

ITC by Country Report

Brunei Darussalam

05/12/2014



International
Trade
Centre

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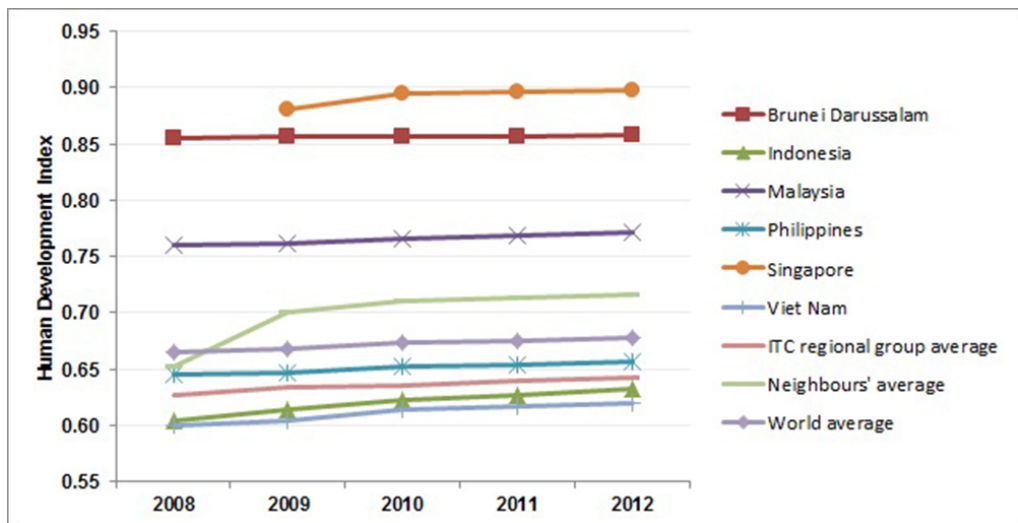
1. Country / Territory Brief



Brunei is located in South-Eastern Asia, bordering the South China Sea and Malaysia. It is the third-largest oil producer in Southeast Asia and fourth-largest producer of liquefied natural gas in the world. Major export partners include regional neighbours such as Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, and India as well as Australia. Exports rely mainly on crude petroleum and petroleum gas. Brunei's foreign investments make up a large contribution to the economy, while small-scale manufacturing and primary production are the main non-oil sectors. The domestic market is highly import-dependent with a substantial share of imports originating from neighbouring countries. Brunei is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

2. People and Economy

2.1 People

Total population (growth rates per annum)	388,017 in 2012 with growth rates of 1.5% p.a during 2008-2012																																																												
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	74 in 2012																																																												
Female population	49.3% in 2012																																																												
Population below 15 years of age	27.5% in 2012																																																												
Urban population	74.8% in 2012																																																												
Population living below \$1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)	N.A.																																																												
Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI)	30 out of 186 in 2012																																																												
Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)	<div><p>The graph displays the Human Development Index (HDI) for Brunei Darussalam and several comparison groups from 2008 to 2012. Brunei Darussalam (red line with squares) maintains a steady HDI of approximately 0.86. Singapore (orange line with circles) shows the highest HDI, rising from about 0.88 to 0.90. The World average (purple line with diamonds) is around 0.67. Other countries like Indonesia (green line with triangles) and Malaysia (blue line with crosses) show slight increases. The ITC regional group average (pink line) and Neighbours' average (light green line) are also shown for context.</p><table><caption>Approximate HDI values from the graph</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>Brunei Darussalam</th><th>Indonesia</th><th>Malaysia</th><th>Philippines</th><th>Singapore</th><th>Viet Nam</th><th>ITC regional group average</th><th>Neighbours' average</th><th>World average</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2008</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.76</td><td>0.64</td><td>0.88</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.67</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.61</td><td>0.76</td><td>0.64</td><td>0.89</td><td>0.60</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.67</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.77</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.90</td><td>0.61</td><td>0.63</td><td>0.67</td><td>0.67</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.63</td><td>0.77</td><td>0.65</td><td>0.90</td><td>0.61</td><td>0.63</td><td>0.68</td><td>0.67</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.64</td><td>0.77</td><td>0.66</td><td>0.90</td><td>0.62</td><td>0.64</td><td>0.69</td><td>0.67</td></tr></tbody></table><p>Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition</p></div>	Year	Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Viet Nam	ITC regional group average	Neighbours' average	World average	2008	0.86	0.60	0.76	0.64	0.88	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.67	2009	0.86	0.61	0.76	0.64	0.89	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.67	2010	0.86	0.62	0.77	0.65	0.90	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.67	2011	0.86	0.63	0.77	0.65	0.90	0.61	0.63	0.68	0.67	2012	0.86	0.64	0.77	0.66	0.90	0.62	0.64	0.69	0.67
Year	Brunei Darussalam	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Viet Nam	ITC regional group average	Neighbours' average	World average																																																				
2008	0.86	0.60	0.76	0.64	0.88	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.67																																																				
2009	0.86	0.61	0.76	0.64	0.89	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.67																																																				
2010	0.86	0.62	0.77	0.65	0.90	0.61	0.63	0.67	0.67																																																				
2011	0.86	0.63	0.77	0.65	0.90	0.61	0.63	0.68	0.67																																																				
2012	0.86	0.64	0.77	0.66	0.90	0.62	0.64	0.69	0.67																																																				
Health	Life expectancy at birth (years) (78); Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (8) in 2012																																																												
Education	Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (79 out of 191) in 2012																																																												
Income level	N.A.																																																												
Inequality	N.A.																																																												
Poverty	N.A.																																																												
Gender	N.A.																																																												
Sustainability	N.A.																																																												

2.2 Economy

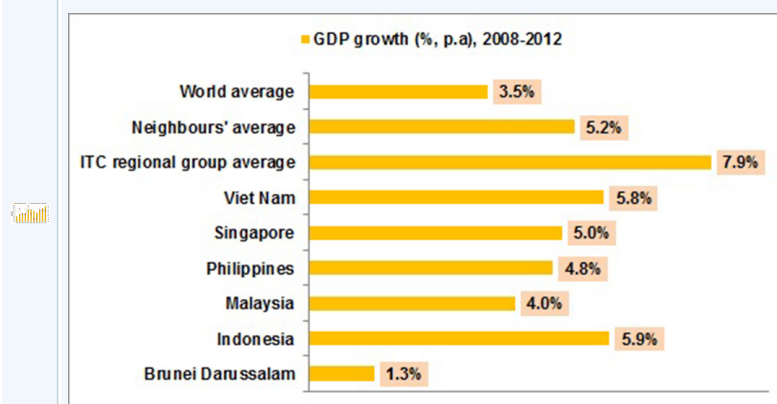
**Added value per sector
(current US\$ and % of GDP)**

Sector added value	2004		2008		2012	
	US \$	%GDP	US \$	%GDP	US \$	%GDP
Agriculture	89	1.1	92	0.6	121	0.7
Industry	5,342	67.9	10,667	74.1	12,051	71.1
Manufacturing	1,046	13.3	1,973	13.7	N.A.	N.A.
Services	2,442	31	3,634	25.3	4,782	28.2

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US\$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US\$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

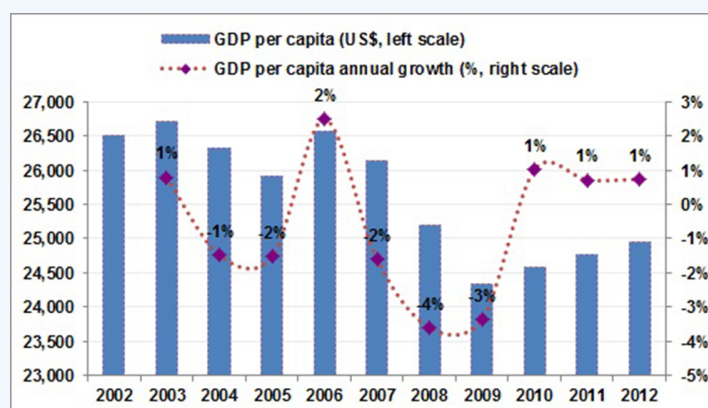
**Evolution of GDP
(constant 2005 US\$)**



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

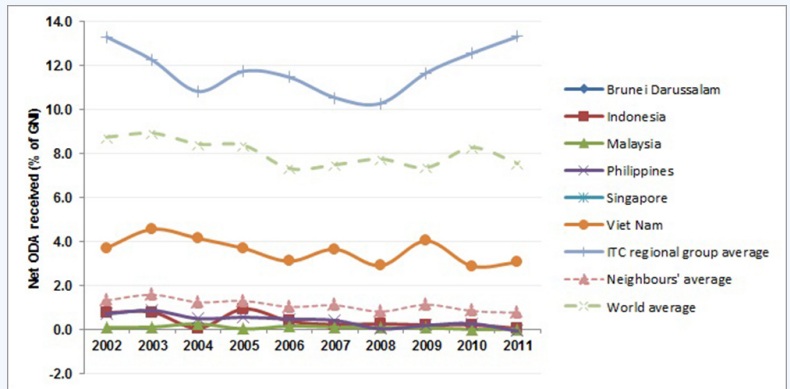
**Evolution of GDP per capita
(constant 2005 US\$)**



Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

**Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross
National Income)**



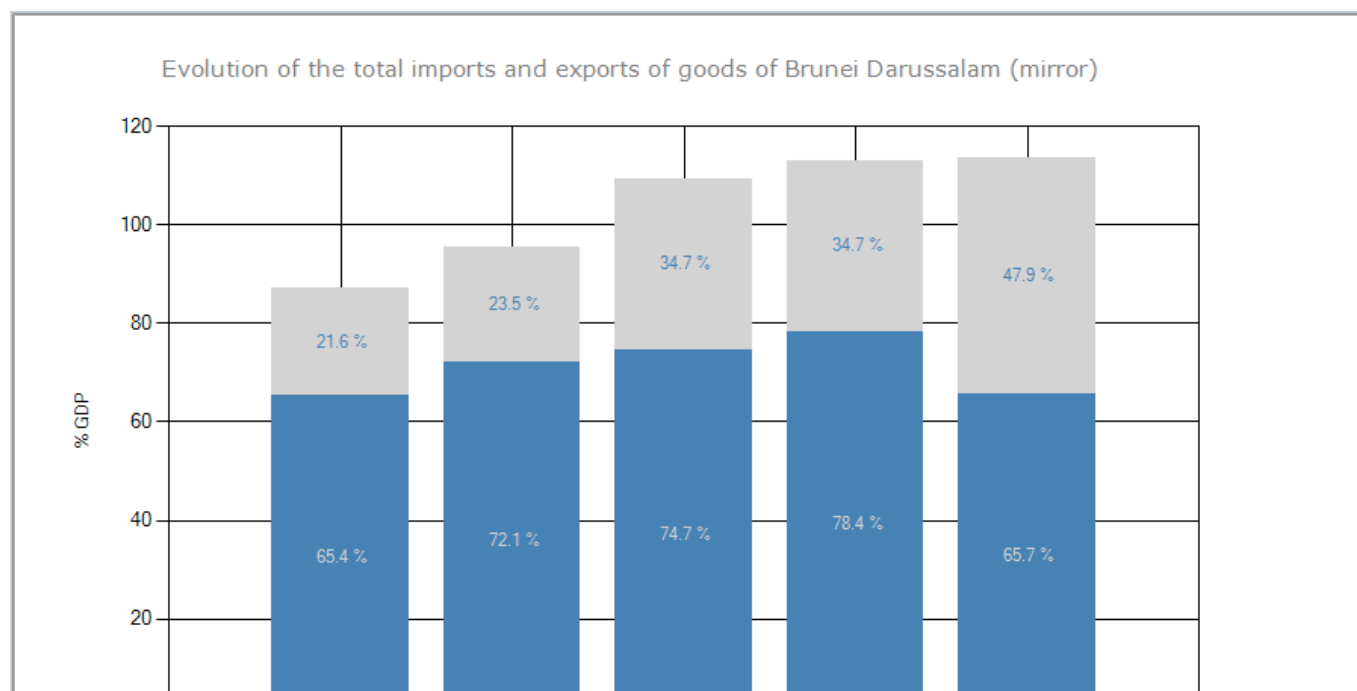
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

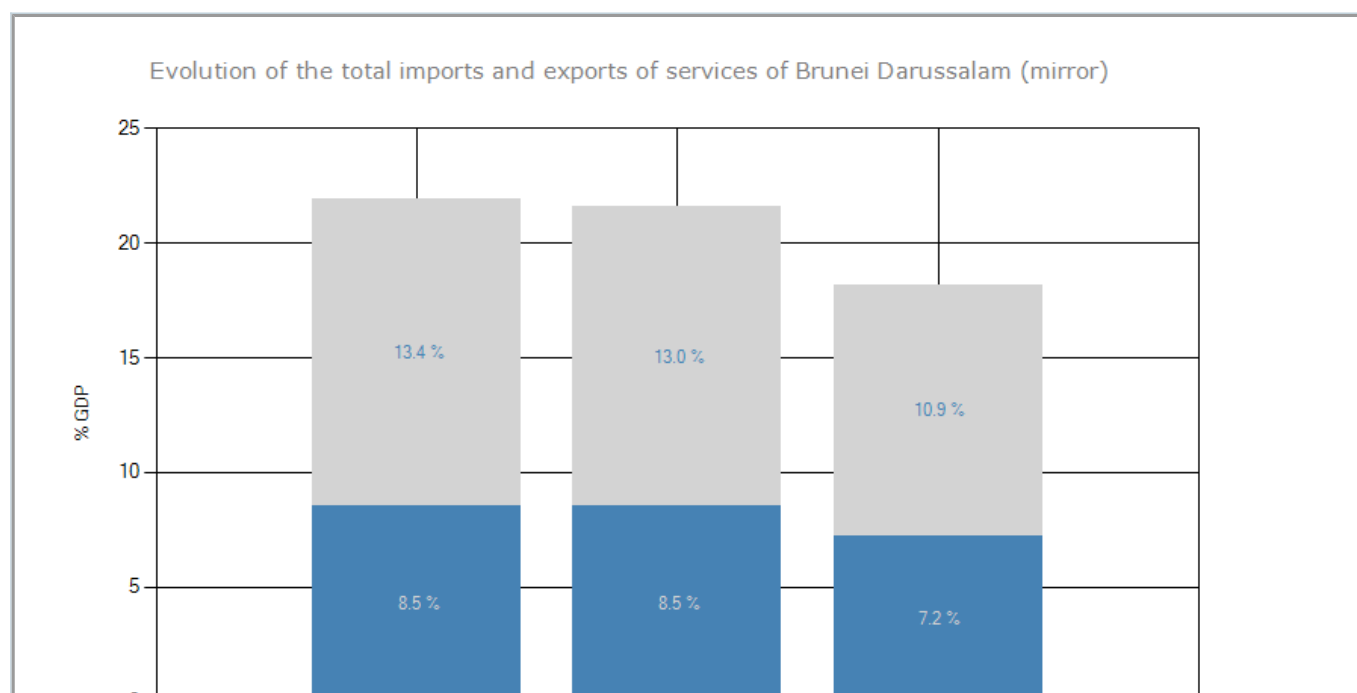
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

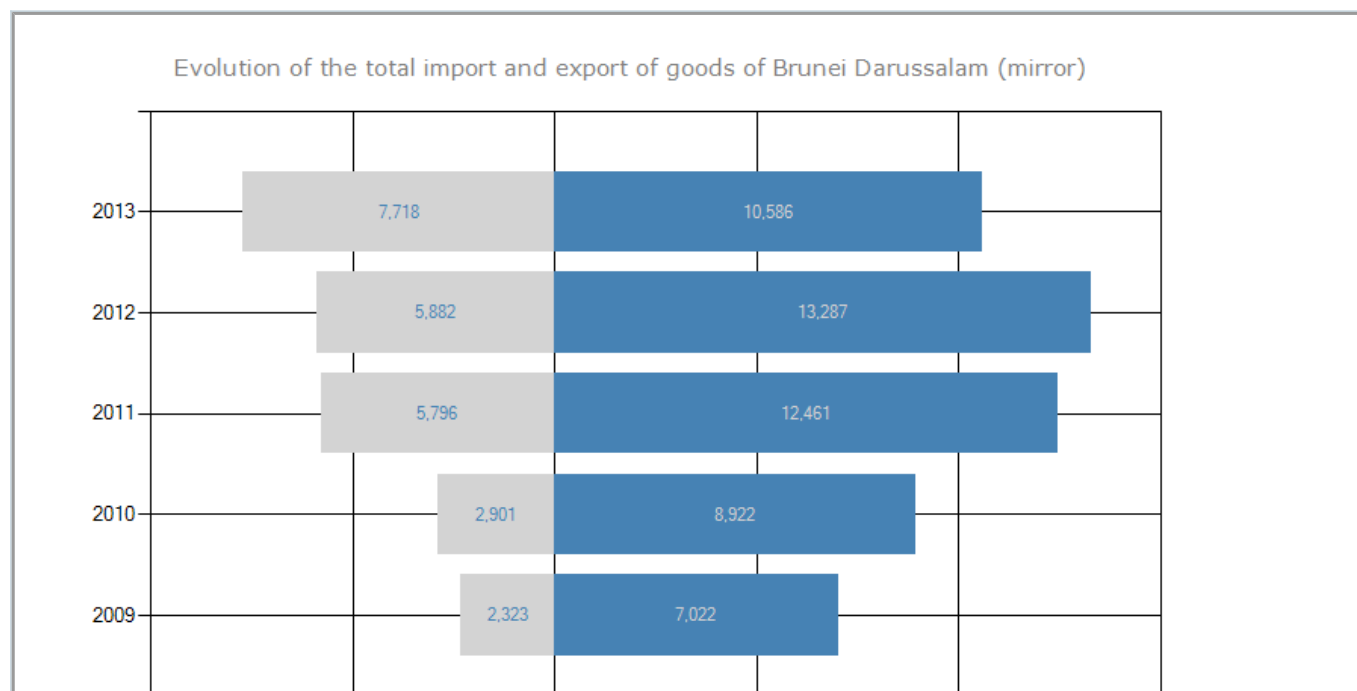
3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods



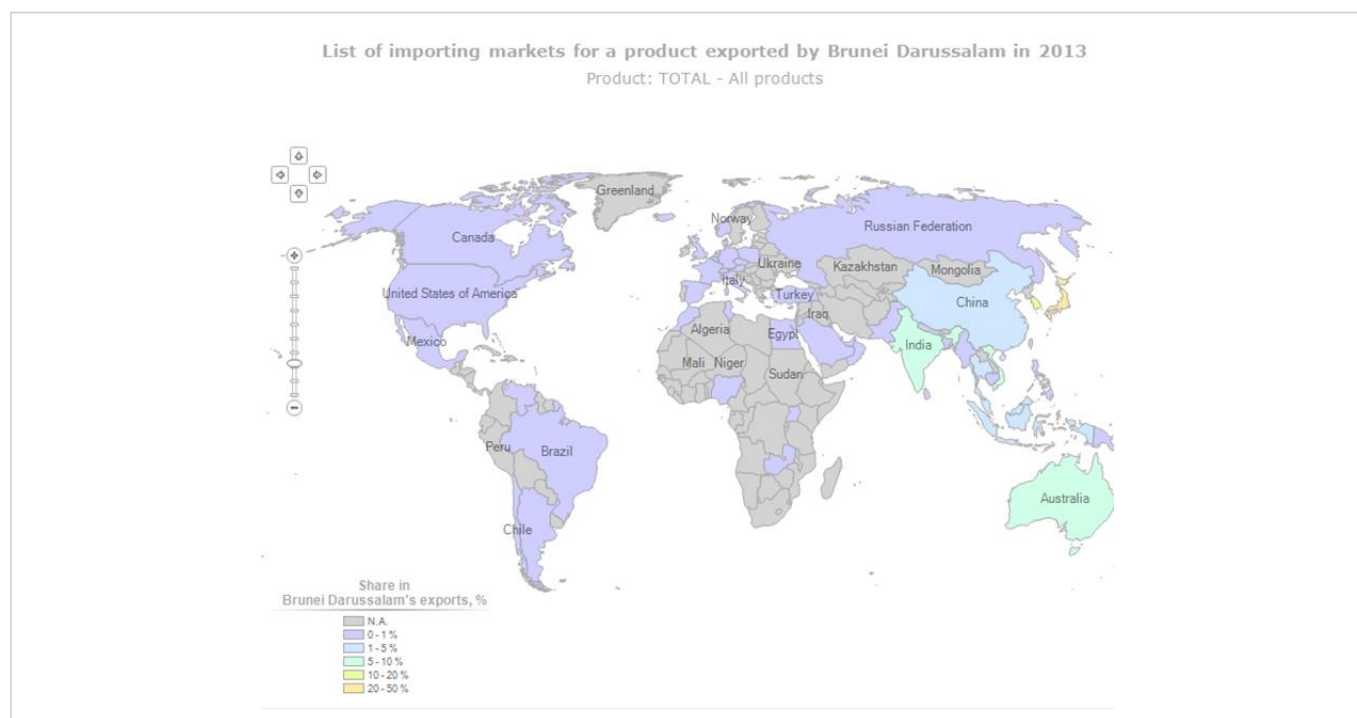
3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services



3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

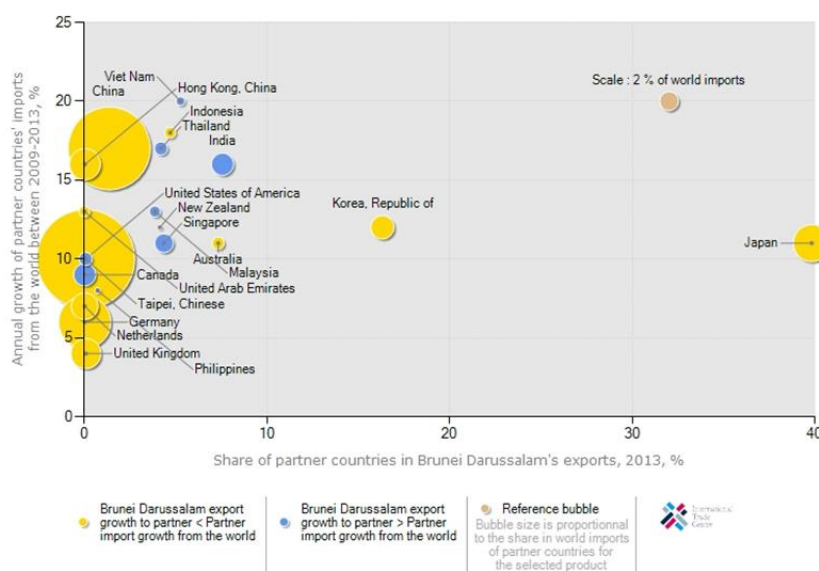


3.1.4 Trade Map



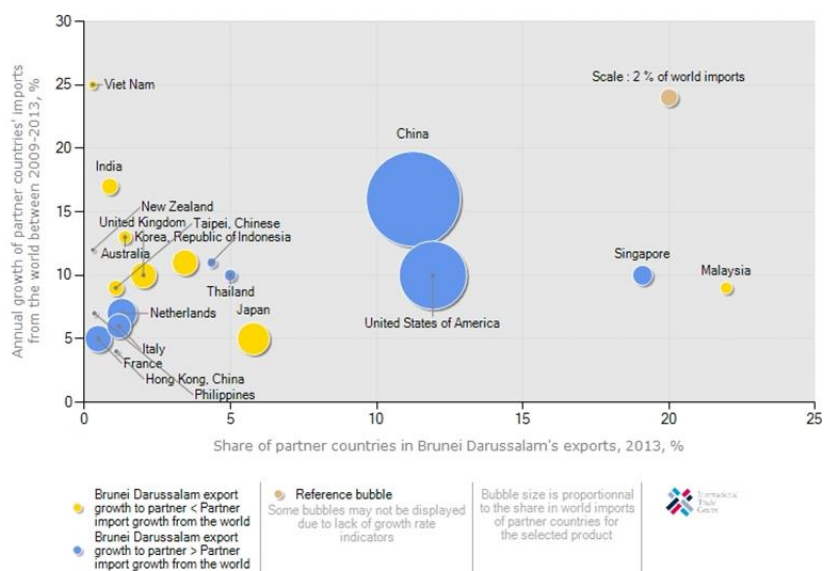
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Brunei Darussalam in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products

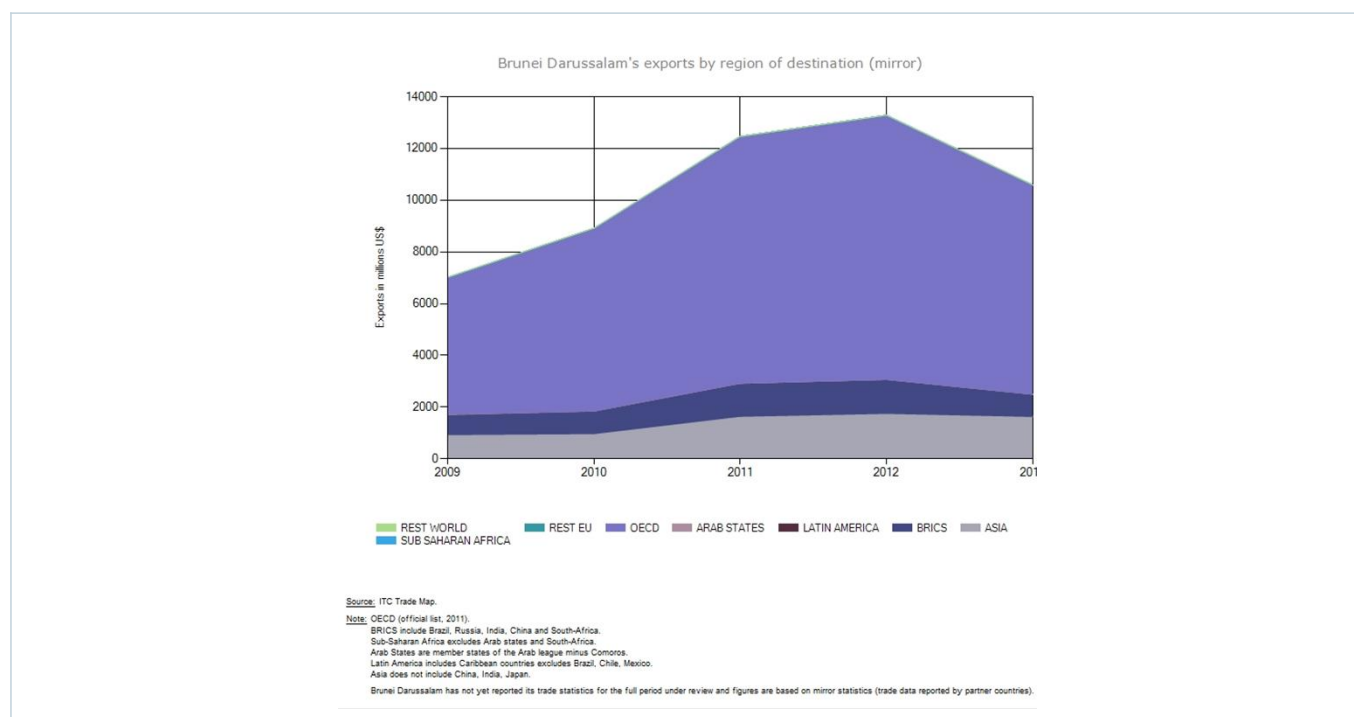


3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

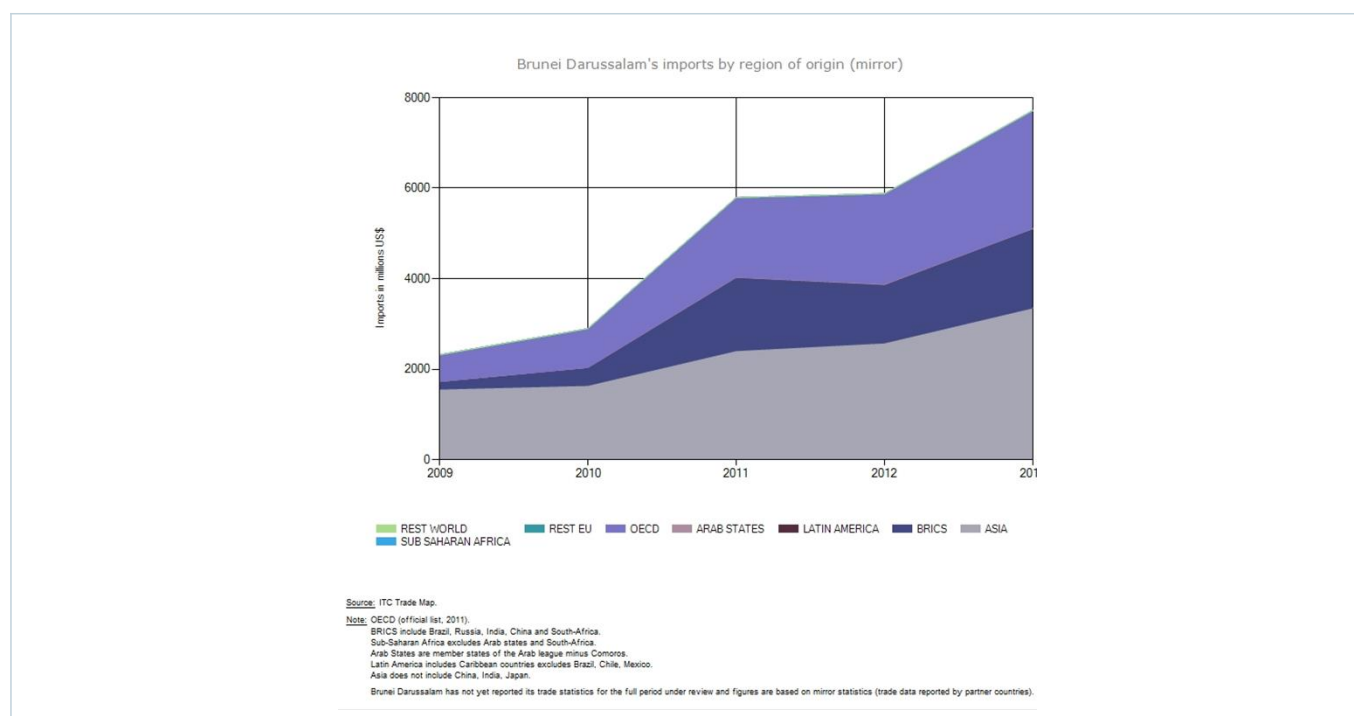
Prospects for market diversification for a product imported by Brunei Darussalam in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products



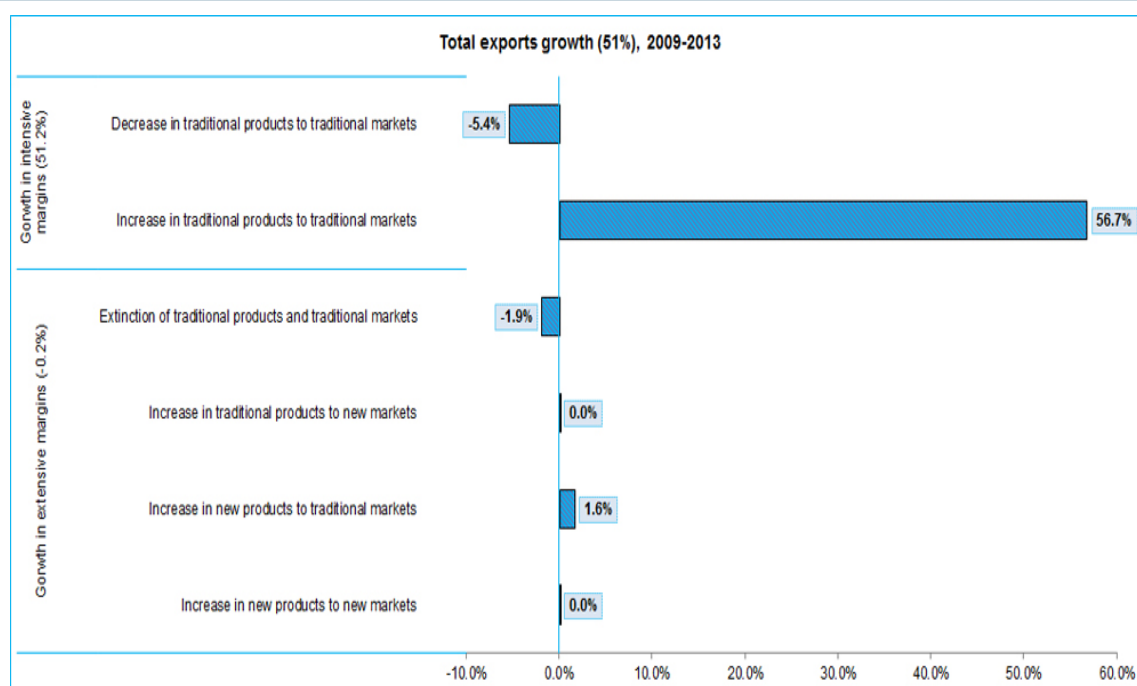
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export



3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import



3.1.9 Total Export Growth



Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

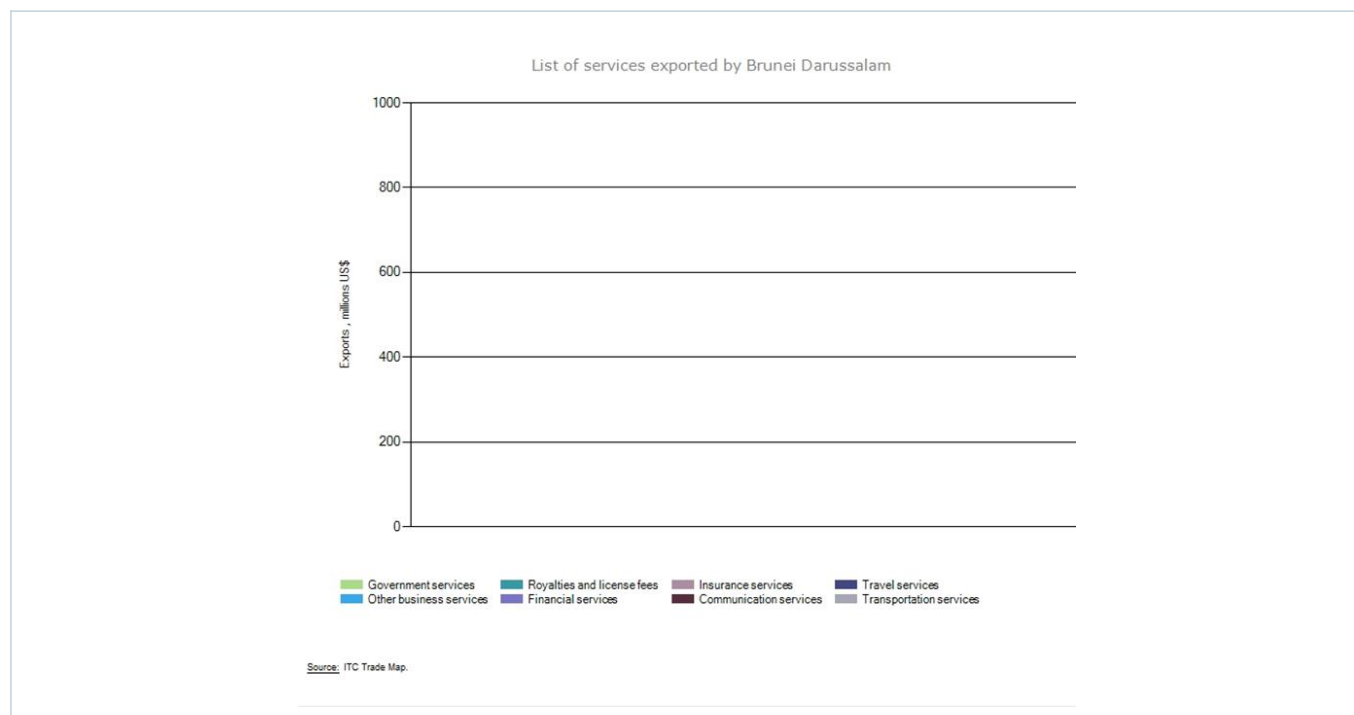
3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

From 2009 to 2013, the country's total export in value Increased by 51.0%		
Marginal Growth Due to	US\$ change	% change
Growth due to world trade's growth	3,416,902.0	48.7
Growth due to product specialisation	539,248.3	7.7
Growth due to geographic specialisation	3,023,241.9	43.1
Growth due to competitiveness	-3,404,341.2	-48.6
Sum of the marginal growths	3,575,051.0	51.0

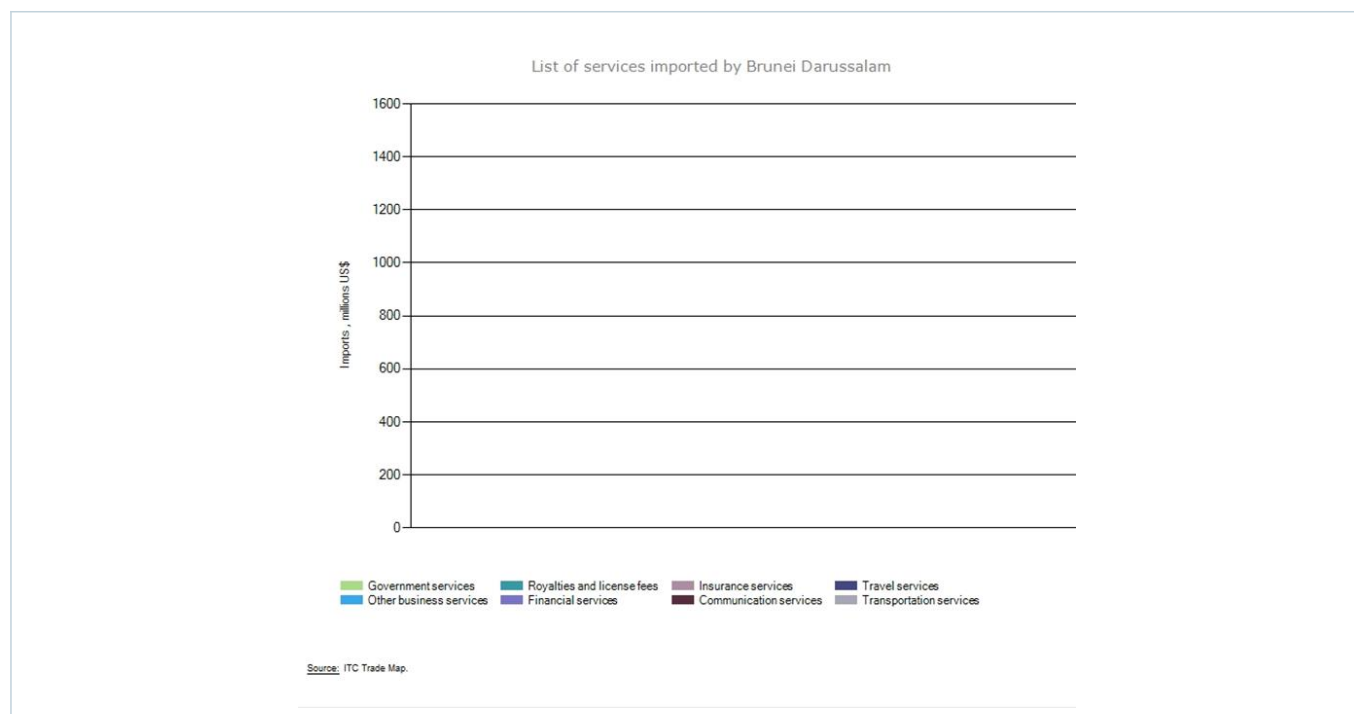
Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US\$ thousands.

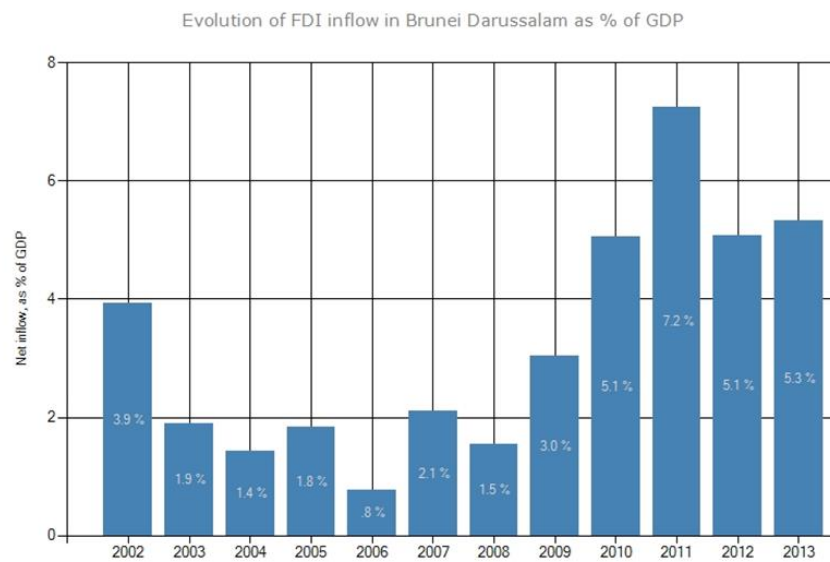
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export



3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import



3.1.13 Evolution of FDI



Source: ITC based on World Bank WDI.

3.2 Sector Trade Performance

3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

Sectoral diversification in products for Brunei Darussalam's exports (mirror)

Sector	Average share of sector in country's exports 2009-2013	Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's exports		Sector's leading exported product HS6
		2009	2013	
Minerals	96.0 %	99.1 %	99.8 %	271111 Natural gas, liquefied
Chemicals	1.2 %	63.8 %	98.6 %	290511 Methanol (methyl alcohol)
Non-electronic machinery	0.5 %	66.8 %	65.6 %	843143 Parts of boring or sinking machinery, whether or not self propelled
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.5 %	91.8 %	83.6 %	711319 Articles of jewelry&pt therof of/o prec met w/n platd/clad prec met
Basic manufactures	0.3 %	56.1 %	37.7 %	681091 Prefabricatd structurl components of buildg etc of cement/concrete etc
Transport equipment	0.3 %	93.8 %	62.5 %	880330 Aircraft parts nes
IT & consumable electronics	0.2 %	77.2 %	59.0 %	851712 Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or fo other wirele
Electronic components	0.1 %	46.8 %	66.2 %	854810 Waste&scrap of prim cell
Unclassified products	0.1 %	99.5 %	99.8 %	999999 Commodities not elsewhere specified
Clothing	0.1 %	69.7 %	45.4 %	611020 Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitte
Fresh food	0.0 %	71.7 %	72.1 %	030613 Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including bo shell
Processed food	0.0 %	90.6 %	71.5 %	190110 Prep of cereals,flour,starch/milk f infant use,put up f reta
Wood products	0.0 %	66.8 %	84.4 %	470730 Waste and scrap of paper/paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp,nes
Textiles	0.0 %	58.3 %	60.2 %	520526 Cotton yarn >85% single combed 125-106 dtex,not retai
Leather products	0.0 %	88.3 %	69.6 %	420221 Handbags with outer surface of leather

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nes in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

Sectoral diversification in products for Brunei Darussalam's imports (mirror)

Sector	Average share of sector in country's imports 2009-2013	Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's imports		Sector's leading imported product HS6
		2009	2013	
Basic manufactures	16.3 %	29.1 %	17.1 %	730429 Casings,,tubing, drill pipe, for oil drilling use
Transport equipment	15.7 %	53.2 %	52.9 %	870323 Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displacg > 150 to 3000 cc
Non-electronic machinery	11.8 %	49.1 %	35.6 %	843143 Parts of boring or sinking machinery, whether or not self propelled
Processed food	9.2 %	21.7 %	25.0 %	230990 Animal feed preparations nes
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8.8 %	29.5 %	66.6 %	490700 Unused postage, revenue stamps, cheque forms, banknotes, bond certific, etc
Chemicals	8.7 %	25.7 %	23.9 %	300490 Medicaments nes, in dosage
Minerals	7.9 %	92.0 %	90.7 %	271019 Other petroleum oils and preparations
Fresh food	5.3 %	47.8 %	31.5 %	100630 Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished
Electronic components	4.7 %	33.8 %	33.5 %	853720 Boards, panels, includg numerical control panels, for a volt 1,000 V
IT & consumable electronics	4.6 %	37.8 %	31.5 %	851712 Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or fo other wirele
Clothing	1.6 %	21.1 %	36.2 %	610432 Womens/girls jackets, of cotton, knitted
Unclassified products	1.4 %	99.1 %	99.9 %	710813 Gold in oth semi-manufact form n-monetary(inc gold pla platinum)
Wood products	1.4 %	37.0 %	25.5 %	481840 Sanitary articles of paper,incl sanit towels&napkin (diap babies
Textiles	1.3 %	21.4 %	45.4 %	630710 Floor-cloths,dish-cloths,dusters & similar cleaning cloth: tex mat
Leather products	0.5 %	39.5 %	68.0 %	640299 Footwear, outer soles/uppers of rubber or plastics, nes

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

Note: HS codes refer to the revision 2007.

Nes in product labels means not elsewhere specified.

Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

Sectoral diversification in destination for Brunei Darussalam's exports (mirror)

Sector	Sector's export growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013	Share of top 3 importing countries in sector's exports		List of the top 3 importing countries	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
Chemicals	142.7 %	68.2 %	53.2 %	Pakistan ; China ; Malaysia	Republic of Korea ; China ; Japan
Electronic components	39.0 %	54.5 %	87.6 %	Indonesia ; Singapore ; Germany	Republic of Korea ; Singapore ; Australia
IT & consumable electronics	24.5 %	83.9 %	69.8 %	Singapore ; Republic of Korea ; Germany	Singapore ; United Kingdom ; Australia
Wood products	19.3 %	85.8 %	87.8 %	China ; Republic of Korea ; Singapore	China ; Republic of Korea ; Slovenia
Minerals	10.9 %	72.2 %	71.9 %	Japan ; Republic of Korea ; Indonesia	Japan ; Republic of Korea ; Australia
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.6 %	93.1 %	96.9 %	United Kingdom ; Singapore ; Switzerland	United Kingdom ; Singapore ; Malaysia
Fresh food	7.4 %	82.6 %	65.6 %	Egypt ; Malaysia ; United States of America	United States of America ; Egypt ; Thailand
Non-electronic machinery	6.1 %	81.7 %	90.4 %	Singapore ; India ; Malaysia	Singapore ; Malaysia ; Germany
Basic manufactures	-1.2 %	95.8 %	82.4 %	Singapore ; Malaysia ; Indonesia	Malaysia ; Singapore ; Thailand
Leather products	-8.0 %	88.7 %	89.5 %	Malaysia ; India ; Japan	Singapore ; United Kingdom ; Dominican Republic
Unclassified products	-14.0 %	83.6 %	71.3 %	Lebanon ; Denmark ; Singapore	United States of America ; Singapore ; Japan
Processed food	-15.0 %	97.2 %	95.7 %	Egypt ; Malaysia ; Singapore	Malaysia ; Qatar ; Singapore
Textiles	-25.9 %	95.0 %	90.9 %	Malaysia ; Singapore ; Canada	Malaysia ; Republic of Korea ; Sweden
Transport equipment	-39.1 %	94.5 %	68.5 %	India ; Malaysia ; Algeria	Singapore ; Malaysia ; Switzerland
Clothing	-44.8 %	97.1 %	89.4 %	United States of America ; Singapore ; Canada	United States of America ; France ; Australia

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.

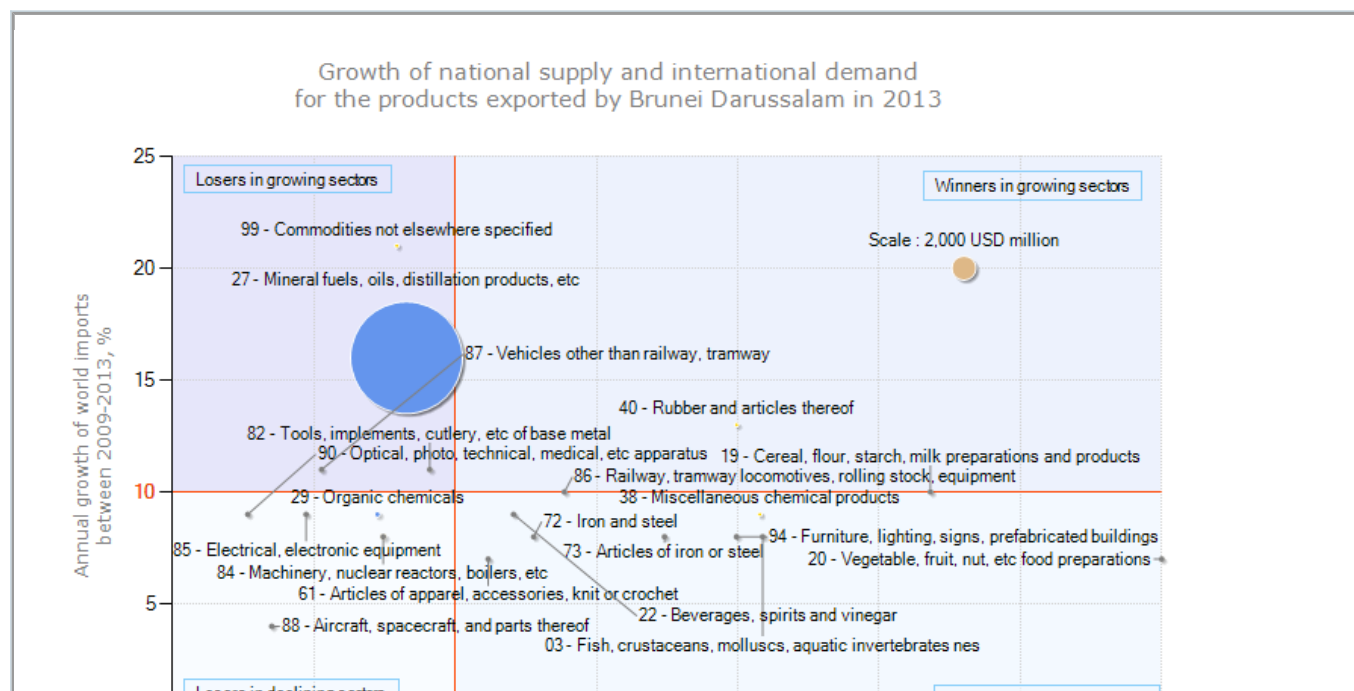
Note: Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on minor statistics (trade data reported in nominal million).

3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

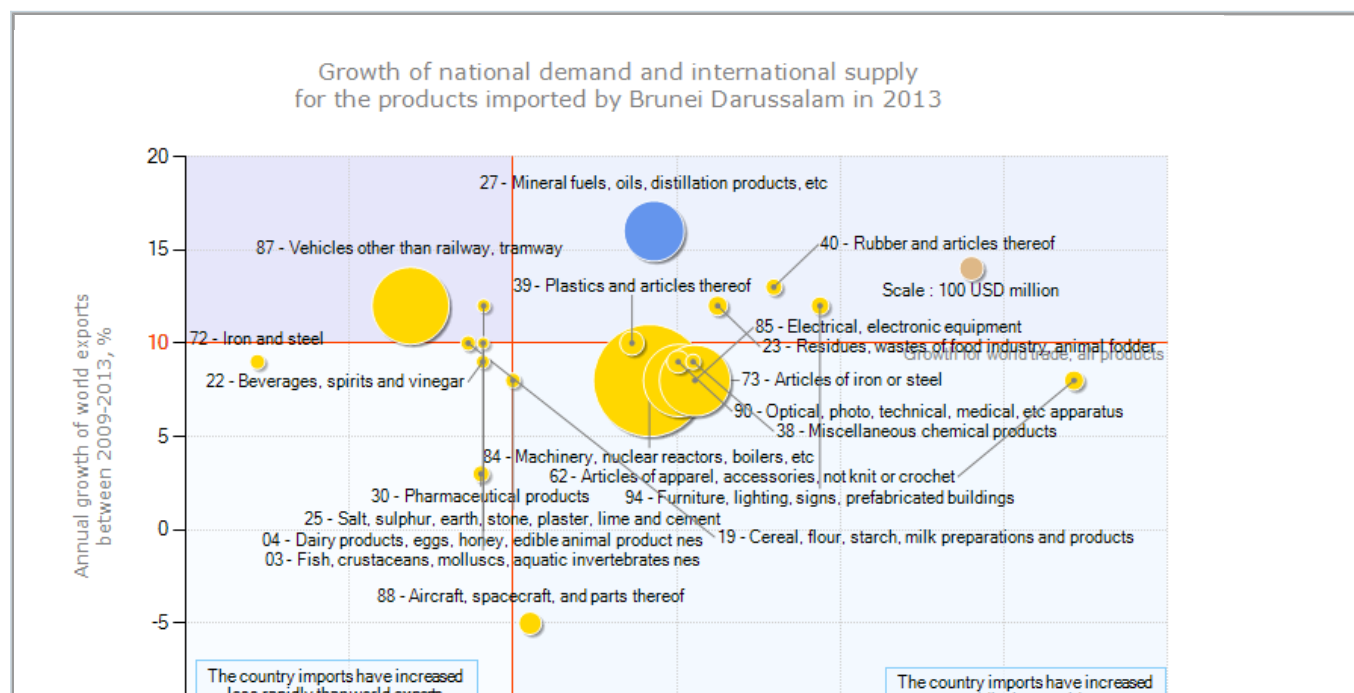
Sectoral diversification in origin for Brunei Darussalam's imports (mirror)

Sector	Sector's import growth in value (% p.a) 2009-2013	Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports		List of the top 3 supplying countries	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
Leather products	121.6 %	81.6 %	98.2 %	Singapore ; China ; Malaysia	China ; Singapore ; Italy
Unclassified products	111.4 %	73.6 %	98.6 %	United States of America ; Singapore ; Malaysia	United Kingdom ; United States of America ; Singapore
Miscellaneous manufacturing	70.2 %	66.2 %	93.7 %	Singapore ; United Kingdom ; Malaysia	Singapore ; China ; Malaysia
Clothing	62.9 %	80.8 %	95.6 %	Singapore ; Malaysia ; China	China ; Singapore ; Malaysia
Minerals	29.9 %	96.6 %	97.9 %	Singapore ; Malaysia ; Thailand	Malaysia ; Singapore ; India
Textiles	28.6 %	77.9 %	88.2 %	Singapore ; Malaysia ; China	Singapore ; China ; Malaysia
Electronic components	27.7 %	69.1 %	76.8 %	Singapore ; Malaysia ; Indonesia	Singapore ; China ; Malaysia
Wood products	24.1 %	75.2 %	85.6 %	Malaysia ; Singapore ; Taiwan, Province of China	China ; Malaysia ; Singapore
Transport equipment	23.2 %	63.6 %	49.5 %	Singapore ; Japan ; Thailand	Singapore ; United States of America ; Japan
Basic manufactures	16.9 %	60.9 %	73.7 %	Singapore ; Malaysia ; Japan	China ; Malaysia ; Singapore

3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

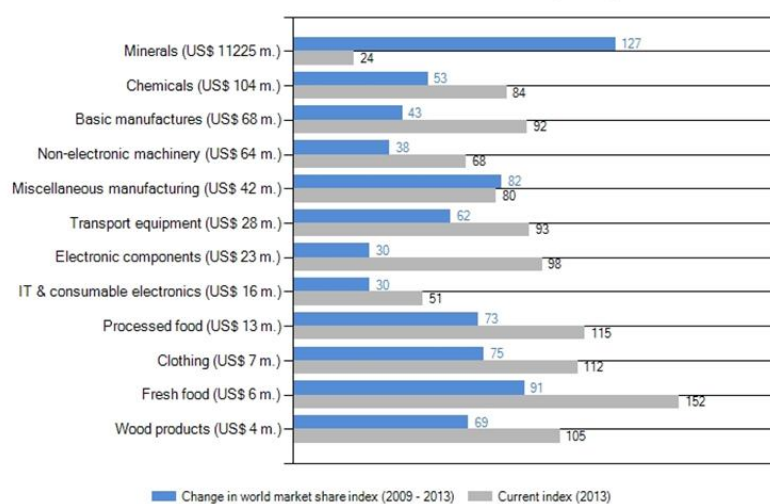


3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import



3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Brunei Darussalam (mirror)



Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.
Note: The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review. Only sectors with more than 1 US\$ million exports are considered. Brunei Darussalam has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror statistics (trade data reported by partner).

4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

4.3 Trade Facilitation

4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Multilateral Trade Instruments

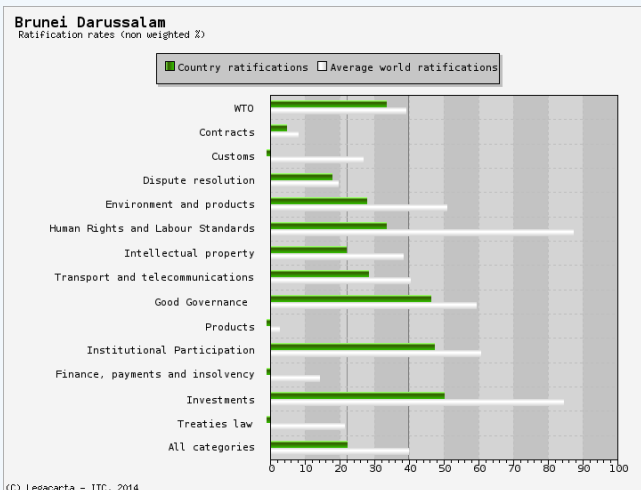
Abstract

The *Trade Treaties Map* tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade

Instrument ratified :	59 / 266 instruments		
Ratification rate :	22.2%		
Weighted score :	30.3/100		
		Ratification Rate Rank	Weighted Score Rank
In World :		175 / 193	173 / 193
In Region :	East/South/South-East Asia	21/ 25	19/ 25
In Development level :	Developing country	84/ 88	84/ 88

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country's ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.



Instruments ratified

[Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments](#)

4.5 Infrastructure

Indicator	Value	Rank/148
Quality of overall infrastructure <i>How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? [1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world] 2012–13 weighted average.</i>	5.1429529179	39
Quality of roads <i>How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) 2010, 2011.</i>	5.0181543641	35
Quality of port infrastructure <i>How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways 2010, 2011.</i>	4.7136328564	49
Quality of air transport infrastructure <i>How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) 2010, 2011.</i>	4.8405298667	55
Individuals using Internet (%) <i>Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</i>	5.2094440718	59
Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop <i>According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</i>	113.76824932	64
Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: <i>The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</i>	17.179553007	72
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Enabling Trade Report 2014		

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

No Current Projects Found!

5.1.2 Recent projects

No Recent Projects Found!

5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events

No data

5.2.2 Recent events

No data

5.3 ITC Contacts

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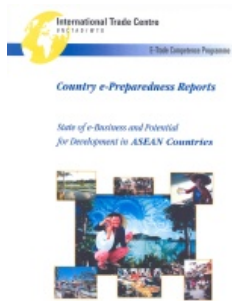
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

State of e-Business and Potential for Development in ASEAN Countries



Paper focusing on the status of e-Trade readiness in ASEAN member states (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) - outlines basic e-Trade readiness...

[Read more](#)

Mobilising Business for a New APEC Services Agenda



MOBILIZING BUSINESS FOR
A NEW APEC SERVICES AGENDA



APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) report on trade in services - maps services business organizations in Asia-Pacific and calls for business to mobilise resources to advance an enhanced APEC policy...

[Read more](#)

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- [2013 Brunei Darussalam Newsletter](#)
- [2013 Philippine Business Report \(Department of Trade and Industry\)](#)
- [2004 - Okamoto J, ed. Trade Liberalization and APEC](#)
- [2007 - Helble, Matthias Transparency and Trade Facilitation in the Asia Pacific : Estimating the Gains from Reform](#)

- 2007 - Manchin, Miriam; Pelkmans-Balaoingm Annette O. Rules of Origin and the Web of East Asian Free Trade Agreements
- 2002 Small Business and Trade in APEC: A Report Highlighting the Contribution of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises to the Asia Pacific Region
- 2002 Monetary Cooperation in East Asia: A Survey
- 2007 Promoting Human Development in Trade Negotiations : An Action Plan for Cambodia
- 2011 Annual Report / Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- 2006 - Mehta R; Narayanan S India's Regional Trading Arrangements
- 2005 - Mayer T, Zignago S Market Access in Global and Regional Trade
- 2011 - Berry, Ben Agri-Food Regional Profile of ASEAN
- 2007 - Intal, Ponciano ASEAN Integration in East Asian Integration : Towards the Development of a Private Sector Framework for ASEAN Trade Negotiations
- 2002 - Pradumna B Rana Monetary and Financial Cooperation in East Asia: The Chiang Mai Initiative and Beyond
- 2008 Trade Policy Review : Brunei Darussalam
- 2010 ASEAN : Regional Trends in Economic Integration, Export Competitiveness, and Inbound Investment for Selected Industries
- 2010 - Rafaelita M. Aldaba; Gloria O. Pasadilla The ASEAN Services Sector and the Growth Rebalancing Model
- 1995 - Wilson J S Standards and APEC: An Action Agenda
- 2005 Trade in Textiles and Clothing : Exploring Cooperation between ASEAN and SAARC
- 2005 - Suparna Karmakar Indian-ASEAN Cooperation in Services : An Overview
- 2007 - Fink, Carsten; Nikomborirak, Deunden Rules Of Origin In Services : A Case Study Of Five ASEAN Countries
- 2007 Challenges and Opportunities Arising from Private Standards on Food Safety and Environment for Exporters of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables in Asia : Experiences of Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam
- 2007 - Taniguchi, Yasuhide; , ed. The WTO in the Twenty-First Century : Dispute Settlement, Negotiations, and Regionalism in Asia
- 2006 - Cado, Olivier Rules of Origin for Preferential Trading Arrangements : Implications for the ASEAN Free Trade Area of EU and U.S. Experience
- 2009 - Beeson M Institutions of the Asia Pacific : ASEAN, APEC and Beyond
- 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
- 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
- 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
- 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
- 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
- 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
- 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development : Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
- 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
- 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
- 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
- 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
- 2012 Cotton Contamination Surveys, 2001 - 2003 - 2005 - 2007 - 2009 - 2011
- 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments : De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
- 2006 Trading up : Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
- 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
- 2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
- 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
- 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
- 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade; Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
- 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO : Developing Countries in the Doha Round
- 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

- 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchlearning : Good Examples as a Lever for Development
- 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform : A View from the Asia-Pacific
- 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
- 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
- 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
- 2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
- 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
- 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging : A RAPRA Market Report
- 2006 Doubling Aid : Making the Big Push Work
- 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS : Squaring the Circle?
- 2014 Africa Investor
- 2004 Guidelines on Microfinance : Making Financial Markets Work for the Poor
- 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
- 2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest
- 2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry
- 2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade
- 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
- 2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control : An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
- 2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
- 2012 - Wollenberg E; , eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
- 2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
- 2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions : Paving the Way
- 2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics : A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
- 2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
- 2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
- 2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
- 2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
- 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
- 2011 Foro Público de la OMC

6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Tariffs and Rules of Origin in APEC Member Economies (WebTR)
- Asia Regional Information Center
- TradeIndonesia.com
- APEC Competition Policy and Law Database
- Philippines. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Asian Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA)
- ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries (AFTEX)
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- ASEAN Auto-Parts Portal
- ASEAN - Standards and Conformance (ACCSQ: ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Conformance)
- ASEAN Supporting Industry Database
- Global Information Network for SMEs
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation: Group on Services
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- ASEAN IPR SME Helpdesk

6.2 Trade Contacts

Official Name	Address	City	Phone Number	Fax Number	Email	Website
Brunei Economic Development Board	Block 2K	Bandar Seri Begawan	673 223 0064 / 223 0111 ext 142	673 223 0063	info@bedb.com.bn	http://www.bedb.com.bn/
Brunei Industrial Development Authority (BINA)	Km 8, Jalan Gadong	Negara	673 2 444100; 444200	673 2 423300	bruneibina@brunei.bn	http://www.bina.gov.bn
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Jalan Subok	Bandar Seri Begawan	+673 2261293	+673 2262904	info@mfa.gov.bn	http://www.mofat.gov.bn