



SIARAN MEDIA
MEDIA RELEASE

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

QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
THIRD 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



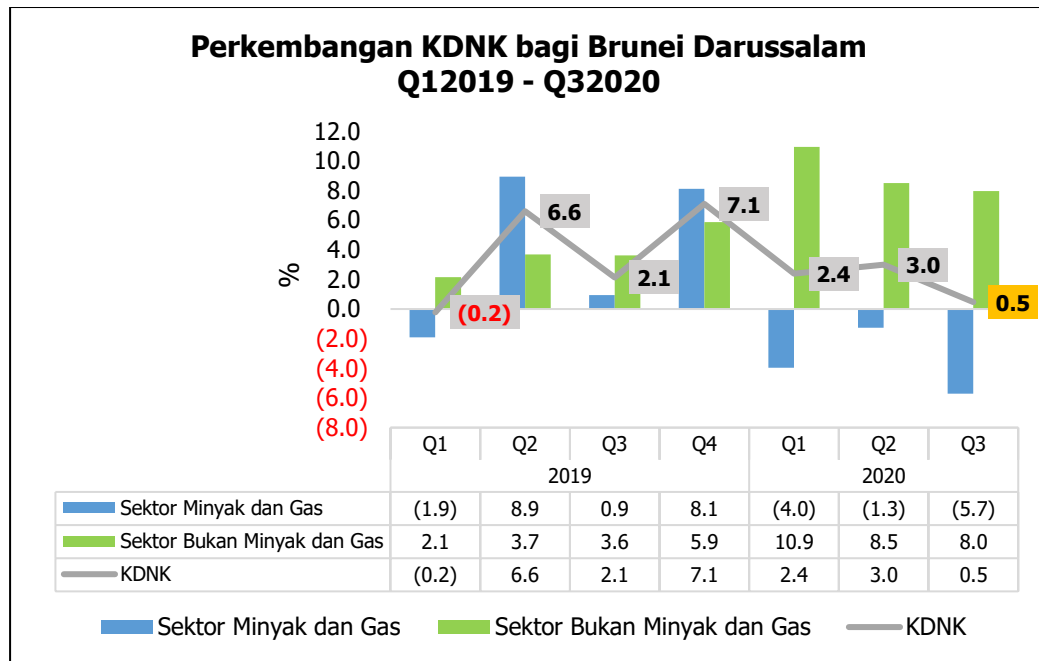
**SIARAN MEDIA
JABATAN PERANCANGAN EKONOMI DAN STATISTIK
KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN DAN EKONOMI**

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

NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

**TAJUK UTAMA:
EKONOMI NEGARA MENINGKAT SEBANYAK 0.5 PERATUS PADA SUKU
KETIGA TAHUN 2020**

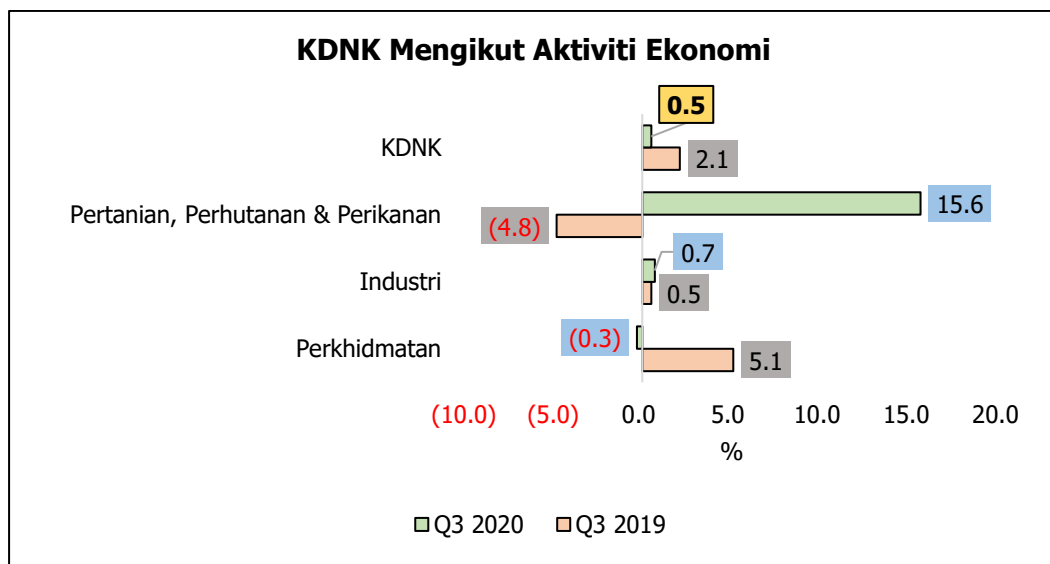
1. Pada Q3 2020, KDNK Negara Brunei Darussalam pada harga semasa berjumlah BND4.0 bilion berbanding BND4.2 bilion pada Q3 2019. Sektor Minyak & Gas merangkumi aktiviti perlombongan minyak & gas dan pembuatan gas cecair asli (LNG) adalah bernilai BND1.8 bilion yang menyumbang sebanyak 45.4 peratus kepada jumlah nilai tambah kasar (GVA). Sementara itu, Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas, yang termasuk aktiviti hiliran seperti pembuatan produk petroleum dan kimia, menyumbang sebanyak 54.6 peratus dengan nilai BND2.2 bilion.
2. Pada harga tetap, KDNK pada Q3 2020 meningkat sebanyak 0.5 peratus tahun-ke-tahun. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas sebanyak 8.0 peratus. Manakala, Sektor Minyak & Gas mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 5.7 peratus.



3. Peningkatan dalam Sektor Bukan Minyak & Gas adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh aktiviti hiliran berikutan pengeluaran baru produk petroleum dan kimia, dengan nilai tambah kasar sebanyak BND208.9 juta pada harga tetap.
4. Manakala, penurunan dalam Sektor Minyak & Gas adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh penurunan pengeluaran minyak mentah daripada 113.3 ribu tong sehari pada Q3 2019 kepada 100.5 ribu tong sehari pada Q3 2020. Manakala, pengeluaran gas asli juga menurun daripada 31.0 juta meter padu sehari pada Q3 2019 kepada 30.6 juta meter padu sehari pada Q3 2020. Selain itu, pengeluaran LNG menurun daripada 843,994 MMBtu sehari kepada 833,565 MMBtu sehari pada tempoh masa yang sama.
5. Mengikut jenis kegiatan ekonomi, pertumbuhan positif tahun-ke-tahun pada Q3 2020 adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam Sektor Industri sebanyak 0.7 peratus berikutan pengeluaran baru produk petroleum dan kimia. Ini juga diikuti oleh Sektor Pertanian, Perhutanan & Perikanan yang mencatatkan kenaikan sebanyak 15.6 peratus berikutan peningkatan dalam pengeluaran Subsektor-subsektor Perikanan dan Ternakan. Peningkatan dalam aktiviti Perikanan adalah terutamanya disebabkan peningkatan dalam industri akuakultur selaras dengan peningkatan pengeluaran udang ternakan. Manakala, peningkatan dalam aktiviti Ternakan adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan pengeluaran telur ayam dan ayam pedaging.

6. Walaubagaimanapun, Sektor Perkhidmatan menurun sebanyak 0.3 peratus disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam subsektor-subsektor seperti Perkhidmatan Kerajaan, Pengangkutan Udara dan Kewangan. Penularan jangkitan wabak COVID-19 telah menjejaskan Subsektor Pengangkutan Udara yang menurun sebanyak 92.1 peratus berikutan pengurangan operasi perjalanan. Manakala, penurunan dalam Subsektor Kewangan sebanyak 4.4 peratus berikutan penurunan pada aktiviti perkhidmatan perbankan.

7. Walaupun Sektor Perkhidmatan secara keseluruhannya menurun, terdapat juga subsektor-subsektor di bawah Sektor ini yang menunjukkan peningkatan seperti Perhubungan (23.8 peratus), Pengangkutan Air (22.0 peratus), Perdagangan Borong & Runcit (4.6 peratus), Perkhidmatan Kesihatan (5.3 peratus) dan Hartanah & Pemilikan Kediaman (2.3 peratus). Antaralainnya, peningkatan Subsektor Perdagangan Borong & Runcit adalah selaras dengan peningkatan permintaan dalam negeri berikutan penyekatan perjalanan keluar negara semasa pandemik COVID-19.



8. Mengikut pendekatan perbelanjaan, pertumbuhan KDNK adalah terutamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan Permintaan Dalam Negeri iaitu Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah sebanyak 14.1 peratus dan Perbelanjaan Kapital sebanyak 9.5 peratus khususnya pelaburan swasta. Manakala, Permintaan Luar Negeri iaitu eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan juga mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 0.3 peratus.

KDNK mengikut Pendekatan Perbelanjaan pada Harga Tetap:

	Q3 2019	Q3 2020	% Pertumbuhan
Permintaan Dalam Negeri	4,111.3	4,360.0	6.0
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan	1,048.0	960.1	(8.4)
Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Isi Rumah	975.6	1,113.1	14.1
Perbelanjaan Kapital	2,087.7	2,286.8	9.5
Permintaan Luar Negeri	2,338.0	2,344.7	0.3
Eksport Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	2,338.0	2,344.7	0.3
KDNK	4,610.5	4,631.9	0.5

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 Ketiga 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**

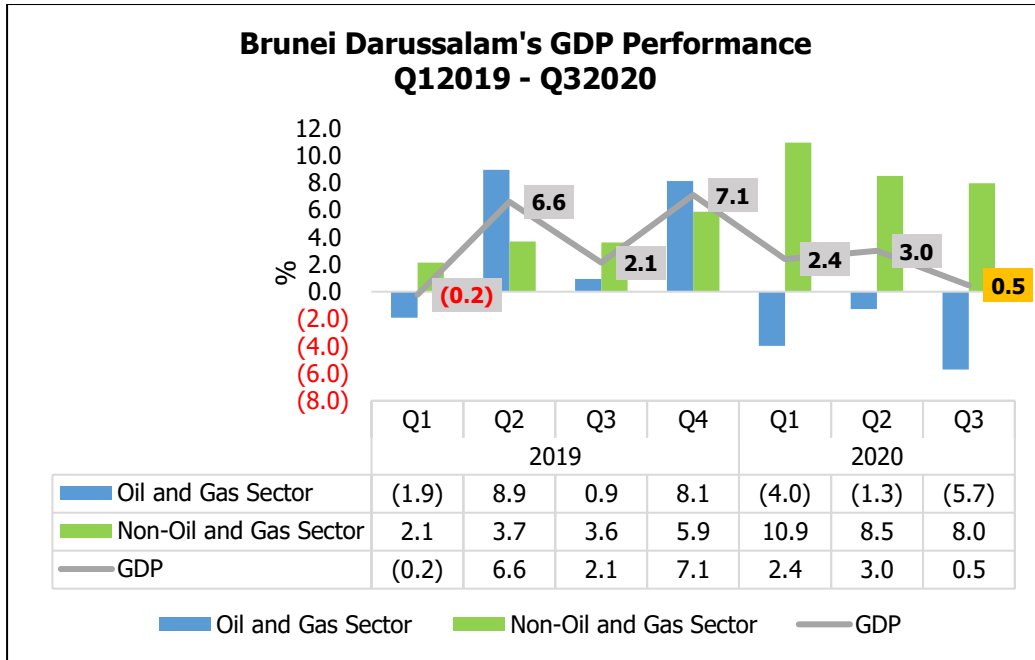
**QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
THIRD QUARTER 2020**

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

MAIN HEADLINE:

BRUNEI'S ECONOMY GREW BY 0.5 PER CENT IN Q3 2020.

- 1. In Q3 2020, Brunei Darussalam's GDP at current prices was estimated at BND4.0 billion compared to BND4.2 billion in Q3 2019. The Oil & Gas Sector, comprising oil & gas mining and manufacture of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), was valued at BND1.8 billion which accounted for 45.4 per cent of the total gross value added (GVA). Meanwhile, the Non-Oil & Gas Sector, which includes downstream activities such as manufacture of petroleum and chemical products, contributed 54.6 per cent with a GVA of BND2.2 billion.*
- 2. At constant prices, GDP recorded a positive GDP growth of 0.5 per cent year-on-year in Q3 2020. The growth was contributed by an increase in the Non-Oil & Gas Sector by 8.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the Oil & Gas Sector recorded a decrease by 5.7 per cent.*

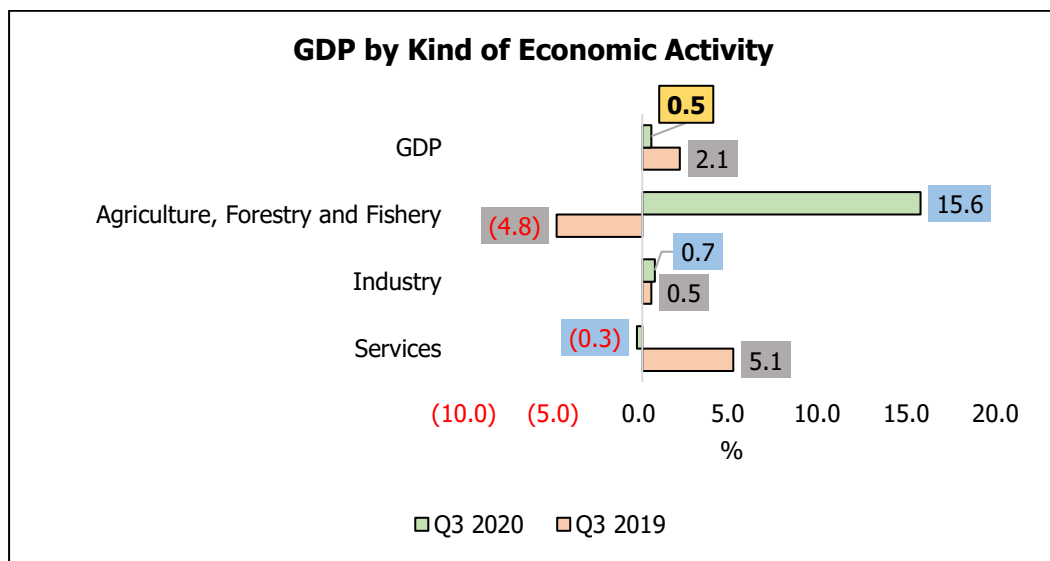


3. *The growth in the Non-Oil & Gas Sector was mainly due to the downstream activities following the new production of petroleum and chemical products, with a GVA of BND208.9 million at constant prices.*

4. *Meanwhile, the decline in the Oil & Gas Sector was mainly due to a decrease in the production of crude oil from 113.3 thousand barrels per day in Q3 2019 to 100.5 thousand barrels per day in Q3 2020. Natural gas production also recorded a decrease from 31.0 million cubic metres per day in Q3 2019 to 30.6 million cubic metres per day in Q3 2020. In addition, LNG production declined from 843,994 MMBtu per day to 833,565 MMBtu per day during the same period of time.*

5. *By kind of economic activity, the positive growth year-on-year in Q3 2020 was due to an increase in the Industry Sector by 0.7 per cent following the new production of petroleum and chemical products. Meanwhile, the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Sector also increased by 15.6 per cent following an increase in the production of Subsectors such as Fishery and Livestock & Poultry. An increase in the Fisheries activities was mainly due to the aquaculture industry in line with the increase in the production of farm prawn. In addition, an increase in livestock & poultry activities was mainly associated with an increase in the production of egg and broiler.*

6. However, the Services Sector declined by 0.3 per cent due to a decrease in subsectors such as Government Services, Air Transport and Finance. The COVID-19 outbreak has adversely affected the Air Transport Subsector, which declined by 92.1 per cent due to reduced travel operations. Meanwhile, a contraction in the Finance Subsector by 4.4 per cent attributed mainly by the decline in the banking services activities.
7. Although the overall Services Sector recorded a decrease, several subsectors under this sector showed improvements such as Communication (23.8 per cent), Water Transport (22.0 per cent), Wholesale & Retail Trade (4.6 per cent), Health Services (5.3 per cent) and Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings (2.3 per cent), Amongst others, growth in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Subsector was attributed to an increase in the domestic demand as travel restrictions remain effective amid the COVID-19 pandemic.



8. By expenditure approach, GDP growth was mainly attributed to an increase in the Domestic Demand, particularly Household Final Consumption Expenditure by 14.1 percent and Gross Capital Formation by 9.5 percent particularly private investment. Meanwhile, External Demand (exports of goods and services) also recorded an increase of 0.3 percent.

GDP by Expenditure at Constant Prices

	Q3 2019	Q3 2020	% Growth
Domestic Demand	4,111.3	4,360.0	6.0
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	1,048.0	960.1	(8.4)
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	975.6	1,113.1	14.1
Gross Capital Formation	2,087.7	2,286.8	9.5
External Demand	2,338.0	2,344.7	0.3
Exports	2,338.0	2,344.7	0.3
GDP	4,610.5	4,631.9	0.5

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 Third Quarter of 2020 is available from DEPS's website: www.deps.gov.bn.*