



SIARAN MEDIA

Media Release

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA

Consumer Price Index

(Jan 2015=100)

JULAI 2022

JULY 2022



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جباڤن فرانچن ايكونومي دان ستاتيسٽيك
 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND STATISTICS
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY
 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

JULY 2022

Month-on-Month (M-o-M)

July 2022 / June 2022

▼ -0.1%

Year-on-Year (Y-o-Y)

July 2022 / July 2021

▲ 4.1%

M-o-M



Y-o-Y



Top 3 Contributors (Y-o-Y)

Food

▲ 6.8%

Meat



▲ 13.2%

Fish and Seafood



▲ 7.1%

Oil and Fats



▲ 25.7%

Non-Food

▲ 3.5%

Miscellaneous Goods and Services



▲ 14.0%

Transport



▲ 4.3%

Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels



▲ 2.3%

Notes

- CPI measures the average change of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services paid by households in a certain period of time.
- Month-on-Month (M-o-M) means to compare prices with the previous month.
- Year-on-Year (Y-o-Y) means to compare prices with the same month in the previous year.



**SIARAN MEDIA
JABATAN PERANCANGAN EKONOMI DAN STATISTIK
KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN DAN EKONOMI**

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA BAGI BULAN JULAI 2022

NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

TAJUK UTAMA:

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP) MENURUN SEBANYAK 0.1 PERATUS BAGI BULAN JULAI 2022 BERBANDING JUN 2022.

1. Bagi bulan Julai 2022, Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) menurun sebanyak 0.1 peratus bulan-ke-bulan berbanding dengan bulan Jun 2022. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh penurunan Indeks Bukan Makanan sebanyak 0.3 peratus. Walaubagaimanapun, Indeks Makanan dan Minuman Ringan menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.9 peratus.
2. Berbanding dengan bulan Julai 2021, IHP meningkat sebanyak 4.1 peratus. Peningkatan IHP ini adalah selaras dengan peningkatan harga Makanan dan Minuman Ringan; dan Bukan Makanan masing-masing sebanyak 6.8 peratus dan 3.5 peratus.
3. Peningkatan harga Makanan dan Minuman Ringan adalah disebabkan oleh kenaikan harga makanan seperti minyak dan lemak 25.7 peratus; daging 13.2 peratus; dan ikan dan makanan laut 7.1 peratus. Peningkatan harga minyak dan lemak adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh kenaikan harga minyak masak daripada negara-negara pembekal. Kenaikan harga daging ayam adalah penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan harga daging disebabkan oleh peningkatan kos makanan ternakan ayam. Manakala, peningkatan harga ikan dan makanan laut adalah disebabkan oleh kekurangan bekalan ikan akibat daripada cuaca yang tidak menentu.
4. Peningkatan dalam komponen Bukan Makanan adalah didorong oleh Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan sebanyak 14.0 peratus; Pengangkutan 4.3 peratus; dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain 2.3 peratus.
5. Kenaikan harga Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh kenaikan harga insurans kenderaan. Manakala, peningkatan dalam Pengangkutan adalah terutamanya oleh kenaikan harga kenderaan bermotor dan tiket penerbangan. Kenaikan kos penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan tempat kediaman; dan harga sewa kediaman, telah mendorong kepada peningkatan harga Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain.
6. IHP mengukur perubahan harga barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dibayar oleh pengguna dalam satu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan dan dikumpulkan setiap bulan. Senarai barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam IHP adalah berdasarkan maklumat perbelanjaan purata sebuah keluarga yang diperolehi melalui Kajian Perbelanjaan Keluarga. Laporan penuh IHP bagi bulan Julai 2022 boleh didapati di laman sesawang JPES melalui <https://deps.mofe.gov.bn>.



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR JULY 2022

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

MAIN HEADLINE:

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) DECREASED BY 0.1 PER CENT FOR JULY 2022
COMPARED TO JUNE 2022.**

- In July 2022, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) decreased by 0.1 per cent compared to June 2022. This was driven by the decrease in Non-Food Index by 0.3 per cent. The Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Index, on the other hand, has increased by 0.9 per cent.*
- As compared to July 2021, the CPI had increased by 4.1 per cent. The rise in the CPI was in line with the increase in Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Non-Food prices by 6.8 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively.*
- The increase in Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages was due to the rise in prices of food such as oil and fats 25.7 per cent; meat 13.2 per cent; and fish and seafood 7.1 per cent. The rise in the price of oil and fats was primarily due to an increase in the price of cooking oil from producing countries. Chicken meat was the main contributor to the increase in meat prices, due to the increase in the cost of chicken feed. Meanwhile, the increase in the price of fish and seafood was due to shortage of fish supply caused by unfavourable weather conditions.*
- The increase in the Non-Food component was driven by Miscellaneous Goods and Services 14.0 per cent; Transport 4.3 per cent; and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels 2.3 per cent.*
- Miscellaneous Goods and Services prices rose mainly due to the increase in the price of vehicle insurance. Meanwhile, the increase in Transport was mainly due to the increase in the prices of motor cars and air fares. Rising cost of maintenance and repair of the dwelling as well as prices of rental for housing drove up Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels prices.*
- The CPI is a measure of price changes of goods and services paid by the consumer in a specified period and compiled on a monthly basis. The list of goods and services in the CPI is based on the average expenditure per household from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The CPI full report for July 2022 is available from the DEPS website at <https://deps.mofe.gov.bn>.*