

157. <http://cptpp.moit.gov.vn/default.aspx?page=news&do=detail&id=7eb7506a-6ba3-463a-aa5b-d093c9b140ae>

Information for Vietnamese businesses to access the Brunei market

1. Bilateral trade data

In 2019, the total import-export turnover between Vietnam and Brunei reached US \$ 244 million, up 342.6% compared to 2018. In particular, the export turnover from Vietnam to Brunei reached US \$ 66.6 million, increases 260, 9% compared to 2018 and Vietnam's import turnover from Brunei reached US \$ 177.4 million, increases 383.7% compared to 2018.

2. Trade clues and customs offices

Royal Customs & Excise Department (RCED), Ministry of Finance

Tel: +673 238 2333

Fax: +673 238 2666

Website: <http://www.mof.gov.bn/index.php/departments/royal-custom-a-excise-department>

Email: info@customs.mof.gov.bn

3. Non-tariff measures and other relevant regulations

Brunei has strict import regulations on halal, chilled or frozen meat. Halal beef is supplied by local abattoirs or imported through Halal-certified companies.

Import requirements and documents of the import of goods into Brunei is overseen by the Royal Customs and Excise Department. Importers must register with the port of entry. The tax classification is based on the Special Consumption Tax Laws of 2012 and 2007. Some types of products require import licenses issued by the relevant authorities. Goods not banned from import may be imported under a general license. Customs declarations must be accompanied by supporting documents such as invoices, transport and insurance bills, air waybills and packing papers. Some additional documents such as certificates of origin and analysis, permits for approval (A.P.), import permits and other documents may be submitted as required by the Customs and Taxation Department.

The Department of Health Services under the Ministry of Health is responsible for ensuring that food imported and distributed in Brunei is safe for human consumption. Importers of food must comply with the Public Health Act (Food) (Chapter 182), and the 2000 public health (food) regulations, food laws and regulation and import request. Importers must submit customs declarations along with relevant export health certificates from the country of origin. Other requirements include the provision of HACCP certificates, samples of items imported into Brunei, a list of all components and additives used, and other valid documents or certifications. regulations of the Ministry of Health. Imported food products are mainly halal, for consumption by the majority of Muslims. Halal foods must not contain alcohol or non-halal animal origin substances. Imported goods that are processed food must be registered and must identify the source of additives according to Regulation 9, Public Health Regulation (Food), 2000.

Goods prohibited from import:

- Drug;

- Java Sparrows Birds;

- Prohibited publications are governed by the Reaction Act or the Publication Act;

- Cannon;

- The vaccine originated from Taiwan;

- Cigarettes without health warnings printed on the packages;

- Syringe;

- Pigs bred or exported from Thailand;

- Hatching eggs or new eggs unless stamped "Import" on the eggshell;

- Fibers, yarns or any articles bearing the mark of any currency, bank draft or coins issued or issued in any country.

Goods restricted to import:

Trees and planting materials;

Animals and birds live;

Types of slot machines (pin table, fruit machines, slot machines ...);

Toxic drug;

Rice and rice products;

Sugar and wood;

Cars, motorbikes, trucks, buses, trailers, trailers;

Types of wine;

Radioactive materials.

Prohibited goods: stone or gravel

Goods restricted from export:

Rice, rice and rice products;

Wood of categories 1A, 1B, 1C, Nibong, rattan;

Antiques, historical artifacts made or discovered in Brunei;

Odor oil;

Cigarettes, alcohol;

Street;

Gasoline of all kinds;

Diesoline.

4. Information on customs processes and procedures

Brunei Customs legislation has been amended to harmonize the tariff nomenclature, making it easier for investors and the public to access customs-related information, helping Brunei law to comply with WTO agreements and the protection of intellectual property, and improving the complaints process.

All imports into Brunei must be accompanied by:

- Bill of lading / delivery order or air waybill;

- Packing slips;

- Commercial invoice;

- Three copies of customs declarations;

- Detailed description of imported goods; gross and net weight or number of packages;

- Value (FOB and CIF);

- Place of shipment, place of arrival;

- Certificate of origin;

- Certificate of analysis;

- A.P (License Approved) of RCED;

- Import permit issued by Government / Relevant Agency.

5. Other contents related to the market

Commercial standards

Brunei applies a wide range of international standards, including the International Organization for Standardization's ISO and IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) regimes. Brunei also recognizes the certifications of agencies that have been recognized by members of the Pacific Accreditation Cooperation Organization. Laboratory standardization and laboratory recognition certificates of members of APLAC Mutual Recognition Agreements (Asia-Pacific Laboratory Accreditation) are also accepted. The National Standards Council was established in December 2009 and operates under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources. Telecommunications standards are set by the Information and Communications Authority (AITI) under Section 9 of the Telecommunications Law, 2001. AITI regulates the use of telecommunications equipment in Brunei, which requires the service to meet national standards.

Product certification

Restaurants and food manufacturers serving the Muslim community are required to have halal certificates and licenses as well as the halal brand under the Halal Certification and Label Act of 2005. Under this law, Manufacturers or restaurants are only allowed to produce and process halal products using raw materials from halal suppliers. Multinational companies or small and medium enterprises are required to form a Halal Inspection Committee to handle and ensure the company operates in accordance with all halal requirements. When exporting products from Brunei, local food manufacturers need to have a Certificate of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP). Food business merchants must obey the Public Health Act (Food) (Chapter 182). The registration form will be issued within 5-7 working days from the date of application. Halal licenses and certificates are issued by the Ministry of Religion, while Bureau Veritas, a local certification body, issues HACCP certificates to local food manufacturers.

Reference: Asia-Africa Market Department, Ministry of Industry and Trade