Brunei Darussalam recognises that global trends have shifted with increasingly prominent developments in the field of information and telecommunication. At the same time, it has also introduced new threats and challenges in the form of hacking, cybercrimes, and cyberterrorism that endangers vital infrastructures, networks and services worldwide. Its transnational and intangible nature requires collaborative efforts from the global community to build a secure and trusted online environment.

On a national scale, under the auspices of the National Security Committee, the country maintains strong cooperative ties with a host of local security agencies to manage internal cybersecurity threats. The Brunei National Computer Emergency Response Team (BruCERT) was established in May 2004, and became the nation’s one-stop referral agency in dealing with computer-related and internet-related security incidents in Brunei Darussalam. Through a global affiliation with other CERTs, BruCERT acquires valuable information on IT security threats and shares findings on security risks detected within the nation’s IT infrastructure.

Brunei Darussalam is committed to work with regional and international partners to constantly maintain a state of readiness from major international cyber threats. Within the ASEAN regional architecture, Brunei Darussalam will participate in the ADMM-Plus Experts’ Working Group on Cyber Security which brings 18 countries together to promote practical and effective cooperation and to enhance capacity in protecting the region’s cyberspace and addressing challenges to cyber security.

Threats in all cyber landscapes, including that of cloud computing and mobile systems, are all recognised by the government and represent a major part of Brunei Darussalam’s security and defence priorities.
Brunei Darussalam is a keen proponent of regional and global non-proliferation and disarmament efforts of arms classified as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), aligning with international and regional (specifically ASEAN) commitment in such issues. In pursuit of a foreign policy outlook that is strongly supportive of international norms, peace and security, ensuring the absence of nuclear weapons in volatile regions in the Middle East would be conducive to Brunei Darussalam’s international aims.

Brunei Darussalam maintains friendly relations with many Middle Eastern nations, and has defence ties with countries such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman and Jordan. Brunei Darussalam also actively deploys members of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces to participate in UN Peacekeeping operations in Lebanon. In light of such relations, Brunei Darussalam remains committed to supporting agreements and treaties to effectively reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, and has always sought to encourage transparency, confidence-building and multilateral efforts in related issues.
MEASURES TO PREVENT TERRORISTS FROM ACQUIRING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
(A/RES/71/38)

The growing threats of terrorism, including their ability to acquire various WMDs remain to be of concern. Brunei Darussalam is committed in counter-terrorism efforts, and strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms.

Brunei Darussalam’s strategy in counter-terrorism is anchored on a whole-of-government approach, which includes the active participation by various local agencies, including customs, immigration, labour and finance control. This strategy covers a broad spectrum of measures including preventive efforts, capability developments, legislative enhancements as well as preserving social and religious unity.

In addition to cooperation on a domestic level, all the relevant security agencies also play a crucial role in enhancing their webs of networks and information exchanges with relevant external counterparts. On that note, control regimes of WMD proliferation at regional and international level have been consistently supported by Brunei Darussalam through diplomatic and practical efforts.

Brunei Darussalam is a party to the UN, ASEAN and other regional cooperation that seek to stem the flow of suspect components that contribute to the production and acquisition of WMDs by terrorists. Brunei Darussalam also participates both as an observer and active participant of anti-proliferation and counter-terrorism exercises, such as those that fall under the multinational Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and the ASEAN Defence Ministers’ Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) auspices.
FOLLOW-UP TO THE ADVISORY OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON THE LEGALITY OF THE THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS (A/RES/71/58)

Brunei Darussalam, as a proponent for the regional and global non-proliferation and disarmament of weapons classified as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), Brunei Darussalam remains firm towards such commitments. This includes abiding by and encouraging consensus during the drafting of nuclear disarmament and resolutions and agreements.

On the ICJ’s overarching opinion on the legality of nuclear weapons, be it threat or actual use, Brunei Darussalam seeks to pursue a constructive role in promoting transparency, information-sharing and trust-building among states it shares diplomatic and friendly relations with the objective to promote an overall vision of regional and international peace, security and stability.
Three-quarters of Brunei Darussalam’s land is still covered by forest (of which half is covered by primary rainforest). Most of which sits within the Heart of Borneo, a 22-million-hectare landscape of sustainably-managed forest. It has one of the most biodiverse forms of forest and fauna and has developed a unique symbiosis and appreciation for its natural environments.

Brunei Darussalam has instruments in place to ensure environment protection, which is the Order made under Article 83 (3) under the Constitution of Brunei Darussalam on the Environmental Protection and Management Order 2015, as well as the Forest Act which was formalised since 1934. These instruments serve to provide for the protection and management of the environment and for other purposes connected therewith. The protection of environment remains a national commitment, and any form of environmental destruction would be intolerable.

In that respect, Brunei Darussalam accords attention to relevant environmental norms in the various agreements on disarmament and arms control, given its membership to several agreements such as the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Hence, Brunei Darussalam is committed to comply with such norms in ensuring the application of disarmament and arms control such as the demining and destruction of any unexploded ordnance without any detriment to the environment.
Being a small nation, Brunei Darussalam sees the importance of multilateralism to advocate its interests. Brunei Darussalam does not possess nuclear weapons and has no intentions of producing or acquiring nuclear weapons and other WMDs, hence it is of Brunei Darussalam's interest to ensure no such weapons can exist and proliferate. In order to do this, Brunei Darussalam engages others to cooperate together to ensure in hampering such threats.

On that note, Brunei Darussalam is an active proponent in supporting the various multilateral efforts in disarmament and non-proliferation. Brunei Darussalam is a signatory, to most of, if not all major regional and global instruments pertaining to disarmament and non-proliferation.

As the country’s efforts in ensuring transparency and confidence-building, the country continues to call on others to support such commitments. At the same time, Brunei Darussalam aligns itself to the ASEAN’s unequivocal support to nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation efforts at the regional and global level.

Brunei consistently supports the issues pertaining to the development of regional and international mechanisms to encourage disarmament and prevent the proliferation of arms ranging from small arms and light weapons (SALW) to weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Additionally, Brunei Darussalam is a signatory to various chemical, biological and nuclear weapons conventions, especially that of the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ).
Brunei Darussalam supports disarmament efforts and the non-proliferation of all types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), including nuclear weapons, at both the regional and global level. As such that Brunei Darussalam is a party to most of the major regional and global instruments pertaining to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including on Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty (CTBT).

Having signed and ratified the CTBT, Brunei Darussalam supports all efforts toward effective and all-encompassing verification regime. Brunei Darussalam commits itself to any on-site inspections, and continues to share information and data to ensure transparency and confidence.

Although the country does not have specific nuclear disarmament verification measures that can monitor signs of nuclear explosions, the country’s effort continues in the form of articulating its support and commitment on the international stage.
Brunei Darussalam’s Executive Summary on the Follow-up of the 2013 High Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament (A/RES/71/71)

Brunei Darussalam supports disarmament efforts and the non-proliferation of all types of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), including nuclear weapons, at both the regional and global levels. As such that Brunei Darussalam is a party to most of the major regional and global instruments pertaining to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ).

Brunei Darussalam does not possess nuclear weapons and have no intentions of producing or acquiring nuclear weapons and other WMDs, hence it is of Brunei Darussalam’s interest to ensure nuclear disarmament, including participating and expressing support towards such agreements, sharing information and best practices and promoting efforts towards confidence-building and transparency measures.

Brunei Darussalam concurs with other similar-minded states on general principles related to nuclear disarmament, particularly sharing grave concerns at the threats posed to humanity by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and their potential destructive uses.