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COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

INTRODUCTION

1. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), under the purview of the Prime Ministers' Office, is the leading agency in combatting narcotic crimes in Brunei Darussalam and serves as the coordinator of any anti-drug related programmes as well as a focal point of cooperation with other law enforcement agencies on drug related matters at regional and international level.
2. NCB aims to completely eradicate the abuse of drugs and intoxicating substances through the strategy of supply and demand reduction by adopting the two policies:-
 - a. The reduction of supply through the preventive of the entry of drugs either through legal or illegal point of entry;
 - b. The reduction of demand through effective activities such as preventive drug education, supervision and rehabilitation.

THE REDUCTION OF DRUG SUPPLY STRATEGY

3. NCB, via its Law Enforcement and Intelligence Division is responsible in the strategy of reduction of illicit manufacturing, abuse and trafficking of drugs and other drug-related crime. This involves analysis of intelligence information, surveillance in designated areas, raid and arrest of suspect, seizure of drugs, evidence collection and patrolling both land and waterways. Personnel under this division also conduct investigation and prosecution cases under the Misuse of Drug Act and Poison Act.
4. In support of Article 12 of the 1988 UN Convention, NCB, together with The Royal Customs and Excise Department and the Pharmaceutical Enforcement, Unit of Pharmaceutical Sciences under the Ministry of Health form the Competent Authority for the Control of Precursor Chemicals in Brunei Darussalam. These three departments, each with a different role and responsibility meets regularly to share and discuss any pending issues and improve any procedures and matters relating to the control of precursor chemicals in

Brunei Darussalam. This committee is now focusing on raising awareness on the danger and illegal use of precursor chemical amongst chemical importing/exporting companies. By having the chemical importers/exporters aware of the rising statistics on illicit use of precursor chemical for drug manufacturing and dismantled clandestine lab around the region, we hope to send out a message on the seriousness of this issue. This awareness campaign includes:

- a. A road show attended by invited chemical importers in Brunei Darussalam organized by the three competent authority; and
- b. A talk and exhibition booth set up specifically for precursor chemicals during the recent International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 2012), attended by different agencies, private companies and students.

5. By regularly reviewing and amending the laws to keep up with the ever-changing drug scenario, NCB has seen a few legal amendments to the Misuse of Drug Acts, Chapter 27. These amendments include:

- i. Consumption of controlled drug outside Brunei Darussalam by permanent resident;
- ii. Definition of cannabis, cannabis mixtures, cannabis resin;
- iii. Place of consumption of drugs need not be stated or proven for prosecution;
- iv. Powers of search and seizure by Narcotics' officer with the rank of Senior Narcotics Officer;
- v. Few drugs were upgraded from its classification and some new ones were inserted;
- vi. provisions empowers the Director to admit persons who have voluntarily submit themselves for Treatment and Rehabilitation at the Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre;
- vii. Regulations for resident of the Al-Islah Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre to be brought out of the centre for the purpose of social / community services as part of the social re-integration programme run by the centre; and
- viii. Period of treatment and rehabilitation in the Al-Islah centre was amended from 'not more than 1 year' to 'not more than 2 years'.

6. Drug Trafficking Recovery of Proceeds (DTROP) Unit was established in 2010 and is part of the Special Investigation Section, together with the forensic and precursor unit. This unit has the responsibility to conduct financial investigation on the recovery of crime proceeds and forfeiture of assets for any drug trafficking cases in Brunei Darussalam. The Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Act, Chapter 178 empowers NCB to undertake intelligence gathering, investigation, arrest and searches and prosecutions on money laundering activities and disseminates information to relevant authorities at national and international levels. However, as of June 2012, this legislation has been repealed with a new legislation known as Criminal Asset Recovery and Anti Money Laundering Order, 2012. This new legislation allows the application of non-conviction based asset forfeiture as the DTROP Act only allows conviction based forfeiture.

7. NCB is a member of National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (NAMLC), co-chaired by Prime Ministers' Office and Ministry of Finance, Brunei Darussalam. This committee meets regularly to discuss and update each other on the investigation of cases, measures taken to tackle financial crime as well as reviewing the existing law.
8. In 2011, a new Forensic Unit has been set up to move forward the capability of NCB in terms forensic settings during evidence collection. NCB has been sending its officer for crime scene and forensic courses to develop experts in evidence collection and is currently focusing on polishing its officer skills and knowledge on forensic matters through trainings and mock-scene practice based on the real scenario. These includes the right technique and skills for photography, DNA and fingerprint collection and other evidence collection as well as the right documentation to be presented at court for prosecution. NCB is still in the process of building up a new forensic lab at its headquarter office. This lab is design to accommodate in preserving and processing forensic evidence which will help NCB to further strengthen the current investigation practices and methodology used by NCB's investigation officer.
9. NCB has also expanded its Border Control Unit and over the past years, NCB has established a good work relationship with Border Control officers from the neighboring countries and this involves exchange of work visit, enhancing NCB's officer knowledge and skills to combat drug crimes across the border as well as sharing current issues in matters relating to drug trafficking across the border.
10. Brunei Darussalam has been used as a transit point for drug traffickers in their journey of drug trafficking as there are cases in which drugs are being brought into another country using Brunei Darussalam as a transit country before arriving at their final destination. Thus, to effectively eliminate syndicates involved in drug trafficking, NCB is has improved its Standard Operating Procedure at the Brunei International Airport and other check points in Brunei Darussalam.
11. NCB officers also attended trainings on Airport Interdiction organized by Narcotic Criminal Investigation Division, Royal Malaysian Police Force. Officers from the Royal Customs and Excise Department, Royal Brunei Police Force and Department of Civil Aviation were also invited to attend this training held in NCB's Headquarters and Brunei International Airport.
12. In May 2012, Intelligence Section under this division was re-structured and divided into two separate sections; Intelligence Operations and Intelligence Strategic. Intelligence Operations focuses on operational matters such as surveillance and border control. On the other hand, Intelligence Strategic has a mission to assist the high level management in decision of resource allocation for efficiency using dissemination of strategic reports which illustrate different pattern of changes in trends which affect the country from regional and international influences, prediction of future threats and problem statement in which the management can be considered to be mitigating.

THE REDUCTION OF DRUG DEMAND STRATEGY

13. Drug demand strategy aims to discourage both the public and previous convict from engaging in the illegal drug activities. Implementation of this strategy is under the responsibility of the Supervision Division, Preventive Drug Education Division and the Al- Islah Treatment and Rehabilitative Centre.
14. NCB's efforts in preventive drug education to promote public awareness and disseminate the anti-drug messages to the public include the following activities:-
 - a) Advocacy and Information Programme
 - To provide education and public awareness on the danger used of illegal drugs through the mass media campaign that includes adverts, digital displays, radio stations, banners, posters, pamphlets and billboards.
 - Cooperation from both public and private sectors including the Non- Governmental Actors has been encouraging.
 - b) School based Drug Prevention Programmes

With the success of the implementation of 30 minutes lectures in Year 9 classes, starting NCB has extended similar programme for Year 5 students and religious schools in all four districts. We believe that by doing so, we are able to be more pro-active by having more interaction with the students and disseminate more knowledge on the dangers of drugs to them.
 - c) Workplace based Drug Prevention Programme

NCB collaborates with the relevant agencies to curb issues of drugs among employees in the workplace. One of the measurements conducted by Narcotics Control Bureau as a deterrent approaches is performing random urine drug screening at work places.
 - d) Preventive Drug Education Gallery

In 2010, PDE has established its own drug gallery at the Preventive Drug Education Building as another milestone to cultivate the awareness of anti-drugs campaign. NCB is more than welcome to accommodate the public to visit the gallery during working days, upon request. This approach gives the opportunity for NCB to reach out to the public and our youth in disseminating more information about drugs as talks are also given to the visitors during the visit.
 - e) "Bengkel Harapan" (Workshop for Hope)
 - On February 2012, NCB, via its Preventive Drug Education Division organised a two-day workshop, "Bengkel Harapan". This workshop is organised especially for women in which more than 30 members of the Women Institute (WI) and Pertiwi Association participated in the workshop.
 - This workshop provides a better understanding and knowledge on the effects and consequences of drug abuse thus increasing awareness on drug abuse to the

participants as it is very important for women to have the knowledge on drugs as they plays a vital role in the development of their children, including for their children to be free of drug related crimes. A strong family unit is essential in preventing youths and children from being involved in drug-related activities.

f) Program Khidmat Bakti Negara (PKBN) (National Service Program)

- His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in his speech at the National Youth Day 2011 announced a National Service Programme or "Program Khidmat Bakti Negara" (PKBN) for the country is to be launched at the end of 2011.
- This is a three-month outward bound meets civics classes and Malay Islamic Monarchy (MIB) programme for specific Bruneian 'O' Level school leavers between the ages of 16 and 18, both male and female.
- PKBN is a program of identity formation through a process of education, building self-esteem and discipline as well as physical training (non- military) based on the national philosophy of Malay Islamic Monarchy (MIB).
- This program also involved other various Ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Youth and Culture, Royal Brunei Army Force, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, Ministry of Defence, Anti-Corruption Bureau and etc.

g) International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 26 June 2012

- The theme for this year's International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is "Together towards a drug free workplace". To support this year's theme, NCB work in collaboration with Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP) and the companies under its management in organizing a workplace programme, involving other private sectors. This programme allows NCB to reach out to other companies by giving out awareness talks, forum and setting up an exhibition booth. Other objective of this programme to disseminate information on the supervision programmes, treatment and rehabilitation programme by Al-Islah Centre as well as to promote awareness on precursor chemicals.
- This programme highlights the importance of private sectors as they also play an important role in the country's development and to encourage the involvements of the private sectors in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs.

15. Supervision Programme

- a) Supervision as an aspect of aftercare services is considered in Brunei Darussalam to be vital for the true realisation of the Rehabilitation Process. It is felt that continuous aftercare support and encouragement must be given to those released from institutional rehabilitation to help them adjust fully into the society.
- b) Supervision Scheme is compulsory in Brunei Darussalam and legally it is provided by the Misuse of Drugs (Approved Institutions and Treatment and Rehabilitation) Regulations, 1987. The supervision scheme is a two-year programme comprising of two phases. Throughout the supervision period, all supervisee are required to vigilant supervision programme, intake assessment, urine screening, home-visits and family

interviews. In addition, further enhancement to the supervision programme is being introduced with the establishment of Counseling and Psychology Units.

- c) Consultation and counseling services offered by NCB are also open to the public, particularly for those who require further information on handling and dealing with drug issues in a situation where their family members or friends are involved in drug activities.
- d) In NCB, the introduction of peer mentor, reformed drug abuser known as “Rakan Harmoni” group helps to motivate and further guide those drug recovering offenders through peer support group programme.

16. Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme

- a) Since 1st February 2008, His Majesty the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam has consented for Narcotics Control Bureau to take over management of Rumah Al- Islah from the Prison Department, Ministry of Home Affairs. By having the centre under its management, this allows NCB to closely monitor the development and progress of its residents who are the former drug offender under Chapter 27, Misuse of Drug Act and Chapter 161, Intoxicating Act
- b) Al-Islah centre is the only approved rehabilitative Centre in Brunei Darussalam which adopts the Psycho-social model focusing on behavioral changes through Therapeutic Community Program, spiritual therapy, life skills and vocational training. In May 2012, Al-Islah Centre has named their programme as INTAN.
- c) To develop expertise and polish the skills and knowledge of its officer, NCB has been sending Al-Islah’s personnel for a work attachment to PENGASIH treatment and rehabilitation centre in Malaysia.
- d) As of May 2012, Al-Islah centre is accommodating a total number of 162 residents in which approximately 88% of the total residents are male.

COOPERATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- 17. The involvement of other government agencies is vital in combating drug crimes in Brunei Darussalam. NCB has a very good work relationship with other government agencies in Brunei Darussalam as they are very supportive in NCB’s role as the leading agency in combating narcotic crimes in Brunei Darussalam. Such ministry and agencies involved in combating narcotic crimes are Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Royal Custom and Excise Department and Department of Civil Aviation.
- 18. NCB is currently in partnership with three academic institutions namely University of Brunei Darussalam (UBD), Institute Technology of Brunei and University Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (UNISSA) in the development of effective and researched-based communication campaign in which survey was conducted by these three university to study on the drug relapse cases, drug awareness, attitudes and prevalence of drugs amongst teenagers etc. The finding of these researches is useful as it helps to contribute to the improvement of PDE Division’s presentation and talks.

19. The support received by NCB from Private sectors has also been encouraging as such that Brunei Shell Petroleum (BSP) and the companies under its management are fully involved in the recent event of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
20. TLT enterprise has been supporting NCB in the awareness campaign since the year 2007 by printing out anti-drug messages on their manufactured distilled drinking water. In 2011 TLT continue to support by printing a new anti-drug message design "Staying Healthy is my anti-drug" on their water bottles.
21. There are several private sectors that has been supporting former drug offender by providing job attachment to the residents of Al-Islah treatment and rehabilitation centre. These kind supports from the private sectors are vital as they help the residents to reintegrate back into the society through a positive path.
22. Another cooperation between NCB and private sector is with a local company responsible for bus transportation in Brunei Darussalam. In this cooperation, supervisees under the supervision programme, without any transportation, are given a pass, allowing them to get a free ride on the bus. This allows them to report to their supervision officer in NCB headquarter, as schedule, without any problems on their transportation.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

23. During the past years, it is shown that the cooperating at the regional and international levels, it is possible to thwart such illegal drug-related activities. Drug trafficking is a transnational crime; as such; initiatives to combat this problem must also be transnational. Brunei Darussalam is a signatory to all United Nations Convention on drug issues.
24. Brunei Darussalam also makes efforts to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with Malaysia to combat the drug menace as both countries share common borders. Both countries have established good cooperation, networking of information, joint investigation and operations and regularly hold cross-border meetings with each other.
25. Brunei Darussalam actively participates in international and regional meetings and is an active member to the followings meetings:
 - a) ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matter (ASOD)
 - b) ASEAN-China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs
 - c) (ACCORD)
 - d) ASEAN-EU Sub-Committee on Narcotics
 - e) Head Of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)
 - e) Senior Officials Meeting On Transnational Crime (SOMTC + 3)
 - f) Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO)
 - g) Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC)

- h) Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) and Far East Regional Working Group (Mini IDEC Regional Meeting).

26. Brunei Darussalam is also a party that has signed and ratified the following UN Conventions:
- a) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961;
 - b) Protocol Amending the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs 1972; and
 - c) Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988.
27. Memorandum of Understanding between Brunei Darussalam and Republic of Korea on the establishment of Asia-Pacific Information and Coordination Centre (APICC) was signed on September 2011. This APICC centre will be based in the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, Seoul, Republic of Korea. APICC is a regional drug information control centre for international cooperation and will carry out the following tasks:
- To cope with illegal drug trafficking by sharing relevant information;
 - To make APICC Web site in order to share information of drug controlling strategy, drug trends, successful investigation cases and international drug traffickers;
 - To enhance drug control capacity of drug producing member countries through Anti-Drug Programs;
 - To strengthen cooperation by close networking among the Centre Members.
28. NCB has also received assistance from Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), Thailand for further investigations pertaining to a drug trafficking case involving Bruneians being arrested at the Brunei International Airport upon their arrival via flight from Bangkok, Thailand. BKN has received full support and cooperation from ONCB in this matter.
29. In developing expertise on forensic matters, NCB has received assistance from Central Narcotics Bureau, Singapore in which they provided a three week course to the appointed forensic officers in NCB.
30. Other than attending meetings, BKN officers are in regular contact with Narcotic Criminal Investigation Division (NCID), Royal Malaysian Police Force, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Australian Federal Police (AFP) to share and exchange of intelligence information, including the changing trend of Modus Operandi in drug trafficking and concealment techniques.

DRUG SITUATION IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

31. In the year 2011, a total number of 539 people were arrested for various drug related cases consisting of 482 males and 57 females.
- 81% of these arrests are those with Bruneian citizenship;
 - 83% are Malays; and
 - 50% are unemployed.

32. 87% of the total arrests made in the year 2011 are involved with the drug Methylemphetamine, also known as 'Syabu'. The second most favoured drug amongst the drug users is cannabis which makes up to 6% of the total arrestee followed with Erimin 5 and Ketamin. Inhalant is also a problem in the country in which 3% of the total arrests are inhalant abuser.
33. From January to April 2012, 131 arrests have been made consisting of 112 males and 19 females. In these arrests, 83.2% are those with a Bruneian Citizenship, 86.3% are Malays and 48.9% are unemployed.
34. In the year 2011, Narcotics Control Bureau has successfully seized the following types of drugs:
- a) 785.29 grammes of Methylamphetamine
 - b) 544.16 grammes of Cannabis and 1 plant of Cannabis;
 - c) 1081.27 grammes of Diamorphine;
 - d) 1495 tablets of Erimin 5;
 - e) 349 tablets of Ecstasy;
 - f) 387 grammes of Ketamine.

In the first quarter of 2012, the following drugs were confiscated:

- a) 7376.95 grammes of Methylemphetamine;
 - b) 105.36 grammes of Cannabis;
 - c) 40 tablets of Erimin 5;
 - d) 386 tablets of Ketamin
 - e) 49 tablets of Codeine
35. In the year 2011, a total of 26 people were arrested at Brunei Darussalam control post for smuggling in various types of drug. In the first quarter of the year 2012 (January – April), a total of 18 people were arrested for drug trafficking offences at the border control.
36. On March 7, 2012, a 42 years old female with Kenyan nationality was apprehended at the Brunei International Airport upon her arrival from Dubai via Royal Brunei Airline with a flight number of BI098, having in her possession of 6800 grammes (gross weight) of drug methylamphetamine. These packages containing methylamphtemine are concealed under a hidden compartment of her luggage. She is charged under Section 5 of Chapter 27, Misuse of Drug Act, for Importation and exportation of controlled drug offence and is presumed innocent until proven guilty. This case is still under investigation.

CONCLUSION

37. Despite continuous all-out efforts against drug problems, Brunei Darussalam is faced with an uphill task. However, NCB views these problems seriously and it committed in tackling them effectively through persistently pursuing its strategy of supply and demand

reduction, which among other things involves the ongoing implementation of drug laws and active preventive drug education measures. To date, Brunei Darussalam is not a crop producing country and will constantly keep a close eye in monitoring and take steps in ensuring that this menace does not surface in the near future.

38. Besides, Brunei Darussalam foreseen that it is necessary to fight a coordinated effort to reduce drug use. Misguided efforts will only enhance the problem of drug use. Coordinated policy must seek to prevent drug use with individual, family and community focused prevention efforts. Drug users must be induced to quit using through vehicles such as education and user accountability efforts. Brunei Darussalam also believed that addicts must have adequate treatment that works to eliminate their drug use rather than simply try to reduce “harm” associated with drug use.