



The Implementation of Islamic Penal Law in Brunei Darussalam and International Society

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Criminal law;
Punishment;
Jenayah;
Shari'ah;
Institutionalization.

Article history:

Received 2020-03-07

Revised 2022-11-30

Accepted 2022-12-02

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the application of the shari'a penal code in Brunei Darussalam, in the Brunei institutionalization called Perintah Kanun Jenayah Syariah. The research in this discussion using qualitative methods with descriptive analysis techniques. Brunei Darussalam inaugurated the punishment of the shari'a crime on May 1, 2014, and applied in 3 stages; the stages imposed the criminal penalty in the level of violations and sanctions from mild to severe. The reaction of the international community cannot be avoided because the punishment concerns Human Rights, which became a hot issue after the cold war. The response of oral and written censure in electronic media and mass media has harmed the government and the image of the Brunei sultanate family. Brunei state has carried out various actions so that the condition will not cause any protracted defect and sharia law will be implemented.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Human Rights became a hot issue in international relations after the end of the cold war. Global change is marked by the changing norms that make Human Rights a priority, interdependence, and a strong network of people crossing the borders of the country. The international recognition of human rights issues was contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 217 of (iii) of December 10, 1948. One of the four pillars of the Declaration is equality, right to life, freedom, security, not being oppressed, and the same legal protection (Alston & Suseno, 2008). And it is followed by other conventions which now form the complete structure of international human rights law that explains fundamental civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights and protection against social discrimination and harsh punishment. These declarations and conventions serve as the country's reference in making a policy concerning human rights issues tailored to the specific circumstances of each country (Budiarjo, 2008).

Brunei Darussalam is a small country located in Southeast Asia in the northern part of Borneo Island/ Kalimantan and bordering Malaysia; the political system and government applied is an absolute monarchy with a Sultan who serves as the head of government and the head of State (Budiarjo, 2008). According to data in 2017, the population of this country was 436,620 people, with a composition of about 80% Muslim (CIA, 2017). Since the first sultanate has been using Islamic law, be it criminal or civil law. The period of

colonialization west of Brunei Darussalam only used civil law of Islam and, after its independence, took time to throw Islamic criminal law to apply in his country.

On May 1, 2014 the government officially enforces the Islamic criminal law, the Shariah Penal Code Order (SPCO) 2013 or in Brunei's Institution, called the Javanese Syariah Law Code, which is applied in 3 stages namely, the first stage of offenders will be subject to prison sentence and early fines application of SPCO. Legal reform in Brunei Darussalam is a starting point for the development of the issue of human rights violations which are widely reported by the mass media or electronic, where there is no more state protection in the freedom of religion other than Islam. The opposition to the imposition of the SPCO is not only due to restrictions on religious freedom, restrictions on women, the prohibition of LGBT, but more due to the punishment that would be accepted by perpetrators such as the death penalty by stoning and beheaded against violations of sodomy, adultery, rape, murder and LGBT.

Brunei Darussalam has become the world's attention and has been criticized by the international community, especially the western countries, the international human rights community, individuals and organizations (Singh & Salazar, 2007), not least the UN as the world's largest organization with institutions under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission on Human Rights (UNHCR) as a high commissioner of Human Rights. UNHCR commissioner Rupert Colville said that UNHCR urged the government to postpone revising the Islamic penal code and conduct a comprehensive review to ensure compliance with international human rights standards. Major states, such as the United States, through members of the US Senate in ASEAN, also expressed their disagreement with the application of the law as it is against international obligations and requested to match its law to international commitments in the field of human rights.

Rationally before the arrival of British Brunei Darussalam has applied the Islamic criminal law, the composition of the majority Muslim population, the State of Islamic teachings, and the state ideology is the Melayu Islam Beraja (MIB) whose purpose is to implement Islamic teachings and law and make it as a life guide connected with characteristics and the true Malay character. So, it is natural that Brunei Darussalam applies Shariah penal code order 2013. When based on the concept of state sovereignty, the government has full control of its internal affairs within a territory or territorial or geographical boundaries. The State is entitled to regulate its household affairs through state institutions without state interference other, such as determining the applicable law in that country. So that the international community, be it a government or international organization, cannot intervene in Sharia Penal Code Code 2013 policy. Driven by the above background, the authors want to describe matters relating to The Implementation of Punishment Jenayah Syariah in Brunei Darussalam.

2. METHOD

The method used in this research is analytical descriptive. The descriptive-analytical method of describing, clarifying, analyzing, and analyzing the existing phenomenon is based on observing some events in the actual problem with the existing reality to describe in detail certain social phenomena concerning the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah in Brunai and its responses from international society. The data collection technique used is literature study. The reading material used is textbooks, theses, and electronic publications (Mustari & Rahman, 2012).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Before discussing the shariah penal code 2013 (SPCO), we must first find out the history of Islamic law in Brunei Darussalam to know the process of formation of SPCO.

3.1. *The Dynamics of Islamic Law in Brunei Darussalam*

Brunei Darussalam has had a law and sovereign legal system since the country's establishment. The law implemented and enacted in Brunei Darussalam is the law and the Islamic legal system. The Islamic legal system is an Islamic law that is formalized with Brunei's canon law, although there is little influence on Brunei's customs and reams. This Islamic law applies in writing, side by side with customs (custom) and shar'i law. The law of the Brunei Kanun began to be written during the reign of Sultan Hasan (1605-1619 AD), Brunei's canon law contains 47 articles and an estimated 29 articles adapted from elements of Islamic teachings.

This law of Kanun was perfectly implemented and strengthened in the reign of Sultan Jalilul Akbar (1619-1649 AD). To ensure this Brunei Kanun Law, the Sultanate of Brunei always strives that the shar'i law and customary law of Brunei society can be implemented, and constituted as the Brunei State Constitution. Sultan Jalilul Akbar had her son Sultan Abdul Jalilul Jabbar (1649-1652 AD) carried out such wills with the administration of the State carried out in a consensual manner, in negotiations, and in shari'a with respectable parties such as the dignitaries and implementers of other States, including relatives shall not be abandoned. The law of shar'i law which applies as Brunei's canon law, has been proved by a note from W.H. Treacher, the steward of the General British Consul who first came to Brunei in 1871 AD.

When Britain entered the territory of Brunei and more so when Brunei decided to be under British protectorate, Britain's growing influence on legal issues in Brunei strengthened. In 1847, it was a historic year for Britain, since then the eradication of the power of the Sultanate of Brunei Court which enacted Brunei laws based on Brunei Canal Law, Customs, and *shari'* law. Subsequent developments formed agreements in 1856 and 1888. The contents of the two treaties, among others, stated that the Brunei Darussalam party authorized the British to implement the law applicable in the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam with the agreement in 1906, Brunei officially accepted the system placement of the British Resident in the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam.

The Sultanate of Brunei is not content with the intervention and control of local Islamic rules, customary laws, and local laws by submitting a petition that the English should not revolutionize, transfer and breach the Brunei Darussalam law. Britain rejected the contents of the petition and, in 1908, began to make changes by enacting two systems of law (civic and *shari'*), two systems of law enforcement in different courts (Civil Court and Sharia Court), and an unbalanced judiciary. The changes that made the application of Islamic law in Brunei Darussalam narrower with the only law of Islam on marriage, divorce, and its consequences, the *wirasah* regulates all issues with inheritance. At the same time, things about Jinayah and Kanun Jinayah apply only to the people of Islam only.

After 96 years under British rule, Brunei officially became an independent state on January 1, 1984, under the leadership of His Majesty Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah. The 29th Brunei Darussalam state leader wants the Islamic Shari'a back in the country. By relying on the philosophy of State the Melayu Islam Beraja (MIB), various aspects of Islamic practice and related Islamic jurisprudence have been added cumulatively (Rahman, 2011). And in October 2013, the government of Brunei Darussalam announced the nationalization of Islamic sharia law regardless of religion by issuing BRUNEI SYARIAH PENAL CODE ORDER 2013 in Brunei Darussalam Institution (order made under case 83 (3)), Order of Penalty. Penalty, 2013 on December 2, 2013. This Islamic sharia law applies to anyone without exception which is imposed on May 1 2014, with new revisions and additions issued in October 2014 within the Brunei Darussalam Institution (order made under case 83 (3)) (Perintah Kanun Hukuman Jenayah Syariah (Pidanaan), 2014).

3.2. Legal Structure of Kanun Jenayah Brunei Darussalam

The law of the Brunei Darussalam Catholic canon which has been established through Case No. 83 (3) through the Brunei Darussalam State Gazette on October 22, 2013. Officially in the institutional law of the country using the term Kanun Penalty Penalty in 2013, broadly speaking, the Brunei Catholic canon is divided into five major sections: Beginning (Part I), Exceptions 'Am / General (Part II), *shubhat* (Part III), Errors (Section IV), and Am / General (Section V) (Perintah Kanun Hukuman Jenayah Syariah, 2013).

Part I of the beginning governs general provisions relating to the Catholic canon, such as the definition and definition, the objectives of applying the law of Jenayat, the criteria for determining a person's religion, and the exceptions. Section II regulates exceptions, including 24 lists of excluded acts and considered not as criminal acts (*jarimah*) for certain reasons, such as judicial acts that enforce Shari'a or Court law (Articles 7 and 8 of Kanun), by accident (Article 10 Kanun), deeds by imperfect people (Article 14), and deeds committed by unaccompanied or small children (Art. 18).

Section III *shubhat-shubhat* regulates matters of criminal acts categorized as *shubhat*, i.e. acts not purely committed by any person and outside of the criminal act established in Kanun, such as those who advocate people another to commit a criminal act. In part IV, the Brunei Catholic canon describes the errors in *fiqh* or *Qānūn jināyat* called *jarimah*. This part of the division is divided into 4 major sections, namely: 1) *Sariqah* (theft), *hirābah* (robbery), adultery, *zinā bi'l-jabar* (zina with coercion), *liwāṭ* (homosexual), *qazaf*

(accusing people of committing adultery without witness), drinking intoxicating drinks and *irtidād* (out of Islam); 2) *Qatl* (murder), Suicide and injury; 3) Pulling back the creed and 4) Common mistakes (*'ām*) such as the non-prayer of the Friday, disrespecting the month of Ramadan, the female-like man, spreading the religion other than the Islamic religion, persuading the Muslims to abandon their religion and so on. In section V contains general descriptions or *'Am* of the Islamic law is imposed if there is no other provision, disregard (withdraw).

Table 1. The Abuse and Punishment table refers to Perintah Kanun Hukuman Jenayah Syariah 2013

Violation / Error	Punishment
<i>Sarīqah</i>	Sentenced to had: - Cut on right wrist joint. - Cut left foot up foot book. - Nisab content of 1 dinar (4.25 gram of gold) - Maximum jail 15 year.
<i>Hirābah</i>	- Killed if in a robbery accompanied by murder - Same with theft punishment if reaching nishab, including when co-same and reach nishab respectively - <i>Qisāṣ</i> or <i>arsy</i>
<i>Zina</i>	- When <i>muḥṣan</i> , punished stoning to death - Ghayru <i>muḥṣan</i> whipped 100 times and jailed within 1 year (Applies to Muslims and non-Muslims) Witnessed by the Muslims
<i>Khalwat</i>	Fines of 4000 USD, maximum imprisonment of 1 year, or both (applies to Muslims and non-Muslims)
<i>Khamar</i>	- 40 times whip mistakes first - 80 times whip the second mistake, - 80 times whips and jail maximum 2 years for third error
Rape	- If <i>muḥṣan</i> , stoned to death - If ghayru <i>muḥṣan</i>
<i>Qadhaf</i> or <i>Qazaf</i>	80 times whip
<i>Liwāṭ</i>	Equated with the penalty of adultery (stoning or 100 times whip)
<i>Musāhaqah</i>	- Fines 40,000 USD - Sentenced maximum 10 years - Whipped 40 times a combination of two penalties.
<i>Qatl</i>	The perpetrator was sentenced to death The perpetrator was sentenced to death as <i>Qisas</i> with a fine not exceeding 100,000 USD and imprisonment not exceeding 25 years
Common mistakes / <i>'Am</i>	- No Friday prayer: not exceeding 200 USD first mistake, not exceeding 300 USD second error, and not exceeding USD 1000 third and subsequent errors. - Disrespect the month of Ramadan: fines not exceeding 4,000 USD and 1 year imprisonment for second error and so on. - Men resemble women: a fine of 1,000 USD or 4,000 USD and a jail term of 3 month 1 years.

Table 1 above offenses and penalties constitute a breach of the subject which has its own details in the shari'a penal code or the 2013 Sentencing Directive of Penalties regarding the penalties imposed on a society which corresponds to the form and type of the offense.

3.3. *The Implementation Policy of Jenayah Sharia in Brunei Darussalam*

Implementing the sharia penal code or Perintah Kanun Hukuman Jenayah 2013 is done gradually in 3 years the first stage on May 1, 2014, the second stage May 1, 2015, and the third stage or the last stage on May 1, 2016. This stage is applied so that the community and the government, including the prosecutor's office, can gradually accept the change (Admin, 2014a).

- The first stage
The first stage of implementing the national Sharia Penalty in Brunei Darussalam began on Thursday May 1, 2014. This stage is the initial stage that contains the rules of the lightest type of violation or sanctions. Overall, this first stage includes 55 general rules. Among them are those who do not respect the month of Ramadhan such as open eating place openly during the day, men who do not perform Friday prayer, spread other religion besides Islam, pregnant outside marriage for women who have never been married before or in a state with the status of not having a husband, holding a religious event other than Islam openly, insulting the fatwa of the Religious Council or the Minister of Religion and publishing something related to the religion of Islam without permission from the Royal Religious Council. This first stage has sanctioned prison sentences and financial penalties. During its execution there is no report of any officially registered violation of the Brunei Darussalam prosecutor's office (Firdausiyah, 2017).
- The second stage
The second stage of implementing the Law of Shariah Law begins 12 months or a year after the first stage is implemented, i.e., on May 1, 2015. The second stage has several points of classification rules established, some of which are stealing and drinking *khamr* (liquor). In this case, there is a provision of differences in the amount of liquor consumed between Muslims and non-Muslims; committing adultery with others while still having a husband or wife applies to non-Muslims. Sanctions imposed for violations in this second stage are cuts, flogging, or imprisonment of 30 years plus the financing of the fine. During the first and second stages of the execution of this rule, there is no official documented offense report from the Brunei Darussalam Prosecutor's Office (Firdausiyah, 2017).
- The third stage
In this third stage, the application of the punishment of Jenayah Syariah begins 12 months or a year after the second phase, which is on May 1, 2016. This stage is the last at the highest level, with the most severe violations and sanctions. The rules of this third stage are some blasphemies of Islam, contempt against Al-Quran and Prophet Muhammad SAW, committing adultery with others in status still have husband or wife and religion of Islam, doing homosexual or lesbian, claiming to be God or Prophet and not willing to acknowledge the truth of hadith. Sanctions imposed for this stage are the death penalty by stoning or beheadings (Firdausiyah, 2017).

3.4. *International Community Response to Government Policy of Brunei Darussalam*

After introducing the Shari'a penal code through the Brunei Darussalam Kingdom News on October 22 2013, a response from the international community arose there is support from Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia, which provide a positive outlook on such execution and from Muslim countries such as Egypt when the 2014 United Nations Human Rights Council Report on the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review fully supports Brunei socializes Islamic law to the international community.

In its statement, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), UHCHR Commissioner Rupert Colville said that the death penalty for various acts mentioned in shari'a penal code violates International Law. Urge the government to suspend the implementation of the revised law and conduct a comprehensive review to ensure compliance with international human rights standards and to request the Sultanate of Brunei to moratorium formal execution and stop it dead (Hasugian, 2019). Phil Robertson, deputy director of Human Rights Watch for the Asian region, also gave a rhythm to the Sultanate of Brunei that Brunei's undertaking brought the country back to medieval darkness (decadence). And the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) said they regretted the new law, adding that, if implemented, it would cause serious human rights abuses.

The United States government is calm in the face of changes to Brunei's criminal law. Still, the Foreign Ministry said that the United States has personally conveyed its concerns to the Brunei government. And in a US Senate hearing in ASEAN, a US senate member noted that some corporal punishments mandated in Brunei if applied, would be contrary to international obligations and requested to match its law to international human rights obligations (Coser et al., 2020).

In addition to the response in the form of condemnation some of the international community took various measures to prevent the implementation of the SPCO with a demonstration movement for boycott Dorchester Collection Hotel a luxury hotel owned by Brunei investment agency, an arm of the Brunei finance ministry that owns and covets 10 5-star luxury hotels in various countries, the hotel is one of Beverly Hills Hotel in Los Angeles, United States. The boycott carried out by the cancellation of events by international organizations such as The Motion Picture & Television Fund refused to do business with hotels owned by Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah or the Brunei government, the Finance Director at Hollywood said he could not tolerate or tolerate repressive laws and as a result supports a business owned by the Sultan of Brunei or Brunei government funding linked to the Brunei government, as a result of annual Events Before the Oscar party at the hotel was not done at the hotel as happened during the previous years. In line with The Motion Picture & Television Fund, Richard Branson whose staff are not permitted to stay at one of the Dorchester Collection Hotels, the Virgin Group, Feminist majority Foundation also cancelled the women's global rights awards ceremony at the Beverly Hills Hotel (Admin, 2014b).

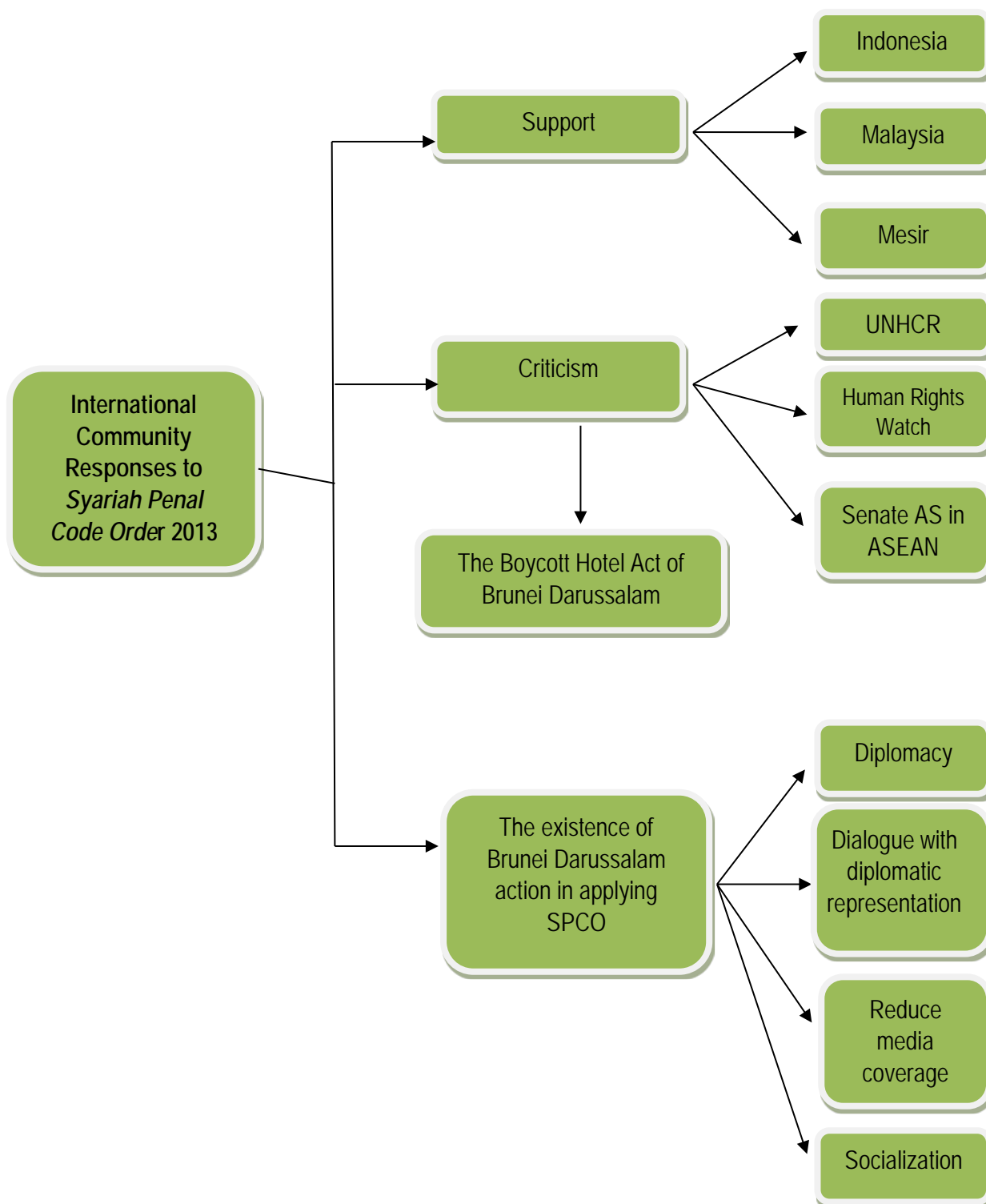
LGBT advocacy group, The Gill Action Fund, opted to boycott the hotel belonging to Sultan Hassanal as a form of protest over the Sultan's blow. Given the anti-gay and lesbian policies adopted by the Government of Brunei, Gill Action decided to move its conference location from the Beverly Hills Hotel to another hotel. At the same time, the City Council of The Beverly Hills is considering efforts to release the Brunei investment in the ownership of the historic hotel. The boycott also took place at the Dorchester Collection Hotel in London, Hollywood character Stephen Fry called for a boycott of the hotel chain and cancelled his booking at the luxury Coworth Park Hotel in Ascot, on the outskirts of London. In addition, the British people are also angry with the enforcement of the sharia penal code, which is a natural thing because Brunei includes the British Commonwealth (Admin, 2017).

In addition, the western media rushed to criticize the policy of the Sultanate of Brunei to conflict with international law, violating human rights, and other inappropriate criticisms. The criticism also addressed the personality of the Sultan of Brunei who was a significant force behind the application of Sharia Brunei. The western media searched for the Sultan's faults and spread false news to the Royal family. Frontpage magazine, for example, reviews the private life of the Sultan, his son, Abdul Azim, and his younger brother Pengeran Jefri Bolkiah. In his report, the media accused the beloved son of the Sultan of Brunei was fond of holding a party with Hollywood celebrities. Another media, Pagesix, even reveals the shame of the Sultan's sister, Prince Jefri Bolkiah. Unmitigated, this media called Jefri has nearly 40 prostitutes in the Hotel Dorchester, London. Sultan's sister is also described as a wasteful person whose collectibles are worth millions of dollars. Reuters news agency also writes, Jefri's "mischievous life" is similar to other Western media reports. Neither the Sultan nor the royal family had clarified the various oblique reports that attacked the life of the Sultan's relatives (Muhaimin, 2017).

1.2. Impact of International Community Response to Brunei Darussalam

The response of the international community, which is not only done orally and written in various media but also in the form of action, has significantly impacted the government of Brunei Darussalam. The impact can be seen from the lousy image finally obtained by the Royal Brunei family, the news published by the magazine such as Frontpage, Pagesix, and Reuters about the life of members of the royal family, such as mistakes, violations, and activities that are not necessarily true. This gives the opinion to the international community that the royal family has a destructive, glamorous, extravagant, arbitrary, and indifferent nature toward its people, so people doubt that the punishment will be applied fairly. Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah also did not get out of the news, a lot of oblique information about the sultan that the sultan used it because it is aged, more religious, wants to curb the people, and the sultan is a dictatorial leader. The international community responses can be seen on the Table 2 below.

Table 2. International Community Responses



The boycott of the Dorchester Collection Hotel has aggravated the image of a hotel that has always had a good impression as a world-class hotel where world events occur. Since 2014 human rights activists have taken various actions that caused multiple occurrences in the world to fail to be undertaken in the hotel. World activists in one year have managed to reduce activities or events that will be held at the

Dorchester Collection Hotel, and is rumoured to make the hotel has decreased customers even almost no customers (Rahman, 2018). The Dorchester Collection Hotel is a 5-star luxury hotel owned by Brunei investment agency located in London, Paris, Los Angeles, Milan, Rome, Ascot, and Geneva. The hotel boycott has considerably impacted Brunei's investment economy; However, Brunei has many investment sectors and cash revenues from various sectors other than investment; this boycott also affects the decrease of Brunei Darussalam's cash income.

1.3. Brunei Government Action To Keep Implementing Sharia Law

To continue implementing the sentence, Brunei made efforts to various parties to ensure that the relationship between Brunei and the cooperating countries will remain sound and that the image of Brunei Darussalam in the international community is not getting worse with western media coverage. These efforts include:

First, Brunei is a British commonwealth; when Britain granted independence to Brunei in 1984, they had a close relationship. Instead, the Sultan has no army of his inhabitants, buying the 1,000-strong Army British Army regiment, the Royal Gurkha Rifles. In March 2014, the UK Ministry of Defence said it had discussions with the authorities in Brunei to clarify whether the sharia law would affect the British army and other sectors of cooperation with the UK. However, there is no explanation of the outcome of the discussions to outsiders because the British still allows Brunei to enforce the punishment. An MoD spokesman said he could not comment on the development of the negotiations (Buncombe, 2014).

Second, inviting all members of the diplomatic countries in Brunei Darussalam to attend the Brunei Islamic Religious Council (MUIB) meeting in the event of Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah, Minister of Religious Affairs. Hajj Mohammad and the attorney general provided explanations of law enforcement.

Third, Closing the significant media to proclaim the continuity of the boycott. When the activists managed to change the event space by Out Magazine, which was previously held at the Beverly Hills Hotel instead held events at the Beverly Wilshire hotel, media such as the New York Times and Vanity Fair had no preaching when the press reported the boycott. According to one activist based on expert information about the entertainment industry press, they have suggested that Beverly Hills Hotel pay the press to write fun stories about how the boycott will end (Mason, n.d.).

Forth, provide understanding to the entire Brunei state community about the application of punishment through various print and electronic media and debrief the students. So, the whole Brunei Darussalam community accepts, and there is no longer nasty comment on social media because social media is the only tool to expose their criticism. Hold a seminar on understanding shariah criminal law for youth to increase their trust in law and government.

4. CONCLUSION

Brunei Darussalam applied Islamic law in full before the arrival of the British. Colonial 96 years by the English made the law of Islam increasingly narrow and just spread the civil law of Islam alone. On October 22 2013 Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah Brunei officially inaugurated the Kanun Directive of Jenayah 2013 and May 1, 2014, begins to be implemented in 3 states where; each stage is held within 12 months.

There is a growing response from the international community that supports such implementation as Malaysia and Indonesia; some are criticized. Primary pressure comes from international organizations such as UNHCR and western countries, various ways of criticism are done either through social media such as what's up and twitter, magazines, news coverage, and even the boycott of Brunei's Dorchester Collection Hotel, the response has an impact on the bad image gained by the royal family, the international community's doubt about the justice gained by the people of Brunei as well as the decreasing of Brunei's opinion through hotel investment. There is no obligation for Brunei Darussalam to stop the application of SPCO because it is the right of Brunei as a sovereign state to apply the law of the country.

To maintain the trust of countries that have a cooperative relationship with Brunei and reduce the negative image caused by negative news in the international community Brunei takes diplomatic steps with Britain, reduces foreign media coverage of its country and invites all members of diplomatic countries

in Brunei Darussalam to attend the Brunei Islamic Religious Council (MUIB) meeting, to date Brunei still enforces sharia law. Brunei Darussalam is the only country in Southeast Asia to apply Islamic law as fully as possible.

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