

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND



Staff Country Reports

Samoa: Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SAMOA

Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

Prepared by Aiko Mineshima, Nathan Porter, and Yong Sarah Zhou (all APD)

May 4, 2007

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I. IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MONETARY POLICY¹ IN SAMOA

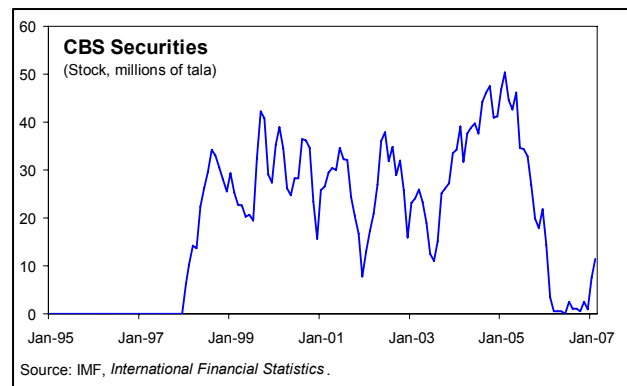
A. Introduction

1. **The framework for monetary policy in Samoa has improved as part of the comprehensive program of reforms started in the early 1990s.** The management of monetary policy has shifted from direct controls over the banking system to indirect instruments, which has helped strengthen the effectiveness of monetary policy, but given the shallowness of financial markets, policy execution is sometimes difficult.

2. **This paper discusses the limitations to the existing framework of monetary policy, and suggests ways to improve its effectiveness.** The paper examines current instruments at the disposal of the central bank to conduct monetary policy, before showing why monetary policy execution can be sometimes difficult. It also shows that such problems are not uncommon in economies with shallow financial markets. Finally, the paper suggests possible measures to improve the effectiveness of monetary policy.

B. How Is Monetary Policy Conducted and How Effective Is It ?

3. **The CBS introduced indirect monetary policy instruments in 1998.** Financial deregulation measures, initiated as part of the government's comprehensive reform program, led to the removal of direct controls over the banking system and the introduction of indirect instruments. The CBS eliminated controls over interest rates, removed credit ceilings and the liquid asset ratio (LAR) it imposed on banks. Instead, the CBS moved to open market operations (OMO). It started issuing securities through tenders, and introduced repurchase agreement (repo) and discount windows. In this framework, the conduct of monetary policy requires the regular issuance of CBS securities. Both repo operations and the discount window of the CBS securities are considered to be a standing facility whereby banks can voluntarily have access to liquidity.



4. **However, credit growth can not always be controlled through interest rate-based instruments.** Given its small size and the importance of government operations in the economy, major projects are often initiated by the government, and may therefore not be sensitive to interest rates.

¹ Prepared by Aiko Mineshima (ext. 36156).

Box 1. Samoa: CBS Securities

- CBS securities have maturities ranging from 14 to 365 days and are issued through Dutch style auctions.
- While in theory, commercial banks, nonbank financial institutions, private nonfinancial companies, church groups, trusts and members of the public are all eligible to participate, only commercial banks have so far been active participants.
- There is no secondary market on CBS securities.
- The CBS's official rate is a weighted average of interest rates on all CBS securities issued in a month.

5. **CBS securities are issued through auctions, but resulting interest rates may not always reflect liquidity conditions.** The CBS sets an acceptance range for the tender rate, which is usually lower than commercial banks' lending rates given the low credit risk of the CBS. If the interest rate set at the auction is above what the CBS is willing to offer, it may decide not to issue securities. As such, auctions of CBS securities are not fully competitive. In addition, the variety of participants in auctions is limited: only commercial banks are currently participating.

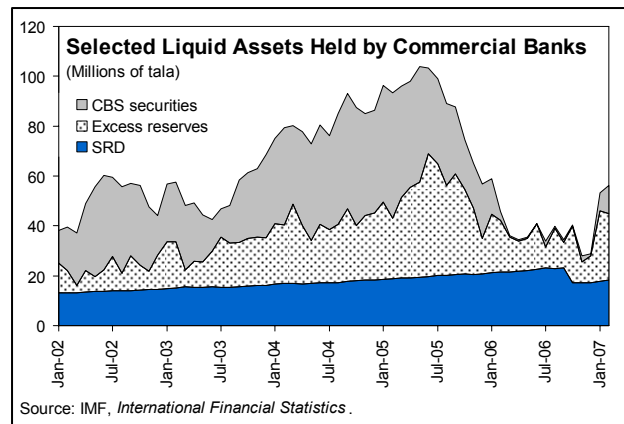
6. **Moreover, the interbank money market and the securities markets are underdeveloped in Samoa.** The interbank market is in its infancy: only commercial banks² participate in the interbank money market with, until recently, one bank raising liquidity and two other banks providing liquidity. Also, besides CBS securities, there are no other risk-free securities that could be used for OMO: given its strong fiscal track record, the government has not issued any securities. Finally, there is no secondary market for CBS securities.

7. **Recent events have demonstrated some difficulties with existing instruments when faced with the need to tighten monetary policy.** Recent events can be divided into two parts: in the second half of 2005, bank lending surged ahead of the South Pacific Games and because of major government projects (including the new Development Bank of Samoa building), which accelerated import growth. The CBS tried to tighten monetary policy by issuing CBS securities and guide interest rates gradually higher, but banks did not bid. With its securities issuance program frozen, the CBS could not show any increase in short-term rates. The intended monetary tightening did not succeed and private sector credit growth remained unabated. As a result, Samoa lost a significant amount of foreign reserves, with the

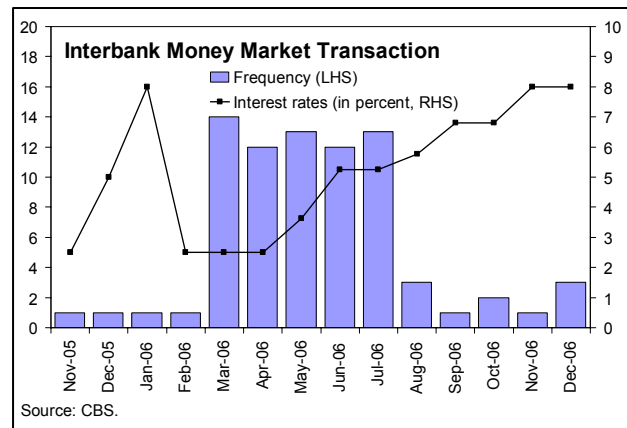
² There are four major commercial banks in Samoa. Two (ANZ and Westpac) are subsidiaries of foreign banks and the rest are domestic banks (National Bank of Samoa and Samoa Commercial Bank).

import coverage ratio declining by 1½ months in 11 months (from May 2005 to April 2006). Eventually, the CBS had to use moral suasion to persuade banks to curb lending.

8. **By the first half of 2006, liquidity conditions became very tight.** In addition to lending commitments, banks became faced with large payments for the restructuring of state-owned Polynesian Airlines and dividends to several foreign parent companies. Given insufficient holdings of securities, banks were unable to tap the discount facility. To allow banks to settle these payments, the CBS resorted to lowering the Statutory Reserve Deposit (SRD) rate from 4.8 percent to 3.5 percent in October 2006.



9. **The tight liquidity situation also led to the emergence of an interbank money market.** First, commercial banks dealt with it by rediscounting all the CBS securities they held. This was however not enough, and one commercial bank with insufficient liquidity resorted to borrowing in the interbank market from two other banks. This helped kick start the interbank money market. The amount of transactions increased from March 2006: according to the CBS, interbank trading volumes rose to tala 18 million a month in 2006 from tala 3 million in 2005. Also, reflecting the tight liquidity, interbank rates rose.



C. Challenges of Monetary Policy in Similar Economies

10. **As in other Pacific islands economies, Samoa's economy is particularly vulnerable to shocks.** It is a small economy with a sizable trade deficit and limited access to international financial markets. Samoa's balance of payments is dominated by remittances from overseas Samoans and travel income (amounting to 24 and 20 percent of GDP respectively in 2005-06). Remittances are generally stable but receipts from tourism can be volatile and significantly affected by natural disasters such as cyclones. This has happened in the past: in 1991, travel income declined by 20 percent following two cyclones, Ofa and Valerie. Samoa's external position can also be affected by domestic shocks, such as a deterioration in the fiscal situation or rapid private credit growth. In these conditions, monetary policy should be able to deal with shocks affecting the balance of payments in order to preserve the foreign reserve position and maintain the basket peg.

11. **Several factors can impede the effectiveness of monetary policy.** There could be macroeconomic factors: fiscal dominance, undeveloped government securities market and structural liquidity surplus. Alternatively, financial markets may not be sufficiently developed: the interbank market may be shallow, the secondary market for government or central bank securities may not be active. Finally, the institutional framework may not be adequate: central bank autonomy could be lacking, the liquidity forecasting framework and liquidity payment systems could be weak. These factors are recurrent to various degrees throughout the Pacific islands region, but in Samoa, the effectiveness of monetary policy is mostly limited by the insufficient development of financial markets.

12. **The effectiveness of market-based instruments depends on the level of development of financial markets.** There are usually three steps in the development of market-based monetary policy: first, financial intermediation is developed; then the interbank market takes off before finally financial markets develop. At the end of the third step, liquidity management can fully rely on market-based instruments.³ Samoa is in the process of moving to the second stage .

13. **In some Pacific islands, central banks had to revert to the use of direct instruments when faced with difficulties in controlling liquidity.** The National Reserve Bank of Tonga (NRBT) used reserve requirement control and credit ceilings to deal with the rapid monetary growth in the late-1990s. Since then, the NRBT has often relied on the reserve requirement ratio and credit ceilings to control the liquidity. Similarly, the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (RBV) introduced LAR to induce commercial banks in holding government securities and/or the RBV notes (the central bank securities).

	Background	Event	Monetary Policy Actions
Tonga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first half of 1990s: NRBT shifted from direct to indirect monetary management. 1991: Interest rate controls were fully liberalized. 1993: Credit controls (maximum loans-to-deposits ratio) were eliminated. FX regime: pegged arrangement with a horizontal band. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1993-1995: NRBT allowed entry in the market of two foreign commercial banks, which resulted in the significant increase in private credit, and foreign reserves declined markedly, calling for a tightening of monetary policy. The attempt to tighten monetary policy revealed the weak financial position of the NRBT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issued significant amount of the central bank notes. Raised the reserve requirement (NRBT frequently change the reserve requirement rate thereafter). Moral suasion to dampen credit growth. Increased the NRBT's minimum lending rate, and imposed 30 percent deposit cash margin on all new loans with the exception of export and tourism sector loans (removed in 1999). Introduced the credit ceilings in 2000 (NRBT repeatedly lift and re-introduce the credit ceilings thereafter).
Vanuatu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1988: RBV started imposing a reserve requirement on banks. RBV had a lender-of-last resort facility (the Advance Facility), which was more often used by nonbanks than banks. FX regimes: fixed exchange rate regime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early 1998: The social unrest prompted the government to allow the public to withdraw their retirement savings from the Vanuatu National Provident Fund, which entailed a sharp rise in the liquidity and a decline in the foreign reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaced the reserve requirement by liquidity asset ratios which requires banks to hold 16 percent of vatu deposit liabilities in the form of Government securities and/or the RBV notes. Started issuing the central bank securities.

³ See Laurens (2005) and Buzeneca et al (2007).

D. What Could Be Done to Improve the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy?

14. **Several measures could be considered to improve the effectiveness of monetary policy.** Some measures focus on improving the current framework relying on indirect instruments. Other measures deal with possible situations of tight liquidity.

Monetary Policy Effectiveness

15. **The development of well functioning interbank money market and securities markets is essential to ensure an effective monetary policy, especially when tightening.** Doing so would require increasing the variety of market participants in the interbank market and in auctions of CBS securities. This could be done by having structurally cash rich entities such as the National Provident Fund (NPF) participating in the interbank market, as well as in auctions of CBS securities. Also, broadening the CBS's acceptance range for rates at auctions could improve the determination of interest rates. The development of government securities would also be an important step: this would provide an alternative to CBS securities for the conduct of open market operations and relieve the CBS from fully bearing the cost of the tightening adjustment.

16. **If the development of Samoa's financial markets remains limited, the CBS could in some circumstances revert to direct instruments to slow credit growth.** This should however be done only as a last resort. More frequent uses of the SRD as an instrument of monetary policy could be considered. This would call for changing existing rules requiring cabinet approval for changes in SRD rates. The reintroduction of LAR could encourage financial institutions to hold CBS securities, strengthening the securities market, and hence making interest rate signals more meaningful. Already, all commercial banks have an internal rule for holding certain percentage of their assets in risk free assets for prudential purposes.

17. **Further strengthening of the CBS communication policy could enhance the accountability and transparency of monetary policy and guide market expectations.** Further disseminating the central bank's views on the Samoan economy and its monetary policy stance to the private sector and the public would help guide market expectations. At the same time, the CBS could clarify its monetary policy objective. While it is true that under the current framework, the CBS can influence inflation, reaffirming that the CBS's objective is the maintenance of the peg, with the import coverage ratio as an ultimate target would help strengthen the transparency of monetary policy.

Liquidity Management

18. **In case of very tight liquidity conditions, the CBS could expand the range of acceptable assets for OMOs.** Introducing foreign exchange swap operations for OMOs could be one possibility. When the amount of CBS securities in the market is limited, the CBS could buy U.S. dollars spot from banks with a repurchase agreement to supply liquidity. At the same time, shifting to an averaging for the reserve requirement ratio during the

maintenance period would ease commercial banks' liquidity management. Currently, banks have to meet the reserve requirement ratio at all time during the maintenance period. Shifting to an averaging within the maintenance period would provide flexibility for banks' daily liquidity management.

19. **The introduction of a “Lombard”-type standing facility could also improve the liquidity management.** Samoa has two standing facilities: a discount facility and a repo facility for CBS securities. Introducing a “Lombard”-type facility would add a lender of last resort facility when a bank faces binding liquidity conditions and would be useful for setting up an upper bound on interbank interest rates. Also, current repo operations could be transformed into longer term OMO instruments allowing the CBS more flexibility to control liquidity conditions beyond the overnight maturity thereby helping to guide interest rates. “Lombard”-type facilities would give banks access to a facility to raise liquidity without having to sell securities. However, interest rates on “Lombard”-type facility should be set as at a punitive level so as not to impede the development of the money market.

20. **Improvement of the quality of liquidity forecast and data would also be helpful.** Recently the CBS started improving the method of liquidity forecast with technical support from the Fund's MCM Department. Further improvement of liquidity forecast is needed so as to enable the CBS to act early on.

E. Conclusion

21. **Despite the introduction of indirect monetary policy instruments by the CBS in the late-1990s, the recent episode has shown that current instruments are not enough.** The CBS was not able to slow the rapid growth in credit using its indirect instruments alone. It had eventually to resort to moral suasion.

22. **The development of a well functioning interbank money market and securities markets together with a further strengthening of the CBS' s communication policy are needed.** Developing financial markets, and especially money markets is a required condition for a country to rely on indirect monetary policy instruments. To do so would require expanding the number of participants in money markets, and diversify the securities, by eventually introducing government securities. Also, strengthening the CBS's communication policy could enhance the accountability and transparency of monetary policy and guide market expectations.

23. **Meanwhile, an increase in the target for the import coverage ratio of foreign reserves could give the CBS a needed cushion.** Given the vulnerability of the economy to shocks, and past experiences of rapid losses in foreign reserves, an increase in the import coverage target for foreign reserves from the current four months to five months would give the CBS an additional cushion. This would be especially important under the current conditions of limited effectiveness of monetary policy.

References

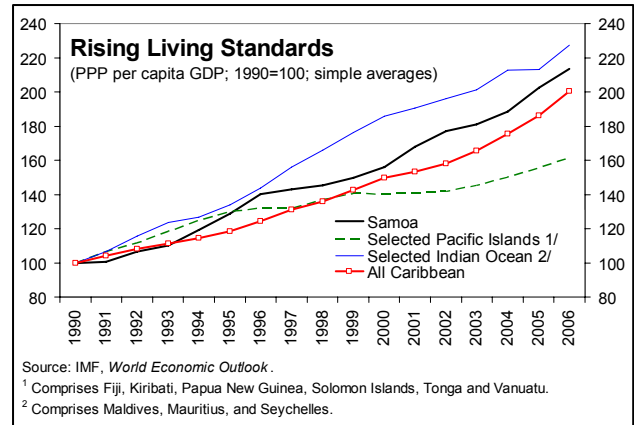
Buzeneca, Inese, and Maino, Rodolfo, 2007, “Monetary Policy Implementation: Results from a Survey,” IMF Working Paper No. 07/7 (Washington: International Monetary Fund).

Laurens, Bernard, 2005, “Monetary Policy Implementation at Different Stages of Market development,” International Monetary Fund, Occasional Paper No. 244 (Washington: International Monetary Fund).

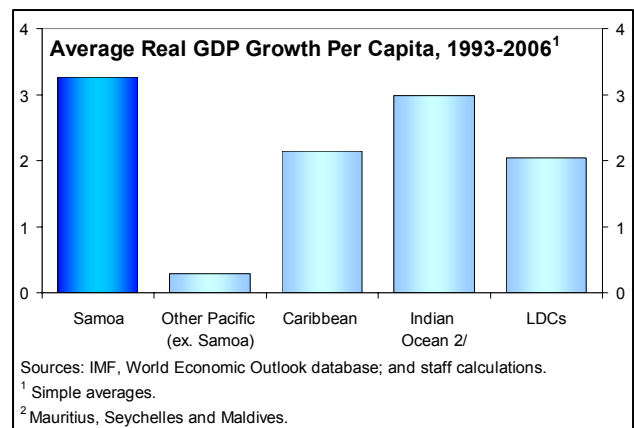
II. SAMOA: SUSTAINING PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH⁴

A. 1993–2005: Reform, Transformation, and Growth

24. **After falling behind during the 1970s and 1980s, a sequence of reforms since have transformed the Samoan economy.** In addition to major changes in the fiscal arena, Samoa has introduced a comprehensive set of structural reforms. Trade reform lowered tariffs, while other structural measures strengthened governance of state owned enterprises (SOEs) and fostered privatization of non strategic SOEs. Financial reform also liberalized interest rates, and eliminated credit ceilings in the mid-1990s.



25. **These reforms led to impressive per capita growth.** Real GDP growth since 1993 has averaged about 4 percent, which is the highest among the Pacific island economies. Over the same period, real per capita GDP has increased by over 3 percent per year on average, not only well above the average for Pacific islands, but also higher than in comparator groups in the Indian Ocean and Caribbean. Although some islands, notably Vanuatu, have grown rapidly in recent years, this is against much faster population growth—population growth averaged above 2½ percent annually over the past five years in Vanuatu against ¼ percent in Samoa.



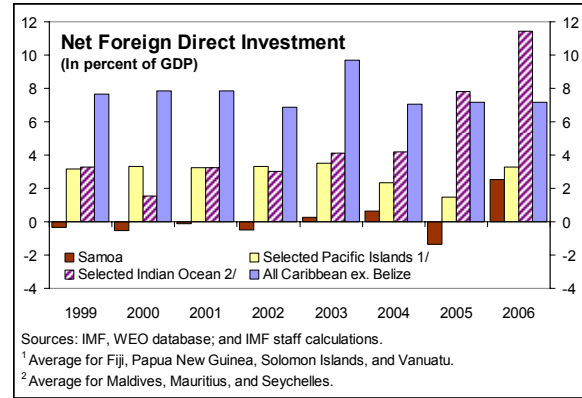
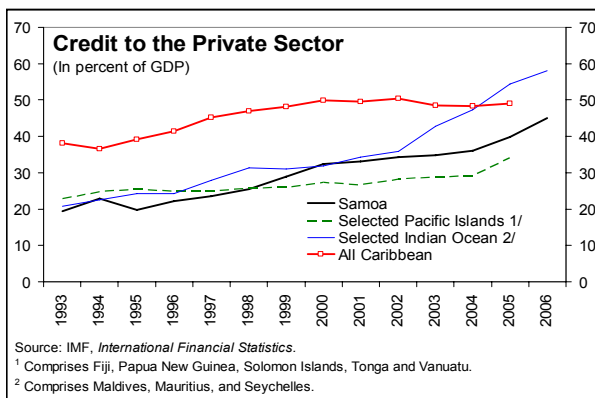
26. **Despite the impressive achievements over the past decade and a half, some of Samoa's potential remains untapped.** Samoa's favorable natural endowments, such as its rich fertile land, fishing resources, and attractive potential tourist locations, together with its flexible domestic labor market and strong links with Australia and New Zealand suggest a very positive medium-term outlook. However, further reforms are needed to entirely unlock Samoa's potential.

⁴ Prepared by Nathan Porter (ext. 37316) and Sarah Zhou (ext. 37015).

27. **This chapter takes stock of developments since the early 1990s, and asks what major impediments to sustained private development remain.** The basic conclusion is that although Samoa's broad based reforms have alleviated several constraints on private development, the restrictions relating to the economic use of customary land particularly limit future private sector development. These restrictions affect both the availability of land for development, as well as the availability and cost of finance for these projects. Other reform priorities center on reducing the cost of public services, streamlining business start-up and foreign investment procedures, and improving structural aspects of the financial market by making the use of collateral easier, and increasing the availability of credit information. The government recognizes many of these issues and is working to address them.

B. What Are the Further Impediments to Private Development?

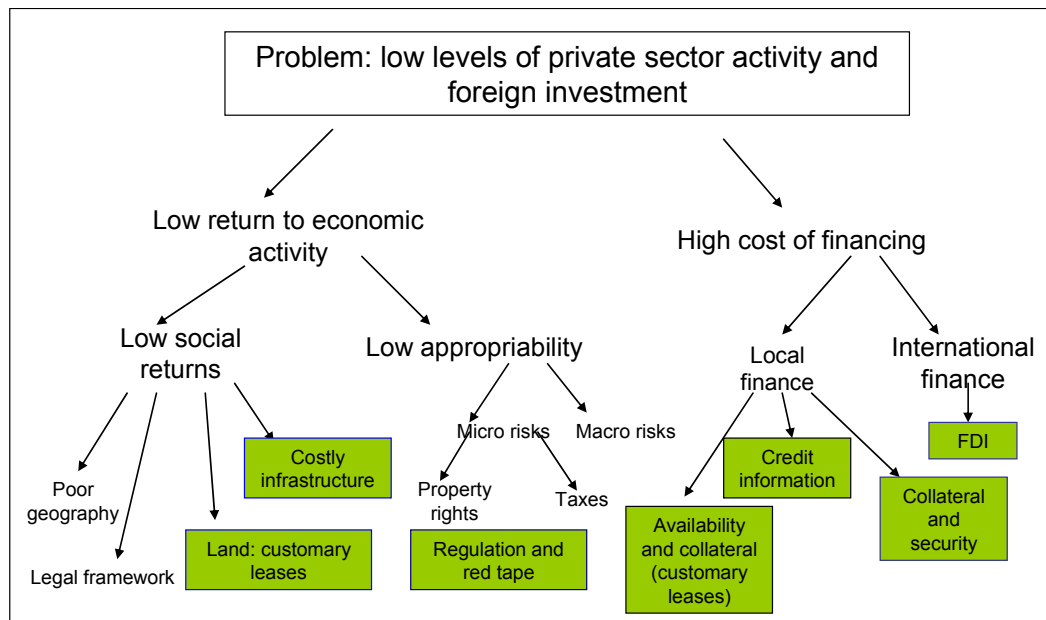
28. **Low levels of private sector credit and foreign investment are symptoms of impediments to private sector development.** Relative to other island countries, including less developed Pacific islands, Samoan private sector investment has been low compared with the size of economic activity. Although domestic credit has expanded steadily relative to GDP over the past decade, it has done so less than in other island regions. Moreover, compared with its closest Pacific island peers—Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu—the level of private credit remains low. Similarly, foreign investment has been limited, although reflecting the dramatic success of recent SOE and telecom reforms, foreign investment jumped in 2006.



29. **To diagnose the proximate cause for what has limited private investment returns, we begin by asking whether constraints limit economic returns, and/or whether the cost of finance is inflated.** Our approach follows the growth diagnostics framework based on decision tree analysis developed by Hausmann, et. al. (2006a; 2006b). In simple terms, the framework recognizes that the fundamental reason private activity is low is either because the cost of finance is high, or the private returns are low. If the problem is low returns, then it is either that economic returns are low, or that the private appropriability of these returns is limited (e.g., because of high taxes). Once the main causes are identified, the

next step is to move down the tree to identify the principal cause for the low returns and/or costly finance. This continues until the main constraints to development are identified.

30. **In the case of Samoa, this framework identifies both low economic returns and costly finance as causes of low investment.** Relevant to the first level question of returns or financing costs, issues in Samoa relate to the low level of domestic and foreign investment, and relatively high interest rates. These considerations suggest that the domestic projects that obtain financing are able to achieve reasonable returns, but few projects had high enough returns to attract foreign investors, and few domestic projects could obtain domestic financing. With Samoa's tax rates relatively low (and even falling in 2007), and governance



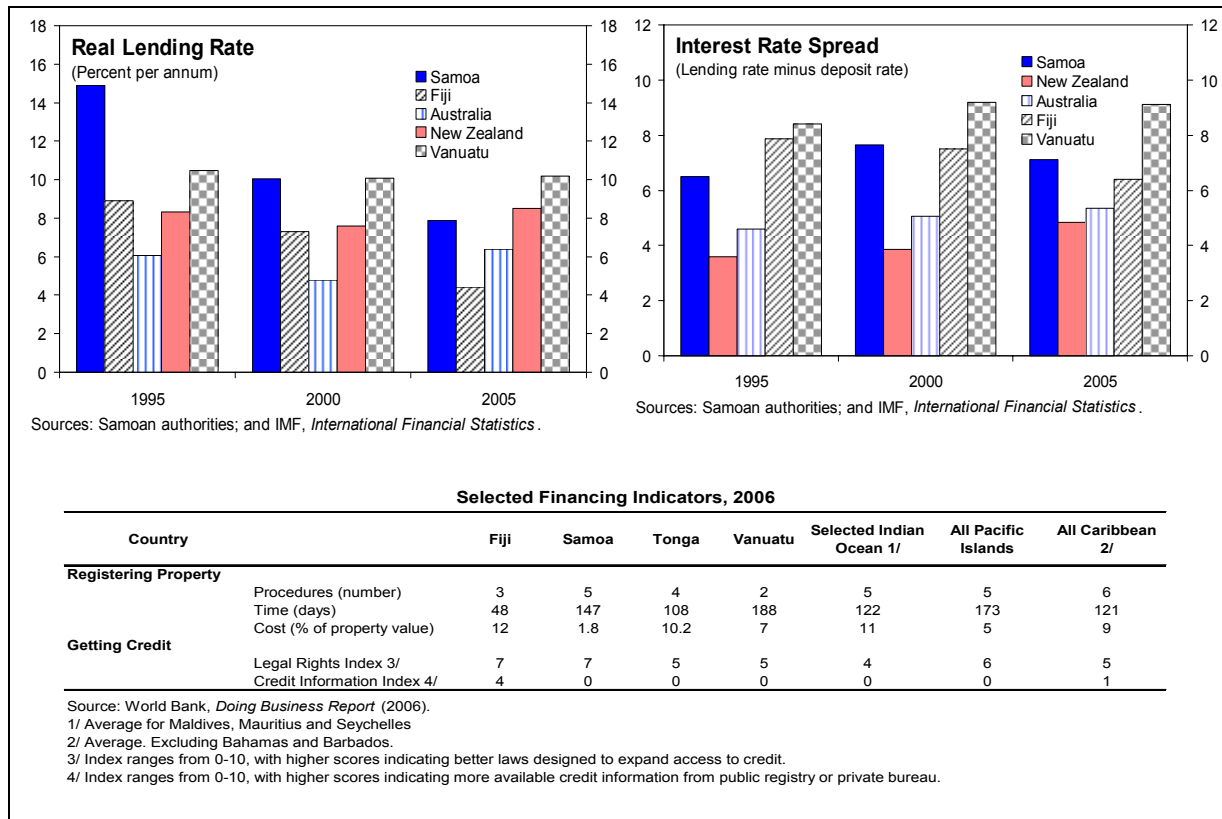
Source: Adapted from Haussmann, et. al, 2006

amongst the best for low income countries (as ranked by the World Bank's CPIA index), appropriability is unlikely to be a principal concern. Consequently, there are likely impediments to both overall economic returns and the cost of financing for certain projects.⁵

31. **The high cost of financing seemingly reflects structural factors.** While real interest rates remain relatively high, they have clearly fallen since financial deregulation in the late-1990s. Interest margins are much higher than in some Pacific islands and the more developed financial markets of Australia and New Zealand. The differences reflect the costs and risks inherent in Samoan lending, which arise from difficulties in being able to register property for secured transactions, and the limited information about the creditworthiness of borrowers. Difficulties in using the property registry raise the cost of collateral. In particular, there are separate registries for land, vehicles, and other chattels, and these registries (which are

⁵ See the highlighted factors in the growth diagnostics decision tree.

maintained manually) are difficult to search to confirm ownership and the existence of prior claims (Holden, et. al., 2003). Separate registries are also maintained for company and personal assets. Moreover, without any credit bureau, banks have been forced to lend based on customer history, or use informal enquiries. By improving the collateral process, and increasing credit information, lending margins should fall. However, the more fundamental constraint affecting the cost and availability of funds relates to difficulties in using land as collateral.



32. **Ultimately, difficulties in gaining access to land (and using it for collateral) are the most binding constraints, and affect both economic returns and the cost of finance** (Box 1). The inalienable nature of customary land has effectively limited its ability to be transferred across economic uses, and its use as collateral for borrowing. Although leases are legally possible on customary land, the process is time consuming and complicated. As these leases have economic value, they can potentially (and legally) be used as collateral. However, with concerns over the enforcement process, commercial banks have been extremely cautious in lending to projects on customary land, unlike banks in Fiji. Moreover, restrictions on the leasing of land by non-Matai Samoans (see Box 1) has resulted in relatively little intensive agriculture in Samoa.

Box 2. Samoan Customary Land

Customary land accounts for around 81 percent of Samoan land, including many of the most desirable tourist locations.¹ Consequently, the ease with which customary land can be moved between alternate economic uses is likely to be key in determining the nature of economic activity in Samoa.

Customary land ownership is vested in the elected head of an extended family, the *Matai*, or local chief. The Matai directs the use of land, giving entitlements to access land, although customary ownership rights flow from a mix of titles, and ancestral transfers. This land cannot be transferred outside the village or turned into freehold land, with little customary land having been registered or with clearly surveyed boundaries.

Although customary ownership may not be transferred, leases are legally possible under the *Alienation of Customary Land Act*, 1965. This Act allows customary land to be leased for a up to 30 years (with the option of a 30 year renewal) for hotel or industrial projects, with Samoan law also providing for mortgages over these leases. However, land cannot be leased to non-Matai Samoans for intensive agricultural use. Arranging leases is time consuming, typically taking in excess of 12 months.² Once an extended family agrees to lease some land, the government must approve the agreement, advertise the intended transaction, act as trustee, and collect rent on behalf of the beneficial owners.

Difficulties in negotiating leases, and perceived difficulties in enforcement, have limited the appeal of leases. In late-2005, there were 197 leases, only 32 of which were for commercial purposes (AsDB, 2005).³ The limited use of leases reflects a perception among potential investors that gaining secure rights over customary land is difficult and time consuming. The Lands and Titles Court (LTC) has jurisdiction over customary land, and adjudicates disputes over control of land and boundaries, and confirmation of registered ownership, with only Matai title holders acting as judges. There is also a large case backlog, and although the LTC has flexibility to apply traditional “custom and usage” in making its decisions, it is hamstrung by a lack of legal precedent and documentation of traditional practices.

¹ Only 8 percent of land is freehold, with the remaining 11 percent of land in public hands.

² The Act requires notification of a potential lease in the government Gazette, at least a 3 month period for family consultation, with beneficial owners having 3 months to make a written objection.

³ The remaining leases are roughly evenly divided between government use and church use.

Sources: Holden, et. al. (2003), and Asian Development Bank (2005).

33. **Other impediments also increase the cost of doing business and limit economic returns.** Although infrastructure in Samoa compares well to that in other Pacific islands, some services remain expensive. Past reforms have improved the operations of many SOEs, but their operations could be more independent from the government. In particular, the boards of most public bodies are dominated by Ministers and civil servants. Similarly, cross-subsidies remain prevalent in the pricing of some public services. For example, electricity prices have a 40 percent cross-subsidy between low-income and commercial users. Similarly, while investment climate indicators suggest several bright spots for Samoa, bureaucracy surrounding the starting of businesses may be a problem. Although registering an unincorporated business can be done in less than 14 days, the procedures for establishing a partnership, for foreign investors, and for incorporating a business can be costly in terms of

legal fees. The government's new Companies Act, expected to operate from July 2007, should streamline several aspects of company registration and formation, including through the use of online registration and the use of "off the shelf" company documents. Foreign investors also face a significant burden in terms of arranging work permits for expatriate workers and managers, requiring approval by multiple government agencies.

Structural Indicators						
	Fiji	Samoa	Tonga	Vanuatu	MIC	New Zealand
Paved roads (in percent of total roads) (2000)	49	42	27	24		64
Aircraft departures (2004)	45,669	10,538	1,336	1,477	5,010,732	196,657
Telephone mainlines per 100 residents (2005)	12	7	11	3	19	44
Mobile phone subscribers per 100 residents (2005)	17	13	16	6	29	75
Cost of three-minute call to U.S., U.S. dollars (2004)	3	1	1	7	1.5	1.3
Internet Users (Per 1,000 people) (2004)	73	33	29	36	91	788
Electricity costs, U.S. dollars per kwh (2003)	0.16	0.18	0.31	0.26	...	0.05
Electricity consumption per capita, kwh (2004)	904	547	374	189	1708	8,896
Improved sanitation facilities (percent of population with access)	72	100	96	50	62.7	...
Improved water facilities (percent of population with access)	47	88	100	60	84	...

Sources: Vanuatu authorities; Energy Information Administration; International Telecommunication Union, *World Telecommunication Development Report* (2006); and World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2006).

Selected Investment Climate Indicators, 2006							
Country	Fiji	Samoa	Tonga	Vanuatu	Selected Indian Ocean 2/	All Pacific Islands	All Caribbean 3/
Ease of Doing Business Rank 1/	31	41	51	58			
Starting a Business							
Procedures (number)	8	9	4	8	7	7	6
Time (days)	46	35	32	39	32	35	121
Cost (% of income per capita)	25.8	45.5	10.3	61.3	12	45	9
Employing Workers							
Difficulty of Hiring Index	22	11	0	50	11	8	18
Rigidity of Employment Index 4/	21	10	7	33	21	13	17
Protecting Investors							
Investor Protection Index 5/	6.3	6.3	4.7	5.3	6	5	5
Paying Taxes							
Payments (number)	34	36	22	32	8	26	39
Time (hours)	145	224	164	120	78	144	216
Total tax rate (% profit)	40.1	22.1	56.2	14.4	28	45	42
Enforcing Contracts							
Procedures (number)	26	30	30	24	31	29	41
Time (days)	397	455	510	430	672	518	661
Cost (% of debt)	62.1	15.3	47	64	15	58	24

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business Report* (2006).

1/ Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1 – 175, with first place being the best. A high ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is conducive to the operation of business.

2/ Average for Maldives, Mauritius and Seychelles

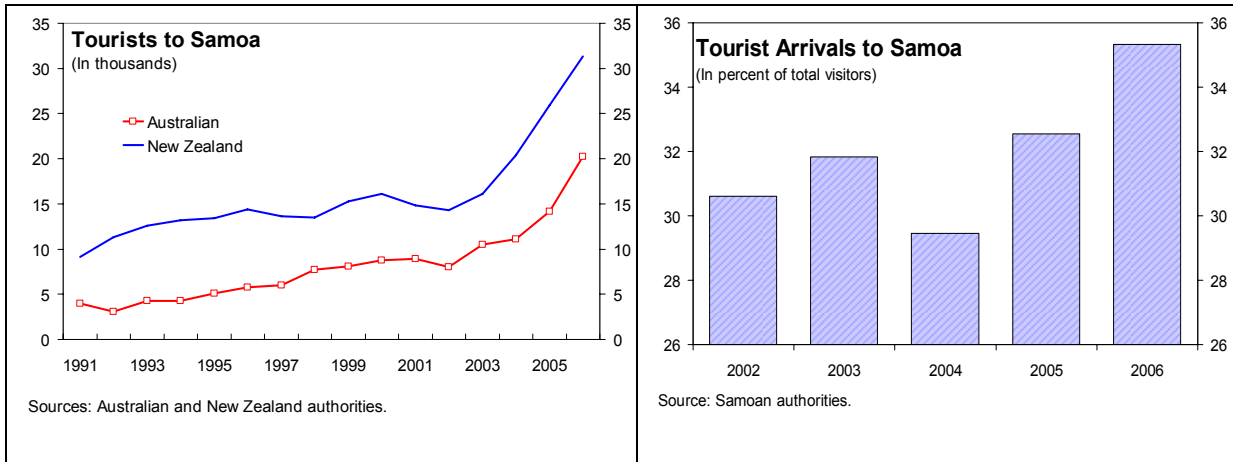
3/ Average. Excluding Bahamas and Barbados.

4/ The index assigns values between 0 and 100, with higher values representing more rigid regulations. The Rigidity of Employment Index is an average difficulties that employers face in hiring and firing workers.

5/ The indexes vary between 0 and 10, with higher values indicating better investor protection

34. **The benefits of introducing competition into utility markets and the recent Polynesian Airlines restructuring have been impressive.** Polynesian Airlines entered a joint venture with the low-cost Australian-based Virgin Blue airline, to operate the jet routes previously operated by Polynesian Airlines. This restructuring resulted in a reduction in airfares—by around a half—from Australia and New Zealand to Samoa. The benefits of this have been dramatic with visitor arrivals rising quickly, especially for (non expatriate Samoan) Australians and New Zealanders. Similarly, significant benefits have followed the recent introduction of competition in the mobile telecommunications sector. This greatly

reduced the cost of mobile phone calls, by more than 50 percent, both domestically and internationally.



International Mobile Phone Calling Costs (Cost per minute in USD including VAT)			
	Before Nov. 1st, 2006	After Nov. 1st, 2006	Percentage change
Group 1 (American Samoa, Tokelau Islands)	0.55	0.27	-50.4%
Group 2 (Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tonga)	1.10	0.37	-66.7%
Group 3 (India, Japan, UK, USA and most European Countries)	1.64	0.74	-55.3%
Group 4 (China, Ireland, South Africa, Argentina)	2.19	1.10	-49.5%

Source: SamoaTel.

C. What Should Be Done?

35. **Samoa's reform priorities should target the major constraints to private sector development.** These are the impediments to leasing customary land, improvements to financing secured transaction and credit information, and a streamlining of business entry and foreign investment procedures.

36. **Reforms addressing land tenure should aim to ease the impediments on making transferable and enforceable leases.** Much of the reform effort should focus on streamlining, and building understanding of the leasing processes, and reassuring both beneficial owners and lessees that their rights can be protected under leases. The government's current reform process is attempting to do just this, as well as seeking views on other issues that require attention. Issues to be addressed are:

- The process of informing beneficial owners about a potential lease could be accelerated by requiring an announcement in the newspaper rather than the government Gazette.
- Reassuring lessees (and lenders) will require improving the enforcement process, to provide increased certainty and lower enforcement costs. In the Pacific, this has been done by increasing the extent of mediation in the process (e.g., Papua New Guinea), or the government playing a greater middle-man role (as in Fiji’s Native Land Trust Board) (Fingleton, 2005).
- Structuring leases so they are transferable would increase their value as collateral. If leases are difficult to transfer across lessees then it will be difficult to recover the value of loans in default.⁶
- Efficient administrative and recording services are important. This would reduce the cost of entering leases, and possibly more importantly, increase their collateral value by making it easier to verify the parties to the lease, and the existence of prior claims.

37. Improving credit information and streamlining property registries should lower the cost of finance. The creation of a nascent debt collection and credit rating agency, Debt Free, holds out hope that the availability of credit information should soon improve. Although Debt Free is only likely to provide negative credit information initially, the hope is that, over time, it will provide “positive information” on borrowers also. Similarly, streamlining and automating all property registries would reduce the cost of collateralized lending, further reducing the cost, and increasing the availability, of funds for investment. Placing security interests for company charges, chattels, and vehicles in one registry would be an important step forward.

38. Further reduction in the cost of infrastructure and utilities should build on past successes. In particular, gradually moving to increased private sector involvement and more competition will reduce utility prices. In this regard, further privatization and increased competition in some areas would be desirable. Based on international experience, electricity generation is one likely area where competition would be beneficial, as is construction work, and the provision of some community service obligations. For SOEs that remain in government hands, the training of directors has already improved following the creation of the new Institute of Directors, but the accountability and independence of their boards could be enhanced. Increasing the transparency of SOE pricing through explicit public payments to

⁶ According to bankers, banks in Fiji discount the value of leases on customary land by 35 percent for collateral purposes. However, they also said that realizing the value of this type of collateral was roughly equivalent to realizing the value of freehold land there.

cover community service obligation costs is essential to this independence. In this way, business customers will not pay artificially high prices to cover subsidies provided to others.

39. In addition to improving the general business environment, removing the remaining restrictions on foreign investment would boost private sector development.

Although most explicit foreign investment restrictions have been removed, the cost of foreign investment could be further lowered by streamlining the granting of work permits, and reviewing the need for expatriate exit visas and guarantees. Improvements are likely following the current review of foreign investment legislation being carried out by Foreign Investment Advisory Service, an agency of the World Bank.

D. Conclusion

40. Samoa's rapid development into a middle-income country is a remarkable achievement. This development reflects the broad-based reforms the authorities have pursued for over a decade, and have resulted in faster per capita growth than in peer island economies. Per capita income is now around \$2,300, amongst the highest in the Pacific. Moreover, with rising living standards, several social indicators, like life expectancy, infant mortality, and poverty, are fast improving.

41. By addressing the most binding constraints on private sector development, especially customary land reform, investment should be spurred. Easing the leasing process, and making these leases effective collateral would make more land available for private development, most likely tourism in the near term, and increase the availability of financing. A substantial expansion of domestically financed investment projects would also likely spur the development of deeper financial markets in Samoa. Other reforms, such as making SOE operations more transparent and accountable, and increasing competition and private sector involvement in public services should reduce business cost and boost returns. Better credit information and a streamlined registry system would likely reduce the cost of borrowing by limiting the risks in domestic lending.

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Table 1. Samoa: Gross Domestic Product by Sector at Constant 2002 Prices, 2000–05

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
(In millions of tala)						
Primary sector	143.95	138.4	129.8	125.0	115.9	123.9
Agriculture	78.1	67.5	62.0	67.9	63.2	73.2
Fishing	65.9	70.9	67.7	57.2	52.8	50.7
Secondary sector	202.57	231.9	233.2	241.6	254.4	261.3
Food and beverage manufacturing	25.3	26.6	29.7	30.3	30.4	33.4
Other manufacturing	91.5	112.6	107.7	114.3	106.6	99.9
Construction	51.6	54.6	53.8	54.8	74.3	83.4
Electricity and water	34.1	38.1	42.1	42.2	43.1	44.7
Tertiary sector	393.7	431.6	451.1	471.4	494.2	523.1
Commerce	143.1	159.2	176.3	177.8	182.1	198.3
Hotels and restaurants	18.6	21.3	20.7	23.5	24.6	28.9
Transportation and communication	97.1	109.3	104.6	113.3	120.8	124.6
Finance and business	63.8	68.8	76.3	82.7	90.4	94.3
Less: Enterprise share of FISIM 1/	-9.0	-9.6	-10.2	-10.9	-11.6	-12.0
Housing	31.9	32.5	33.2	33.9	34.6	35.2
Other services	48.1	50.0	50.2	51.2	53.4	53.9
Government	64.5	67.6	71.0	75.0	78.9	83.9
GDP at constant market prices	804.7	869.5	885.0	913.0	943.4	992.2
(Percentage change)						
Primary sector	0.3	-3.8	-6.3	-3.6	-7.3	6.8
Secondary sector	14.6	14.5	0.5	3.6	5.3	2.7
Tertiary sector	6.5	9.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.9
Government	6.2	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.2	6.4
GDP	7.2	8.1	1.8	3.2	3.3	5.2

Sources: Treasury Department of Samoa; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Financial intermediaries service charge, indirectly measured.

Table 2. Samoa: Gross Domestic Product by Sector at Current Prices, 2000–05

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
(In millions of tala)						
Primary sector	127.7	124.7	129.8	121.9	143.5	149.5
Agriculture	64.9	56.0	62.0	63.7	82.4	87.7
Fishing	62.8	68.7	67.7	58.1	61.1	61.8
Secondary sector	200.7	229.7	233.2	262.4	293.3	320.5
Food and beverage manufacturing	25.1	26.7	29.7	33.0	34.6	39.8
Other manufacturing	90.1	110.5	107.7	127.4	125.5	125.3
Construction	50.4	53.7	53.8	58.5	86.3	102.5
Electricity and water	35.1	38.8	42.1	43.4	46.9	52.9
Tertiary sector	367.5	413.5	451.1	491.3	536.6	603.5
Commerce	138.6	155.3	176.3	183.8	201.8	233.9
Hotels and restaurants	18.0	20.9	20.7	24.6	27.3	34.3
Transportation and communication	82.8	98.4	104.6	118.0	128.9	141.4
Finance and business	59.2	66.6	76.3	85.8	95.7	104.9
Less: Enterprise share of FISIM 1/	-7.9	-9.0	-10.2	-11.8	-13.2	-14.2
Housing	30.4	31.9	33.2	36.5	38.9	42.1
Other services	46.5	49.4	50.2	54.3	57.3	61.1
Government	67.1	68.9	71.0	73.7	76.5	79.7
GDP at current market prices	763.1	836.8	885.0	949.2	1049.9	1153.2
Memorandum item:						
Implicit GDP deflator (2002=100)	94.8	96.2	100.0	104.0	111.3	116.2
(Percentage change)						
Primary sector	8.1	-2.4	4.1	-6.1	17.8	4.2
Secondary sector	17.3	14.4	1.5	12.5	11.8	9.3
Tertiary sector	8.0	12.5	9.1	8.9	9.2	12.5
Government	4.1	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.3
GDP	9.9	9.7	5.8	7.3	10.6	9.8
GDP deflator	2.6	1.5	3.9	4.0	7.0	4.4

Sources: Treasury Department of Samoa; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Financial intermediaries service charge, indirectly measured.

Table 3. Samoa: Indices of Industrial Production, 2001–06 1/

(1997=100)

	Weights	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Beer	0.22	139.7	144.3	143.2	140.5	131.9	135.9
Electricity	0.17	129.7	151.5	153.4	152.3	159.2	169.9
Soft drinks	0.13	128.2	129.3	117.6	112.0	108.7	108.4
Coconut oil	0.11	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cigarettes	0.09	114.0	107.3	113.7	118.0	124.4	123.8
Timber	0.06	121.0	140.8	54.9	59.1	62.0	62.0
Coconut cream	0.04	90.3	66.4	59.1	54.8	48.7	42.3
Miscellaneous products 2/	0.04	122.7	94.3	68.1	87.8	76.7	35.0
Ready-mixed cement	0.04	211.6	183.3	245.6	378.9	404.3	403.6
Concrete blocks	0.04	59.0	57.0	60.6	72.7	79.8	80.1
Paints	0.02	80.4	69.9	70.0	88.6	88.5	81.4
Ice-cream	0.02	88.5	97.7	94.1	111.5	89.7	103.7
Roofing iron 3/	0.01	160.0	190.9	221.4	145.8	131.2	131.2
Corned meat	0.01	77.0	146.5	122.8	99.5	119.9	118.9
Total	1.00	112.2	115.3	110.4	115.1	115.7	114.8
(Percentage change over previous year)		5.0	2.9	5.1	4.3	0.5	-0.8
Memorandum item:							
Industrial Price Index (1997=100)	...	120.5	127.4	125.7	134.6	141.6	153.5
(Percentage change over previous year)	...	5.1	5.7	-1.3	7.1	5.2	8.4

Source: Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ The industrial index has been revised to include a more comprehensive range of products manufactured in the country. It replaces the old index which was based in 1982 and included a small range of products.

2/ Comprises copra meal, soap, toilet tissue, tobacco, and salted beef.

3/ Salafai Metal Industries (SMI) has replaced Samoa Iron and Steel in the authorities' Industrial Production Survey, as a producer of roofing iron from September 1998 onward.

Table 4. Samoa: Energy Statistics, 2001–06

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(In megawatts)					
Electricity generating capacity 1/	118.2	139.8	147.1	151.1	150.3	150.3
Hydroelectricity	45.4	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2
Diesel	72.8	92.6	99.9	103.9	103.1	103.1
	(In millions of kilowatt hours)					
Electricity production 1/	105.4	123.8	124.6	123.3	128.9	113.5
Hydroelectricity	48.9	67.3	67.7	64.3	68.5	50.5
Diesel	56.5	56.5	56.8	59.0	60.4	62.9
Electricity consumption	105.4	123.8	124.6	123.3	97.4	90.3
Sales	78.7	86.1	66.8	47.9	52.0	58.3
Other 2/	26.7	37.7	57.8	75.4	45.5	32.0
	(In tala per unit; end of period)					
Energy prices (domestic)						
Petroleum (gallon)	6.5	6.3	6.8	7.9	9.1	10.7
Kerosene (gallon)	6.2	5.7	6.0	7.1	8.8	10.5
Electricity (kilowatt hour)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7

Sources: Electric Power Corporation; and Treasury Department of Samoa.

1/ Figures relate only to government-owned electric power schemes. Village lighting schemes and other private plants are not included.

2/ Transmission and distribution losses, and auxiliaries (power used in electricity production). Figures for 2006 are provisional estimates.

Table 5. Samoa: Building Permits Issued, 1999–2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(Number of units)						
Residential	336	359	348	294	175	154
Industrial	...	...	...	...	6	13
Commercial	82	88	90	66	51	53
Education	9	12	8	8	11	9
Health	27	...	...	1	0	1
Churches	...	42	20	13	20	10
Other	40	23	32	28	33	48
Total	494	524	498	410	296	288
(Value in millions of tala)						
Residential	11.79	14.49	...	...	...	...
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial 1/	35.77	12.56	...	...	...	...
Education	0.99	1.29	...	...	...	...
Health	3.86	...	...	...	...	...
Churches	...	14.78	...	...	...	...
Other	0.64	0.49	...	...	...	...
Total	53.04	43.61	...	...	...	...

Source: Treasury Department of Samoa.

1/ The 1999 figure includes the renovation of the Faleolo Airport terminals (SAT 9 million) and the office complex for the Accident Compensation Board (SAT 19 million).

Table 6. Samoa: Consumer Prices, 2001–06

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
(Base period; 2004=100)						
Food	76.8	81.7	77.7	100.0	99.9	103.9
<i>Of which</i> : Domestic food	65.5	74.9	68.0	100.0	95.7	99.4
Clothing and footwear	112.0	111.7	107.2	100.0	88.8	85.0
Household operations	94.5	97.1	96.3	100.0	107.7	111.0
Transportation and communication	88.0	92.9	94.3	100.0	108.1	113.9
Alcohol and tobacco	84.6	97.9	100.4	100.0	100.2	104.8
Miscellaneous	95.6	99.2	99.4	100.0	101.0	102.8
Total	82.1	87.0	84.6	100.0	101.9	105.8
<i>Of which</i> : Imported goods	95.6	95.6	95.8	100.0	104.5	109.2
Domestic goods	74.0	82.0	78.0	100.0	99.9	103.1
(Percent change)						
Food	14.8	6.4	-4.9	28.7	-0.1	4.0
<i>Of which</i> : Domestic food	19.4	14.3	-9.1	47.0	-4.3	3.9
Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-0.2	-4.1	-6.7	-11.2	-4.3
Household operations	0.8	2.7	-0.8	3.9	7.7	3.1
Transportation and communication	2.1	5.6	1.5	6.0	8.1	5.4
Alcohol and tobacco	2.0	15.7	2.5	-0.4	0.2	4.6
Miscellaneous	0.8	3.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8
Total	9.0	6.0	-2.8	18.2	1.9	3.8
<i>Of which</i> : Imported goods	4.6	0.0	0.2	4.4	4.5	4.5
Domestic goods	12.8	10.9	-4.9	-4.9	-3.9	-2.9
Weights						
	Imported	Domestic	Total			
Food	287.5	215.4	502.9			
Clothing and footwear	20.1	...	20.1			
Household operations	47.7	63.6	111.3			
Transportation and communication	30.0	114.1	144.1			
Alcohol and tobacco	16.6	105.1	121.7			
Miscellaneous	34.8	65.1	99.9			
Total	436.7	563.3	1000.0			

Source: Statistics Services Division.

Table 7. Samoa: Financial Operations of the Central Government, 2001/02–2006/07 1/

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06		2006/07
					Budget	Actual	Budget
(In millions of tala)							
Total revenue and grants	290.8	303.5	317.7	524.4	358.1	387.2	461.5
Total revenue	198.7	229.3	246.5	283.0	286.3	315.4	363.0
Tax	182.7	206.5	219.7	242.2	249.7	273.1	317.9
Nontax	16.0	22.8	26.8	40.9	36.6	42.2	45.2
External grants 5/	92.1	74.2	71.2	241.4	71.8	71.8	98.5
Total expenditure and net lending	308.6	309.1	326.6	521.3	402.3	391.7	477.5
Current expenditure	183.3	202.2	224.0	236.6	272.8	281.9	325.1
Salaries and wages	74.7	75.5	70.9	77.8	87.1	86.1	94.7
Interest payments	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.6	4.2	4.3	4.1
External	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.6	3.7	4.2	3.6
Domestic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Other	104.4	122.0	148.0	153.1	181.5	191.5	226.3
Development expenditure 2/	104.2	86.9	86.6	263.8	104.7	86.1	131.7
Net lending 3/	21.1	20.0	16.0	21.0	24.9	23.7	20.7
Overall balance	-17.8	-5.6	-8.9	3.1	-44.2	-4.5	-16.0
Overall balance (excluding grants)	-109.9	-79.8	-80.0	-238.3	-116.0	-76.4	-114.5
Financing	17.8	5.6	8.9	-3.1	44.3	4.5	16.1
External financing (net)	11.8	4.7	0.3	15.8	19.5	6.2	17.8
Disbursement	23.9	16.6	12.1	27.6	32.8	19.2	33.3
Amortization	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8	13.4	13.0	15.5
Domestic financing (net)	6.0	0.9	8.6	-18.9	24.8	6.2	-1.7
Banking system 4/	-3.5	-6.2	-17.6	18.7	0.0	-11.0	0.0
Nonbanks and others	9.5	7.0	-9.0	-0.2	24.8	-4.7	-1.7
(In percent of GDP)							
Total revenue and grants	33.6	32.8	32.5	48.7	34.4	32.4	41.5
Total revenue	23.0	24.8	25.2	26.3	27.5	29.3	32.6
Tax	21.1	22.3	22.4	22.5	24.0	25.4	28.6
Nontax	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.1
External grants	10.7	8.0	7.3	22.4	6.9	6.7	8.9
Total expenditure and net lending	35.7	33.4	33.4	48.4	38.6	36.4	42.9
Current expenditure	21.2	21.9	22.9	22.0	26.2	23.6	29.2
Salaries and wages	8.6	8.2	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.0	8.5
Interest payments	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
External	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Domestic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development expenditure 2/	12.1	9.4	8.9	24.5	10.0	8.0	11.8
Net lending 3/	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.9
Overall balance	-2.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	-4.2	-0.4	-1.4
Overall balance (excluding grants)	-12.7	-8.6	-8.2	-22.1	-11.1	-7.1	-10.3
Financing	2.1	0.6	0.9	-0.3	4.3	0.4	1.4
External financing (net)	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.6
Domestic financing (net)	0.7	0.1	0.9	-1.8	2.4	0.6	-0.2
Banking system 4/	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8	1.7	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Nonbanks and others	1.1	0.8	-0.9	0.0	2.4	-0.4	-0.2
Memorandum items:							
Nominal GDP (in millions of tala)	864.6	925.2	978.7	1076.2	1042.0	1076.2	1112.0

Sources: Treasury Department of Samoa; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Fiscal year begins on July 1.

2/ Primarily foreign-financed development expenditure.

3/ Includes loans and advances to public enterprises, capital subscriptions, and land purchases.

4/ Includes revaluation of Treasury's foreign assets.

5/ Inclusion of transaction that do not go through MOF in the 04/05 Budget, - AusAid ISP's etc

Table 8. Samoa: Revenue of the Central Government, 2001/02–2006/07

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
			Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
(In millions of tala)								
Tax revenue	182.7	206.5	225.6	219.7	239.5	242.8	249.7	273.0
Income tax	38.6	40.6	42.5	42.6	44.9	47.8	44.3	47.2
Excise tax	55.4	57.8	63.2	59.5	64.5	67.3	64.5	69.0
Domestic excise	31.2	27.1	34.2	34.5	35.5	36.5	35.5	40.3
Import excise	24.2	30.8	29.0	25.1	29.0	30.8	29.0	28.7
Taxes on international trade	33.3	36.0	37.5	34.8	38.0	38.0	38.5	40.9
Import duties	33.3	36.0	37.5	34.8	38.0	37.3	38.5	40.9
Foreign exchange levy 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VAGST	50.9	67.7	77.0	77.0	85.5	83.2	96.1	108.6
Domestic 2/	9.9	15.4	21.0	25.6	28.0	19.5	38.1	33.4
Imports	46.1	59.1	63.0	58.5	64.5	74.1	65.0	82.2
Refunds	5.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0	10.4	7.0	7.0
Other taxes	4.5	4.3	5.4	5.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	7.3
Business licenses	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
Petroleum levy	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.9
Stamp duty	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.1	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Nontax revenue	16.0	22.8	25.8	26.8	28.5	40.9	36.4	43.4
Fees, services charges, etc.	12.5	18.5	14.6	16.0	16.3	18.6	18.5	18.8
Departmental enterprises	-0.6	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.9	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Rents, royalties, international investments	4.0	4.3	9.4	9.6	11.3	22.5	17.9	24.7
Sale of government supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revenue	198.7	229.4	251.4	246.5	268.0	283.7	286.1	316.3
(In percent of GDP)								
Tax revenue	21.2	22.3	23.1	22.4	24.5	22.6	24.0	26.2
Income tax	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5
Excise tax	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.6
Domestic excise	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.9
Import excise	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Taxes on international trade	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9
Import duties	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9
Foreign exchange levy 1/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VAGST	5.9	7.3	7.9	7.9	8.7	7.7	9.2	10.4
Domestic 2/	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.8	3.7	3.2
Imports	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.2	7.9
Refunds	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
Other taxes	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Business licenses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum levy	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Stamp duty	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nontax revenue	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fees, services charges, etc.	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	3.8	3.5	4.2
Departmental enterprises	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Rents, royalties, international investments	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.4
Sale of government supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total revenue	23.1	24.8	25.7	25.2	27.4	26.3	27.2	27.2

Source: Treasury Department of Samoa.

1/ Foreign exchange levy was removed in 1999.

2/ Excludes VAGST payable by government departments.

Table 9. Samoa: Current Expenditure Classified by Function, 2001/02–2006/07

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
					Budget	Actual
(In millions of tala)						
General services	75.7	85.6	70.6	80.5	88.7	89.7
General administration	59.9	68.6	53.4	62.6	69.9	69.5
Law and order	15.7	16.9	17.2	17.8	18.9	20.2
Social services	86.3	93.2	100.1	103.4	103.6	116.6
Education	41.5	45.2	50.9	52.4	54.5	55.3
Health	34.4	36.6	37.7	39.5	35.1	47.3
Social security and pensions	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	14.0	14.0
Economic services	40.4	45.6	46.4	58.2	52.9	56.3
Agriculture	10.9	11.3	10.7	11.1	11.7	11.7
Works, Transport & Infrastructure	22.9	27.5	28.8	37.0	26.9	29.6
Post and telecommunications	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.6
Natural Resources	6.6	5.9	5.7	8.6	12.5	12.4
VAGST payable by government departments	-14.2	-17.4	-18.4	-20.9	-8.3	-14.7
Interests payments on 1/ Public Debt	4.2	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.3
Other expenditure 2/	10.5	-0.7	0.7	9.8	30.5	29.7
Total current expenditure	183.3	202.2	204.5	236.6	272.8	281.9
(In percent of total current expenditure)						
General services	41.3	42.3	34.5	34.0	32.5	31.8
General administration	32.7	33.9	26.1	26.5	25.6	24.6
Law and order	8.6	8.4	8.4	7.5	6.9	7.2
Social services	47.1	46.1	49.0	43.7	38.0	41.4
Education	22.6	22.3	24.9	22.1	20.0	19.6
Health	18.8	18.1	18.5	16.7	12.9	16.8
Social security and pensions	5.7	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.0
Economic services	22.0	22.6	22.7	24.6	19.4	20.0
Agriculture	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.2
Works, Transport & Infrastructure	12.5	13.6	14.1	15.6	9.9	10.5
Post and telecommunications	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Natural Resources	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	4.6	4.4
VAGST payable by government departments	-7.7	-8.6	-9.0	-8.8	-3.0	-5.2
Interests payments on 1/ Public Debt	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5
Other expenditure 2/	5.7	-0.3	0.3	4.2	11.2	10.5
Total current expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Treasury Department of Samoa.

1/ Includes domestically financed development expenditure

2/ Other includes Residual: unexplained

Table 10. Samoa: External Grants by Donors and Loan Disbursements, 2000/01–2005/06

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
	(In millions of tala)					
External Grants	73.0	71.6	74.2	67.0	125.4	98.6
New Zealand	13.1	9.1	13.6	11.7	18.0	19.6
Australia	25.7	22.9	21.6	22.5	23.8	25.2
European Development Fund	10.0	27.5	4.1	4.1	6.1	7.1
Japan	8.4	5.1	30.7	10.2	28.4	27.6
United Nations Development Program	3.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	6.8	2.7
Other 1/	12.4	4.7	1.7	16.2	32.3	16.4
Loan Disbursements	13.3	23.9	29.6	26.5	18.1	26.7
Memorandum Item:						
External grant expenditures abroad 2/	70.7	69.9	71.2	64.2	118.1	84.2

Source: Treasury Department of Samoa.

1/ Includes grants from China, WHO, Canada, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Global Fund

2/ Includes expenditure on scholarship awards, ISPs, and consultants for which direct payment are made by donors.

Table 11. Samoa: Public Enterprises and Statutory Authorities, 2001-07

	Share of Government Ownership						Employment						Capital Injections and Advances					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Non Financial Enterprises	(in percent)						(Number of persons)						(In millions of tala)					
Accident Compensation Board							42	42	54	62	62	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agriculture Store	100	100	100	100	100	100	46	42	44	39	41	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Computer Services Limited	40	40	40	40	0	0	33	33	33	35	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric Power Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	434	439	456	485	476	476	3.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Polynesian Airlines (Holding) Ltd	100	100	100	100	100	100	383	383	387	389	...	...	8.8	15.0	8.0	19.5	9.0	28.8
Samoa Communications Ltd	100	100	100	100	100	100	188	213	247	249	249	249	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rothmans Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Coconut Oil Product Ltd	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Forest Corporation	40	40	40	40	40	40	52	55	0	0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Land Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	72	72	72	71	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Projects Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Broadcasting Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	41	34	30	30	...	48	1.2	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Samoa Breweries Limited	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	0	0	163	160	160	160	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Visitors Bureau	100	100	100	100	100	100	30	31	36	36	38	38	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Water Authority	100	100	100	100	100	100	146	132	157	140	153	155	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Shipping Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	136	136	125	125	124	123	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Trust Estates Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	128	130	137	106	40	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Government Equity Participants																		
Brugger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hellaby	9	9	9	9	9	9	45	47	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pacific Forum Line	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	30	33	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Iron & Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOC-Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public financial institutions																		
Central Bank of Samoa	100	100	100	100	100	100	83	82	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development Bank of Samoa	100	100	100	100	100	100	117	120	130	113	104	104	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	11.6
Housing Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	17	17	17	17	22	25	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Public Trust Office	100	100	100	100	100	100	22	22	22	19	20	17	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
National Pacific Insurance	30	30	30	30	0	0	13	13	11	11	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Provident Fund	100	100	100	100	100	100	190	160	160	172	164	176	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Life Assurance Corporation	100	100	100	100	100	100	54	51	52	48	55	56	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,393	2,372	...	...	...	...	23.2	26.8	...	...	...	...

Source: Treasury Department of Samoa

Table 12. Samoa: Structure of the Financial System, 2001-2006/07 1/

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
						Q2	Q4
(Share of total assets; in percent)							
Ministry of Finance	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Central Bank of Samoa	13.4	14.5	14.7	15.8	14.7	11.5	12.2
Commercial banks	44.4	43.9	45.0	46.1	47.5	50.5	49.8
ANZ (Samoa)	27.4	26.8	27.1	25.3	23.6	25.3	25.1
Westpac Bank Samoa Limited 2/	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.9	12.7	13.3	12.4
National Bank of Samoa Limited	4.1	4.5	4.4	5.2	6.6	7.3	7.1
Samoa Commercial Bank Limited 3/	...	...	1.8	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.2
Nonmonetary financial institutions	41.8	41.4	40.0	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.8
National Provident Fund	25.5	25.7	25.1	24.2	23.9	23.7	23.0
Development Bank of Samoa	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.6	8.6
National Pacific Insurance Ltd.	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Samoa Life Assurance Corporation	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Public Trust Office	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Samoa Housing Corporation	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Share of total domestic credit; in percent)							
Monetary authorities	-13.6	-10.4	-9.5	-7.5	-5.9	-5.5	-5.3
Central Bank of Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Commercial banks	66.7	61.8	61.6	60.5	63.1	67.2	66.5
ANZ (Samoa)	43.7	38.4	37.3	32.7	31.9	35.7	33.1
Westpac Bank Samoa Limited 2/	17.8	17.3	15.9	15.7	15.0	15.6	16.4
National Bank of Samoa Limited	5.2	6.1	6.2	7.8	10.0	9.7	10.1
Samoa Commercial Bank Limited 3/	...	...	2.2	4.3	6.6	6.3	6.9
Nonmonetary financial institutions	46.4	48.1	47.4	46.6	42.4	38.0	38.5
National Provident Fund	26.4	28.2	28.3	29.6	28.1	25.2	25.9
Development Bank of Samoa	14.2	12.4	12.2	11.1	8.9	8.0	7.9
National Pacific Insurance Ltd.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa Life Assurance Corporation	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7
Public Trust Office	0.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Samoa Housing Corporation	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Memorandum item:							
Total assets (millions of tala)	944.3	1020.2	1147.7	1242.7	1339.6	1409.0	1508.3
Total domestic credit (millions of tala)	436.7	502.7	551.0	610.6	732.7	821.8	869.7

Source: Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Gross claims of financial institutions on the Government of Samoa, domestic non-financial public enterprises and the private sector. However, the Ministry of Finance's claims on and liabilities to Government are recorded on a net basis.

2/ Westpac assumed full control of the Pacific Commercial Bank in May 2001.

3/ Samoa Commercial Bank Limited commenced operation in April 2003.

Table 13. Samoa: Monetary Survey, 2001/02-2006/07

	2001/02	2002/03				2003/04				2004/05				2005/06				2006/07	
		Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
(In millions of tala, unless indicated otherwise)																			
Net foreign assets	182.2	178.4	178.9	164.9	165.5	173.7	204.2	205.1	172.1	193.3	220.7	218.9	231.3	234.3	221.5	178.3	184.6	196.2	215.0
Monetary authorities 1/	175.7	172.8	171.1	152.8	151.9	167.3	191.9	189.6	186.2	202.6	214.2	216.5	225.5	218.6	207.9	166.7	174.6	185.8	198.7
Ministry of Finance	54.4	54.1	52.0	46.9	50.2	53.8	52.2	49.4	48.2	43.4	46.3	45.1	44.4	43.6	42.9	44.5	45.5	46.0	45.7
Central Bank of Samoa	121.4	118.7	119.1	105.9	101.7	113.5	139.7	140.2	138.0	159.3	168.0	171.4	181.1	175.0	165.0	122.2	129.1	139.8	153.0
Commercial banks	6.5	5.6	7.7	12.1	13.6	6.4	12.4	15.5	-14.0	-9.4	6.5	2.4	5.8	15.8	13.7	11.6	10.1	10.4	16.3
Net domestic assets	137.0	149.8	160.2	177.5	175.0	182.6	182.2	181.0	211.5	207.2	197.8	205.3	209.9	217.6	262.5	312.6	313.9	327.0	335.5
Domestic credit	197.0	206.4	219.0	232.9	237.1	248.8	254.1	260.0	290.4	287.2	279.7	284.2	293.1	308.4	360.3	416.1	430.1	453.2	474.1
Government (net)	-93.0	-89.3	-94.3	-94.0	-99.2	-83.0	-79.4	-80.3	-81.6	-89.2	-89.6	-90.4	-100.3	-107.4	-97.5	-73.3	-89.3	-91.4	-93.8
Monetary authorities 1/	-84.1	-85.7	-81.9	-72.0	-75.7	-78.1	-76.8	-73.7	-72.2	-74.7	-75.5	-84.3	-81.7	-87.6	-88.1	-84.3	-88.7	-105.3	-99.8
Ministry of Finance	-54.4	-54.1	-52.0	-46.9	-50.2	-53.8	-52.2	-49.4	-48.2	-43.4	-46.3	-45.1	-44.4	-43.6	-42.9	-44.5	-45.5	-46.0	-45.7
Central Bank of Samoa	-29.7	-31.6	-29.9	-25.1	-25.5	-24.4	-24.6	-24.4	-24.0	-31.3	-29.3	-39.2	-37.3	-44.0	-45.2	-39.8	-43.2	-59.3	-54.1
Commercial banks	-9.0	-3.6	-12.4	-22.1	-23.6	-4.9	-2.6	-6.6	-9.4	-14.5	-14.1	-6.1	-18.6	-19.9	-9.4	11.0	-0.7	13.9	5.9
Claims on nonfinancial public enterprises	15.1	14.6	18.3	19.5	29.3	20.2	14.8	14.4	13.4	12.6	9.8	9.5	9.6	8.5	7.4	13.7	18.1	11.3	7.0
Claims on nonbank financial institutions	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	8.5	6.2	10.4	15.3	21.0
Claims on private sector	274.7	281.1	294.7	307.3	306.1	311.0	318.5	325.9	358.5	363.8	358.7	365.0	383.0	407.0	441.9	469.5	490.9	517.9	539.9
Other items (net)	-59.9	-56.7	-58.8	-55.3	-62.1	-66.2	-71.9	-79.0	-78.9	-79.9	-81.9	-78.9	-83.1	-90.8	-97.9	-103.6	-116.2	-126.1	-138.5
Broad money	319.2	328.2	339.0	341.8	340.4	356.3	386.4	383.4	383.6	400.5	418.5	424.1	441.2	451.9	484.0	490.9	498.6	523.3	550.6
Narrow money	92.3	88.3	95.6	94.4	93.8	101.6	118.2	115.6	112.6	116.6	124.9	122.3	132.8	141.2	160.7	146.3	145.2	163.5	170.1
Currency outside banks	26.1	23.6	32.6	25.6	26.2	26.8	35.7	25.8	28.4	29.8	38.9	30.9	30.7	35.2	48.5	38.6	37.0	40.6	52.3
Demand deposits	66.2	64.8	63.0	68.9	67.6	74.8	82.5	89.7	84.2	86.8	86.0	91.4	102.1	106.0	112.2	107.7	108.2	122.9	117.8
Quasi-money	226.9	239.9	243.4	247.4	246.6	254.7	268.2	267.9	271.0	284.0	293.6	301.8	308.4	310.7	323.3	344.6	353.4	359.7	380.4
Savings deposits	45.5	47.4	44.9	44.6	45.5	50.3	45.6	48.2	49.4	53.8	51.5	51.1	55.8	61.8	64.0	60.1	64.3	68.0	66.4
Time deposits	171.4	180.2	184.5	183.2	184.8	193.5	207.0	205.1	209.4	220.0	232.4	241.7	239.5	232.3	242.4	265.2	269.4	272.7	296.5
Foreign currency deposits	10.1	12.3	14.1	19.6	16.3	11.0	15.6	14.6	12.2	10.2	9.8	9.0	13.1	16.7	16.9	19.3	19.7	19.0	17.5
Memorandum items:																			
Annual percent change 2/																			
Broad money	3.6	5.6	10.2	11.1	6.6	8.6	14.0	12.2	12.7	12.4	8.3	10.6	15.0	12.8	15.6	15.8	13.0	15.8	13.7
Narrow money	4.1	-0.4	10.1	15.5	1.7	15.0	23.6	22.4	20.0	14.8	5.7	5.8	17.9	21.1	28.7	19.6	9.3	15.8	5.8
Private sector credit	9.9	8.9	10.5	13.4	11.4	10.7	8.1	6.1	17.1	17.0	12.6	12.0	6.8	11.9	23.2	28.6	28.2	27.2	22.2
Contribution to broad money growth (in percent) 2/																			
Net foreign assets	0.7	2.6	1.3	-0.5	-5.2	-1.5	7.5	11.8	2.0	5.5	4.3	3.6	15.4	10.2	0.2	-9.6	-10.6	-8.4	-1.3
Net domestic assets	2.8	3.1	8.9	11.8	11.9	10.0	6.5	1.0	10.7	6.9	4.1	6.3	-0.4	2.6	15.5	25.3	23.6	24.2	15.1
Nonbank financial institutions																			
Deposits	60.9	61.8	58.7	65.3	66.0	67.8	67.1	65.1	63.2	64.7	55.8	57.5	55.5	54.0	56.0	62.3	63.2	65.6	77.8
Credit to the private sector	211.0	314.1	222.2	334.1	230.1	233.6	243.0	245.4	249.4	252.1	267.9	270.2	275.1	276.6	284.5	284.4	289.9	296.3	309.9

Source: Treasury Department of Samoa.

1/ Includes Treasury's monetary accounts.

2/ For quarterly data, the annual change is calculated relative to the respective quarter of the previous year.

Table 14. Samoa: Summary Accounts of the Monetary Authorities, 2001/02–2006/07

(In millions of tala; end of period)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05				2005/06				2006/07	
				Sep.	Dec.	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Foreign assets (net)	175.7	151.9	186.2	202.6	214.2	216.5	225.5	218.6	207.9	166.7	174.6	185.8	198.7
Foreign assets	179.1	155.1	191.7	206.4	217.3	219.8	228.3	221.7	213.5	170.4	179.1	190.3	203.2
Treasury	57.4	53.0	51.0	46.1	49.1	47.9	47.1	46.3	45.6	47.3	48.4	48.8	48.4
Central Bank of Samoa	121.8	102.1	140.7	160.3	168.2	171.9	181.2	175.5	168.0	123.1	130.7	141.5	154.8
Foreign liabilities	3.4	3.3	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.7	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Treasury 1/	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Central Bank of Samoa	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Net domestic assets	-121.1	-87.8	-110.2	-120.7	-119.5	-125.0	-118.2	-115.1	-109.9	-80.2	-82.8	-102.8	-102.9
Claims on government (net)	-84.1	-75.7	-72.2	-74.7	-75.5	-84.3	-81.7	-87.6	-88.1	-84.3	-88.7	-105.3	-99.8
Claims on government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government deposits	84.1	75.7	72.2	74.7	75.5	84.3	81.7	87.6	88.1	84.3	88.7	105.3	99.8
Treasury	54.4	50.2	48.2	43.4	46.3	45.1	44.4	43.6	42.9	44.5	45.5	46.0	45.7
Central Bank of Samoa	29.7	25.5	24.0	31.3	29.3	39.2	37.3	44.0	45.2	39.8	43.2	59.3	54.1
Claims on commercial banks	0.2	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.9	3.0	1.6
Other items (net)	-37.2	-12.8	-40.0	-47.0	-44.9	-41.5	-37.7	-28.3	-22.9	2.7	3.0	-0.5	-4.7
Central bank securities	-38.7	-12.7	-39.7	-46.3	-41.2	-44.7	-34.6	-26.9	-21.9	0.5	0.0	-1.0	-1.0
Capital and reserves	-26.0	-28.1	-26.9	-27.1	-29.1	-29.1	-28.0	-28.0	-26.4	-22.7	-24.8	-26.7	-29.9
Other assets	27.6	29.0	27.7	27.4	27.0	35.0	28.6	28.0	27.8	28.0	28.4	28.3	28.1
Other liabilities	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.6	-2.7	-3.8	-1.5	-2.4	-3.1	-0.5	-1.1	-1.9
Reserve money	60.8	71.9	82.8	87.3	105.3	100.7	115.0	110.9	112.4	97.0	105.8	92.1	111.4
Currency in circulation	32.2	34.0	35.2	35.1	49.5	40.0	38.4	42.6	63.0	50.1	51.0	49.7	67.9
Commercial banks reserves	28.6	37.8	47.6	52.2	55.8	60.6	76.6	68.3	49.5	46.9	54.9	42.4	43.5
Cash in vault	6.2	7.8	6.8	5.4	10.5	9.1	7.7	7.4	14.5	11.5	14.0	9.1	15.6
Required deposit	13.8	15.5	17.2	17.7	18.3	19.1	19.7	20.4	20.7	21.6	22.7	23.2	17.3
Other deposit	8.6	14.5	23.6	29.2	27.0	32.4	49.2	40.5	14.3	13.9	18.2	10.2	10.6

Source: Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ IMF accounts.

Table 15. Samoa: Balance Sheet of the Commercial Banks, 2001-06

(In millions of tala: end of period)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
						Jun	Dec
Net foreign assets	19.6	7.7	12.4	6.5	13.7	10.1	16.3
Assets	43.7	24.0	38.2	38.9	41.1	43.0	41.5
Liabilities	24.1	16.2	25.8	32.4	27.4	32.9	25.2
Net domestic assets	258.0	298.7	338.3	373.1	421.9	451.5	776.8
Domestic credit	273.1	298.6	328.5	352.7	445.5	516.1	570.8
Government (net)	-8.1	-12.4	-2.6	-14.1	-9.4	-0.7	5.9
Claims	9.7	0.0	8.5	3.3	10.3	35.9	34.6
Government deposits	17.8	12.4	11.1	17.3	19.7	36.6	28.6
Non-financial public enterprises	16.7	18.3	14.8	9.8	7.4	18.1	7.0
Non-monetary financial institutions	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	8.5	10.4	21.0
Private sector	264.4	292.4	316.1	356.2	439.0	488.2	536.9
Claims on Central Bank, (net)	38.9	56.9	78.9	96.1	70.2	52.0	42.9
Central Bank securities	7.7	16.0	33.5	41.2	21.9	0.0	1.0
Balances with Central Bank	20.4	28.2	35.1	45.2	35.0	40.9	27.9
Required	13.1	14.5	16.2	18.3	20.7	22.7	17.3
Other	7.3	13.7	19.0	27.0	14.3	18.2	10.6
Cash on hand	11.0	13.1	10.9	10.5	14.5	14.0	15.6
Central bank deposits	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.1	-2.9	-1.6
Other items, (net)	-54.0	-56.7	-69.1	-75.7	-93.8	-116.5	163.0
Capital and reserves 1/	-50.3	-50.7	-45.0	-50.3	-43.2	-43.0	-48.6
Other assets	45.7	55.6	59.7	66.5	58.4	59.1	64.2
Other liabilities	-49.4	-61.6	-83.8	-91.9	-109.0	-132.6	147.4
Deposits	277.7	306.5	350.6	379.6	435.5	461.6	498.2
Demand deposits	56.9	63.0	82.5	86.0	112.2	108.2	117.8
Private sector	46.4	47.3	65.8	64.1	87.5	77.9	90.8
Other 2/	10.5	15.7	16.7	21.9	24.8	30.3	27.0
Savings deposits	40.3	44.9	45.6	51.5	64.0	64.3	66.4
Time deposits	160.5	184.5	207.0	232.4	242.4	269.4	296.5
Private sector	94.6	107.3	107.8	136.0	143.3	153.0	170.4
Other 2/	65.9	77.1	99.2	96.4	99.1	116.4	126.1
Foreign currency deposits	20.0	14.1	15.6	9.8	16.9	19.7	17.5

Source: Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Excludes provisions for specific purposes.

2/ Nonfinancial public enterprises and nonmonetary financial institutions.

Table 16. Samoa: Credit to the Private Sector, 2001-06

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
						Jun	Dec
(In millions of tala, end of period)							
Agriculture	44.6	38.4	40.0	43.4	42.0	44.0	45.9
Manufacturing	24.9	24.9	27.6	31.4	29.4	29.9	30.5
Building, construction, and installation	235.0	198.4	189.2	206.2	262.2	300.9	324.4
Electricity, gas, and water	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.2	3.3	4.2
Trade	77.0	76.5	99.7	107.3	115.0	122.3	137.9
Transportation, storage, and communication	22.7	27.6	29.5	34.0	36.5	43.0	44.4
Professional and business services	32.9	48.3	59.1	75.1	59.4	62.4	68.1
Other	28.5	98.7	111.7	124.5	176.8	172.3	191.6
Commercial banks	264.4	292.5	316.1	356.4	438.9	488.2	536.9
Agriculture	8.4	8.0	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.8	9.3
Manufacturing	17.7	18.0	19.5	23.2	21.6	22.0	22.3
Building, construction, and installation	125.1	134.7	127.0	142.6	200.8	241.4	263.8
Electricity, gas, and water	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.2	4.1
Trade	51.5	51.1	72.0	76.6	81.2	89.4	101.5
Transportation, storage, and communication	12.6	15.4	16.0	24.5	27.5	33.8	34.8
Professional and business services	27.9	37.3	48.0	57.5	36.7	35.5	41.0
Other	19.9	26.1	24.5	22.3	61.5	54.1	60.1
Nonmonetary financial institutions	202.5	222.2	243.0	267.9	284.5	289.9	310.1
Agriculture	36.2	30.4	33.0	36.1	34.5	35.2	36.6
Manufacturing	7.2	6.9	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.9	8.2
Building, construction, and installation	109.9	63.7	62.2	63.6	61.4	59.5	60.6
Electricity, gas, and water	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Trade	25.5	25.4	27.7	30.7	33.8	32.9	36.4
Transportation, storage, and communication	10.1	12.2	13.5	9.5	9.0	9.2	9.6
Professional and business services	5.0	11.0	11.1	17.6	22.7	26.9	27.1
Other	8.6	72.6	87.2	102.2	115.3	118.2	131.5
Total	466.9	514.7	559.1	624.3	723.4	778.1	847.0
(Annual percent change) 1/							
Agriculture	25.0	-14.0	4.3	6.9	2.1	1.1	-2.2
Manufacturing	-29.8	0.3	10.8	11.9	6.6	0.0	-1.9
Building, construction, and installation	22.8	-15.6	-4.6	4.6	10.3	5.8	5.3
Electricity, gas, and water	350.0	44.4	10.3	19.5	10.3	10.2	-5.6
Trade	14.0	-0.6	30.3	6.4	7.0	2.6	4.0
Transportation, storage, and communication	-1.2	21.6	7.2	1.6	5.1	3.6	7.1
Professional and business services	12.0	46.9	22.5	-7.9	-29.0	7.3	5.9
Other	-42.7	246.5	13.2	2.4	20.1	0.5	5.0
Total	8.0	10.2	8.6	3.1	6.2	3.6	4.4
Commercial banks	14.3	10.6	8.1	0.1	8.5	4.6	4.2
Nonmonetary financial institutions	0.7	9.7	9.4	7.4	2.8	1.9	4.6

Source: Central Bank of Samoa

(*) Loans of public institutions that were previously classified under 'other assets' were reclassified to their appropriate categories. Historical series will be revised when data become available.

1/ Refers to total credit extended to each sector.

Table 17. Samoa: Interest Rates, 2001-06

(In percent per annum; end of period)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
						Jun	Dec
Commercial banks							
Deposit rates (weighted average)	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.8	5.8
Savings deposits	3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0	2.5-3.0
Time deposits							
3 months	5.8	5.10-5.25	5.10-5.25	5.10-5.25	5.10-5.25	4.60-5.25	4.60-5.25
6 months	6.4	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.50	5.75-6.50
12 months	7.3	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	6.25-7.00	6.25-7.00
24 months	7.3	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-7.50	6.00-7.50
Lending rates (weighted average)	11.8	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.5	12.1
Average spread	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.3
Lending rates:							
National Provident Fund	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0
Public Trust Office (for Housing)	12.0-15.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0
Samoa Life Assurance Corporation	12.0-15.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0	12.0-14.0
Weighted average yield of Central Bank securities	4.85-7.39	2.92-5.61	3.30-4.92	2.19-4.90	0.88-3.50	...	3.50-7.00

Source: Data provided by the Samoan authorities.

Table 18. Samoa: International Liquidity, 2001/02–2006/07

(In millions of U.S dollars, end of period)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05				2005/06				2006/07	
				Sep.	Dec.	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Foreign assets	64.28	63.22	73.20	81.34	95.94	92.80	96.91	97.05	92.25	72.83	78.45	81.81	91.65
Official reserves	54.51	52.24	67.29	74.52	81.37	81.69	83.62	81.52	77.37	59.57	63.27	68.46	76.10
Treasury 1/	17.46	17.86	17.91	16.66	18.37	17.80	17.26	17.00	16.51	16.54	17.08	17.56	18.13
Deposits	6.35	5.23	4.23	2.74	2.89	3.02	3.01	3.11	2.95	2.92	2.83	3.26	3.33
Sinking fund	7.06	8.32	9.13	9.35	10.63	10.06	9.69	9.33	9.04	9.05	9.54	9.59	9.95
SDR holdings	4.05	4.31	4.55	4.57	4.85	4.72	4.56	4.56	4.52	4.57	4.71	4.71	4.85
Central Bank of Samoa	37.05	34.38	49.38	57.86	63.00	63.89	66.36	64.52	60.86	43.03	46.19	50.9	57.97
Commercial banks	9.78	10.98	5.91	6.82	14.57	11.11	13.29	15.53	14.88	13.26	15.18	13.35	15.55
Foreign liabilities	8.86	7.50	12.79	11.56	13.29	11.44	12.17	10.90	11.99	10.47	13.21	11.23	11.12
Treasury	0.14	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.03	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.01	1.03
Central Bank of Samoa	0.91	0.14	0.96	0.37	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.18	1.08	0.3	0.58	0.62	0.66
Commercial banks	7.81	6.40	10.83	10.19	12.14	10.22	11.15	9.73	9.93	9.19	11.62	9.60	9.43
Net foreign assets of the monetary system	55.43	55.72	60.41	69.78	82.65	81.36	84.74	86.15	80.26	62.36	65.24	70.58	80.53
Treasury	17.32	16.90	16.91	15.66	17.31	16.77	16.27	16.01	15.53	15.56	16.07	16.55	17.10
Central Bank of Samoa	36.14	34.24	48.42	57.49	62.91	63.70	66.33	64.34	59.78	42.73	45.61	50.28	57.31
Commercial banks	1.97	4.58	-4.92	-3.37	2.43	0.89	2.14	5.80	4.95	4.07	3.56	3.75	6.12
Contingent import liabilities 2/	5.10	3.21	3.99	4.29	4.26	1.96	1.59	2.79	2.90	2.08	2.20	2.62	2.50
Adjusted net foreign assets 3/	50.33	52.51	56.42	65.49	78.39	79.40	83.15	83.36	77.36	60.28	63.04	67.96	78.03
Memorandum items:													
Tala per U.S dollar (end period)	3.29	2.97	2.85	2.77	2.67	2.69	2.73	2.72	2.76	2.86	2.83	2.78	2.67

Source: Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Excluding Sinking Fund.

2/ Results from the requirement, prescribed from time to time by the Central Bank, to open a letter of credit for imports in excess of consignment values.

3/ Adjusted for contingent import liabilities.

Table 19. Samoa: Balance of Payments, 2000/01-2005/06

(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless indicated otherwise)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Current account balance	0.3	-2.3	8.7	15.5	-18.5	-26.3
(In percent of GDP)	0.1	-0.9	...	4.5	-5.1	-7.2
Merchandise trade balance 1/	-105.9	-119.6	-119.9	-134.5	-157.8	-188.1
Exports, fob	14.5	14.3	13.0	14.3	13.0	10.7
Fish	9.2	9.6	6.8	4.5	5.0	4.6
Other	5.3	4.8	6.1	9.8	7.9	6.1
Imports, cif 2/	120.4	134.0	132.8	148.8	170.8	198.8
Oil	17.9	13.7	18.8	22.6	31.1	37.7
Non-oil	102.6	120.3	114.0	126.2	139.7	161.1
Services and income balance	42.3	44.6	48.5	53.1	36.1	59.5
Travel	38.2	39.7	45.3	58.2	70.5	81.7
Export processing 3/	4.3	4.0	8.0	9.1	10.3	9.9
Other services	2.4	0.7	-1.2	-13.6	-38.4	-28.5
Investment income	-2.6	0.2	-3.6	-0.5	-6.3	-3.5
Current transfers	64.0	72.7	80.1	96.9	103.2	102.3
Official transfers	20.8	22.2	22.5	23.7	14.3	1.5
Private transfers	43.2	50.5	57.8	73.2	88.8	100.8
Financial and capital account	-6.9	11.1	-15.3	-9.0	31.8	8.4
Official loans	0.5	3.6	1.5	4.6	1.8	4.9
Disbursements	3.8	7.3	5.7	9.3	6.6	11.9
Repayments	3.3	3.7	-4.2	-4.7	-6.3	-7.2
Government-guaranteed loans	-2.9	-2.5	-2.3	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7
Commercial banks 4/	-2.0	4.5	-5.1	-9.7	-7.8	-3.9
Other (including errors and omissions)	-2.4	5.5	-10.9	-4.2	41.4	10.3
Overall balance 5/	-6.6	8.8	-6.6	6.6	13.3	-17.9
Memorandum items:						
Gross official reserves	45.7	54.5	48.6	67.1	82.7	65.8
(In months of next year's merchandise imports)	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.0	...
(In months of next year's imports of GNFs)	3.6	4.0	...	3.8	4.4	...
External debt	143.6	153.7	...	...	...	...
(In percent of GDP)	60.0	62.0	...	...	...	...
Public external debt service ratio 6/	8.8	9.2	...	...	...	...
Nominal GDP (in millions of dollars)	239.1	247.8	290.7	346.0	360.0	362.7

Sources: Data provided by the Samoan authorities; and Fund staff estimates.

1/ Excludes trade data for Yazaki Samoa Limited and imports by foreign diplomatic missions located in Samoa.

2/ Imports in 2001/02 include exceptional capital imports (eight shipping vessels and machinery for the extension of the port) amounting to \$8.6 million.

3/ Comprises net exports of Yazaki.

4/ Equals change in net foreign assets of commercial banks.

5/ Equals change in net foreign assets of the monetary authorities (including valuation effects).

6/ As a percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services. Includes debt service on government-guaranteed debt.

Table 20. Samoa: Exports by Commodity, 2000/01–2005/06

(In thousands of tala, fob)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Fresh fish						
Volume (metric tons)	4,080	4,190	3,074	1,913	1,973	1,865
Value	31,614	33,110	21,806	12,960	13,645	12,681
Unit value	7,749	7,902	7,094	6,775	6,916	6,799
Garments						
Volume ('000 pieces)	70	67	69	36	38	9
Value	4,785	5,485	4,133	11,666	2,051	286
Unit value (tala/piece)	68	82	186	320	54	32
Copra						
Volume (1000 ltrs)	4,247	0	0	0	0	0
Value	1,735	0	0	0	0	0
Unit value (tala/long ton)	409	...	...	...	...	...
Coconut Oil						
Volume (metric tons)	0	1	1,849	600	1,067	0
Value	0	6	2,124	739	1,198	0
Unit value (tala/ton)	...	6,020	1,149	1,232	1,123	...
Copra Meal						
Volume (metric tons)	0	0	1,103	340	554	0
Value	0	0	266	85	116	0
Unit value (tala/ton)	...	...	241	250	209	...
Coconut Cream						
Volume (metric tons)	1,061	1,048	911	729	598	532
Value	3,360	3,276	3,158	2,915	2,533	2,260
Unit value (tala/ton)	3,167	3,126	3,467	3,999	4,236	4,248
Other exports (value)						
Beer	2,881	3,319	3,959	4,194	4,602	4,339
Cigarettes	329	200	46	0	0	0
Soft drinks 2/	632	316	210	223	240	217
Timber	2	0	6	0	5	0
Kava	771	148	18	25	27	0
Other	3,404	3,600	4,738	7,425	10,530	9,747
Total value	49,513	49,460	40,730	40,317	35,063	29,530
Reexports	338	197	612	527	196	90
Total, including reexports	49,851	49,657	41,342	40,844	35,259	29,620

Source: Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Includes nonu chips, powder, roots and seeds.

2/ Includes soft drink concentrates.

Table 21. Samoa: Destination of Exports, 2000/01-2005/06 1/

(In percent of total)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Pacific	65.4	62.3	65.9	59.2	56.0	63.3
New Zealand	6.5	6.8	11.2	7.7	9.5	9.4
Australia	2.5	2.7	9.1	7.3	6.2	3.4
Fiji	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
American Samoa	55.1	52.3	44.2	43.2	39.5	49.1
Others	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.3
North America	27.7	32.6	28.5	22.9	35.8	32.6
United States	27.5	32.2	28.1	22.9	35.5	32.6
Europe	6.1	3.9	3.2	11.1	4.6	0.7
Germany	5.0	3.4	2.4	0.4	-	-
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.0
Others	1.1	0.4	0.8	3.4	5.6	0.6
Asia	0.8	1.2	2.5	6.9	3.5	3.4
Japan	0.6	1.0	2.2	6.9	3.3	3.1
Others	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: Customs Department of Samoa; and Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Includes reexports

Table 22. Samoa: Origin of Imports, 2000/01–2005/06 1/

(In percent of total)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Pacific	74.1	70.2	71.6	61.8	65.7	55.7
New Zealand	35.4	34.4	34.5	34.9	32.2	29.3
Australia	28.5	26.6	23.1	18.1	25.7	18.8
Fiji	9.4	8.7	13.0	8.1	7.3	7.0
American Samoa	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Others	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
North America	13.7	12.0	12.8	13.4	15.4	10.6
United States	13.4	11.8	12.6	13.0	15.3	10.6
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Europe	1.4	4.2	2.5	0.7	1.2	2.9
Germany	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3
United Kingdom	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.3
Others	1.0	3.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.4
Asia	10.5	12.8	11.9	22.2	15.6	29.1
Japan	4.5	6.6	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.9
Singapore	0.8	0.7	1.3	9.1	1.3	3.0
China	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.6	3.1	5.3
Hong Kong SAR	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	3.9
Taiwan Province of China	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Others	2.2	2.3	2.1	5.4	6.6	11.6
Other	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: Customs Department of Samoa; and Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Includes reexports

Table 23. Samoa: Services and Income Account, 2000/01–2005/06

(In millions of U.S. dollars) 1/

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Services and income receipts	66.8	66.2	76.1	88.0	107.7	128.8
Travel	41.4	41.8	48.4	62.0	70.5	81.7
Export processing	4.3	5.5	8.0	9.1	10.3	10.1
Other services	17.3	16.7	16.9	12.9	21.9	30.8
Investment income	3.8	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.9	6.2
Services and income payments	24.5	21.4	27.6	46.0	71.5	69.2
Travel	3.3	2.1	3.1	4.0	6.7	8.7
Other services	14.9	17.4	23.1	31.2	37.2	49.4
Income payments	6.3	2.0	1.4	10.8	27.7	11.1
Interest	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4
Government debt	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Government-guaranteed debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
IMF charges	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.1	0.8 ...		0.2	0.1	0.1
Services and income balance	42.3	44.6	48.5	42.1	36.1	59.6

Source: Central Bank of Samoa

1/ Using period average exchange rates.

Table 24: Samoa: External Public Debt Outstanding, FY2000/01 - FY2005/06

(In millions of tala; end of period)

	FY00/01	FY01/02	FY02/03	FY03/04	FY04/05	FY05/06
Total external debt 1/	503.5	504.7	463.1	476.2	441.9	474.3
Government Debt	500.6	502.0	463.1	476.2	441.9	474.3
Bilateral	42.8	40.7	36.2	34.6	16.8	35.7
New Zealand	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China 3/	41.9	40.0	35.5	34.0	16.3	35.2
France (GTFR)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Multilateral	452.5	457.4	424.3	440.0	424.3	438.7
Asian Development Bank	244.3	247.0	223.5	231.8	218.7	222.5
Agricultural loan	53.7	49.3	...	...	...	...
Other	191.3	194.0	...	...	...	...
International Development Association	170.9	172.3	162.3	171.9	172.5	187.3
OPEC	6.4	7.1	8.9	7.6	6.4	5.8
IMF Trust Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU / European Investment Bank	23.5	23.5	22.8	21.7	20.4	16.9
IFAD	7.4	7.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.2
Others	5.3	3.9	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.0
Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) 4/	5.3	3.9	2.6	1.7	0.8	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government-guaranteed debt 1/	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IMF credit outstanding	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other public debt 2/	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memorandum items:						
Maturity structure of public and publicly guaranteed external debt						
Short-term (less than 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medium-term (1-5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long-term (over 5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: Treasury Department of Samoa; and Central Bank of Samoa.

1/ Data for 1994-1998 reflects the government's assumption of Polynesian Airlines' liabilities & data for 1999-2002 only related to DBS loans guaranteed by the Government.

2/ Includes leasing arrangements.

3/ 5 Chinese Loans were written off in April 2006.

4/ SFD loan fully repaid in Mar 2006.

Table 25. Samoa: Exchange Rates, 1999–2006

	U.S. Dollar	New Zealand Dollar	Australian Dollar	Deutsche Mark	Japanese Yen	Fiji Dollar	European Euro	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Index 2/	Real Effective Exchange Rate Index 2/
	(Tala per foreign currency) 1/ (End period)							(1990=100) (Period average)	
1999	3.02	1.57	1.97	...	33.86	1.54	3.03	98.40	101.72
2000	3.34	1.47	1.85	...	34.39	1.53	3.11	98.92	99.47
2001	3.55	1.48	1.81	...	37.11	1.54	3.13	99.10	101.70
2002	3.21	1.69	1.81	...	37.67	1.55	3.30	95.17	109.41
2003	2.78	1.83	2.10	...	38.27	1.63	3.48	96.29	105.60
2004	2.67	1.92	2.08	...	38.06	1.65	3.61	97.28	120.60
2005	2.76	1.88	2.02	...	42.77	1.58	3.26	97.37	119.85
2006	2.68	1.89	2.11	...	44.32	1.61	3.54	97.86	117.32
1999									
Qtr 1	2.99	1.59	1.88	...	40.29	1.50	3.21	99.60	101.78
Qtr 2	3.02	1.60	1.99	...	40.11	1.52	3.12	98.12	103.49
Qtr 3	3.04	1.57	1.98	...	35.20	1.55	3.24	97.78	103.33
Qtr 4	3.02	1.57	1.97	...	33.86	1.54	3.03	98.08	98.30
2000									
Qtr 1	3.13	1.57	1.90	...	33.81	1.53	2.99	98.15	98.52
Qtr 2	3.21	1.50	1.92	...	32.87	1.54	3.06	98.52	103.40
Qtr 3	3.44	1.40	1.87	...	31.36	1.55	3.01	99.08	99.78
Qtr 4	3.34	1.47	1.85	...	34.39	1.53	3.11	99.92	96.20
2001									
Qtr 1	3.56	1.45	1.74	...	35.00	1.53	3.14	99.29	100.15
Qtr 2	3.52	1.42	1.79	...	35.26	1.51	2.98	99.68	100.35
Qtr 3	3.53	1.42	1.74	...	33.79	1.51	3.22	99.52	101.58
Qtr 4	3.55	1.48	1.81	...	37.11	1.54	3.13	97.92	104.70
2002									
Qtr 1	3.46	1.51	1.84	...	38.48	1.53	3.02	95.33	104.87
Qtr 2	3.29	1.62	1.86	...	36.36	1.55	3.28	93.91	110.57
Qtr 3	3.35	1.57	1.82	...	36.26	1.55	3.31	95.75	112.64
Qtr 4	3.25	1.69	1.81	...	37.67	1.55	3.30	95.67	109.52
2003									
Qtr 1	3.10	1.73	1.87	...	37.91	1.58	3.39	95.82	102.52
Qtr 2	2.97	1.75	1.99	...	40.15	1.59	3.40	95.99	108.40
Qtr 3	2.95	1.75	2.00	...	37.32	1.60	3.41	96.11	107.99
Qtr 4	2.78	1.83	2.10	...	38.27	1.63	3.48	97.23	103.48
2004									
Qtr 1	2.76	1.84	2.10	...	37.33	1.63	3.39	97.38	121.26
Qtr 2	2.85	1.80	1.98	...	37.59	1.64	3.46	96.98	121.43
Qtr 3	2.77	1.87	2.00	...	39.38	1.61	3.44	97.20	120.03
Qtr 4	2.67	1.92	2.08	...	38.06	1.65	3.61	97.57	119.68
2005									
Qtr 1	2.69	1.91	2.08	...	39.90	1.61	3.48	97.50	120.56
Qtr 2	2.72	1.89	2.07	...	40.60	1.60	3.29	97.34	119.98
Qtr 3	2.72	1.89	2.08	...	41.72	1.59	3.27	97.41	118.40
Qtr 4	2.76	1.88	2.02	...	42.77	1.58	3.26	97.24	120.44
2006									
Qtr 1	2.86	1.75	2.04	...	40.96	1.58	3.47	97.64	118.12
Qtr 2	2.83	1.73	2.10	...	40.60	1.62	3.62	97.74	116.21
Qtr 3	2.78	1.82	2.07	...	42.44	1.61	3.52	97.83	117.16
Qtr 4	2.68	1.89	2.11	...	44.32	1.61	3.54	98.25	117.80

Sources: Central Bank of Samoa; IMF Information Notice System, and International Financial Statistics.

1/ Except Japanese yen, where data is yen per tala (source: IMF, International Financial Statistics).

2/ Increase in index indicates an appreciation of the tala (source: the IMF Information Notice System).