



کمنترین سومبر-سومبر اوتام دان قلنچو عن  
KEMENTERIAN SUMBER-SUMBER UTAMA DAN PELANCONGAN  
MINISTRY OF PRIMARY RESOURCES AND TOURISM



PERFORMANCE OF THE AGRICULTURE,  
AGRIFOOD AND FISHERIES SECTORS  
OVER THE PAST 20 YEARS  
(2002-2022)



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## EXCERPT OF HIS MAJESTY'S TITAH

*“Disini, kita perlu turut melihat prestasi ekonomi kita sendiri, di mana beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini, kadar pertumbuhan Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) adalah agak perlahan, yang memerlukan negara menggandakan usaha untuk meningkatkan keluaran dalam negara, terutama yang di luar industri minyak dan gas.*

*Diantara yang di luar industri minyak dan gas itu, ialah seperti **industri pertanian atau perikanan**, industri pembuatan, industri perkhidmatan, termasuk perkhidmatan kewangan, pengangkutan, logistik, telekomunikasi, perdagangan, pelancongan dan lain-lain.*

*Kita mustahak ingat, bahawa **pasaran dalam negara kecil**, bukanlah alasan untuk menghalangi pertumbuhan keluaran, malah setiap syarikat, sama ada ia milik persendirian atau milik kerajaan, adalah mampu untuk mensasarkan penjualan produk dan perkhidmatan mereka keluar negara sebagai **eksport**.*

*Beta sebelum ini pernah menekankan, bahawa **peningkatan pertumbuhan ekonomi boleh dicapai** dengan memberi keutamaan kepada **peningkatan produktiviti**, melalui penyelidikan dan **penggunaan teknologi terkini**.*

*Ini turut diyakini mampu untuk membantu mengurangkan unit kos pengeluaran, disamping juga akan membolehkan kita menembusi pasaran antarabangsa dengan menawarkan produk dan perkhidmatan kita. Dengan berlakunya ini, bererti, keluaran dan eksport kita adalah tumbuh, yang dengan sendirinya, akan meletakkan ekonomi kita juga berada di tahap berkembang dan tumbuh”.*

**Titah of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah Ibni  
Al-Marhum Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien,  
Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam  
in conjunction with New Year 2016**

## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER



Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem,

Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'Alameen, Wabihee Nasta'eenu 'Alaa Umuuriddunya Waddeen,  
Wassalaatu Wassalaamu 'Ala Asyrafil Mursaleen, Sayyidina Muhammaddin, Wa' alaa Aalihee Wasahbihee Ajma'een.

It gives me great pleasure to share our latest report on the performance of the agriculture, agrifood, and fisheries sectors spanning the past two decades (2002-2022). The information provided in this report would serve as valuable information for evaluating the performance and progress made during this period as well as for tracking our advancements in aligning with the Food Industry Roadmap and the Ministry's Strategic Plan 2023–2028.

In addition, this report is also intended to be a valuable source of reference for relevant ministries and government agencies, educational institutions, the general public, and, most significantly, our dedicated entrepreneurs and farmers. I hope that this report will serve as a source of inspiration for our entrepreneurs and farmers, especially the younger generation, motivating them to sustain their unwavering commitment to fostering continuous growth in these sectors. Such growth is pivotal in significantly contributing to our nation's economic expansion, diversification, ensuring food security, and enhancing our export capabilities.

In general, the gross output of the agriculture and agrifood sector has shown a positive growth trend, with an annual average increase of 5.6% per annum over the past 20 years, from \$192 million (2002) to \$576 million (2022); and 5.8% per annum for the fisheries sector, from \$69 million (2002) to \$211 million (2022).

The journey to ensuring continuous growth in the primary sectors industries has been challenging as we are still feeling the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the geopolitical instability, among others including the increase in the price of farm inputs, such as fertilisers, animal feeds, and others. Nevertheless, these obstacles should not deter us from our mission to enhance the productivity and output of our industries. We must intensify our efforts in identifying innovative strategies and initiatives that will inspire and empower farmers and entrepreneurs to remain steadfast and enthusiastic about driving continuous growth in their farming pursuits.

Finally, I would like to convey my heartfelt appreciation to everyone who contributed and helped in making the publication of this report a success.

Wabillahit Taufiq Walhidayah Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

**YANG BERTHORMAT DATO SERI SETIA DR HAJI ABDUL MANAF BIN HAJI METUSSIN**

Minister of Primary Resources and Tourism  
Brunei Darussalam



Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem,

Alhamdulillah, with the blessing of Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism, once again is able to publish this latest report on the performance of the agriculture, agrifood and fisheries sectors over the past 20 years (2002-2022). In this regard, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, the Department of Fisheries as well as the Policy and Planning Division, MPRT, for their hard work and contribution in ensuring the successful compilation and publication of this report.

The information captured in this book will surely serve as invaluable reference material for the relevant stakeholders, which would provide the foundation for assessing and appraising the efficacy of both past and present strategies and initiatives; and for planning purposes to identify new strategies and initiatives to perpetuate the growth of these sectors and its contribution to the country's GDP growth and diversification efforts, food security and exports.

Once again, congratulations to all those involved in ensuring the successful publication of this book.

Wabillahit Taufiq Walhidayah Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

**YANG MULIA DAYANG HAJAH TUTIATY BINTI HAJI ABDUL WAHAB**

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism

Brunei Darussalam

## FOREWORD



Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem,

Alhamdulillah, with the blessing of Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Agrifood, and the Department of Fisheries, is able to produce this report on the performance of the agricultural, agrifood, and fisheries sectors over the past 20 years (2002-2022).



As a whole, the performance of these sectors over the past two decades has shown a positive growth trend in terms of output. Thus, to ensure that these sectors will continue to expand and contribute to the growth and diversification of the country's economy, it is imperative for the relevant stakeholders, , including ministries and government agencies, financial institutions, educational and technical institutions, private sectors, and farmers - to continue working closely to promote further and enhance the growth and development of these sectors.

With the publication of this statistical compilation, we hope that it will serve as a useful resource and reference material for the relevant stakeholders in the future.

Last but not least, we would like to express gratitude to everyone who contributed to the successful publication of this report.

Wabillahit Taufiq Walhidayah Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

**YANG MULIA AWANG HAJI MOHD YUSREE  
BIN HAJI JUNAIDI**

Deputy Permanent Secretary I  
Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism  
Brunei Darussalam

**YANG MULIA DAYANG HAJAH DAHLIANA  
BINTI HAJI ALIAKBAR**

Deputy Permanent Secretary II  
Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism  
Brunei Darussalam



## WELCOMING REMARKS



Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem,

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala because with His guidance, the statistics book on the achievements of the agriculture, agrifood and fisheries sectors over the past 20 years (2002-2022) is here. It is hoped the publication of this book will benefit all and become a reference to the public in highlighting the achievements of the agriculture, agrifood and fisheries sectors in the past 20 years of its development and showcasing the projects conducive to achieving this auspicious goal.



The Department of Agriculture and Agrifood and the Department of Fisheries are committed to strengthening and supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism in increasing productivity and output of the industries and contributing towards the growth and diversification of the nation's Gross Domestic Production (GDP), including food security and exports. Thus we will continue to encourage, support and work together with all the stakeholders in the supply chain to develop a holistic approach to ensure a long-term, viable, sustainable and resilient agriculture economy that will contribute to Brunei Darussalam's Gross Domestic Product.

Finally, We would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to all parties involved in the publication of this statistics book. Hopefully, the sincere contribution given in ensuring the success of the publication of this book will be rewarded by Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, Aamiin.

**YM AWANG ABUZAR BIN HAJI MD TAHIR**

Acting Director

Department of Agriculture and Agrifood  
Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism  
Brunei Darussalam

**YM DAYANG HAJAH WANIDAWATI BINTI TAMAT**

Acting Director

Department of Fisheries  
Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism  
Brunei Darussalam



The agriculture and fisheries sector in this country, in general, has shown a positive growth trend and encouraging progress and development in the past two decades (2002-2022).

The gross output of the agriculture and agrifood sector has increased at an average rate of 5.6 per cent per annum over the past 20 years, from \$192 million (2002) to \$576 million (2022). This achievement was contributed by the increase in gross output from the crop industry, which grew at an average rate of 2.5 per cent per annum, from \$35 million in 2002 to \$58 million in 2022; livestock industry which grew at an average rate of 4.1 per cent per annum, from \$156 million in 2002 to \$349 million in 2022; and the agrifood industry which grew at an average rate of 17.8 per cent per annum, from \$8 million in 2003 to \$169 million in 2022.

For the fisheries sector, the gross output from the industries under this sector as a whole increased at an average rate of 5.8 per cent per annum over the same period, from \$69 million in 2002 to \$211 million in 2022. This achievement was contributed by the increase in output from the capture fisheries industry which increased at an average rate of 3.4 per cent per annum, from \$61 million in 2002 to \$118 million in 2022; the aquaculture industry which increased at an average rate of 13.6 per cent per annum, from \$4 million in 2002 to \$48 million in 2022; and fish processing industry which increased at an average rate of 12.7 per cent per annum, from \$4 million in 2002 to \$45 million in 2022.

## VISION & MISSION STATEMENT

### VISION

**TOWARDS INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF PRIMARY RESOURCES AND TOURISM INDUSTRIES IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DIVERSIFICATION, EXPORTS AND FOOD SECURITY, IN LINE WITH THE BRUNEI VISION 2035**

### MISSION

**TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF THE PRIMARY RESOURCES AND TOURISM INDUSTRIES IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE GROWTH AND DIVERSIFICATION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (GDP) AS WELL AS THE COUNTRY'S REVENUE BY:**

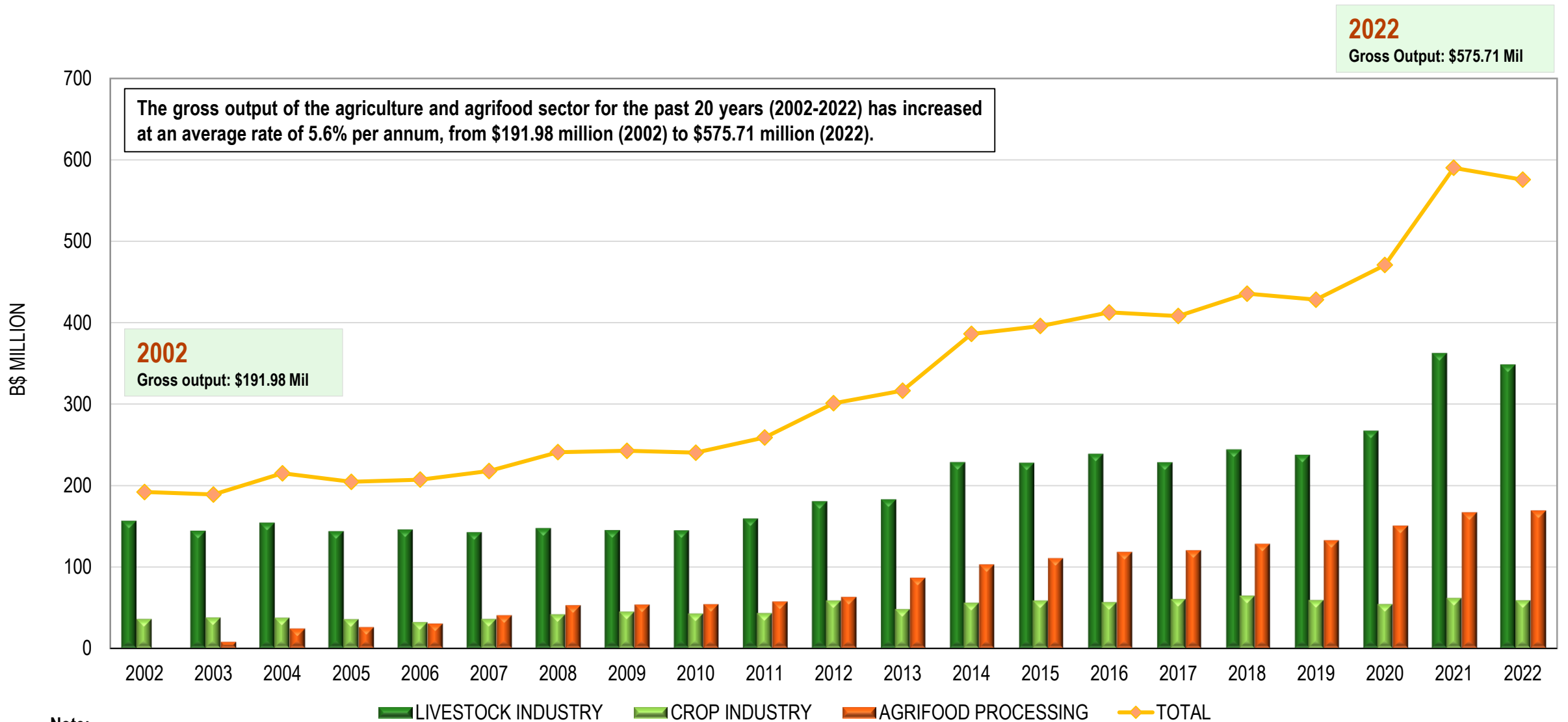
- 1. PROMOTING THE GROWTH AND INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES INDUSTRIES INCLUDING ITS RELATED DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING AND VALUE-ADDED INDUSTRIES, THROUGH THE INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT; WITH EMPHASIS ON INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH THE USE OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND MODERN TECHNIQUES, TO MEET DOMESTIC DEMAND AND EXPORT MARKETS, AS WELL AS TO ENSURE FOOD SECURITY AND AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN LINE WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA;**
- 2. INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS BY DIVERSIFYING AND STRENGTHENING TOURISM PRODUCTS BASED ON CULTURE, ADVENTURE AND NATURE; AND THROUGH IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TOURISM SERVICES.**



**AGRICULTURAL SECTOR PRODUCTION  
2002 – 2022**



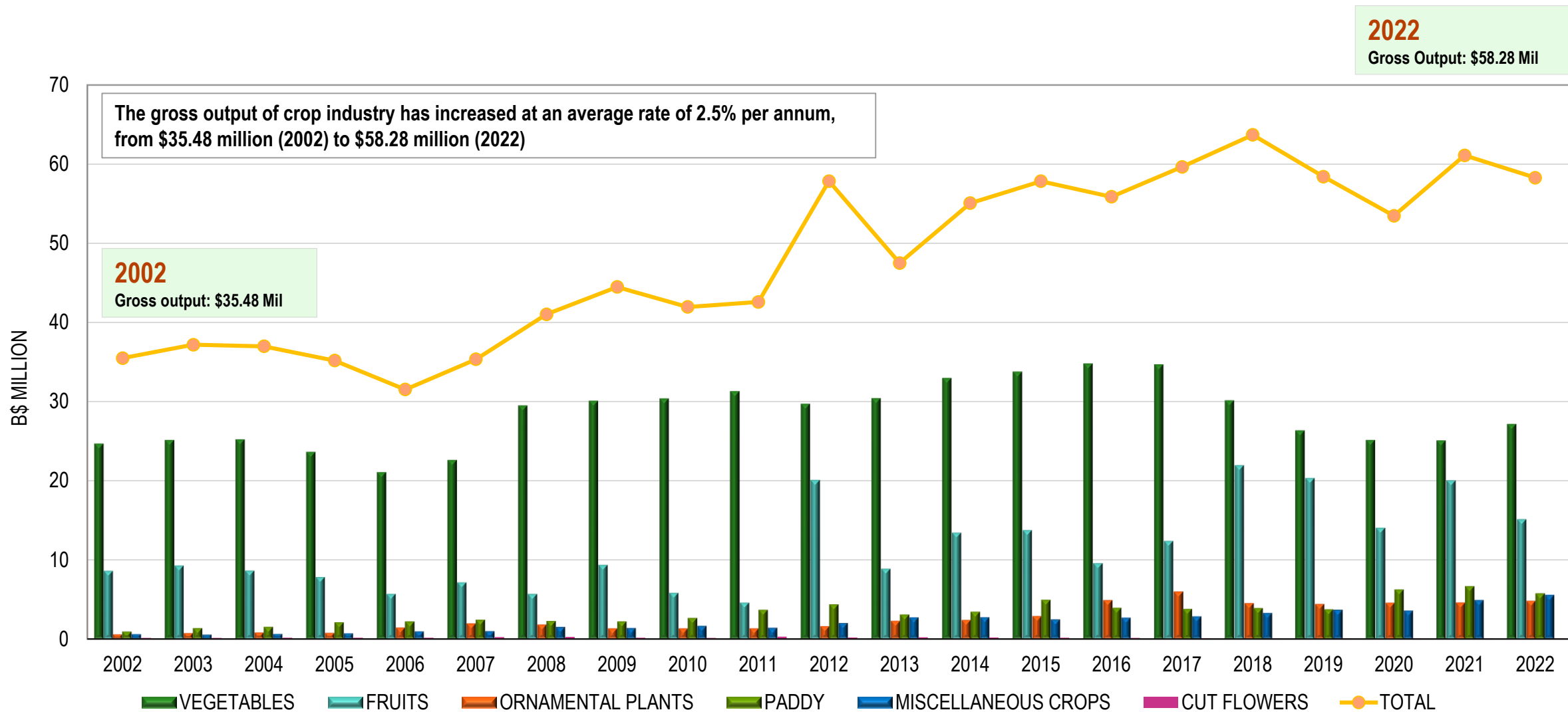
# GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRIFOOD SECTOR, 2002-2022



**Note:**

The gross output of the agriculture and agrifood sector has grown by 200% over the past 20 years. Among the factors contributing to such increase were due to the shift in farming techniques and animal husbandry systems from conventional to the use of technology, especially in the broiler industry. In addition, the inclusion of output data from the agrifood processing activities since 2003 has also contributed to the steady growth in gross output of this sector. In 2022, the growth in output performance of this sector has decreased from \$590 million (2021) to \$576 million (2022), due to the decrease in output of the livestock industry. As COVID-19 travel restriction has slowly been relaxed and importation of frozen meat product has been resumed, the number of imported live cattles for slaughter in the country has decreased in 2022, hence reducing the local output of the cattle/buffalo meat.

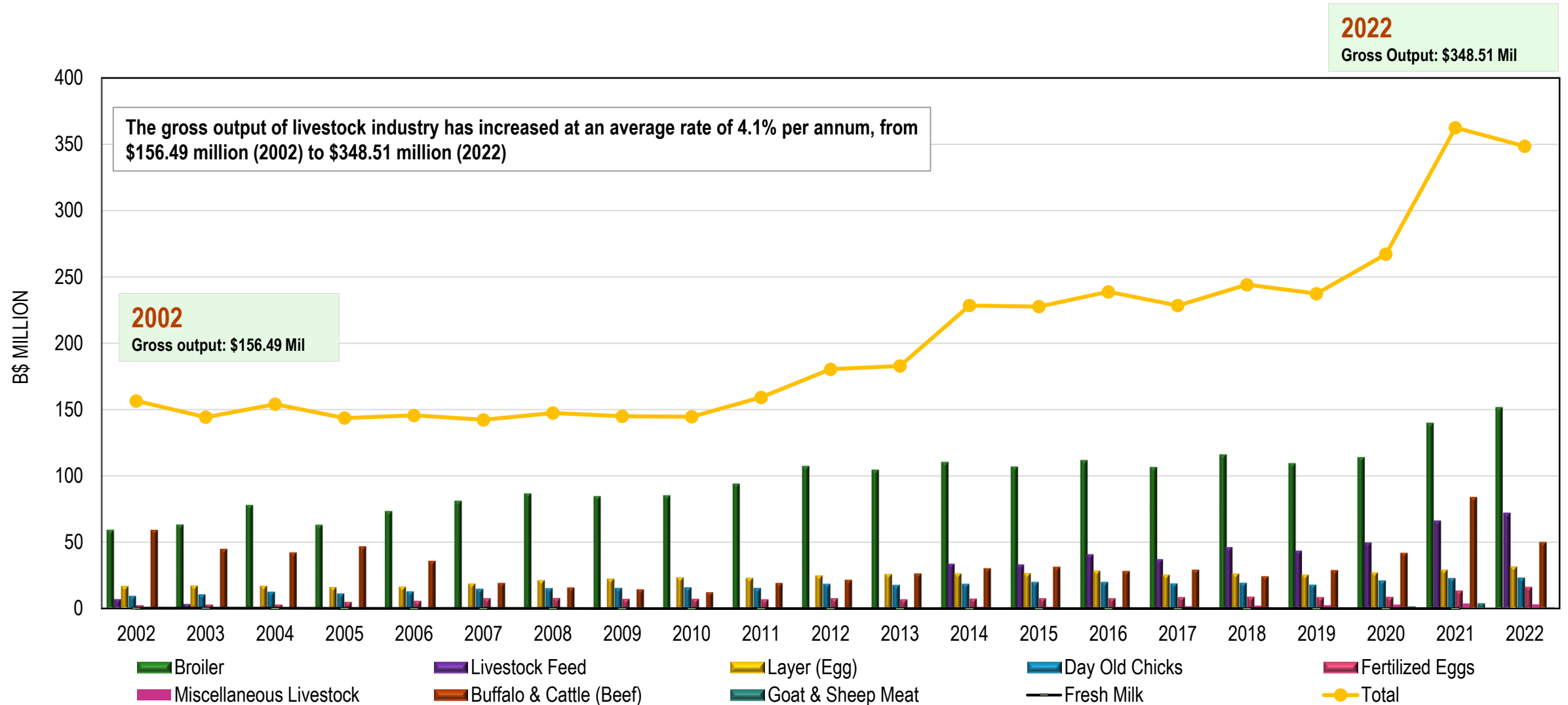
# GROSS OUTPUT OF CROP INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2022



**Note:**

The gross output of the crop industry grew by 64% over the past 20 years. Among of the reasons for the growth were due to the increase in number of entrepreneurs and the use of technology in this industry .The gross output of the crop industry increased significantly in 2012 due to the increase in the yield of seasonal fruit crops (fruiting in two seasons) compared to the previous year. However, the crop industry in 2019-2020 specifically for vegetable and fruit commodities has recorded a decline in production due to weather factors (prolonged rains caused flooding in the plantation area, affecting growth and disruption in the pollination process including susceptible to attack by diseases). In 2022, the significant decrease in output of the fruit industry as compared to 2021, has affected the overall output performance of the crop industry.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2022

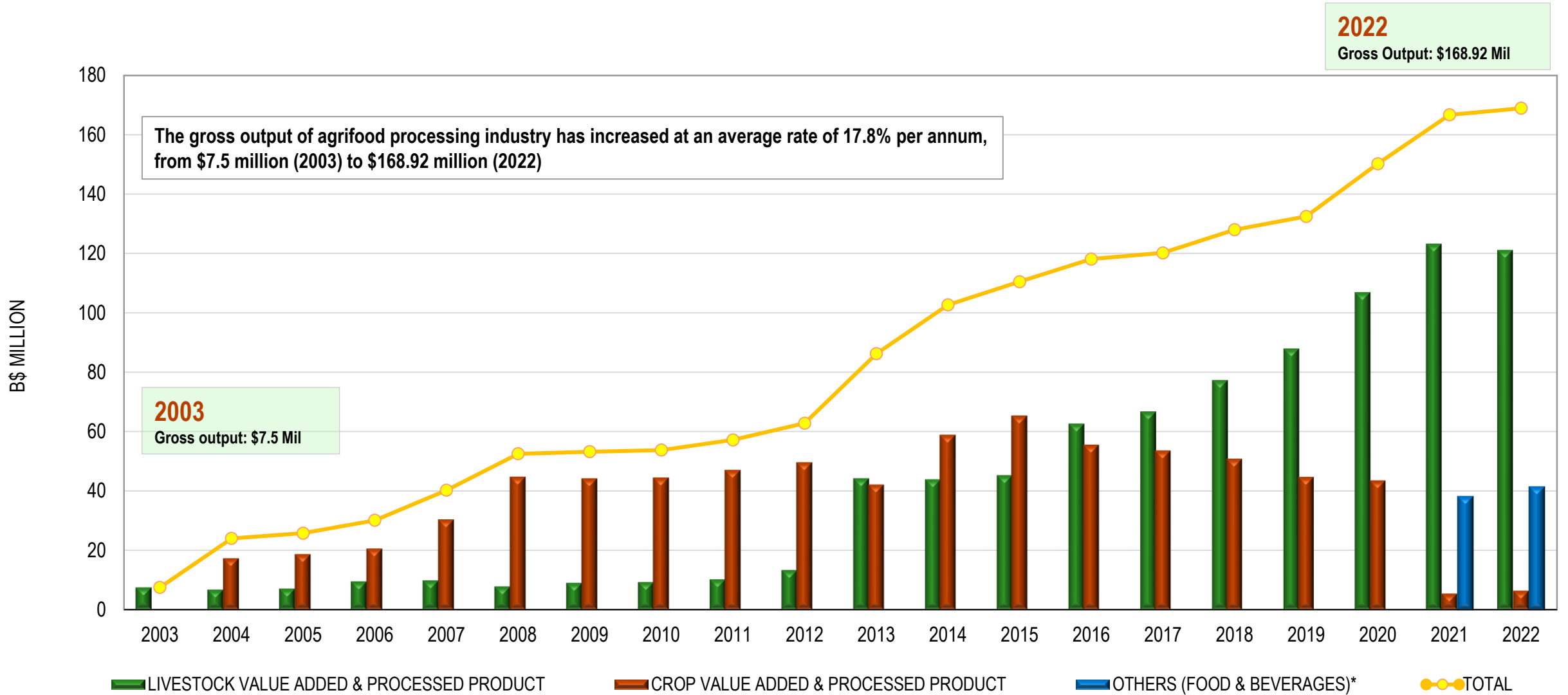


**Note:**

The gross output of the livestock industry as a whole has increased by 123% over the past 20 years. It has increased significantly since 2014 due to the significant output from the livestock feed industry i.e after the establishment of a local feed production company in 2013 (Gold Coin Company (B) Feedmill Sdn Bhd). In 2021, the significant increase in gross output was contributed by the increase in the output of broilers, poultry eggs, buffalo and cattle meat and livestock feed. However, the performance of this sector has recorded a negative growth in 2022 compared to 2021, mainly due to the significant decrease in output of the cattle/buffalo meat. As the COVID-19 restriction has been gradually lifted, this allows frozen meat imports to resume for processing and direct sales. As a result, the number of imported live cattle was reduced, which leads to a decrease in the output of cattle/buffalo meat.



# GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRIFOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY, 2003 - 2022



**Note:**

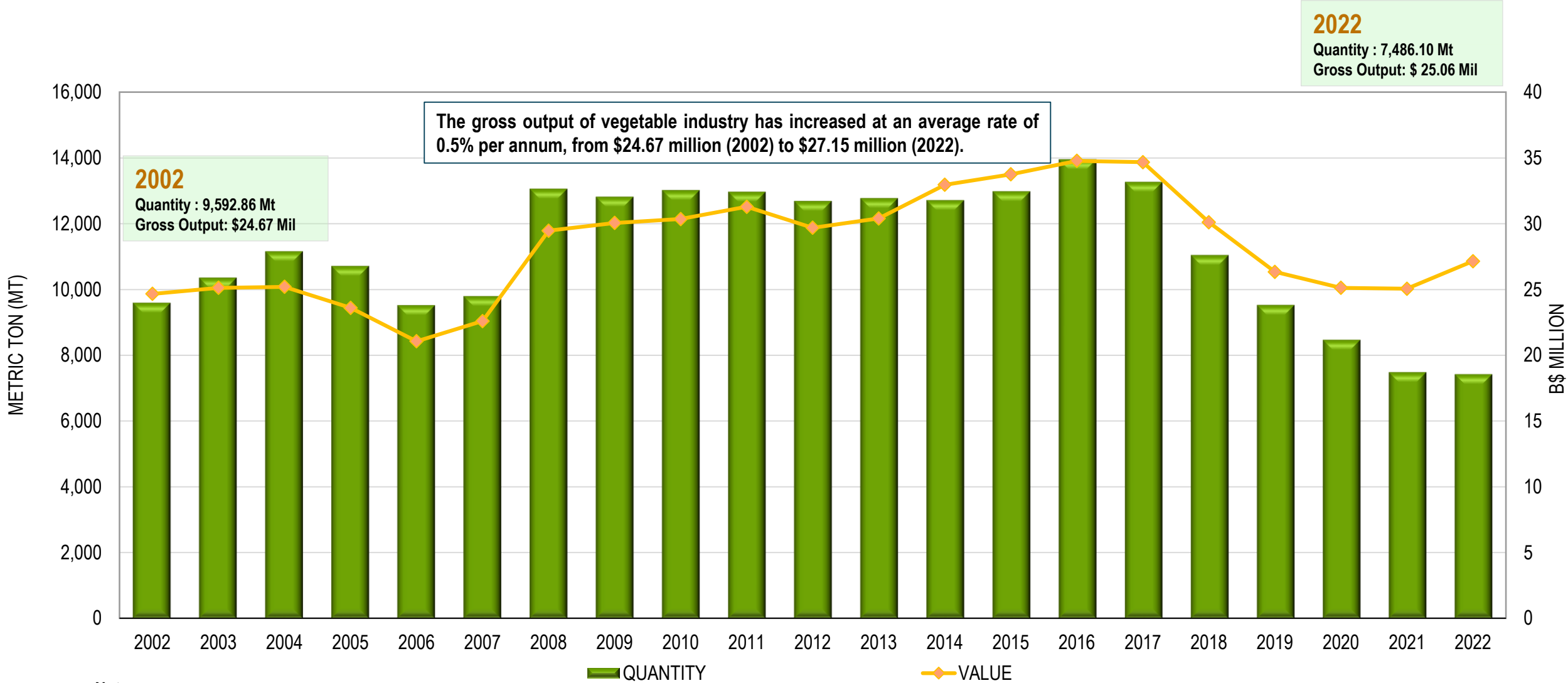
The gross output of the agrifood processing industry increased by 2,152% from 2003 to 2022. The major contributor to such increase were due to the increase in the output of the livestock value added and processed product as a result of the commercialization activities of processed livestock products through the use of technology since 2013. The increased production of food and beverage commodities was the main contributor in the increase of the agrifood processing industry's output in 2022.

[\*The output of commodities under the category of 'Others (Food & Beverages)' previously was included as output under the category of 'Crop Value Added & Processed Product']



# CROP INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

# GROSS OUTPUT OF VEGETABLES INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022

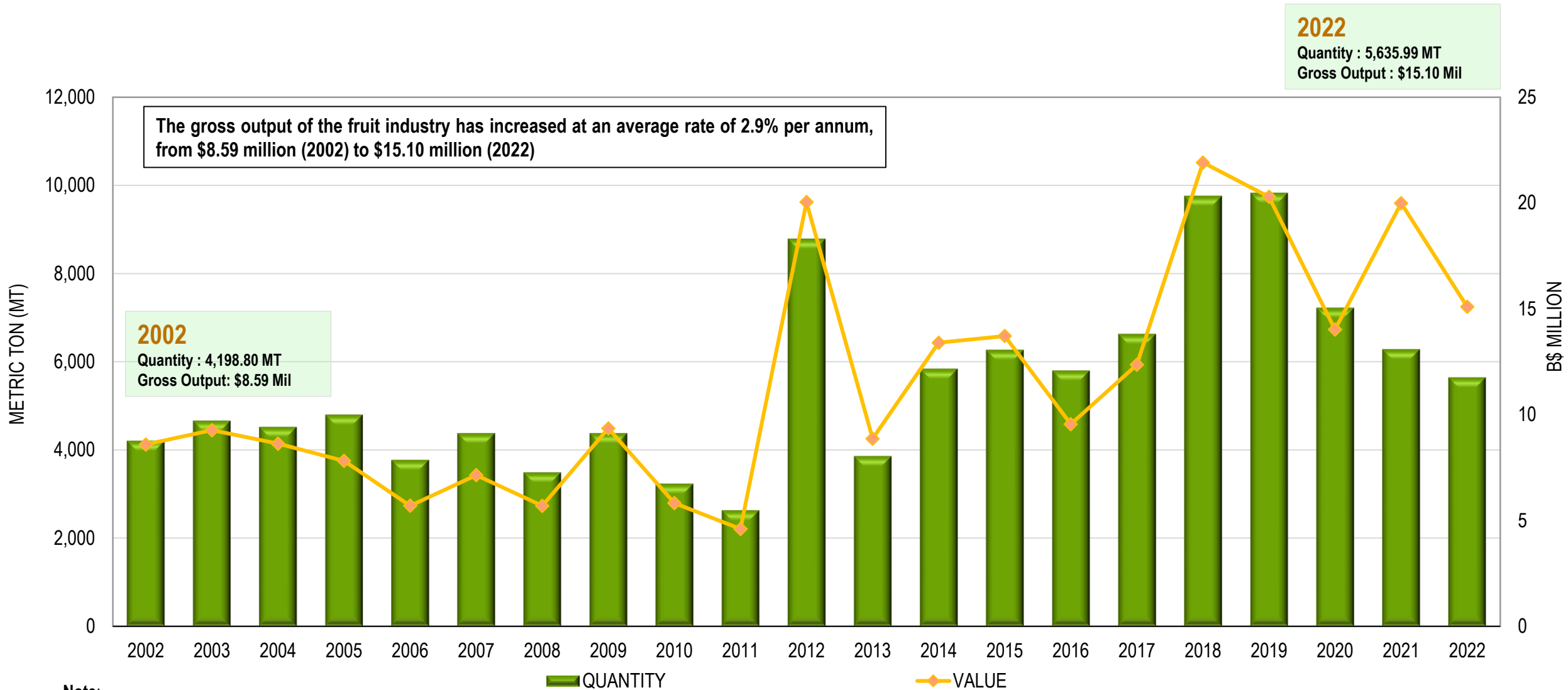


**Note:**

The increase in gross output of vegetable industry since 2008 were due to the increase in number of farmers / entrepreneurs and the area developed for vegetables industry. However, the gross output from 2017 to 2021 has shown a declining trend due to deteriorating soil fertility affecting productivity and output of the farms, especially those using conventional farming techniques. Although some farmers have started to adopt technology in their farms since 2016, the production is still low in terms of its contribution to the total output of this industry. On the other hand, some entrepreneurs have also changed their activities from growing vegetables to growing seasonal fruits. In 2020 and 2021, shortage of farm labor has also affected the performance of this industry due to the outbreak of the COVID-19. Even though the output (mt) in 2022 slightly declined compared to 2021, the increase in price has helped to raise the gross output value.



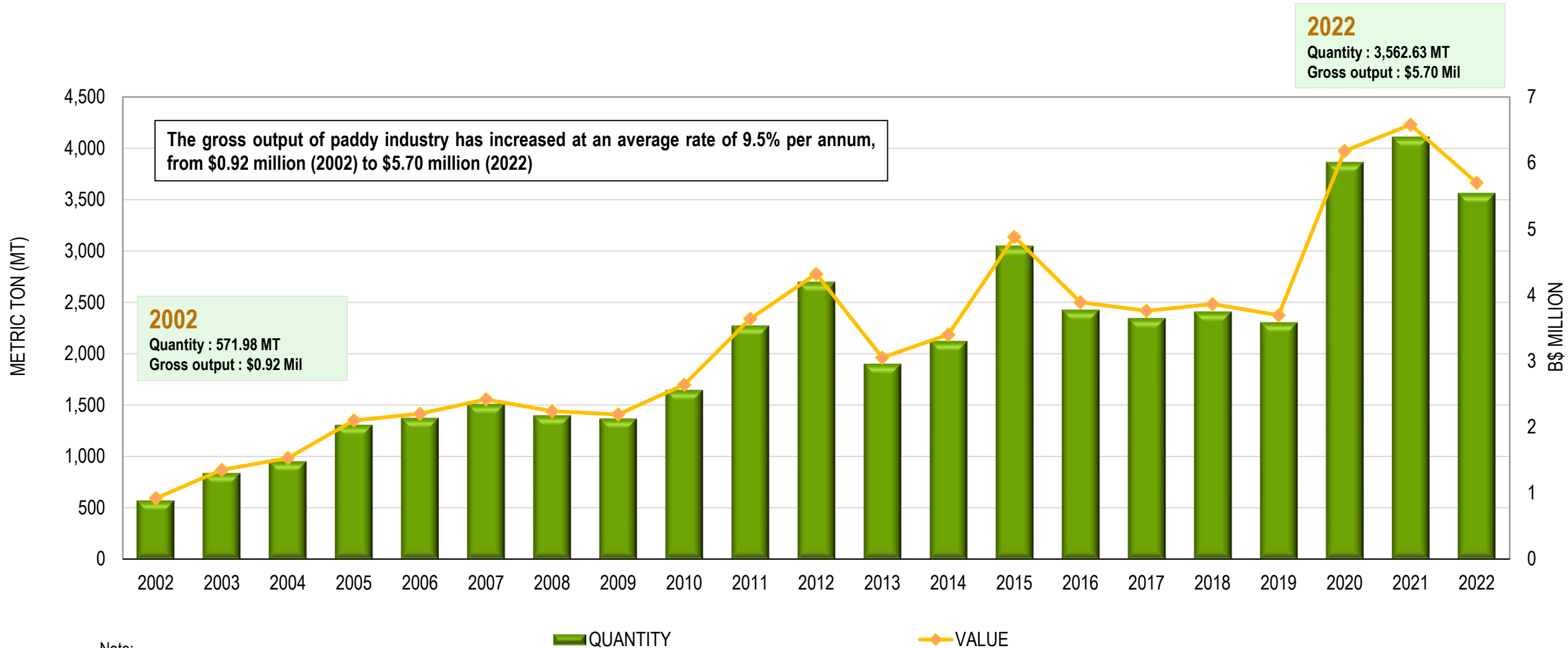
# GROSS OUTPUT OF FRUITS INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022



**Note:**

The inconsistent trend of the gross output of this industry was influenced by the fruiting season, which usually require suitable and prolonged hot weather conditions (2-3 months) to stimulate seasonal fruit trees to produce flowers and subsequently produce fruit. The increase in gross output in 2012 and 2018/2019 was due to the nationwide fruiting season, especially seasonal fruits such as Durian. In 2021, although the total output (mt) of fruit industry decreased, the value of the output of this industry increase significantly which was contributed by the increase in Durian production. The output of this industry continue to decrease in 2022 as a result of active weather patterns (prolonged rains that affected low-lying areas) and the increase in logistic cost and subsequently fertilizer cost which has an impact on the production of seasonal and non-seasonal fruits.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF PADDY INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022



**Note:**

In 2009, the Laila hybrid rice variety was introduced which allows twice cultivation in irrigated areas per year. This initiative has contributed to the increase in paddy production from 2010 to 2012. However, in 2013, paddy production decreased due to widespread and uncontrolled pest infestation which necessitate paddy cultivation to be stopped for one season to control pest outbreak. In 2015, paddy production in Temburong District has increased significantly due to favourable weather and rainwater required for the paddy growing season. However, in 2016 to 2019, paddy production declined due to irrigation problems, pest attacks as well as unsatisfactory farm management in addition to unpredictable weather conditions and prolonged drought phenomena. In 2020, paddy production showed a significant increase due to the introduction of high yielding hybrid paddy variety, namely Sembada188 in 2019. Moreover, the opening of the Kandol Agricultural Development Area (Phase 1 with the size of 20 hectares) and the increase in the area of paddy farm planted with Sembada188 such as at Wasan Agriculture Development Area also contributed to the increase in paddy production in 2020 and 2021. However, in 2022, as a result of increasing fertilizer prices, labor shortages in the fields, and pest attacks that affected farmers' operations and output, the output of the paddy industry decreased.

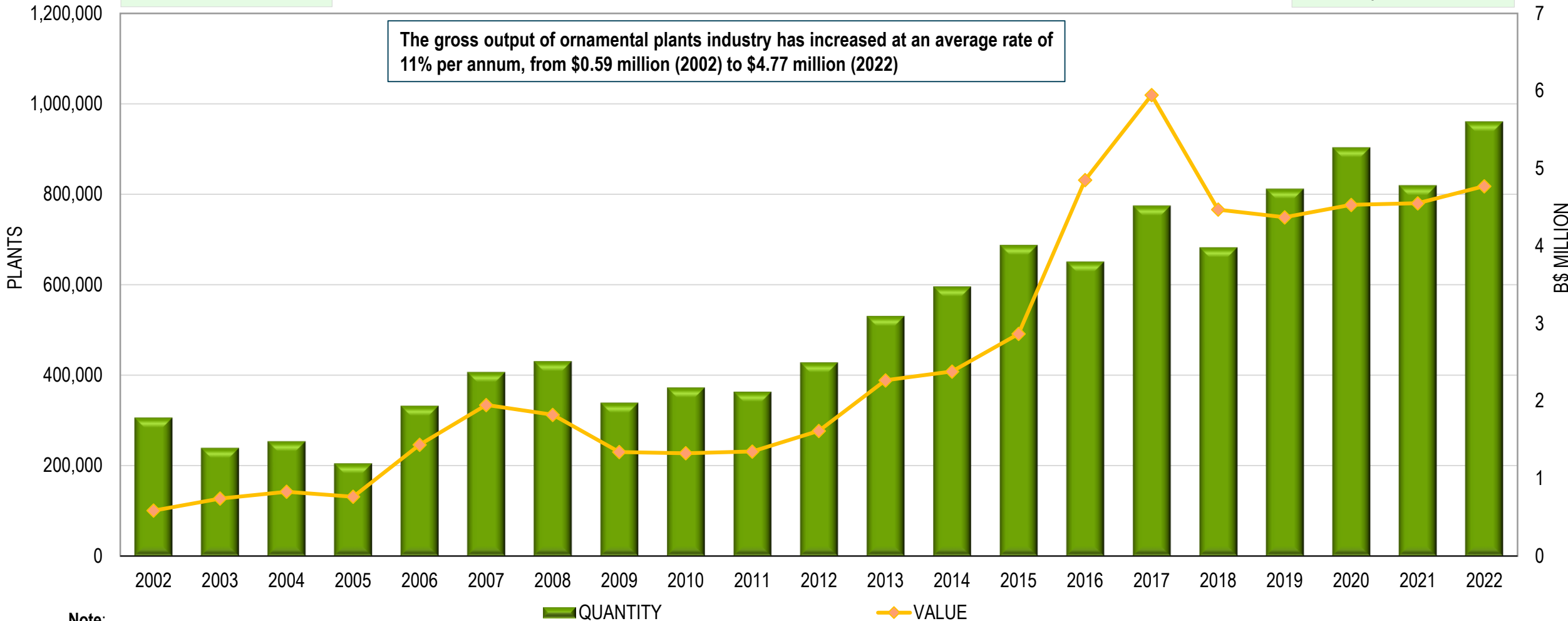
# GROSS OUTPUT OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS INDUSTRY, 2002– 2022

**2002**

Quantity : 305,801 Plants  
Gross Output: \$0.59 Mil

**2022**

Quantity : 959,948 Plants  
Gross Output : \$4.77 Mil

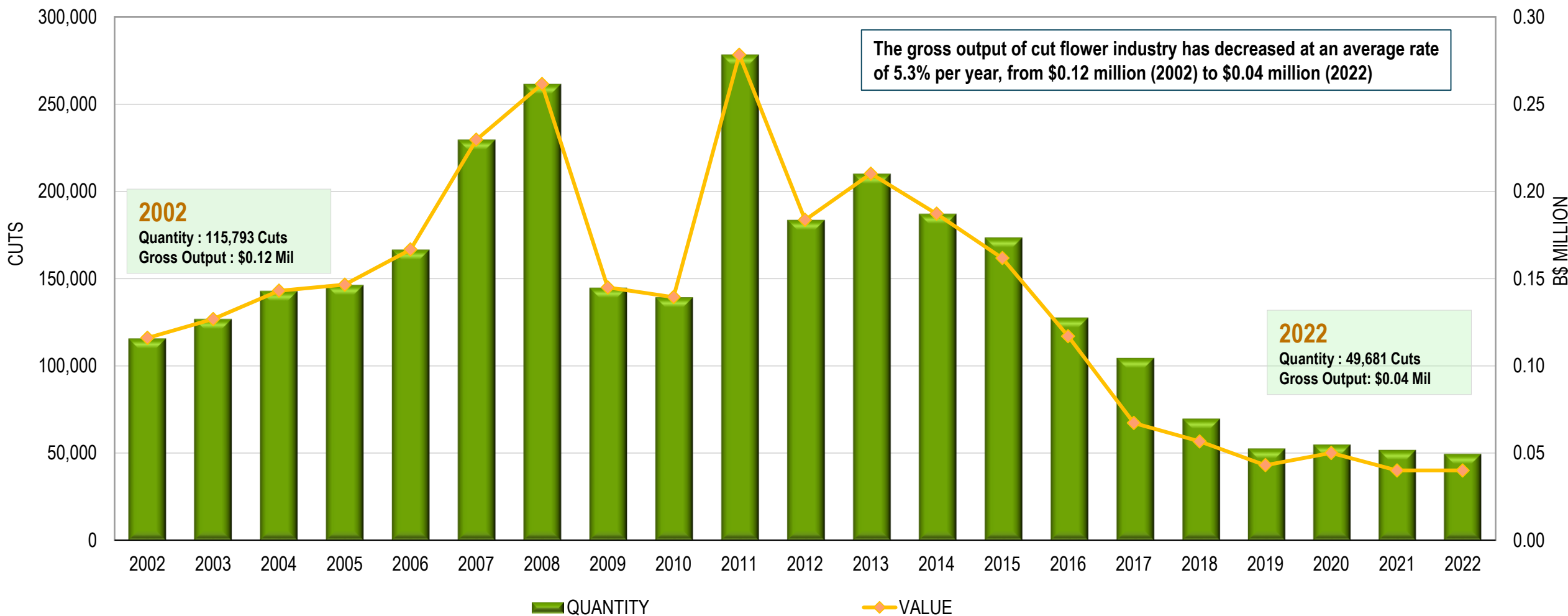


**Note:**

The decline in the output (mt) of ornamental plants in 2002-2005, 2009-2011, 2016 and 2018 was due to the decreased in demand for ornamental plants and flowers for large-scale landscaping projects from the Government and the private sector. In 2020, there is an increase in output (mt) of the ornamental plants industry as a result of increasing demand from the public, whereby the situation of COVID-19 in the country has generated public interest in gardening and planting flowers at home. Unfortunately in 2021, the second wave of the COVID-19 outbreak has affected the output (mt) of this industry due to a decrease in demand from the consumer as they prefer to stay at home while some farmers themselves were reluctant to operate their businesses due to safety concern. In 2022, the output (mt) of this industry has increased as the COVID-19 restrictions has been gradually lifted and normal activities have resumed in this country.

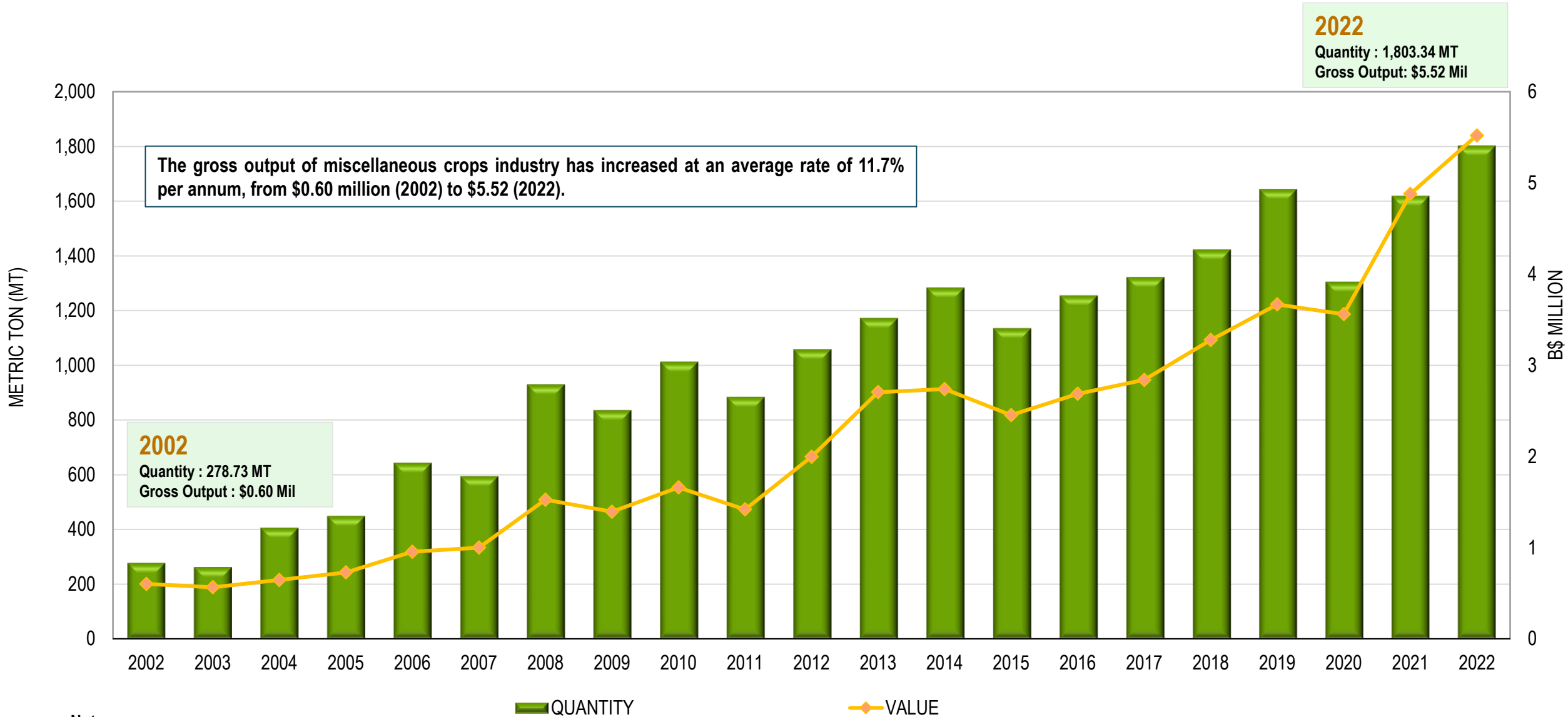


# GROSS OUTPUT OF CUT FLOWERS INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022



**Note:** The output of the cut flower industry declined drastically in 2009 and 2010 due to one of the companies has ceased its business operation because of the owner’s age factor and at the same time another company was undergoing farm renovation which affected its flower production. From 2013 onwards, the industry experienced a downward trend due to the declining activity of the last remaining cut flower farm and declining market demand for cut flowers compared to ornamental crops. The underlying reason was because many farmers are ageing and lack of continuity plan in the business.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF MISCELLANEOUS CROPS INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022



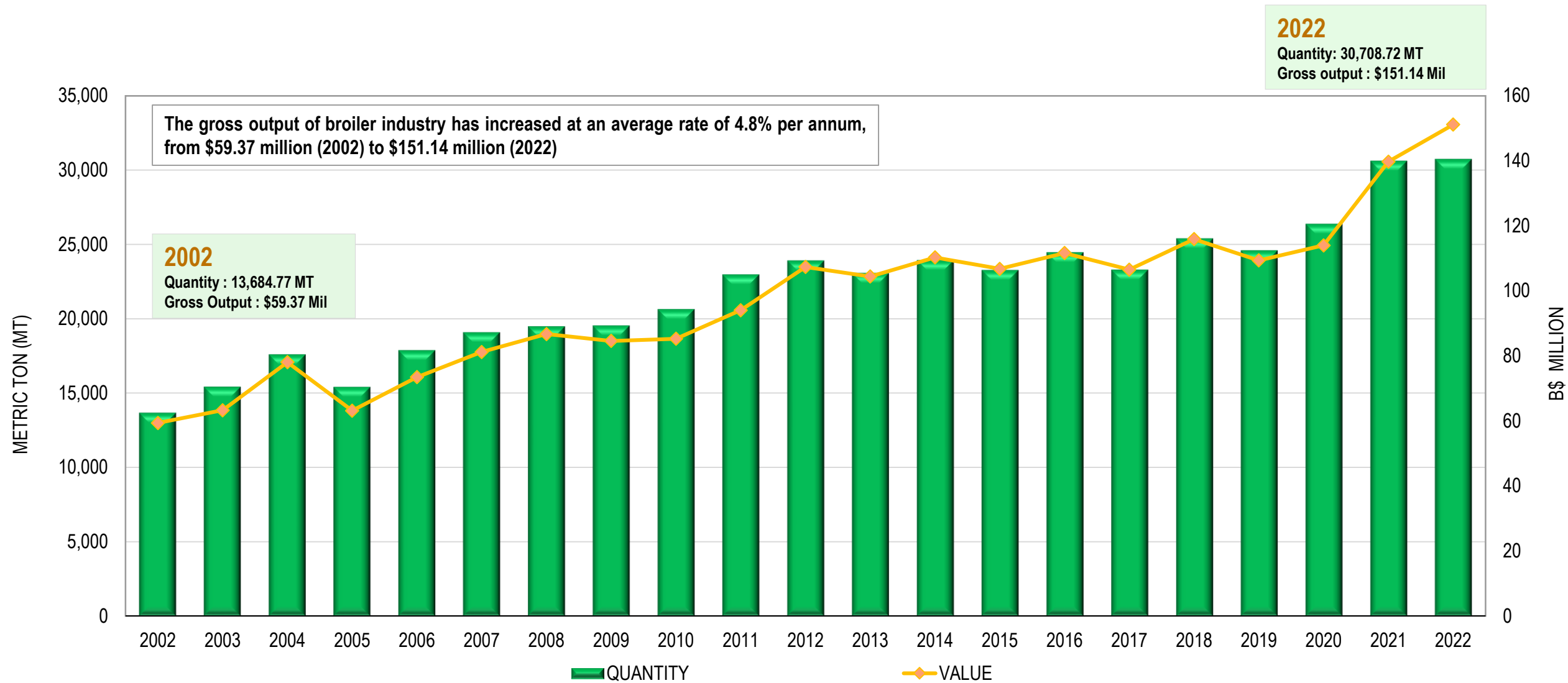
**Note:**

Miscellaneous crops include crops such as corn, cassava, sugarcane, herbs and others. In general, the steady increase in the gross output of the miscellaneous crop industry was due to the increase in sweet corn production. However in 2020, the output of miscellaneous crops has declined due to pest infestation on sweet corn by Fall Army Worms. Since 2021, the output of miscellaneous crop industry increased substantially as farmers opted for miscellaneous cropping over vegetables due to shortage of labor. Furthermore, miscellaneous crop is easy to maintain and non labor intensive.



# LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

# GROSS OUTPUT OF BROILER INDUSTRY (CHICKEN MEAT), 2002 – 2022

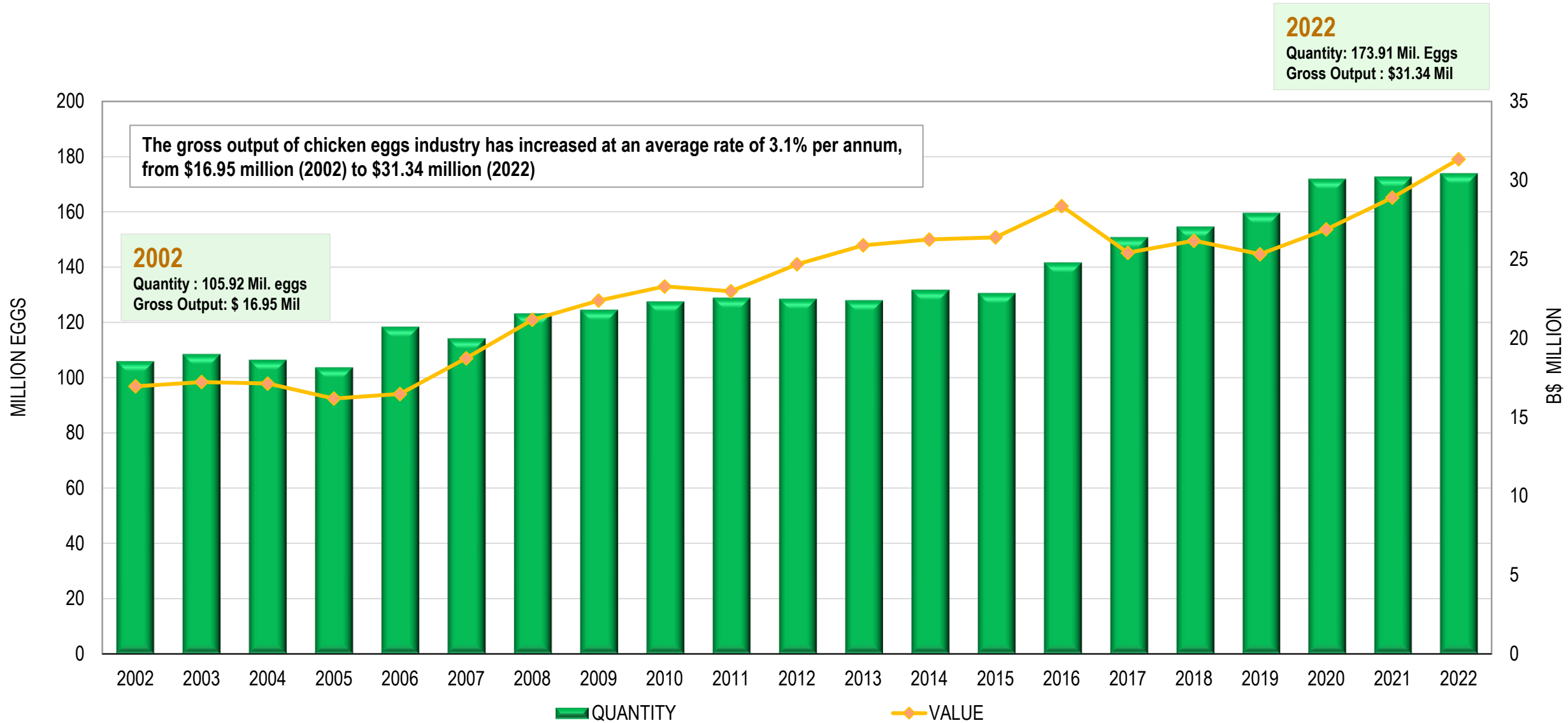


**Note:**

The increase in the number of broiler operators (SMEs) has contributed toward the steady increase in output of the broiler industry in 2001-2012. In 2005, the output of the broiler industry declined due to the impact of the global outbreak of bird flu reported in 2003 where it has affected the import of day old chick and broiler into the country. In 2021, the broiler industry recorded the highest output compared to the previous years as the companies concerned had increased their respective production capacities to meet the increasing local demand for broiler commodities during the outbreak of COVID-19. Even though the output (mt) in 2022 seems to remain constant, the price increase has contributed to an increase in the gross output value.



# GROSS OUTPUT OF EGGS INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022

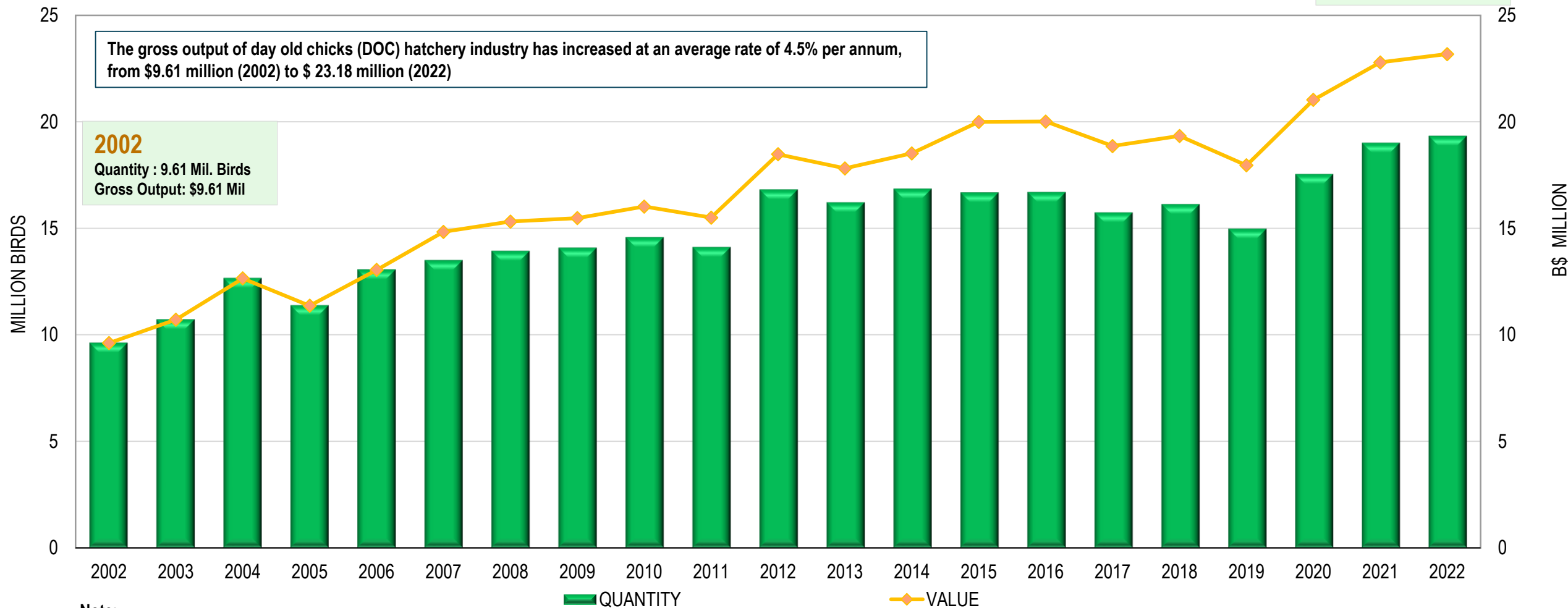


**Note:**

Chicken eggs production has reached self sufficiency in 1994, and imports were only allowed during the festive season. In 2017, the production of chicken eggs industry has increased excessively compared to the previous years resulting in the decline in market prices and a decline in the value of the product as a whole. In 2020 and 2021, the chicken eggs industry has recorded the highest output compared to the previous years as farmers have increased their production capacity to meet the increase in domestic demand during the COVID-19 outbreak. In 2022, even though the output (million eggs) seems to remain constant, the price increase has contributed to an increase in the gross output value.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF DAY OLD CHICKS (DOC) HATCHERY INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022

**2022**  
Quantity : 19.32 Mil. Birds  
Gross Output: \$23.18 Mil



**Note:**

In 2017, the output of the day old chicks hatchery industry decreased due to a reduction in the production from one of the companies, namely Mufairif Hatchery Sdn Bhd, as it had to stop production from their layer houses as a management strategy to control the spread of diseases. In 2019, the output of the day old chick hatchery industry once again declined due to Maya Breeder Hatchery not actively operating. In 2020, the output of this industry has shown an improvement due to the involvement of a new company in the day old chick hatchery industry, namely Riza Fudhlana which started operations in the third quarter of 2019. Since 2021, the output trend of this industry continue to show a positive growth due to the expansion of a breeder farm company in KKP Merangking namely Golden Chick Hatchery & Breeding Farm Sdn. Bhd.

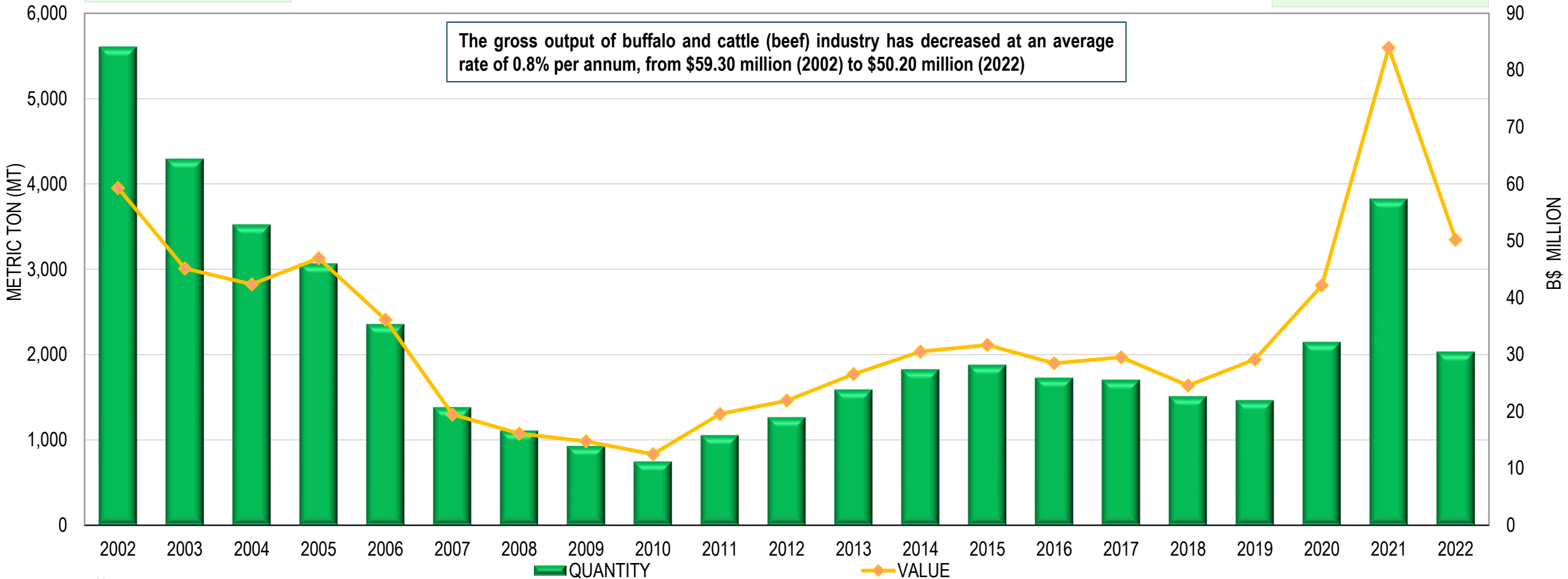
# GROSS OUTPUT OF BUFFALO AND CATTLE (BEEF) INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022

**2002**

Quantity : 5,606.47 Mt  
Gross Output: \$59.30 Mil

**2022**

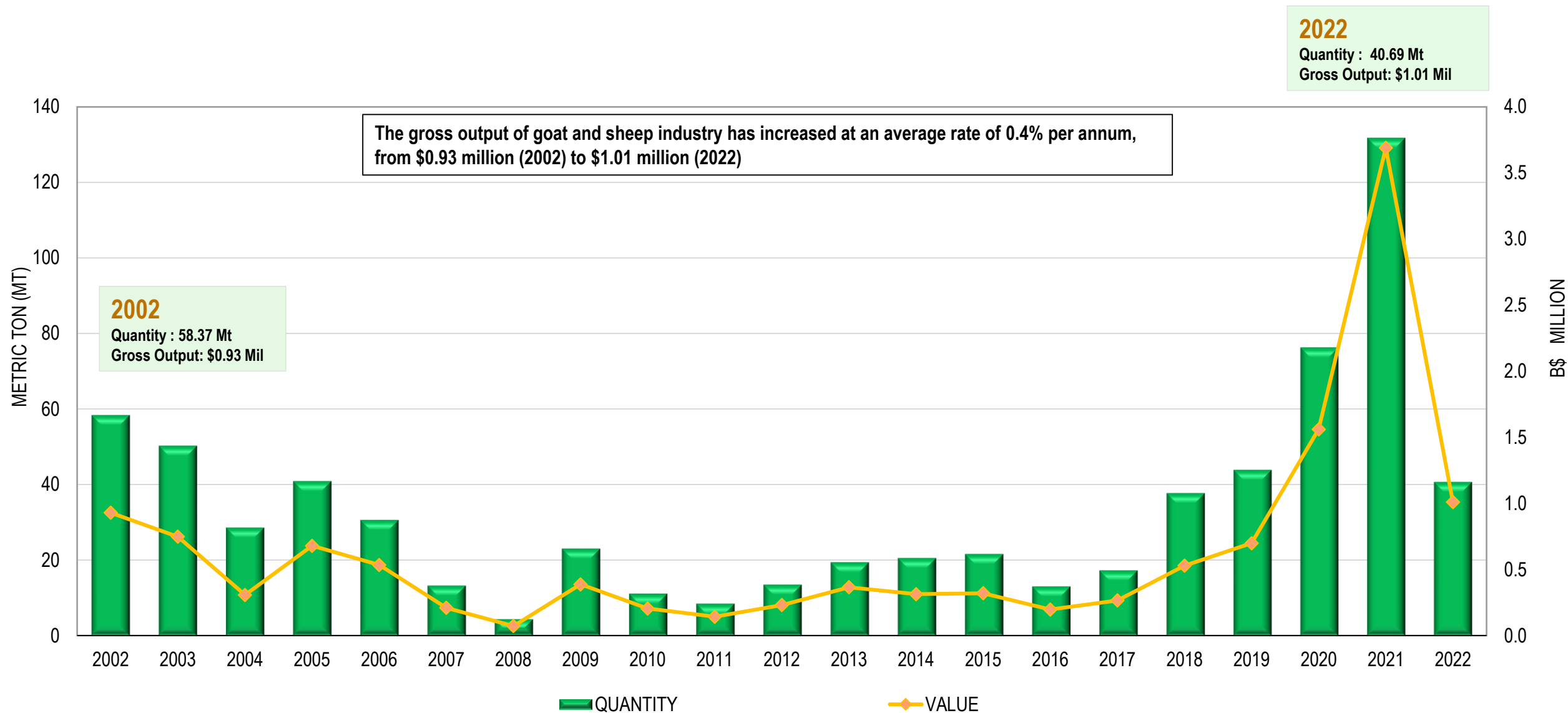
Quantity : 2,035.15 Mt  
Gross Output: \$50.20 Mil



**Note:**

The decline in local buffalo and cattle (beef) production in 2003-2006 was due to the opening of frozen meat imports from new countries (India, China & Mongolia). Subsequently, in 2008 - 2011, the adoption of ESCAS (Exporter Supply Chain Assurance Scheme) rules by Australia began, which does not allow importing countries to slaughter livestock from Australia without compliance with Australian Meat and Livestock (MLA) standards. This regulation affected the lack of imports of live cattle from Australia, and in turn contributed to the decline in local production. In 2012-2015 several abattoirs were recognized by MLA standards and given permission as importers of live cattle and this contributed to the increase in local meat production. The reduction in frozen meat imports also affected the increasing demand for the buffalo and cattle beef market. In 2020 and 2021, the output of the buffalo and cattle (beef) industry increased due to the increased influx of live cattle from Australia imported by PDS Abattoir Sdn. Bhd. as an interim measure to cater the local demand on meat during the COVID-19 outbreak. However, in 2022, as the country entered the endemic phase of COVID-19 and with travel restriction gradually been lifted and frozen meat imports have resumed for processing and direct sale, the demand for locally slaughtered meat has declined significantly.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF GOAT AND SHEEP INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022

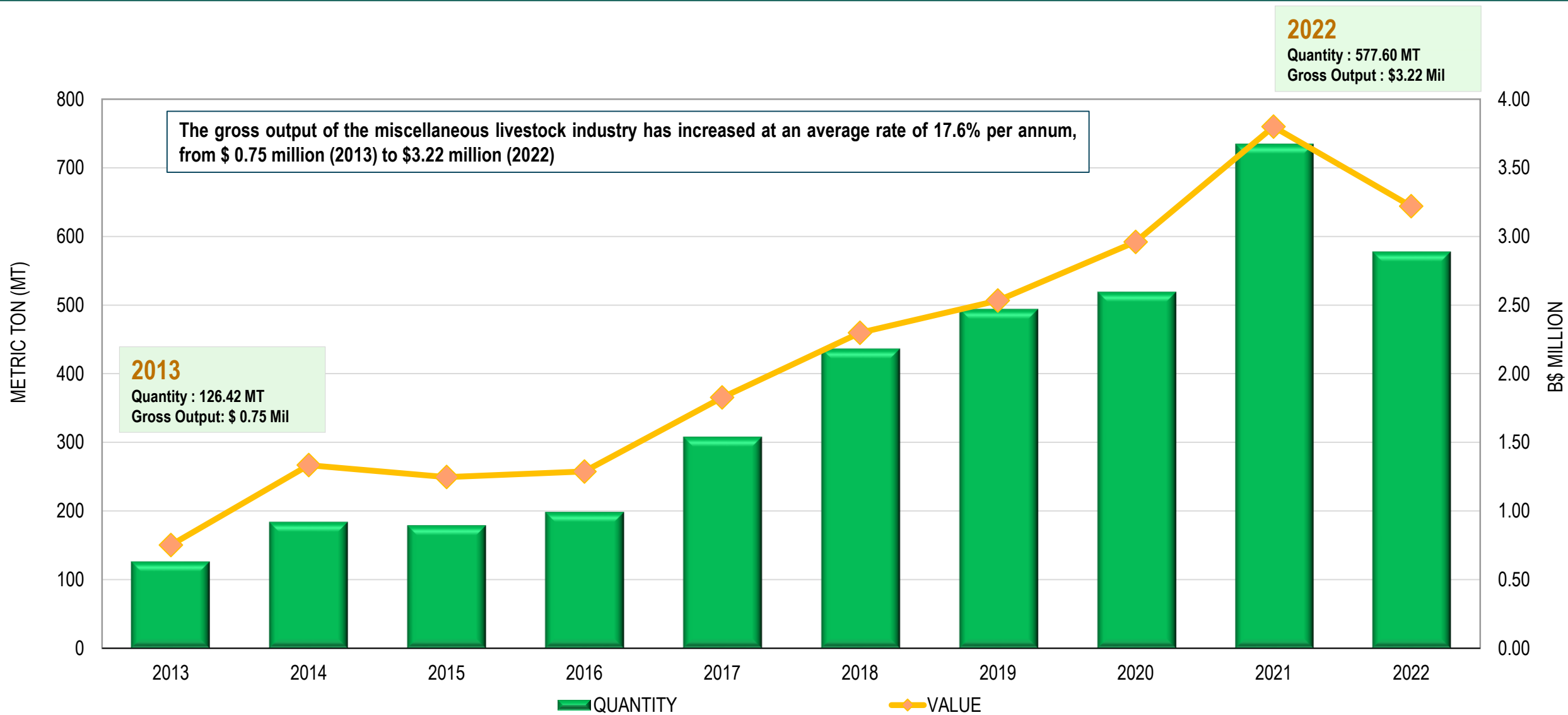


**Note:**

The increase in the gross output of the goat and sheep industry was due to the increase in the number of goat breeders. In 2021, the gross output of the goat and sheep industry showed a significant increase due to the increased influx of live goat imported by PDS Abattoir Sdn Bhd as an interim measure to cater local meat supply and demand during the COVID-19 outbreak. However, as the country entered the endemic phase of COVID-19 and with travel restrictions were gradually eased, PDS Abattoir Sdn Bhd has stopped importing live goat, which consequently affecting the output of this industry in 2022.



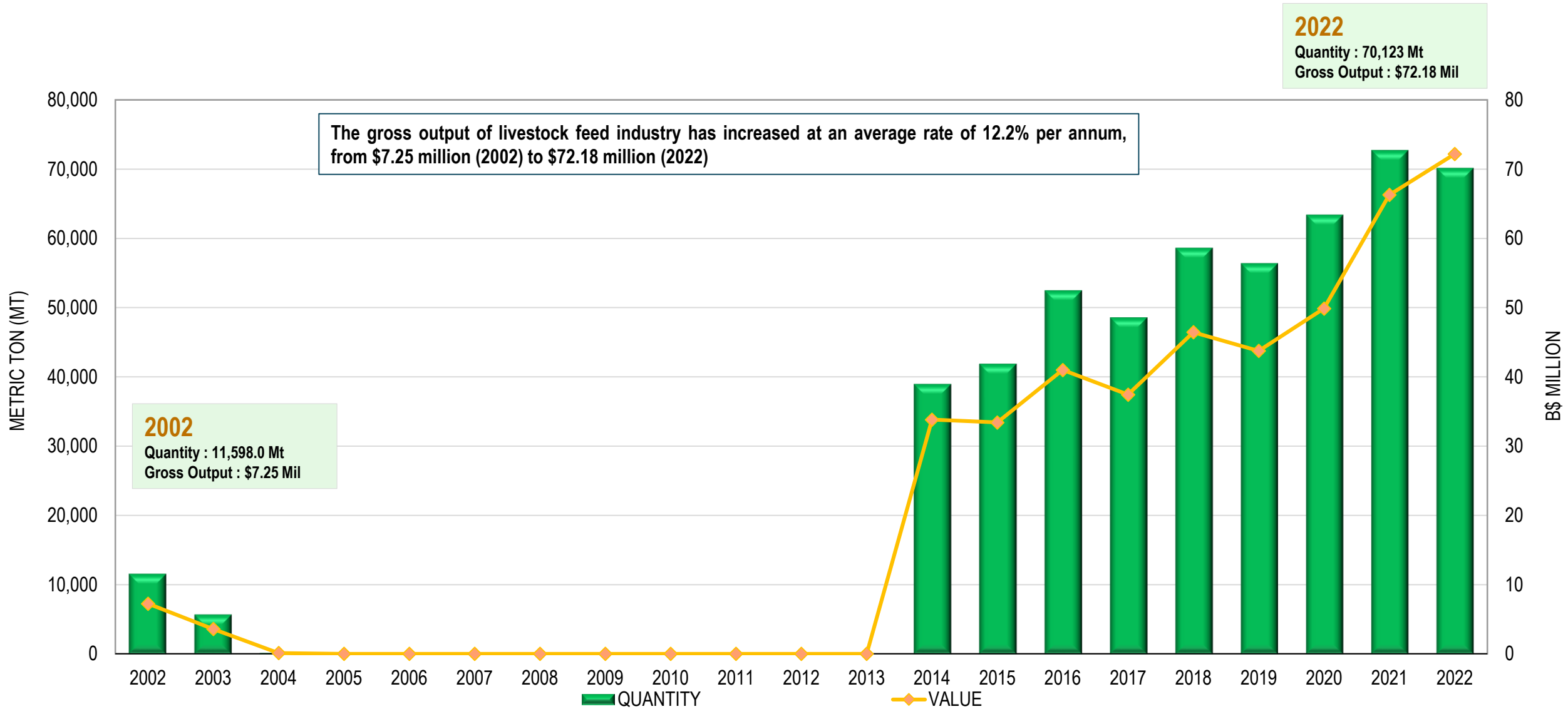
# GROSS OUTPUT OF MISCELLANEOUS LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY, 2013 – 2022



**Note:**

Miscellaneous livestock includes livestock such as ducks, deer, village chicken and others. The increase in the demand for village chicken and subsequently the involvement of local entrepreneurs in semi-intensive village chicken farming activities have continuously increased the output of this industry since 2017. In 2022, as most of the foreign farm workers had returned to their home country after the COVID-19 travel restriction has gradually been lifted, few farms has to close down their business due to labor shortage. Consequently, this has resulted in the decreased in output of this industry.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK FEED INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022



**Note:**

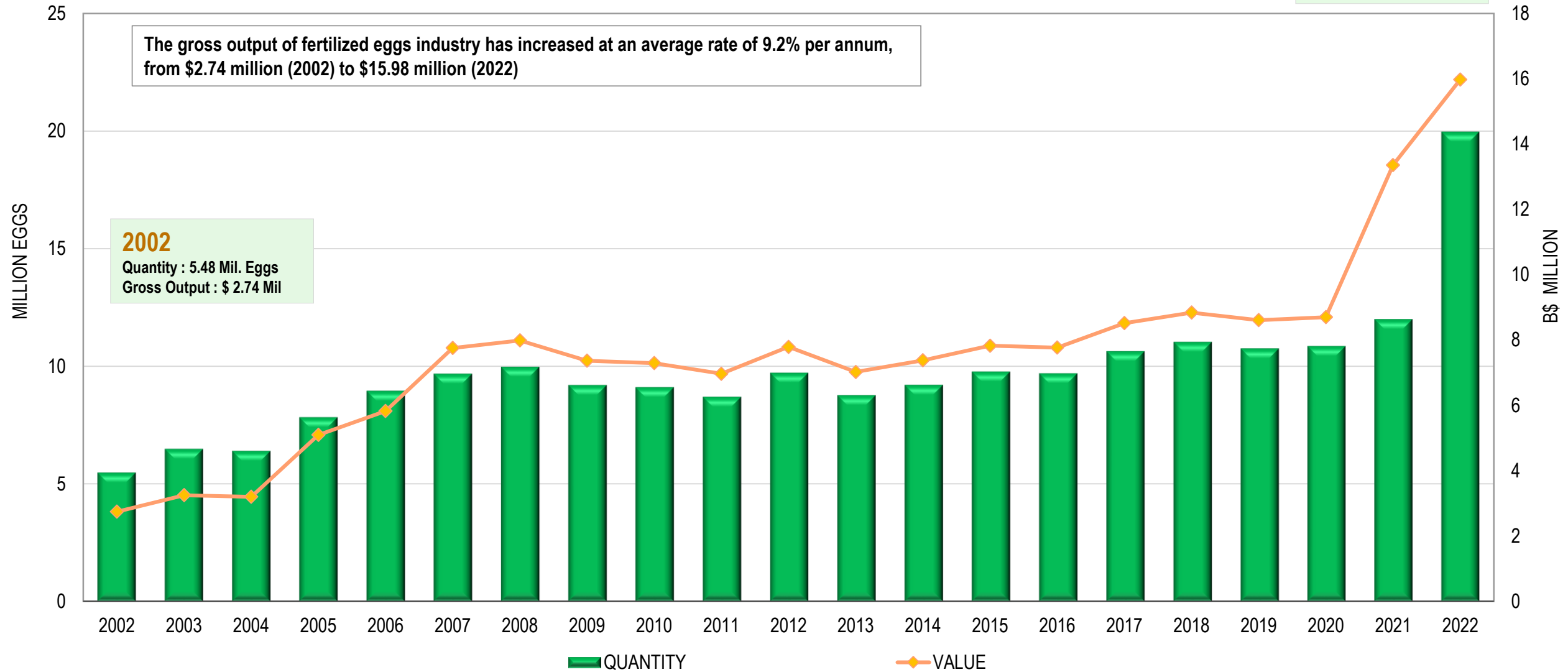
The gross output of the livestock feed industry began to decline in 2002 due to the increase in the price of raw materials such as corn. The industry was no longer active from 2004 to 2013. The gross output of the livestock feed industry has generally increased since 2014 with the establishment of Gold Coin (B) Feedmill Sdn Bhd in 2013. In 2021, due to COVID-19 and challenges in import logistics, preference to locally produced poultry feed has added to the rise to local production of poultry feed. In 2022, even though the output (mt) of livestock feed industry has decreased, the increase in price has contributed to the increase in the gross output value.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF FERTILIZED EGGS INDUSTRY, 2002 – 2022

**2022**  
Quantity : 19.97 Mil. Eggs  
Gross Output: \$15.98 Mil

The gross output of fertilized eggs industry has increased at an average rate of 9.2% per annum, from \$2.74 million (2002) to \$15.98 million (2022)

**2002**  
Quantity : 5.48 Mil. Eggs  
Gross Output : \$ 2.74 Mil



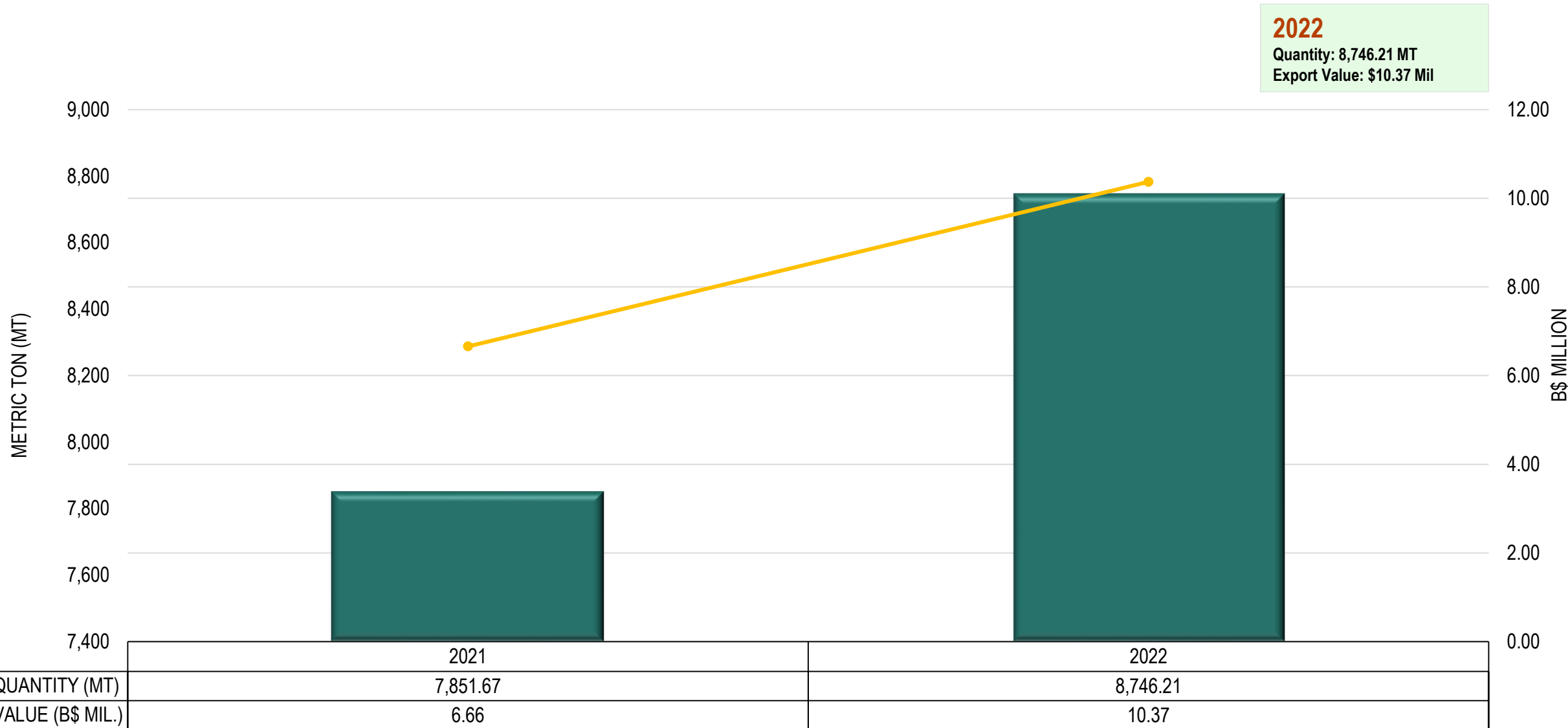
**Note:** The increase in gross output of the fertilized eggs industry from 2005 to 2021 was due to the increase in production capacity by 2 companies, namely Golden Chick Hatchery & Breeding Farm Sdn Bhd and Ideal Multifeed Farm (B) Sdn Bhd. In 2022, the output of this industry has increased significantly due to the expansion of Golden Chick Hatchery Breeding Farm in KKP Merangking that started its production in November 2022.



# EXPORT INDUSTRY



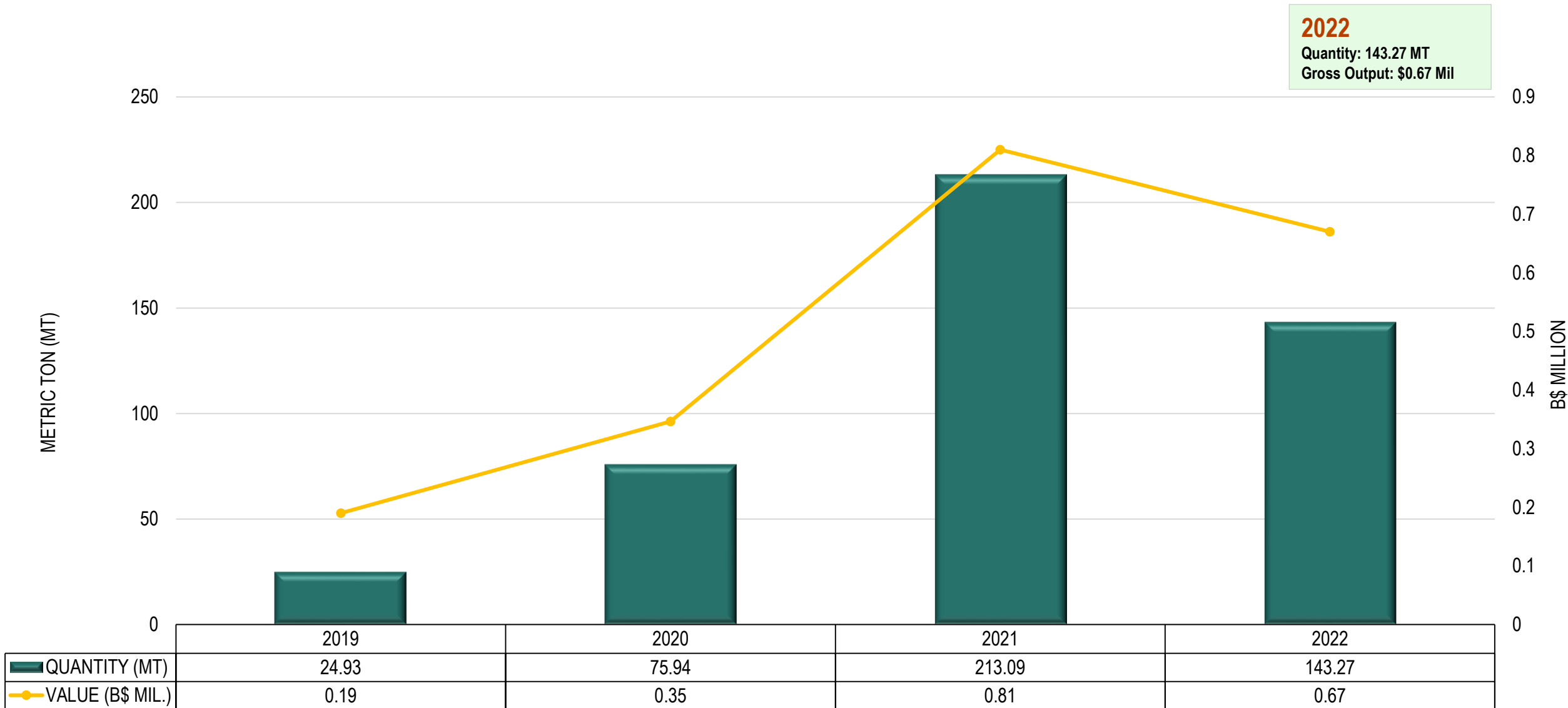
# EXPORT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRIFOOD SECTOR, 2022 vs 2021



**Note:**

The increase in export quantity and value of agriculture and agrifood sector in 2022 as compared to 2021 was contributed by the significant increase in the export of animal feed. About 88% (\$9.11 million) out of the total export value in 2022 was contributed by the export of animal feed. The export value of animal feed increased from \$5.56 (6,989.90 mt) in 2021 to \$9.11 million (8,233.14 mt) in 2022.

# EXPORT OF JAPANESE MUSKMELON, 2019-2022



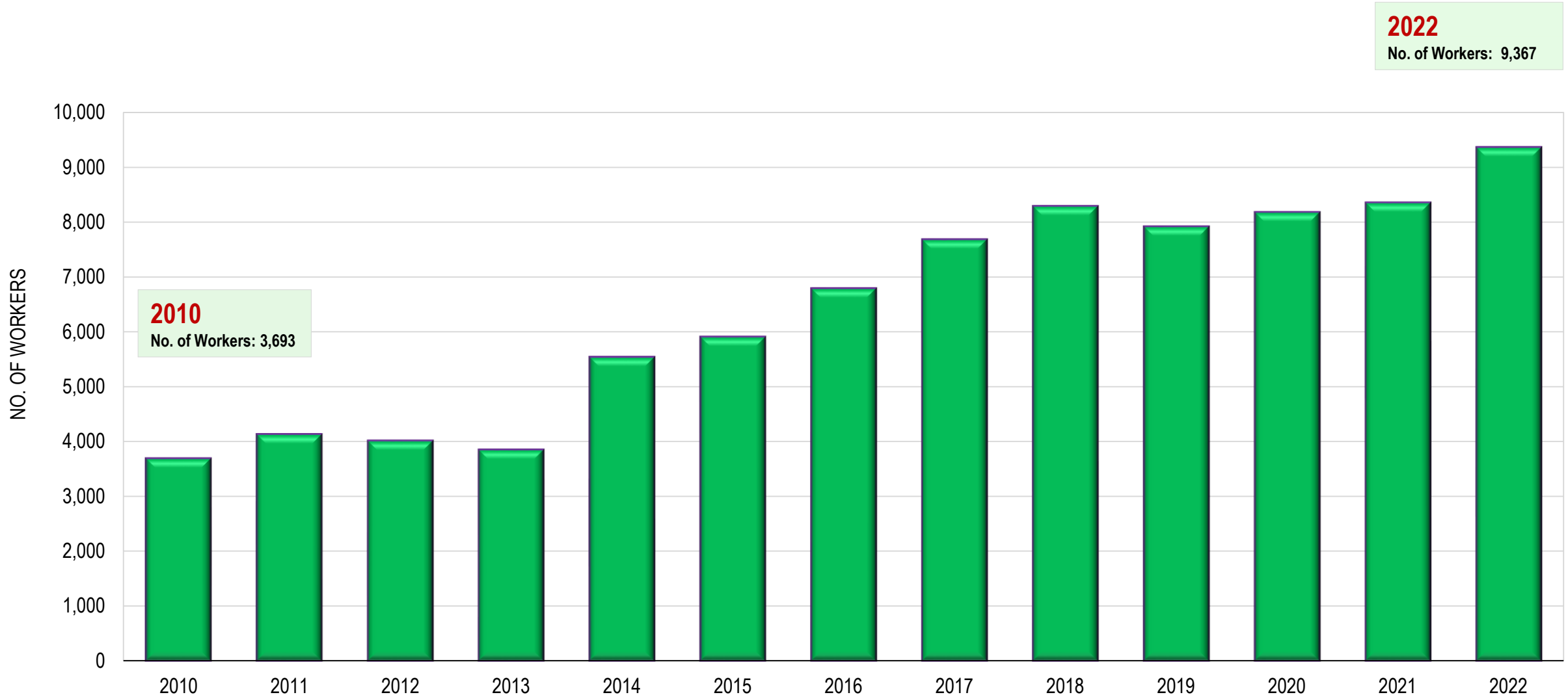
**Note:**

Brunei Darussalam started exporting fresh muskmelons in 2019. Fresh muskmelon are exported to Singapore, Malaysia and China. However in 2022, the export has decreased due to the overall decreased in demand of Japanese Muskmelon from the importing countries.



# AGRICULTURE LABOUR FORCE

# AGRICULTURE LABOUR FORCE, 2010-2022

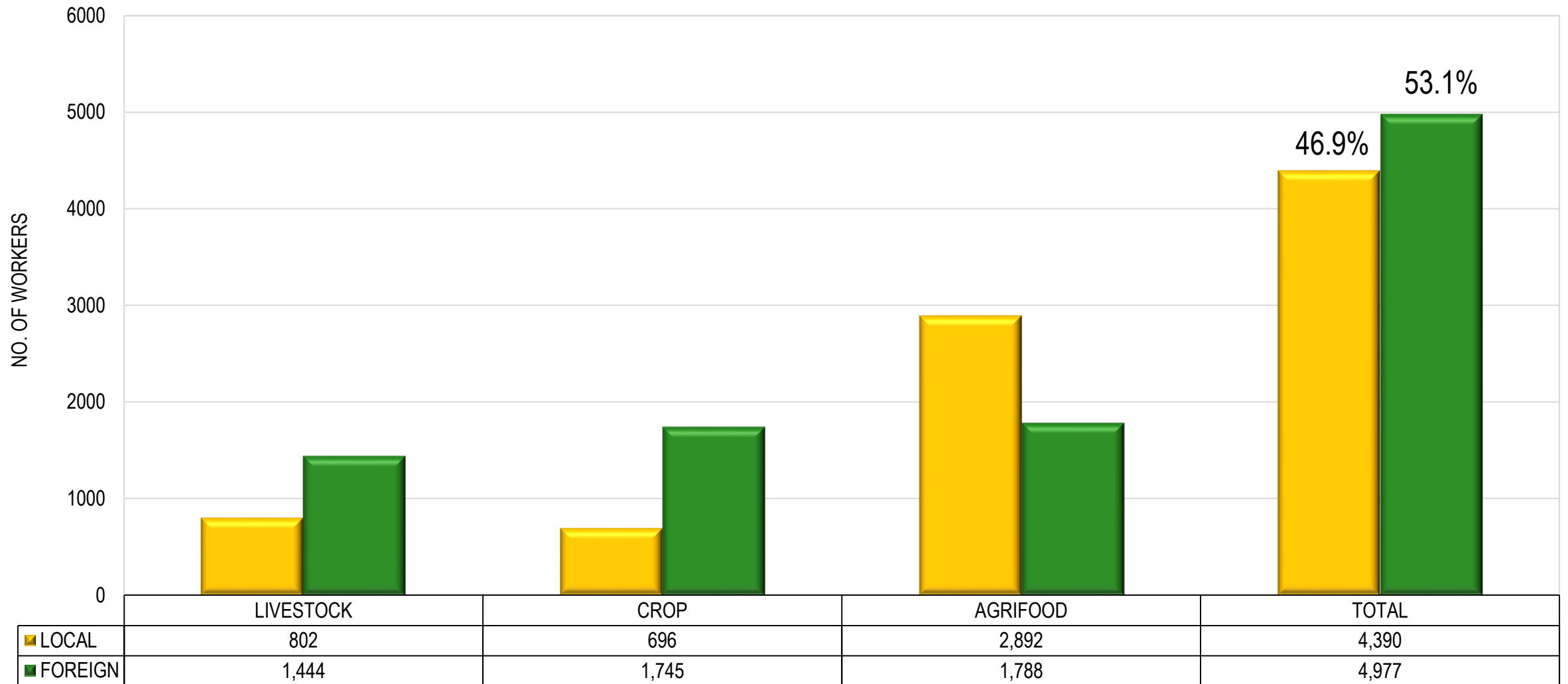


**Note:**

The total number of workers for the past 12 years has increased at an average rate of 8.1% per annum, from 3,693 workers (2010) to 9,367 workers (2022)



# AGRICULTURE LABOUR FORCE, 2022



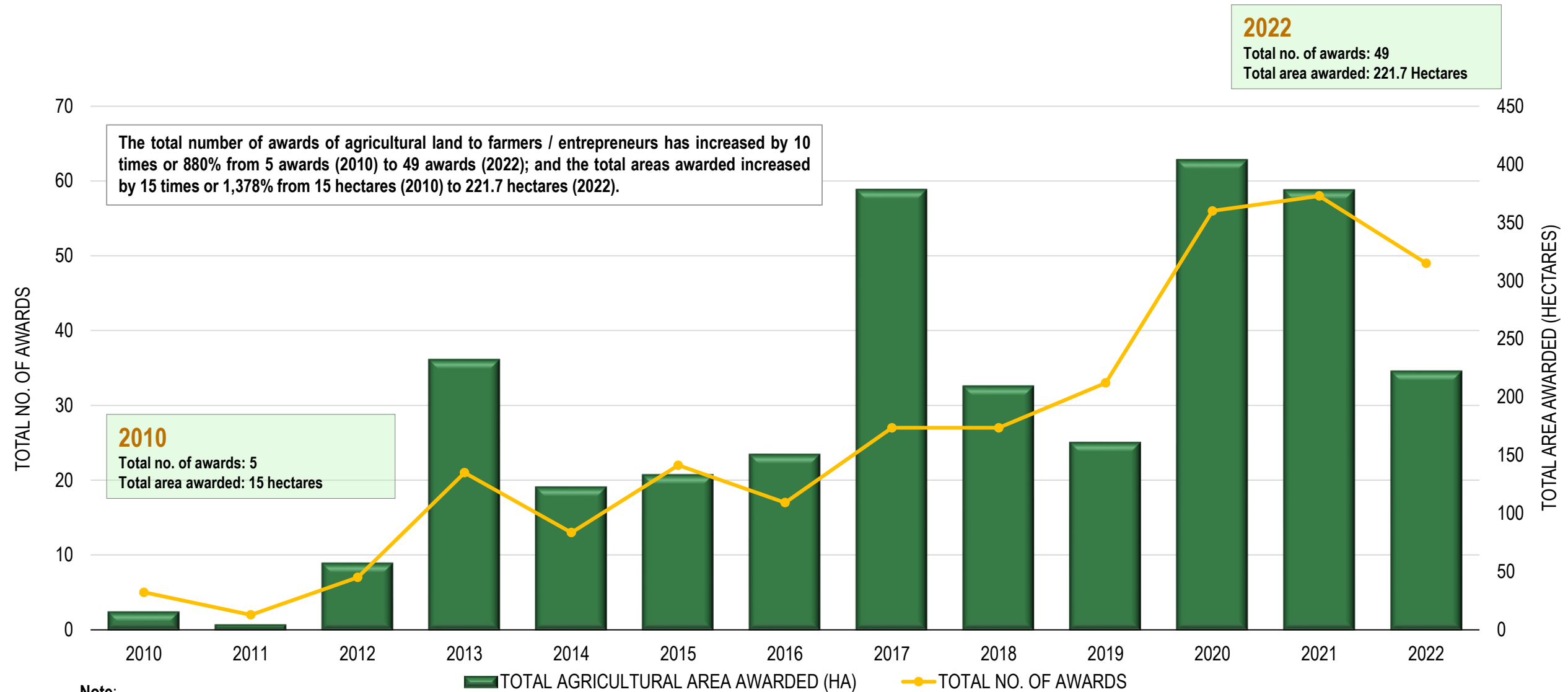
**Note:**

About 46.9% out of 9,367 workers in the agriculture and agrifood sector were local.



**AGRICULTURAL AREAS AWARDED TO  
FARMERS & ENTREPRENEURS**

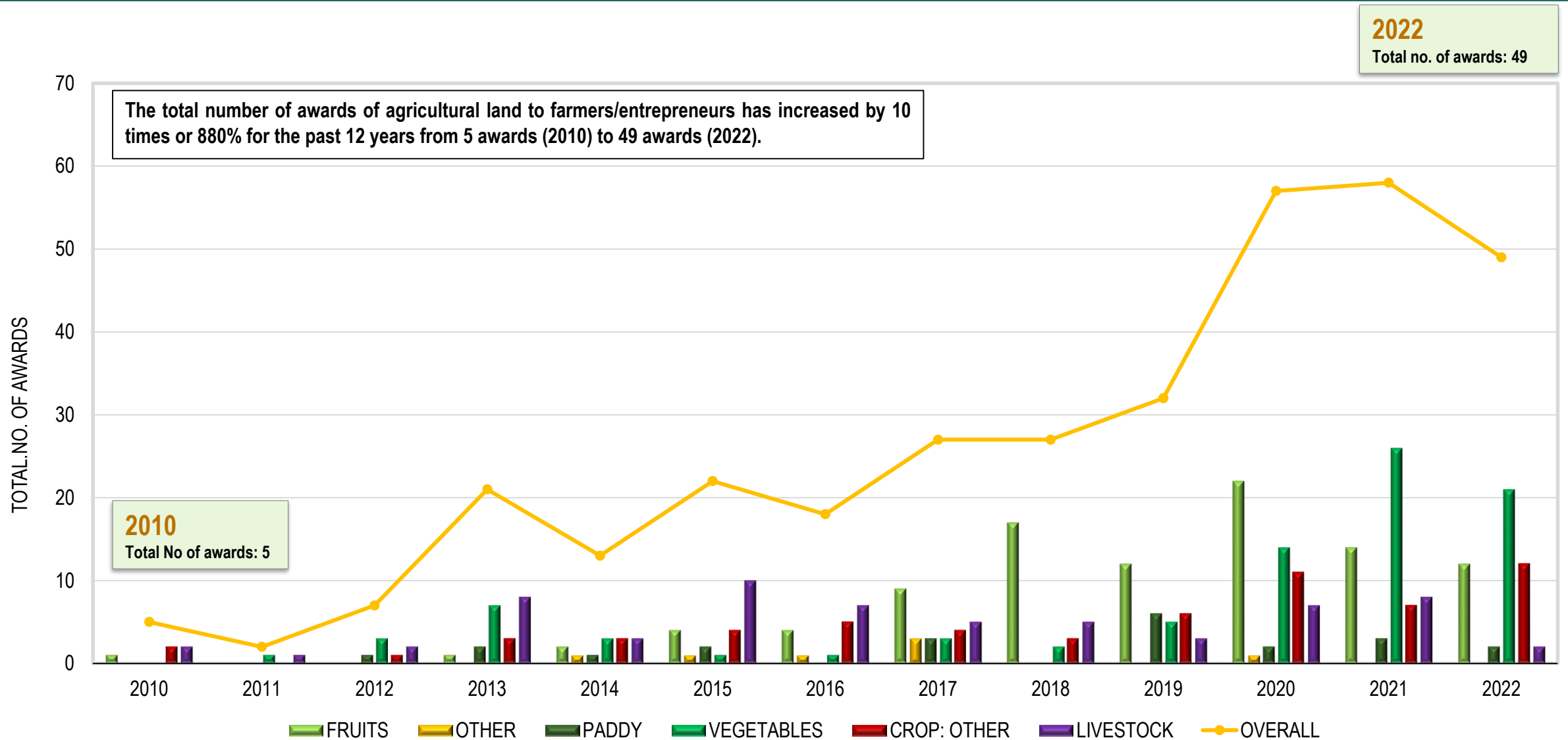
# TOTAL NUMBER OF AWARDS AND AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AWARDED TO FARMERS/ENTREPRENEURS, 2010-2022



**Note:**

The total number of awards and area of agricultural land awarded to farmers/ entrepreneurs for the past 12 years (2010-2022) in general has showed a positive increase. Among the factors that contributed towards such increase were due to: 1) the increase in the number of farmers/ entrepreneurs interested in venturing into agriculture commercially; 2) the introduction of a more conducive processes that makes agricultural land application easier for existing and potential new farmers/ entrepreneurs; and 3) the increase in agricultural land availability and the addition of new gazetted Agricultural Development Area year on year. However in 2022, eventhough the number of applicants has increased from 94 applicants (2021) to 99 applicants (2022), the number of applicants that fail to meet the assessment criteria and number of withdrawals due to the inability of farmers/ entrepreneurs to invest in the project, has also increase as compared to 2021. This has resulted to the decline in the total number of awards and overall agricultural land awarded to farmers/ entrepreneurs in 2022.

# TOTAL NUMBER OF AWARDS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND TO FARMERS / ENTREPRENEURS, 2010-2021 (BY TYPE OF FARMING ACTIVITIES)



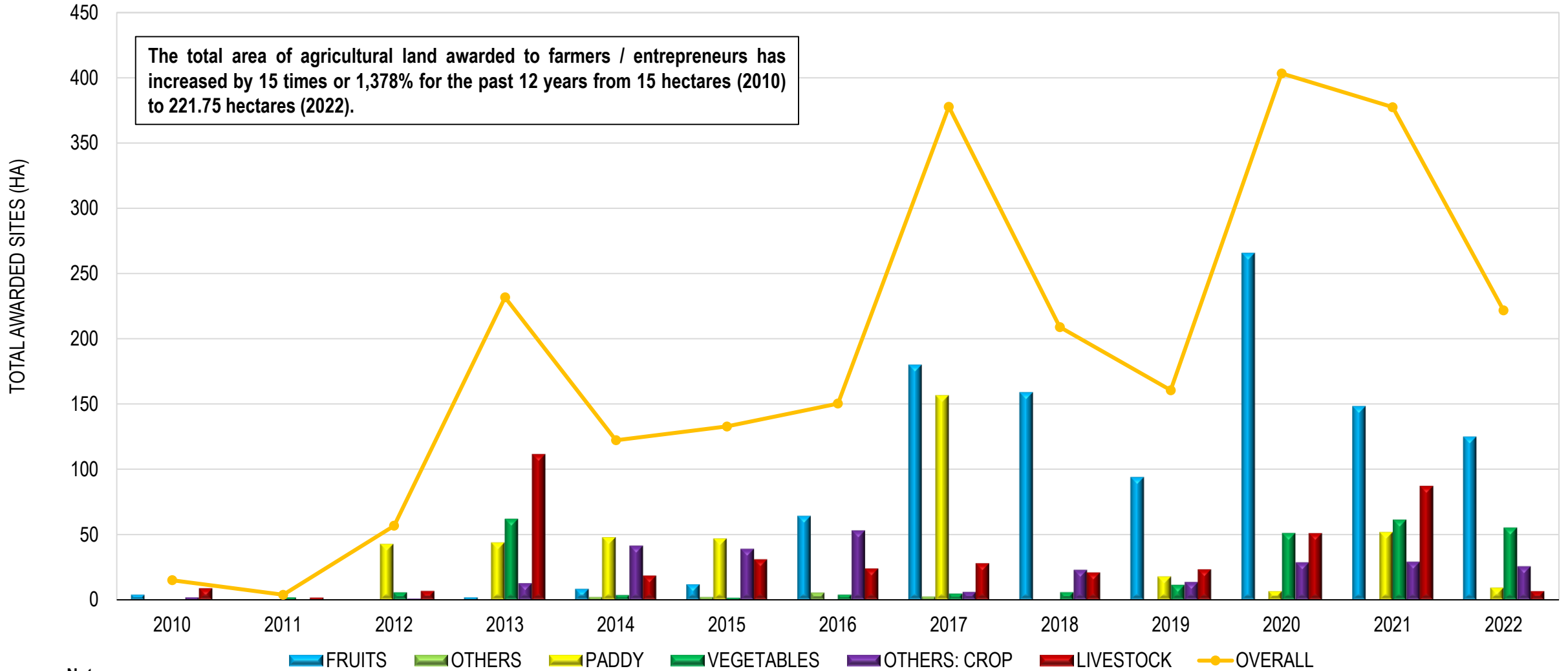
**Note:** The total number of awards of agricultural land to farmers/ entrepreneurs in general has shown a positive trend over the past 12 years. Among the factors that contributed towards such increase in the total number of awards of agricultural land was due to the increase in the number of commercial agricultural farmers/entrepreneurs. In general, most of the farmers/entrepreneurs are in the fruits, vegetables and other crops commodities. In 2022, total number of award has decreased due to the decline in the number of commercial agricultural farmer/ entrepreneur involved in the fruit, vegetable and livestock commodities.

# TOTAL AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AWARDED, 2010-2021 (BY TYPE OF FARMING ACTIVITIES)

**2010**  
Total area awarded: 15 hectares

**2022**  
Total area awarded: 221.75 hectares

The total area of agricultural land awarded to farmers / entrepreneurs has increased by 15 times or 1,378% for the past 12 years from 15 hectares (2010) to 221.75 hectares (2022).



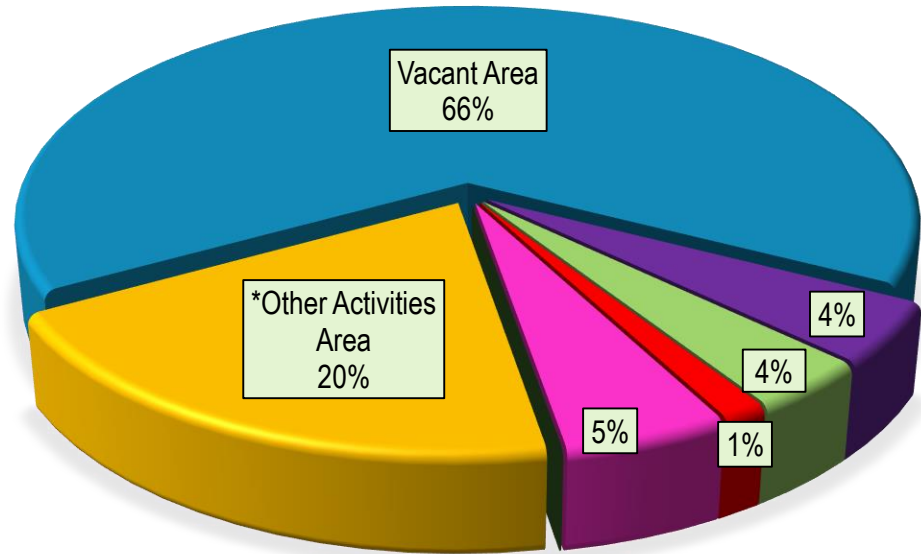
**Note:** The area awarded for fruit farming activities was the highest compared to other types of farming. This is because the size of the area for fruit farming is typically larger compared to other types of farming activities (4 hectares to 20 hectares per offer).



# PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION OF GAZETTED AGRICULTURAL LAND, 2010 VS 2022

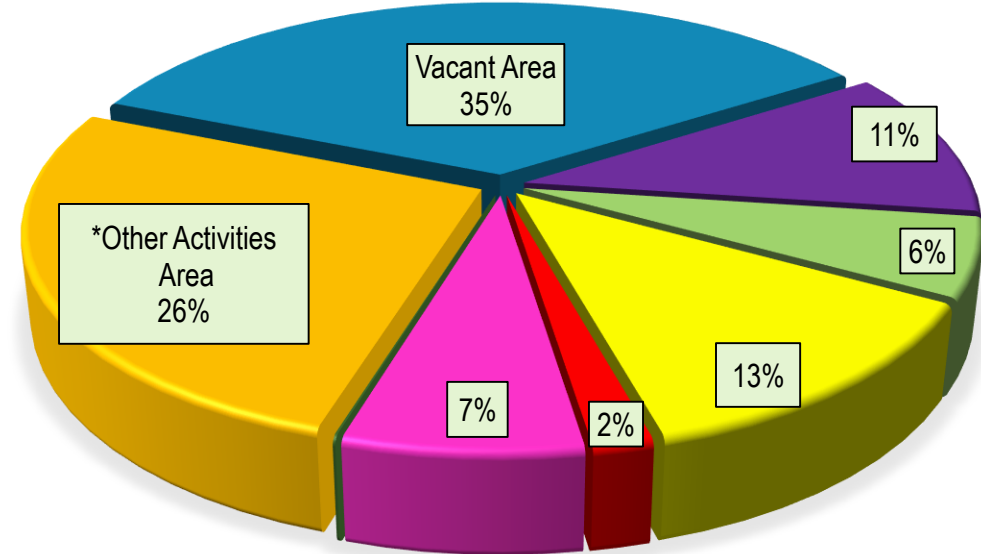
**2010**

Gazetted Area: 6,141.88 ha  
 Vacant Area: 66%  
 Awarded Area: 14%  
 Other Activities Area: 20%



**2022**

Gazetted Area: 9,402.79 ha  
 Vacant Area: 35%  
 Awarded Area: 39%  
 Other Activities Area: 26%



■ Vacant Area 
 ■ Fruits 
 ■ Vegetables 
 ■ Paddy 
 ■ Crops: Others 
 ■ Livestock 
 ■ Others 
 ■ \*Other Activities Area

**Note:**

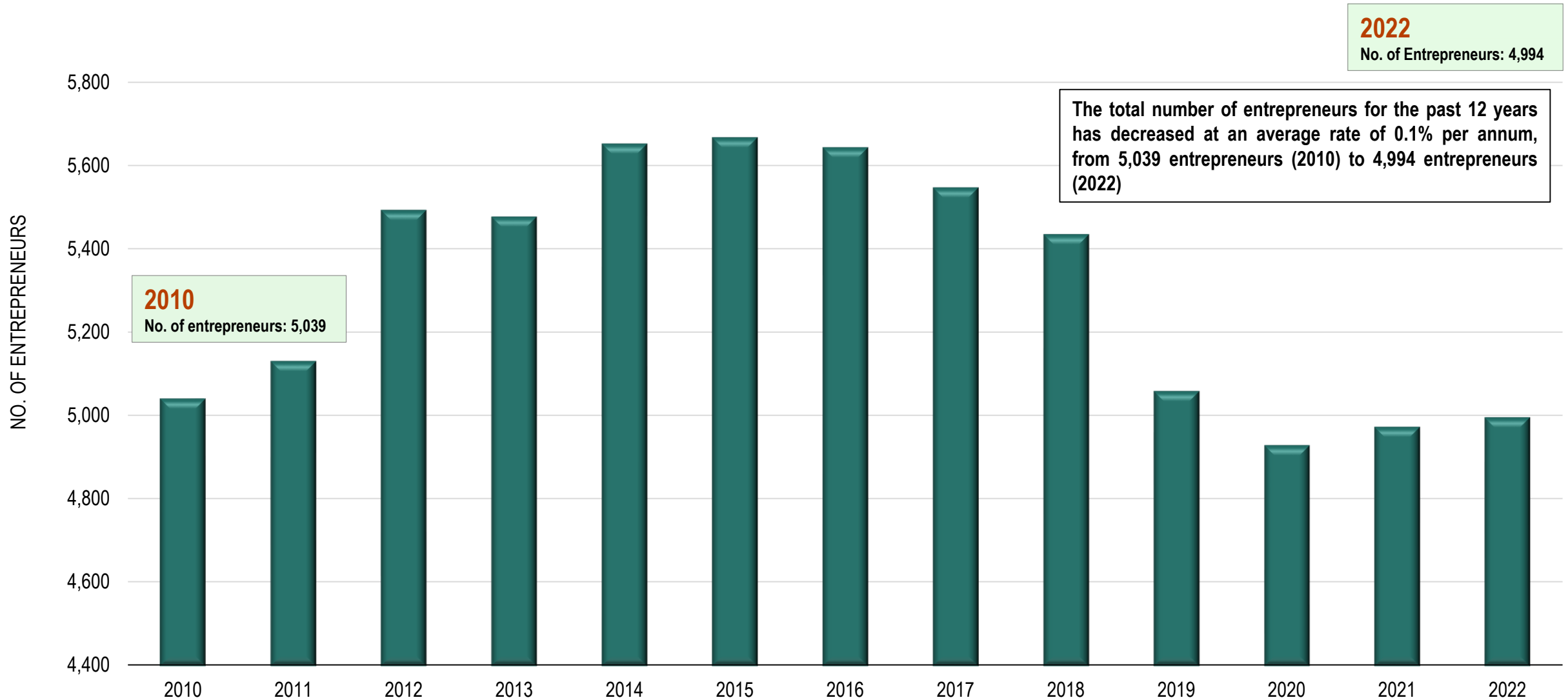
The total area gazetted under Agriculture Development Area has shown an increase from 6,141.88 hectares (2010) to 9,402.79 hectares (2022). In terms of utilization, the percentage of areas developed for agricultural activity has also increased from 14% (2010) to 39% (2022).

\*Area under the category of 'Other Activities' includes agricultural stations, agricultural laboratories, areas used by villagers (yet to be awarded), and areas that cannot be offered such as ridge zones, reservoirs and buffer zones.



# AGRICULTURE & AGRIFOOD ENTREPRENEURS

# TOTAL NUMBER OF AGRICULTURE & AGRIFOOD ENTREPRENEURS, 2010-2022



**Note:**

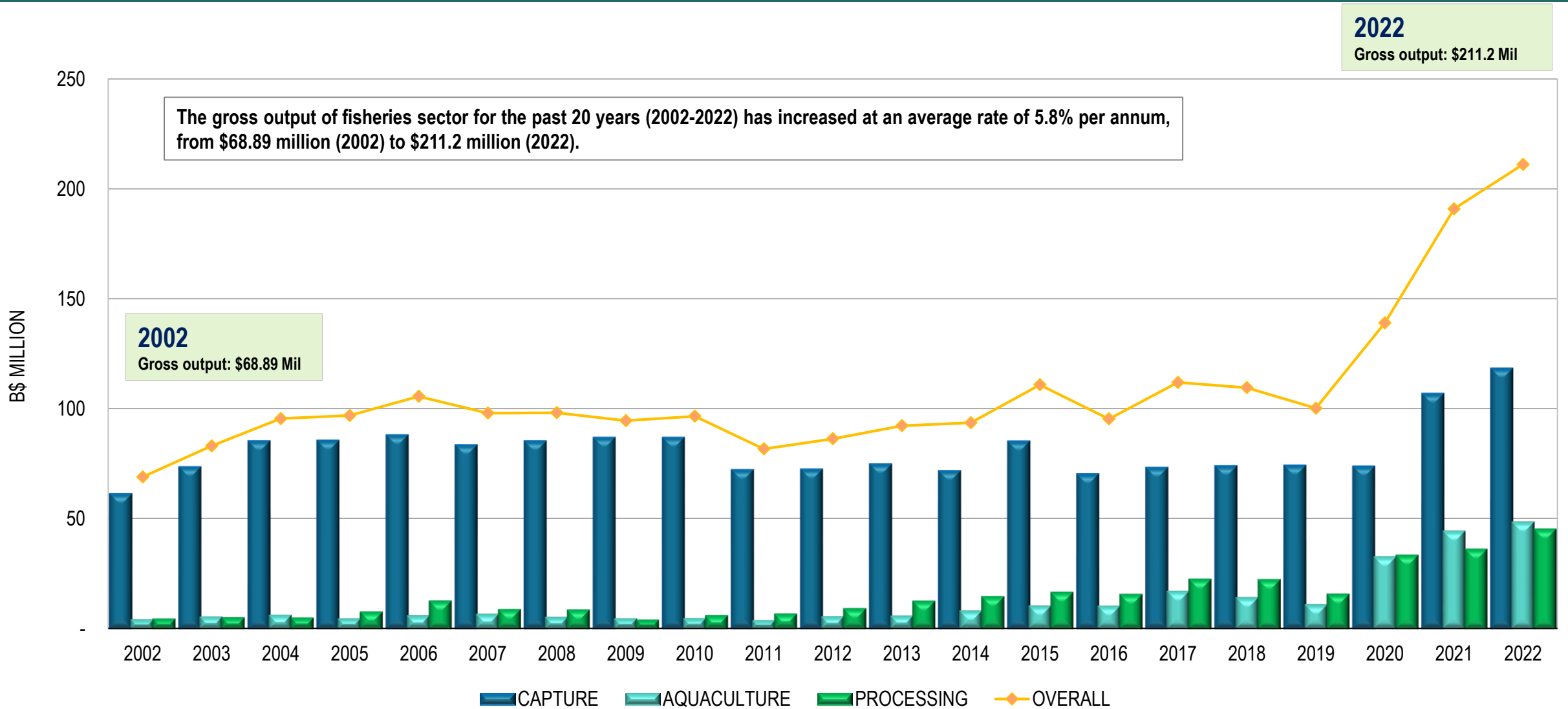
There was a reduction in the total number of entrepreneurs in the agriculture and agrifood industry since 2016 due to inactive entrepreneurs. Among the reasons were because some entrepreneurs are ageing and family members not interested to continue running the farming business.





# FISHERIES SECTOR PRODUCTION 2002 - 2022

# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISHERIES SECTOR, 2002 – 2022

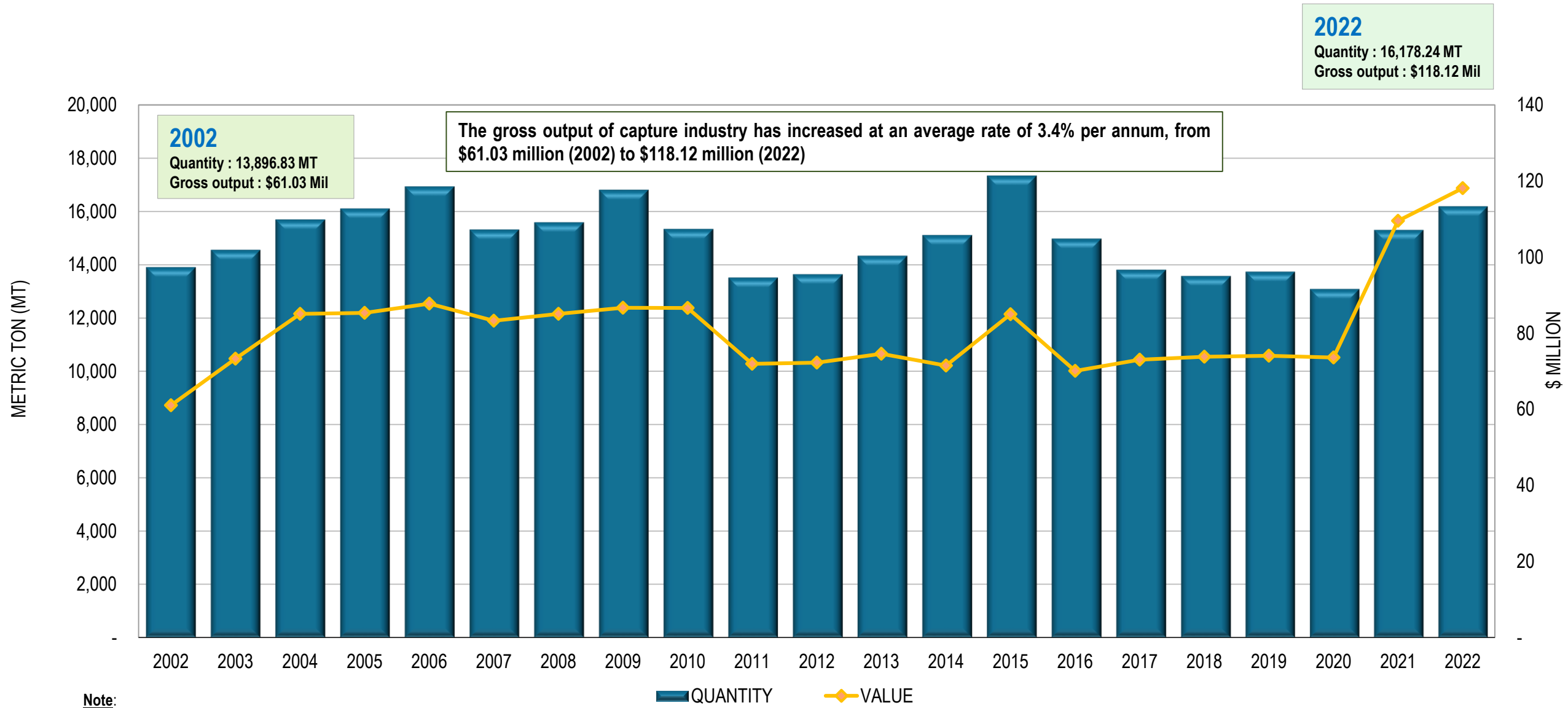


**Note:**

The gross output of the fisheries sector for the past 20 years (2002-2022) showed a positive increase of 207%. A steady increase in gross output from 2002 to 2004 was due to the increase in output from the capture industry, particularly output from small-scale fishermen. In 2020, the gross output showed a significant increase contributed by the increase in output from the aquaculture industry, mainly due to the introduction of additional shrimp species, *Litopenaeus vannamei* (white shrimp) for shrimp culture. In 2021 and 2022, output (mt) from all industries (capture fisheries, aquaculture and fish processing) contributed towards the overall increase in gross output of the fisheries sector, with the increase in output from capture fisheries industry as a significant contributor. In addition, the increase in production from capture fisheries and aquaculture industries directly contributed towards the increase in fish processing industry output.



# GROSS OUTPUT OF CAPTURE FISHERIES INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2022

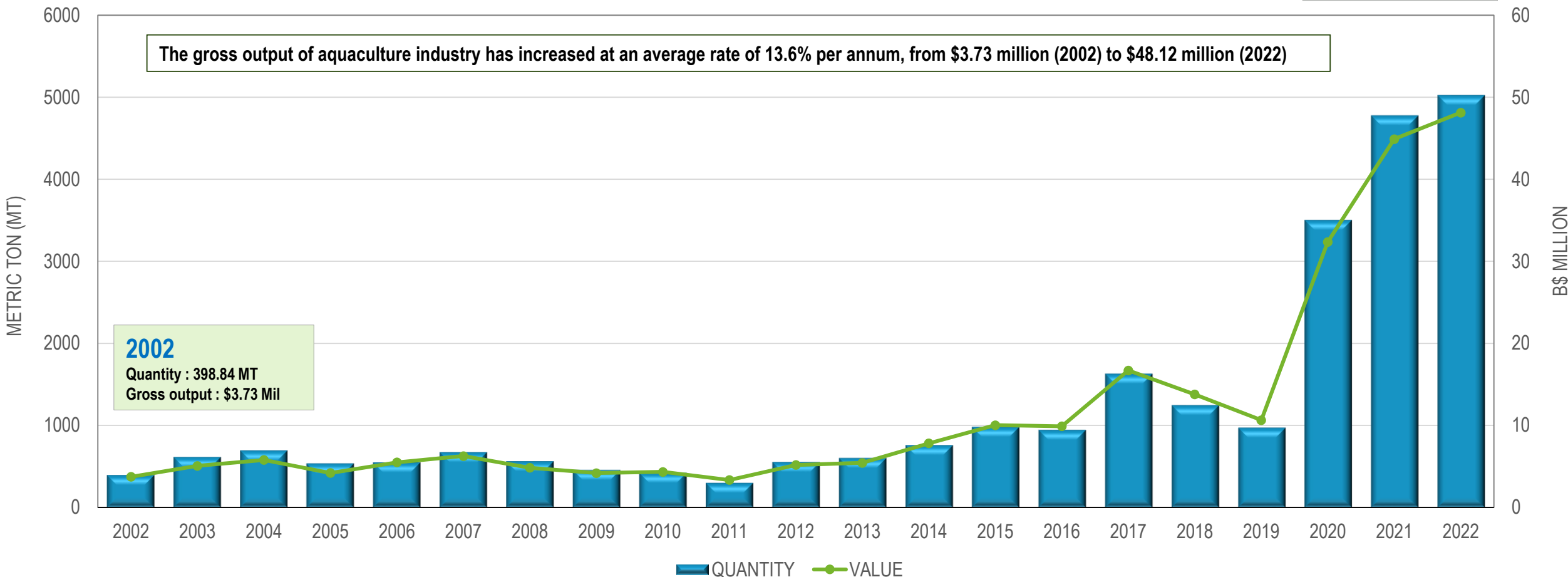


**Note:**

The increase in gross output of the capture fisheries industry from 2002 to 2004 and 2020 to 2022 was due to the increase in number of small-scale fishermen (full-time, part-time and small-scale commercial fishermen) from 1,932 fishermen (2001) to 4,689 fishermen (2004); and from 1,755 fishermen (2020) to 6,936 fishermen (2022). However, the gross output of this industry has decreased in 2011 (\$71.98 million) compared to 2010 (\$86.64 million) and also in 2016 (\$70.11 million) compared to 2015 (\$84.98 million) due to weather conditions as a result of the monsoon season which usually occurs in December to March, which leads to a decrease in the number of fishermen going out to sea. The gross output of this industry has shown a steady increased since 2021, due to the increase in marine resources as a result of artificial reefs and fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment project which was implemented since 2019.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2022

**2022**  
 Quantity : 5,018.43 MT  
 Gross output : \$48.12 Mil



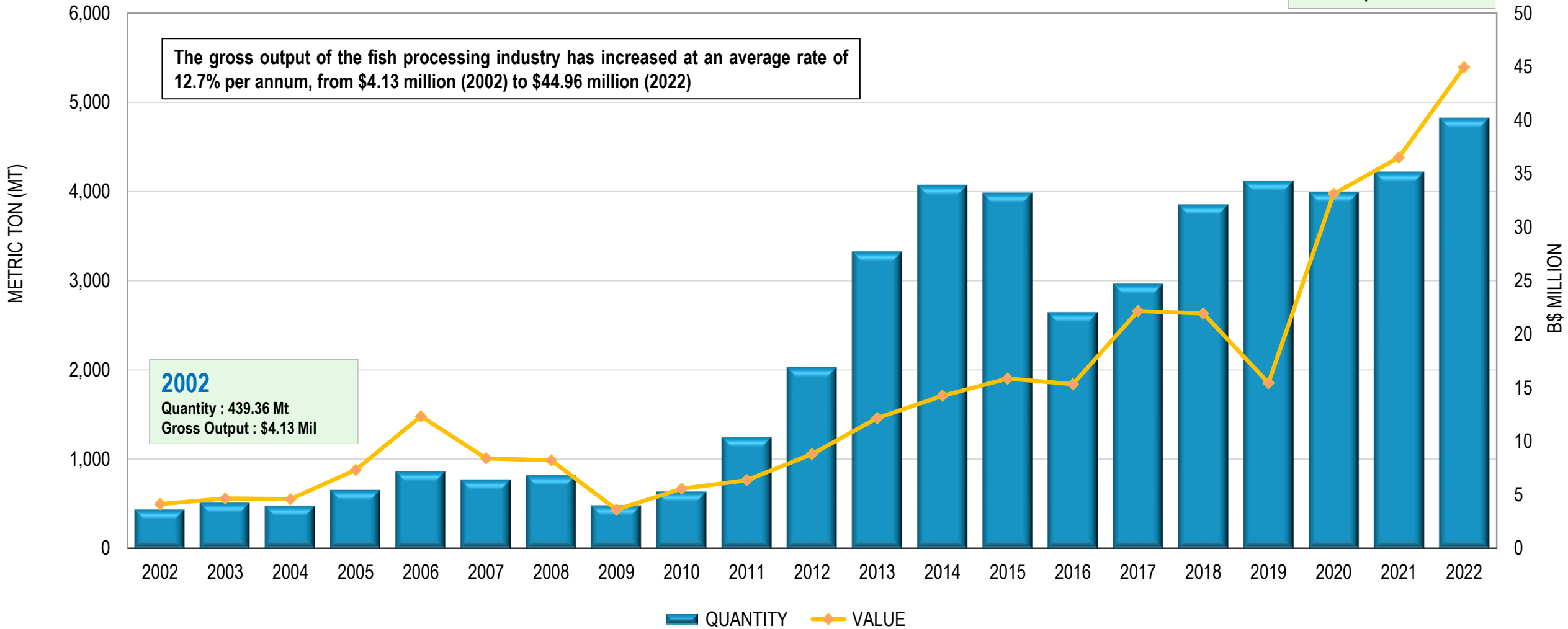
**Note:**

The gross output of the aquaculture industry in 2020 to 2022 showed a significant increase due to the increase in production from the shrimp farming industry following the introduction of additional shrimp species namely , *Litopenaeus vannamei* (white shrimp) since 2019.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

**2022**  
Quantity : 4,823.15 Mt  
Gross output: \$44.96 Mil

The gross output of the fish processing industry has increased at an average rate of 12.7% per annum, from \$4.13 million (2002) to \$44.96 million (2022)



**Note:**

The output (mt) of the fish processing industry increased significantly from 2011 to 2014 and 2021 to 2022 due to the increase in the availability of raw materials from the capture fisheries and aquaculture industry to support the development needs of this industry. In 2016, the output (mt) of this industry dropped significantly due to the decline in output (mt) of the capture fisheries industry.



# CAPTURE INDUSTRY

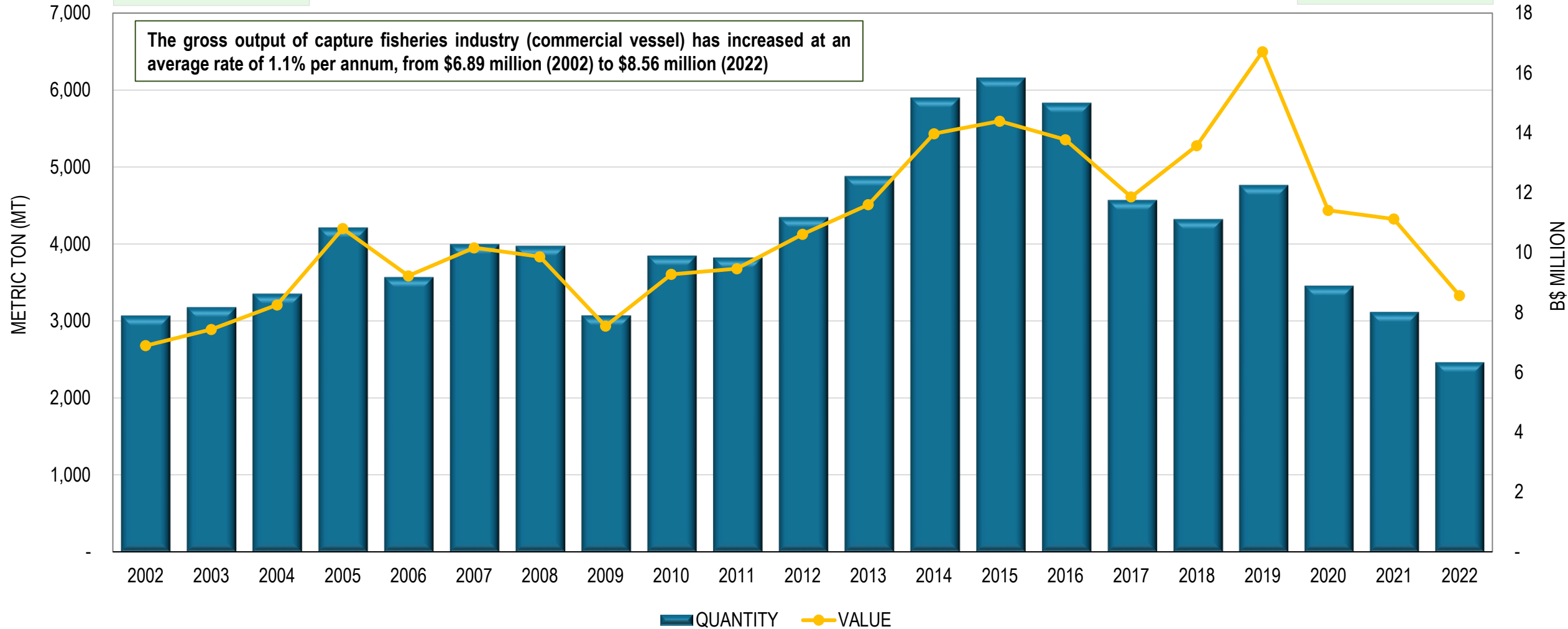
# GROSS OUTPUT OF CAPTURE FISHERIES INDUSTRY (COMMERCIAL VESSEL), 2002 - 2022

**2002**

Quantity : 3,068.83 MT  
Gross output: \$6.89 Mil

**2022**

Quantity : 2,463.41 MT  
Gross Output : \$8.56 Mil

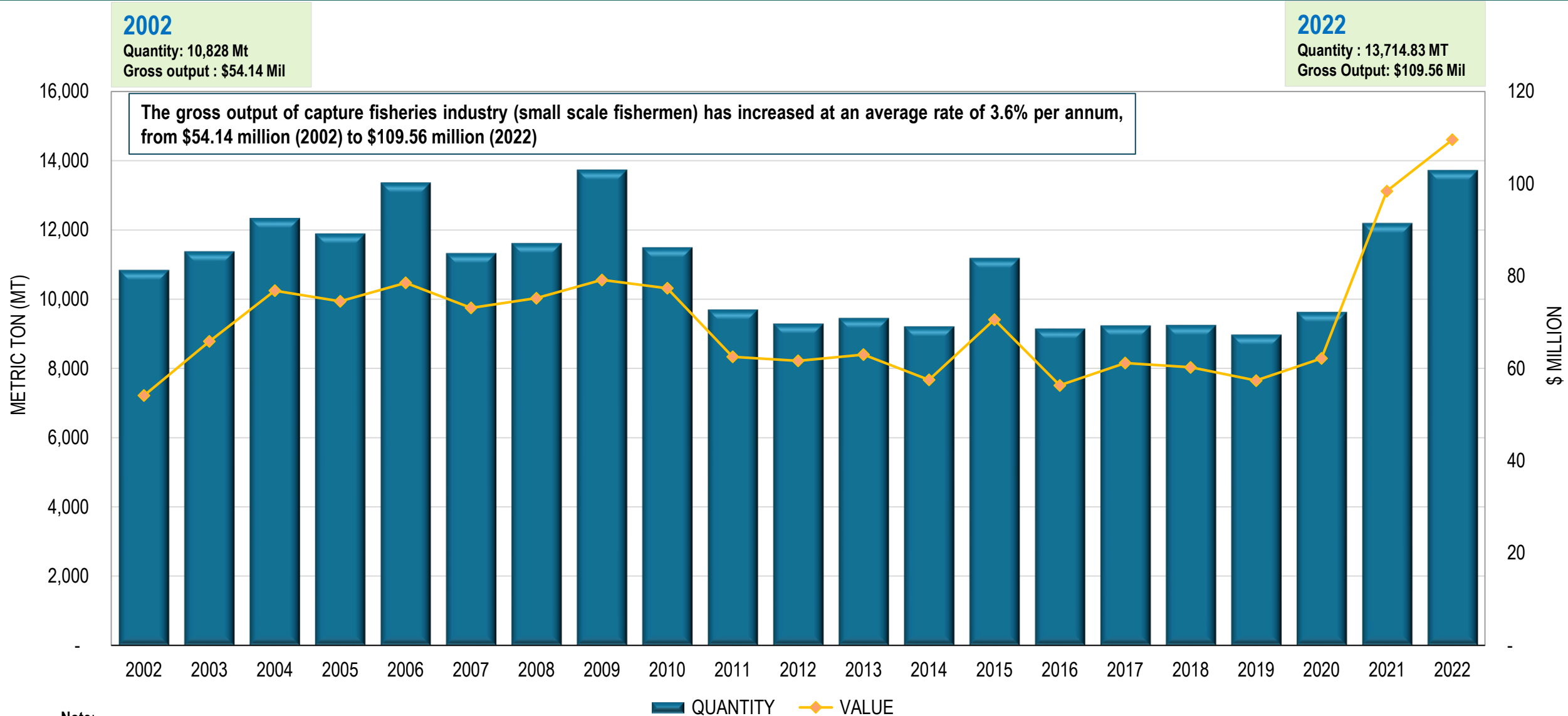


**Note:**

In 2010 to 2015, the output (mt) of the capture fisheries industry (commercial vessel) increased due to the increase in the number of licensed commercial vessels. However, the output (mt) from 2015 to 2022 generally has shown a declining trend, which among others were due to weather (monsoon season), vessel not in operation for maintenance and repair, as well as crew shortages which affected business operation especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The value of the output for the capture fisheries industry from 2018 to 2019 increased significantly due to the increase in the market price of Tuna.



# GROSS OUTPUT OF CAPTURE FISHERIES INDUSTRY (SMALL SCALE FISHERMEN), 2002 - 2022



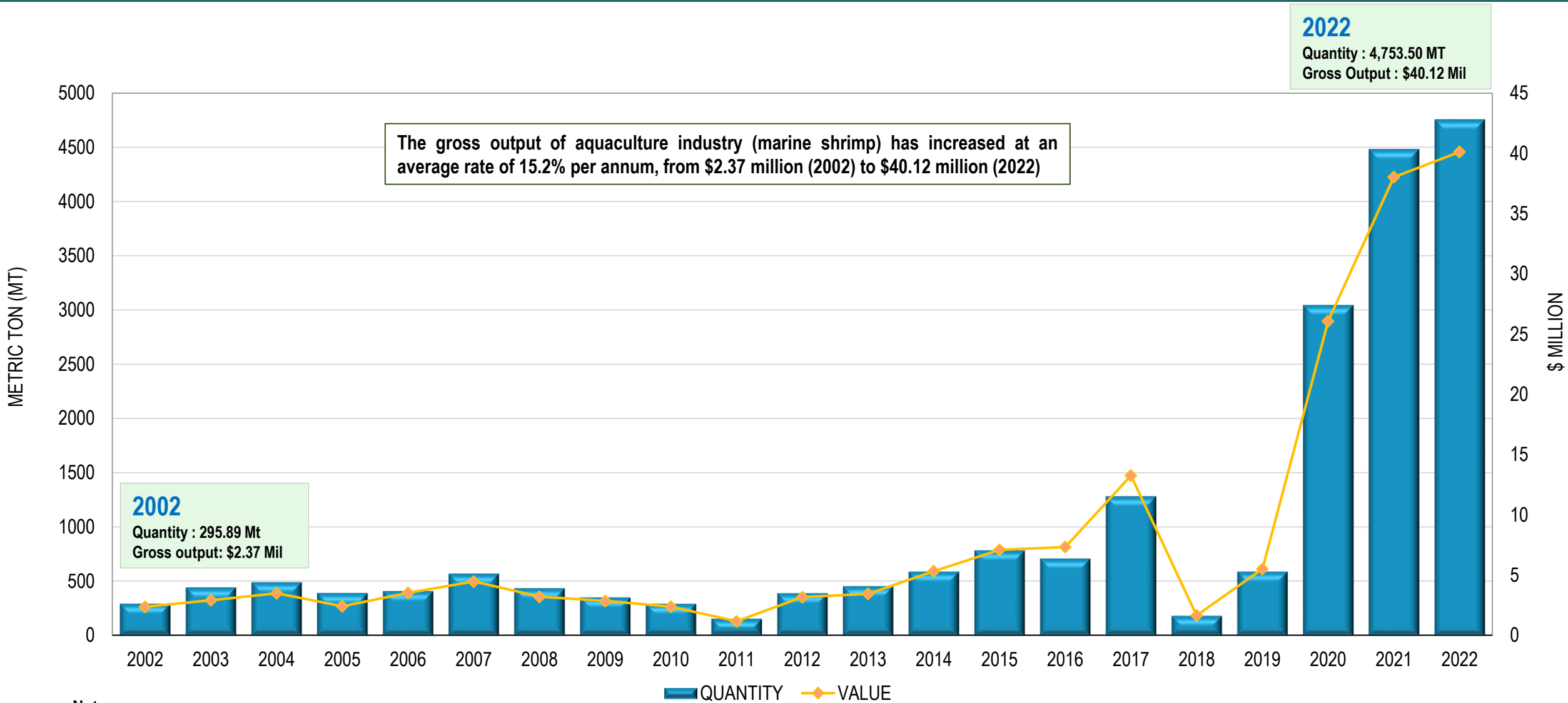
**Note:**

The increase in gross output of the capture fisheries industry from 2002 to 2004 and 2020 to 2022 was due to the increase in number of small-scale fishermen (full-time, part-time and small-scale commercial fishermen) from 1,932 fishermen (2001) to 4,689 fishermen (2004); and from 1,755 fishermen (2020) to 6,936 fishermen (2022). However, the gross output of this industry has decreased in 2011 (\$71.98 million) compared to 2010 (\$86.64 million) and also in 2016 (\$70.11 million) compared to 2015 (\$84.98 million) due to weather conditions as a result of the monsoon season which usually occurs in December to March, which leads to a decrease in the number of fishermen going out to sea. The gross output of this industry has shown a steady increased since 2021, due to the increase in marine resources as a result of artificial reefs and fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment project which was implemented since 2019.



# AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY

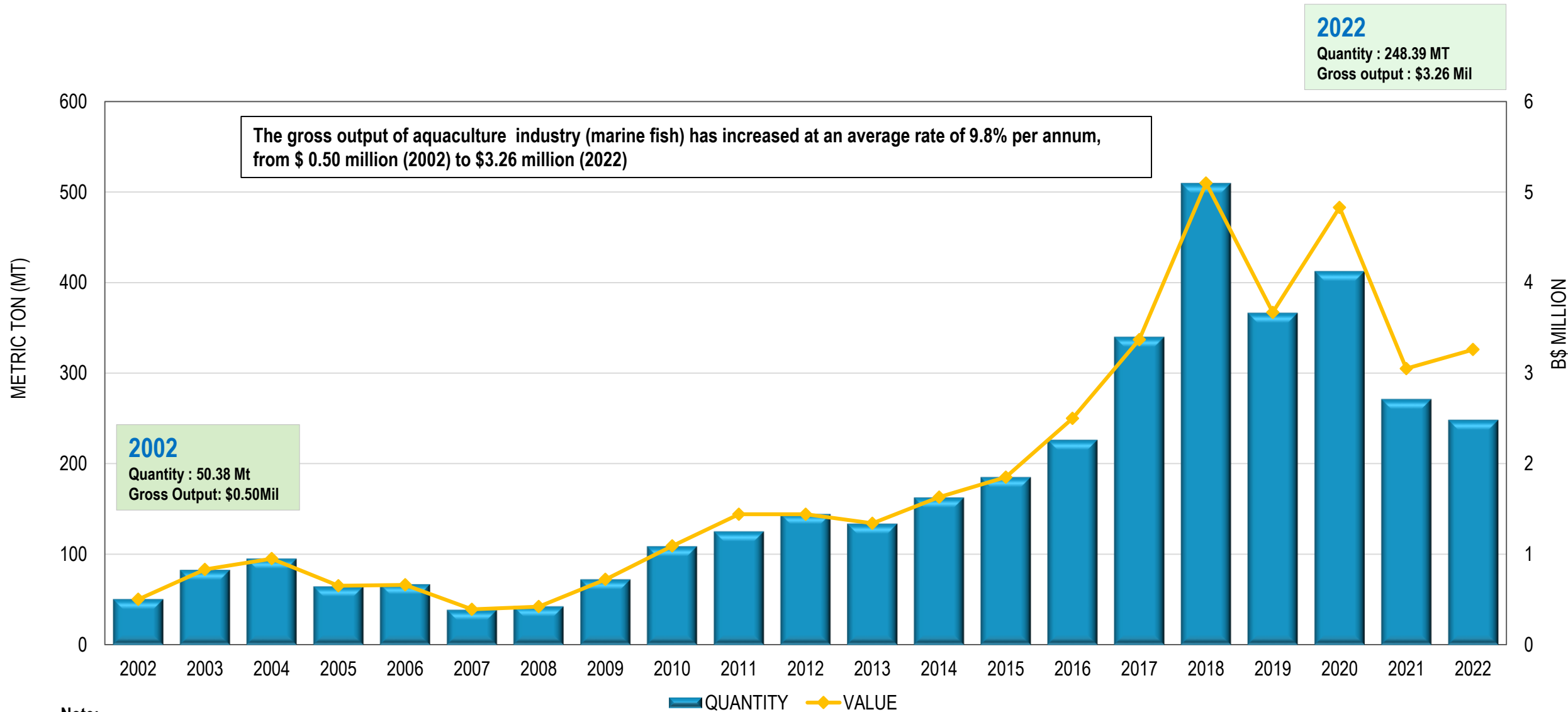
# GROSS OUTPUT OF AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY (MARINE SHRIMP), 2002 - 2022



**Note:**

The output (mt) of the aquaculture industry (shrimp) is encouraging due to the increasing number of shrimp farming operators since 2001. In 2011, output (mt) was affected due to the occurrence of White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) disease detected in rostris shrimp farms, but showed a significant increase in output for subsequent years due to the implementation of 'breakcycle' as an effective measure in the recovery of WSSV disease incidence. In 2018, the output (mt) of this industry again declined as the supply of rostris shrimp fry was affected by Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei disease (EHP) infection and Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease (AHPND). The output (mt) of this industry continue to show a steady increase since 2020 due to the introduction of additional shrimp species namely , *Litopenaeus vannamei* (white shrimp) in 2019.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY (MARINE FISH), 2002 - 2022

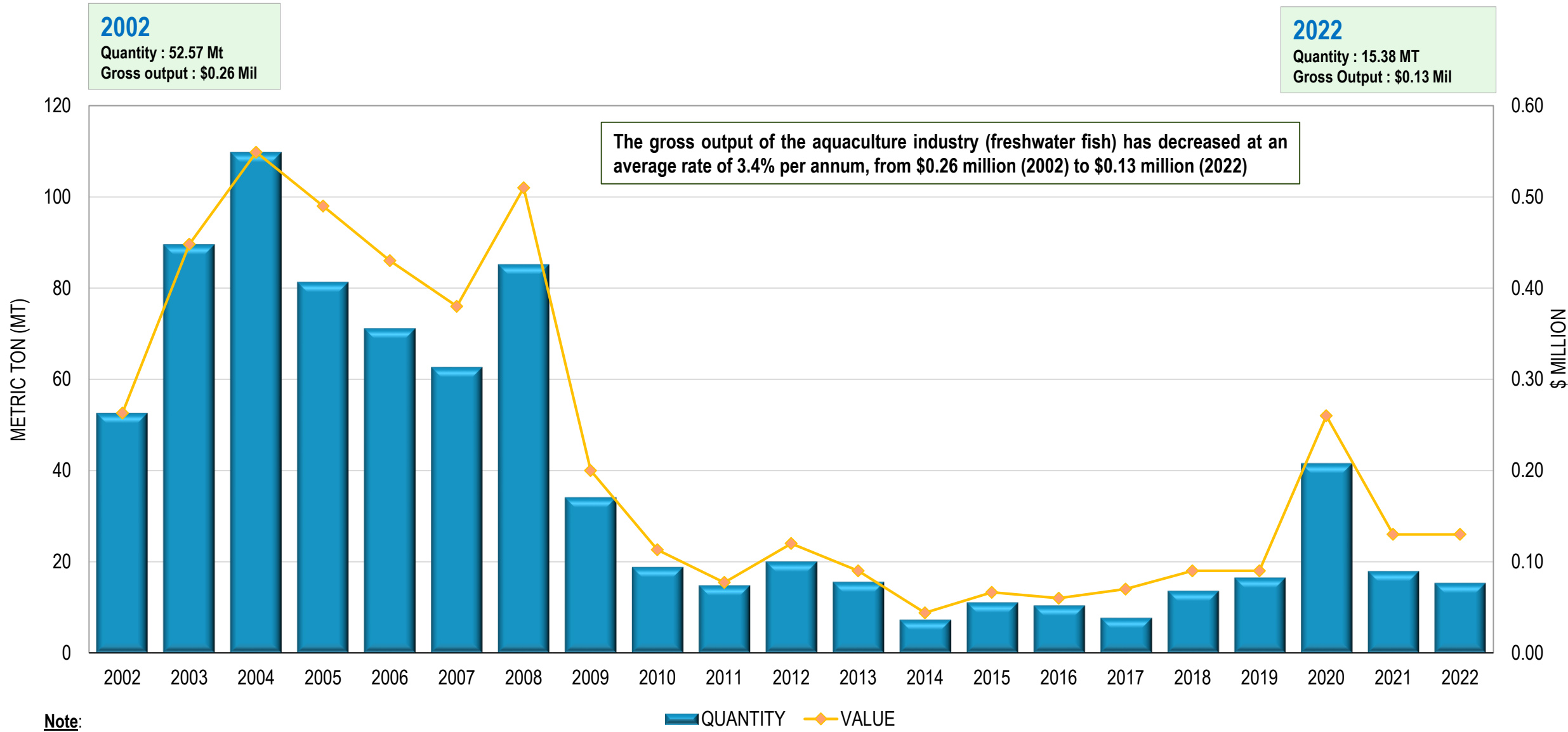


**Note:**

The output of the aquaculture industry (marine fish) showed a steady increase from 2008 to 2018, due to the development of expansion sites for inshore cage culture and new areas for offshore cage culture. The influx of new foreign investor (FDI) companies generally contributed to the significant increase in 2018. However, in 2019, the output declined due to among others, parasite infestation at Pelumpong cage culture site, and insufficient supply of fish fingerlings (seabass, grouper and pompano). In 2020, the increase in local market demand for seabass and pompano encouraged farmers to increase production. However, a declined in output in 2021, due to COVID-19 outbreak resulted insufficient supply of imported fish fingerlings due to the increase in logistic cost; and shortage of foreign labourers due to travel restriction. In 2022, although the output (mt) of marine fish continue to decline, the price increase has contributed to an increase in the gross output value.



# GROSS OUTPUT OF AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY (FRESHWATER FISH), 2002- 2022



**Note:**

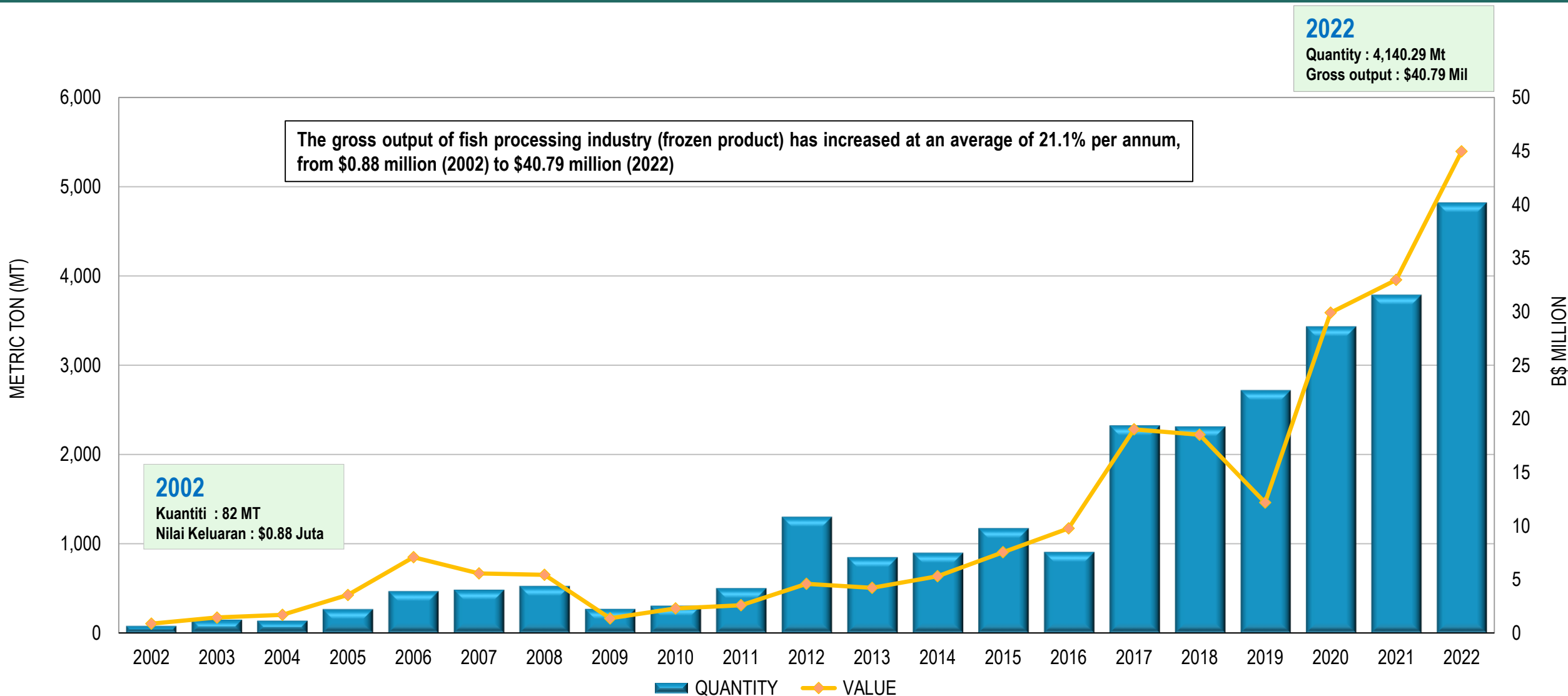
The increased in output of the aquaculture industry (freshwater fish) from 2001 to 2004 was due to the increase in number of operators in the production of freshwater fish including ornamental fish. However, starting 2009, the output data for ornamental fish industry was no longer collected and only focused on the collection of data for freshwater fish aquaculture industry which resulted in the decline of the output of the aquaculture industry (freshwater fish). In 2020, the output of the freshwater fish industry increased due to the overall increased in production from existing operators including output from new operators. However the second wave of COVID-19 outbreak in 2021, resulted in shortage of labour and farm technician causing insufficient supply of locally produced freshwater fish fingerlings; and the increase in logistic cost causing insufficient supply of imported freshwater prawn fry.





# FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY

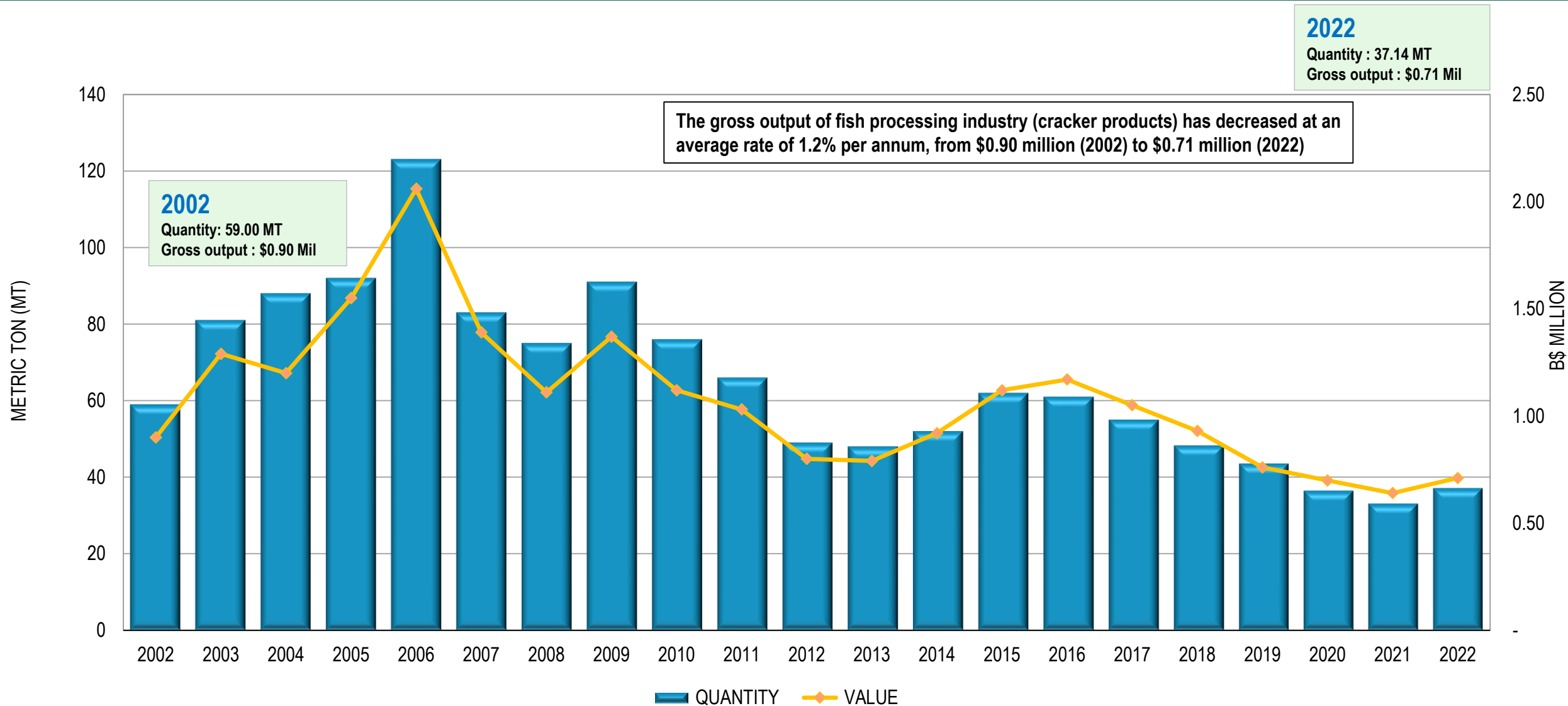
# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY (FROZEN PRODUCT), 2002 - 2022



**Note:**

The output (mt) of fish processing industry (frozen products) showed a significant increased since 2017 due to the availability of raw material supplied from the capture fisheries and aquaculture industries to be processed, as well as the addition of 3 joint venture companies (Lianfeng Investment Sdn Bhd, Gemilang Seri Shunfan Venture Sdn Bhd & Yamako Pacific (B) Sdn Bhd) which started operation since 2018, and the addition of 2 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) companies namely Hiseaton Fisheries (B) Sdn Bhd in 2020 and Barramundi Group (B) Sdn Bhd in 2021.

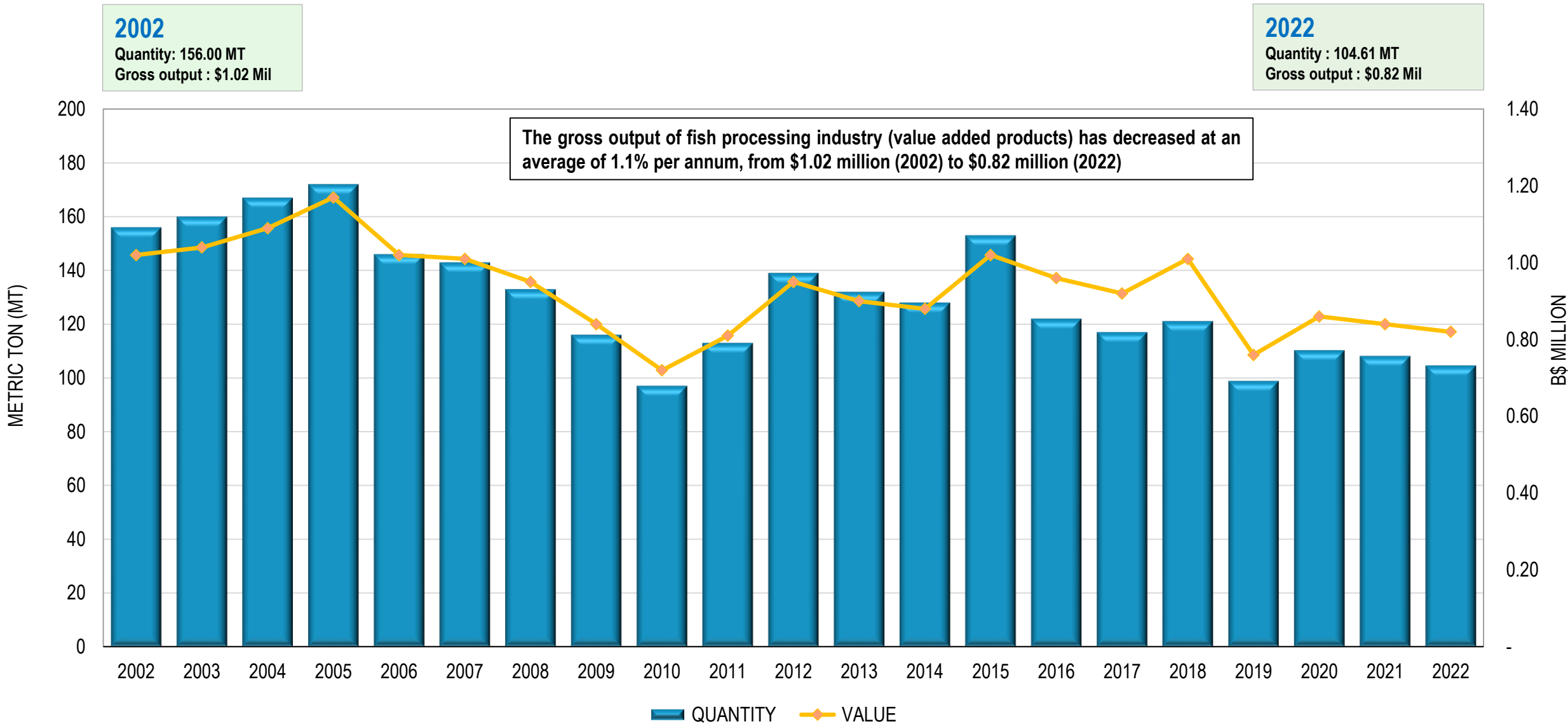
# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY (CRACKER PRODUCTS), 2002 - 2022



**Note:**

The output (mt) of the fish processing industry (cracker products) increased in 2001-2006 due to the increased operation from local commercial cracker producers. The output however declined from 2007 to 2008 due to insufficient raw materials required to produce crackers, in addition to management-related issues (including obtaining funds, manpower, damage to machinery and equipment). The output of this industry has continued to decline since 2016 due to insufficient supply of raw materials, particularly rostris shrimp species. The increasing cost of raw material (peeled shrimp) due to the change of shrimp species used to produce shrimp crackers (from rostris to vannamei) has also affected the output for this industry in 2021. However, the output in 2022 increased slightly as the production data of Perusahaan Makanan Sahamada Sdn Bhd started to be collected.

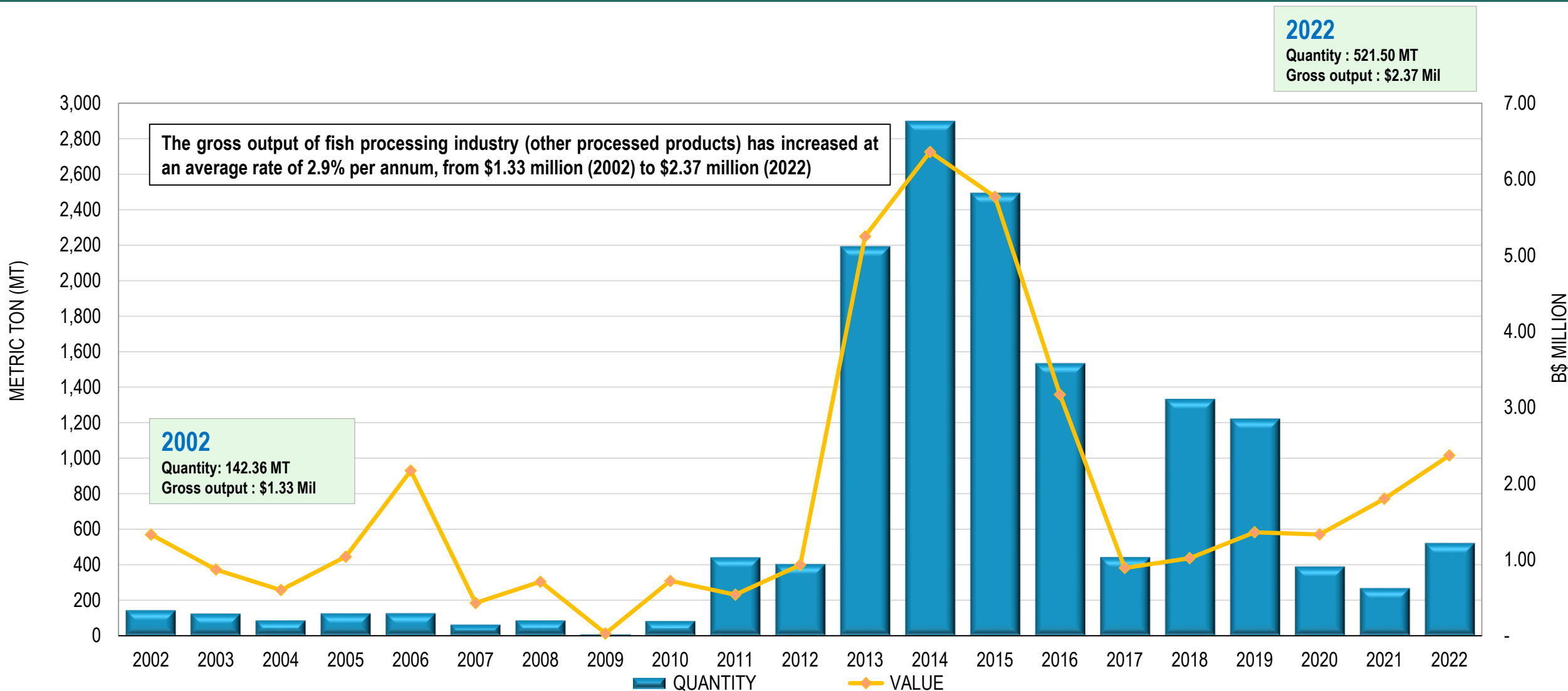
# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY (VALUE ADDED PRODUCT), 2002 - 2022



**Note:**

Fish processing industry (value-added products) consist of fish balls, fish cakes, yong taufu and others. The decline in the gross output of the fish processing value-added products in 2008-2010 was due to insufficient raw materials. In general, the output of this industry is inconsistent from year to year as the production of value-added processed products is subject to local demand from supermarkets and consumers from time to time.

# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY (OTHER PROCESSED PRODUCTS), 2002 - 2022

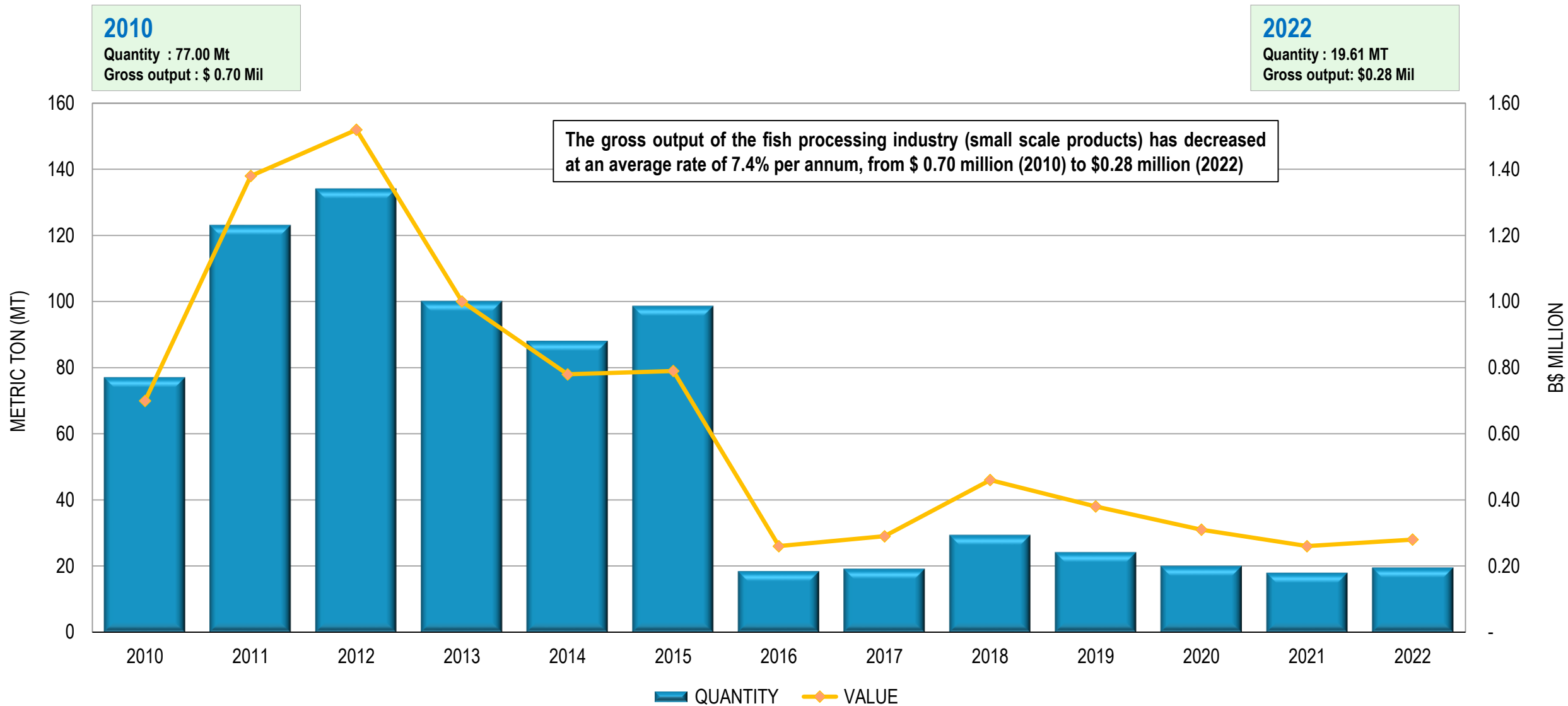


**Note:**

Products from fish processing industry (other processed products) consist of fish meal, smoked fish, surimi, spirulina and astaxanthin. In 2013, the output of this industry increased significantly due to the increase in output of surimi products from Golden Corporation Sdn Bhd which started production since mid-2012. In 2017, the output of this industry decreased due to lack of raw materials required to produce surimi products. In 2020 and 2021 the declined was due to the decrease in the production of spirulina and astaxanthin products from Taberumo Biofarm (B) Sdn Bhd and MC Biotech Sdn Bhd, as well as no production of surimi products compared to 2019. However, the output in 2022 increased due to the production of shrimp feed by Golden Corporation Sdn Bhd since July 2021.



# GROSS OUTPUT OF FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY (SMALL SCALE PRODUCTS), 2010 - 2022



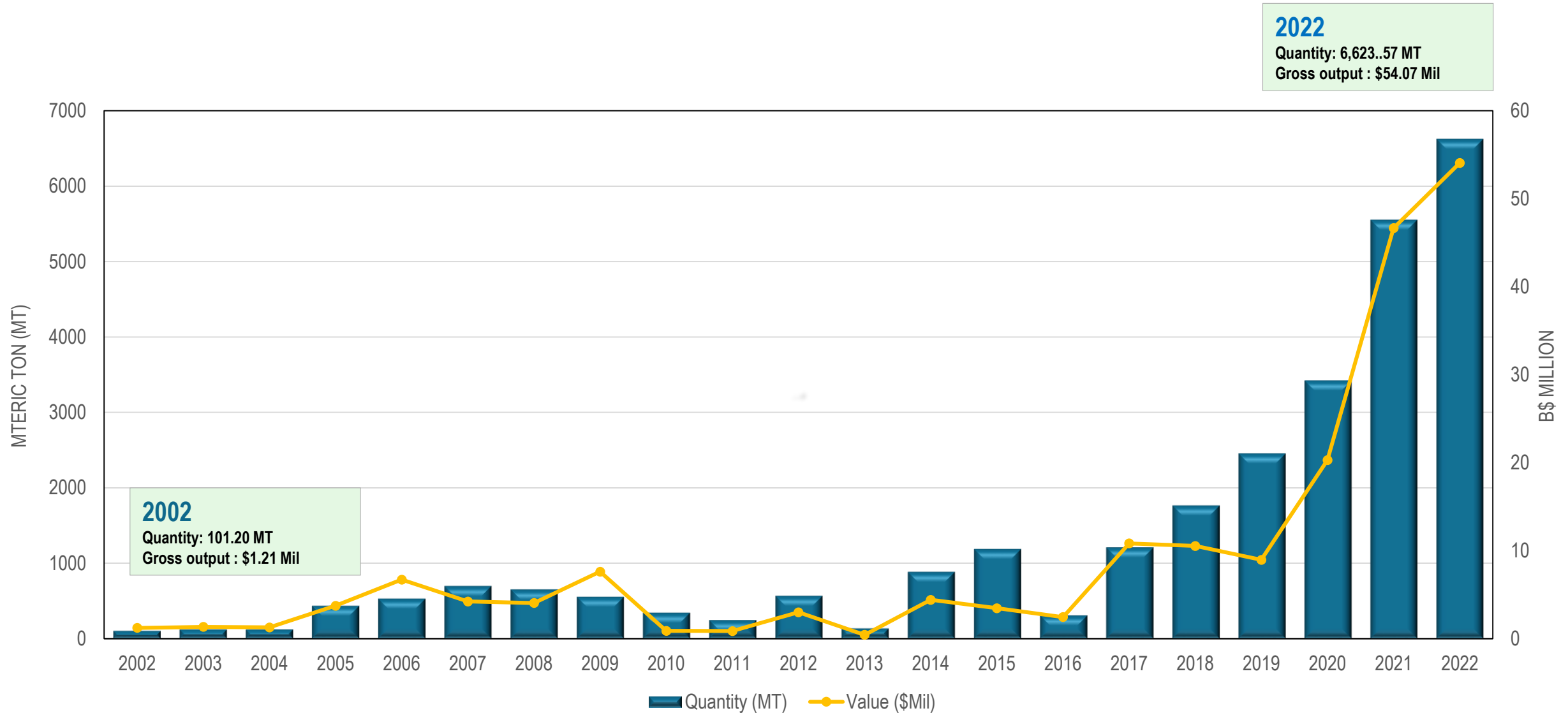
**Note:**

The collection of data for the fish processing industry (small products consisting of shrimp paste, salted fish, dried fish, etc.) began in 2010. The decline in output of this industry over the past 6 years was due to some entrepreneurs had stopped working in the industry. In addition, requirements and demand from the local market (retail stores) for small-scale products has also declined due to increased competition from cheaper imported products.



**EXPORT**

# EXPORT OF FISHERIES SECTOR, 2002 – 2022



**Note:**

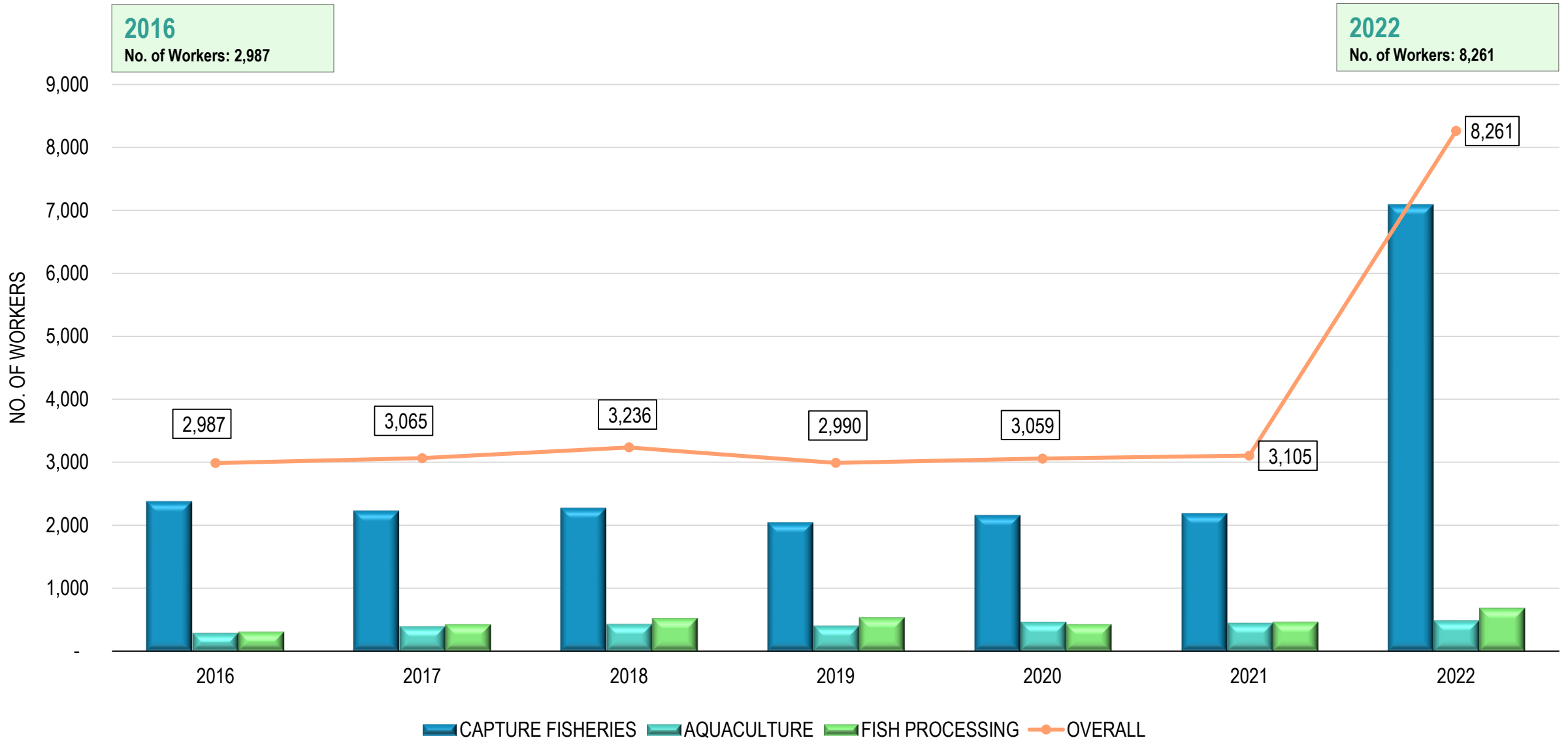
Export for the fisheries sector has increased since 2017 due to the increase in exports of live fish to Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China from the aquaculture sector especially caged fish farming. The export value continued to increase in 2022 compared to previous years due to the increase in the export value of frozen shrimp.



The background features a composite image. The upper left portion shows several fish, likely salmon, with their silvery scales and fins visible. The lower right portion shows golden-brown rice stalks with green leaves. A thick blue diagonal line runs from the bottom left towards the top right, separating the two scenes. A dark blue rectangular box is centered horizontally across the middle of the image, containing the title text in white.

# **FISHERIES LABOUR FORCE**

# FISHERIES LABOUR FORCE, 2016-2022

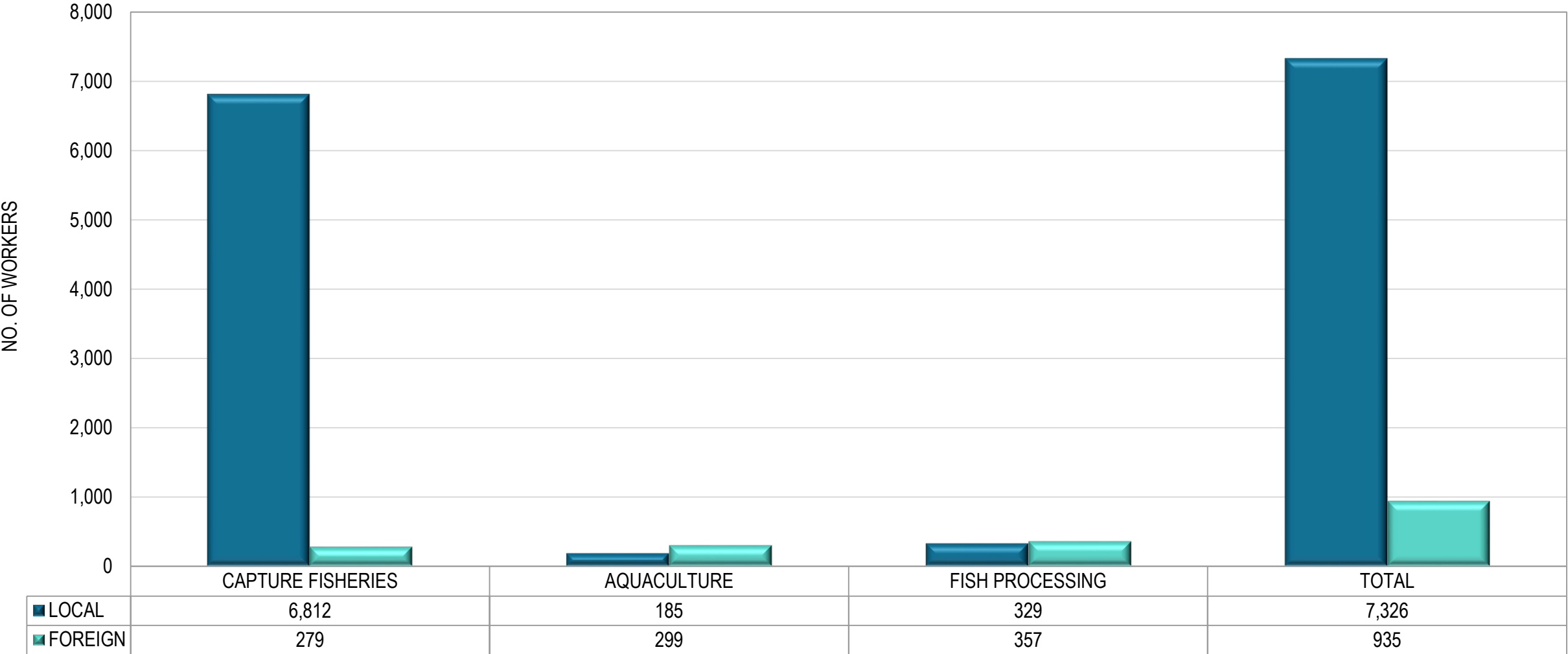


**Note:**


The total number of workers in fisheries sector has increased from 2,987 workers (2016) to 8,261 workers (2022). The significant increase in 2022 was mainly due to the increase in the number of registered small scale fishermen in the capture industry.



# FISHERIES LABOUR FORCE, 2022

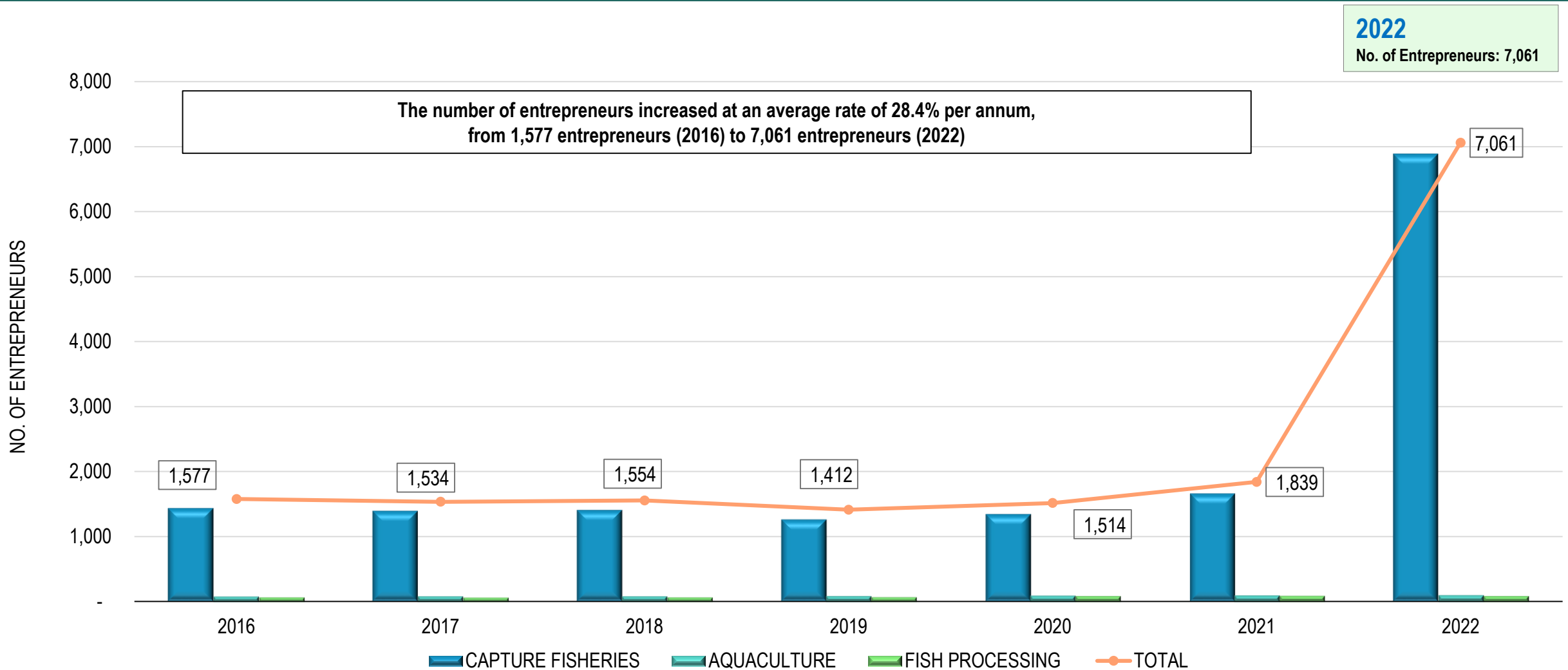


**Note:**  
In total, 89% of the total 8,261 workers in the fisheries sector are filled by local workers.

The background features a composite image. The upper left portion shows several fish, likely salmon, with their silvery scales and fins visible. The lower right portion shows a field of rice plants with green leaves and golden-brown panicles. A thick blue diagonal line runs from the bottom left towards the top right, separating the two scenes. In the center, a solid blue rectangular box contains the text.

# **FISHERIES ENTREPRENEURS**

# TOTAL NUMBER OF FISHERIES ENTREPRENEURS, 2016-2022



**2022**  
No. of Entrepreneurs: 7,061

**Note:**

Although the number of commercial fishermen has decreased since 2019, the number of small-scale fishermen (full-time, part-time and small-scale commercial fishermen), on the other hand, has increased for the same period of time. The number of entrepreneurs in the aquaculture industry has also increased due to the increase in the number of local companies venturing into the marine and fresh water fish hatchery and nursery activity, including the influx of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) companies. Number of entrepreneurs in the fish processing industry has also slightly increased since 2019 especially in the production of frozen products and small-scale products over the past six years. In 2022, the significant increase was contributed by the increase of registered small-scale fishermen (part-time) in the capture industry.



The background of the image is a composite of two scenes. The upper-left portion shows two fish, likely salmon, with their silvery scales and fins visible. The lower-right portion shows a close-up of green rice stalks with golden-brown panicles. A solid blue diagonal line runs from the bottom-left corner towards the top-right corner, bisecting the entire image. The word "ANNEX" is centered in the middle of the image, overlapping the blue line.

# ANNEX



**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
2002-2022**



## GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRIFOOD SECTOR, 2002-2022

YEAR	LIVESTOCK	CROP	AGRIFOOD	OVERALL (BND MILLION)
2002	156.49	35.48	0.00	191.98
2003	144.24	37.18	7.50	188.91
2004	154.03	36.98	24.01	215.02
2005	143.59	35.17	25.79	204.55
2006	145.57	31.51	30.10	207.18
2007	142.27	35.33	40.22	217.82
2008	147.41	41.01	52.53	240.95
2009	144.97	44.48	53.20	242.66
2010	144.58	41.95	53.76	240.28
2011	159.20	42.58	57.21	258.98
2012	180.43	57.85	62.83	301.11
2013	182.85	47.50	86.24	316.58
2014	228.45	55.06	102.68	386.20
2015	227.66	57.84	110.48	395.98
2016	238.76	55.87	118.11	412.74
2017	228.38	59.65	120.19	408.22
2018	244.13	63.69	127.98	435.80
2019	237.39	58.41	132.47	428.27
2020	267.17	53.45	150.23	470.86
2021	362.52	61.10	166.69	590.32
2022	348.51	58.28	168.92	575.71

# GROSS OUTPUT OF CROP INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

YEAR	VEGETABLES	FRUITS	PADDY	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS	ORNAMENTAL PLANTS	CUT FLOWERS	OVERALL (BND MILLION)
2002	24.67	8.59	0.92	0.60	0.59	0.12	35.48
2003	25.13	9.26	1.35	0.57	0.74	0.13	37.18
2004	25.20	8.63	1.53	0.65	0.83	0.14	36.98
2005	23.61	7.82	2.10	0.73	0.76	0.15	35.17
2006	21.06	5.70	2.20	0.96	1.44	0.17	31.51
2007	22.60	7.14	2.42	1.00	1.95	0.23	35.33
2008	29.47	5.69	2.24	1.53	1.82	0.26	41.01
2009	30.06	9.35	2.19	1.39	1.34	0.14	44.48
2010	30.36	5.82	2.64	1.66	1.33	0.14	41.95
2011	31.29	4.60	3.64	1.42	1.35	0.28	42.58
2012	29.69	20.04	4.32	2.00	1.61	0.18	57.85
2013	30.40	8.87	3.05	2.71	2.27	0.21	47.50
2014	32.96	13.40	3.40	2.74	2.38	0.19	55.06
2015	33.76	13.72	4.88	2.45	2.86	0.16	57.84
2016	34.78	9.55	3.89	2.69	4.85	0.12	55.87
2017	34.68	12.36	3.76	2.84	5.95	0.07	59.65
2018	30.11	21.91	3.86	3.28	4.47	0.06	63.69
2019	26.34	20.29	3.69	3.67	4.37	0.04	58.41
2020	25.13	14.02	6.18	3.56	4.53	0.05	53.46
2021	25.06	19.99	6.58	4.88	4.55	0.04	61.10
2022	27.15	15.10	5.70	5.52	4.77	0.04	58.28

# GROSS OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

YEAR	BROILER	EGGS	BEEF (BUFFALO & CATTLE)	GOAT & SHEEP MEAT	FRESH MILK	DAY OLD CHICKS	FERTILIZED EGGS	LIVESTOCK FEED	MISCELLANEOUS LIVESTOCK	OVERALL (BND MILLION)
2002	59.37	16.95	59.30	0.93	0.34	9.61	2.74	7.25	0.00	156.49
2003	63.28	17.22	45.14	0.75	0.29	10.71	3.25	3.59	0.00	144.24
2004	78.05	17.13	42.36	0.31	0.21	12.65	3.20	0.12	0.00	154.03
2005	63.16	16.18	46.94	0.68	0.18	11.37	5.09	0.00	0.00	143.59
2006	73.46	16.47	36.13	0.53	0.10	13.05	5.83	0.00	0.00	145.57
2007	81.21	18.73	19.46	0.21	0.06	14.83	7.76	0.00	0.00	142.27
2008	86.72	21.16	16.11	0.07	0.04	15.32	7.99	0.00	0.00	147.41
2009	84.60	22.38	14.75	0.39	0.01	15.48	7.37	0.00	0.00	144.97
2010	85.27	23.28	12.51	0.20	0.00	16.02	7.29	0.00	0.00	144.58
2011	94.06	22.98	19.55	0.14	0.00	15.50	6.97	0.00	0.00	159.20
2012	107.34	24.68	21.91	0.23	0.00	18.48	7.79	0.00	0.00	180.43
2013	104.43	25.88	26.58	0.37	0.00	17.81	7.02	0.00	0.75	182.85
2014	110.30	26.25	30.53	0.31	0.00	18.52	7.38	33.82	1.33	228.45
2015	106.79	26.39	31.69	0.32	0.00	19.99	7.83	33.42	1.25	227.66
2016	111.65	28.37	28.48	0.20	0.00	20.01	7.77	41.00	1.29	238.76
2017	106.53	25.41	29.53	0.27	0.00	18.86	8.52	37.43	1.83	228.38
2018	115.92	26.17	24.57	0.53	0.00	19.34	8.84	46.45	2.30	244.13
2019	109.37	25.32	29.14	0.70	0.00	17.96	8.61	43.76	2.53	237.39
2020	114.00	26.89	42.16	1.56	0.00	21.03	8.70	49.88	2.96	267.17
2021	139.73	28.91	83.95	3.69	0.00	22.79	13.36	66.28	3.80	362.52
2022	151.41	31.34	50.20	1.01	0.00	23.18	15.98	72.18	3.22	348.51

## GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRIFOOD INDUSTRY, 2003-2022

YEAR	LIVESTOCK PROCESSING & VALUE ADDED PRODUCT	CROP PROCESSING & VALUE ADDED PRODUCT	OTHERS (FOOD & BEVERAGES)	OVERALL (BND MILLION)
2003	7.50	0.00	-	7.50
2004	6.73	17.28	-	24.01
2005	7.10	18.69	-	25.79
2006	9.51	20.59	-	30.10
2007	9.88	30.34	-	40.22
2008	7.85	44.68	-	52.53
2009	9.06	44.15	-	53.20
2010	9.33	44.42	-	53.76
2011	10.25	46.96	-	57.21
2012	13.31	49.52	-	62.83
2013	44.20	42.03	-	86.24
2014	43.87	58.81	-	102.68
2015	45.27	65.21	-	110.48
2016	62.63	55.48	-	118.11
2017	66.66	53.53	-	120.19
2018	77.22	50.76	-	127.98
2019	87.83	44.64	-	132.47
2020	106.80	43.43	-	150.23
2021	123.08	5.40	38.21	166.69
2022	121.01	6.43	41.48	168.92

## GROSS OUTPUT OF BROILER INDUSTRY, 2002–2022

YEAR	QUANTITY (METRIC TON)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	13,684.77	59.37
2003	15,435.35	63.28
2004	17,593.64	78.05
2005	15,419.20	63.16
2006	17,886.25	73.46
2007	19,078.60	81.21
2008	19,484.59	86.72
2009	19,536.20	84.60
2010	20,635.03	85.27
2011	22,962.15	94.06
2012	23,901.83	107.34
2013	23,062.43	104.43
2014	23,931.98	110.30
2015	23,263.96	106.79
2016	24,451.66	111.65
2017	23,282.70	106.53
2018	25,386.74	115.92
2019	24,584.15	109.37
2020	26,364.82	114.00
2021	30,587.09	139.73
2022	30,708.72	151.41



## GROSS OUTPUT OF EGGS INDUSTRY, 2002–2022

YEAR	QUANTITY (MILLION EGGS)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	105.92	16.95
2003	108.47	17.22
2004	106.42	17.13
2005	103.68	16.18
2006	118.39	16.47
2007	114.17	18.73
2008	123.21	21.16
2009	124.48	22.38
2010	127.54	23.28
2011	128.87	22.98
2012	128.51	24.68
2013	127.98	25.88
2014	131.74	26.25
2015	130.53	26.39
2016	141.63	28.37
2017	150.81	25.41
2018	154.62	26.17
2019	159.63	25.32
2020	171.93	26.89
2021	172.74	28.91
2022	173.91	31.34

## GROSS OUTPUT OF VEGETABLES INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

YEAR	QUANTITY (METRIC TON)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	9,592.86	24.67
2003	10,359.70	25.13
2004	11,157.67	25.20
2005	10,709.96	23.61
2006	9,518.07	21.06
2007	9,792.69	22.60
2008	13,055.82	29.47
2009	12,813.40	30.06
2010	13,012.33	30.36
2011	12,963.96	31.29
2012	12,685.36	29.69
2013	12,773.71	30.40
2014	12,708.07	32.96
2015	12,981.13	33.76
2016	13,952.25	34.78
2017	13,265.19	34.68
2018	11,039.60	30.11
2019	9,529.57	26.34
2020	8,507.95	25.13
2021	7,486.10	25.06
2022	7,423.68	27.15

## GROSS OUTPUT OF FRUITS INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

YEAR	QUANTITY (METRIC TON)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	4,198.80	8.59
2003	4,654.49	9.26
2004	4,515.67	8.63
2005	4,793.30	7.82
2006	3,765.13	5.70
2007	4,372.31	7.14
2008	3,484.58	5.69
2009	4,372.26	9.35
2010	3,229.11	5.82
2011	2,627.91	4.60
2012	8,778.79	20.04
2013	3,854.66	8.87
2014	5,834.33	13.40
2015	6,261.97	13.72
2016	5,791.00	9.55
2017	6,622.49	12.36
2018	9,752.06	21.91
2019	9,816.59	20.29
2020	7,214.83	14.02
2021	6,273.87	19.99
2022	5,635.99	15.10

## GROSS OUTPUT OF PADDY INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

YEAR	QUANTITY (METRIC TON)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	571.98	0.92
2003	841.03	1.35
2004	954.08	1.53
2005	1,309.75	2.10
2006	1,377.40	2.20
2007	1,512.11	2.42
2008	1,401.97	2.24
2009	1,371.36	2.19
2010	1,648.70	2.64
2011	2,276.95	3.64
2012	2,701.56	4.32
2013	1,903.60	3.05
2014	2,125.71	3.40
2015	3,051.06	4.88
2016	2,428.91	3.89
2017	2,348.76	3.76
2018	2,413.18	3.86
2019	2,307.62	3.69
2020	3,863.18	6.18
2021	4,110.75	6.58
2022	3,562.63	5.70

## GROSS OUTPUT OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS INDUSTRY, 2002-2022

YEAR	QUANTITY (PLANT)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	305,801	0.59
2003	239,013	0.74
2004	253,453	0.83
2005	204,808	0.76
2006	332,269	1.44
2007	406,501	1.95
2008	430,331	1.82
2009	338,899	1.34
2010	372,482	1.33
2011	363,166	1.35
2012	427,922	1.61
2013	530,138	2.27
2014	595,258	2.38
2015	687,360	2.86
2016	650,490	4.85
2017	774,037	5.95
2018	681,940	4.47
2019	811,524	4.37
2020	902,861	4.53
2021	818,757	4.55
2022	959,948	4.77



# AGRICULTURE AND AGRIFOOD ENTREPRENEURS, 2010-2022

YEAR	CROP INDUSTRY	LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	AGRIFOOD INDUSTRY	TOTAL
2010	4,131	704	204	5,039
2011	4,325	591	213	5,129
2012	4,658	618	215	5,491
2013	4,369	730	376	5,475
2014	4,389	894	367	5,650
2015	4,297	987	381	5,665
2016	4,444	827	370	5,641
2017	4,333	822	390	5,545
2018	4,217	831	385	5,433
2019	3,849	827	381	5,057
2020	3,756	794	377	4,927
2021	4,077	497	397	4,971
2022	4,119	494	381	4,994



**FISHERIES  
PRODUCTION  
2002 - 2022**

# FISHERIES SECTOR PRODUCTION, 2002-2022

CAPTURE FISHERIES			AQUACULTURE		FISH PROCESSING		OVERALL	
YEAR	METRIC TON (MT)	(\$) MILLION	METRIC TON (MT)	(\$) MILLION	METRIC TON (MT)	(\$) MILLION	METRIC TON (MT)	(\$) MILLION
2002	13,896.83	61.03	398.84	3.73	439.36	4.13	14,735.03	68.89
2003	14,541.61	73.30	617.39	5.06	515.30	4.65	15,674.30	83.01
2004	15,681.79	85.10	698.02	5.78	479.46	4.59	16,859.27	95.47
2005	16,096.34	85.35	540.24	4.20	658.25	7.32	17,294.83	96.87
2006	16,923.97	87.78	551.06	5.49	866.63	12.33	18,341.66	105.60
2007	15,309.05	83.29	677.64	6.26	774.00	8.40	16,760.69	97.95
2008	15,576.31	85.09	566.00	4.83	823.00	8.21	16,965.31	98.13
2009	16,796.89	86.71	460.00	4.18	484.90	3.61	17,741.79	94.50
2010	15,329.17	86.64	424.00	4.33	639.00	5.56	16,392.10	96.53
2011	13,506.92	71.98	302.00	3.34	1,249.00	6.36	15,056.96	81.66
2012	13,625.80	72.27	556.00	5.17	2,030.00	8.80	16,211.85	86.26
2013	14,320.36	74.61	606.00	5.43	3,326.00	12.16	18,252.38	92.20
2014	15,100.49	71.50	761.32	7.81	4,069.00	14.25	19,930.81	93.57
2015	17,333.35	84.98	983.56	10.02	3,983.66	15.85	22,300.57	110.84
2016	14,966.12	70.11	948.86	9.89	2,645.90	15.33	18,560.88	95.33
2017	13,795.64	73.04	1,632.18	16.70	2,963.48	22.17	18,391.29	111.92
2018	13,565.63	73.81	1,248.25	13.77	3,852.61	21.94	18,666.49	109.52
2019	13,724.58	74.07	973.99	10.64	4,115.93	15.44	118,814.50	100.15
2020	13,073.75	73.59	3,501.38	32.35	3,991.70	33.11	20,566.82	139.05
2021	15,295.68	109.53	4,771.72	44.90	4,218.54	36.52	24,285.93	190.95
2022	16,178.24	118.12	5,018.43	48.12	4,823.15	44.97	26,019.82	211.21

## FISHERIES EXPORT, 2002-2022

YEAR	METRIC TON (MT)	VALUE (\$ MILLION)
2002	101.20	1.21
2003	120.94	1.33
2004	121.65	1.27
2005	433.62	3.73
2006	529.24	6.70
2007	696.78	4.22
2008	652.53	4.05
2009	553.50	7.61
2010	344.00	0.88
2011	244.00	0.86
2012	568.00	2.99
2013	135.00	0.43
2014	884.00	4.41
2015	1,188.11	3.45
2016	308.00	2.44
2017	1,209.03	10.82
2018	1,764.00	10.53
2019	2,455.03	8.95
2020	3,419.26	20.29
2021	5,549.59	46.67
2022	6,623.57	54.07

## FISHERIES ENTREPRENEURS, 2016-2022

YEAR	CAPTURE FISHERIES INDUSTRY	AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY	FISH PROCESSING INDUSTRY	TOTAL
2016	1,437	76	64	1,577
2017	1,394	80	60	1,534
2018	1,408	81	65	1,554
2019	1,262	83	67	1,412
2020	1,343	88	83	1,514
2021	1,661	93	85	1,839
2022	6,884	95	82	7,061





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