



# National Accounts Aggregates FY 2024/25

## 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 year basis ending June 2025. Various levels of National Accounts Aggregates are recorded and presented in annex tables attached. 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 : Trends of FY National Accounts Aggregates FY2020/21 – FY2024/25**

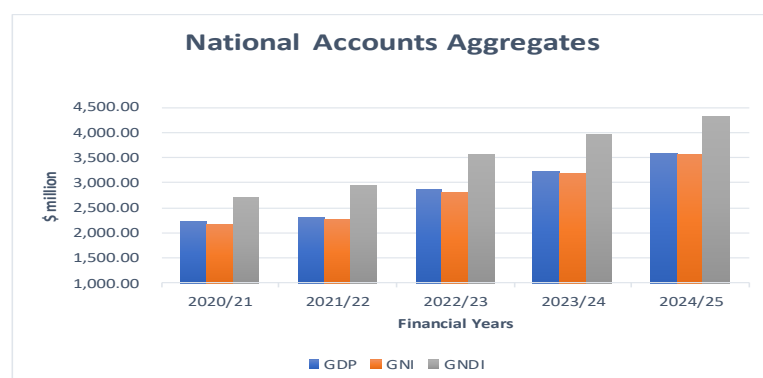
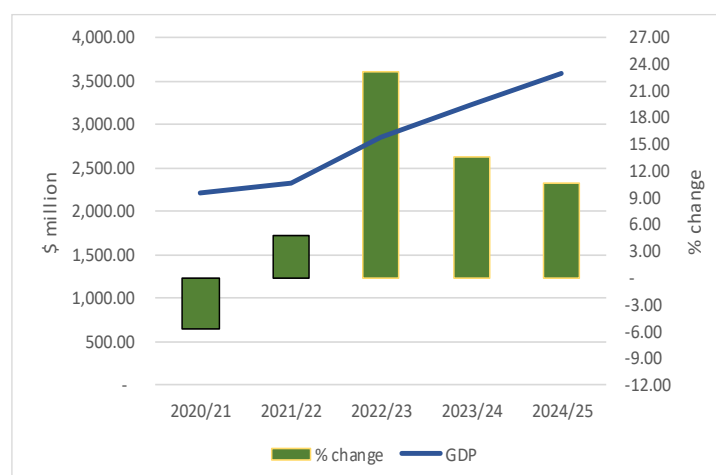


Chart 1 shows the level of the three main National Accounts aggregates within the economy of the nation. The trend throughout the years is the same, however, its individual levels differ with Gross National Income being at the lowest level followed by GDP and Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) at the highest level. The FY under review (FY2024/25) recorded an increase for all three National accounts aggregates components.

## Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product for the year ending June 2025 recorded a total value added of \$3,584.94 (or \$3.58 billion) registering a 10.6% growth in nominal GDP compared to FY2023/24 which recorded a total value of \$3,240.61 million (or \$3.24 billion).

**Chart 2: National Accounts Aggregates - GDP for FY2020/21 – 2024/25**



The fiscal year 2024/25 marked the fourth consecutive year of positive GDP growth, signaling a sustained recovery following two years of contraction. 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.

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

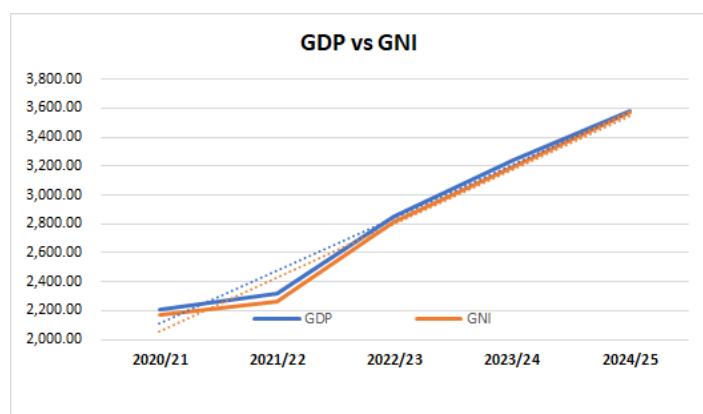
## Gross National Income (GNI)

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 June 2025 recorded a total value of \$3,570.75 million (or \$3.6 billion). Compensation of Employees contributed the most to the increase in GNI.

**Chart 3: Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, FY2020/21 – FY2024/25**



As shown in Chart 3, both GDP and GNI have followed an upward trend over the past five financial years. After two consecutive years of negative growth in FY2019/20 and FY2020/21, GNI rebounded, with FY2024/25 marking the fourth straight year of recovery. The peak was observed in FY2022/23, with continued growth until the reviewed financial 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 financial year ending June 2025, GNDI reached \$4,326.92 million (approximately \$4.33 billion), marking an 8.9% increase compared to the previous financial year. This

rise complements the upward trend in GDP and GNI, which has now recorded four consecutive years of recovery following the economic downturn in FY2019/20 and FY2020/21.

**Chart 4: GNDI Components FY2020/21 – FY2024/25**

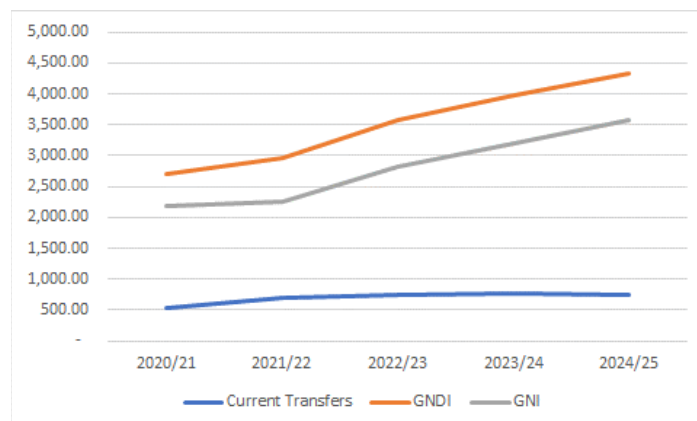


Chart 4 illustrates the composition of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which includes GNI and Current Transfers. For the financial year ending June 2025, GNI recorded a modest increase of 11.8% while Current Transfers declined by 2.7% compared to the previous year (FY2023/24).

Despite the contraction in transfers, the overall value of GNDI rose by 8.9% 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](http://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).



National Accounts & Finance Statistics Division  
FMFM II Building, Level 2  
P O Box 1151  
Apia, Samoa

 (685) 62006/62017/62018/62019  
 Fax: (685) 24675  
 Email: [fsd@sbs.gov.ws](mailto:fsd@sbs.gov.ws)  
 Website: [www.sbs.gov.ws](http://www.sbs.gov.ws)