

Brunei

RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: January 2017

Executive Summary - Brunei

Sanctions:	None
FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries	No
Higher Risk Areas:	Not on EU White list equivalent jurisdictions Offshore Finance Centre Compliance of OECD Global Forum's information exchange standard
Medium Risk Areas:	Non - Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations Corruption Index (Transparency International & W.G.I.) Failed States Index (Political Issues)(Average Score)

Major Investment Areas:

Agriculture - products:

rice, vegetables, fruits; chickens, water buffalo, cattle, goats, eggs

Industries:

petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction, agriculture, transportation

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, natural gas, garments

Exports - partners:

Japan 46.5%, South Korea 15.5%, Australia 9.3%, India 7%, NZ 6.7% (2012)

Imports - commodities:

iron and steel, motor vehicles, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Singapore 26.3%, China 21.3%, UK 21.3%, Malaysia 11.8% (2012)

Investment Restrictions:

The Brunei Economic Development Board focuses on four key growth areas: attracting direct foreign investments; strengthening local businesses; increasing research and development (R&D) and innovation; and delivering infrastructure projects.

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Section 1 - Background

The Sultanate of Brunei's influence peaked between the 15th and 17th centuries when its control extended over coastal areas of northwest Borneo and the southern Philippines. Brunei subsequently entered a period of decline brought on by internal strife over royal succession, colonial expansion of European powers, and piracy. In 1888, Brunei became a British protectorate; independence was achieved in 1984. The same family has ruled Brunei for over six centuries. Brunei benefits from extensive petroleum and natural gas fields, the source of one of the highest per capita GDPs in Asia.



Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

FATF status

Brunei is no longer on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

Latest FATF Statement - 21 June 2013

The FATF welcomes Brunei Darussalam’s significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime and notes that Brunei Darussalam has established the legal and regulatory framework to meet its commitments in its Action Plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF had identified in June 2011. Brunei Darussalam is therefore no longer subject to FATF’s monitoring process under its on-going global AML/CFT compliance process. Brunei Darussalam will work with the APG as it continues to address the full range of AML/CFT issues identified in its Mutual Evaluation Report.

Compliance with FATF Recommendations

The last Mutual Evaluation Report relating to the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing standards in Brunei was undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2005. According to that Evaluation, Brunei was deemed Compliant for 3 and Largely Compliant for 16 of the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations. It was Partially Compliant or Non-Compliant for 1 of the 6 Core Recommendations.

Extract from 2014 Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering Yearly Typologies Report:

Trends:

Emerging Trends:

- Trade Based Money Laundering

Declining Trends:

- Laundering of proceeds from tax offences

Continuing Trends:

- Mingling (business investment)

Brunei was deemed a 'Monitored' Jurisdiction by the US Department of State 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Key Findings from the report are as follows: -

Perceived Risks:

Brunei is not a regional financial center. Brunei does have a small offshore financial center and its proximity to high crime regions, along with its large foreign worker population and limited AML/CFT institutional capacity, make it vulnerable to cross-border criminal activity. Domestically, Brunei is a low threat country for money laundering and terrorism financing. Proceeds of crime generally originate from fraud, gambling, the drug trade, and fuel smuggling. There are also concerns about an increase in cybercrime, and in particular, financial fraud, such as pyramid schemes and e-mail scams. Gambling is illegal, and Brunei has a mandatory death penalty for many narcotics offenses, although it has not been used for many years.

DO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGE IN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING THAT INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF US CURRENCY; CURRENCY DERIVED FROM ILLEGAL SALES IN THE U.S.; OR ILLEGAL DRUG SALES THAT OTHERWISE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE U.S.: NO

CRIMINALIZATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING:

"All serious crimes" approach or "list" approach to predicate crimes: All serious crimes approach

Are legal persons covered: criminally: YES civilly: YES

KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER (KYC) RULES:

Enhanced due diligence procedures for PEPs: Foreign: YES Domestic: YES

KYC covered entities: Banks; TAIB (Islamic financial institution); insurance companies; finance companies; mutual fund and securities dealers; money exchange companies; money remittance companies; registered agents and trustees; real estate agents; casinos (although there are none in Brunei); dealers in precious metals, precious stones, and jewelry; advocates, solicitors, notaries, other independent legal professionals and accountants; trust and company service providers

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Number of STRs received and time frame: 65 in 2015

Number of CTRs received and time frame: 288,034: January 1 - November 5, 2015

STR covered entities: Banks; TAIB; insurance companies; finance companies; mutual fund and securities dealers; money exchange companies; money remittance companies; registered agents and trustees; real estate agents; casinos (although there are none in Brunei); dealers

in precious metals, precious stones, and jewelry; advocates, solicitors, notaries, other independent legal professionals and accountants; trust and company service providers

MONEY LAUNDERING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS/CONVICTIONS:

Prosecutions: 1: January 1 – November 5, 2015

Convictions: 0: January 1 – November 5, 2015

RECORDS EXCHANGE MECHANISM:

With U.S.: MLAT: NO Other mechanism: YES

With other governments/jurisdictions: YES

Brunei is a member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), a FATF-style regional body.

ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND COMMENTS:

In 2014, the National Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Committee (NAMLC) endorsed an updated National Strategy on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism for the period fiscal year 2014 - 2016. The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Autoriti Monetari Brunei (AMBD), as the Secretariat to the NAMLC, will work closely with international donors in developing a national risk assessment and risk-based action plans to combat the money laundering and terrorism financing risks of the country. The national risk assessment is expected to be concluded no later than January 2017.

The FIU, in its capacity as the Secretariat to the NAMLC, has increased training for reporting entities on suspicious transaction reports (STRs) and AML/CFT requirements. Under section 47(1) of the Anti-Terrorism Order 2011, financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions that suspect, or have reasonable grounds to suspect, a transaction involving property is linked to terrorism or those who finance terrorism must submit a STR to the FIU.

Beginning in 2014, companies in the remittance and money changing sectors are required to submit a monthly report of all transactions to AMBD. Onsite inspections for all licensees are a prerequisite license renewal. Inspections are intended to ensure all licensees are in compliance with laws and regulations as well as AML/CFT requirements.

In 2015, law enforcement agencies received additional training to improve their capacity to investigate, particularly in the areas of money laundering, terrorism financing, proliferation, and other serious crimes. Law enforcement agencies continue to develop procedures on conducting financial investigations, in line with powers and responsibilities given by the Criminal Asset Recovery Order (CARO) of 2012. A similar manual is being drafted for prosecutors.

In 2014, Brunei detained a foreign national (member of Jemaah Islamiyah) under the Internal Security Act (Chapter 133) for involvement in terrorist related activities. In March 2015, Brunei detained a local woman under the same law for suspected involvement in terrorist-related activities. After investigation revealed she was unknowingly in contact with suspected terrorists, she was released and remains under close supervision by law enforcement.

In June 2015, two Malaysian nationals and a Malaysian-based money changer were charged with laundering the equivalent of approximately \$274,000 cash into Brunei, money that is believed to be the proceeds of criminal activity. The case marks Brunei's first prosecution of money laundering under the CARO legislation.

Brunei should continue its efforts to ensure intellectual property crimes are fully criminalized and prosecute offenders. While Brunei Darussalam issued a notice to banks to conduct enhanced due diligence on politically exposed persons (PEPs), it is unclear how effective this instruction has been. Authorities should continue developing operating procedures and training investigators.

Current Weaknesses in Government Legislation (INCRS Comparative Tables):

According to the US State Department, Brunei conforms with regard to government legislation required to combat money laundering and financing terrorism.

EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

Brunei is not currently on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

World Governance indicators

[To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country](#)

Failed States Index

[To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here](#)

Offshore Financial Centre

Brunei is considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

US State Dept Narcotics Report

No Report available

US State Dept Trafficking in Persons Report 2014 (introduction):

Brunei is classified a Tier 2 country - a country whose government does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards, but is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Brunei is a destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Men and women from countries in Asia such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, China, the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia migrate to Brunei primarily for domestic work, or on social visit passes or tourist visas, and are sometimes subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude upon their arrival. Some women and girls are subjected to sex trafficking. Some victims are subjected to debt bondage, nonpayment of wages, passport confiscation, physical abuse, and confinement. Although it is illegal for employers in Brunei to withhold wages of domestic workers for more than 10 days, some employers are known to withhold wages in order to recoup labor broker or recruitment fees or as a tool to compel the continued service of workers. Retention of migrant workers' travel documents by employers or agents is a common and generally accepted practice.

The Government of Brunei does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government's Heads of Specialist Trafficking Unit (HSU) completed and began implementation of a national action plan to combat trafficking, and Brunei authorities convened a meeting with representatives from foreign diplomatic missions to raise awareness of trafficking and the processes for reporting suspected cases. Debt bondage and passport confiscation continued to occur. During the reporting period, the government conducted interviews in 136 cases of labor complaints to screen for suspected trafficking offenses, but it did not prosecute or convict any trafficking offenders; one case remained under investigation at the close of the reporting period. The government did not report identifying any trafficking victims or providing any suspected victims protective services.

International Sanctions

None applicable

Bribery & Corruption

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	58
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	73

Corruption and Government Transparency - Report by US State Department

Brunei, since January 1, 1982 has enforced the Emergency (Prevention of Corruption) Act. In 1984, the Act was renamed the Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131). The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) was established on February 1, 1982 for the purpose of enforcing the Act. The Prevention of Corruption Act provides specific powers to the ACB for the purpose of investigating into complaints against corruption. The Act also provides power for ACB to investigate certain offences under the Penal Code and offences under other written laws, provided such offences were disclosed during the course of ACB investigation into offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

The ACB strives to ensure a corruption-free public service. Corrupt practices are punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Act also applies to Brunei citizens abroad. There are perceptions that corruption in the private sector is more prevalent than in the public sector. This has prompted the ACB to focus on the private sector, as the private sector plays a critical role in Brunei's economic diversification. Brunei is a member of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities.

In Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2013, Brunei is ranked 60th out of 177 countries.

No U.S. company has identified corruption as an obstacle to conduct business in Brunei.

Section 3 - Economy

Brunei has a small well-to-do economy that depends on revenue from natural resource extraction but encompasses a mixture of foreign and domestic entrepreneurship, government regulation, welfare measures, and village tradition. Crude oil and natural gas production account for 60% 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. For Bruneian citizens the government provides for all medical services and free education through the university level. The government of Brunei has been emphasizing through policy and resource investments its strong desire to diversify its economy both within the oil and gas sector and to new sectors.

Agriculture - products:

rice, vegetables, fruits; chickens, water buffalo, cattle, goats, eggs

Industries:

petroleum, petroleum refining, liquefied natural gas, construction, agriculture, transportation

Exports - commodities:

crude oil, natural gas, garments

Exports - partners:

Japan 46.5%, South Korea 15.5%, Australia 9.3%, India 7%, NZ 6.7% (2012)

Imports - commodities:

iron and steel, motor vehicles, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals

Imports - partners:

Singapore 26.3%, China 21.3%, UK 21.3%, Malaysia 11.8% (2012)

Banking

Although small, Brunei's banking system is reliable and well monitored. The Ministry of Finance oversees the Department of Financial Services (Treasury) and the Brunei Investment Agency. The Brunei Monetary Authority (Monetari Autoriti Brunei Darussalam - AMBD) acts as the central bank of Brunei Darussalam and handles the formulation and implementation of monetary policies, supervision of financial institutions and currency management.

There are five (5) international banks operating from Brunei, which are regulated under the International Banking Order 2000. One of these licensed banks is dormant.

Executive Summary

Brunei Darussalam is an energy-rich Sultanate on the northern coast of Borneo in Southeast Asia. Brunei boasts a well-educated, largely English-speaking population, excellent infrastructure, and a government intent on attracting foreign investment and projects. In parallel with Brunei's efforts to attract foreign investment, the country has improved its protections for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR).

Despite repeated calls for diversification, Brunei's economy remains dependent on the income derived from sales of oil and gas. Substantial revenue from overseas investment supplements income from domestic production. These two revenue streams provide a comfortable quality of life for Brunei's population. Citizens pay no taxes and receive free education through to the university level as well as free medical care and, frequently, subsidized housing.

Brunei's central location in Southeast Asia, with good telecommunications and airline connections; no personal income, sales or export taxes; and its stable political situation offer a welcoming climate for would-be investors, with tax relief programs in specified sectors. Brunei is a participant in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade negotiations.

Sectors offering U.S. business opportunities in Brunei include Aerospace & Defense, Agribusiness, Construction, Petrochemicals, Energy & Mining, Environmental Technologies, Food Processing & Packaging, Franchising, Health Technologies, Information & Communication, and Services.

In 2014 Brunei released an Energy White Paper outlining its vision of leveraging its oil wealth to diversify its economy, create local employment, increase foreign investment and sharply increase the use of renewable energy by 2035.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im) and the Energy Department of Brunei's Prime Minister's Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding that calls for expanded information sharing regarding trade and energy business opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region as well as exploring options for utilizing up to US\$1 billion Ex-IM Bank loans to finance U.S. exports in support of selected projects in the region. The MOU creates significant new opportunities for U.S. energy companies in Brunei and the Asia-Pacific region while advancing the goals set out by the United States-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership (USACEP).

In 2014 Brunei began implementing a penal code based on Islamic law (Sharia), in parallel with the existing Common Law-based criminal law system. The Sharia Penal Code is applicable to both Muslims and non-Muslims, including foreigners residing in Brunei. The first phase became effective on May 1, 2014. It expands restrictions in areas such as drinking alcohol, eating in public during fasting hours in the month of Ramadan, and indecent behavior. Two subsequent phases, the timing of which is not yet clear, are expected to introduce severe punishments such as stoning to death for certain sex-related offenses including anal sex and amputating the hands of thieves. Brunei officials say the most severe punishments will rarely if ever be implemented, given the very high standards for evidence and witnesses under the Sharia Penal Code. While the law does not specifically address

business-related matters, potential investors should be aware that there is controversy surrounding the Sharia Penal Code issue.

1. Openness to, and Restrictions upon, Foreign Investment:

Attitude Toward FDI

Brunei has an open economy favorable to foreign trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) as it continues its economic diversification efforts away from its long reliance on oil and gas exports. FDI is important to Brunei as it plays a key role in economic and technological development. Brunei encourages FDI in the domestic economy through various investment incentives offered by the Brunei Economic Development Board (BEDB) and the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources (MIPR) and through activities by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), which offers favorable incentives for FDI and trade.

The 2014 World Bank and the International Finance Corporation report indicated that Brunei's ease of doing business ranking had improved by 20 points to rank 59th out of 189 countries. The report attributed the improvement to the establishment of the Public Credit Bureau under the Autoriti Monetari (Monetary Authority) Brunei Darussalam, which consolidated credit information within the country. The report also indicated improvements to indicators including protecting investors, paying taxes, and trading across borders. The rankings for five of the ten indicators slipped, including: starting a business; dealing with construction permits; registering property; enforcing contracts; and resolving insolvency.

Responding to the report, Brunei's Minister of Industry and Primary Resources called for more focused and comprehensive structural, operational and regulatory reforms to be undertaken by relevant ministries to ensure significant improvements in future reports. He urged the government to keep pace with the aggressive rate of reforms to remain a viable and competitive economy capable of adapting to the needs of a modern and vibrant business environment and to improve the efficiency and productivity of government services. Brunei has maintained its ranking as the number four country in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in terms of ease of doing business.

Laws/Regulations of FDI

The basic legislation on investment includes the Investment Incentive Order 2001 and Income Tax (As Amended) Order 2001. Brunei does not yet have its own stock exchange, but a securities market order reportedly is under development. Brunei's constitution does not provide for judicial independence but in practice the court system operates without government interference. Brunei's legal system includes parallel systems, one based on Common Law and the other based on Sharia Law.

Brunei's national strategy, Wawasan (National Vision) 2035, emphasizes attracting FDI as an important driver of growth. The Brunei Economic Development Board (BEDB) seeks to diversify Brunei's economy and create employment opportunities for its people. The BEDB administers incentives and loans to encourage investment projects from abroad.

The Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources is the main coordinating agency for investment and industrial development in the primary sector, manufacturing, and tourism. The Ministry encourages and helps local and foreign investors to participate in ventures to produce goods and services for export and local markets and to satisfy national food security and employment needs.

Industrial Strategy

Through its Investment Incentives Order 2001, Brunei seeks to stimulate economic development by encouraging the establishment and expansion of specified industrial and economic enterprises. The authority to administer this legislation is currently vested in the Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, who is able to offer investment incentives in the form of tax relief for the following:

Pioneer Industries: Any limited company which has been granted a pioneer certificate will then be given pioneer incentives including exemption from the 30 percent corporate tax for a period ranging from five years for a fixed capital expenditure of B\$500,000 to B\$2.5 million (USD\$397,000 to USD\$1,987,000); eight years for an expenditure over B\$2.5 million; and 11 years for a project located in a designated high-tech industrial park, with permitted extensions; exemption from taxes on imported duties on machinery, equipment, components parts, accessories or building structures; exemption from taxes on imported raw materials not available or produced in Brunei intended as feedstock for the production of Pioneer products; and carry forward losses and allowances.

Industries that have been declared as pioneer industries and pioneer products include:

Agribusiness (fertilizers and pesticides); Agricultural, Construction, Building & Heavy Equipment (cement finishing mill, manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus, rolling mill plant, sheet metal-forming); Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Plastics & Composites (plastics and synthetic, manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, gas); Consumer Goods & Home Furnishings (furniture, ceramic and potteries, tissue paper, toys); Environmental Technologies (related waste industry); Food Processing & Packaging (slaughtering, preparing and preserving halal meat, canning, bottling and packaging); Health Technologies (pharmaceuticals); Information & Communication (manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus); Industrial Equipment & Supplies (glass, woodbase); Marine Technology (ship repair and maintenance, supporting services to water transport); Metal Manufacturing & Products (aluminum wall tile); Services (aircraft catering services); Textiles, Apparel & Sporting Goods (textiles).

Additional details are available at http://www.bedb.com.bn/doing_incentives_pioneer.html

Pioneer Service Companies: Pioneer service companies may be eligible for tax relief, depending on the fixed capital expenditure, for a period of 8 years with given extension not exceeding 11 years in total.

Activities that have been declared as pioneer services include:

Agribusiness (agriculture technology related services and activities); Architecture & Engineering (any engineering or technical services including laboratory, consultancy and research and development activities, development or production of any industrial design); Automotive & Ground Transportation (operation or management of any mass rapid transit system); Education (provision of education related services); Finance (business, management and professional consultancy services, financial services, venture capital fund activity); Health Technologies (medical services); Information & Communication (computer-based information and other computer related services, publishing services); Media & Entertainment (maintaining and operating a private museum, provision of leisure and recreation related services and activities); Services (services and activities related to

warehousing facilities); Travel (services and activities relating to the organization or management of exhibitions and conferences)

Additional details are available at http://www.bedb.com.bn/doing_incentives_pioneerservice.html.

Production For Export: The Minister of Industry and Primary Resources may approve a company proposing to engage in specified activities either wholly or partly for export as an export enterprise. Certified companies may be exempted from income tax; from import duties on machinery, equipment, component parts, accessories or building structures; and from import duties on raw materials for a period of six to 15 years depending on the company's fixed capital expenditure and pioneer status.

Qualified activities have included:

Agribusiness (agriculture, forestry and fishery activities).

Additional details are available at http://www.bedb.com.bn/doing_incentives_production.html.

Service For Export: Specified services may be eligible for exemption from income tax and deduction of allowance and losses. The tax relief period of an export service company shall begin on its day of commencement and shall not exceed 11 years. Any given extension shall not exceed 3 years at one time and not exceed 20 years in total.

Qualified services have included:

Architecture & Engineering (technical services including construction, distribution, design and engineering services); Education (educational and training service); Industrial Equipment & Supplies (fabrication of machinery and equipment, and procurement of materials, components and equipment); Information & Communication (data processing, programming, computer software development, telecommunications and other related ICT services); Services (consultancy, management supervisory or advisory services relating to any technical matter or to any trade or business; professional services including accounting, legal, medical and architectural services.)

Additional details are available at http://www.bedb.com.bn/doing_incentives_service.html

Foreign Loan for Product Equipment

There is a 20% withholding tax for interest paid to non-resident lenders. However the government may grant a tax exemption for any approved foreign loan if the loan is utilized for the purchase of production equipment.

Additional information is available at http://www.bedb.com.bn/doing_incentives_foreign.html

Information on additional forms of business and investment incentives is available at http://www.bedb.com.bn/doing_incentives.html.

Limits on Foreign Control

There has been no restriction on total foreign ownership of companies incorporated in Brunei Darussalam. The Companies Act requires locally incorporated companies to have at least one of the two directors – or if more than two directors, at least two of them – to be ordinarily resident in Brunei Darussalam. The Companies Act allows the board to be totally non-resident; however, the company concerned would have to apply to the appropriate authorities for permission and show justifications for such decisions. Notwithstanding whether the company is locally or foreign owned and managed, the rates of corporate income tax is the same.

Privatization Program

Brunei's Ministry of Communication has made corporatization and privatization part of its Strategic Plans 2008-2017, which call for the Ministry to shift its role from a service provider to a regulatory body with policy-setting responsibility. In that role, the Ministry will develop specific policies through corporatization and privatization; establish a regulatory framework and business facilitation. Currently, the Ministry is studying initiatives to privatize and corporatize four state-owned agencies: the Ports Department, the Maritime and Port Authority of Brunei Darussalam, the Postal Services Department and Brunei International Airport management. These services are not yet completely privatized and there is no timeline for privatization, as the Ministry is still in the process of considering the initiative. Guidelines regarding the role of foreign investors and the bidding process are not yet available. The strategy can be found in www.mincom.gov.bn.

Screening of FDI

Post is informed that Brunei, through BEDB, has one or more processes to screen, review or approve foreign investments. The processes are kept confidential. Post has received no complaints from U.S. businesses about the screening process.

Competition Law

Brunei does not have any general competition legislation pertaining to the regulation of competition issues. Brunei formally started the process of drafting the Brunei Competition Order in May 2012, which reportedly emulates the legislation and best practices in the international jurisdiction including prohibitions against anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominance, and anti-competitive mergers. It is not known when the law will be approved and implemented.

Investment Trends

Brunei is a participant in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations, through which the United States and its 10 Asia-Pacific partners are seeking to establish a comprehensive, next-generation regional agreement to liberalize trade and investment.

This agreement will advance U.S. economic interests with some of the fastest-growing economies in the world, act as an important tool to expand U.S. exports which are critical to the creation and retention of jobs in the United States, and serve as a potential platform for economic integration across the Asia-Pacific region. The TPP agreement will include ambitious commitments on goods, services, and other traditional trade and investment issues. It will also address a range of emerging issues not covered by past agreements, including trade and investment in innovative products and commitments to help companies operate more effectively in regional markets. In addition to the United States and Brunei, the

TPP negotiating partners currently include Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam.

Brunei's annual trade balance decreased by 16.8 per cent from BND\$11,765.5 million (USD\$9,488.31 million) in 2012 to BND\$9,788.4 million (USD\$7,830.72 million) in 2013. Meanwhile the total trade showed a decline of 8.9 per cent from BND\$20,675.9 million (USD\$16,672.11 million) in 2012 to BND\$18,829.6 million (USD\$15,063.68 million) in 2013. The U.S. goods trade surplus with Brunei was BND\$676 million (USD\$541 million) in 2013, a decrease of USD\$470 million (BND\$587 million) from 2012. U.S. goods exports in 2013 were USD\$559 million (BND\$699 million), up 254.4 percent from the previous year. Corresponding U.S. imports from Brunei were USD\$17 million (BND\$21 million), down 81 percent. Brunei is currently the 100th largest export market for U.S. goods. The stock of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) in Brunei was USD\$42.64 million (BND\$55 million) in 2011 (latest data available), down from USD\$43.33 million (BND\$57 million) in 2010.

Table 1: The following chart summarizes several well-regarded indices and rankings.

Measure	Year	Index or Rank	Website Address
TI Corruption Perceptions index	2013	(60 of 177)	http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/
Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom index	2013	(69 of 177)	http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking
World Bank's Doing Business Report "Ease of Doing Business"	2013	(59 of 189)	http://doingbusiness.org/rankings
Global Innovation Index	2013	(74 of 142)	http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/content.aspx?page=gii-full-report-2013#pdfopener
World Bank GNI per capita	2009	\$31,590	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

2. Conversion and Transfer Policies

Foreign Exchange

In June 2013 the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) announced that Brunei Darussalam is no longer subject to FATF's monitoring process under its on-going global Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) compliance process. Brunei Darussalam will work with the Asia-Pacific Group (APG) as it continues to address the full range of AML/CFT issues identified in its Mutual Evaluation Report. The report cited Brunei's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime and noted that Brunei had established the legal and regulatory framework to meet its commitments in its Action Plan regarding the strategic deficiencies that the FATF had identified in June 2011.

3. Expropriation and Compensation

There is no history of expropriation of foreign owned property in Brunei. There have been cases of domestically owned private property being expropriated for infrastructure development. Compensation was provided in such cases and claimants were given the opportunity to have claims heard.

4. Dispute Settlement

Onshore companies are governed by the Companies Act while offshore companies are governed by the International Business Companies Order of 2000. There are no specialized commercial courts. Brunei's constitution does not provide for judicial independence but in practice the court system operates without government interference. Post has received no complaints from companies regarding the judicial system.

Bankruptcy

Brunei's bankruptcy act is available at http://www.agc.gov.bn/agc1/images/LAWS/ACT_PDF/cap067.pdf. Recent amendments to the act increased the minimum threshold for declaring bankruptcy from BND\$500 to BND\$10,000 and enabled the trustee to direct the Controller of Immigration to impound and retain the bankrupt's passport, certificate of identity or travel document to prevent him from leaving Brunei Darussalam. The amendments also saw the imposition of a number of duties on the bankrupt to deliver all his property under his possession, books, paper etc. to the trustee.

5. Performance Requirements and Investment Incentives

Investment Incentives

Companies producing goods and services for export can apply for a renewable 10-year tax exemption. Corporate tax relief of up to 5 years is available for companies that invest between B\$500,000 to B\$2.5 million (USD\$385,000 to USD\$1.9million) and up to 8 years for amounts exceeding B\$2.5million (USD\$1.9 million) in approved ventures. An 11-year tax break is offered if the venture is located in a high-tech industrial park. Businesses wishing to compete in domestic markets can qualify for tax breaks for up to eight years. Sole proprietorships and partnerships are not subject to tax. Individuals do not pay any capital gains tax and profits arising from the sale of capital assets are not taxable. Brunei has double-taxation agreements with Britain, Indonesia, China, Singapore, Vietnam, Bahrain, Oman,

Japan, and Pakistan. Tax on petroleum operations is codified in the 1960 Income Tax enactment, which is similar to tax policies in other oil-producing nations.

6. Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

All businesses in Brunei must be registered with the Registrar of Companies within the Attorney General's Chambers. Except for sole proprietorships, foreign investors can fully own incorporated companies, foreign company branches or representative offices. Partnerships generally require the participation of citizens. Foreign direct investments by multi-national corporations may not require local partnership in setting up a subsidiary of their parent company in Brunei. However, at least one company director must be a Brunei citizen or permanent resident in Brunei Darussalam. A multinational company with an operating plant on an MIPR industrial park is required to have 30% of the companies' board represented by Brunei citizens and permanent residents.

7. Protection of Property Rights

Real Property

Mortgages are recognized and enforced in Brunei, however only Bruneians can own land property in Brunei. Foreigners and permanent residents can only hold properties under strata tiles or long-term leasehold rights. Most banks have stopped granting housing loans to foreigners and permanent residents. The 2011 data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) showed no foreign direct investment (FDI) for real estate, rentals and business activity. In 2009 and 2010, the sector saw B\$3 million in FDI per year while in 2007 and 2008 it logged B\$2 million of FDI value.

Amendments to the Land Code are in the works to ban past practices of proxy sale of land to foreigners and permanent residents using the power of attorney (PA) and Trust Deeds (TD). PA and TD are no longer recognized as viable mechanisms in land deals involving non-citizens. The move to ban the PA and TD was announced at the 8th Legislative Council meeting on March 12, 2012. The proposed laws will also have retroactive effect, converting all existing property owned through PA and TD into 60-year leases. The rationale for the restriction is to ensure sufficient land ownership by citizens. PA's are still in land development transactions allowing for only 5 year ownership for land developers and 25 year ownership for banks. The PA in these cases were allowed to be used as collateral.

Intellectual Property (IP) Rights

Brunei's IP protection and enforcement regime is still in development but is increasingly strong and effective. The country was removed from the Special 301 report in 2013, and stayed off the list in 2014, in recognition of its improving IPR protections, increasing enforcement, and efforts to educate the public about the importance of IPR.

Brunei's long-gestating Copyright (Amendment) Order 2013 was finalized and adopted in December 2013, a development long requested by the U.S. government. The change further enhanced enforcement provisions for copyright infringement by increasing penalties for offences; adding new offenses; strengthening the enforcement powers of the Royal Brunei Police Force and the Ministry of Finance Customs and Excise Department; and allowing for sanctioned private prosecution. The amendments are designed to deter copyright infringements with fines of BND\$10,000 (USD\$8,130) to BND\$20,000 (USD\$16,260) per infringing copy, imprisonment for a term up to five years or both. The new penalty is up to four times

more severe than the previously existing penalty. Enforcement agencies are authorized to enter premises and arrest without warrant, to stop, search and board vehicles and also to access computerized and digitized data. The amendments further allow for admissibility of evidence obtained covertly and protect the identity of informants.

Brunei transferred its Registry of Trademarks from the Attorney General's Chambers (AGC) to the BEDB effective June 2013. The transfer expanded the BEDB Patents Registry Office's (PRO) capabilities to accept applications for the registration of trademarks in addition to patents and industrial designs. The office's name officially changed on July 1 to the Brunei Intellectual Property Office (BruiPO). The change created a national IP office, making policy coordination easier. The World Intellectual Property Organization's Singapore office described the move as a very positive step in terms of strengthening the IP protection efforts, because it provides comprehensive management of IP.

In September 2013, Brunei acceded to the Geneva (1999) Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs to protect IP from industrial designs, making it the second ASEAN Member country, following Singapore, to accede. The accession emphasized Brunei's commitment under the ASEAN Intellectual Property Rights Action Plan 2011 – 2015. Brunei also plans and has publicly committed to acceding to other World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) treaties including the Madrid Protocol for the International Registration of Marks and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT). In addition, Brunei is actively negotiating the Trans-Pacific Partnership's IP chapter with the United States and other TPP participants. The Recording Industry Association of Malaysia, which in the past had criticized Brunei for a lack of support for IPR protection, opened its own office in Brunei in 2013.

For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at <http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/>.

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Resources for Rights Holders:

Contact at Mission:

- **Matthew B. Stannard**
- **Political/Economic/Consular Officer**

- **+673 718-3583**
- **stannardmb@state.gov**

Country/Economy resources:

The United States Embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan maintains a list of local attorneys at <http://brunei.usembassy.gov/list-of-attorneys.html>

8. Transparency of the Regulatory System

Brunei's foreign direct investment policies are not fully transparent, particularly with respect to limits on foreign equity participation, partnership requirements, and the identification of sectors in which foreign direct investment is restricted.

9. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

Brunei recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Securities Commission Malaysia (SCM) to boost cooperation in the capital markets. The MOU was designed to strengthen collaboration in the development of fair and efficient capital markets in the two countries. It also provided a framework to facilitate greater cross-border capital market activities and cooperation in the areas of regulation as well as capacity building and human capital development, particularly in the area of Islamic capital markets.

10. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Brunei operates state-owned monopolies in key sectors of the economy, such as oil and gas, telecommunications, transport, and energy generation and distribution. However, Brunei has not yet notified its state trading enterprises to the WTO Working Party on State Trading Enterprises. There is no published list of SOE's, but specific examples include:

- Semaun Holdings, incorporated as a private limited company, is wholly owned by the Brunei Government. Its emphasis is on joint ventures with foreign investors, mainly in aquaculture, food processing, glass crystal, and hi-tech manufacturing industries which are currently not open for 100% foreign ownership.
- Under the Telecommunications Order 2001, the Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry (AiTi) regulates the licensing of the telecommunications industry. The establishment, installation, maintenance, provision or operation of unlicensed telecommunication systems or services within Brunei is a punishable offence, resulting in imprisonment, and large fines. AiTi has not opened up the telecommunications industry for foreign participation. The telecommunications industry is dominated by Telekom Brunei (TelBru) and Data Stream Technologies (DST) Communications, both privatized state companies. Telbru is the sole provider of fixed lines. Its subsidiary company, B-mobile, provides 3G mobile services together with DST. DST is also the sole provider of Global Systems for Mobile communication (GSM) mobile phone service and the sole pay-television service provider.
- The Brunei Investment Agency (BIA) manages the Government of Brunei's General Reserve Fund, and their external assets. Established in 1983, its assets are reportedly worth USD\$30 billion. It has holdings in corporations, real estate, and currencies. BIA's activities are not publicly disclosed. It is ranked the lowest in transparency ratings by The Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute.
- The Royal Brunei Technical Services (RBTS), established in 1988 as a wholly-government owned corporation, is responsible for managing the acquisition of a wide range of systems and equipment and maintaining those acquired systems and equipment.
- Brunei National Petroleum Sendirian Berhad (PB) is the national oil company. PB is wholly owned by the Brunei Government and was incorporated on January 14, 2001 as a private limited company. The company was granted all the mineral rights in eight prime onshore and offshore petroleum blocks comprised of the deepwater

offshore Blocks CA1 & CA2, inboard offshore Blocks N, P, Q, & B and onshore Blocks L & M totaling 20,552 sq. km. Currently, the company manages the production sharing contractors exploring the onshore and deepwater offshore blocks. The company is also working with the Block B operator in the development of the Maharaja Lela/Jamalulam Field.

11. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is still a relatively new concept in Brunei, and there are no specific government programs encouraging foreign and local enterprises to follow generally accepted CSR principles. However there is a general awareness of corporate social responsibility among both producers and consumers, and individual private and public sector organizations have formalized CSR programs and policies.

There are no reporting requirements and no independent NGOs in Brunei that promote or monitor CSR.

12. Political Violence

Brunei has no recent history of political violence. The country experienced an uprising in 1962, when it was a British protectorate, which ended through the intervention of British troops. The country has been under emergency law ever since.

13. Corruption

Brunei, since January 1, 1982 has enforced the Emergency (Prevention of Corruption) Act. In 1984, the Act was renamed the Prevention of Corruption Act (Chapter 131). The Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) was established on February 1, 1982 for the purpose of enforcing the Act. The Prevention of Corruption Act provides specific powers to the ACB for the purpose of investigating into complaints against corruption. The Act also provides power for ACB to investigate certain offences under the Penal Code and offences under other written laws, provided such offences were disclosed during the course of ACB investigation into offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

The ACB strives to ensure a corruption-free public service. Corrupt practices are punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act. The Act also applies to Brunei citizens abroad. There are perceptions that corruption in the private sector is more prevalent than in the public sector. This has prompted the ACB to focus on the private sector, as the private sector plays a critical role in Brunei's economic diversification. Brunei is a member of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities.

In Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2013, Brunei is ranked 60th out of 177 countries.

No U.S. company has identified corruption as an obstacle to conduct business in Brunei.

Resources to report corruption:

Government Point of Contact

- Name: Hj Md Juanda Hj A. Rashid
- Title: Director

- Organization: Anti Corruption Bureau Brunei Darussalam
- Address: Old Airport Berakas, BB 3510 Brunei Darussalam
- Tel: +673 238-3575 / +673 238-3197
- Fax: +673-2383193
- Mobile: +673 8721002
- Email: info.bmr@acb.gov.bn

There are no international, regional, local or nongovernmental organizations operating in the country/economy that monitor corruption.

14. Bilateral Investment Agreements

Brunei is a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with Australia, New Zealand, China, India, and South Korea, and a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan. Brunei is also a party to the Transpacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement.

Brunei currently has Bilateral Investment Treaties with China, Germany, India, the Republic of Korea, Oman, and South Africa.

Brunei was the ASEAN Coordinator in negotiations for the [ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement](#) (AANZFTA), which was signed in Thailand on 27 February 2009 and entered into force on 1 January 2010. Brunei is a negotiating party to the TPP and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Brunei was one of the original members of the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (P4), a Free Trade Agreement between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Singapore and New Zealand signed on 18 July 2005. The P4 later evolved into the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) with the addition of new members, namely the United States, Australia, Peru, Vietnam and Malaysia. The TPP negotiations are currently ongoing.

15. OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

OPIC and other investment insurance programs are unlikely to operate in Brunei given the country's affluence.

16. Labor

The 2011 labor force estimate was 185,900 persons with an unemployment rate of 1.7 per cent, according to the Brunei Darussalam Statistical Yearbook 2011.

Brunei relies heavily on foreign labor in lower-skill and lower-paying positions, with approximately 120,000 guest workers brought in to fulfill specific contracts. The largest percentage of those work in construction, followed by wholesale and retail trade and then professional, technical, administrative and support services. Most unskilled laborers in Brunei are immigrants from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines on renewable two year contracts.

The skilled labor pool includes both immigrants on short term visas and Bruneian citizens and permanent residents, who often are well educated but who often prefer to work for the government, with its better benefits such as bonuses, education allowance, interest-free loans, housing allowance, and other benefits, rather than the private sector. Approximately 25% of the total Brunei citizen workforce is employed in the public sector.

Matters relating to labor conditions are covered under the Labor Act, Employment Order 2009 and Workmen's Compensation Act. Expatriate employment is controlled by a Labor Quota system from the Labor Department and the issuance of employment passes, by the Immigration Department.

The Brunei government is actively seeking to increase the number of Bruneians working in the private sector. Brunei's 2014 Energy White Paper calls for the number of persons employed in the energy sector to increase from 20,000 in 2010 to 50,000 in 2035, and for the number of locals employed in the sector to increase from 10,000 to 40,000 in the same period. To advance this goal, all companies competing for a tender in the oil and gas industry are required to have at least half of their employees Bruneians.

The law, including related regulations and statutory instruments, protects the right of workers to form and join unions. Under the Trade Unions Act, unions must be registered with the government. All workers, including civil servants other than those serving in the military and those working as prison guards or police officers, may form and join trade unions of their choice without previous authorization or excessive requirements. Foreign workers are excluded from most labor law protections, including freedom of association. The only union in the country was composed of Brunei Shell Petroleum workers. There were no other active unions or worker organizations.

While the law permits the formation of trade union federations, it forbids affiliation with international labor organizations unless there is consent from the minister of home affairs and the Department of Labor.

The government prohibits strikes, and the law makes no explicit provision for the right to collective bargaining.

The law prohibits employers from discriminating against workers in connection with union activities, but it does not provide for reinstatement for dismissal related to union activity.

There were no reports of government interference in union activity, and worker organizations were independent of the government. Employer discrimination against union members was not reported.

Various domestic laws prohibit the employment of children under age 16. Parental consent and approval by the Labor Commission are required for those under age 18. Female workers under age 18 may not work at night or on offshore oil platforms. The Department of Labor, which is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs, effectively enforced laws related to the employment of children. There were no reports of violations of child labor laws.

The law does not set a minimum wage, but most employed citizens commanded good salaries. Wages for employed foreign residents were wide ranging. Some foreign embassies set minimum wage requirements for their nationals working in the country.

The standard workweek is Monday through Thursday and Saturday, with Friday and Sunday off, allowing for two rest periods of 24 hours each week. The law provides for paid annual holidays, overtime for work in excess of 48 hours per week, and double time for work performed on legal holidays. The law also stipulates that an employee may not work more than 72 hours of overtime a month. Laws regarding hours were frequently not observed in practice.

Occupational health and safety standards were established by government regulations. The Labor Department inspected working conditions both on a routine basis and in response to complaints. There were approximately 40 labor inspectors in the Labor Department in 2013. The government usually moved quickly to investigate abuses, and abusive employers faced criminal and civil penalties. The Labor Department had the power to terminate the license of abusive employers and revoke their foreign labor quota. The majority of abuse cases were settled out of court through agreements where the employer paid financial compensation to the worker.

The government generally enforced labor, health, and safety regulations effectively, but enforcement in the unskilled labor sector was lax. This was true especially for foreign laborers at construction sites, where wage arrears and inadequate safety and living conditions were reported. The government may close a workplace where health, safety, or working conditions are unsatisfactory, but this did not happen during the year.

Government data from 2011, the most recent available, indicated approximately 85,000 foreigners lived in the country temporarily. The law protected the rights of foreign workers through inspections of facilities and a telephone hotline for worker complaints. Immigration law allows for prison sentences and caning for workers who overstay their work permits, for workers who fall into irregular status due to their employers' negligence, for irregular immigrants seeking work, as well as for foreign workers employed by companies other than their initial sponsor. The law also requires recruiting agencies to be registered.

Government mediation by the Labor Department continued to be the most common means used to resolve labor disputes. The commissioner responsible for labor had the additional authority to protect foreign worker rights. The government prosecuted employers who employed irregular immigrants or did not process workers' documents, rendering them irregular. When grievances could not be resolved, regulations require employers to pay for the repatriation of the foreign workers and all outstanding wages. By custom, particularly for low-skilled workers, some employers held employee passports and restricted employee activities during non-work hours.

Foreign workers who filed grievances sometimes did not receive their back wages. Foreign migrant workers often signed contracts with employment agents or other sponsors in their home countries that reduced their promised salaries through payments to the agencies or sponsors. The government forbade wage deductions to agencies or sponsors and mandated that employees receive their full salaries; nevertheless, foreign workers continued to pay high fees to manpower agents to obtain work in the country.

There were cases reported of nonpayment of salaries. The majority of cases involved domestic and construction workers. In many cases courts levied judicial penalties including convictions and fines against employers found guilty of nonpayment of wages.

17. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Ports

Muara Port is Brunei's main seaport with an established Free Trade Zone called the Muara Export Zone (MEZ), which was established to promote and develop Brunei Darussalam as a trade hub of the region. The establishment of the MEZ was an initial step towards developing other Free Trade Zones in the country.

18. Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment Statistics

Table 1. Foreign Direct Investment Statistics

	2011	2012	2013
ASEAN	7.0	39.3	(72.6)
Malaysia	4.4	6.5	(57.8)
Singapore	2.6	32.8	(14.8)
Others	-		
EUROPEAN UNION	569.7	747.8	753.3
Germany	-	(20.1)	19.0
Netherlands	0.9	265.7	143.1
United Kingdom	565.8	498.7	539.0
Others	3.0	3.4	52.2
OTHER COUNTRIES	292.7	293.8	227.7
Hong Kong SAR	17.2	108.8	116.4
Japan	69.7	69.4	19.8
USA	23.2	40.1	(6.7)
Others	182.6	75.4	98.1
TOTAL	869.4	1,080.8	908.4

Section 5 - Government

Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members:

For the current list of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members, please access the following - [Central Intelligence Agency online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments](#)

Legal system:

mixed legal system based on English common law and Islamic law

International organization participation:

ADB, APEC, ARF, ASEAN, C, CP, EAS, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFRCs, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPCW, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIFIL, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Section 6 - Tax

Exchange control

There are no foreign exchange controls in Brunei Darussalam, although exchanges and movements of currency are monitored.

Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Brunei Darussalam has signed **24 agreements (14 DTC and 10 TIEA agreements)** providing for the exchange of information.

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Australia	TIEA	6 Aug 2013	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Bahrain	DTC	14 Jan 2008	18 Jul 2009	No	No	
Bahrain	DTC Protocol	18 Dec 2012	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Canada	TIEA	9 May 2013	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
China	DTC	21 Sep 2004	29 Dec 2006	No	No	
Denmark	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	15 Mar 2013	Unreviewed	Yes	
Faroe Islands	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Finland	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	not yet in force	No	Yes	
France	TIEA	30 Dec 2010	not yet in force	No	Yes	
Greenland	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Hong Kong, China	DTC	19 Jul 2010	19 Dec 2010	No	Yes	
Iceland	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	not yet in force	No	Yes	
Indonesia	DTC	27 Feb 2000	14 Aug 2002	No	No	
Japan	DTC	20 Jan 2009	19 Dec 2009	No	Yes	
Kuwait	DTC	13 Apr 2009	2 Jun 2011	No	No	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	DTC	22 Apr 2006	not yet in force	No	No	
Malaysia	DTC	5 Aug 2009	17 Jun 2010	No	Yes	
Norway	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Oman	DTC	28 Jun 2009	1 Jan 2010	No	No	
Pakistan	DTC	25 Dec 2009	1 Jan 2010	No	No	
Singapore	DTC	19 Aug 2005	14 Dec 2006	No	Yes	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Sweden	TIEA	27 Jun 2012	not yet in force	No	Yes	
Tajikistan	DTC	3 Apr 2010	not yet in force	No	Yes	
United Kingdom	DTC	8 Dec 1950	8 Dec 1950	No	No	
United Kingdom	DTC Protocol	11 Dec 2012	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Viet nam	DTC	16 Aug 2007	1 Jan 2009	No	No	

Methodology and Sources

Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation	<2	2-4	5-20
US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
EU White list equivalent jurisdictions	Yes		No
International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
World government Indicators (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Failed States Index (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Offshore Finance Centre	No		Yes

Section 3 - Economy

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 4 - Foreign Investment

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: [US State Department](#))

Section 5 - Government

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) / <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html>)

Section 6 - Tax

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: [OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) [PKF International](#))

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