk menggalakkan lebih ramai lagi usahawan untuk menceburi bidang perniagaan dan perusahaan, serta menggalakkan perusahaan yang sedia ada untuk terus berkembang. P.M.K.S juga perlu berani merebut peluang bagi mengembangkan perniagaan mereka ke luar negara, kerana ini akan menghasilkan high-value add kepada ekonomi Negara.

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The Official Opening Ceremony of The First Meeting of The 19th State Legislative Council Meeting

For The Year 1444H/2023M

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CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

To ensure the effective implementation of the strategies and policy directions in the Economic Blueprint, the provision of infrastructure at quality industrial sites is important, including uninterrupted electricity and adequate water supply, as well as other basic infrastructure such as digital infrastructure. With the infrastructure in place, it will enable the creation of a conducive and competitive business ecosystem.

WAY FORWARD

Therefore, in the RKN12 period, several projects have been identified to help the country implement strategies and policy directions to increase the contribution of the Non-Oil and Gas Sector. These, among others, include the continuous provision of basic infrastructure, particularly at industrial and business sites, to increase non-oil and gas production and strengthen tourism products. All these projects are also in line with the country's aim to develop the five Priority Sectors and are expected to help increase productivity, create companies that are competitive, innovative and are able to penetrate the foreign market and attract high-quality FDIs. From this effort, it will promote economic growth and generate job opportunities, especially for locals.



LIST OF RKN12 PROJECTS TO INCREASE THE NON-OIL AND GAS SECTOR

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
ELEC	TRICITY SUPPLY	
1.	External Infrastructure For Industrial Sites Across The Country	Department of Electrical Services, Prime Minister's Office
WAT	ER SUPPLY	
1.	Construction of New Badas Raw Water Pumping Station and Installation of Raw Water Pipeline From Badas To SPARK Area	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
TOUI	RISM	
1.	Strengthening of Tourism Products / Packages at Kg. Ayer	Ministry of Religious Affairs
2.	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Brunei Museum and Exhibition Building, Kota Batu	Department of Museums, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
3.	Extension Building at The Royal Regalia Museum	Department of Museums, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
4.	Strengthening of Tourism Products	Tourism Development Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
5.	Upgrading The Cultural and Tourism Gallery Building at Kg. Ayer	Tourism Development Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
6.	Strengthening of Infrastructure and Public Facilities at The Tourism Attractions	Tourism Development Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
7.	Increasing Quality of Tourism Industry	Tourism Development Department, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
8.	Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) Hub & Community Library	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
AGR	ICULTURE AND AGRIFOOD	
1.	Construction of Additional Irrigation Scheme For Paddy Planting Areas Across All Districts	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
AGRI	CULTURE AND AGRIFOOD	
2.	Construction of Additional Irrigation Scheme For Agriculture Development Areas (KKP) Across The Country – Phase 2	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
3.	Development Programme For Livestock Industry	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
4.	Preparation of Infrastructure For Agriculture Industry Across The Country	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
5.	Preparation of Infrastructure For Agriculture Industry Across The Country – Phase 2	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
6.	Paddy Production Enhancement Programme	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
7.	Paddy Production Enhancement Programme – Phase 2	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
8.	Livestock Production Enhancement Programme	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
9.	Vegetable Production Enhancement Programme Through High Technology	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
FISH	ERIES	
1.	Prawn Breeding Industry – Phase 4	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
2.	Development and Opening Up of Sites For Aquaculture Industry	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
3.	Development and Opening Up of New Sites For Aquaculture Industry	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
4.	Development of Existing Sites For Aquaculture Industry	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
5.	Aquaculture Industry Production Enhancement Programme	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
FISH	ERIES	
6.	Aquaculture Industry Productivity and Production Enhancement Programme	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
7.	Capture Industry Production Enhancement Programme	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
8.	Provision of Aquaculture Industry Infrastructure	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
9.	Providing and Upgrading Infrastructure To Facilitate Small-Scale Fishermen	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
10.	Genetic Development and Selective Breeding Programmes	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
FORE	ESTRY	
1.	Ornamental Plants and Flowers Enhancement Programmes	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
2	Construction of Inspection and Control Station For Forestry Product	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism
INDU	ISTRY DEVELOPMENT, PLANS, STUDIES AND RESI	EARCH
1.	Cluster Development (Macroeconomy)	Industry and Business Ecosystem, Ministry of Finance and Economy
2.	Census and Socioeconomic Studies	Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economy
3.	Development of Pulau Muara Besar	Energy Department, Prime Minister's Office
4.	Science & Technology and Innovation Research	Technology and Innovation Division, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
5.	CREATES Research Funds	Technology and Innovation Division, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications



THRUST 6: STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT'S MANAGEMENT FOR AN EFFICIENT AND CONDUCIVE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION

ood governance can be assessed through the efficient and systematic management of public administration. This includes aligning processes with the changes in public services, especially in the preparation and use of information technology and relevant communication according to current changes such as the transition from manual to digital processes, which can increase the productivity of the public sector and be customerfriendly.



By maintaining an excellent level of service provision, it can assist in achieving the government's aspiration to establish good and top governance to support the achievement of the goals of Wawasan Brunei 2035.

CURRENT ISSUES



E-Government Survey 2022

According to the 'E-Government Development Survey 2022' report, United Nations (UN), which is divided into three categories, namely the Telecommunication Infrastructure Index; Online Service Index (OSI); and E-Participation Index, Brunei Darussalam has been ranked 68th with a score of 0.73 illustrating a decrease compared to 2020. This decrease is contributed by OSI and the E-Participation Index.

FIGURE 39: Online Service Index (OSI), 2020 & 2022

	2020	2022
Online Service Index (OSI)	0.64	0.59

Source: E-Government Survey 2022, United Nations (UN)

Score

Specifically related to government's governance, OSI measures the capacity and willingness of the government to provide services to the public electronically through the provision of an online portal.

Therefore, improving government's governance plays an important role in providing efficient, effective, transparent, and responsible public administration. This includes the digitalisation of processes, which can increase productivity.

INITIATIVES

Several efforts and initiatives have been implemented to improve public services through integrated digitisation initiatives. These efforts have been complemented by the establishment of systems such as the One Common Billing System (OCBS), Brunei Darussalam National Single Window (BDNSW), National Welfare System (SKN), and others. In addition, initiatives aimed at improving public administration governance, such as the Public Sector Performance Grading Programme (3PSA), have also been implemented.



Public Sector Performance Grading (3PSA)

In 2014, the 3PSA programme was launched, serving as a diagnostic tool to identify the strengths and opportunities for improving public services using a result-oriented approach.

With the implementation of this programme, it has shown a positive impact on government governance and encourages healthy competition among government agencies in providing more efficient and systematic services to the public.

In 2020, the Ministry of Finance and Economy launched the OCBS. This system facilitates users in making payments and allows for more efficient collection of government service fees, such as building rent payments and others.



Among other efforts that have been implemented is the establishment of BDNSW, which aims to transform business functions into integrated electronic processes, as well as allowing the business community to submit applications electronically to the Royal Customs and Excise Department.



This integrated process will speed up cargo clearance by simplifying trade-related processes and procedures. It will ensure easier, faster, and more transparent processing times in business dealings, which will certainly increase productivity, efficiency, and the country's competitiveness at the international level.

In addition, the government has launched the 'Brunei Trade' website, which aims to assist businesses seeking information on procedures for importing or exporting goods, including obtaining a Certificate of Origin (COO), free trade agreements involving Brunei Darussalam, local producers and products produced in Brunei Darussalam, goods tax, and trade statistics.

The SKN was launched in 2020 as a systematic platform to align and facilitate the process of granting assistance from various selected agencies. This also helps the government in terms of strengthening governance by analysing the latest data to understand the situation of aid recipients.



Maka sehubungan itu, setiap penjawat awam hendaklah sentiasa peka dengan perubahan semasa, di samping tidak lupa mengharapkan petunjuk Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala dalam masa melaksanakan apa jua tugas dan tanggungjawab.

Juga perlu dimiliki ialah idea-idea baru sebagai penambahbaikan proses kerja, peraturan, system penyampaian dan penghasilan.

Begitu juga dalam kepimpinan, setiap pemimpin dikehendaki bijak dalam mempelopori potensi kerja, khasnya potensi teknologi digital, sebagai asas kepada transformasi perkhidmatan yang berimpak besar."

Excerpt From Titah of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in Conjunction With The 30th Public Service Day Celebration

For The Year 1445H/2023M

MAIN FOCUS

With the implementation of this Thrust, the strengthening and improvement of the public service management system to be more organised and the enhancement of efficiency in expediting public administrative work processes can be achieved.

According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators, World Bank, for the year 2022, Brunei Darussalam has shown improvement in the government's governance in terms of Government Effectiveness compared to the previous year, i.e., 1.42 compared to 1.41 in 2021.

FIGURE 40 : Government Effectiveness, 2021-2022

	2021	2022
Government Effectiveness	1.41	1.42

Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators 2022, World Bank

Score

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This measurement is an important indicator for monitoring the development of the country's governance, especially the Government Effectiveness Index, which assesses and measures the perception of public service quality; degree of freedom from political pressure; quality formulation and implementation of government policy; and credibility of the government's commitment towards improving government policy.

One of the efforts supporting this improvement is the implementation of the Public Service Framework (2016-2020), which aims to provide guidance by outlining the thrust competencies for each level within the public service sector that measure the capabilities or abilities of agencies. Other than that, it will be able to support and implement strategies, initiatives, and programmes under the ministry/department to ensure excellent service provision.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

One of the main factors that need to be emphasised in helping the government's desire to create an efficient, effective, transparent, and accountable public administration is through digital technology infrastructure projects, including quality info-communication and technology facilities. Furthermore, the construction of conducive government office buildings and facilities is crucial for improving employee comfort and public accessibility.

However, in enhancing the effectiveness of digital technology usage in delivering excellent services, it greatly depends on the efficiency and utilisation by all parties, including government employees and the public.

WAY FORWARD

Several projects have been approved and designed to strengthen public administration and make it more dynamic and proactive. These include government modernisation projects aimed at enhancing capabilities through the adoption of digital services, which play a role in facilitating public administration, and upgrading and preparation projects for government office buildings that provide comfortable and conducive work environments for civil servants, as well as customer-friendly service delivery spaces.



LISTS OF RKN12 PROJECTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS GOOD GOVERNANCE

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
GOV	ERNMENT'S FACILITIES AND BUILDINGS	
1.	Upgrading of Immigration Control Posts: Sg. Tujoh, Belait District Labu, Temburong District Kuala Lurah, Brunei and Muara District Ujong Jalan, Temburong District	Department of Immigration & National Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs
2.	Establishment of National Library (NADIR) and National Gallery	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
3.	Construction of Brunei Heritage Repository Centre	Department of Museums, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
4.	Construction of New Office Building For Community Development Department	Community Development Department, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
5.	Construction of New Building For Protection Unit Welfare Home Complex	Community Development Department, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
6.	Reconstruction of Building, Cooperative Development Unit, Jalan Perindustrian Beribi	Manpower Planning and Employment Council, Prime Minister's Office
7.	Additional Building For Radio Television Brunei - Construction of Broadcasting Operations Block and Multipurpose Hall at Sg. Akar Broadcasting Complex	Radio Television Brunei, Prime Minister's Office
8.	Construction of New Headquarters Building For Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
9.	Construction of Official Residence For Brunei High Commissioner in Canberra, Australia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
10.	Upgrading of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Office and Bumbungan Dua Belas	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
11.	Construction of Headquarters For Brunei Embassy and Official Residence in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
12.	Construction of Headquarters For Brunei Embassy and Official Residence in Berlin, Germany	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
GOV	ERNMENT'S FACILITIES AND BUILDINGS	
13.	Upgrading and Renovation of Representative Offices Buildings, Residence Houses of Chief Representative / Home Based Staff (HBS) Brunei Darussalam Abroad: United Kingdom Singapore Thailand Washington, United States of America Belgium China New York, United States of America	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14.	Construction of Centre For Monitoring and Enforcement Automobile Standards and Laws	Land Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
PLAN	N AND SURVEY	
1.	Land Availability Study	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
2.	City Centre Development Action Plan: Bandar Seri Begawan, Pekan Tutong, and Pekan Belait & Seria	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
3.	National Land Use Masterplan (2026 - 2045)	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
4.	Temburong District Plan (2026-2045)	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
5.	Brunei dan Muara District Plan (2026-2045)	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
6.	Tutong District Plan (2026-2045)	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
7.	Belait District Plan (2026-2045)	Town and Country Planning Department, Ministry of Development
8.	3D Geocentric Reference Frame Revision For Brunei Darussalam	Survey Department, Ministry of Development

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER	
GOVE	GOVERNMENT'S SYSTEM		
1.	Bru-HIMS 2.0	Department of Healthcare Technology, Ministry of Health	
2.	National Registration System	Ministry of Home Affairs	
3.	One MOHA System	Ministry of Home Affairs	
4.	E-Gate System at The Department of Immigration and National Registration	Department of Immigration & National Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs	
5.	Government Human Resource Management System (GHRMS)	Ministry of Finance and Economy	
6.	National Business Platform Services	Industry and Business Ecosystem, Ministry of Finance and Economy	
7.	Next Generation Integrated Weather Analysis, Forecast and Warning System	Meteorological Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
8.	Integrated Statistical Data System (ISDS)	Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economy	
9.	Public Transportation System	Land Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
10.	Smart Transportation System (STS)	Land Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
11.	Land Transport Digitalisation Services (DRIVEBN)	Land Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
12.	National Centralised Database and 'Cloud' Infrastructure	E-Government National Centre (EGNC), Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
13.	Software Defined Network (SDN) Infrastructure For The Government at E-Government National Centre (EGNC)	E-Government National Centre (EGNC), Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
14.	GOV.BN 2.0	E-Government National Centre (EGNC), Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	
15.	Data Analytics As A Service (DAaaS)	Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications	

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT OWNER
GOVERNMENT'S SYSTEM		
16.	Record Management System (SPeRe)	Ministry of Transport and Infocommunications
17.	Judiciary Electronic Case Management System 2.0	State Judiciary Department, Prime Minister's Office
18.	Syariah Court Management System 2.0	State Judiciary Department, Prime Minister's Office
19.	Utilisation of Audio Visual Technology at Civil and Syariah Courts 2.0	State Judiciary Department, Prime Minister's Office
20.	Upgrading of Ministry of Foreign Affairs ICT Services and Data Centres	Department of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
21.	Online Housing Application and Financing Billing System	IT Unit, Ministry of Development
22.	Government Asset and Infrastructure System	IT Unit, Ministry of Development
23.	1MOD Integrated Platform	IT Unit, Ministry of Development
24.	Utility Mapping	IT Unit, Ministry of Development
25.	Internet of Things (IoT) System For Monitoring Pipe and Sewerage Infrastructure	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
26.	Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Management For The Water Supply System in Brunei Darussalam – Phase 3	Public Works Department, Ministry of Development
27.	Aerial Photography and 3D Mapping Products For Geospatial Survey Brunei Darussalam	Survey Department, Ministry of Development
28.	Upgrading and Densification of Continuously Operating Reference Station (CORS)	Survey Department, Ministry of Development
29.	Marine Spatial Data Infrastructure (MSDI)	Survey Department, Ministry of Development



NOTE:

