



National Accounts Aggregates

Annual Analysis - 2025

Introduction

This publication presents a summary of the principal national accounting aggregates at current prices based on official national accounts data compiled, published and disseminated for Samoa on a financial and calendar year basis. For the purposes of maintaining the highest level of accuracy, this brief analysis will focus on three main aggregates namely, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI) and lastly Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).

The main purpose behind accumulating national accounts statistics on a more aggregated level is to assist the Government stakeholders, users, producers and the public at large in making informed, realistically based and factual planning for the development of the economy within the Independent Nation of Samoa.

National Accounts Aggregates

Chart 1 : National Accounts Aggregates 2017 - 2025

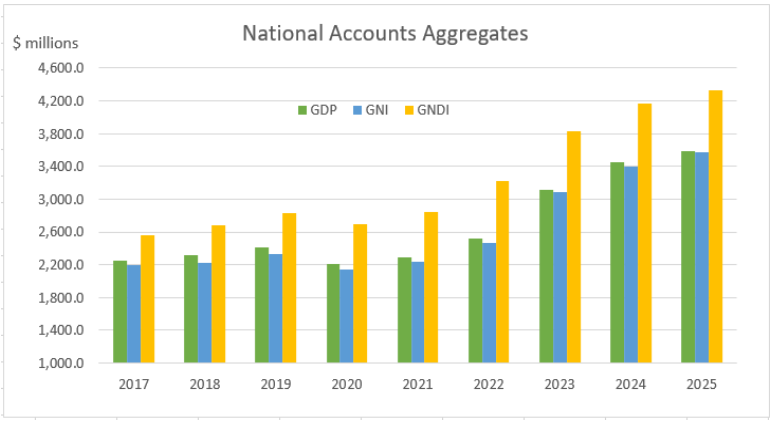
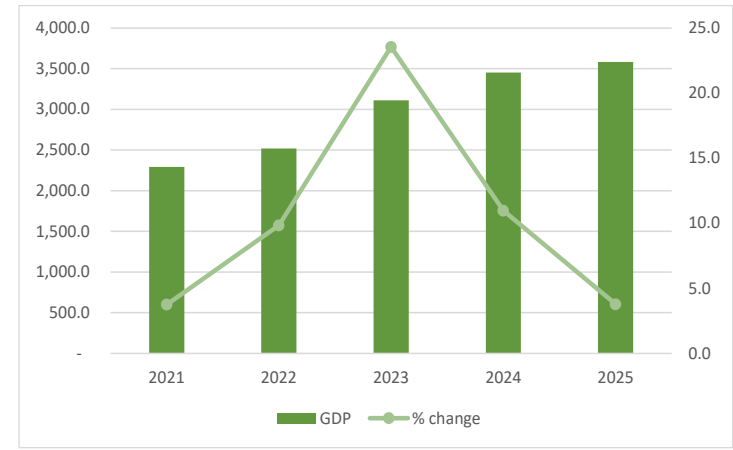


Chart 1 shows the level of the three main National Accounts aggregates within the economy of the nation. The trend throughout the years is the same. All three indicators have continued to increase in the past five years and this is the closest Gross National Income and Gross Domestic Product have been standing almost identical in value. The year ended 2025 recorded an increase for all three National accounts aggregates components.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product for the year 2025 recorded a total value added of **\$3,582.4** (or \$3.58 billion) registering a **3.8%** growth in nominal GDP compared to 2024 which recorded a total value of **\$3,452.0** million (or \$3.45 billion).

Chart 2: GDP vs percentage change 2021 - 2025



The calendar year 2025 marked the fifth consecutive year of positive GDP growth, signaling a sustained recovery following a year of contraction (2020). This upward trajectory reflects a return to normal sectoral performance across the economy, with key industries stabilizing and contributing to overall growth. The results affirm that the economy is back on track, supported by consistent output and renewed momentum in both public and private sectors.

Increases in services such as retail and wholesale activities, food and beverage, communication and constructions have contributed in the growth of GDP in the Calendar year under review.

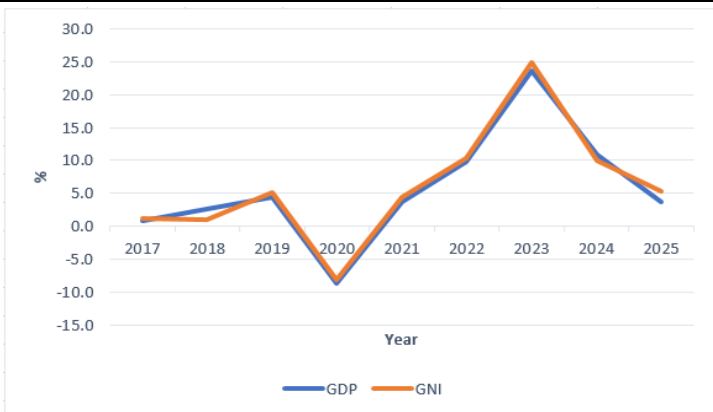
Gross National Income (GNI)

Secondly, Gross National Income (GNI) is made up of Gross Domestic Product plus Primary Income received less Primary Income paid. Primary Income includes Compensation of



Employees (COE), Investment Income and Other Income. GNI includes incomes generated in another country but are accrued to the economy at state and vice versa. Gross National Income for the year ending December 2025 recorded a total value of **\$3,578.6 million** (or \$3.6 billion). GDP contributed the most to the increase in GNI.

Chart 3: Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, 2017 - 2025



As shown in Chart 3, both GDP and GNI have followed an upward trend over the past four years. After a negative growth in 2020, GNI and GDP rebounded, with the reviewed year (2025) marking the fifth straight year of recovery. The peak was observed in 2023, with continued growth until the reviewed calendar year.

GNI also known as the aggregate value of the gross balance of primary incomes for all sectors also reflects the contributions received by the country from its residents and businesses regardless of whether they are located in the country or abroad.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

Gross National Disposable Income is the sum of Gross National Income and Transfer Income less Transfer Income paid. GNDI as stated in the SNA 2008 (p.35) measures the income available to the total economy for final consumption and gross saving. This in total provides a better view of the income available to a country's residents.

For the year ending December 2025, GNDI reached **\$4,329.9 million** (approximately \$4,33 billion), marking a **4.0%** increase compared to the previous year. This rise complements the upward trend in GDP and GNI, which has now recorded five consecutive years of recovery following the economic downturn in the year 2020.

Chart 4: GNDI Components 2017 - 2025

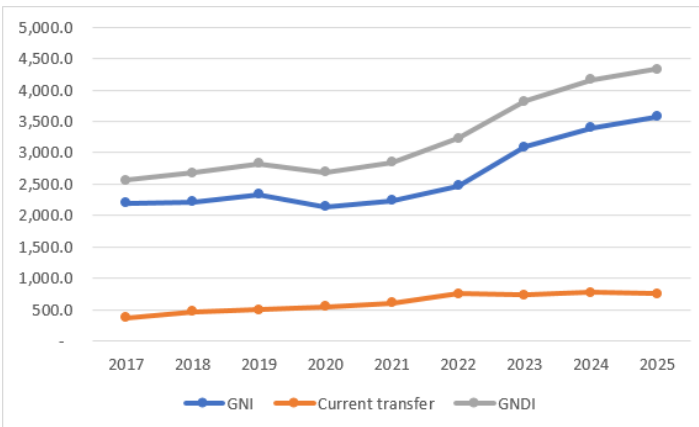


Chart 4 illustrates the composition of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which includes GNI and Current Transfers. For the calendar year ending December 2025, GNI recorded an increase of **5.4%** while Current Transfers declined by **2.3%** compared to the previous year 2024.

Despite the contraction in transfers, their overall value of GNDI rose by **4.0%** driven primarily by the sustained growth in GNI. This reflects the strengthening contribution of income earned by residents and businesses both locally and abroad, offsetting the short term dip in remittance inflows. The result underscores the growing role of GNI in supporting national income and economic resilience.

INTRODUCTION

The compilation of national accounts aggregates is a dynamic process, and therefore needs to adapt to reflect a variety of measures and indicators consistent with developments and structural changes in the economy over a period of time. These main aggregates and its components are among the most significant indicators of the state of any economy. It is therefore expected that revisions and updates are made to the historical series on a quarterly or annual basis as new data sources are brought into the model and as various benchmarks and assumptions are validated and updated.

This annual National Accounts Aggregate analysis is the sixth annual series of estimates on this level. This report is an ongoing publication and can also be downloaded from our website www.sbs.gov.ws.

ABOUT NATIONAL ACCOUNTS MEASURES

Gross domestic product (GDP) is Samoa's official measure of economic growth. GDP is compiled and published using the **production and expenditure approach**. The expenditure approach measures the total value of all final goods and services purchased in an economy over a set period of time. That includes all consumer spending, government spending, business investment spending and net exports.

National Accounts Aggregates: The Bureau in its endeavor to provide quality statistics on a higher level to assist the Government and country in making informed decisions, data-based planning and sound policy making have compiled these statistics. Following international guidelines and recommendations provided and put in place have produced national aggregates for the first time. The GDP tables attached to this report follows the broad groupings based on the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Revision 4. Classification of economic activity is important in the determination of the extent and nature of the information collected and the quality of the data compiled.

- Gross Domestic Production;
- Gross National Income (sub-categorized into Compensation of Employees, Investment Income and Other Primary Income);
- Gross National Disposable Income (sub-categorized into Current Transfers);

- Gross National Savings (including Household FCE, General Government FCE and NPISH-FCE);
- Changes in Net Worth due to Saving and Capital Transfers (including Capital Transfers net); and
- Net Lending / Net Borrowing (-) (including Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Changes in Inventories, Acquisitions less Disposals of Valuables and Acquisitions less Disposals of Non-produced Non-financial assets).



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