

23RD WORKSHOP ON GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES IN ASIA OPENING SESSION, 4TH AUGUST 2026

Beyond Reporting: Brunei Darussalam's Transparency Journey



Brunei Darussalam's national circumstances shape its emissions profile, climate priorities and the role of transparency in supporting informed decision-making.

NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM 'THE ABODE OF PEACE'

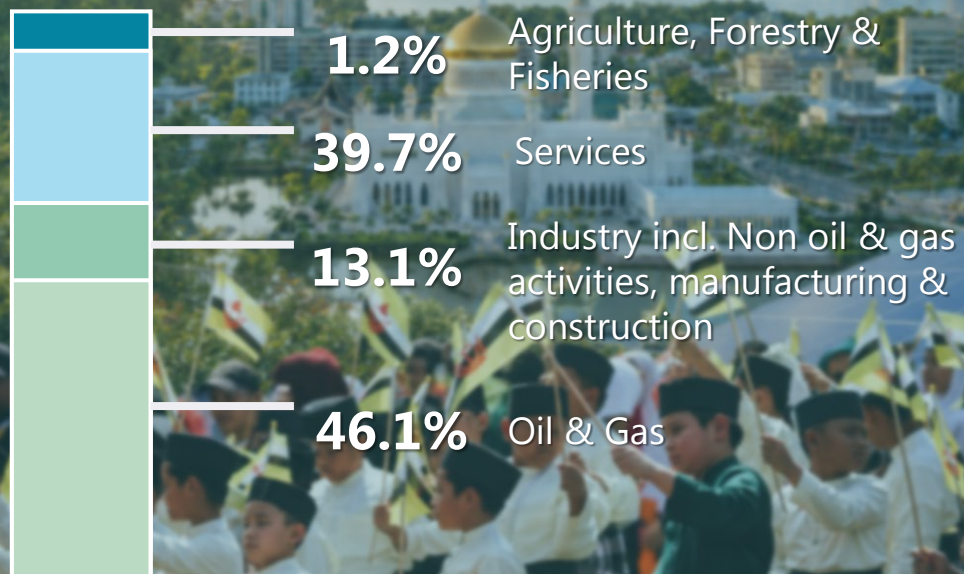
BACKGROUND (2025)

Land Area: 5,765 km sq.

Population: 458,600

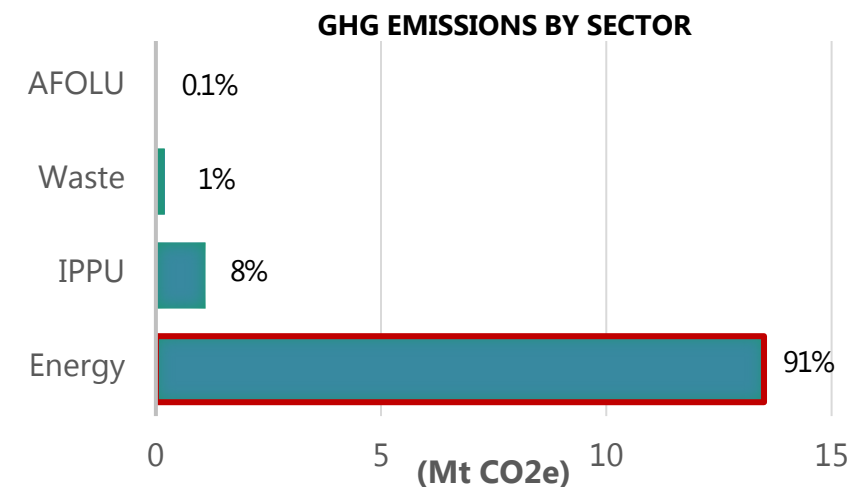
Climate: Tropical (Hot, Humid, Rainy)

Economy: BND 19.7 billion

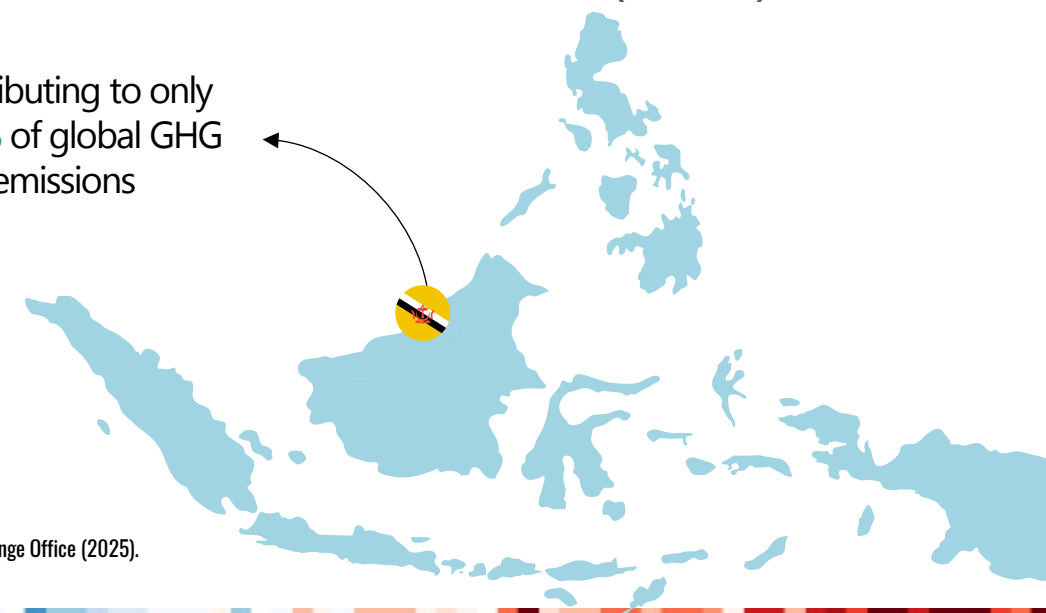


Source: Department of Economic Planning & Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economy. (2025). (rep.). *Gross Domestic Product, Q4 and Annual*.

2025 EMISSIONS PROFILE



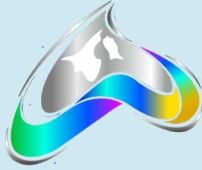
Contributing to only
0.02% of global GHG
emissions



Source: Brunei Climate Change Office (2025).

Brunei approaches climate action with pragmatism and balance, pursuing co-benefits and economic across mitigation, adaptation, resilience and sustainable development.

IN ALIGNMENT WITH:



Wawasan 2035 encompasses 3 goals:

1. Educated, Highly Skilled & Accomplished People
2. High Quality of Life
3. Dynamic & Sustainable Economy

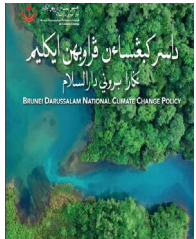


United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Paris Agreement

2020



BRUNEI NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY (BNCCP)

Outlines 10 strategies which aims to pave the country's low carbon and climate-resilient pathways for a sustainable nation.



NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

Submission of Brunei's NDC to the UNFCCC, committing to a 20% reduction in GHG emissions relative to BAU levels by 2030.

2023



MANDATORY REPORTING DIRECTIVE (MRD)

Mandates all facilities in the activity chain that emit and remove GHG emissions to report quarterly and annually

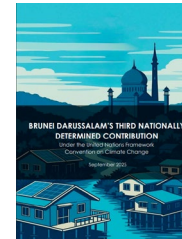
2024



BRUNEI 1st BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR1)

A mandatory biennial report that provides information on national GHG emissions and climate action progress.

2025



NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION 3.0

Submission of Brunei's second NDC to UNFCCC committing to a 20% reduction in GHG emissions relative to BAU levels by 2035.



NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP)

Outlines priority climate risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation actions to strengthen national resilience and adaptive capacity.

2026

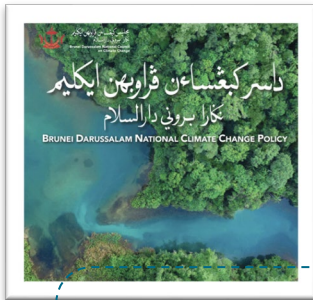


1. UPDATE OF THE BNCCP

To reflect new developments to ensure the national climate policy relevant, realistic and effective.

2. SUBMISSION OF BRUNEI'S BTR2 BY DECEMBER 2026.

The review and update of the BNCCP is intended to ensure that Brunei Darussalam's climate policy framework remains relevant, realistic and effective.



CURRENT

Brunei National Climate Change Policy (BNCCP)

Mitigation

-  Reduce Industrial Emissions
-  Increase Renewable Energy
-  Power Management
-  Reduce Land Transport Emissions
-  Reduce Waste Emissions
-  Increase Forest Cover

Enablers

-  Carbon Pricing
-  Carbon Inventory
-  Education and Awareness

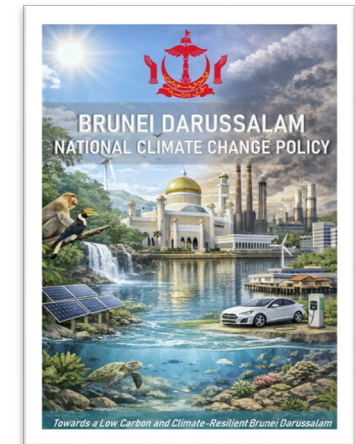
Adaptation

-  Adaptation and Resilience



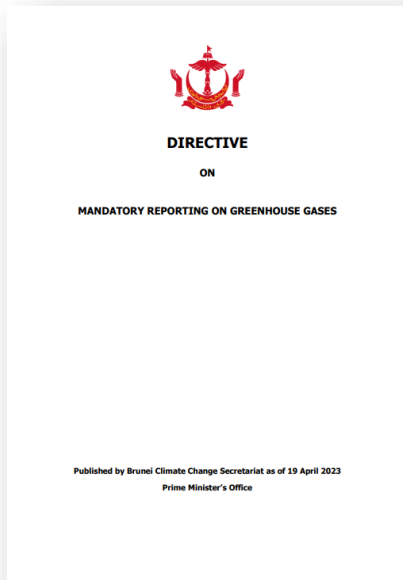
UPDATE

Brunei National Climate Change Policy 2.0 (BNCCP 2.0)



To take account of new developments and in ensuring that the national policy remain relevant, realistic and effective.

MRD transformed greenhouse gas reporting from individual agency submissions into a coordinated national reporting system.



MANDATORY REPORTING DIRECTIVE launched in April 2023 mandates all GHG-emitting and/or removing facilities to report their respective GHG data quarterly and annually. A 2-year grace period was given to strengthen the reporting capacity of all parties involved.



Brunei national GHG inventory system is accessed in line with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) **TACCC** principles (**T**ransparency, **A**ccuracy, **C**onsistency, **C**omparability and **C**ompleteness)



Covers four key sectors 1) Energy 2) Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) 3) Waste and 4) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).

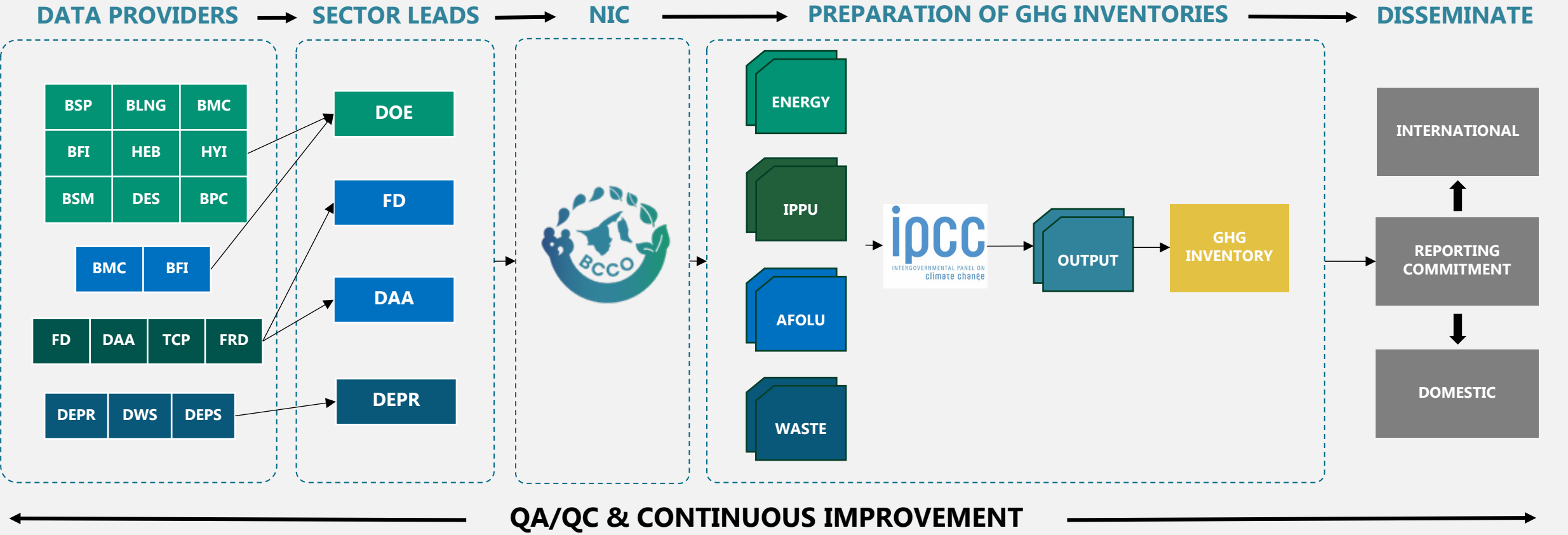


Improving the national inventory system is critical to ensure accurate data for effective policy-development, target setting and decision-making, meeting international reporting obligations (e.g., BTR) under the Paris Agreement, and help enhance access to Financing, Technological and Capacity (FTC) support.

A clearly defined reporting framework ensures GHG data are collected, verified and compiled consistently to support national inventories and international reporting.

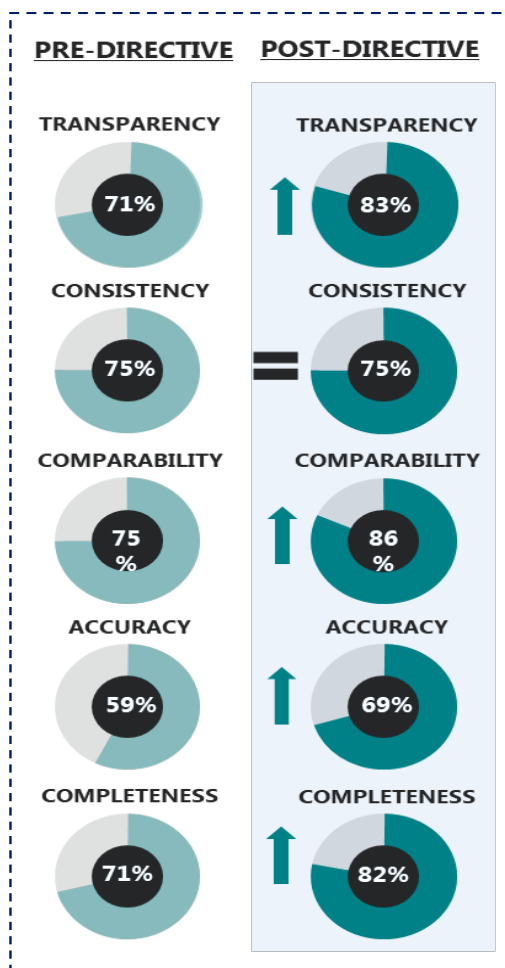


THE MRD PROCESS



MRD has improved overall GHG data quality; however, significant gaps remains which underscores the need for sustained capacity-building & system enhancements to strengthen Brunei's GHG inventory.

WHAT WE ACHIEVED



REMAINING GAPS

No centralized system for managing, storing, and archiving data for **ALL SECTORS** has led to fragmented and incomplete datasets.

Incomplete land-use change data due to limited monitoring and reporting.

Incomplete IPPU data as several sectors have yet to be incorporated.

Limited uncertainty assessment and analysis for improvement.

Limited QA/QC to verify data accuracy and ensure transparency.

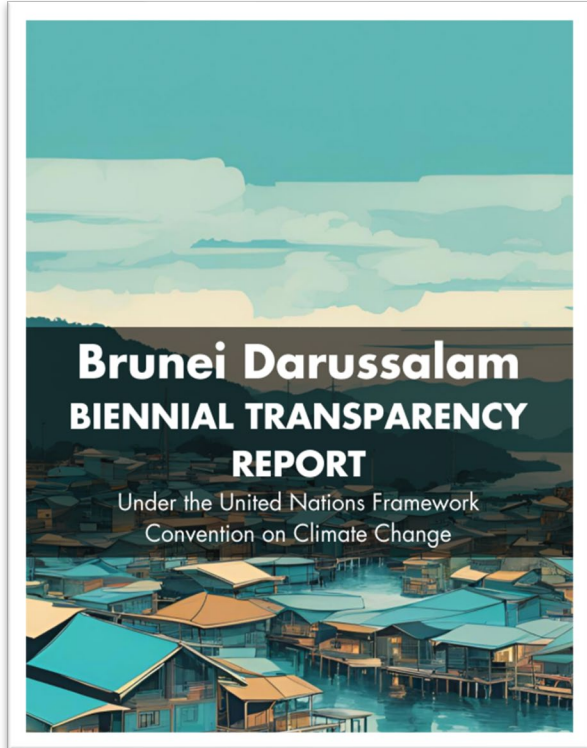
Reliance on Tier 1 IPCC default values on several key sectors lowers accuracy of actual emissions.

Brunei's first Biennial Transparency Report marked an important milestone in strengthening national transparency, institutional coordination and reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.



**BRUNEI 1st BIENNIAL
TRANSPARENCY
REPORT**

Submitted on
31st December 2024



THE JOURNEY



THE CONTENTS

- 1 NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES & INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:** National context, governance structure, institutional coordination supporting transparency.
- 2 NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY:** Emissions and removals from 2010–2022, covering Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
- 3 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS & ADAPTATION:** National climate risks, adaptation priorities and actions to strengthen resilience.
- 4 PROGRESS TOWARDS THE NDC:** Progress in implementing mitigation measures and tracking Brunei's Nationally Determined Contribution.
- 5 FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL & CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS AND NEEDS:** Support received, capacity gaps and areas where further technical and financial assistance are needed.

Preparing Brunei's first BTR strengthened national transparency systems while identifying priority areas for continuous improvement.



WHAT WE ACHIEVED



First ETF Reporting Cycle Completed

Report prepared in accordance with MPGs



Stronger Whole-of-Govt Collaboration

Prepared through coordination with government ministries, reporting entities and sector leads across all sectors.



Improved Inventory Documentation

Includes methodologies, data sources and institutional processes to support transparency and future reporting.



Better Understanding of ETF Requirements and Processes

Including Common Reporting Tables (CRT) and institutional reporting responsibilities.



Established Baseline for future Reporting Cycles

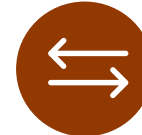
For continuous improvement of Brunei's national transparency system and future BTRs.

CHALLENGES WE ENCOUNTERED



Data Availability and Completeness

Addressing data gaps particularly for the IPPU and AFOLU sectors.



Institutional Coordination

Aligning data collection, validation, timelines across multiple agencies.



Documentation of Methodologies & Assumptions

Ensuring transparency & consistency with IPCC Guidelines.



Technical Capacity

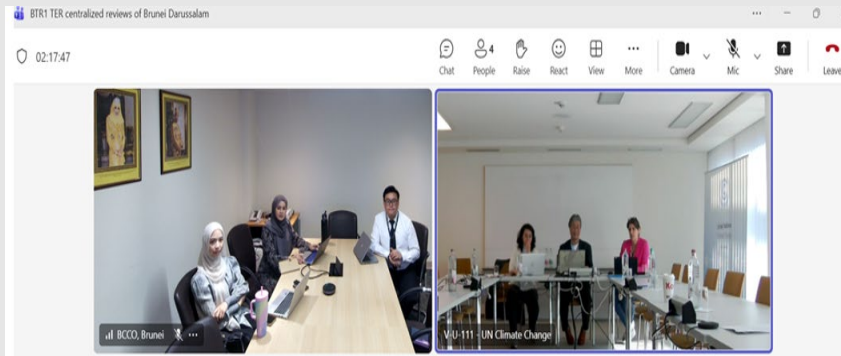
Technical expertise & experience, inventory compilation and sector-specific methodologies.



Adapting to the ETF

Common Reporting Tables (CRT), reporting formats and enhanced documentation requirements.

Brunei Darussalam successfully completed the Technical Expert Review (TER) marking a milestone in strengthening national climate transparency and reporting.



The TER was conducted online to accommodate the schedules of all parties involved.

PURPOSE



To assess the consistency of Brunei's BTR with the MPGs and identify areas for improvement.

KEY FEATURES



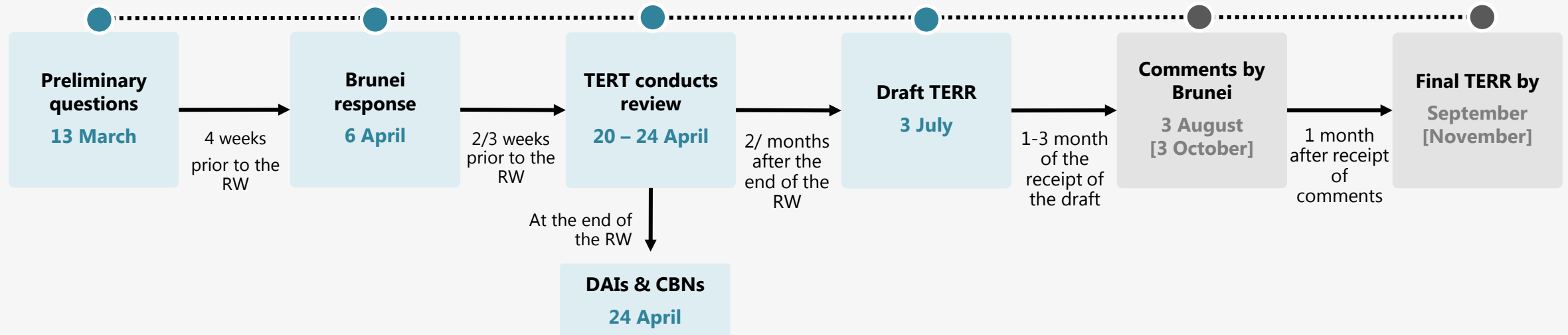
- ✓ Interactive Q&A and technical dialogue
- ✓ Clarification of methodologies, data and assumptions
- ✓ Collaborative review process

The TER identified current gaps, good practices and recommendations to improve reporting of Brunei's next Biennial Transparency Report and identify support required to improve both inventory and NDC implementation.

1. Before Review Week

2. During Review Week

3. After Review Week



Key Areas for Improvement Identified through the TER.

GHG Inventory 	• Improve completeness and the use of Notation keys • Strengthen activity data, emission factors and time-series consistency • Prioritize higher-tier methods for key categories.
QA/QC & Transparency 	• Institutionalize inventory-wide and sector-specific QA/QC procedures • Document methodologies, assumptions, data sources and recalculations. • Improve notation keys, flexibility reporting and BTR–CRT consistency.
NDC Tracking & Mitigation 	• Establish an institutionalized mitigation MRV system. • Develop a clear NDC reference indicator and annual trajectory • Align sector- and project-level mitigation estimates and methodologies.
Projections & Policy Assessment 	• Develop WM, WOM and WAM projections to at least 2040. • Ensure consistency with the inventory and include LULUCF. • Strengthen assessment of policy costs, co-benefits and socioeconomic impacts.
Support Required 	• Improving Brunei Darussalam's National Inventory. • NDC tracking and GHG Projections. • NDC implementation costing.

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THANK YOU



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