BRUNEI DARUSSALAM KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

SECOND QUARTER 2026

Prepared by :

Department of Planning
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

CONTENTS

01
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

02
Consumer Price Index

03
International Merchandise Trade

04
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

05
Priority Sectors Developments

MAIN INDICATORS OF

THE BRUNEI DARUSSALAM ECONOMY
Q2 2026

GDP

Overall Economy (y-o-y growth)	0.02%
Oil & Gas (y-o-y growth)	-0.2%
Non-Oil & Gas (y-o-y growth)	0.2%

PRICES

Overall Prices (y-o-y growth)	0.2%
Food (y-o-y growth)	1.2%
Non-Food (y-o-y growth)	-0.1%

TRADE

Total Trade BND Million	8,221.9
Exports BND Million	5,210.2
Imports BND Million	3,011.7

FDI

FDI Flows BND Million	1,146.5
FDI Stock BND Million	9,988.1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Overview

Brunei Darussalam's GDP recorded marginal growth of 0.02 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) in Q2 2026, supported by a 0.2 per cent expansion in the Non-Oil and Gas Sector. The sector's performance was mainly driven by growth in key subsectors, particularly Finance and Construction. This was partly offset by a 0.2 per cent contraction in the Oil and Gas Sector, primarily reflecting lower activity in the Oil and Gas Mining subsector following scheduled maintenance activities.

Within the Non-Oil and Gas Sector, several subsectors nevertheless recorded contractions. The Manufacture of Petroleum and Other Chemical Products subsector declined, mainly due to lower production of urea and methanol, while the Other Manufacturing subsector contracted, particularly reflecting lower activity in the repair of fabricated metal products.

From the expenditure approach, GDP growth was supported by Gross Capital Formation, particularly private investment, as well as Exports of Goods and Services, Household Final Consumption Expenditure, and Government Final Consumption Expenditure.

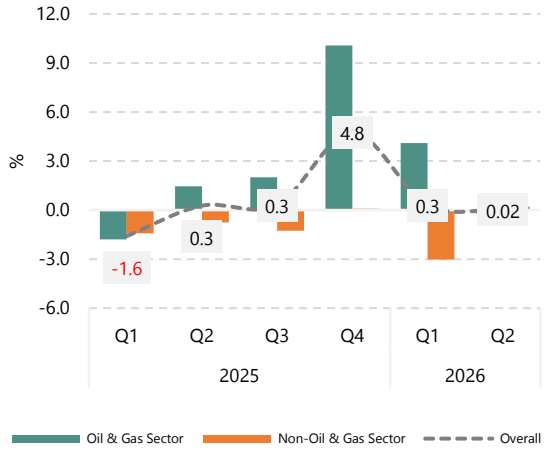
Regionally, selected ASEAN economies also recorded positive GDP growth in Q2 2026, supported by continued expansion across key sectors, particularly manufacturing, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and services. The performance reflected varying sectoral contributions across economies, with domestic demand, production activity and services remaining important drivers of growth.

Q2 2026 Performance

GDP by Production

In the second quarter (Q2) 2026, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices increased marginally by 0.02 per cent y-o-y, from BND4,652.8 million in Q2 2025 to BND4,653.5 million in Q2 2026. The marginal growth was supported by a 0.2 per cent expansion in the Non-Oil and Gas Sector, which was largely offset by a 0.2 per cent contraction in the Oil and Gas Sector **(Exhibit 1 and Table 1).**

Exhibit 1 : Quarterly GDP Growth, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 1 : Oil and Gas Sector, and Non-Oil and Gas Sector GDP at Constant Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Oil and Gas Sector	2,220.3	2,215.4	-0.2
Non-Oil and Gas Sector	2,520.4	2,526.1	0.2
Gross Value Added (GVA)	**4,740.7**	**4,741.5**	**0.02**
Taxes less subsidies on products	**-87.9**	**-87.9**	**0.02**
GDP	**4,652.8**	**4,653.5**	**0.02**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Oil and Gas Sector

The contraction by 0.2 per cent in the Oil and Gas Sector was driven by the Oil and Gas Mining subsector **(Table 2)**, following scheduled maintenance activities. In contrast, the Manufacture of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) subsector recorded an increase, supported by improved natural gas supply availability **(Table 3)**[1].

[1] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*

Table 2 : Oil and Gas Sector Breakdown, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
	BND Million		
Oil and Gas Sector	2,220.3	2,215.4	-0.2
Oil and Gas Mining	1,838.4	1,803.8	-1.9
Manufacture of LNG	382.0	411.6	7.8

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 3 : Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and LNG, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
Crude Oil (Thousand Barrels /Day)	96.9	94.5	-2.4
Natural Gas (Million m^3/Day)	24.2	23.5	-2.8
LNG (MMBtu/Day)	576,490	621,181	7.8

Source: Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office

Non-Oil and Gas Sector

The Non-Oil and Gas Sector recorded a 0.2 per cent growth in Q2 2026, supported mainly by stronger performance in the Finance, Construction, and Electricity and Water subsectors **(Table 4)**.

However, the sector's growth was partly moderated by declines in the Manufacture of Petroleum and Chemical Products, and Other Manufacturing subsectors.

Table 4 : Growth of Selected Non-Oil & Gas Sectors, Q2 2026

	Growth %
Finance	11.3
Construction	5.7
Electricity and Water	12.1
Communication	6.8
Education Services	1.3
Other Transport Services	4.9
Manufacture of Other Petroleum and Chemical Products	-8.1
Other Manufacturing	-19.6
Water Transport	-15.9
Business Services	-3.9

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

The Finance subsector expanded by 11.3 per cent, supported by higher net financial income compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, alongside an increase in insurance and other financial auxiliary services.

The Construction subsector grew by 5.7 per cent, in line with an increase in private investment in construction activities. This was consistent with higher cement production and increased imports of construction materials.

The Electricity and Water subsector increased by 12.1 per cent, in line with higher production of electricity and water. Growth in the Water subsector was further supported by increased activities in waste treatment and disposal.

The Communication subsector expanded by 6.8 per cent, supported by growth in fixed and mobile broadband data traffic.

Education Services also registered a modest growth of 1.3 per cent, primarily supported by increased activity in government education services.

Meanwhile, Other Transport Services recorded an increase of 4.9 per cent, mainly driven by higher activity in warehousing and support services for transportation.

These increases were partly offset by contractions in several subsectors:

- The Manufacture of Petroleum and Chemical Products subsector declined by 8.1 per cent, mainly due to lower production of methanol and urea **(Table 5).** Methanol and urea production were affected by an unplanned shutdown following an interruption in external gas supply and scheduled maintenance. However, production of selected petroleum and chemical products increased, particularly Ron 91 and jet fuel.

Table 5 : Production of Petroleum and Chemical Products, Methanol and Urea Fertilizer Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
Petroleum and Chemical Products* (Million Tonnes)	2,022.7	2,065.7
Methanol** (Metric Tonnes)	174,361	69,162
Urea Fertilizer*** (Metric Tonnes)	292,876	288,054

*Source: *Hengyi Industries Sdn. Bhd.; **Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office; and ***Brunei Fertilizer Industries Sdn Bhd*

- The Other Manufacturing subsector contracted by 19.6 per cent, reflecting lower activity in the repair of machinery and fabricated metal products particularly in the oil & gas services activity.

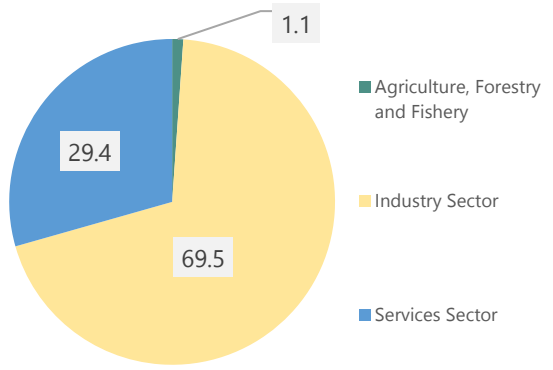
- The Water Transport subsector recorded a contraction of 15.9 per cent, mainly reflecting lower activity in services provided to the oil and gas industry compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

- The Business Services subsector also declined by 3.9 per cent, primarily due to lower activity for architectural and engineering activities and technical testing services, particularly within the oil and gas industry. This was further compounded by reduced activity in computer programming, consultancy and information service activities.

At current prices, the economy in Q2 2026 was mainly contributed by the Oil and Gas Sector at 54.1 per cent, while the Non-Oil and Gas Sector accounted for 45.9 per cent.

By economic activity, the Industry Sector is the largest contributor to the GDP, accounting for 69.5 per cent, followed by the Services Sector at 29.4 per cent, and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Sector at 1.1 per cent **(Exhibit 2).**

Exhibit 2 : Economic Activity at Current Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

GDP by Expenditure

By expenditure approach, the GDP growth was driven by Gross Capital Formation (physical asset investment) by 34.2 per cent particularly private investment, Export of Goods and Services by 2.9 per cent, Household Final Consumption Expenditure by 1.7 per cent, and Government Final Consumption Expenditure by 0.6 per cent **(Table 6).**

Table 6 : GDP by Expenditure at Constant Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	*Q2 2026*	*Growth %*
	BND Million		
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	1,038.3	1,044.2	0.6
Household Final Consumption Expenditure	1,424.7	1,448.6	1.7
Gross Capital Formation	1,677.3	2,250.5	34.2
Exports of Goods and Services	3,302.4	3,398.8	2.9
Imports of Goods and Services	2,390.6	3,321.1	38.9
GDP	4,652.8	4,653.5	0.02

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

At current prices, Gross Capital Formation (physical asset investment) made the largest contribution to GDP by 38.3 per cent, followed by Net Exports of Goods and Services (28.3 per cent), Household Final Consumption Expenditure (23.0 per cent), and Government Final Consumption Expenditure (19.4 per cent).

Regional GDP Developments

In Q2 2026, selected ASEAN economies continued to record positive economic growth, with Viet Nam registering the strongest growth at 8.4 per cent, followed by Malaysia at 6.0 per cent, Singapore at 5.9 per cent, Indonesia at 5.3 per cent, and Thailand at 1.9 per cent **(Table 7)**. Growth across these economies was broadly supported by manufacturing and industrial activities, alongside continued expansion in services, while agriculture, construction, trade, transportation and tourism also contributed to economic activity.

Table 7 : GDP Growth of Selected ASEAN Countries

Countries	*Q2 2026 (% y-o-y)*
Viet Nam	*8.4*
Malaysia	*6.0*
Singapore	*5.9*
Indonesia	*5.3*
Thailand	*1.9*

Sources: General Statistics Office of Vietnam (Vietnam); Badan Pusat Statistik (Indonesia); Department of Statistics Malaysia (Malaysia); Ministry of Trade and Industry (Singapore); and Office of National Economic and Social Development Council (Thailand).

In Q2 2026, Viet Nam grew by 8.4 per cent, with broad-based expansion across the major economic sectors. This was mainly driven by increased industrial activities driven by reviving export orders and the strong spillover effects of public investment. Additionally, the services sector's increase was fueled by robust consumer demand, trade, transportation, and tourism activities. This was reflected in higher retail sales, passenger and freight transport, as well as international tourist arrival[2].

Malaysia's economy continued to expand in Q2 2026 by 6.0 per cent, supported by broad-based growth across most sectors from the production perspective. The Services sector remained the main contributor, underpinned by positive performance across all subsectors, particularly Wholesale and Retail Trade, Information and Communication, and Transportation and Storage. The Manufacturing sector also strengthened, driven mainly by Electrical, Electronic and Optical Products, alongside a recovery in Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber and Plastic Products. Meanwhile, Mining and Quarrying recorded a strong rebound, supported by higher natural gas production and increased activity in Other Mining and Quarrying and Supporting Services, although this was partly offset by lower crude oil and condensate production[3].

Singapore's GDP growth in Q2 2026 by 5.9 per cent was supported by strong performance in the Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Finance and Insurance sectors. Within Manufacturing, growth was driven by continued global demand for artificial intelligence-related products, which supported activity in the Electronics and Precision Engineering clusters. Similarly, the Wholesale Trade sector benefited from higher activity in the Machinery, Equipment and Supplies segment. Meanwhile, growth in the Finance and Insurance sector was supported by the Banking segment, reflecting stronger credit growth and increased fee-generating activities[4].

Indonesia's economic growth in Q2 2026 was mainly driven by the Manufacturing sector, particularly the food and beverages industry, reflecting increased domestic and external demand for products such as processed fish, chicken meat, milk, and dairy products. Wholesale and Retail Trade was supported by higher production and supply from agriculture sector and sales of motor vehicles. Construction was supported by an increase in government capital expenditure on buildings and structures, as well as roads, irrigation and networks. Meanwhile, Information and Communication sector recorded an increase in business revenue among several telecommunications companies, in line with higher data traffic[5].

Thailand's economy continued to expand in Q2 2026 by 1.9 per cent, supported by growth across the Agriculture, Industry and Services sectors. The Agriculture sector recorded continued growth, driven by higher production of fruits, sugarcane, rubber, cattle and swine, although this was partly offset by lower output of oil palm, paddy and fisheries. The Industry sector also expanded, supported by electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply, as well as water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities. The Services sector remained a key contributor, with continued expansion in Information and Communication, Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation[6].

[2] Report on socio-economic performance Q2 2026 (July 03, 2026). *National Statistics Office of Vietnam.*
[3] Gross Domestic Product Second Quarter 2026 (August 14, 2026). *Department of Statistics Malaysia.*
[4] MTI Upgrades 2026 GDP Growth Forecast to "4.5 to 5.5 Per Cent" (August 11, 2026). *Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore.*
[5] Indonesia's Economic in Q2-2026 was 5.29 Percent (Y-on-Y) (August 05, 2026). *Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia.*
[6] Gross Domestic Product of Thailand: Q2/2026 (August 17, 2026). *Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council.*

Consumer Price Index

Overview

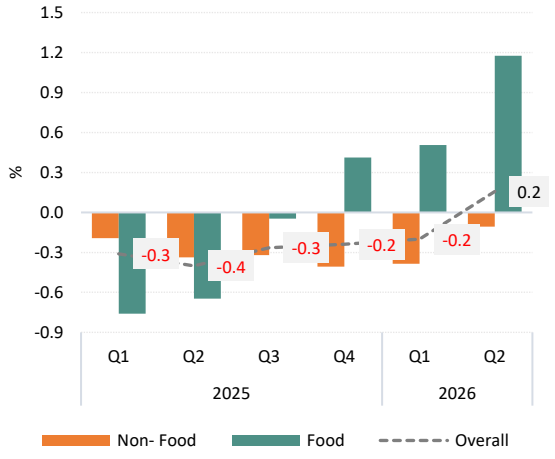
In Q2 2026, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 0.2 per cent y-o-y, driven mainly by higher prices in the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages category. The increase reflected higher prices for selected food items, particularly meat, fish and seafood, fruits, and non-alcoholic beverages. This upward pressure was partly offset by a modest decline in the Non-Food index, attributable mainly to lower prices for communication, miscellaneous goods and services, and recreation and culture.

Consumer prices also increased across selected regional economies, including Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Inflationary pressures in these economies were driven mainly by higher prices for food, transport, accommodation, fuel, and personal care items.

Q2 2026 Performance

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 0.2 per cent y-o-y in Q2 2026, mainly driven by a 1.2 per cent increase in the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index. Meanwhile, the Non-Food index decreased by 0.1 per cent **(Exhibit 3 and Table 8)**.

Exhibit 3 : Quarterly Consumer Price Index, Q1 2025-Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 8 : Consumer Price Index, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
	% Growth	
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Index	-0.6	1.2
Non-Food Index	-0.3	-0.1
CPI	**-0.4**	**0.2**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Food and Non-Alcoholic Index

The increase in the Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in Q2 2026 was mainly contributed by the following items:

- Meat prices increased by 2.8 per cent, mainly driven by higher chicken prices due to high input costs such as energy and logistics, as well as a 3.2 per cent y-o-y drop in production amid stronger domestic demand[7].

- Fish and seafood prices rose by 3.2 per cent, driven mainly by higher prices for fresh fish and prawns **(Table 9).** The increase in fresh fish prices primarily reflected lower import volumes, which constrained domestic supply. Meanwhile, higher prawn prices were attributed to reduced domestic availability, in line with a decline in local production, as newly cultivated prawns had yet to reach harvestable size[8].

Table 9 : Average Prices and Local Prawn Production, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

Prices, BND/kg	*Q2 2025*	*Q2 2026*
Fresh Fish	7.31	7.68
Prawn	17.28	18.49

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

- Non-alcoholic beverage prices increased by 1.7 per cent, mainly driven by higher prices for coffee, tea, and cocoa products, particularly cocoa and chocolate-based powder.

- Fruit prices increased by 2.5 per cent, driven mainly by higher prices for fresh tropical fruits, particularly calamansi limes. The increase reflected reduced domestic supply, as unpredictable weather conditions contributed to plant diseases and lower local production[9].

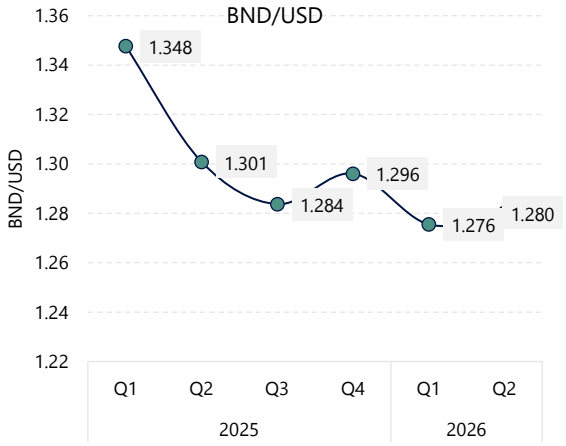
[7] *Department of Agriculture and Agrifood.*
[8] *Department of Fishery.*
[9] *Department of Agriculture and Agrifood.*

Non-Food Index

Meanwhile, the decrease in the Non-Food index was mainly driven by lower prices in the following categories[3]:

- Communication prices decreased by 3.5 per cent, in line with reduced prices for telephone and telefax services, specifically internet service charges, following promotional offers by some telecommunications providers during the period.
- Miscellaneous Goods and Services decreased by 0.5 per cent, mainly due to lower vehicle insurance amid competitive pricing among insurance providers.
- Recreation and Culture eased by 0.6 per cent driven by lower costs for monthly television and radio broadcasting subscriptions. The decline was further influenced by the weaker movement of the US dollar[10] **(Exhibit 4).**

Exhibit 4 : BND/US Currency Exchange, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Brunei Darussalam Central Bank (BDCB)

Selected World Developments

In Q2 2026, CPI developments in regional economies such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia were as follows:

Table 10 : Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Selected Countries, Q2 2026

	CPI Growth (y-o-y %)
Singapore	1.8
Malaysia	1.9
Indonesia	3.0

Sources: Monetary Authority Singapore ; Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) ; Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia

- Singapore's inflation rate increased to 1.8 per cent, driven mainly by higher prices for food, private transport, and accommodation[11].
- Malaysia's inflation rate grew to 1.9 per cent, driven mainly by higher prices for insurance and financial services, and transport[12].
- Indonesia's inflation rate increased to 3.0 per cent, driven mainly by higher prices for food, beverages and tobacco; personal care; other services, particularly gold jewellery; and transport, including petrol and airfares[13].

Foreign Direct Investment

Overview

In 2026, Brunei's FDI flows showed an upturn from negative territory in the previous year (Q2 2025) and quarter (Q1 2026) to net positive inflow of BND1,146.5 million. This was mainly due to equity resulting from higher injections of capital and reinvested earnings, offsetting larger negative debt instruments. Similarly, FDI stock increased y-o-y driven by equity.

Q2 2026 Performance

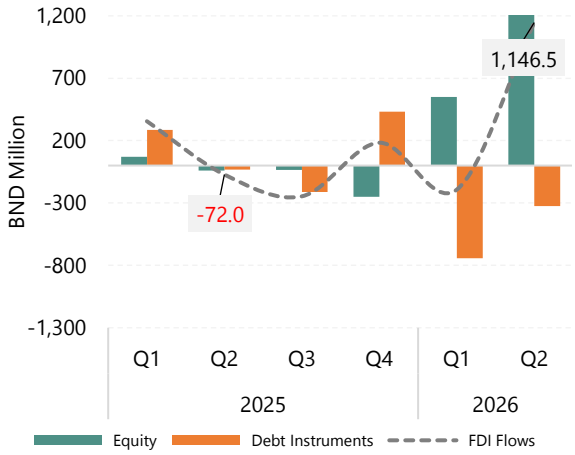
FDI Flows

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Brunei Darussalam recorded a total inflow of BND1,146.5 million in Q2 2026, up from negative BND 72.0 million in Q2 of the previous year **(Exhibit 5 and Table 11).** This positive net inflow was mainly driven by equity resulting from

[10] *Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce.*
[11] *Singapore Department of Statistics.*
[12] *Department of Statistics Malaysia.*
[13] *Indonesia Department of Statistics.*

higher capital injections and reinvested earnings, particularly in the manufacturing sector. Meanwhile, total debt recorded negative at a larger degree by BND324.0 million resulting from debt repayments made to the parent and sister companies.

Exhibit 5 : Quarterly FDI Flows, Q1 2024 – Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 11 : FDI Flows by Component, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
	BND Million	
Equity	-39.8	1,470.5
Debt Instruments	-32.2	-324.0
FDI Flows	**-72.0**	**1,146.5**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

By economic activity, the significant improvement in FDI flows was mainly driven by the Manufacturing and Mining & Quarrying sectors, followed by Other Activities and Financial & Insurance Activities. In contrast, Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities recorded a net outflow compared to its performance in the previous quarter **(Table 12).**

Table 12 : FDI Flows by Economic Activity, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
	BND Million	
Mining and Quarrying	-69.8	292.8
Manufacturing	5.6	896.6
Construction	-7.0	-0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.3	-9.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	10.7	4.6
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.4	-82.3
Other Activities	-17.2	44.8
FDI Flows	**-72.0**	**1,146.5**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

By country of origin, the positive net inflow in Q2 2026 was primarily driven by Hong Kong, mainly within the manufacturing sector, followed by Malaysia and the United Kingdom **(Table 13).**

Table 13 : FDI Flows by Country, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

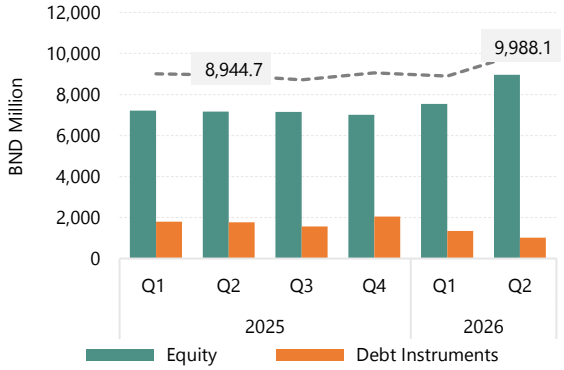
	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
	BND Million	
Hong Kong	-46.3	808.7
Malaysia	-7.4	198.9
United Kingdom	79.5	108.0
British Virgin Islands	-27.4	48.8
Singapore	-3.5	6.9
Others	-67.0	-24.8
FDI Flows	**-72.0**	**1,146.5**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

FDI Stock

Total FDI stock expanded by 11.7 per cent y-o-y, reaching BND9,988.1 million in Q2 2026, up from BND8,944.7 million in Q2 2025 **(Exhibit 6 and Table 14).**

Exhibit 6 : FDI Stock, Q1 2024 – Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 14 : FDI stock by Component, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		(%)
Equity	7,173.7	8,967.2	25.0
Debt Instruments	1,771.0	1,020.9	-42.4
FDI Stock	**8,944.7**	**9,988.1**	**11.7**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

This increase was mainly driven by equity, which rose by 25.0 per cent from BND7,173.7 million in Q2 2025 to BND8,967.2 million in Q2 2026, supported by higher capital contributions. Conversely, debt instruments fell sharply by 42.4 per cent y-o-y to BND 1,020.9 million, reflecting loan repayments made to parent and sister companies abroad.

By economic activity, the growth in FDI stock was primarily driven by the manufacturing sector, which expanded by 29.2 per cent y-o-y and accounted for 49.0 per cent of total FDI stock **(Table 15)**.

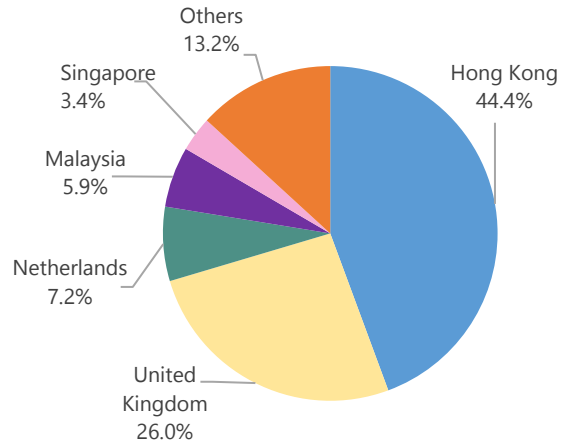
Table 15 : FDI Stock by Economic Activity, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

Economic Activity	*Q2 2025*	*Q2 2026*	*Growth (%)*
	BND Million		
Mining and Quarrying	2,969.4	2,786.5	-6.2
Manufacturing	3,789.1	4,896.5	29.2
Construction	49.7	72.3	45.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	175.7	188.9	7.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	1,315.1	1,344.9	2.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	248.4	245.7	-1.1
Other Activities	397.4	453.3	14.1
FDI Stock	**8,944.7**	**9,988.1**	**11.7**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

By country of origin, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom emerged as the top contributors to total FDI stock in Q2 2026. Within ASEAN, Singapore and Malaysia recorded the highest contributions **(Exhibit 7).**

Exhibit 7 : FDI Stock by Country, Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

International Merchandise Trade

Overview

In Q2 2026, Brunei Darussalam's total merchandise trade increased significantly by 53.7 per cent y-o-y, supported by higher exports and imports. Export growth was driven by increases in both oil and gas and non-oil and gas exports.

As export growth surpassed import growth, the trade balance surplus widened by 132.5 per cent to BND2,198.5 million. Non-oil and gas exports remained the largest contributor to total exports, accounting for 63.4 per cent, reflecting the continued importance of downstream oil and gas activities in supporting export diversification.

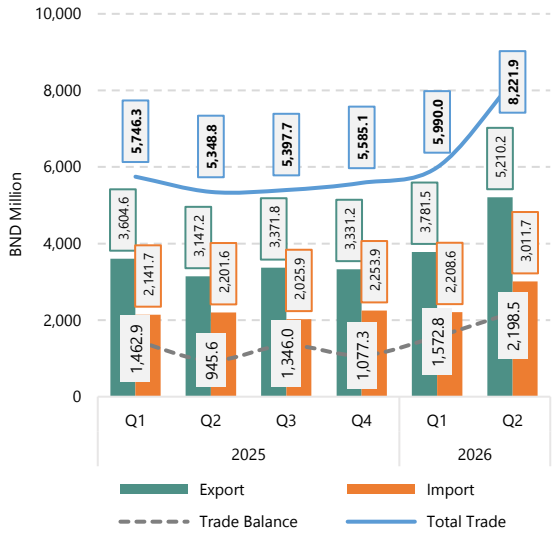
Several major regional economies also registered promising trade growth in Q2 2026, supported by resilient external demand, particularly for petrochemical products, technology-related products, and commodity-based exports, despite ongoing global geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainty.

Q2 2026 Performance

Brunei Darussalam's total merchandise trade recorded a significant increase of 53.7 per cent to BND8,221.9 million in Q2 2026, compared to BND5,348.8 million in Q2 2025 **(Exhibit 8)**. This increase was mainly supported by higher exports and imports, which grew by 65.6 per cent and 36.8 per cent, respectively.

Meanwhile, the trade balance remained in surplus at BND2,198.5 million, increasing by 132.5 per cent compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year **(Table 16)**.

Exhibit 8 : Trade Performance, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

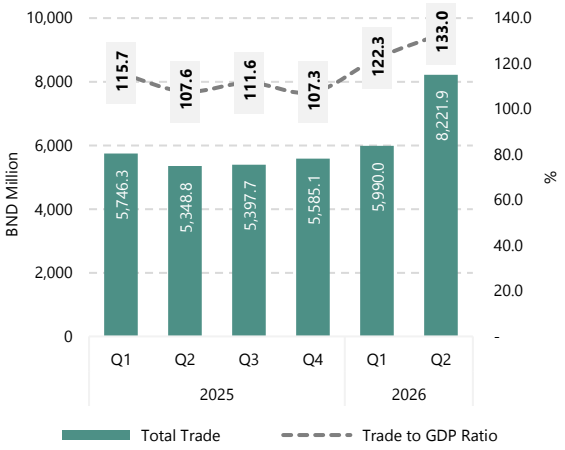
Table 16 : Exports, Imports, Total Trade, and Trade Balance, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Exports	3,147.2	5,210.2	65.6
Imports	2,201.6	3,011.7	36.8
Total Trade	**5,348.8**	**8,221.9**	**53.7**
Trade Balance	**945.6**	**2,198.5**	**132.5**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Total trade as a share of GDP[14] increased from 107.6 per cent in Q2 2025 to 133.0 per cent in Q2 2026 **(Exhibit 9).** The higher ratio was underpinned by stronger trade performance relative to GDP growth.

Exhibit 9 : Total Trade as a Percentage of GDP, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Estimates by Department of Planning, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Exports Development

Total exports increased by 65.6 per cent to BND5,210.2 million in Q2 2026, from BND3,147.2 million in Q2 2025, supported by growth in both oil and gas and non-oil and gas exports **(Table 17)**.

Table 17 : Exports of Oil and Gas; and Non-Oil and Gas, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Oil and Gas Exports	1,246.2	1,904.4	52.8
Non-Oil and Gas Exports	1,901.0	3,305.8	73.9
Total Exports	**3,147.2**	**5,210.2**	**65.6**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Oil and gas exports increased by 52.8 per cent in Q2 2026, driven by increases in the export values of crude oil and LNG. The increase in crude oil export value was primarily driven by higher crude oil prices, which rose amid concerns over potential supply disruptions arising from heightened geopolitical tensions and uncertainty surrounding crude oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz[15] **(Table 18).** Meanwhile, crude oil export volume declined, in line with lower production mainly due to scheduled maintenance activities[16].

[14] The trade-to-GDP ratio indicates a country's openness or integration in the global economy. The ratio measures domestic producers' reliance on foreign markets (export) as well as domestic demand's reliance on foreign supply of goods and services (import).

[15] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*

[16] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*

Table 18 : Crude Oil Exports Value, Exports Volume, and Average Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
Exports Value* (BND Million)	602.3	902.8	49.9
Exports Volume* (Tonnes)	878,785	819,933	-6.7
Average Prices** (USD/Barrel)	71.0	115.3	62.4

*Source: *Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; and **Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office*

The value of LNG exports also increased in Q2 2026, driven by increases in both export prices and volume **(Table 19).** The increase in LNG prices was driven mainly by similar concerns over potential supply disruptions as in the case of crude oil, amid heightened geopolitical tensions, and was further supported by risks to Qatari LNG exports, temporary outages at Australian LNG facilities, and stronger buying activity among Asian importers ahead of the summer demand period[17].

Table 19 : LNG Exports Value, Exports Volume, and Average Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
Exports Value* (BND Million)	643.8	1,001.6	55.6
Exports Volume* (Tonnes)	1,050,366	1,116,700	6.3
Average Prices** (USD/MMBtu)	9.1	13.5	48.4

*Source: *Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; and **Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office*

Meanwhile, the value of non-oil and gas exports increased by 73.9 per cent, rising from BND1,901.0 million in Q2 2025 to BND3,305.8 million in Q2 2026 **(Table 20).** The increase was mainly supported by higher export values from the downstream oil and gas industry, particularly petroleum and chemical products, as well as urea fertilizer **(Table 21).**

Table 20 : Non-Oil and Gas Exports Performance, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025 BND Million	Q2 2026 BND Million	Growth %
Downstream Oil and Gas Industry	1,836.9	3,163.4	72.2
Other Non-Oil and Gas Exports	64.1	142.4	122.2
Non-Oil and Gas Exports	**1,901.0**	**3,305.8**	**73.9**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 21 : Downstream Oil and Gas Exports Performance, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025 BND Million	Q2 2026 BND Million	Growth %
Petroleum and Chemical Products	1,635.3	2,831.6	73.2
Urea Fertilizer	145.6	277.1	90.3
Methanol	55.4	53.5	-3.4
Polygel	0.6	1.2	100.0
Downstream Oil and Gas Industry	**1,836.9**	**3,163.4**	**72.2**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

The export value of petroleum and chemical products increased by 73.2 per cent in Q2 2026, mainly driven by higher export values of RON fuel, particularly RON 91 **(Table 22).** The increase in export value reflected a significant rise in export volume, particularly to Singapore, alongside higher export prices.

Table 22 : RON Fuel Exports Value, Exports Volume, and Average Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
Exports Value* (BND Million)	62.5	476.6	662.6
Exports Volume* (Tonnes)	71,673.5	347,778.2	385.2
Average Prices** (USD/Metric Tonnes)	665.4	1,068.7	60.6

*Source: *Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; and ** Hengyi Industries Sdn. Bhd.*

At the same time, urea fertilizer exports increased by 90.3 per cent, primarily driven by higher export volumes and prices **(Table 23)**, with exports to Australia recording notable increases**.** The increase in

[17] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*

export volume was mainly driven by higher cargo shipments during the period, supported by the release of urea inventories accumulated from earlier production[18][19]. Meanwhile, higher prices were supported by tighter global fertilizer supply following disruptions to fertilizer shipments through the Strait of Hormuz and lower production in major exporting countries[20].

Table 23 : Urea Fertilizer Exports Value, Exports Volume, and Average Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
Exports Value* (BND Million)	145.6	277.1	90.3
Exports Volume* (Metric Tonnes)	284,911	308,029	8.1
Average Prices** (USD/Tonnes)	400.8	600.2	49.8

*Source: *Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; and **Urea Granular FOB Middle East (UMEc1)*

However, methanol exports recorded a decline of 3.4 per cent, reflecting lower export volumes **(Table 24)** despite an increase in prices. The decrease in export volumes was consistent with reduced methanol production due to scheduled maintenance and unscheduled shutdowns[21].

Table 24 : Methanol Exports Value, Exports Volume, and Average Prices, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
Exports Value* (BND Million)	55.4	53.5	-3.4
Exports Volume* (Metric Tonnes)	167,110	84,386	-49.5
Average Prices** (USD/Tonnes)	252.4	492.5	95.1

*Source: *Department of Economic Planning and Statistics; and **Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office*

On the other hand, the value of other non-oil and gas exports increased by 122.2 per cent to BND142.4 million in Q2 2026 from BND64.1 million in Q2 2025 **(Table 25)**, mainly driven by higher exports of machinery and transport equipment, particularly parts for aircraft engines. This was followed by miscellaneous transactions, mainly re-exports of gold and gold-plated scrap.

Table 25 : Other Non-Oil and Gas Exports Performance, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
	BND Million		
Food	4.1	4.7	14.6
Beverages and Tobacco	0.004	0.014	250.0
Crude Materials, Inedible*	2.94	2.88	-2.0
Mineral Fuels*	0.1	0.2	100.0
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	0.1	0.2	100.0
Chemicals*	2.1	3.0	42.9
Manufactured Goods	19.0	10.6	-44.2
Machinery and Transport Equipment	25.1	94.9	278.1
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4.7	11.5	144.7
Miscellaneous Transactions	6.0	14.4	140.0
Other Non-Oil and Gas Exports	**64.1**	**142.4**	**122.2**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics
*Note: *excluding exports value related to the Oil & Gas; and Downstream Oil and Gas Industry*

In terms of sector's contribution, non-oil and gas exports remained the largest share at 63.4 per cent, while oil and gas exports accounted for the remaining 36.6 per cent **(Table 26).** This indicates continued progress in the country's economic diversification efforts, with downstream oil and gas leading non-oil export growth.

Table 26 : Contribution of Oil and Gas; and Non-Oil and Gas Exports, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026
	% Contribution	
Oil and Gas Exports	39.6	36.6
Non-Oil and Gas Exports	60.4	63.4

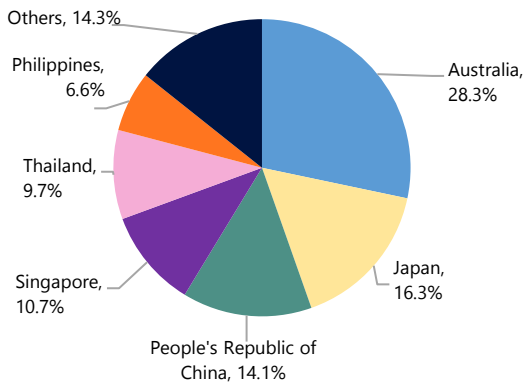
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

In terms of export destination, in Q2 2026, Australia was the top destination, with the main export commodities consisting of automotive diesel fuels, and crude oil **(Exhibit 10)**. This was followed by Japan, with export commodities mainly comprising of Liquified Natural Gas (LNG). The People's Republic of China ranked third, with export commodities mainly

[18] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*
[19] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*
[20] Nutrien misses profit estimates as lower volumes blunt higher fertilizer prices (August 06, 2026). *Reuters.*
[21] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*

consisting of various downstream petroleum and chemical products.

Exhibit 10 : Exports (Top 6 Destinations), Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Imports Development

Total imports increased by 36.8 per cent to BND3,011.7 million in Q2 2026 from BND2,201.6 million in Q2 2025. This increase was mainly attributed to higher imports of mineral fuels, particularly crude oil used as feedstock for the petroleum and chemical industry, as well as machinery and transport equipment, notably aircraft engines and industrial boiler components **(Table 27).**

Table 27 : Imports by Commodity, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

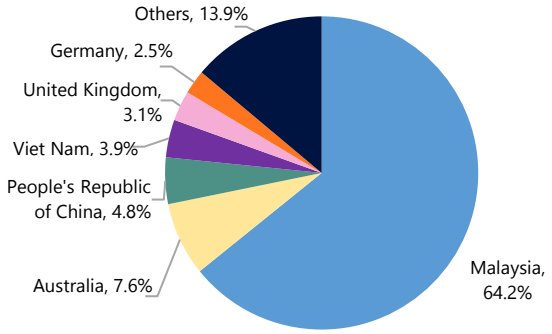
	Q2 2025 BND Million	Q2 2026 BND Million	Growth %
Food	149.8	193.9	29.4
Beverages and Tobacco	8.4	9.6	14.3
Crude Materials, Inedible	6.9	11.1	60.9
Mineral Fuels	1,555.5	2,067.3	32.9
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	5.7	7.5	31.6
Chemicals	88.1	122.9	39.5
Manufactured Goods	101.1	117.1	15.8
Machinery and Transport Equipment	221.6	399.6	80.3
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	62.9	81.2	29.1
Miscellaneous Transactions	1.6	1.5	-6.3
Total Imports	**2,201.6**	**3,011.7**	**36.8**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Malaysia remained largest source of imports in Q2 2026, amounting to BND1,931.8 million **(Exhibit 11).** These imports mainly comprised mineral fuels, particularly crude oil used as feedstock for the petroleum and chemical industry.

Australia was the second-largest source of imports, amounting to BND228.8 million, mainly comprising mineral fuels, including crude oil. China followed as the third-largest source of imports, with a total value of BND145.6 million, driven primarily by machinery and transport equipment, notably industrial machinery parts and air-conditioning equipment.

Exhibit 11 : Import Origins (Top 6 Trading Partners), Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Global Trade Developments

Several major regional economies registered significant growth in their trade performance in Q2 2026 **(Table 28).**

Table 28 : Total Trade Growth in Selected ASEAN Countries, Q2 2026

	Growth %
Malaysia	34.1
Singapore	40.2
Indonesia	16.4

Source: Malaysia External Trade and Development Corporation; Enterprise Singapore; and BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Malaysia's total trade continued its expansionary trend, growing by 34.1 per cent, supported by increases in both exports and imports. Export growth was primarily

driven by petroleum products, as well as manufactured goods, led by electrical and electronic (E&E) products, supported by growing global demand and the continued adoption of digital technologies across major markets. Import growth was also mainly driven by commodities such as petroleum and E&E products, likely reflecting higher demand for intermediate inputs and components used in domestic manufacturing and processing activities[22].

Singapore's total merchandise trade continued to rise significantly by 40.2 per cent in Q2 2026, driven by increases in both exports and imports. Export growth was supported by both oil and non-oil exports. Growth in non-oil exports, particularly domestic exports, was driven by integrated circuits (ICs), disk media products, and specialised machinery[23].

Meanwhile, Indonesia's total trade increased by 16.4 per cent, primarily driven by higher exports and imports. The increase in exports was mainly supported by mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials; machinery and transport equipment; and chemicals. Meanwhile, imports increased, mainly due to higher imports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials, and chemicals[24].

Priority Sectors Development

Downstream Oil and Gas Sector

Overview

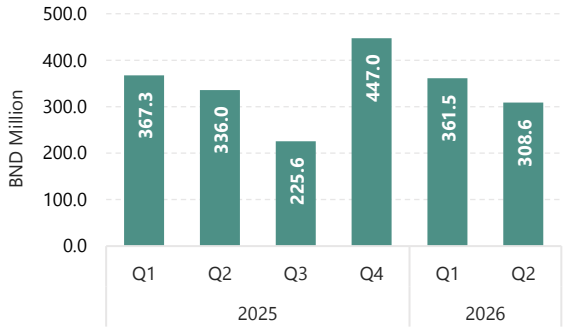
In Q2 2026, the Downstream Oil and Gas Sector recorded a contraction of 8.2 per cent, as weaker performance in methanol and urea fertilizer outweighed gains in petroleum and chemical products.

The decline was primarily driven by lower production due to unscheduled maintenance activities, as well as feedstock supply disruptions. However, the overall decline was partly moderated by higher production of petroleum and chemical products, supported by a shift towards a more fuel-oriented product mix.

Q2 2026 Performance

In Q2 2026, the Downstream Oil and Gas[25] GDP at constant prices declined by 8.2 per cent to BND308.6 million from BND336.0 million in Q2 2026. The decrease was primarily driven by methanol, as well as urea fertilizer. However, petroleum and chemical products recorded an increase during the quarter **(Exhibit 12 and Table 29).**

Exhibit 12 : Downstream Oil and Gas GDP Value at Constant Prices, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 29 : Downstream Oil and Gas GDP at Constant Prices by Activity, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Petroleum & Chemical Products	195.2	199.3	2.1
Methanol	66.7	36.4	-45.4
Urea Fertilizer	74.1	72.9	-1.6
Total	**336.0**	**308.6**	**-8.2**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

METHANOL

The value of methanol recorded a 45.4 per cent decline from BND66.7 million in Q2 2025 to BND36.4 million in Q2 2026 in line with lower production **(Table 30),** due to an unplanned disruption to natural gas supply and an emergency shutdown of the methanol plant, followed by an extended scheduled turnaround to complete essential repairs[26]. The decline in production also resulted in lower export volumes, particularly to Indonesia and Thailand, which were the main export destinations during the quarter.

[22] Trade Performance: June 2026 and January – June 2026. Matrade – Bridging The World, Malaysia.
[23] Review of 2Q 2026 Trade Performance (August 11, 2026). *Enterprise Singapore.*
[24] Exports and Imports of Indonesia June 2026 (Aug 3, 2026). *BPS-Statistics, Indonesia.*

[25] The Downstream Oil and Gas Sector is comprised of Petroleum and Chemical Products; Methanol; and Urea Fertilizer.
[26] *Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.*

Table 30 : Production and Export Volumes of Methanol, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	Metric Tonnes		%
Production	174,361	69,162	-60.3
Export Volumes	167,110	84,386	-49.5

Source: Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office

UREA FERTILIZER

The value of urea fertilizer fell by 1.6 per cent, from BND74.1 million in Q2 2025 to BND72.9 million in Q2 2026, as production fell y-o-y **(Table 31),** mainly due to gas supply disruptions and scheduled maintenance activities[27]. Despite the lower production, urea export volumes increased, supported by the release of urea inventories accumulated from earlier production. Australia, Thailand and Korea were the main export destinations for urea fertilizer during the quarter.

Table 31 : Production and Export Volumes, Urea Fertilizer, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	Metric Tonnes		%
Production	292,876	288,054	-1.6
Export Volumes	285,134	308,392	8.2

*Source: *Brunei Fertilizer Industries Sdn. Bhd.; and **Department of Economic Planning and Statistics*

PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

The value of petroleum and chemical products rose by 2.1 per cent, from BND195.2 million in Q2 2025 to BND199.3 million in Q2 2026, reflecting higher plant output, particularly of RON91 gasoline and jet fuel, as the production mix shifted towards transport fuels **(Table 32).**

The overall increase in the production of petroleum and chemical products was moderated by lower production of other refined petroleum products, particularly chemical light oils (Naphtha), and paraxylene.

Table 32 : Production of Selected Petroleum and Chemical Products, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	Tonnes		%
Gasoline RON 91	71,674	347,778	385.2
Jet Fuel	14,638	90,027	515.0
Naphtha	306,074	176,163	-42.4
Paraxylene	379,555	299,123	-21.2
Total Overall Production	**2,022,656**	**2,065,655**	**2.1**

Source: Hengyi Industries Sdn. Bhd

Looking at export developments, higher production of petroleum and chemical products, particularly RON 91 gasoline and jet fuel also contributed to higher export volumes during the quarter, particularly to Singapore and Australia **(Table 33).**

Table 33 : Export Volumes of Selected Petroleum and Chemical Products, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	Tonnes		%
Gasoline RON 91[28]	71,674	347,778	385.2
Jet Fuel[29]	0	71,303	-
Overall Export Volumes	**1,872,864**	**1,907,829**	**1.9**

Source: Hengyi Industries Sdn. Bhd

Food Sector

Overview

In Q2 2026, the Food Sector recorded a 3.5 per cent decline, with all subsectors recording lower production. The decline was largely driven by weaker agricultural, capture fishery and livestock production. While higher aquaculture, poultry and egg production provided some offset.

Domestic food exports increased, supported by higher exports of frozen skipjack tuna, chicken eggs and tilapia products.

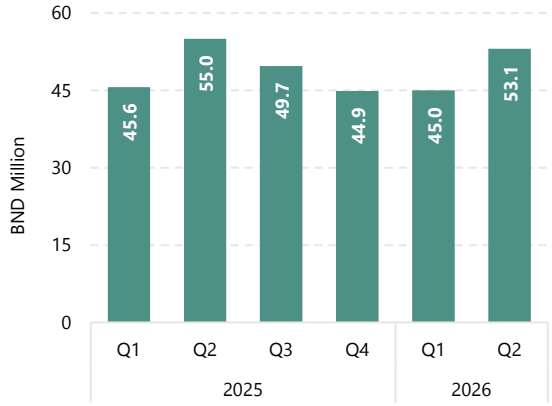
Q2 2026 Performance

The Food[30] GDP at constant prices decreased by 3.5 per cent, from BND55.0 million in Q2 2025 to BND53.1 million in Q2 2026 **(Exhibit 13).** The decline was driven

[27] Department of Energy, Upstream and Downstream at the Prime Minister's Office.
[28] Gasoline is primarily produced for export purposes.
[29] Around 79 per cent of total jet fuel production was exported in Q2 2026.
[30] The Food Sector is comprised of Vegetables, Fruits, and Other Agriculture; Livestock and Poultry; Fishery; and Manufacture of Food and Beverage Products.

by lower output across all subsectors, as Vegetables, Fruits and Other Agriculture subsector recorded the largest decline **(Table 34).**

Exhibit 13 : Food GDP at Constant Prices, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 34 : Food GDP at Constant Prices by Activities, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Vegetables, Fruits & Other Agriculture	3.8	2.7	-28.9
Fishery	21.4	21.0	-1.9
Manufacture of Food & Beverage Products	10.6	10.3	-2.8
Livestock & Poultry	19.2	19.1	-0.5
Total	**55.0**	**53.1**	**-3.5**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND OTHER AGRICULTURE

The subsector declined by 28.9 per cent, from BND3.8 million in Q2 2025 to BND2.7 million in Q2 2026, primarily due to lower production across most agricultural activities, except for paddy production **(Table 35).**

Table 35 : Agriculture Production, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth (%)
	Metric Tonnes		
Vegetables	2,417.8	1,803.4	-25.4
Fruits	1,415.0	917.8	-35.1
Miscellaneous Crops	445.8	292.1	-34.5
Paddy	642.0	1,000.6	55.9
Total	**4,920.6**	**4,013.9**	**-18.4**

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Vegetable production declined amid prolonged hot weather and reduced rainfall, which adversely affected conventional cultivation, particularly the yields of cucumber, water spinach (kangkong) and red spinach[31].

Fruit production also decreased, particularly for non-seasonal fruits such as calamansi, young coconut, cavendish banana and melon, due to unfavourable weather conditions, which affected crop growth and increased the incidence of crop diseases[32].

Furthermore, the decline in miscellaneous crop production was mainly driven by lower output of key crops, including cassava, sweet corn, sweet potato and taro, as farmers reduced planting areas or shifted to alternative crops[33].

FISHERY

The Fishery subsector declined by 1.9 per cent, from BND21.4 million in Q2 2025 to BND21.0 million in Q2 2026, primarily due to lower production in the capture fishery industry, particularly in the commercial-scale segment **(Table 36).** Commercial-scale production declined by 8.9 per cent was mainly due to unpredictable weather conditions, which disrupted vessel operating schedules and affected fishing activities [34].

Whereas, small-scale fisheries remained at a similar level, as the number of operating days remained relatively unchanged compared to the same period in 2025[35].

Table 36 : Capture Industry Production, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth (%)
	Metric Tonnes		

[31] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[32] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[33] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[34] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[35] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*

Commercial Scale	1,430.5	1,303.9	-8.9
Small Scale	4,553.1	4,553.1	-
Total	**5,983.6**	**5,857.0**	**-2.1**

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

The aquaculture industry, however, recorded higher production, driven by increases in cage and freshwater fish production **(Table 37).** Cage production was supported by higher marine tilapia production and barramundi production, as well as the use of locally sourced fish fry with higher survival rates[36]. Freshwater fish production also increased, supported by higher production of freshwater prawns, tilapia and selungsong fish through freshwater pond rearing systems[37].

Table 37 : Aquaculture Industry Production, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	*Q2 2026*	*Growth (%)*
	Metric Tonnes		
Fish in Cages	181.8	837.4	360.6
Fresh Water Fish	4.8	6.1	27.1
Shrimp/Prawn	372.7	137.1	-63.2
Total	**559.3**	**980.6**	**75.3**

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Meanwhile, shrimp/prawn production declined by 63.2 per cent, mainly due to lower harvestable stocks as production shifted from Vannamei to tiger shrimp. Tiger shrimp and several other shrimp stocks remained in the grow-out stage and were therefore not yet ready for harvest, resulting in lower output during the period[38].

MANUFACTURE OF FOOD & BEVERAGE PRODUCTS

The Manufacture of Food and Beverage Products subsector recorded a 2.8 per cent decrease, from BND10.6 million in Q2 2025 to BND10.3 million in Q2 2026. The decline was mainly attributed to weaker sales performance in meat processing activities.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The Livestock and Poultry subsector recorded a slight decline by 0.5 per cent, from BND19.2 million in Q2 2025 to BND19.1 million in Q2 2026, mainly due to lower production of buffaloes and cattle **(Table 38).** The decline was associated with a reduction in the volume of live animal imports[39].

Table 38 : Livestock and Poultry Production, Q2 2025 & Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	*Q2 2026*	*Growth (%)*
	Metric Tonnes		
Buffaloes & Cattle	576.0	455.8	-20.9
Goats & Sheep	20.0	32.5	62.5
Broilers	7,736.1	7,838.2	1.3
	Million Pcs		
Chicken Eggs	48.2	53.2	10.4

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

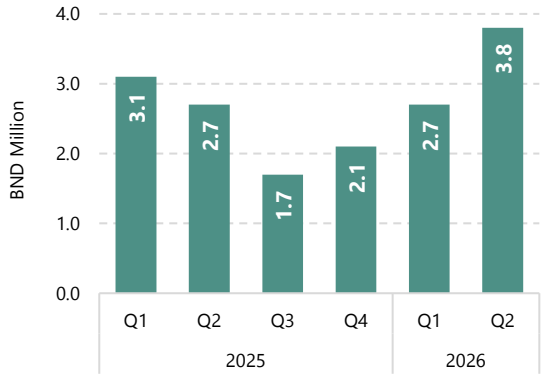
The overall decline was partly moderated by higher production of goats and sheep, broilers, and chicken eggs. The increase in goat, sheep and broiler production was supported by higher production capacity among local farms in response to growing domestic demand.[40]. Meanwhile, higher chicken egg production was driven by an increase in the laying hen population and improved farm productivity [41].

FOOD EXPORTS

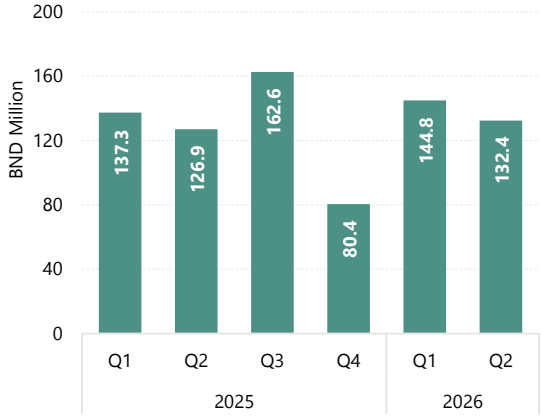
Brunei Darussalam's domestic food exports increased by 40.7 per cent, from BND2.7 million in Q2 2025 to BND3.8 million in Q2 2026 **(Exhibit 14).** This was mainly driven by higher exports of frozen skipjack tuna to the People's Republic of China, chicken eggs to Singapore, and frozen tilapia to the United States of America.

Exhibit 14 : Domestic Food Exports, Q1 2025 – Q2 2026

[36] Department of Fisheries
[37] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[38] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[39] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[40] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*
[41] *Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.*



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Info-Communication and Technology (ICT) Sector

Overview

In Q2 2026, the ICT sector's GDP at constant prices grew by 4.4 per cent y-o-y to BND 132.4 million.

A 6.8 per cent expansion in telecommunications more than offset contractions in computer-related services, and publishing and media activities.

Telecommunications growth was supported by higher broadband traffic.

Q2 2026 Performance

At constant prices, ICT Sector's GDP increased by 4.4 per cent y-o-y, rising from BND126.9 million in Q2 2025 to BND132.4 million in Q2 2026 **(Exhibit 15).** Growth was driven by telecommunications, the sector's largest activity, which expanded by 6.8 per cent, more than offsetting contractions in computer programming, consultancy, and information services, as well as publishing and media activities **(Table 39).**

Exhibit 15 : ICT GDP at Constant Prices, Q1 2025 - Q2 2026

Table 39 : ICT Sector by Activity, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
	BND Million		
Telecommunications	98.8	105.5	6.8
Publishing, Motion Pictures, Video, TV and Radio	7.6	7.5	-1.3
Computer Programming, Consultancy and Information Service Activities	20.5	19.5	-4.9
Total	**126.9**	**132.4**	**4.4**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications GDP grew by 6.8 per cent, from BND98.8 million in Q2 2025 to BND105.5 million in Q2 2026. The expansion was supported by higher broadband traffic, with fixed broadband traffic rising by 10.5 per cent and mobile broadband traffic by 7.3 per cent **(Table 40).**

Table 40 : Mobile and Fixed Broadband Traffic, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth %
	Petabyte (PB)		
Fixed Broadband Traffic	165.9	183.3	10.5
Mobile Broadband Traffic	13.7	14.7	7.3

Total	**179.6**	**198.0**	**10.2**

Source: Authority for Info-Communications Technology Industry (AITI)

Meanwhile, total internet subscriptions increased by 2.9 per cent, reflecting growth of 2.8 per cent in mobile broadband subscriptions and 3.0 per cent in fixed broadband subscriptions **(Table 41).** Promotional packages offered by telecommunication service providers may have supported subscription growth[42].

Table 41 : Internet Subscriptions, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	***Q2 2026***	***Growth***
	Subscriptions		***%***
Mobile Broadband	536,917	552,119	2.8
Fixed Broadband	101,207	104,238	3.0
Total	**638,124**	**656,357**	**2.9**

Source: Authority for Info-Communications Technology Industry (AITI)

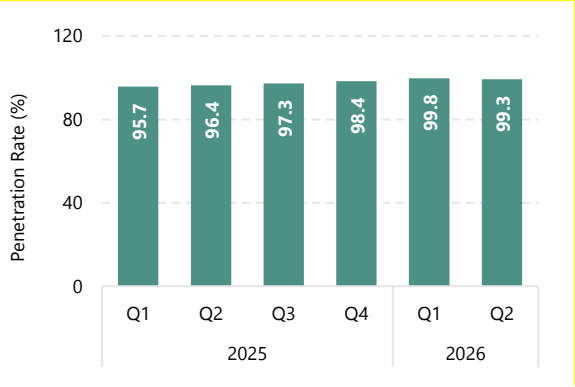
Residential subscriptions rose by 2.9 per cent, while business and government subscriptions grew by 4.9 per cent; leased lines declined by 9.4 per cent **(Table 42).** The fixed broadband penetration rate consequently increased from 96.4 per cent in Q2 2025 to 99.3 per cent in Q2 2026 **(Exhibit 16).**

Table 42 : Fixed Broadband Subscriptions, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	***Q2 2026***	***Growth***
	Subscriptions		***%***
Residential	91,919	94,569	2.9
Business/ Government	8,779	9,208	4.9
Leased Lines	509	461	-9.4

Source: Authority for Info-Communications Technology Industry (AITI)

Exhibit 16 : Fixed Broadband Penetration Rate, Q1 2025 - Q2 2026



Source: Authority for Info-Communications Technology Industry (AITI)

For mobile services, subscriptions increased by 2.9 per cent, as postpaid subscriptions rose by 3.5 per cent and prepaid subscriptions by 2.6 per cent **(Table 43).** Promotional campaigns by telecommunication service providers may have supported the increase[43].

Table 43 : Mobile Subscriptions, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	***Q2 2026***	***Growth***
	Subscriptions		***%***
Postpaid	143,499	148,532	3.5
Prepaid	388,899	399,145	2.6
Total	**532,398**	**547,677**	**2.9**

Source: Authority for Info-Communications Technology Industry (AITI)

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, CONSULTANCY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The computer programming, consultancy and information services subsector contracted by 4.9 per cent, from BND20.5 million in Q2 2025 to BND19.5 million in Q2 2026. The decline was attributed to the completion of existing contracts and fewer new project opportunities during the quarter.

PUBLISHING, MOTION PICTURE, VIDEO, TELEVISION AND RADIO

The publishing, motion picture, video, television and radio subsector contracted by 1.3 per cent, from BND7.6 million in Q2 2025 to BND7.5 million in Q2 2026. The decline was attributed mainly to lower

[42] Mobile & broadband promotions and flash deals, bundle up & save more at the 33rd Consumer Fair & Trade expo conducted between 24th to 28th June, 2026; and Simply DATA Campaign (May 15 - July 15, 2026).

[43] Mobile & broadband promotions and flash deals, bundle up & save more at the 33rd Consumer Fair & Trade expo conducted between 24th to 28th June, 2026; and Mobile & Broadband promotions at the Brunei City Festival 2.0 from May 13-17 2026 at Lapau.

motion picture projection activity following the closure of two cinemas during the period[44].

Services Sector

Overview

The Services Sector contracted by 2.0 per cent y-o-y in Q2 2026, with its GDP declining to BND416.5 million from BND424.9 million in Q2 2025. All three subsectors recorded contractions.

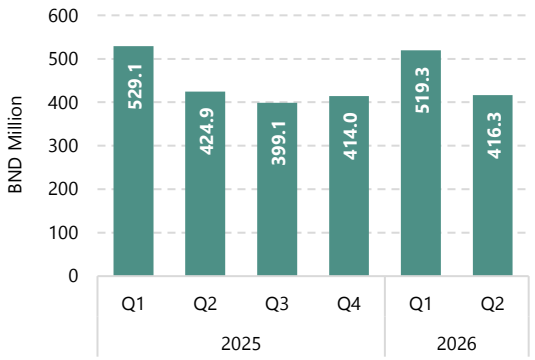
The overall decline was led by Transportation and Logistics, which fell by 7.8 per cent, followed by Business Services at 3.7 per cent. Wholesale and Retail Trade declined marginally by 0.1 per cent.

Within Transportation and Logistics, lower activity in water, air and land transport outweighed growth in other transport activities. Within Business Services, legal, architectural, and engineering activities weakened. Meanwhile, stronger wholesale sales partially offset lower retail sales within Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Q2 2026 Performance

In Q2 2026, the Services[45] GDP at constant prices contracted by 2.0 per cent, to BND416.5 million from BND424.9 million in Q2 2025 **(Exhibit 17 and Table 44).** The contraction reflected weaker performance across all subsectors, with Transportation and Logistics subsector making the largest contribution to the overall decline.

Exhibit 17 : Services GDP at Constant Prices, Q1 2025 to Q2 2026



Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Table 44 : Services GDP at Constant Prices by Activity, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Transportation and Logistics*	61.2	56.5	-7.7
Business Services	93.1	89.7	-3.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	270.6	270.3	-0.1
Total	**424.9**	**416.5**	**-2.0**

*Source: *Estimates from the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics*

TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS

The Transportation and Logistics subsector contracted by 7.7 per cent, decreasing to BND56.4 million in Q2 2026 from BND61.2 million in Q2 2025 **(Table 45).** The decline was mainly driven by weaker performance in water, air and land transport, in line with a 12.1 per cent decline in the sales volume index for transportation and storage services **(Table 46).** Although other transport activities[46] recorded an increase, this was insufficient to offset the overall decrease in the subsector.

Table 45 : Transportation and Logistics Subsector GDP, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Water Transport	37.4	31.5	-15.8
Air Transport	0.7	0.6	-14.3
Land Transport	0.481	0.478	-0.6
Other Transport*	22.6	23.9	18.3
Total	**61.2**	**56.5**	**-7.7**

[44] Notice of closure. Times Cineplex Times Square will officially cease operations starting 1 March 2026; and Aman Hills Cinema will be closing its doors, 28 December 2025, *Instagram*.

[45] The Services Sector is comprised of selected economic sectors, notably Wholesale and Retail Trade; Business Services; and Transportation and Logistics.
[46] Other transport activities are comprised of warehousing and supporting activities, as well as postal and courier.

*Source: *Estimates from the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics*

Table 46 : Sales Volume Index of Transportation and Storage Services, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	BND Million		%
Transportation & Storage Services	94.2	82.9	-12.1

Source: Services Sales Index (SSI), Department of Statistics

The weaker performance in transportation and logistics was also reflected in lower import activity, with the import volume index declining by 1.7 per cent **(Table 47),** mainly due to lower import volumes of mineral fuels, manufactured goods and food.

Nevertheless, export activity increased, with the export volume index rising by 6.3 per cent in Q2 2026 **(Table 47),** mainly due to higher exports of mineral fuels, particularly natural gas. Higher export volumes of miscellaneous manufactured articles and machinery and transport equipment also supported the increase.

Table 47 : Export and Import Volume Indices, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
			%
Export Volume Index	68.6	72.9	6.3
Import Volume Index	110.9	109.0	-1.7

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

Despite the decline in the GDP of water transport, seaborne cargo throughput increased by 42.3 per cent **(Table 48)**. The increase was driven by higher cargo volumes to and from Australia, the People's Republic of China and Thailand, particularly in mineral fuels, chemicals, and machinery and transport equipment.

Table 48 : Seaborne Cargo Throughput, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	Tonnes		%
Discharged	274,612	324,343	18.1
Loaded	164,343	300,468	82.8
Total	**438,955**	**624,811**	**42.3**

Source: Muara Port Company Sdn. Bhd.

In contrast, air cargo throughput declined by 8.4 per cent, mainly due to decreases in transit cargo and imports. Transit cargo fell by 20.2 per cent and imports declined by 1.7 per cent, while exports increased marginally by 0.3 per cent **(Table 49)**.

The decline in import cargo was affected by lower volumes handled by several airlines, though this was partly offset by improved performance from Royal Brunei Airlines.

For transit cargo, the decline was mainly due to lower volumes of heavier commodities, such as perishables, chilled and frozen products, seafood and consolidated shipments, as well as the continued absence of transit cargo bound for Dubai (DXB) from Q1 2026 following the suspension of Middle East operations. The cargo mix also shifted towards lighter e-commerce, courier and consumer goods shipments, resulting in lower overall transit tonnage.[47]

Table 49 : Air Freight Cargo Throughput, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth
	Tonnes		%
Imports	1,864.6	1,832.7	-1.7
Exports	111.4	111.7	0.3
Transit	1,140.3	910.4	-20.2
Total	**3,116.3**	**2,854.9**	**-8.4**

Source: Brunei International Airport Cargo Centre (BIACC)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

In Q2 2026, the Wholesale and Retail Trade subsector declined marginally by 0.1 per cent, from BND270.6 million in Q2 2025 to BND270.3 million.

The retail sales volume index fell by 2.9 per cent, while the wholesale trade sales volume index increased by 10.1 per cent **(Table 50).**

Table 50 : Sales Volume Indices of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	Q2 2026	Growth (%)
Wholesale Trade*	105.2	115.8	10.1
Retail Trade **	96.4	93.7	-2.9

*Note: * Wholesale trade sales volume index derived from the Services Sales Index (SSI); ** Retail trade sales volume index derived from the Retail Sales Index (RSI).*
Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

[47] *Brunei International Airport Cargo Centre (BIACC).*

The decline in retail sales volume was mainly driven by lower sales at department stores, watches and jewellery stores, and stores specialising in electrical household appliances and lighting equipment **(Table 51).**

Nevertheless, several retail activities recorded higher sales volumes, led by petrol stations; computer and telecommunications equipment stores, and food and beverages in specialised stores.

Table 51 : Retail Sales Volume Index by Activity, Q2 2025 and Q2 2026

	Q2 2025	*Q2 2026*	*Growth (%)*
Department store	101.9	94.6	-7.1
Watches and jewellery	66.9	53.3	-20.4
Electrical household appliances and lighting equipment in specialized stores	113.2	107.2	-5.3
Supermarket	98.5	96.8	-1.7
Textiles, wearing apparel and footwear	78.6	71.3	-9.2
Hardware, paints and glass in specialized stores	93.9	91.1	-3.0
Recreational goods	97.0	88.1	-9.1
Furniture and household equipment	70.0	65.8	-5.9
Others	115.9	111.6	-3.7
Petrol station	94.4	98.7	4.7
Computer and telecommunications equipment	72.1	77.9	8.0
Food and beverages in specialized stores	81.6	94.1	15.3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialized stores	109.7	113.1	3.0
Books, newspapers and stationery in specialized stores	93.9	97.2	3.5
Mini mart	112.1	113.3	1.1
Total	**96.4**	**93.7**	**-2.9**

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Statistics

BUSINESS SERVICES

The Business Services subsector contracted by 3.7 per cent, with GDP declining to BND89.7 million in Q2 2026 from BND93.1 million in Q2 2025. The contraction was mainly attributed to lower activity in legal, architectural and engineering services. Nevertheless, accounting and auditing activities recorded growth during the quarter.