

ANNEX 1

1. One particular emphasis of Goal 1 is on equipping youth with marketable skills and knowledge that would allow them to compete effectively within the country and in the international arena. Goal 1 is supported by three national outcomes:
 - i. First class education;
 - ii. Equal educational opportunities; and
 - iii. Human resource development.

2. Under Goal 2, *Wawasan Brunei 2035* sets out to achieve the highest quality of life and well-being for the people, in a peaceful and healthy environment. Five national outcomes have been identified under Goal 2:
 - i. High standard of living;
 - ii. Upholding sovereignty and stability;
 - iii. A sustainable environment;
 - iv. A resilient and cohesive society; and
 - v. World class health and safety in the workplace.

3. One of the key national outcomes for Goal 2 is to have a resilient and cohesive society with inclusive and sustainable social security programmes that also contribute to the other goals under *Wawasan Brunei 2035*. This is achieved by the alignment of initiatives of *Wawasan Brunei 2035* to the Plans of Action (POAs) of the Special Committees of the National Council on Social Issues (MKIS).

4. Goal 3 sets out the target of increasing Brunei's per capita income to be among the top ten countries in the world. This target will help sustain Brunei's desire to have a high standard of living, by providing greater opportunities and quality employment in the public and private sectors as well as attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). To this end, four national outcomes have been identified under Goal 3:
 - i. High and sustainable growth;
 - ii. Diversified economy;
 - iii. Low unemployment; and
 - iv. Macroeconomic stability.

5. As the country strives to achieve sustainable economic development and growth, it continues to face the challenge of ensuring that existing policies are implemented towards achieving *Wawasan Brunei 2035*. In this regard, Brunei has taken measures to ensure that continuous efforts are undertaken in key areas including food security; vigilance in containing physical and disease threats, protection of the environment; addressing issues of climate change; and developing human capital through education and training; protecting and empowering the vulnerable (women, children, elderly, disabled and the poor).

ANNEX 2

1. The Government has undertaken various initiatives including the establishment of Darussalam Enterprise (DARe)¹ to build dynamic and resilient enterprises into drivers of economic growth (SDG8) through the provision of a pro-business ecosystem with necessary infrastructure, reliable support services and effective development programmes.
2. Since 2014, the Government has spent billions in various infrastructure projects including housing, schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, industrial sites, government buildings and other amenities. Brunei also continue to benefit from private infrastructure investments which have led to developments such as new commercial and housing complexes. Together with other FDIs, these measures have spurred further infrastructure and economic growth.
3. Infrastructure development plays a pivotal role in enhancing the quality of life of the people and the economic growth of the country. In this regard, the Ministry of Development (MOD) in 2018 formulated *The Ministry of Development Policy Framework and Strategic Plan 2018 – 2023* (with a continual revision every 5 years) to ensure inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable human settlements as underscored in SDG11. The Government has put in place affordable housing development scheme which offers a community based housing in close proximity to school, health, and community centres.
4. Strong civic values form the very tenets of the Brunei society inculcated through religious and civic education as well as instilling public awareness. The Islamic principles emphasise on living in moderation and to avoid all forms of wastages, including food and water. It also encourages individual to act responsibly and to help the less fortunate in the society. Brunei society is mindful of activities that have negative impact on the environment and since 2011, has restricted the use of plastic bags at a number of supermarkets with total ban targeted in 2019. These factors will put Brunei on track to achieve SDG12 on responsible consumption and production patterns and SDG13 on combatting climate change.
5. Brunei has put in place a number of policy and legislative measures to prevent pollution of the sea and its conservation. Since 2008, the Government has enforced a moratorium on fishing operations in certain zones aimed at restoring marine resources at a sustainable level. It is a legal requirement to notify the authority and obtain a written approval prior to undertaking any prescribed activities under the *Environmental Protection and Management Order (EPMO) 2016* in Brunei such as the conversion of mangrove swamps or peat land for industrial and housing development or agriculture use. 41% of the country has been gazetted as forest reserves and three of which were dedicated for the Queen's Commonwealth Canopy: the Pulau Selirong Forest Recreation Park; the Ulu Temburong; and the Berakas Forest Recreation Park. These are all important measures in line with SDG14 and SDG15.

¹ DARe is the national SME body with the main goal is to support local businesses in Brunei.

6. The Government places high importance on good governance, democratic processes and independence of the judiciary. The legal system which is accessible to all is constantly being improved and strengthened. The Legislative Council (LegCo) presents adequate representation of the government and the people. The members of the LegCo are ministers and selected citizens² serve as the voice of the people. Village heads are elected to lead, represent and generally look after the welfare of their community. This century old system has worked very well for Brunei stemming from its strong traditional values and close-knit community, where the well-being of their people is a fundamental collective responsibility. The spirit of SDG16 has always been part of the Brunei system of government and is represented in a unique way.
7. Brunei advocates strong cooperation between regional and international organisations to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development and its membership in over forty international organisations and bodies is a testimony to that (SDG17).
8. On 14 – 19 May 2017, the Government collaborated with the Commonwealth Secretariat in organising the *Performance Management for an Effective Implementation of the SDGs*, which aims to provide an interactive forum for Brunei government officials and the Pacific Islands to share, explore, and discuss concepts and issues on managing public performance in relation to SDGs.
9. The report on *Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: A Framework for Action* launched in 2018 sets a new baseline for all ASEAN Member States to identify ways to achieve the desired goals of both Vision 2025 and Agenda 2030. This regional initiative, through the exchange of best practices and sharing of knowledge between international experts, contributes towards achieving *Wawasan Brunei 2035*.
10. Brunei has been active in providing assistance to several LDCs, including Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, which ranges from financial support to reconstruction projects and technical cooperation. Since 1985, Brunei has contributed more than GBP14 million to the *Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation* (CFTC) and actively participated in its activities. The CFTC supports cooperation that draws on the skills and expertise of all its membership to help countries put in place sustainable solutions to key national development challenges. As of 2018, Brunei has successfully organised its 5th instalment of the *Brunei Darussalam – Commonwealth Third Country Training Programme* (BDCTCTP). Additionally, since 1995 Brunei has been awarding 582 scholarships to recipients of various countries.
11. In 2018, Brunei was ranked by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as having the second least polluted urban air quality hence is among the cleanest in the world. This charts its way

² LegCo members are selected based on the following criteria: (i) titled persons; (ii) those who have rendered distinguished public service or those capable of contributing to the deliberations of LegCo; (iii) achieved distinction in the field of religion, management, any profession, business, trade, agriculture, cultural arts or community activities, or who are representatives of particular communities; and (iv) elected district representatives.

towards achieving SDG target 11.6 that aims to reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.