



# Samoa Bureau of Statistics

## National Accounts Aggregates

### Financial Year Analysis - 2021/22

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#### Introduction:

This publication presents a brief 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 2022. Various levels of National Accounts Aggregates are recorded and presented in annex tables attached, however, for the purposes of maintaining the highest level of accuracy, this analysis focuses mainly on three aggregates namely, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI) and lastly Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).

Accumulation of national accounts statistics on a more aggregated level assists 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 Annual National Accounts Aggregates

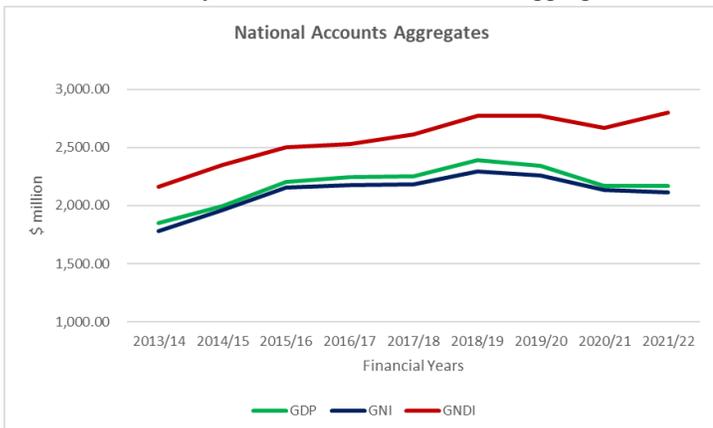


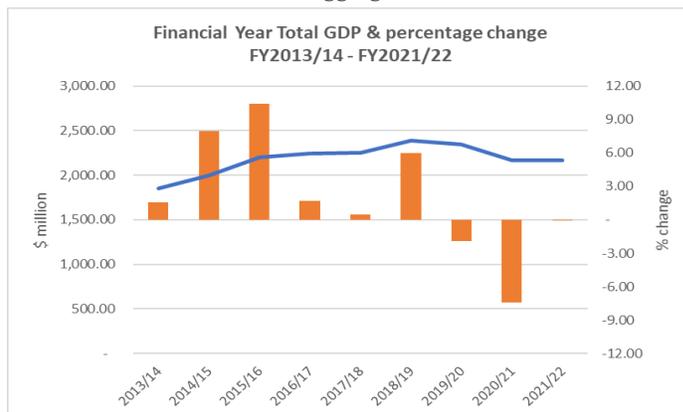
Chart 1 shows the level of the three main National Accounts aggregates within the economy of Samoa. The trend throughout the years are the same, however, it's individual levels differ with Gross National Income being at the lowest level followed by GDP and Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) at the highest level. The level of progression of these aggregates have slowly increased throughout the years until FY2019/20 where both GDP

and GDP experienced decline while GNDI increased in trend in FY2021/22 as compared to the previous year FY2020/21. The recent financial years performances have been significantly affected by the onset of the corona virus pandemic. During the financial year under review, Covid-19 was discovered within the community in the last half of FY2021/22. These conditions have put strain on the economy on a national level, however, the positive growth as illustrated in the GNDI trend which represents current transfers from family and relatives residing abroad helped alleviate the overall effect of the pandemic on the nation's economy.

#### Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

Gross Domestic Product for the year ending June 2022 recorded a total value added of \$2,168.8 (or \$2.17 billion) registering a 0.02% decline in GDP compared to the year ending June 2021 which recorded a total value of \$2,169.3 million.

Chart 2: National Accounts Aggregates - GDP



The year under review is the third consecutive year GDP has recorded a decline in current terms. This ongoing decline in the economy's performance is reflective of the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on all sectors of the economy. For the year under review, all four quarters experienced negative growths which resulted in the total decline recorded for FY2021/22.

With the emergence and transmission of the Covid-19 virus within the community in late March 2022, the Government has immediately set protocols and enforced preventative measures through Lockdown and declaration of State of Emergency during this period. Border closures were in effect with the exception of expatriation flights as approved by Cabinet. Consecutive lockdown periods were declared for the last two quarter of the year under review. Many sectors performed negatively due to this effect with retailing and wholesaling activities, communication and information services, construction and civil engineering activities among the most affected.

## Gross National Income (GNI)

Gross National Income (GNI) is the country's net income regardless of whether the source of the value created was domestic production or receipts from overseas. It takes into account employee compensation, property and other income. Gross National Income for the year ending June 2022 recorded a total value of \$2,115.4 (or \$2.12 billion). Investment Income and employee compensation contributed significantly to the decline in GNI; property and other income however were fairly minimal in value.

**Chart 3: Percentage Change in Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income, FY2013/14 - FY2021/22**

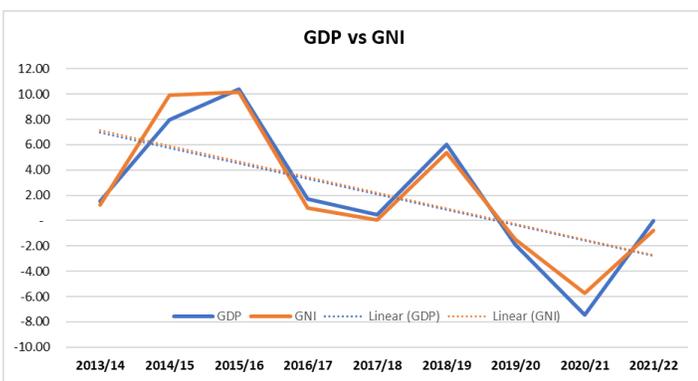


Chart 3 above shows GDP and GNI growth rates as measured by the percentage change on an annual basis. GNI like GDP has also declined for three consecutive years with the reviewed year FY2021/22 declining by 0.8%. Both measures have fluctuated during this eleven year period illustrated above with an overall downward trend in both these measures of economic growth. Both measures have most recently peaked in FY2018/19 and have also both reached its lowest ever growth rates in the previous Financial Year 2021/22. The Gross National Income's (GNI) level relative to GDP also reflects the contribution of foreign direct investment in Samoa, where transfer payments remit back to mother companies recorded in the Balance of Payments debits.

## Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

The Gross National Disposable Income, includes net factor income that is captured by GNI and remittances or current transfers. This in totality provides a better view of the income available to a country's residents. GNDI for the year ending June 2022 recorded a total value of \$2,803.3 million (or \$2.80 billion); it went up by 5.0% compared to the year ending June 2021.

**Chart 4: GNDI Components FY2013/14 - FY2021/22**

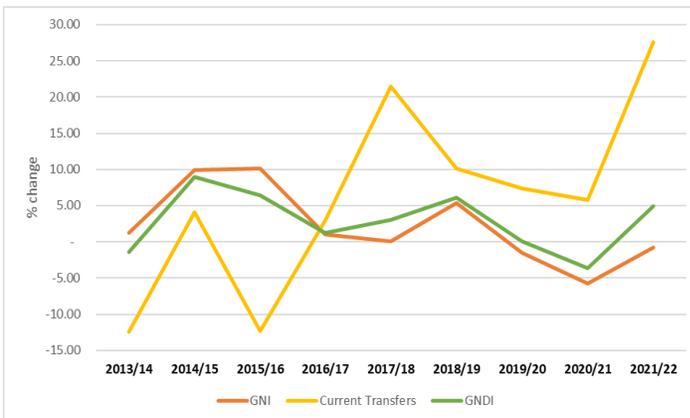


Chart 4 shows the Gross National Disposable Income and its components which are GNI and current transfers. As shown, the percentage change for GNI on annual basis was at -0.8%; current transfers recorded in FY2021/22 increased by 27.7% compared to the previous year FY2020/21. This resulted in a 5.0% growth overall for GNDI.

Current Transfers also known as remittances received from abroad through relatives, friends has increased for six consecutive financial years. It recorded a total value of \$687.9 million for the year ending June 2022 compared to the \$538.9 million acquired in the previous year ending June 2021. Gross Private Remittances compiled by the Central Bank of Samoa recorded an increase of 33.6% in transfers from abroad into the country for FY2021/22 compared to the previous year ending June 2021. Total remittances received for FY2021/22 amounted to \$808.8 million; 41.3% of which were transfers received from New Zealand, 35.2% were monies received from Australia while 13.6% of which was wired from the United States of America. This positive performance in current transfers into the county is a strong indicator of the contribution made by locals who have travelled abroad under Seasonal Employment Schemes to New Zealand and Australia better provide financially for families together with financial assistance recorded from relatives and friends permanently residing abroad thus improving the level of GNDI as a whole.

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES FRAMEWORK

## Background Information

### 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 second of the annual series of estimates on this level, the first Financial Year Report of this kind. This report is published on a bi-annual basis both Calendar and Financial Year ending June of each year. This report can 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).



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**SBS Vision:**  
**"To strengthen Statistical services for the development of Samoa"**

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