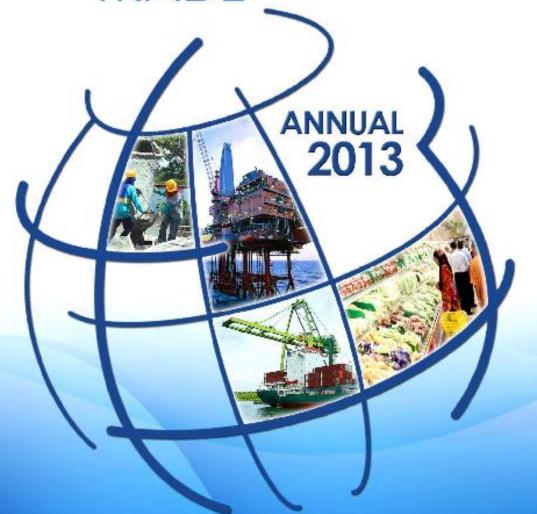


INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS



DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS (IMTS) 2013

Department of Statistics

Department of Economic Planning and Development

Prime Minister's Office

Published by

Department of Economic Planning and Development
Prime Minister's Office
Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam International Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual 2013

ISBN 978-99917-934-5-0

PREFACE

The Brunei Darussalam International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) 2013 is an annual publication published by the Department of Statistics, Department of Economic Planning and Development (JPKE), Prime Minister's Office.

The IMTS covers the international trade between Brunei Darussalam and the rest of the world. IMTS is one of the most important statistical indicators to monitor the flow of goods across the national borders.

In 2013, revisions to the IMTS data were carried back to 2010 to incorporate additional information of the Free Trade Agreements between Brunei Darussalam and regional countries. In the same year, JPKE also started releasing monthly IMTS reports in order to provide more frequent and current indicators of Brunei Darussalam's performance in international trade development.

I hope this publication provides valuable information that can be used for informed decision-making by both the public and private sectors, particularly for bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, for planning and managing the economic, trade and monetary policies, for market research and commercial strategies, and various other uses.

I would like to record my sincere thanks and appreciations to the Royal Customs and Excise Department for the continued support and close collaboration in the compilation of IMTS for Brunei Darussalam. I would also like to thank Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sdn. Bhd., Brunei Liquefied Natural Gas Sdn. Bhd., Brunei Methanol Company Sdn. Bhd. and other relevant agencies for their cooperation in providing the required information, and to the staff of the Department of Statistics for their efforts in making this publication available. Any comments and suggestions for the improvement of this publication are welcome and appreciated.

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June 2014

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NOTATION

BND Brunei Darussalam Dollar

CIF Cost, Insurance and Freight

FOB Free on Board

ISO International Organization for Standardization

SITC Standard International Trade Classification

n.e.s Not Else Specified

_ Nil

0 Below Unit

y-o-y Year-on-Year

BND/Tonne Brunei Darussalam Dollar per tonne

Q1 Quarter 1 (January, February, March)

Q2 Quarter 2 (April, May, June)

Q3 Quarter 3 (July, August, September)

Q4 Quarter 4 (October, November, December)

% Per cent

SITC Standard International Trade Classification

AHTN ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature

Total inside the tables may not tally due to rounding



HIGHLIGHTS



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS (IMTS), 2013

Highlights

- The total trade for 2013 was BND 18.8 billion, comprising of exports worth BND 14.3 billion and imports valued at BND 4.5 billion. This represented a decrease in total trade by 8.9 per cent from BND 20.7 billion in 2012.
- The trade balance decreased by 16.8 per cent to BND 9.8 billion compared to BND 11.8 billion in 2012.

Table 1: International Merchandise Trade, 2011-2013

	Val	ue (BND Million	Change	Change (%)	
	2011	2012	2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
Total Trade	20,206.9	20,675.9	18,829.6	2.3	-8.9
Trade Balance	11,150.0	11,765.5	9,788.4	5.5	-16.8
Exports	15,678.5	16,220.7	14,309.0	3.5	-11.8
Domestic Exports	15,206.5	15,846.5	13,932.0	4.2	-12.1
Re-Exports	471.9	374.2	377.0	-20.7	0.7
Imports	4,528.4	4,455.2	4,520.6	-1.6	1.5

25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Year

Merchandise Exports

The merchandise exports fell by 11.8 per cent to BND 14.3 billion in 2013 from BND 16.2 billion in 2012 **(Table 2).** This was mainly contributed by decreases in the exports of Chemicals by 63.0 per cent followed by Crude Materials Inedible (20.1 per cent) and Machinery and Transport Equipment (15.6 per cent). On the other hand, Food and Live Animals showed an increase in exports by 243.3 per cent, followed by Beverages and Tobacco (46.7 per cent) and Manufactured Goods (41.9 per cent).

Table 2: Exports by Commodity Sections, 2011-2013

	Value (BND Million)			Chang	Change (%)	
	2011	2012	2013	2011-2012	2012-2013	
Total	15,678.5	16,220.7	14,309.0	3.5	-11.8	
Food and Live Animals	3.8	6.0	20.6	57.9	243.3	
Beverages & Tobacco	2.0	1.5	2.2	-25.0	46.7	
Crude Materials, Inedible Except Fuels	15.6	18.9	15.1	21.2	-20.1	
Mineral Fuels	14,963.9	15,530.8	13,811.7	3.8	-11.1	
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	0.1	0.0	0.1	-100.0	0.0	
Chemicals	243.4	311.6	115.4	28.0	-63.0	
Manufactured Goods	62.8	70.0	99.3	11.5	41.9	
Machinery & Transport Equipment	307.3	190.9	161.2	-37.9	-15.6	
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	62.1	67.6	61.1	8.9	-9.6	
Miscellaneous Transactions	17.4	23.4	22.2	34.5	-5.1	

Major Exports

The major exports of Crude Oil and Liquefied Natural gas (LNG) both recorded decreases of 18.2 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively (Table 3).

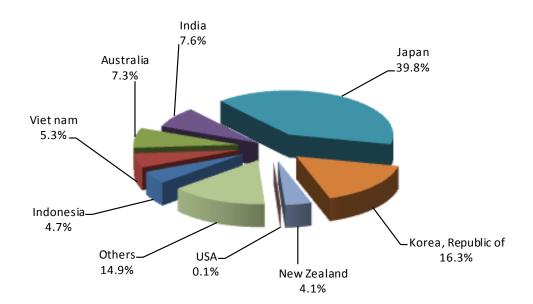
Table 3: Major Exports, 2011-2013

	Va	lue (BND Millio	Change (%)		
	2011	2012	2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
Crude Oil	7,957.0	7,824.2	6,397.5	-1.7	-18.2
LNG	7,006.4	7,706.1	7,413.6	10.0	-3.8
Others	715.0	690.2	497.9	-3.5	-27.9
Exports	15,678.5	16,220.7	14,309.0	3.5	-11.8

Exports Market

Brunei Darussalam's exports market in 2013 was mainly to Japan with 39.8 per cent (Chart 2). This was followed by Republic of Korea (16.3 per cent) and India (7.6 per cent).

Chart 2: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF EXPORT MARKET BY COUNTRY 2013



Merchandise Imports

Merchandise imports increased by 1.5 per cent to BND 4.5 billion in 2013 (**Table 4**). This was mainly due to the increase in imports of Machinery and Transport Equipment by 19.4 per cent, Chemicals (10.7 per cent) and Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles (10.6 per cent).

Table 4: Imports by Commodity Sections, 2011-2013

	Value (BND Million)			Change (%)	
	2011	2012	2013	2011-2012	2012-2013
Total	4,528.5	4,455.2	4,520.6	-1.6	1.5
Food and Live Animals	560.0	599.9	599.8	7.1	0.0
Beverages & Tobacco	59.3	65.4	61.9	10.3	-5.4
Crude Materials, Inedible Except Fuels	65.5	64.3	51.3	-1.8	-20.2
Mineral Fuels	357.8	457.6	339.1	27.9	-25.9
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	16.8	16.8	13.9	0.0	-17.3
Chemicals	293.6	325.8	360.7	11.0	10.7
Manufactured Goods	887.4	1,065.8	920.1	20.1	-13.7
Machinery & Transport Equipment	1,923.7	1,386.6	1,655.6	-27.9	19.4
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	336.8	435.1	481.2	29.2	10.6
Miscellaneous Transactions	27.6	38.2	37.0	38.4	-3.1

Imports Market

The highest share of imports in 2013 came from Malaysia accounting for 21.9 per cent (Chart 3). This was followed by Singapore and USA with 19.1 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

Singapore 19.1%. Germany 3.4% China 11.2% Malaysia United Kingdom 21.9% 2.0% Japan 5.8% Others Korea, Republic of USA 21.1% 11.9% 3.4%

Chart 3: PERCENTAGE SHARE OF IMPORTS BY COUNTRY 2013



TECHNICAL NOTES



TECHNICAL NOTES

1. Introduction

The International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) for Brunei Darussalam was previously referred to as External Trade Statistics (ETS).

The 'general' system of recording is adopted in compiling IMTS of Brunei Darussalam. Under this system, the national boundary is used as the statistical frontier. IMTS covers imports, domestic exports and re-exports that have been cleared through customs.

The key concepts and definitions are as follows:

- a) **Exports** comprise of domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods:
 - **Domestic exports** refer to goods which are grown or produced in Brunei Darussalam or transformed, that is, manufactured, assembled or processed in Brunei Darussalam.
 - Re-exports refer to goods exported from Brunei Darussalam in the same form as they
 have been imported.
- b) Imports comprise of goods which are brought into Brunei Darussalam.
- c) **Total Trade** is the sum of the value of exports and imports.
- d) **Trade Balance** is the difference between the value of exports and imports. When exports exceed imports, it is recorded as a **surplus**, while a **deficit** is registered when imports exceed exports.

2. Source of Data

The IMTS data are compiled on a monthly basis from the import and export data submitted by the Royal Customs and Excise Department, Ministry of Finance through the customs declarations.

Importers and exporters of goods are required to furnish information in the customs declarations in respect of every consignment of merchandise imported or exported.

Permits applications data are transmitted to the Royal Customs and Excise Department via a web-based portal called e-Customs. The e-Customs system provides an integrated electronic trade documentation system that will allow the trading community in Brunei Darussalam to submit applications electronically to the Royal Customs and Excise Department for processing. The system also allows the Royal Customs and Excise Department officers to process application received electronically or perform their day-to-day operations.

In essence, the e-Customs system is to facilitate the trading activities involved in import and export of goods as well as for the collections of revenues by the Royal Customs and Excise Department.

Types of data collected include:

- Value
- Quantity
- Country of origin (imports) / destination (exports)
- HS Code / product description

3. Coverage of Merchandise

All goods imported into or exported from Brunei Darussalam through the Department of Royal Customs and Excise are included in the IMTS. International trade on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between Brunei Darussalam and key trading partners is also included. The relevant agreements are as follows: -

- ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement Preamble (ATIGA)
- ASEAN China (ACFTA)
- ASEAN India (AIFTA)
- ASEAN Korea (AKFTA)
- ASEAN Australia & New Zealand (AANZ)
- Brunei Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (BJEPA)

The following classes of goods are excluded from the IMTS data:

currency notes and coins in circulation;

- personal and household effects which do not incur any Brunei Darussalam customs duty and which are taken by passengers for their own use;
- stores and fuel supplied to Brunei ships and aircraft;
- articles on loan or rent for example, equipment for oil surveys and experimental drilling, etc.;
- goods in transit;
- fish and other marine products landed from Brunei Darussalam fishing vessels direct from fishing grounds;
- goods imported and exported by or on behalf of diplomatic services; and
- goods imported by the armed forces.

4. Time of Recording

The 'release date' is used as the time of recording of exports and imports, which provides the time/date as stipulated in source documents when goods enter or leave the economic territory.

5. Valuation

Imports are valued at CIF, that is, the value of goods at the frontier of the exporting country plus the cost of insurance and freight and any other charges when sold for export to Brunei Darussalam. Custom duties are not included in the value of imports.

Exports are valued at FOB, that is, the value of goods to be purchased abroad up to the point where the goods are deposited on board the outgoing vessel, aircraft and/or vehicle. Goods on consignment are valued at the current import price for imports and the current export price for exports.

Goods are recorded at their market value. Values are reported in millions of Brunei dollars. Data reported in foreign currencies are converted into local currency at prevailing market exchange rate on the date of permit clearance.

6. Commodity Classification

Commodity items reported are classified in accordance with the Brunei Darussalam Trade Classification and Customs Duties 2012. This classification incorporates the ASEAN Harmonized

Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN), which is based on the 6-digits Harmonised Commodity Description and

Coding System Nomenclature (H.S) developed by the World Customs Organisation (WCO).

For this publication, imports and exports are classified according to the Brunei Darussalam Standard

Trade Classification (BDSITC), which is based on United Nations Standard Trade Classification,

Revision 4 (SITC Rev. 4) (Annex 1) to facilitate international comparability of statistics on

international merchandise trade.

7. Country of Origin and Destination

Imports are classified by the country of origin of the goods, that is, the country where the goods

were entirely produced or the last country where a substantial processing took place for the partner

country.

Exports are classified according to the country of last known destination.

The ISO 3166 2-letter classification is used in the classification of country and origin and destination.

8. Source of Additional Information

The IMTS monthly, quarterly and annual data are released in the monthly IMTS reports, which is

available from JPKE's website at www.jpke.gov.bn. Further details may also be obtained from:

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