

Country Profile:

Nation of Brunei, Abode of Peace
Negara Brunei Darussalam



Brunei Darussalam at a Glance

Capital:	Bandar Seri Begawan
Official language:	Malay Used for some purposes: English
Population:	(2011 estimate) 408,788
Independence from UK:	1 January 1984
National Currency:	Brunei dollar (BND)
Area:	Total: 5,765 sq km Land: 5,265 sq km Water: 500 sq km

Location: Southeastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia

Geographic coordinates: 4 30 N, 114 40 E

Map references: Southeast Asia

Area: total: 5,765 sq km land: 5,265 sq km water: 500 sq km

Terrain: flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Land boundaries: total: 381 km border countries: Malaysia 381 km

Coastline: 161 km

Geography - note: close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; almost an enclave within Malaysia¹



History

Formation	
sultanate	14th century
British Protectorate	1888
Independence from the United Kingdom	1 January 1984

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, records are scarce on the early history of Brunei. For the most part, history before the 15th century is actually a loose reinterpretation of Chinese legends about the area.

Reliable Chinese records indicate that Zheng He's second voyage as the leader of the Ming Treasure Fleet stopped in Brunei at some point between 1407 and 1409, returning with the King of Brunei to Nanking. The king paid homage to the Yongle Emperor, and then died. His tomb was rediscovered in the old Ming capital during the 20th century.

The king's son returned from Nanking to Brunei with the Ming fleet's third voyage in 1409. However, China was not the only foreign land with a major influence on the kingdom of Brunei. By about 1450, traders from the kingdom of Malacca had introduced Islam to Brunei.

In 1511, the Portuguese conquered Malacca, and Muslim refugee traders and merchants fled to Brunei. However, Brunei would suffer the same fate in 1521 at the hands of Ferdinand Magellan and his crew.

The Portuguese were incredulous at the great wealth of Brunei's people, who wore gold-embroidered silk clothing and dripped with pearls and gems. As welcome trading partners, the Portuguese ate from beautiful porcelain dishes and rode richly caparisoned elephants to their audiences with the sultan. Relations with the Spanish were far colder, particularly after Spain captured Manila (now the capital of the Philippines) and expelled the ruling Bruneian family there in 1571. Spain tried to invade Brunei proper in 1578, but had to retreat after a deadly outbreak of disease.

Brunei retained its independence until 1846, when the British grabbed control over the territory after an internal disagreement over the succession. Brunei was formally made a British protectorate in 1888, and remained so until 1984.

In 1941, however, British control of Brunei was interrupted. The Japanese Imperial Army overran the territory with just 10,000 men, and held the area until June of 1945. Brunei formally became independent on January 1, 1984.²

¹ - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Brunei-Darussalam/Geography/>

² - http://asianhistory.about.com/od/Brunei/p/Brunei_Facts_History.htm

Government

Country name:	long form: Negara Brunei Darussalam
Government type:	constitutional sultanate
Capital:	Bandar Seri Begawan
Administrative divisions:	4 districts (daerah-daerah, singular - daerah); Belait, Brunei and Muara, Temburong, Tutong
Independence:	1 January 1984 (from UK)
National holiday:	National Day, 23 February (1984); note - 1 January 1984 was the date of independence from the UK, 23 February 1984 was the date of independence from British protection
Constitution:	29 September 1959 (some provisions suspended under a State of Emergency since December 1962, others since independence on 1 January 1984)
Legal system:	based on English common law; for Muslims, Islamic Shari'a law supersedes civil law in a number of areas
Executive branch:	chief of state: Sultan and Prime Minister; note - the monarch is both the chief of state and head of government head of government: Sultan and Prime Minister
Legislative branch:	Legislative Council met on 25 September 2004 for first time in 20 years with 21 members appointed by the Sultan; passed constitutional amendments calling for a 45-seat council with 15 elected members; Sultan dissolved council on 1 September 2005 and appointed a new council with 29 members as of 2 September 2005
Judicial branch:	Supreme Court - chief justice and judges are sworn in by monarch for three-year terms; Judicial Committee of Privy Council in London is final court of appeal for civil cases; Shariah courts deal with Islamic laws. ³

International Human Development Indicators⁴

Human Development Index Ranking 30

Year	Brunei Darussalam	Very high human development	World
2012	0.855	0.905	0.694
2011	0.854	0.904	0.692
2010	0.854	0.902	0.690
2009	0.853	0.898	0.685
2008	0.852	0.898	0.683
2007	0.853	0.896	0.678
2006	0.853	0.892	0.672
2005	0.848	0.889	0.666
2000	0.830	0.867	0.639

³ - <http://worldfacts.us/Brunei.htm>

⁴ - <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/BRN.html>

Health

Indicator	Value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP) (%)	2.4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.1
Health index	0.917

Education

Indicator	Value
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%)	2.0
Primary school teachers trained to teach (%)	87.1
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort)	3.9
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) (years)	15.0
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	95.2
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	8.6
Education index	0.757
Combined gross enrolment in education (both sexes) (%)	83.0

Income

Indicator	Value
GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international \$) (Constant 2005 international \$)	45,690

Overview of Economy

Introduction


















Brunei has a small well-to-do economy that encompasses a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation, welfare measures, and village tradition. Crude oil and natural gas production account for just over half of GDP and more than 90% of exports. Per capita GDP is among the highest in Asia, and substantial income from overseas investment supplements income from domestic production. The government provides for all medical services and free education through the university level and subsidizes rice and housing. Plans for the future include upgrading the labor force, reducing unemployment, strengthening the banking and tourist sectors, and, in general, further widening the economic base beyond oil and gas.⁵

Oil and natural gas have been the basis of the country's wealth. Dependency on this single valuable commodity has made it vulnerable to international market fluctuations, however, and the government has been making efforts to diversify the economy. The economy is dominated by the oil and gas sector, but large-scale government expenditure on infrastructure programs has made the construction sector the second largest economic sector in Brunei. The country's main exports are oil and gas products, but it must import most of its food.

⁵ - <http://worldfacts.us/Brunei.htm>

The government of Brunei has very large foreign reserves from oil, no foreign debt, and is a significant international investor. The Brunei Investment Agency (BIA) manages foreign reserves for the government. The BIA tries to increase the value of Brunei's foreign reserves by spreading its investments across the United States, Japan, Western Europe, and the countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).⁶

Brunei | Economic Indicators

	Last	Previous	Average	Trend	Unit	Reference	
Markets							
CURRENCY	1.27	1.27	1.54			2013-08-16	Monthly
GDP							
GDP	12.37	10.73	4.20		USD Billion	2010-12-31	Yearly
GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	0.90	4.00	0.92		Percent	2013-03-31	Quarterly
GDP PER CAPITA	40301.00	31007.95	15155.55		USD	2011-12-31	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	51760.00	50506.13	41778.70		USD	2011-12-31	Yearly
Labor							
POPULATION	0.41	0.40	0.23		Million	2011-12-31	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.60	2.67	4.07		Percent	2011-12-31	Yearly
Prices							
INFLATION RATE	0.90	1.10	1.25		Percent	2013-05-31	Monthly
Money							
INTEREST RATE	5.50	5.50	5.50		Percent	2013-07-31	Monthly
Trade							
BALANCE OF TRADE	808.60	1162.50	1336.51		Million BND	2013-04-30	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	2812.70	2295.60	2054.31		Million BND	2011-09-30	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	48.50	32.40	46.93		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
EXPORTS	1235.20	1506.40	1828.07		Million BND	2013-04-30	Monthly
IMPORTS	426.60	343.90	491.57		Million BND	2013-04-30	Monthly
Government							
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	0.00	0.00	0.00		Percent	2012-12-31	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	23.98	25.83	10.92		Percent of GDP	2011-12-31	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	15.00						Monthly

Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/brunei/indicators>

GDP⁷

GDP Annual Growth Rate⁸

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Brunei expanded 0.90 percent in the first quarter of 2013 over the same quarter of the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Brunei is reported by the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei. From 2004 until 2013, Brunei GDP Annual Growth Rate averaged 0.9 Percent reaching an all time high of 6.6 Percent in June of 2010

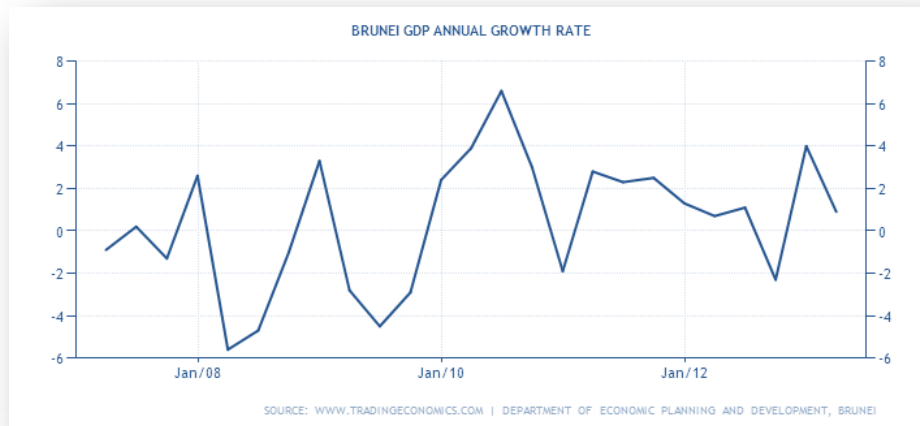
⁶ - <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Asia-and-the-Pacific/Brunei-Darussalam-OVERVIEW-OF-ECONOMY.html>

⁷ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/brunei/indicators>

⁸ - GDP Annual Growth Rate | Notes

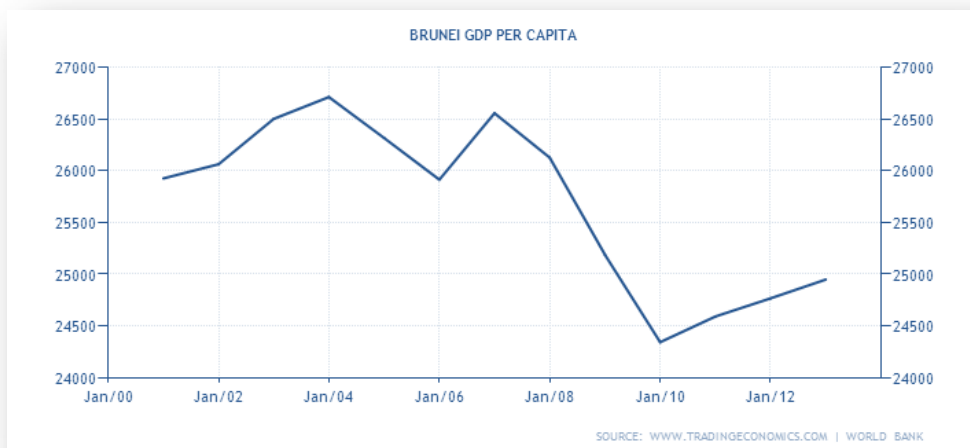
The annual growth rate in Gross Domestic Product measures the increase in value of the goods and services produced by an economy over the period of a year. Therefore, unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment.

and a record low of -5.6 Percent in March of 2008. Brunei is the fourth-largest oil producer in Southeast Asia. Oil accounts for around 62 percent of GDP and is the source of 90 percent of government revenues. Yet, in recent years, oil production has declined and, as a result, growth has slowed down. In order to strengthen Brunei's long-term prospects, the government has been trying to diversify the economy by using oil revenues to invest in non-oil industries like Islamic banking and by attracting foreign direct investments. Focus on eco-tourism has also been high, given that 70 percent of the country' is covered by tropical forest.



GDP per Capita⁹

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Brunei was last recorded at 24947.10 US dollars in 2012. The GDP per capita in Brunei is equivalent to 201 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Brunei is reported by the World Bank. From 1965 until 2012, Brunei GDP per capita averaged 24232.1 USD reaching an all time high of 47649.7 USD in December of 1979 and a record low of 1145.7 USD in December of 1965. The GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's gross domestic product, adjusted by inflation, by the total population.

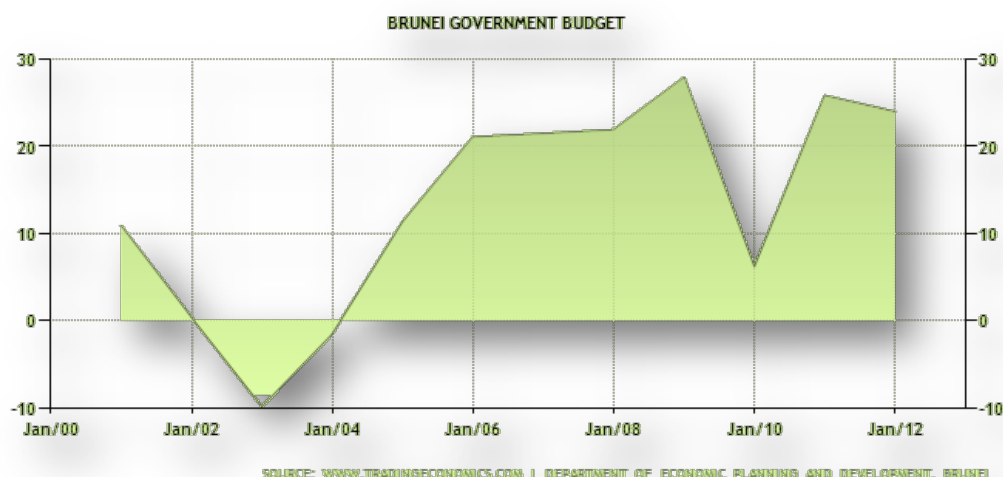


⁹ - GDP per capita | Notes

The GDP per capita given on this page shows the GDP at purchaser's prices in constant 2000 U.S. dollars divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2000 official exchange rates. The term Constant Prices refers to a metric for valuing the price of something over time, without that metric changing due to inflation or deflation.

Government Budget¹⁰

Brunei recorded a Government Budget surplus equal to 23.98 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2011. Government Budget in Brunei is reported by the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei. From 1994 until 2011, Brunei Government Budget averaged 10.9 Percent of GDP reaching an all time high of 27.9 Percent of GDP in December of 2008 and a record low of -9.9 Percent of GDP in December of 2002. Government Budget is an itemized accounting of the payments received by government (taxes and other fees) and the payments made by government (purchases and transfer payments).



Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Forecast	Unit	Trend
BALANCE OF TRADE	718.00	763.10	2971.45	520.10	723.34	Million BND	↗
CURRENT ACCOUNT	2812.70	2295.60	2812.70	1048.80	3038.66	Million BND	↗
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	48.50	32.40	65.96	26.19	44.29	Percent	↗
EXPORTS	1093.00	1198.10	4137.32	838.10	1096.07	Million BND	↗
IMPORTS	375.00	435.00	1165.87	217.00	422.43	Million BND	↗

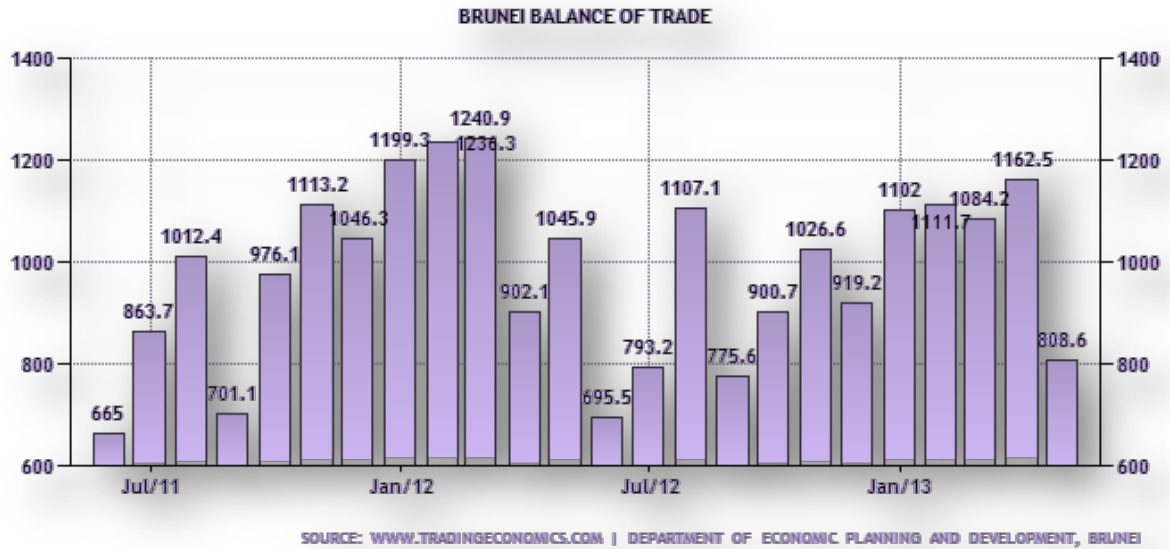
Balance of Trade¹¹

Brunei recorded a trade surplus of 808.60 Million BND in April of 2013. Balance of Trade in Brunei is reported by the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei. Brunei Balance of Trade averaged 1336.51 Million BND from 2005 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 2971.45 Million BND in September of 2008 and a record low of 520.10 Million BND in June of 2010. As an oil producer, Brunei has been able to run consistent trade surpluses despite having to import most of what it consumes. Oil and natural gas account for over 95 percent of Brunei's exports. Other exports include clothing. Brunei mainly imports machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels and lubricants, chemical products, and beverages and tobacco. Brunei's main trading partners are Japan, Singapore, South Korea, India, China, Australia and the United States.¹²

¹⁰ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/brunei/government-budget>

¹¹ - <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/brunei/balance-of-trade>

¹² - Balance of Trade | Notes



Exports and Imports¹³

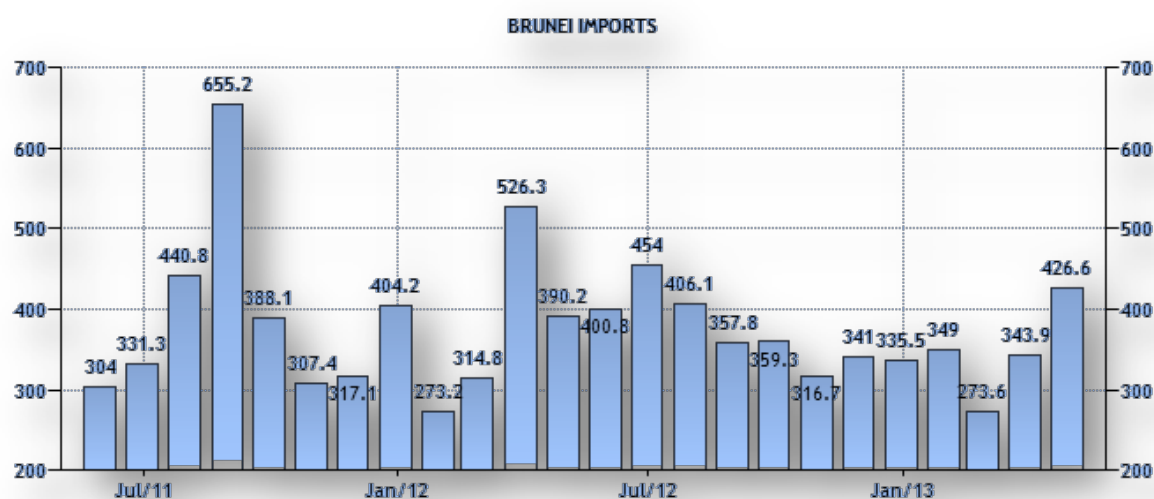
Exports in Brunei decreased to 1235.20 Million BND in April of 2013 from 1506.40 Million BND in March of 2013. Exports in Brunei are reported by the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei. Brunei Exports averaged 1828.07 Million BND from 2005 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 4137.32 Million BND in September of 2008 and a record low of 838.10 Million BND in April of 2010. Oil and natural gas account for over 95 percent of Brunei’s exports. Other exports include clothing. Brunei’s main exports partners are Japan, South Korea, India, Australia, Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia.



The balance of trade is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports in an economy over a certain period of time. A positive balance of trade is known as a trade surplus and occurs when value of exports is higher than that of imports; a negative balance of trade is known as a trade deficit or a trade gap.

¹³ -<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/brunei/indicators>

Imports in Brunei increased to 426.60 Million BND in April of 2013 from 343.90 Million BND in March of 2013. Imports in Brunei are reported by the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Brunei. Brunei Imports averaged 491.57 Million BND from 2005 until 2013, reaching an all time high of 1165.87 Million BND in September of 2008 and a record low of 217 Million BND in February of 2010. Brunei mainly imports machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels and lubricants, chemical products, and beverages and tobacco. Brunei's main imports partners are Singapore, Malaysia, China, Japan, the United States and Germany.



SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, BRUNEI

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Brunei Darussalam

Part A.1

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1995
Simple average final bound		25.3	30.7	24.5	Binding coverage: Total	95.3
Simple average MFN applied	2011	2.5	0.1	2.9	Non-Ag	95.0
Trade weighted average	2009	2.3	0.1	2.7	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$	2009	2.4	0.3	2.0	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0.9	0.3	0	84.8	10.7	0	1.1	2.2
MFN applied	2011	98.3	1.4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0	1.2
Imports	2009	97.9	2.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0	65.1	29.8	0	0	0
MFN applied	2011	78.7	8.2	1.5	0.7	10.9	0.1	0	0.1
Imports	2009	80.0	12.3	0.3	0.4	6.9	0.0	0	3.4

Part A.2
Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	26.0	0	50	100	0.0	100.0	0	1.1	100.0
Dairy products	21.0	0	50	100	0.0	100.0	0	1.2	100.0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	26.6	0	50	100	0.0	100.0	0	1.9	100.0
Coffee, tea	15.8	0	50	100	1.7	54.2	8	0.9	67.6
Cereals & preparations	21.8	0	50	100	0.2	99.7	50	3.8	100.0
Oilseeds, fats & oils	20.0	0	20	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.4	100.0
Sugars and confectionery	27.5	0	50	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.2	100.0
Beverages & tobacco	191.3	0	> 1000	65.2	0.0	100.0	0	2.5	100.0
Cotton	20.0	0	20	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	20.7	0	50	100	0.0	100.0	0	1.9	100.0
Fish & fish products	20.9	0	30	100	0.0	100.0	0	1.1	100.0
Minerals & metals	20.3	0	40	98.1	0.3	96.2	20	19.4	99.2
Petroleum	20.0	0	20	100	0.7	79.2	12	3.1	6.4
Chemicals	20.9	0	50	94.6	0.5	94.4	155	9.1	87.0
Wood, paper, etc.	25.5	0	40	97.6	4.7	68.5	20	5.0	75.4
Textiles	26.1	0	40	100	0.8	86.4	10	2.2	82.3
Clothing	30.0	0	30	100	0.0	100.0	0	1.3	100.0
Leather, footwear, etc.	23.6	0	40	100	3.2	69.0	20	1.4	51.2
Non-electrical machinery	28.2	0	40	99.8	7.3	55.9	20	17.1	84.0
Electrical machinery	39.0	0	40	76.4	13.9	14.0	20	5.9	6.0
Transport equipment	24.4	0	40	67.5	3.8	81.2	20	16.7	97.4
Manufactures, n.e.s.	24.5	0	40	87.3	5.4	53.6	20	3.8	49.8

Part B
Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
		US\$	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Agricultural products									
1. Egypt	2010	3	3	4	2.3	2.1	0.0	25.0	7.7
2. Gambia	2010	1	1	1	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Singapore	2010	0	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
4. Hong Kong, China	2010	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5. European Union	2010	0	2	2	2.3	1.3	0.5	85.7	85.2
Non-agricultural products									
1. Japan	2010	4,097	1	2	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
2. Korea, Republic of	2010	1,522	1	2	4.6	3.0	0.7	55.3	0.7
3. Australia	2010	969	1	1	5.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	99.9
4. Indonesia	2010	666	1	1	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
5. China	2010	664	2	2	7.9	0.3	0.3	87.7	100.0

Extracted from: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2012", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 49.

Trade Profile 2012

BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands, 2011)	406	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP (million current US\$, 2010)	12 370	Merchandise	84	140
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2010)	20 148	excluding intra-EU trade	60	114
Current account balance (million US\$, 2009)	3 977	Commercial services	109	114
Trade per capita (US\$, 2009-2011)	36 362	excluding intra-EU trade	83	88
Trade to GDP ratio (2008-2010)	109.0			
			<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2010	2005-2010	2009	2010
Real GDP (2005=100)	103	1	-2	3
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	77	-5	-5	-8
Imports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)	129	5	-1	0

TRADE POLICY

WTO accession	1 January 1995	Contribution to WTO budget (% , 2012)	0.039
Trade Policy Review	25, 27 February 2008	Import duties collected	
GPA accession	-	in total tax revenue	...
Tariffs and duty free imports		to total imports	...
Tariff binding coverage (%)	95.3	Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force	
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u> <u>Applied 2011</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry	41
Simple average of import duties		Goods RTAs - services EIAs notified to WTO	8 - 5
All goods	25.3 2.5	Anti-dumping (30 June 2011)	...
Agricultural goods (AOA)	30.7 0.1	Countervailing duties (30 June 2011)	...
Non-agricultural goods	24.5 2.9	Safeguards (26 October 2011)	0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.3 0.3	Number of disputes (complainant - defendant)	
MFN duty free imports (% , 2009)		Requests for consultation	0 - 0
in agricultural goods (AOA)	97.9	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports	0 - 0
in non-agricultural goods	80.0	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)	0 - 0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	22	Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)	0 - 0

MERCHANDISE TRADE

	<i>Value</i>		<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Merchandise exports , f.o.b. (million US\$)	12 440	12	24	40
Merchandise imports , c.i.f. (million US\$)	2 943	12	0	20
	<u>2011 a</u>			<u>2011 a</u>
Share in world total exports	0.07	Share in world total imports		0.02
Breakdown in economy's total exports		Breakdown in economy's total imports		
By main commodity group (ITS)		By main commodity group (ITS)		
Agricultural products	0.1	Agricultural products		17.2
Fuels and mining products	96.4	Fuels and mining products		3.0
Manufactures	3.3	Manufactures		79.3
By main destination		By main origin		
1. Japan	30.6	1. Malaysia		21.6
2. Indonesia	19.8	2. Singapore		17.4
3. Korea, Republic of	15.1	3. Japan		12.8
4. Australia	12.2	4. European Union (27)		10.8
5. United States	6.7	5. United States		9.0

COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE				
	<i>Value</i>		<i>Annual percentage change</i>	
	2011	2005-2011	2010	2011
Commercial services <i>exports</i> (million US\$)	1 255	13	15	19
Commercial services <i>imports</i> (million US\$)	1 603	9	12	17
	<u>2011 a</u>			<u>2011 a</u>
Share in world total exports	0.03			0.04
Share in world total imports				
Breakdown in economy's total exports			Breakdown in economy's total imports	
By principal services item			By principal services item	
Transportation	49.4		Transportation	36.6
Travel	27.8		Travel	39.3
Other commercial services	22.8		Other commercial services	24.2

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY						
Patent grants by patent office, 2009			Trademark registrations by office, 2009			
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
...	42	42	...	9	...	9

a Breakdowns by destination/origin refer to 2006. Breakdowns by services items refer to 2009.

Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2012", page 30

Brunei - Foreign direct investment¹⁴

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Brunei was \$1,208,299,000 as of 2011. Over the past 10 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$1,208,299,000 in 2011 and \$60,694,640 in 2001.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Brunei was 7.39 as of 2011. Its highest value over the past 10 years was 7.39 in 2011, while its lowest value was 0.77 in 2006.



¹⁴ - <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/brunei/foreign-direct-investment>

Trade support Organizations and Institutions

Chamber of commerce and Industry

<p>Brunei has 4 chambers of commerce that plays an important role in the development of SMEs. These are:</p> <p>National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Brunei Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry Brunei International Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chinese Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>All of them share the common objective of promoting co-operation between its members and strengthening business ties with each other to attain economic prosperity. Listed below are the addresses of the 4 chambers of commerce:</p>	
<p>National Chamber of Commerce and Industry</p> <p>P.O.Box 1099 Bandar Seri Begawan 1910 Brunei Darussalam Tel: (673) 2 227297 Fax: (673) 2 227298</p>	<p>Brunei International Chamber of Commerce and Industry</p> <p>c/o Artitek Ibrahim P.O.Box 2285 Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam Tel: (673) 2 226000</p>
<p>Brunei Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry</p> <p>Suite 411, Bangunan Guru Guru Melayu Brunei Jalan Kianggeh P.O. Box 1099 Bandar Seri Begawan 1910 Brunei Darussalam Tel: (673) 2 227297, 220649 Fax: (673) 2 227298 Tlx: Bu 2445</p>	<p>Chinese Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building 72, Jalan Roberts Bandar Seri Begawan 2085 Tel: (673) 2 235494/5/6 Fax: (673) 2 235492/3</p>

Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources¹⁵

 <p>كمنتريين قرايندوستوين دن سومير ٢ اوتام Ministry of Industry & Primary Resources Brunei Darussalam</p> <p>fast • efficient • friendly</p> <p>Jalan Menteri Besar, Bandar Seri Begawan BB3910, Brunei Darussalam Tel: +673 2382822 Fax: +673 2382474 Email: helpdesk@industry.gov.bn Website: www.bruneimipr.gov.bn</p>	 <p>جباتن فرتائين Jabatan Pertanian Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Agrifood</p> <p>Tel: +673 2380144 Fax: +673 2382226 Email: info@agriculture.gov.bn Website: www.agriculture.gov.bn</p>
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¹⁵ - http://www.bruneimipr.gov.bn/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=25:contact-us&catid=34



Brunei Industrial Development Authority

Tel: +673 2444100
Fax: +673 2423300
E-mail: bruneibina@brunet.bn
Website: www.bina.gov.bn



Tourism Development Department

Tel: +673 2382832
Fax: +673 2382824
E-mail: info@bruneitourism.travel
Website: www.bruneitourism.travel

Brunei Currency and Monetary Board

The Brunei Currency and Monetary Board (BCMB) is the central bank of Brunei Darussalam. BCMB was established on 1st February 2004 pursuant to Section 3(1) of the Currency and Monetary Order, 2004 which was formally known as Brunei Currency Board (BCB), which was formed on 12th June 1967. BCMB is the sole authority to issue currency notes and coins in Brunei Darussalam and also functions to maintain external reserves to safeguard the international value of the Brunei Dollar and to promote monetary stability in Brunei Darussalam. The Board, chaired by the Minister of Finance, oversees the management of BCMB. The Chief Executive Officer, who heads the management of BCMB, also acts as the secretary to the Board.¹⁶

¹⁶ - <http://www.investing.com/central-banks/brunei-currency-and-monetary-board>

