

For Six Month Period Ending

FEB 1987

(Insert date)

Name of Registrant

Henry J. Kaufman & Associates, Inc.

Registration No. 4093

Business Address of Registrant

2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Suite 500  
Washington, D.C. 20007

I-REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- |                       |                              |                             |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Residence address | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(b) If an organization:

- |                          |                              |  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name

Position

Date Connection  
Ended

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4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?  
 Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?  
 Yes  No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
Susan M. O'Brien	Assistant Account Executive	11/28/88

7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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## II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

(PAGE 3)

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

*Name of foreign principal*

*Date of Termination*

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>1</sup> during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish following information:

*Name and address of foreign principal* Alberta Public Affairs Bureau  
Government of Alberta, Canada  
Creative Department, Second Floor  
44 Capital Boulevard, 10044108 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3S7

*Date acquired*  
October 1988

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals<sup>1</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Negara Brunei Darussalam

## III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM - Henry J. Kaufman & Associates conducted a ~~continuous~~ media monitoring service for any mentions of Brunei Darussalam. The agency operated an information desk to answer any inquiries concerning Brunei Darussalam. The agency made contact with U.S. journalists to arrange a media tour to Brunei on 13-16 March 1989. The agency was also in contact with the Embassy of Brunei in Washington.

ALBERTA PUBLIC AFFAIRS BUREAU - The agency conducted 14 interviews for the Alberta Awareness Campaign. The questions were designed to gauge awareness of current advertisements among decision makers in the United States. The agency prepared lists of U.S. journalists who had potential interest in visiting/writing about trade and investment in Alberta.

<sup>1</sup>The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>2</sup> as defined below?

Yes  No

Any, and all materials distributed were, and are, intended as background and informational materials for members of the U.S. press and U.S. residents.

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes  No

If yes, describe fully.

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<sup>2</sup>The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policy of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

## IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## 14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes  No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.<sup>3</sup>

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>Brunei's</i> August 19, 1988 - February 19, 1989	Shandwick International	Time-of-staff fees and Expenses	\$29,153.93
<i>Alberta's</i> October 1988 - February 1989	Ladd Communications	Time-of-staff fees and Expenses	\$ 7,620.93
Total			\$36,774.86

## (b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>4</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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<sup>3</sup>A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).

<sup>4</sup>Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?      Yes       No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal?      Yes       No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>5</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>5</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes  No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

All materials distributed by the agency within this 6-month reporting period contain background details of Brunei Darussalam. The materials were designed to be purely informational in nature, hence they are not labelled "political propaganda" as defined in Section 1(J). Samples of the materials are enclosed for review.

<sup>5</sup>Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts       Magazine or newspaper articles       Motion picture films       Letters or telegrams  
 Advertising campaigns       Press releases       Pamphlets or other publications       Lectures or speeches

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials       Newspapers       Libraries  
 Legislators       Editors       Educational institutions  
 Government agencies       Civic groups or associations       Nationality groups  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

English       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes  No

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes  No

## VI—EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

### 25. EXHIBITS A AND B

- (a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

Exhibit A<sup>6</sup>      Yes       No   
 Exhibit B<sup>7</sup>      Yes       No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

<sup>6</sup>The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal

<sup>7</sup>The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C<sup>8</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement?

Yes  No  N/A

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

Michael G. Carberry

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

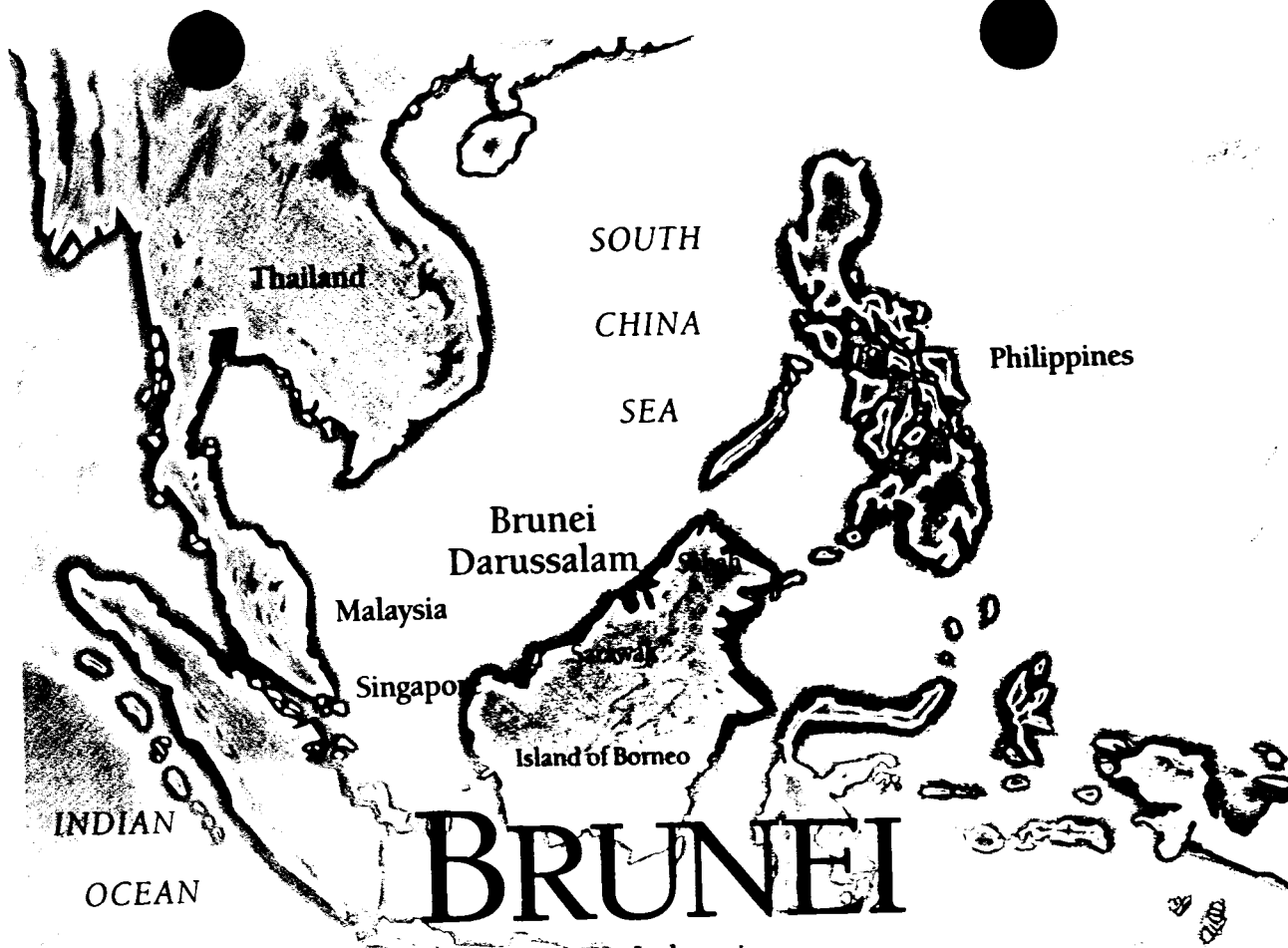
Subscribed and sworn to before me at Washington DC

this 7th day of March, 19 89

(Signature of notary or other officer)

my commission expires 4/14/93

<sup>8</sup>The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)



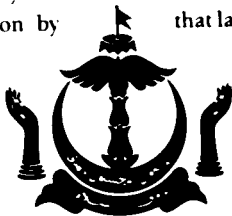
# BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

## *in Profile*

In 1521 the Italian historian Antonio Pigafetta visited the Sultanate of Brunei. He described the Sultanate as a rich, hospitable and powerful kingdom with an established Islamic Monarchy and strong regional influence in the Java and Borneo archipelago.

Today, almost five centuries later, a modern-day visitor would find much in common with that description by Pigafetta. Brunei is a wealthy country, a well-established Islamic Monarchy true to its traditions, and a country which plays an important role in the affairs of its region.

Brunei is situated on the North-West end of the island of Borneo and has a total area of 5,769 square kilometres. It has a common border with Sarawak, one of the constituent states making up the Federation of Malaysia.



The country is mainly jungle with tropical forests covering about 70 per cent of the area. Brunei is divided into four districts—Brunei/Muara, Tutong, Belait and Temburong. The coastline extends for about 161 kilometres along the South China Sea.

The indigenous people of Brunei are mainly Malay and that language is the official one of the State. English is widely spoken and is also used in the education system. The country's estimated population is around 227,000.

Malays make up around 155,000 and the Chinese 41,000. Other indigenous peoples make up 11,500. There are over 20,000 expatriates from Europe and elsewhere working in

Brunei including guest workers from other South East Asian countries, notably Malaysia and The Philippines.

## A Short History

The Brunei Sultanate rose to prominence in the 15th and 16th centuries when the country extended throughout Borneo and as far north as the Philippines.

This golden age centred on two remarkable rulers, Sultan Bolkiah and Sultan Hassan. Under their rule the Royal Court developed a splendour and ritual on a par with that of anywhere in the world and the territorial and religious influence of the country reached its peak.

In 1847, the close relationship between Britain and Brunei was first formalised with a treaty for the improvement of trade relations and for both states to co-operate in the suppression of piracy.

In 1888, North Borneo became a British protectorate and Brunei became a British protected state. In 1906, Brunei accepted a further measure of British control with executive power going to a British Resident whose duty was to advise the ruler on all matters, except those concerning local customs and religion.

Brunei was to remain under this Residency agreement until 1959, when a larger measure of domestic internal rule was granted by Constitutional agreement of that year. In 1971, full internal sovereignty was resumed and in 1984 the country resumed full political sovereignty with responsibility for its own external affairs and defence.

Three key points need to be remembered about this stage in Brunei's history:

— Brunei was never a colony and unlike its neighbours in South East Asia it did not experience a complete loss of sovereignty. In any event the British rule in Malaya was through the local sultans and consequently differed from the British colonial administration elsewhere.

— During the whole period there was continuity within the ruling family, one of the world's oldest dynasties, and loyalty to the Sultan remained the cornerstone of Bruneian politics in the protectorate period.

— The involvement with Britain saw close links develop between the two countries and at the same time Brunei was influenced by English Common Law, education and economic development. The Brunei of the 1980s with its mixture of Islamic culture, sophisticated economic development and English Common Law framework, was deeply influenced by this period.

Modern Brunei's political history centres on the constitutional changes that

Brunei has seen in 1959, 1971 and 1984. Brunei has evolved into a full sovereign state playing an active role both in world politics and in international economic affairs.

Two men have dominated modern-day Brunei—the 29th Sultan, His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan, Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah who has ruled since 1967, and His Majesty's father the 28th ruler Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien who was Sultan from 1950 to 1967. Between them they have led Brunei into full sovereignty and improved social conditions dramatically, while retaining tradition and stability.

The post-war period saw rapid and sustained expansion of Brunei's gas and oil industries, with a consequent increase in the country's infrastructure. A key fact in this development was a sound monetary and fiscal policy, without any excessively ambitious development projects.

The most unfortunate event in the post-war years was an armed rebellion in December 1962, organised from outside the State. This did not enjoy popular support and was soon quelled by loyal forces. Since that time, the country has known internal peace.

In 1984, Brunei resumed full sovereign status and took over responsibility for its own defence and foreign affairs from the United Kingdom. The country joined the United Nations, the Association of South East Asian Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. Today, Brunei is part of the community of nations conscious of its long history and the need to adapt to change.

## The National Development Plan

Brunei's economy is dominated by the oil and liquefied natural gas industries and Government expenditure patterns. The Brunei Government is well aware of the inherent long-term problems caused by such a pattern and accordingly a series of national development plans have been implemented for the past twenty years.

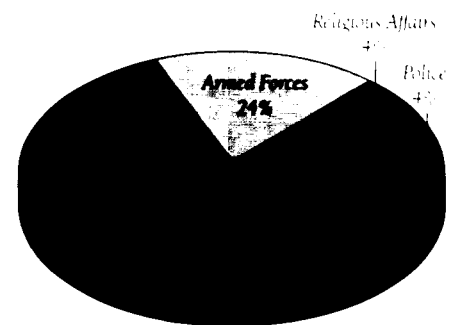
The main aim of the Fifth National Development Plan 1986-1990 is to build up a more diversified economy. Previous National Plans have been more concerned with improving the infrastructure.

The current National Plan has nine objectives. These are —

- 1 To improve the quality of life of the people.
- 2 To maximise the use of natural resources.

- 3 To develop new technology-oriented industries.
- 4 To accelerate human resources development so as to meet the country's demand for an increasingly sophisticated economy.
- 5 To maintain full employment and increase the level of productivity.
- 6 To maintain a moderate rate of inflation.
- 7 To foster a dynamic, disciplined and responsible society with its citizens as agents for progress and development.
- 8 To encourage and nurture the development of Malays as leaders of industry and commerce.
- 9 To have a clean and healthy environment.

## ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE 1988



Brunei's economy has performed well in the 1980s, although the macro-economic indicators are distorted by the depressing impact of the fall in oil prices during that period. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita for the economy as a whole fell in the 1980s, following a dramatic 33.3 per cent growth rate in 1979 and a 67.4 per cent growth rate in 1980. This highlights the importance of oil and gas prices.

The non oil sector of the economy, particularly construction, has shown a healthy growth, with a boost in the infrastructure and a conscious move to diversify the economy which is the hallmark of the Government's economic planning. The fall in oil revenue has had no effect on living standards which have continued to improve steadily during the decade.

## Finance

Brunei's financial power, monetary reserves and investment portfolio have been the subject of much international speculation and comment in recent years. In brief, financial policy in the Sultanate is determined by five key rules:

- 1 The investment objective is to increase over time the real value of the nation's

Brunei Coldgas. Brunei Government owns 50 per cent of Brunei LNG and Brunei Coldgas and the other two partners are Royal Dutch/Shell and the Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan who own 25% each.

Brunei Coldgas buys liquefied natural gas from Brunei LNG and arranges its transport and sale to Japanese customers. The shareholding is similar to Brunei LNG.

Brunei Shell Tankers was set up in 1986 and has seven LNG tankers which it charters to Brunei Coldgas. The Brunei Government and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group are joint owners.

Brunei Shell Marketing Company markets petroleum products and chemicals within Brunei Darussalam. The Government and Royal Dutch/Shell Group are joint owners.

Oil and gas reserves in Brunei at the beginning of 1986 were at their highest ever level. While pursuing its policy of conserving existing reserves, in an endeavour to find new fields the Brunei Government has encouraged other oil companies – Woods Petroleum, Sunray and Jasra-Elf – to drill exploration wells.

In 1972, what was at that time the world's largest liquefied gas plant came on stream at Lumut. Sales of 5 million tonnes a year of liquefied natural gas are sent to Japan under a 20 year contract which will expire in 1993.

## Education

Half of the population of Brunei is under the age of 20 and the education service within the Sultanate has seen a massive expansion in



Emphasis is placed on science studies in schools

recent years. The concern over education and training within the country is reflected by the high profile given to young people.

His Majesty's commitment to developing youth opportunity has meant that education within Brunei has been given high priority. The school and further education system is seen as producing the necessary skills for making the country more sophisticated and less dependent on outside expertise.

Education is provided free from the age of five years for children who are citizens. Non-Government schools are required to be



The State flag of Brunei Darussalam which has been in use in its present form since promulgation of the Constitution in 1959

registered with the Ministry of Education and follow the national curriculum as laid down by the Ministry of Education.

Brunei's education system has been extended since 1985 by the foundation of the nation's own university – The University of Brunei Darussalam. At present, the University has 912 students in four faculties – Education, Science, Arts, and Social Science and Management. By 1992, when the University's new campus is completed, the maximum student enrolment for degree and non-degree courses will be about 2,000.

The University of Brunei Darussalam throws into sharp relief some of the educational problems facing Brunei. The small population and the need to build up skills rapidly is reflected in the fact that the University decided to concentrate initially on only a few disciplines since such degree courses as Law, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering and Accountancy are readily available overseas. At the same time, the University's academic staff are mainly drawn from outside Brunei.

## Culture

Brunei's agriculture had a particularly difficult period in the 1970s. Some two-thirds of the nation's livestock was wiped out in an epidemic and the opportunities provided by the public service and the oil industry accelerated a drift away from the land. The result today is that agriculture accounts for some 1 per cent of gross domestic product and 80 per cent of food is imported.

These problems have concerned the Brunei Government considerably and in recent years the development of agriculture has been given priority within the National Plan. This is not only because of the strategic need for food self-sufficiency, but also because many Bruneian traditions have agrarian roots and could disappear if agriculture was no longer able to sustain them.

The revival of agriculture centres on the ultimate aim of self-sufficiency wherever feasible in the shortest time possible, particularly for vegetables, poultry meat and beef. Mechanisation is an essential part of the programme and the Government hopes to produce some 30 per cent of the nation's rice requirements through mechanisation of rice fields. A pilot project which began in 1978 on a 400 hectare site has already achieved success.

In beef, part of Brunei's requirement is met by its cattle station at Willeroo in Australia's Northern Territory. This station is larger than the area of Brunei. It is some 5,793 square kilometres and ranks as one of the world's largest. Beef consumption has been rising steadily.

In cattle breeding, the Government provides assistance to farmers and services such as medicinal aids, grazing land and cash grants.

Various specialities have been identified as possible growth areas within Brunei. The success story has been in egg production where the Sultanate has now reached more than 90 per cent self-sufficiency. This has been carried out by the private sector with Government support, education and advice.

The Brunei Government has encouraged agriculture through measures

such as model farms, Government established farms, agricultural training and a strong advisory and support service backed by research from the Ministry of Development's Agriculture Department. Efforts are being made to recruit young people back to agriculture and the rural programmes are designed to help encourage people to stay in the industry.



*Agriculture is a priority within the National Development Plan*

## Infrastructure and Communication

Brunei's third and fourth National Development Plans placed considerable emphasis on building up the country's infrastructure and communications. The road network has been expanded and modernised between the major population centres. There is a main highway, the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Highway, between Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait and Seria, and a new road between Muara and Tutong.

The Government has an ambitious road building programme. At present, there are some 1,450 kilometres of roads and the main highway runs the entire length of the State. Roads are the responsibility of the Public Works Department.

Brunei has one of the highest car ownership figures in the world and there are cheap loans available from the Government to help fund new car purchases.

Communications into the interior are still mainly by river, with the Brunei, Belait and Tutong rivers playing an important role. There are two ports at Muara and Kuala Belait and these provide facilities for shipping throughout the region.

Muara port is situated 28 kilometres from the capital, Bandar Seri Begawan, and has benefited from work carried out in recent years of widening the quay and improving deep water access. The Brunei communications authorities see port development as a catalyst for economic and

property development alongside the actual ports.

The other main component of Brunei's physical transport links with the outside world is Royal Brunei Airlines. This has expanded since it was founded in 1974, and today employs nearly 1,000 people, the overwhelming majority of these Bruneian.

Royal Brunei Airlines operates flights to Bangkok, Darwin, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching, Manila, Singapore, Taipei and from August 1988, Dubai. The airline has a fleet of Boeing 737's and Boeing 757's and projected passenger and cargo volumes show considerable increase into the 1990's.

The Malaysian Airline System, MAS (partly owned by the Brunei Investment Agency), Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways International and Merpati Nusantara also have flights to Bandar Seri Begawan.

The Brunei International Airport serves some 400,000 incoming and outgoing passengers annually. A massive investment programme—B\$113 million over ten years—has made the airport one of the most sophisticated in the region. The new terminal building can now handle the 1.5 million passengers expected by the end of the century.

Brunei's telephone system is sophisticated with two earth satellite stations, direct international dialling and a full range of telex and facsimile facilities. In 1980, an electronic telephone exchange with a capacity of 27,000 lines was introduced and Siemens, the West German telecommunications company, plans to install a further 47,000 lines by mid-1989. The rate of increase in telephones per head has been one of the fastest in the world. In 1986, there were some 33,000 telephones in Brunei.



*Royal Brunei Airlines employs nearly 1,000 people*

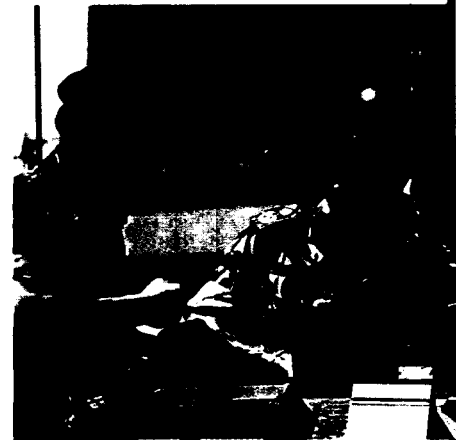
## Defence

The importance which Brunei attaches to national security is underlined by the fact that under the fifth Five Year Development Plan, 10 per cent of expenditure is allocated to defence.

For its size, Brunei has one of the most well equipped armed forces of any country in the region, with a land, air and sea capability.

The Task Force of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces comprises land, naval and air forces grouped together as a brigade spearheaded by two infantry battalions. The Task Force is equipped with armoured reconnaissance vehicles and armoured personnel carriers, supported by Rapier air defence missiles. For coastal patrol work, there is a flotilla of fast strike vessels equipped with surface to surface missiles.

Plans have been announced for the Air Wing to acquire fixed wing jet and maritime surveillance aircraft with a view to being



*His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan during a visit to the Royal Brunei Armed Forces*

operational in 1992. Bruneians between the ages of 18 and 23 will be recruited to be trained as pilots. The new aircraft will reinforce the Air Wing which at present comprises both armed and utility helicopters and provides helicopter support for other Ministries including the 'Flying Doctor' service.

The Royal Brunei Armed Forces has forged close links with its immediate neighbours, particularly Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Joint exercises are carried out with the armed forces of ASEAN countries, and there is also close collaboration with other countries such as Britain and Australia. 1988 saw one of the biggest ever joint exercises between British and Bruneian forces, involving ships from the British Royal Navy and a British battalion from Hong Kong as well as all elements of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces.

foreign reserves.

2 A policy of sound finance should be followed at home, with inflation kept at low levels. The economy should not be allowed to 'overheat'.

3 The supply of credit must be sufficient to encourage local industry and entrepreneurs to expand.

4 Brunei's financial strengths should be used as a platform to develop financial skills, thereby providing employment opportunities among its citizens.

5 The overseas investment policy should be constructive, long-term, mutually beneficial, and should avoid any adverse effects on the host countries' economies.

The Ministry of Finance is in a relatively fortunate position compared to most of its counterparts elsewhere. Brunei has a buoyant revenue base—in 1987 the Government had an actual revenue, excluding investment income, of B\$2.7 billion and expenditure of B\$2.4 billion.

The small population means that Government expenditure can be controlled effectively and Brunei has maintained a policy of balanced budgets for many years. There is no national debt.

Brunei's monetary policy has been determined by linking the Brunei dollar to the Singapore dollar and there is parity between the two.

The Ministry of Finance feels that the Monetary Authority of Singapore exercises sufficient caution that such a link will not be detrimental to the economies of either country. At the same time, this agreement is not seen as inhibiting the management of the domestic economy.

## Prime Minister's Office

His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan is the supreme executive authority in Brunei Darussalam. His Majesty has occupied the position of Prime Minister since resumption of independence in 1984.

Brunei's administrative system is centred on the Prime Minister's Office which has provided the thrust behind His Majesty's aim to introduce greater efficiency in Government departments. In his National Day speech in 1987 His Majesty pointed out that it was essential to keep the country's administrative machinery up-to-date, in line with the development of Brunei as an independent nation. His Majesty has followed

a combination of traditional and reforming policies, moving away from a structure of a chief minister and officials to a full ministerial system with specified portfolios.

As Prime Minister, His Majesty is concerned with the day to day administration of the Government, in addition to being responsible for several departments within his portfolio:

- The Royal Brunei Police
- Adat Istiadat (Malay Customs)
- The Public Service Commission
- Councils of State



*His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Ibnu Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien, DK M B, DK PSSUB, DPKG, DPKT, PSPNB, PSNB, PSLJ, SPMB, PANB, GCMG, DMN, DK (Kelantan), DK (Johor), DK (Negeri Sembilan), Collar of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum, Grand Order of Mugunghwa, DK (Pahang), Bintang Republik Indonesia Adipurna, Collar of the Nile, The Order of Al-Hussein bin Ali, The Civil Order of Oman, DK (Selangor), DK (Perlis), DK (Perak) Order of Sikatuna (Rank of Rajah), PGAT, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam*

- Audit
- Establishment
- Detention Centre
- Anti-Corruption Bureau
- Petroleum Unit
- Broadcasting and Information

The Prime Minister's Office is located at the Istana Nurul Iman, His Majesty's official residence, which has become a symbol of national pride. In keeping with ancient Brunei tradition, the Ruler's Istana is the seat of Government and here the Council of Cabinet Ministers meets under the presidency of His Majesty.

## alth

The quality of health care in Brunei is very similar to most other rich countries. An affluent life-style combined with a successful record in preventative medicine, improved water supply and sewerage disposal have meant that Brunei's health problems are not unlike those of developed countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States or Sweden.

Malaria has been eliminated from Brunei since 1970, although it is still a problem in the rest of Borneo. Cholera and smallpox have been eliminated and the country carries out regular immunisation programmes. It has substantially met the health requirements laid down by the World Health Organisation in its Health for All by the Year 2000 Programme.

Planners at the Ministry of Health have had to cope with an upsurge of non-communicable diseases such as cancer, obesity and cardio-vascular diseases. AIDS, as yet, is not a major problem because of the country's strict religious, moral and traditional ways of life. However, the country is maintaining strict surveillance and taking preventative measures against the disease.

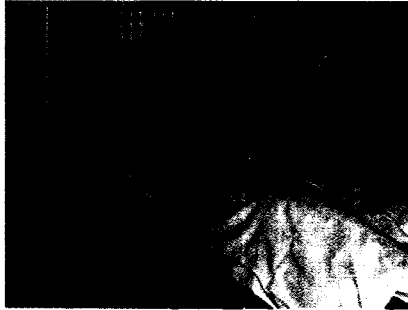
Brunei has an infant mortality rate of 996 per thousand live births in 1986, and a life expectancy for men of 70.2 years and 72.7 years for women.

The health service is free for Brunei citizens, with a very nominal charge for permanent residents and expatriate government servants and their dependants. Health care is a three-tier system, with health clinics providing secondary care and district hospitals the tertiary and specialised care.

The most important medical facility in Brunei is the 550 bed central referral hospital in Bandar Seri Begawan, known as Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital (RIPAS Hospital). Built at a cost of B\$162 million, this hospital provides diagnostic and therapeutic facilities for the whole country. In addition, there are hospitals at Kuala Belait, Tutong, Temburong and private facilities run by Brunei Shell at Seria. For medical care not available in Brunei, citizens are sent overseas, at the Government's expense.

Brunei's health planners place great emphasis on primary health clinics and mobile services, particularly in the remote regions. The flying medical services go to 14

areas not easily accessible and or river. In addition to health care the Ministry of Health collaborates with the Ministry of Development in health related projects, for example, the provision of rural sanitation and water supply. 90 per cent of the urban and semi-urban population has piped water and 70 per cent of the urban population has sewerage sanitation. The Government has an ambitious water and sanitation programme for the rural areas.



*Brunei has advanced medical facilities*

In common with other advanced countries, Brunei is faced with a seemingly inescapable rise in the demand for health care and a continual rise in health costs. The Sultanate is in the fortunate position that it can afford to meet this increase and maintain the provision of, for example, the best available drugs and equipment for the health services.

The most serious problem facing the Ministry is a staff shortage. Most doctors and dentists in the country are expatriates and while Brunei is actively training its students on medical courses overseas, there is still a serious shortage. For very specialised care, Bruneians still have to be sent abroad. On economic grounds this is justifiable considering the investment in manpower and equipment that otherwise would be needed.

The Ministry of Health is also involved in helping fight the abuse of drugs; a programme which has been given priority by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan and is co-ordinated nationally by the Anti Drugs Unit under the Ministry of Education.

## *Culture, Youth and Sports*

The Language and Literature Bureau, one of the principal departments of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, is responsible for promoting the development of the Malay language, literature and culture of Brunei Darussalam.

To this end, the Bureau is making various efforts to widen the scholastic use of the Malay language. For example, while degree level courses in Malay literature have been introduced at the University, at the same time Brunei has hosted a number of important seminars on Malay language, the role of literature in Islam and developments in Malay poetry. International poetry readings and competitions have been organised with strong support of the Bureau.

In the absence of a national library, the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka library serves a wide range of needs. It has branches in all four districts and provides a mobile library service in both urban and rural areas.

Opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1972, the Brunei Museum contains six galleries including exhibitions ranging from natural history to oil and gas exploration.

The Brunei Museum is also responsible for Brunei's Arts and Handicrafts Training Centre which encourages craft skills including the weaving of Brunei cloth. The Centre acts as a marketing organisation for a wide range of Brunei handicrafts.

An unusual museum in Brunei is the Churchill Memorial Museum which has one of the finest collections of Churchill memorabilia in the world.

Another museum, Muzium Teknologi Melayu (Malay Technology Museum) was opened in February 1988.

Established in 1982, The Brunei History Centre was founded to undertake research into the rich history of Brunei Darussalam. Among the areas of special emphasis are the genealogy and history of the Sultans of Brunei and the Royal Family.

Sport is actively encouraged in Brunei and extensive sporting facilities are provided. The National Stadium is located in Berakas, near Bandar Seri Begawan. Football and badminton are the most popular games.

Brunei has a highly developed welfare state and its administration is the



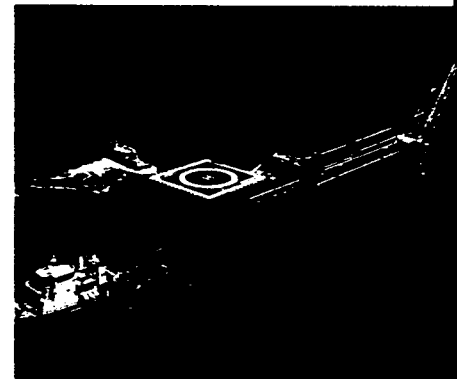
*The National Stadium in Berakas*

responsibility of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. Bruneians are especially well cared for and the state provides its citizens with non-contributory pensions from age 60 onwards.

## *Oil and Gas*

Commercial production of oil commenced in Seria in 1929 and the industry has dominated the Brunei Darussalam economy since that time. Oil and energy income as a proportion of gross national product has been falling in recent years.

However, Brunei Darussalam has avoided some of the recent public finance problems faced by other rich oil states. The country has a small population. Government expenditure has been carefully controlled and development projects carried out on a prudent and sensible basis.



*Brunei Shell's latest offshore platform, Gannet*

Offshore oil production began in 1963 and now accounts for the vast majority of the Sultanate's exports. There are six offshore oil and gas fields— Champion, Magpie, South West Ampa, Fairley, Fairley-Baram (a unitised field with Petronas Malaysia), Gannet and two onshore fields at Seria and Rasau. Production is carried out by Brunei Shell Petroleum in which the Government has a 50 per cent stake.

Brunei Shell Petroleum is concerned with the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, oil refining and crude oil trading. The Companies within Brunei Shell are Brunei Shell Petroleum, Brunei LNG, Brunei Coldgas, Brunei Shell Tankers and Brunei Shell Marketing.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company explores and produces crude oil and gas. It owns the Brunei Refinery. The Government of Brunei Darussalam and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group are equal shareholders.

Brunei LNG liquefies natural gas which it buys from BSP and in turn sells it to



Among the foreign dignitaries who attended the first National Day celebrations was His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales pictured here with His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan

## Foreign Affairs

Among the principles which influence Brunei's foreign policy are support for the United Nations Charter, a growing role in ASEAN and membership of other international organisations which strengthens its links with other countries

In 1984 Brunei Darussalam was admitted as the 159th member of the United Nations. In his acceptance speech, His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan said Brunei fully accepted the obligations contained in the United Nations charter and, together with other nations, would strive to realise the aims and objectives of the United Nations.

Brunei plays an active role in ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, whose other members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei became the sixth member of ASEAN one week after resuming full independence

Brunei looks to ASEAN, the cornerstone in Brunei's foreign policy, to ensure territorial integrity, regional peace, security and stability. Brunei supports ASEAN's plans for ZOPFAN, a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. It has played an active role in meetings of ASEAN and is the current Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee as well as country co-ordinator for the ASEAN-Canada Dialogue

In his speech to ASEAN Heads of Government in Manila in December 1987, His Majesty The Sultan outlined the country's deep commitment to ASEAN: "Brunei has benefited much from our membership of ASEAN, and we look forward to the future, confident that ASEAN will continue to strive for the security

and stability of the region as well as for the economic advancement of our peoples. Brunei is committed to play its part within the constraints and limitations of our ability as the smallest member to ensure that ASEAN remains a viable and effective association".

Brunei has a realistic approach to the Commonwealth and sees it as providing a valuable international forum in which small states can voice their views.

Brunei has diplomatic relations with 42 other states and this number is increasing each year.



The Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque in Bandar Seri Begawan

Embassies or High Commissions are maintained in all ASEAN capitals as well as in London, Washington, New York, Riyadh, Cairo, Seoul, Tokyo, Geneva and, shortly, Canberra. A Permanent Mission to the United Nations is maintained in New York. In Bandar Seri Begawan there are now 15 resident missions. Brunei has now concluded agreements on the abolition of visa requirements with 14 countries.

## The Constitution and Legal System

Brunei's political system rests on the twin pillars of the country's written Constitution and the tradition of Malay Islamic monarchy. An additional and underlying feature is the country's adherence to the rule of law, a system based primarily on the English Common Law System and the independence of the judiciary.

Brunei's first written Constitution came into force in 1959 and since that date has been subject to important amendments in 1971 and 1984. The 1959 Constitution provides for the Sultan as the Head of State with full executive authority. The Sultan is assisted by five councils—The Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Legislative Council

and the Council of Succession.

It is noteworthy that the system of government, which was carried out in the traditional Malay manner of advice tendered through a Chief Minister and senior officials, was replaced in 1984 by a move to a Cabinet style of government, with The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan as Prime Minister. The new style Cabinet system reflects His Majesty's commitment to a meritocratic and efficient administration.

Brunei's legal system is based on the English Common Law System, with an inde-

pendent judiciary, a corpus of written common law judgments and statutes, and legislation enacted by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan.

As in Malaysia and Singapore, the criminal justice system is based on the Indian Penal Code and cases are tried either by magistrates or, for more serious cases, by High Court Judges. The language of the Courts is English and the High Courts sit every other month, between five and six sessions a year. Interpreters are available for non-English

speakers. Legal aid is provided in capital cases and is available in appropriate civil and other criminal cases.

Brunei has an arrangement with the Government of Hong Kong whereby Hong Kong judges are appointed as judicial commissioners of Brunei by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan. The appointment is for three years and can be renewed. The practice of bringing judges in from outside is helping to resolve one problem due to Brunei's small population, namely, it is important that judges should not know members of the community whom they may find themselves judging. This arrangement will continue for some time until Brunei has enough qualified lawyers, when it can appoint its own local judges. Sir Denys Roberts, the former Chief Justice of Hong Kong, has been reappointed Chief Justice of Brunei while the Chief Justice of Hong Kong is made the President of the Court of Appeal of Brunei Darussalam. In the Court of Appeal, the President sits with two other judges.

The death penalty is still in the Brunei statute book but no occasion for enforcing it has arisen since 1953. His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan has the power to exercise the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

# Commercial Information

## FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The importance attached by the Brunei Government to foreign investment was reflected in a comment by His Majesty The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan recently in a press interview. His Majesty was asked about foreign investment and made the following statement: "We have always welcomed foreign investment. We are ready and willing to look at suggestions from would-be investors. We welcome participation by major multinational companies in the economic activity of our country. Such participation would have to be on the basis of sharing the benefits equally".

## CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

The currency is the Brunei dollar (B\$).

Brunei and Singapore currency is mutually acceptable in both countries. The currency is managed by the Brunei Currency Board. The currency interchangeability arrangement has provided a cheaper means of financial trade between Brunei and Singapore than if there had been bank transfers instead. The Brunei currency is backed by assets of more than 100 per cent of its liabilities.

## CUSTOMS, DUTIES, AND IMPORT REGULATIONS

Duties on imported goods may be specific or ad valorem. Generally, goods for industrial use are exempt from customs duty.

Clothes, watches and jewellery attract duties of 10 per cent; electrical equipment, timber, furniture, motor vehicles and spare parts and photographic equipment, 20 per cent; and cosmetics and perfumes, 30 per cent.

## COMPANIES REGISTRATION

Companies in Brunei must either be incorporated or registered as a branch of a foreign limited company. A limited company has the word Berhad (Bhd) at the end of its name. There are similar restrictions to company names as pertain in the United Kingdom. Companies that are incorporated in Brunei are governed by the 1956 Companies Act, Cap. 39. This approximates to the 1948 United Kingdom Companies Act.

A Registrar of Companies is appointed to, amongst other things, control the functioning within Brunei of companies registered locally or carrying on business

within Brunei. A company must be registered with this office which is situated in the Law Building. Public companies should have a minimum of seven shareholders and two directors. Half the board should be either nationals of Brunei or be locally resident. As is the case in the United Kingdom, annual accounts of a public company must be sent to the Registrar.

Auditing requirements are increasingly in line with international standards to conform to those set by examining bodies which regulate the professions such as accountancy and law. Responsibility in the corporate sector is taken very seriously by the Ministry of Finance and its recent moves against fraudulent trading in banking are indicative of its determination to maintain ethical standards in business.

Private companies in Brunei have a minimum of two, but not more than fifty shareholders. They can start business immediately upon registration, whereas public companies have to apply for a Certificate of Commencement of Business. Half the directors of private companies must either be Brunei nationals or locally resident.

## EMPLOYMENT REGULATIONS

Foreigners entering Brunei to take up employment require work permits from the Department of Immigration. Identity cards, issued by the same department, are also required and are renewed annually.

## LAND OWNERSHIP AND FOREIGN RESIDENCY

Ownership of land is generally restricted to Brunei citizens. However, the granting of land on a lease basis for specific use to any foreign entrepreneur can be considered.

## TAXATION

Brunei does not have any direct taxation. There is no income tax and, within partnerships, income is similarly exempt from taxation. Individuals do not pay any capital gains tax and profits arising from the sale of capital assets are not taxable.

Brunei has a taxation agreement only with Britain.

Limited companies are taxed at a rate of 30 per cent. Tax on petroleum operations is laid down by the 1963 Income Tax (Petroleum) Enactment. This is similar to the tax position in most oil producing countries. The generous tax treatment given to Brunei citizens is a consequence both of prudent financial housekeeping by the Government and its healthy oil, gas and investment income.

## BANKING

Brunei Darussalam's banking system is regulated by the 1906 British Banking Act. However, the Ministry of Finance intends to introduce new and more up-to-date regulations in line with modern practices designed to protect depositors and creditors.

The development of a well regulated financial services sector within Brunei Darussalam is one of the Government's primary objectives. Traditionally, the banking system in Brunei Darussalam has been characterised by overseas banks which maintain branch offices. The most significant banks, in terms of the scale of their operations, have been the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank, and now there is a local bank, the International Bank of Brunei Bhd.

## INSURANCE

There are a large number of insurance companies operating in Brunei. Some are locally incorporated but the majority are branches of international insurance groups. The operations of insurance companies are monitored by the Economic Development Board.

## INFORMATION

The Brunei Darussalam Information Desk, Henry J. Kaufman & Associates Inc., 2233 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington DC, 20007, USA. Tel: (1) 202-337 2159, Tel: (1) 800-541 9053 (outside Washington), Fax: (1) 202-333 0671.

For a copy of 'Brunei Darussalam - In Profile' please complete and post coupon below to The Embassy of Brunei Darussalam, Watergate, Suite 300, 3rd Floor, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington DC, 20037, USA. Tel: (1) 202-342 0159/0169/9564. Fax: (1) 202-342 0158. Telex: 6491071 BRU DC.

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# Press Information

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December 19, 1988

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THE GOVERNMENT OF  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

## NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources  
will accelerate economic growth

His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam has announced new Cabinet appointments and the setting up of a new ministry.

The new Cabinet structure, which takes effect from January 1, 1989, is designed to assist plans to diversify the economy and to streamline the administration.

His Majesty, who is Prime Minister, said that the new Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources would be created to help accelerate the economic growth of the country which is in the process of diversifying its sources of income, traditionally based on oil and gas.

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The departments of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and the Industrial Unit which formerly came under the Ministry of Development will now form part of the new ministry.

The present Minister of Education, Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman will head the new Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources. The new Ministry is expected to be the 'engine room' for ambitious plans to establish a network of industrial complexes in the country.

The Minister of Development, Pengiran Dato Dr. Haji Ismail, retains his portfolio while the Minister of Communications, Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Aziz takes over the Ministry of Education, a post he held when a ministerial system of government was introduced after Independence.

Filling the vacated post of Minister of Communications is Dato Haji Zakaria, currently the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Deputy Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Dato Haji Mohd. Ali, will now be the new Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

- more -

Deputy Minister of Development, Dato Haji Selamat takes over the deputy's post in the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

His Majesty said the new Cabinet structure would ensure that the Government remained effective and streamlined. It would provide the impetus for furthering peace and prosperity currently prevailing in the country.

The changes were also designed to consolidate national development plans including the industrial sector and the diversification of the country's resources, particularly agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

The last cabinet reorganization took place in October 1986. The new Cabinet, with effect from January 1, 1989, will be:

**PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENSE:** His Majesty Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan Negara Brunei Darussalam.

**MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:** His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Perdana Wazir Sahibul Himmah Wal-Wagar Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah.

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MINISTER OF FINANCE: His Royal Highness Paduka Seri Pengiran Digadong Sahibul Mal Pengiran Muda Haji Jefri Bolkiah.

SPECIAL ADVISER TO HIS MAJESTY IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE CUM  
MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Setia Bakti Diraja Dato Laila Utama Haji Awang Isa bin Pehin Datu Perdana Menteri Dato Laila Utama Haji Awang Ibrahim.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Laila Wijaya Dato Seri Setia Haji Awang Abdul Aziz bin Begawan Pehin Udana Khatib Dato Seri Paduka Haji Awang Umar.

MINISTER OF LAW: Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Laila Kanun Diraja Pengiran Bahrin bin Pengiran Haji Abbas.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND PRIMARY RESOURCES: Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Pahlawan Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdul Rahman bin Dato Setia Haji Awang Mohammad Taib.

MINISTER OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS: Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Ratna Diraja Dato Seri Utama Dr. Ustaz Haji Awang Mohammad Zain bin Haji Serudin.

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MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT: Yang Berhormat Pengiran Dato Seri Laila Jasa Dr. Haji Ismail bin Pengiran Haji Damit.

MINISTER OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS: Yang Berhormat Pehin Jawatan Luar Pekerma Raja Dato Seri Paduka Haji Awang Hussain bin Pehin Orang Kaya Digadong Seri Diraja Dato Laila Utama Haji Mohd. Yusof.

MINISTER OF HEALTH: Yang Berhormat Dato Paduka Dr. Haji Johar bin Dato Paduka Haji Noordin.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS: Yang Berbahagia Dato Seri Laila Jasa Haji Zakaria bin Datu Mahawangsa Haji Awang Sulaiman.

Deputy Ministers with effect from January 1, 1989 are:

Deputy Minister of Defense: Yang Amat Mulia Pengiran Sanggamara Diraja Major-General (Res) Pengiran Haji Ibnu bin Pengiran Datu Penghulu Pengiran Haji Apong.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: Yang Mulia Dato Paduka Awang Haji Mohd. Ali bin Haji Mohd. Daud.

- more -

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Deputy Minister of Finance: Yang Mulia Dato Paduka Seri Laila  
Jasa Haji Awang Ahmad Wally Skinner.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs: Yang Mulia Dato Paduka Haji  
Awang Abidin bin Orang Kaya Periwara Abdul Rashid.

Deputy Minister of Education: Yang Mulia Dato Seri Laila Jasa  
Haji Awang Ahmad bin Haji Jumat.

Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs: Yang Dimuliakan Pehin  
Siraja Khatib Dato Paduka Seri Setia Ustaz Haji Awang Yahya bin  
Haji Ibrahim.

Deputy Minister of Development: (Vacant)

Deputy Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports: Yang Mulia Dato  
Paduka Haji Awang Selamat bin Haji Munap.

###

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
REGISTRATION UNIT  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your supplemental statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Political Propaganda - page 7 of Form OBD-64 - Supplemental Statement):

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ or No x \_\_\_\_\_

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

Yes x \_\_\_\_\_ or No \_\_\_\_\_

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all such material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)

Michael G. Carberry  
Signature

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