



**SIARAN MEDIA**  
*MEDIA RELEASE*

**KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK)**  
**SUKU TAHUNAN**  
**SUKU KEDUA 2020**

*QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT*  
*SECOND 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**

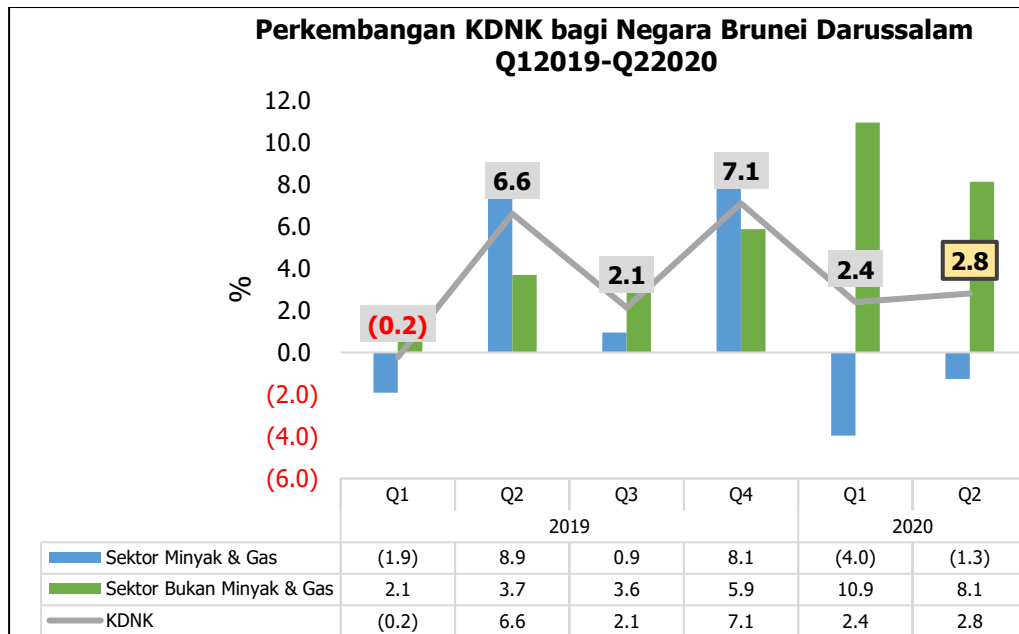
**KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR SUKU TAHUNAN  
SUKU KEDUA 2020**

**NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

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**TAJUK UTAMA:  
EKONOMI NEGARA TERUS MENINGKAT SEBANYAK 2.8 PERATUS PADA  
SUKU KEDUA TAHUN 2020**

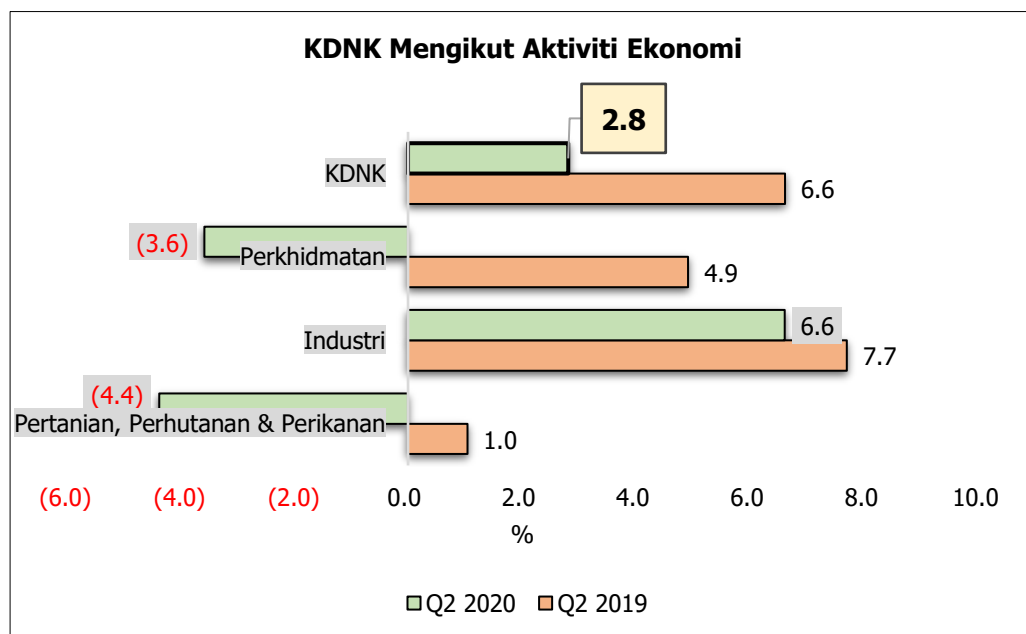
1. Pada Q2 2020, KDNK Negara Brunei Darussalam pada harga semasa berjumlah BND4.0 bilion berbanding BND4.8 bilion pada Q2 2019. Sektor Minyak & Gas merangkumi aktiviti perlombongan minyak & gas dan pembuatan gas cecair asli (LNG) adalah bernilai BND1.9 bilion yang menyumbang sebanyak 46.8 peratus kepada jumlah nilai tambah kasar (GVA). Sementara itu, Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas, yang kini termasuk aktiviti hiliran seperti pembuatan produk petroleum dan kimia, menyumbang sebanyak 53.2 peratus dengan nilai BND2.1 bilion.
2. Pada harga tetap, KDNK pada Q2 2020 meningkat sebanyak 2.8 peratus tahun-ke-tahun. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas sebanyak 8.1 peratus. Manakala, Sektor Minyak & Gas mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 1.3 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 BND294.9 juta pada harga tetap.
4. Manakala, penurunan dalam Sektor Minyak & Gas adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh penurunan pengeluaran LNG daripada 984,343 MMBtu sehari pada Q2 2019 kepada 910,974 MMBtu sehari pada Q2 2020. Pengeluaran gas asli juga menurun daripada 34.34 juta meter padu sehari kepada 34.30 juta meter padu sehari pada tempoh masa yang sama.
5. Mengikut jenis kegiatan ekonomi, pertumbuhan positif tahun-ke-tahun pada Q2 2020 adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam Sektor Industri sebanyak 6.6 peratus berikutan pengeluaran baru produk petroleum dan kimia.
6. Walaubagaimanapun, Sektor Perkhidmatan menurun sebanyak 3.6 peratus, antarlainnya disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam Subsektor seperti Pendidikan, Perkhidmatan Kerajaan dan Pengangkutan Udara. Penurunan dalam Subsektor Perkhidmatan Pendidikan sebanyak 18.4 peratus adalah selaras dengan penurunan pada perkhidmatan pendidikan kerajaan dan swasta. Dalam pada itu, berikutan dengan penularan jangkitan wabak *COVID-19* telah menyebabkan penurunan kepada beberapa aktiviti perkhidmatan seperti Subsektor Pengangkutan Udara sebanyak 93.1 peratus disebabkan oleh pengurangan operasi perjalanan. Penularan wabak ini juga telah menjejaskan perkhidmatan seperti

perhotelan dan restoran, dimana pada tempoh suku kedua, kerajaan telah banyak melaksanakan langkah-langkah pencegahan bagi mengurangkan risiko penularan seperti penyekatan kemasukan pelancong ke negara ini, penegahan perkhidmatan penyajian makanan (*dine-in*) di premis-premis makanan dan menghadkan jumlah pelanggan yang dibenarkan untuk *dine-in* dalam satu-satu masa.

7. Walaupun Sektor Perkhidmatan secara keseluruhan menurun, terdapat juga subsektor-subsektor di bawah Sektor ini menunjukkan peningkatan seperti Perkhidmatan Kewangan (11.8 peratus), Pengangkutan Air (33.2 peratus), Hartanah & Pemilikan Kediaman (2.4 peratus), Perkhidmatan Perhubungan (2.5 peratus) dan Perdagangan Borong & Runcit (0.3 peratus). Peningkatan Subsektor Perkhidmatan Kewangan adalah berikutan peningkatan pendapatan pelaburan yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti perkhidmatan perbankan. Manakala peningkatan Subsektor Perdagangan Borong & Runcit adalah selaras dengan penyekatan perjalanan keluar negara berikutan penularan jangkitan wabak *COVID-19*.
  
8. Sektor Pertanian, Perhutanan & Perikanan juga telah mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 4.4 peratus berikutan penurunan dalam pengeluaran Subsektor-subsektor Perikanan, Ternakan dan Perhutanan. Walaubagaimanapun, ianya diimbangi oleh pertumbuhan positif di Subsektor Sayur-Sayuran, Buah-Buahan & Pertanian Lain yang berkembang sebanyak 7.6 peratus.



9. Mengikuti pendekatan perbelanjaan, pertumbuhan KDNK adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan permintaan luar iaitu eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan sebanyak 16.5 peratus, berikutan eksport baru produk petroleum dan kimia. Manakala, permintaan dalam negeri mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 15.9 peratus disebabkan penurunan Perbelanjaan Kapital dan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan. Walaubagaimanapun, penurunan ini diimbangi oleh peningkatan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah sebanyak 2.7 peratus.

**KDNK mengikut Pendekatan Perbelanjaan pada Harga Tetap:**

	Q2 2019	Q2 2020	% Pertumbuhan
<b>Permintaan Dalam Negeri</b>	<b>3,922.4</b>	<b>3,300.4</b>	<b>(15.9)</b>
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan	890.1	844.7	(5.1)
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah	860.8	884.5	2.7
Perbelanjaan Kapital	2,171.5	1,571.3	(27.6)
<b>Permintaan Luar Negeri</b>	<b>2,927.2</b>	<b>3,409.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Eksport	2,927.2	3,409.9	16.5
Import	2,113.1	1,765.7	(16.4)
<b>KDNK</b>	<b>4,623.1</b>	<b>4,752.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>

10. 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 Kedua 2020 boleh didapati melalui laman sesawang JPES: [www.deps.gov.bn](http://www.deps.gov.bn)



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

**QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
SECOND QUARTER 2020**

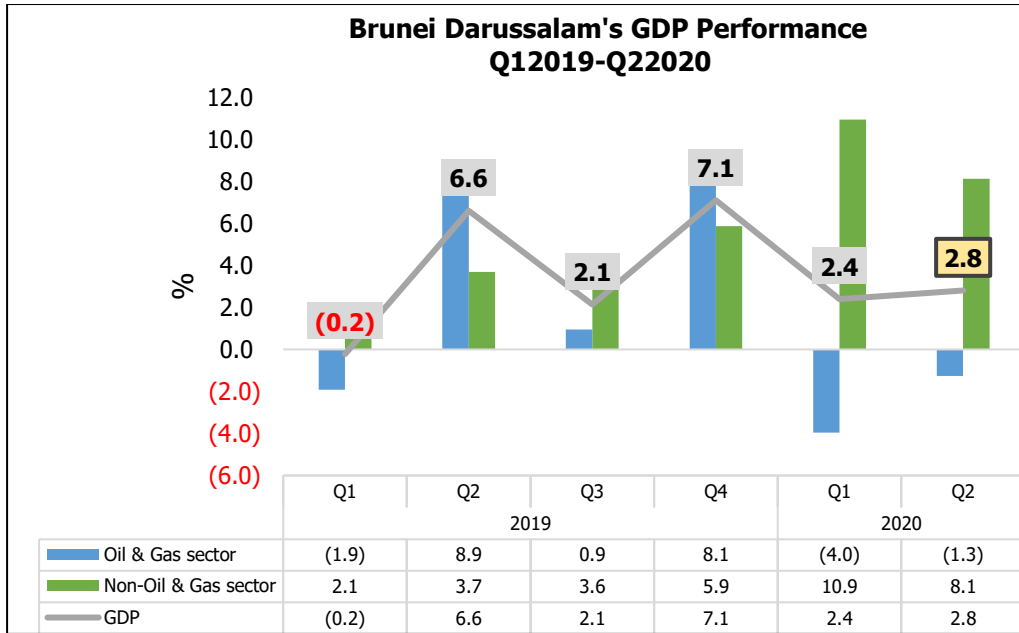
**BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

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**MAIN HEADLINE:**

***BRUNEI'S ECONOMY CONTINUE TO GROW BY 2.8 PER CENT IN Q2 2020.***

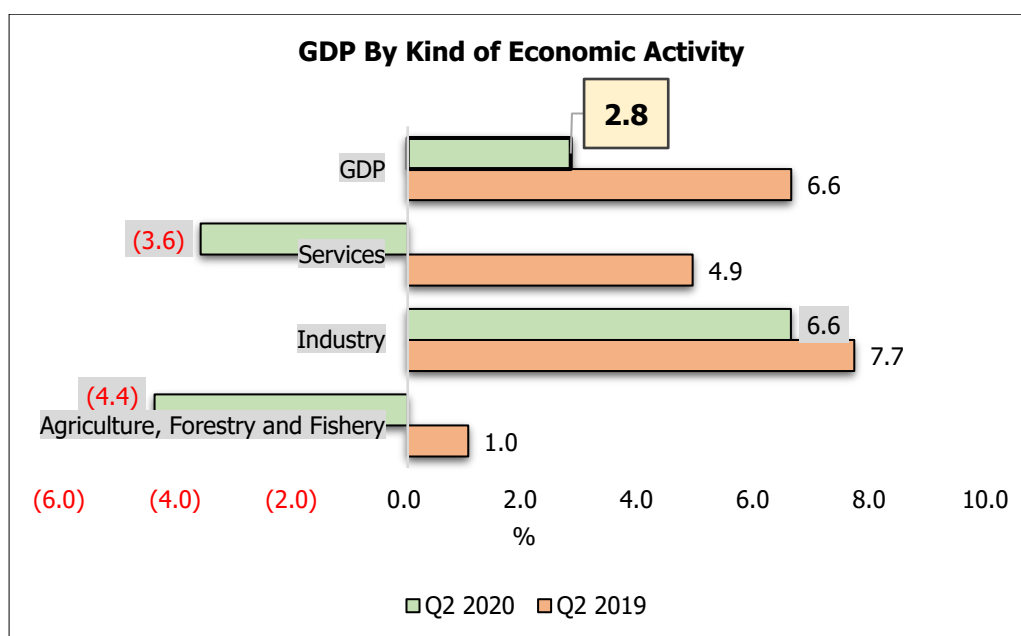
- 1. In Q2 2020, Brunei Darussalam's GDP at current prices was estimated at BND4.0 billion compared to BND4.8 billion in Q2 2019. The Oil & Gas sector, comprising oil & gas mining and manufacturing of liquefied natural gas (LNG), was valued at BND1.9 billion which accounted for 46.8 per cent of the total 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 53.2 per cent with a GVA of BND2.1 billion.*
- 2. At constant prices, GDP recorded a positive growth of 2.8 per cent year-on-year in Q2 2020. The growth was contributed by the increase in the Non-Oil & Gas sector by 8.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the Oil & Gas sector recorded a decrease by 1.3 per cent.*



3. *The growth in the Non-Oil & Gas Sector was mainly due to the downstream activities including a new production of petroleum and chemical products, with a GVA of BND 294.9 million.*
4. *Meanwhile, the decline in the Oil & Gas sector was mainly due to the decrease in the LNG production from 984,343 MMBtu per day in Q2 2019 to 910,974 MMBtu per day in Q2 2020. In addition, natural gas production also recorded a decrease from 34.34 million cubic metres per day to 34.30 million cubic metres per day in the same period of time.*
5. *By kind of economic activity, the positive growth year-on-year in Q2 2020 was due to an increase in the Industry Sector by 6.6 per cent following the new production of petroleum and chemical products.*
6. *However, the Services Sector decreased by 3.6 per cent due to the decrease in the Subsectors such as Education, Government Services, and Air Transport. A contraction in the Education Subsector by 18.4 per cent was in line with the decrease in government and private education services. On the other hand, following the COVID-19 outbreak has led to a decline in some service activities such as Air Transport Subsector by 93.1 per cent due to reduced travel operations. The outbreak of the pandemic also affected services such as hotel and restaurant, where during the second quarter, the government has implemented several preventive measures to reduce the risk of transmission such as barring the entry of*

tourists into the country, prohibiting from serving food in eateries and limiting the number of customers allowed to dine in at one time.

7. Although the overall Services Sector recorded a decrease, several subsectors under this sector have showed an increase such as Finance (11.8 per cent), Water Transport (33.2 per cent), Real Estate & Property Ownership (2.4 per cent), Communication (2.5 per cent) and Wholesale & Retail Trade (0.3 per cent). The growth in the Finance subsector was attributed to the increase in investment income related to banking services activities. Meanwhile, the increase in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sub-Sector was in line with the travel ban from exiting the country due to the spread of COVID-19 infections.
8. The Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Sector also recorded a decreased by 4.4 per cent following the decrease in the production of Fishery, Livestock and Poultry, and Forestry. On the positive side, the Vegetables, Fruits & Other Agriculture Subsector expanded by 7.6 per cent.



9. By expenditure approach, GDP growth was attributed to an increase in the external demand (exports of goods and services) by 16.5 per cent, in line with the new exports of petroleum and chemical products. On the other hand, domestic demand registered a negative growth of 15.9 per cent due to a decrease in capital expenditure and government final consumption expenditure. However, this was moderated by the increase in the household final consumption expenditure by 2.7 per cent.



### GDP By Expenditure At Constant Price:

	Q2 2019	Q2 2020	% Growth
<b>Domestic Demand</b>	<b>3,922.4</b>	<b>3,300.4</b>	<b>(15.9)</b>
Government final consumption expenditure	890.1	844.7	(5.1)
Household final consumption expenditure	860.8	884.5	2.7
Gross capital formation	2,171.5	1,571.3	(27.6)
<b>External</b>	<b>2,927.2</b>	<b>3,409.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Export	2,927.2	3,409.9	16.5
Import	2,113.1	1,765.7	(16.4)
<b>GDP</b>	<b>4,623.1</b>	<b>4,752.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>

10. *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 Second Quarter of 2020 is available from DEPS's website: [www.deps.gov.bn](http://www.deps.gov.bn).*