

Legislative Prospects For Climate Governance: Advocating A Specific Climate Change Law in Brunei Darussalam

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Abstract: *Climate change refers to long-term alterations in global or regional climate patterns, particularly those that have become increasingly apparent due to anthropogenic activities such as fossil fuel combustion, deforestation, and unsustainable industrialization. Its severe environmental, social, and economic consequences have triggered international discourse and policy actions since the 1972 United Nations Conference is widely recognized as the First Earth Summit. In response, Brunei Darussalam has implemented a national climate change policy and several environmental regulations. However, a comparative analysis of jurisdictions with robust climate frameworks highlights a critical gap in Brunei's legal response—namely, the absence of a specific, enforceable climate change law. This research investigates the adequacy of Brunei's current policy instruments and evaluates the potential benefits of enacting a dedicated climate change statute. Utilizing a qualitative research design, the study analyzes international legal frameworks, especially the United Kingdom's Climate Change Act 2008, and examines Brunei's national policies and environmental legislation. The findings underscore the need for a targeted legal framework to strengthen governance, facilitate law enforcement, and ensure greater societal compliance. The study concludes with a call for legislative reform to complement existing policy instruments and support Brunei's environmental commitments under global climate agreements.*

INTRODUCTION

Climate change law plays a vital role in regulating anthropogenic activities that significantly contribute to the degradation of the global climate system.¹ The socio-economic development of

¹ Anita M. Halvorssen, International Law and Sustainable Development. (2011). Tools for Addressing Climate

nations is increasingly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, highlighting the urgent need for comprehensive legal responses.² In the context of Brunei Darussalam, the formulation of a specific climate change legal framework is essential not only to address domestic environmental challenges but also to fulfill obligations under international climate agreements.

While Brunei has adopted a number of environmental regulations and introduced the Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy (BNCCP), the absence of a dedicated climate change law presents a critical gap in governance.³ Legal instruments alone, however, are insufficient unless they are backed by structured enforcement mechanisms, cross-sectoral coordination, and clear regulatory mandates. Laws can serve as foundational tools for managing climate action, supporting transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement across all levels of society.⁴ Moreover, the law plays an indispensable role in balancing competing interests, offering platforms for public participation, facilitating dispute resolution, and ensuring the legitimacy of climate-related decision-making processes.⁵ Legal procedures such as judicial review, consultation, and compliance enforcement are crucial for enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of climate initiatives.⁶

Climate change governance is inherently multi-scalar, encompassing international, regional, national, and local frameworks. Thus, understanding the complexity of climate change from its scientific foundations to its socio-political and legal ramifications is a necessary precondition for developing a specific climate change law tailored to Brunei's needs. Accordingly, this study adopts a qualitative document analysis approach to examine the existing legal and policy frameworks related to climate change, both globally and within Brunei. By identifying gaps and drawing from international best practices, the study proposes legislative pathways to strengthen Brunei's climate governance through the enactment of a targeted, enforceable climate change law.

Climate change refers to the long-term alteration of global or regional climate patterns, including persistent shifts in temperature, precipitation, wind, and sea level rise.⁷ These changes are measured through observable indicators such as increasing global temperatures, intensifying weather events, and rising sea levels. Scientifically, climate change is defined as sustained

Change, 39 Denv. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 397.

² Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. (n.d). What is Climate Change Legislation? London School of Economics and Political Science. Retrieved from <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/explainers/what-is-climate-change-legislation>

³ Brunei Darussalam Initial National Communication. (2016). Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Brunei Darussalam: Ministry of Development.

⁴ Jacqueline Peel, Climate Change Law: The Emergence of a New Legal Discipline, University of Melbourne, March 2012

⁵ Rosen, A. M. (2015). The wrong solution at the right time: The failure of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. *Politics & Policy*, 43(1), 30–58. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.12105>

⁶ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2022). Chapter 14: International cooperation. In *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Retrieved from <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/chapter/chapter-14/>

⁷ Vlassopoulos, C.A. (2012). Competing definition of climate change and the post-Kyoto negotiations. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 4, 104-118.

modifications in the Earth's climate over extended periods, beyond natural variability.⁸

The increasing prevalence and severity of climate-related phenomena such as ocean warming, flooding, droughts, heatwaves, and wildfires have raised global concerns.⁹ These changes threaten ecosystems and human societies, disrupting food systems, damaging infrastructure, and endangering public health. While climate change can result from natural processes, a growing body of evidence attributes its recent acceleration primarily to human activities.¹⁰ According to the United Nations, anthropogenic actions are particularly the combustion of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas are the primary drivers of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These emissions form a heat-trapping layer in the atmosphere, intensifying the greenhouse effect and altering global climatic conditions.¹¹

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative doctrinal legal research methodology, complemented by comparative legal analysis and guided by the theory of legal transplantation. The primary objective is to assess the potential for enacting specific climate change legislation in Brunei Darussalam by drawing insights from established legal frameworks in other jurisdictions particularly the United Kingdom's Climate Change Act 2008 and international climate instruments such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement.

Primary legal sources including statutory texts, treaty provisions, and national legislation—form the backbone of the analysis. These sources are scrutinized to understand the binding obligations, structural mechanisms (e.g., carbon budgeting, emissions trading, and adaptation planning), and institutional mandates (such as the UK's Committee on Climate Change) that constitute comprehensive climate governance systems. Particular focus is placed on the enforceability and adaptability of these legal elements within Brunei's legislative and administrative context.

The methodological choice is further justified by the nature of climate change as a transboundary issue requiring multi-level governance.¹² Thus, the study situates Brunei's national legal context within a broader global legal landscape to evaluate its alignment with international norms and explore the scope for institutional and regulatory reform. This holistic approach also reflects principles of climate justice and equity, ensuring that legal recommendations address both environmental sustainability and socio-economic inclusivity.¹³ Ultimately, this methodology enables a systematic examination of how legislative instruments can be both legally binding and

⁸ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2021). *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press

⁹ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). (2022). *Introduction to Climate Change*. Retrieved from <https://unfccc.int>.

¹⁰ Indrani Roy. (2020). Major climate variability and natural factors in Boreal Winter. *Pure Appl. Geography*. 177,4983-5005. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00024-020-02522>. Pp 1-23

¹¹ Vlassopoulos, C.A. (2012). Competing definition of climate change and the post-Kyoto negotiations. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 4, 104-118.

¹² Betsill, M. M., & Bulkeley, H. (2006). *Cities and the multilevel governance of global climate change*. *Global Governance*, 12(2), 141-159.

¹³ Rajamani, L. (2012). *The Durban Platform for Enhanced Action and the Future of the Climate Regime*. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 61(2), 501-518.

pragmatically implementable, offering not only theoretical insights but also policy-relevant recommendations. It supports the formulation of a legally institutionalized climate governance framework for Brunei Darussalam that is resilient, enforceable, and aligned with global climate resilience standards.

RESULT

LEGAL PROVISIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Having assessed the impacts and drivers of climate change, it becomes evident that an effective legal framework is indispensable in regulating and mitigating environmental degradation. The enactment of specific climate change legislation is critical to ensure long-term sustainability, environmental justice, and institutional accountability.

A model often referenced in the legal discourse is the United Kingdom Climate Change Act 2008 (UKCCA) is a comprehensive legislative framework that provides clear mandates on emissions reduction, governance, and enforcement mechanisms. For Brunei Darussalam, this Act offers a valuable reference point, particularly as the nation's legal system is rooted in English common law traditions.¹⁴ The UKCCA consolidates various legal aspects of climate change governance, including carbon budgeting, institutional oversight, trading schemes, and climate adaptation strategies. These provisions can be adapted to suit Brunei's unique legal, social, and environmental context.

I. Carbon Target and Budgeting

At the core of the UK's Climate Change Act 2008 is the establishment of legally binding carbon targets and budgets, which set limits on greenhouse gas emissions over defined periods to ensure alignment with climate objectives. The independent Committee on Climate Change (CCC) advises the government on setting and reviewing these budgets, ensuring they are based on scientific evidence and integrated across government sectors.¹⁵

Carbon budgets serve as both regulatory limits and strategic planning tools. Annual assessments monitor progress by evaluating emissions data, tracking trends, and identifying necessary adjustments. If emissions exceed budgeted levels, particularly early in the cycle, corrective measures must be proposed to maintain policy integrity.¹⁶ A vital element of this system is the use of carbon units that standardized emissions allowances as managed under Section 26(2) of the Act. These are regulated to ensure accurate carbon accounting. The national carbon account, outlined in Section 27, reflects total net emissions and must remain within budget limits. Breaches trigger mandatory policy intervention, reinforcing the enforceable nature of the UK's climate mitigation strategy. Therefore, the integrity of the carbon account thus lies at the heart of legislative efforts to ensure enforceable and measurable progress in climate change mitigation.

II. The Committee on Climate Change

The Committee on Climate Change (CCC), established under the UK Climate Change Act 2008, serves as the institutional backbone of the United Kingdom's climate governance framework. As

¹⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, September 2018, Embassy of Brunei Darussalam in Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany: Brunei's Judiciary, <https://www.mfa.gov.bn/germany-berlin/SitePages/bruneiintroduction>

¹⁵ Rogelj, J., Forster, P. M., Kriegler, E., Smith, C. J., & Séférián, R. (2019). Estimating and tracking the remaining carbon budget for stringent climate targets. *Nature*, 571(7765), 335–342. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1368-z>

¹⁶ May Aye Thiri et al. (2022). How Social Movements Contribute to Staying within the Global Carbon Budget: Evidence from a Qualitative Meta-Analysis of Case Studies. Elsevier: Ecological Economics. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2022.107356>.

an independent statutory body, the CCC plays a critical role in advising the government on long-term emissions targets, interim carbon budgets, and complex sectors such as international aviation and maritime emissions. Its recommendations are legally recognized and must be publicly addressed by national authorities, ensuring transparency and political accountability.

The CCC also monitors progress through annual reports, assesses the adequacy of current measures, and recommends necessary policy adjustments. This structured feedback mechanism strengthens government performance and ensures alignment with national climate targets. Additionally, the CCC provides technical support upon request, grounding climate policy in scientific evidence and enhancing its legitimacy. For Brunei Darussalam, the UK model demonstrates the importance of a legally mandated, independent climate advisory body. Institutionalizing and empowering the existing Brunei Climate Change Secretariat (BCCS) through specific climate legislation could enhance its authority, operational scope, and policy impact contributing to more accountable and effective climate governance.¹⁷

III. Trading Schemes

Emissions trading schemes (ETS) are market-based instruments aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by setting regulatory caps and allowing the trading of emission allowances among regulated entities. Under Section 44 of the UK Climate Change Act 2008, such schemes encompass a wide range of direct and indirect emission-related activities, including industrial production, energy consumption, and the supply of high-emission goods. By expanding the scope of regulated activities, the legislation enables a comprehensive and flexible approach to emissions control.¹⁸

The dual purpose of ETS is to limit emissions while creating economic incentives for reductions, encouraging efficiency and innovation. Businesses that emit less than their allocated quota can trade their surplus allowances, promoting cost-effective compliance. To ensure accountability, Section 46 mandates that any ETS regulation must establish clear administrative, monitoring, and enforcement mechanisms, as well as provide transparency and fairness in implementation.

Consultation with the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) is legally required prior to enacting any trading regulations, ensuring scientific alignment with national carbon budgets. Where regulations involve significant commitments such as financial implications or sectoral expansion parliamentary approval through affirmative resolution is necessary, safeguarding democratic oversight. For Brunei Darussalam, introducing an emissions trading mechanism could be a strategic addition to future climate legislation. Although Brunei currently lacks a domestic ETS, adopting such a framework could incentivize emission reductions in high-impact sectors like energy and transport, enhance regulatory efficiency, and align the country with international carbon markets and commitments under the Paris Agreement.¹⁹

IV. Impact and Adaptation to Climate Change

The UK Climate Change Act 2008 establishes a legally binding framework for climate adaptation, ensuring that national planning addresses both current and future climate risks. Under Section 56,

¹⁷ Roberts, J. T., & Gezon, L. L. (2001). Conceptualizing climate change governance beyond the international regime. *Global Environmental Politics*, 1(3), 14–30.

¹⁸ Yigang Wei et al. (2022). Emission Trading Scheme, Technological Innovation and Competitiveness: Evidence from China's Thermal Power Enterprises. Elsevier: Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 320. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.115874>.

¹⁹ Averchenkova, A., Fankhauser, S., & Finnegan, J. J. (2025). *The impact of strategic climate legislation: Evidence from expert interviews on the UK Climate Change Act*. *Climate Policy*, 25(1), 45–64. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2025.2497881> ora.ox.ac.uk+9

the Secretary of State is mandated to present periodic assessments of climate impacts to Parliament, covering projected effects on key sectors such as infrastructure, health, agriculture, and ecosystems. These assessments serve as the foundation for structured, evidence-based adaptation planning. The process is further supported by the Committee on Climate Change (CCC), whose expert advice, as required under Section 57, strengthens the scientific validity of these assessments. Based on the findings, a National Adaptation Programme must be developed (Section 58), outlining specific objectives, responsible agencies, and timelines for implementing resilience measures. This ensures that adaptation efforts are aligned with national sustainability goals.²⁰

Section 59 requires ongoing monitoring through adaptation progress reports, which evaluate implementation success and identify necessary improvements. This cycle of assessment, planning, and reporting fosters transparency, coordination, and continuous improvement in the UK's climate resilience strategy. For Brunei Darussalam, adopting similar legal mandates would significantly enhance its adaptive capacity, particularly in vulnerable sectors such as coastal infrastructure and agriculture. A legally institutionalised adaptation framework would support coordinated action, facilitate international collaboration, and align national policy with global climate resilience standards.²¹ Hence, this would ensure that Brunei is better prepared to manage climate-related risks while safeguarding long-term sustainable development.

DISCUSSION

TOWARDS A NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE LAW IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Based on a qualitative analysis of relevant legal documents and materials, the results conclude that advocating for a climate change legislation in Brunei Darussalam will significantly support and enhance the implementation of the Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy. The study identifies three key contributions of an effective legal framework and law enforcement in addressing climate change: (i) Strengthening policy implementation; (ii) Enhancing enforcement and accountability; and (iii) Driving socio-economic transformation.²²

I. Strengthening Policy Implementation

In terms of political, the presence of specific climate change law in the future may give a clear justification regarding the governance of climate change matter in Brunei.²³ The Brunei Climate Change Office (BCCO) is the government authority that monitor the climate change matter in Brunei. To strengthen their authority in monitoring and enabling Brunei Darussalam to align with international and domestic regulations, the secretariat authority should be provided for in Brunei Climate Change Law in the future. Another inspiration that Brunei could gain is from the domestic regulation that Brunei Darussalam currently enforces which are: Environmental Protection and Management Act, 2016 and Hazardous Waste (Control of Export and Transit)

²⁰ Pradosh K.Nath and Bhagirath Behera. (2011). A Critical Review of Impact of and Adaptation to Climate Change in Developed and Developing Economies. *Environment Development and Sustainability*: Volume 13, pages 141-162. 10.1007/s10668-010-9253-9.

²¹ Nachmany, M., Byrnes, R., & Surminski, S. (2019). *National laws and policies on climate change adaptation: A global review*. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science.

²² Preston, B. J. (2020). Adapting laws for a changing climate: Legal challenges and opportunities. *Environmental and Planning Law Journal*, 37(2), 93-112.

²³ Naylor, M., & Ford, J. (2023). Understanding the politics and governance of climate change loss and damage. *Global Environmental Politics*. MIT Press. Retrieved from https://direct.mit.edu/glep/article/doi/10.1162/glep_a_00610/110120/Understanding-the-Politics-and-Governance.

Order, 2013, whereas both legislations have specified the role of the director and appointed officers. This will allow the court to recognize the authority of the secretariate or committee of climate change in exercising their duty especially in situation mentioned under section 27 of the Hazardous Waste (Control of Export and Transit) Order, 2013.²⁴ Hence, this will give an advantage to the BCCS to exercise their power effectively especially when dealing with society, industry and international aviation and shipping that entering to Brunei.

II. Enhancing Enforcement and Accountability

The enforcement of specific climate change legislation can also be predicted its efficiency in provide legal discipline towards the society in Brunei Darussalam.²⁵ The availability of the climate change legislation will increase society seriousness in reducing their traditional practice that could bring to the GHG emissions.²⁶ A wide range of combustion activities, such as burning agricultural fields after harvest, using wood for cooking and heating in homes, and wildfires, contribute significantly to biomass open burning practices.²⁷ While controlling such practices is challenging, implementing targeted initiatives can facilitate a smoother transition towards sustainable life practices. These efforts will not only support sustainable development but also enable Brunei Darussalam to achieve its *Wawasan 2035*, which includes a strong emphasis on climate action. In the United Kingdom, the CCA does not directly mandate changes to societal practices.²⁸ However, the CCA empowers relevant authorities to enforce regulations that address climate change-related matters. For example, Section 46 of the UKCCA provides for mechanisms such as trading schemes. Besides that, its policy on climate change is also focusing on climate impact and adaptation. Similarly, enacting a specific CCA in Brunei Darussalam would increase societal awareness and encourage a more serious and proactive approach to climate change issues. Such legislation could serve as a foundation for promoting sustainable practices, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and aligning with the country's long-term environmental and economic goals.²⁹

III. Driving Socioeconomic Transformation

Furthermore, in terms of economic, Brunei Darussalam have also initiated on making the country's resources is supporting and practicing green economy.³⁰ Green economy is referring to economic activities which involve low carbon emissions, increase efficiency and prevent from harming the biodiversity and ecosystem.³¹ It increases employment and income either driven by

²⁴ Brian.J (2016). The Contribution of the Courts in Tackling Climate Change. *Journal of Environmental Law*, Volume 28, Issue 1, pp 11-17. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jel/eqw004>.

²⁵ Kulolesi, K., Mehling, M., & Hollo, E. J. (2013). Introduction: Climate change and the law. *Climate change and the law*. Pp 1-8. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5440-9_1.

²⁶ Yale Program on Climate Change Communication. (n.d.). *The attitude-behavior gap on climate action: How can it be bridged?* Retrieved June 18, 2024, from <https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/attitude-behavior-gap/>

²⁷ Yiguang.J. (2014). Recent Progress and Challenges in Fundamental Combustion Research. *Advances in Mechanics*. 44:201402. Pg 5. <https://imechanica.org/files/Recent%20progress%20and%20challenges%20in%20combustion%20research.pdf>

²⁸ Carter, N., & Childs, M. (2018). Friends of the Earth as a policy entrepreneur: 'The Big Ask' campaign for a UK Climate Change Act. *Environmental Politics*, 27(6), 994–1013. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2018.1482004>

²⁹ Ivanova.A et al. (2020). Climate Mitigation Policies and Actions: Access and Allocation Issues. *International Environmental Agreements*. 20. Pp 287-301. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-020-09483-7>.

³⁰ Guo, W., Xia, J., Waheed, A., & Khan, K. (2021). Globalization, green economy, and environmental challenges: State of the art review for practical implications. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenvs.2021.650573/full>.

³¹ Soderholm.P. (2020). The Green Economy Transition: The Challenges of Technological Change for Sustainability. *Sustain Earth* 3.6. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42055-020-00029-y>.

public or private investment. In respect to the enforcement of climate change law in the nearer future, it will strengthen the economic transformation into green economy as the net-zero emissions target will be specified in the law. The purpose of the target is to attract communities' commitment and understanding in transforming economic situation in Brunei Darusalam into a sustainable economy. Even though, the weakness of climate change law is in providing just transition³² for energy sector, especially, but it is still practicable with the sufficient guidance and advices of the expertise. For example, European Union (EU) have established an ambitious law that targeted for decarbonization. However, it creates some challenges towards some economic sector like coal, oil and peat. To overcome and reduce the challenges, the EU established *Just* transition mechanism such as funding, investment scheme and loan. Eventually, the effort has accelerated the involvement of private and public engagement in green economy.³³ Applying this concept to Brunei, the implementation of a green economy can be effectively facilitated with the establishment of specific climate change legislation. Such a legal framework would ensure that economic activities prioritize low-carbon practices by mandating compliance through its legal provisions. Furthermore, this approach would enable the provision of funding, investments and loans to sectors committed to advancing the green economy, thereby encouraging sustainable development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

CONCLUSION

The global discourse on climate change has increasingly emphasized the need for legal systems that are responsive, enforceable, and capable of guiding sustainable transitions. With the rise in climate-related disasters and growing international commitments such as the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, it is no longer sufficient for countries to rely solely on policies or fragmented regulatory approaches. Brunei Darussalam, despite its commendable progress through the Brunei Darussalam National Climate Change Policy (BDNCCP) and other environmental legislations, has yet to adopt a comprehensive and specific climate change law. This study argues that such legislation is not only timely but essential for enhancing the governance, accountability, and effectiveness of Brunei's climate action.

A key recommendation arising from this research is the consolidation of existing legal and policy instruments under a unified statutory framework. By codifying climate-related responsibilities, emission targets, adaptation strategies, and institutional mandates, Brunei can ensure that its climate efforts are legally binding and enforceable. The legal clarity provided by such a framework would reduce regulatory overlap and foster cross-sectoral alignment, ultimately strengthening national climate resilience. Another important recommendation is the integration of climate change education into the national curriculum. Currently, awareness of climate change is limited to subjects such as geography, which not all students undertake. Educational institutions should be empowered to establish climate action groups and collaborate with government agencies such as the Brunei Climate Change Office (BCCO) to foster early engagement and environmental literacy. A more informed public will be better equipped to adopt sustainable practices and support policy implementation.

³² LaViña, A., & de Leon, A. (2022). Towards a just energy transition: A critical analysis of the existing policies and regulations in Europe. *The Journal of World Energy Law & Business*. <https://academic.oup.com/jwelb>

³³ Daria Shapovalova and Eddy Wifa. (2023). UNFCCC COP 28: The Role of Law in Enabling a Just Transition. Published by International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). <https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/iucn-cop-28-technical-brief-wcel-the-role-of-law-in-enabling-a-just-transition.pdf>.

In addition, the government should consider aligning its legal structure with economic innovation by supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in adopting green business models. For instance, regulations could be introduced to encourage reduced plastic use, improved waste management, and low-carbon production methods. These initiatives would not only contribute to emission reductions but also stimulate green economic growth aligned with Brunei's Wawasan 2035 vision.

Ultimately, climate change poses both a challenge and an opportunity. While its risks are undeniable, the momentum for legislative innovation offers a path toward a more sustainable and resilient future. It is therefore recommended that Brunei Darussalam begin the process of drafting and enacting a specific climate change law one that reflects the nation's environmental values, supports its international obligations, and secures the well-being of future generations.

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