



SIARAN MEDIA
MEDIA RELEASE

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK)
SUKU TAHUNAN
SUKU PERTAMA 2020

QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
FIRST QUARTER 2020

Jabatan Perancangan Ekonomi dan Statistik
Kementerian Kewangan dan Ekonomi
Negara Brunei Darussalam

Department of Economic Planning and Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Economy
Brunei Darussalam



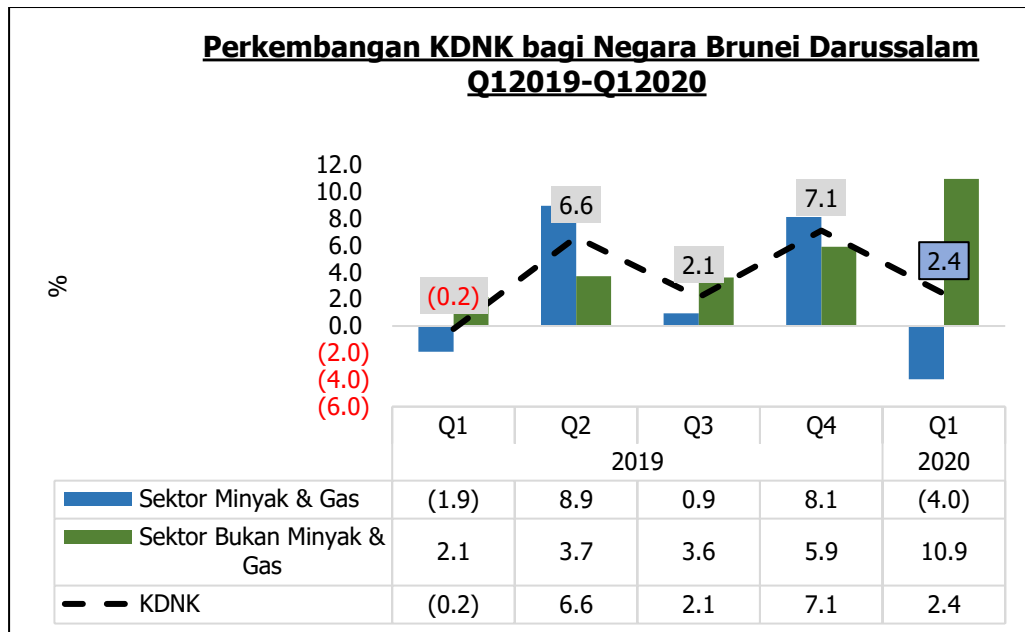
**SIARAN MEDIA
JABATAN PERANCANGAN EKONOMI DAN STATISTIK
KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN DAN EKONOMI**

**KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR SUKU TAHUNAN
SUKU PERTAMA 2020**

NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

**TAJUK UTAMA:
EKONOMI NEGARA KEKAL KUKUH PADA SUKU PERTAMA TAHUN 2020
SEBANYAK 2.4 PERATUS.**

1. Pada Q1 2020, KDNK Negara Brunei Darussalam pada harga semasa berjumlah BND4.56 bilion berbanding BND4.55 bilion pada Q1 2019. Sektor Minyak & Gas merangkumi aktiviti perlombongan minyak & gas dan pembuatan gas cecair asli (LNG) adalah bernilai BND2.4 bilion yang menyumbang sebanyak 52.3 peratus kepada jumlah nilai tambah kasar (GVA). Sementara itu, Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas, yang kini termasuk aktiviti hiliran seperti pembuatan produk petroleum dan kimia, menyumbang sebanyak 47.7 peratus dengan nilai BND2.2 bilion.
2. Pada harga tetap, KDNK pada Q1 2020 meningkat sebanyak 2.4 peratus tahun-ke-tahun. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas sebanyak 10.9 peratus. Manakala, Sektor Minyak & Gas mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 4.0 peratus.

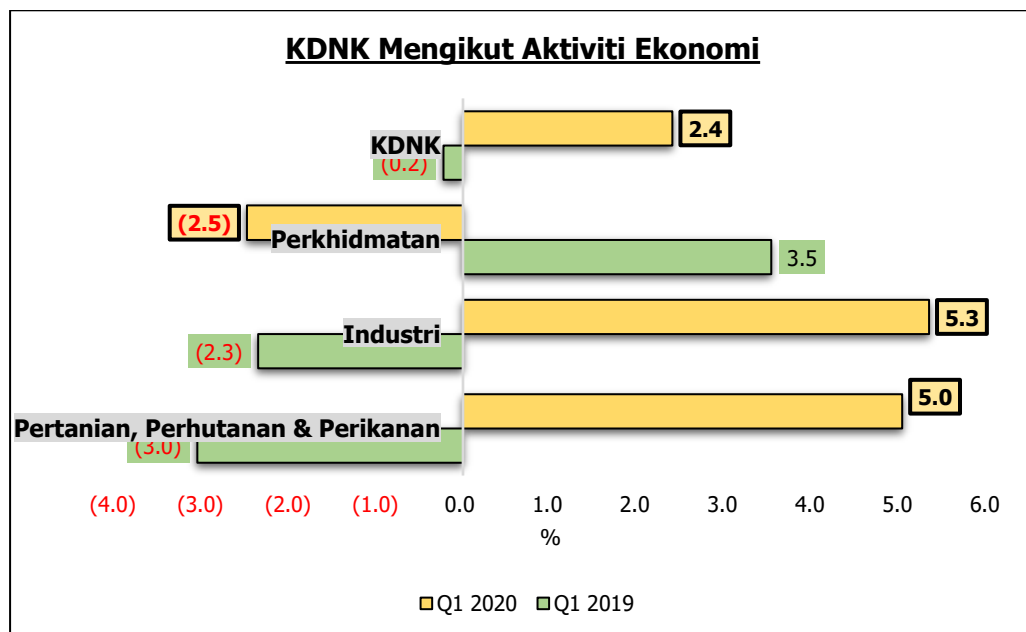


3. Peningkatan dalam Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh aktiviti hiliran termasuk pengeluaran baru produk petroleum dan kimia, dengan nilai tambah kasar sebanyak BND294.9juta pada harga tetap.
4. Manakala, penurunan dalam Sektor Minyak & Gas adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh penurunan pengeluaran minyak mentah daripada 126.9 ribu tong sehari pada Q1 2019 kepada 116.2 ribu tong sehari pada Q1 2020. Manakala, pengeluaran gas asli juga menurun daripada 35.5 juta meter padu sehari kepada 34.8 juta meter padu sehari pada tempoh masa yang sama. Selain itu, pengeluaran LNG menurun kepada 1,001,467 MMBtu sehari pada Q1 2020 berbanding 1,028,387 MMBtu sehari pada Q1 2019.
5. Mengikut jenis kegiatan ekonomi, pertumbuhan positif tahun-ke-tahun pada Q1 2020 adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam Sektor Industri sebanyak 5.3 peratus berikutan pengeluaran baru produk petroleum dan kimia. Ini juga diikuti oleh Sektor Pertanian, Perhutanan & Perikanan yang mencatatkan kenaikan sebanyak 5.0 peratus berikutan peningkatan dalam pengeluaran Subsektor-subsektor Perikanan, Ternakan dan Sayur-Sayuran, Buah-Buahan & Pertanian Lain. Peningkatan dalam aktiviti Perikanan adalah terutamanya disebabkan peningkatan dalam industri tangkapan secara kecil-kecilan dan aktiviti akuakultur seperti udang, ikan dalam sangkar dan ikan air tawar. Manakala, peningkatan dalam aktiviti Ternakan adalah selaras dengan peningkatan pengeluaran daging lembu,

ayam dan telur. Dalam pada itu, peningkatan pengeluaran padi pula telah mendorong kenaikan bagi aktiviti Pertanian.

6. Walaubagaimanapun, Sektor Perkhidmatan menurun sebanyak 2.5 peratus, antarlainnya disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam Subsektor seperti Perkhidmatan Kewangan, Perkhidmatan Kerajaan dan Pengangkutan Udara. Penurunan dalam Subsektor Perkhidmatan Kewangan sebanyak 14.4 peratus adalah disebabkan penurunan pendapatan pelaburan yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti perkhidmatan perbankan dan insuran. Dalam pada itu, berikutan dengan penularan jangkitan wabak *COVID-19* telah menyebabkan penurunan kepada beberapa aktiviti perkhidmatan seperti Subsektor Pengangkutan Udara sebanyak 21.8 peratus disebabkan oleh pengurangan operasi perjalanan. Ini juga mengakibatkan penurunan bagi Subsektor perhotelan.

7. Walaupun Sektor Perkhidmatan secara keseluruhan menurun, terdapat juga subsektor-subsektor di bawah Sektor ini menunjukkan peningkatan seperti Perdagangan Borong & Runcit (4.1 peratus), Perkhidmatan Perniagaan (7.7 peratus), Hartanah & Pemilikan Kediaman (2.8 peratus) dan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan (6.3 peratus). Peningkatan Subsektor Perdagangan Borong & Runcit selaras dengan peningkatan jualan yang dicatatkan seperti di pasar raya dan gedung membeli-belah.



8. Mengikuti pendekatan perbelanjaan, pertumbuhan KDNK adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan permintaan luar iaitu eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan sebanyak 29.1 peratus, berikutan eksport baru produk petroleum dan kimia. Manakala, permintaan dalam negeri mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 12.4 peratus, khususnya bagi perbelanjaan kapital. Walau bagaimanapun, penurunan ini diimbangi oleh peningkatan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah sebanyak 2.1 peratus.

KDNK mengikut Pendekatan Perbelanjaan pada Harga Tetap:

	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	% Pertumbuhan
Permintaan Dalam Negeri	3,926.9	3,438.2	(12.4)
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan	1,484.7	1,241.1	(16.4)
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah	917.5	936.4	2.1
Perbelanjaan Kapital	1,524.6	1,260.7	(17.3)
Permintaan Luar Negeri	2,727.9	3,520.6	29.1
Eksport	2,727.9	3,520.6	29.1
KDNK	4,742.1	4,855.6	2.4

9. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) adalah ukuran bagi jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan dalam tempoh tertentu setelah ditolak kos barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran. Laporan penuh KDNK Suku Pertama 2020 boleh didapati melalui laman sesawang JPES: www.deps.gov.bn



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND STATISTICS
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY**

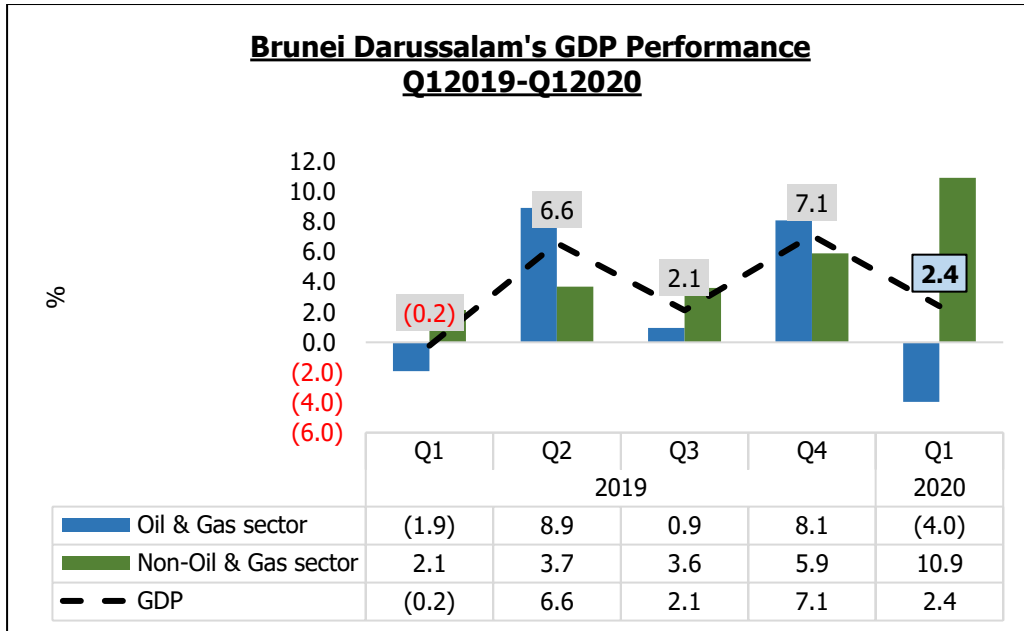
**QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
FIRST QUARTER 2020**

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

MAIN HEADLINE:

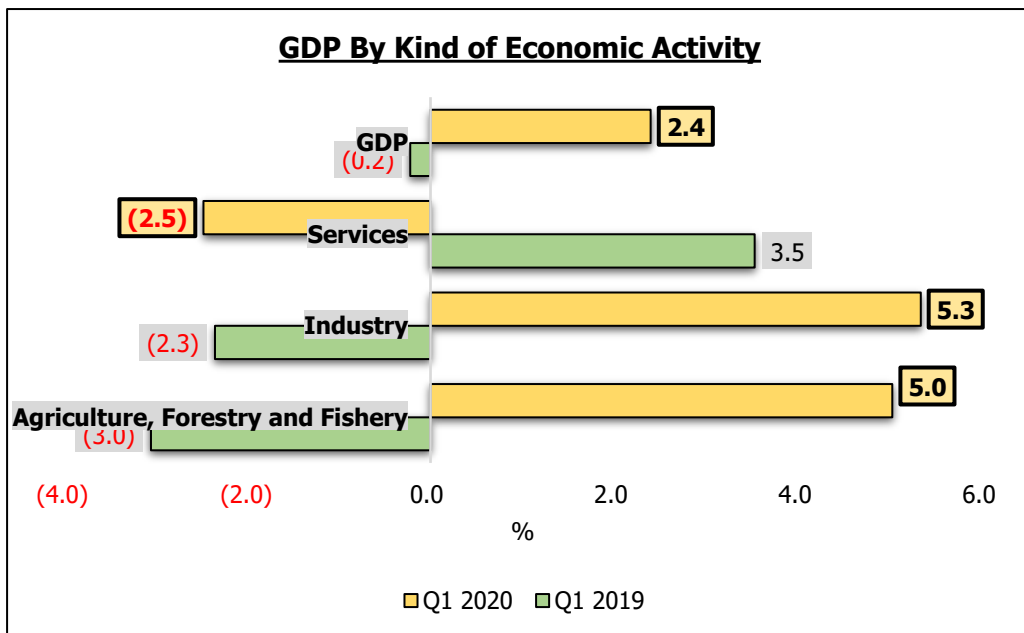
BRUNEI'S ECONOMY CONTINUE TO GROW BY 2.4 PER CENT IN Q1 2020.

- 1. In Q1 2020, Brunei Darussalam's GDP at current prices was estimated at BND4.56 billion compared to BND4.55 billion in Q1 2019. The Oil & Gas sector, comprising oil & gas mining and manufacturing of liquefied natural gas (LNG), was valued at BND2.4 billion which accounted for 52.3 per cent of the total gross value added (GVA). Meanwhile, the Non-Oil & Gas sector, which now includes downstream activities such as the manufacturing of petroleum and chemical products, contributed 47.7 per cent with a GVA of BND2.2 billion.*
- 2. At constant prices, GDP recorded a positive growth of 2.4 per cent year-on-year in Q1 2020. The growth was contributed by the increase in the Non-Oil & Gas sector by 10.9 per cent. Meanwhile, the Oil & Gas sector recorded a decrease by 4.0 per cent.*



3. *The growth in the Non-Oil & Gas Sector was mainly due to the downstream activities includes a new production of petroleum and chemical products from, with a GVA of BND294.9 million at constant prices.*
4. *Meanwhile, the decline in the Oil & Gas sector was mainly due to the decrease in crude oil production from 126.9 thousand barrels per day in Q1 2019 to 116.2 thousand barrels per day in Q1 2020. In addition, natural gas production also recorded a decrease from 35.5 million cubic metres per day to 34.8 million cubic metres per day in the same period of time. LNG production also recorded a decrease to 1,001,467 MMBtu per day in Q1 2020 from 1,028,387 MMBtu per day in Q1 2019.*
5. *By kind of economic activity, the positive growth year-on-year in Q1 2020 was due to an increase in the Industry Sector by 5.3 per cent following the new production of petroleum and chemical products. This was followed by the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Sector which increased by 5.0 per cent following the increase in the production of Fishery, Livestock and Poultry, and Vegetables, Fruits & Other Agriculture subsectors. An increase in the Fishery activities was mainly due to the small scale capture industry and aquaculture activities such as shrimp, cage fish and freshwater fish. Meanwhile, an increase in livestock and poultry activities was associated with an increase in the production of beef, chicken and egg. Last but not least, the increase in the production of paddy has led to an increase in the agriculture activity.*

6. However, the Services Sector decreased by 2.5 per cent due to the decrease in the Subsectors such as Finance, Government Services, and Air Transport. A contraction in the Finance Subsector by 14.4 per cent attributed to the decline in investment income related to banking and insurance services activities. On the other hand, following the COVID-19 outbreak has led to a decline in some service activities such as Air Transport Subsector by 21.8 per cent due to reduced travel operations. This also resulted in a decline in the Hotel Subsector.
7. Although the overall Services Sector recorded a decrease, several subsectors under this sector have showed an increase such as Wholesale & Retail Trade (4.1 per cent), Business Services (7.7 per cent), Real Estate & Property Ownership (2.8 per cent) and Health Services (6.3 per cent). The growth in the Wholesale & Retail Trade subsector was in line with the increase in sales recorded such as in supermarket and department store.



8. By expenditure approach, GDP growth was attributed to an increase in the external demand (exports of goods and services) by 29.1 per cent, in line with the new exports of petroleum and chemical products. On the other hand, domestic demand registered a negative growth of 12.4 per cent, particularly in capital expenditure. However, this was moderated by the increase in the household final consumption expenditure by 2.1 per cent.

GDP By Expenditure At Constant Price:

	Q1 2019	Q1 2020	% Growth
Domestic Demand	3,926.9	3,438.2	(12.4)
Government final consumption expenditure	1,484.7	1,241.1	(16.4)
Household final consumption expenditure	917.5	936.4	2.1
Gross capital formation	1,524.6	1,260.7	(17.3)
External	2,727.9	3,520.6	29.1
Export	2,727.9	3,520.6	29.1
Import	1,901.6	1,800.9	(5.3)
Net Export	826.3	1,719.6	108.1
GDP	4,742.1	4,855.6	2.4

9. *Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced in a particular period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production. The GDP full report for the First Quarter of 2020 is available from DEPS's website: www.deps.gov.bn.*