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UPDATED MACRO-ECONOMIC FORECASTS AND MONETARY POLICY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2026

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

Wednesday, 10 December 2025

UPDATED MACRO-ECONOMIC FORECASTS AND MONETARY POLICY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2026

These updated forecasts replace the original forecasts for the fiscal year 2025/26, which were approved by the Board on 27th June 2025. The updates were based on the actual and estimated national accounts, balance of payments, prices and monetary statistics up to end September 2025. The updated forecasts are summarized in Table 1.

SUMMARY FY 2024/2025

Main indicators	Original Forecasts FY2024/2025	Revised Forecasts FY2024/2025	Actual FY2024/2025	Commentary
	as at 28 June 2024	as at 12 Dec 2024	as at 27 June 2025	
Real GDP	+6.0% to \$2,312.2 million	+6.5% to \$2,377.3 million	+4.2% to \$2,592.6 million	The original and revised forecasts are based on the previous GDP series, this was revised in the December 2024 and June 2025 quarters.
Headline Inflation	3.8%	3.2%	1.9%	Reflecting a faster drop in the imported inflation rate, to date.
Underlying Inflation	4.0%	3.3%	1.5%	Due to the sharp decline in imported inflation.
Balance of Payments (BOP)	+\$110.0m (surplus)	+\$129.0m (surplus)	+\$155.9m (surplus)	Reflect large BOP surplus in the first 10 months of FY 2024/25
Gross Foreign Reserves	\$1,464.0m	\$1,483.0m	\$1,559.9m	Higher than expected grant aid inflows
Import Cover	13.7 months	13.8 months	15.2 months	Higher than expected grant aid inflows
Exports	+6.4% to \$122.7m	-9.1% to \$94.9m	0.6% to \$105.3m	Recovery due to large re-exports of wires & cables (valued at \$27m)
Imports	+2.6% to \$1,265.5m	+5.9% to \$1,287.0m	+1.5% to \$1,234.6m	Smaller increase than projected
Visitor Receipts	+6.3% to \$653.2m	+5.9% to \$642.7m	+4.6% to \$646.6m	Lower growth in arrivals and earnings
Visitor Arrivals	+4.2% to 179,368	+3.9% to 175,877	+2.8% to 180,654	
Private Remittances	+3.0% to \$904.6m	+5.0% to \$920.5m	+2.9% to \$902.7m	Remittances continue to expand

1) Current Economic Developments so far...

a) World Economy

Global growth appears to be shifting as details of newly implemented policy measures gradually come into focus. Since the US began introducing tariffs in February, subsequent agreements and adjustments have moderated some of the more extreme effects. However, uncertainty surrounding the stability and direction of the global economy remains high. Meanwhile, substantial cuts to international development aid have been rolled out in some advanced economies and immigration restrictions imposed. Several major economies have also adopted a more expansionary fiscal stance, raising concerns about the sustainability of public finances and possible cross-border spillovers.

Following a resilient start, the global economy is showing signs of a moderate slowdown, as anticipated, after data from the first half of 2025 indicated robust economic activity overall. However, this apparent resilience appears to stem largely from temporary factors such as front-loading of trade and investment and inventory management strategies, rather than from underlying economic strength. As these effects fade, weaker indicators are emerging. Global inflation, meanwhile, is projected to ease to an average of 3.95 percent in FY2025/26, down from 5.0 percent in FY2024/25. Inflation remained subdued across Asian economies and broadly stable in the United States, with advanced economies expected to return to their inflation targets sooner than emerging markets. Conversely, labour market conditions have weakened over the past twelve months, with rising unemployment observed in many countries, particularly in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

b) Domestic Economy

i) Monetary Policy Decision

At its meeting on the 27th of June 2025, the CBS Board approved the continuation of the CBS monetary policy stance which aims at trying to absorb or reduce the prevailing high level of liquidity in the financial system, while at the same time, continue to normalise or raise the level of its official interest rate (but not signalling a tightening of monetary policy) to its neutral target of around 2-3 percent over the medium-term. These monetary actions were clearly communicated to the financial system as not a signal of a tightening of monetary policy.

This entails the further expansion of CBS open market operations, both in terms of volume (or level of outstanding securities) as well as issuing more longer-term papers (like the 182-days and 364-days paper). As a result, the official interest rate has risen steadily during the course of the year to currently at 2.58 percent at end September 2025, which is now within its medium-term target range. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)

ii) Policy Developments

1. Fiscal Developments

The latest update (June 2025 quarter) on Government Finance Statistics, published by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics, highlighted a fiscal budget surplus (net lending/borrowing) of \$167.7 million in FY2024/2025. This is equivalent to a surplus of around 4.7 percent of nominal GDP, contrary to a budgeted deficit of 2.1 percent for the fiscal year. Nevertheless, this surplus, which was the seventh consecutive year, was much lower than a surplus of \$301.0 million (or 6.3 percent of NGDP) for FY 2023/2024. This could be attributed to a 13.2 percent increase (up \$123.9 million) in actual total

revenue compared to its estimate mainly due to stronger tax collection. On the other hand, actual expenses were 1.9 percent (or \$15.4 million) lower than the estimated expenses, reflecting to some extent the slow implementation of approved budget spending during the year.

2. Monetary Developments

- **Total commercial banks' liquidity** continued to remain high, rising by 5.9 percent to \$695.96 million in FY 2024/2025 compared to last year (sustained expansion in commercial banks' exchange settlement accounts (ESAs) due to the continued inflows of government budget support funds and grants as well as strong inflows of remittances, seasonal workers income and tourism earnings)
 - Latest update sees a further hike of 8.3 percent to \$754.0 million at end September 2025.
- Market interest rates: the **commercial banks' overall weighted average deposit rate** was recorded at 1.57 percent at end June 2025, whereas the **weighted average lending rate** declined to 8.38 percent, from 8.43 percent in the same month last year. However, the overall weighted **average lending rate for non-bank financial institutions (NFI)**s jumped to 8.18 percent at end June 2025, compared to 7.96 percent at end June 2024.
- **Total commercial bank credit to the private sector and public institutions** expanded by 3.7 percent to \$1,216.8 million in FY 2024/2025 compared to the previous year, due to a 5.7 percent growth in credit to the private sector, underpinned by strong annual growths of 6.9 percent and 4.5 percent respectively, in lending to both 'Businesses' and 'Individuals & households' sectors, stemming from higher demand for credit towards business investments and consumer lending over the year. Similarly, **total NFIs lending** grew by 7.1 percent in June 2025, which was mainly driven by a substantial increase in lending to the 'Individuals & households' sector.

Total money supply in FY 2024/2025 expanded by an annual average growth rate of 7.7 percent, which was slower than the 11.9 percent expansion in FY2023/2024 and an 8.6 percent projection for the year ending June 2025.

3. External Sector Developments

For FY2024/25:

- **Total import payments** amounted to \$1,234.6 million (1.5 percent higher than the previous fiscal year), underpinned by increases in Government imports (by 31.3 percent and by the private sector (by 3.8 percent), against a reduction of 11.7 percent in petroleum imports. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)
- **Total export receipts** amounted to \$105.0 million (0.6 percent higher than a year ago), due to a 28.1 percent jump in re-exports, reflecting a significant one-off re-export shipment of cables and wires in October 2024, whereas domestically produced exports fell by \$43.4 percent over the year, mainly due to a sharp reduction in the export of fish.
 - For the first three months of FY2025/2026, however, total exports were 34.2 percent lower at \$18.9 million compared to the same period last year.
- **Total visitor arrivals** expanded by 2.8 percent, driven by a large influx of holiday travellers, those visiting families and friends and those here for meetings and conferences (such as CHOGM, usual annual church conferences, and one-off regional and international meetings). As a result, total **visitor earnings** rose by 4.6 percent (\$28.2 million) to \$646.8 million in the same period.

- Total arrivals in the first three months of FY2025/2026 are up by 9.8 percent over last year. The bulk of this hike were mostly travellers from New Zealand, USA and 'Other countries'.
- **Private remittances** went up by 2.9 percent to \$902.8 million, due entirely to an expansion in remittances for 'Individuals and families' (up by \$49.0 million), increased transfers from Australia and the USA.
 - The first three months ending September 2025, however, records a seasonal drop by 3.6 percent to \$231.6 million compared to the same period last year.

Overall, the **balance of payments recorded another large surplus of \$205.8 million** during FY2024/2025. Latest developments point to another surplus of \$57.0 million in the first three months of FY 2025/2026, ending September 2025. As a result, **total official foreign reserves** which was recorded at \$1,559.9 million (or \$1.6 billion) or equivalent to 15.2 months import cover at end June 2025, is now at \$1,616.9 million in September 2025. This mainly reflected the further receipt of government grants and budget support funds to date, as well as the substantial net purchase by CBS of excess USD holdings from the commercial banks reflecting strong tourism earnings and remittances inflows. As a result, the latest level of foreign reserves at end September 2025 is sufficient to **cover around 15.9 months of imports** (goods only).

(Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)

4. Real Economic Growth

The latest National Accounts figures up to the June 2025 quarter points to a **real GDP annual average growth rate** of 4.2 percent for FY 2024/2025. This strong growth was higher than the 3.2 percent initially projected, but just lower than 4.6 percent in FY2023/2024, partly reflecting the impact of the energy crises in the June 2025 quarter, which affected business activities including those in the 'Commerce', 'other manufacturing', 'food and beverages manufacturing' and 'Electricity and water' sector to name a few. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)

5. Inflation

The **headline inflation** fell to 1.9 percent at end June 2025, from 3.6 percent at end June 2024. It has since risen to peak at 2.8 percent at end September 2025, and currently at 2.6 percent at end October 2025. This decline in FY 2024/2025 was underpinning by a rapid reduction in imported inflation to 0.1 percent in June 2025 from 2.9 percent in the same period last year, as well as the marginal drop in domestic inflation to 3.9 percent from 4.4 percent a year ago. The fast deceleration in imported inflation was in line with the general decline for most of the global commodity prices in 2024 and 2025. In particular, there were notable reductions in imported prices in the 'Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages', 'Housing, Water, Electricity and Gas', 'Furnishing, household Equipment and Maintenance', 'Transport' and 'Recreation and Culture' sub-groups. To a lesser extent, domestic inflation eased slightly to 3.9 percent in June 2025 from 4.4 percent in June of last year. This reflected lower prices for local agricultural commodities such as vegetables (Chinese and round cabbages, tomatoes. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)

Moreover, the **underlying inflation rate** also dropped to 1.5 percent at end June 2025 down from 5.2 percent last year but has gone back up to 2.9 percent in September 2025. The CBS **core inflation** (trimmed mean) measure was slightly lower at 1.0 percent in FY 2024/2025, down from 3.3 percent at end June 2024 but has edged up to 1.3 percent at end September 2025.

2) Updated Monetary Policy Outlook for FY2025/2026

SUMMARY FORECASTS FOR FY 2025/26

Main indicators	Original Forecasts FY2025/2026	Updated Forecasts FY2025/2026	Commentary
	as at 27 June 2025	as at 3 Dec 2025	
Real GDP	+3.2% to \$2,615.9 million	+5.0% to \$2,721.6 million	Real GDP is expected to improve in light of several Govt and private sector projects and modest expansions in tourism and remittances.
Headline Inflation	2.6%	2.4%	Prices are generally expected to moderate over the coming months, with a slowdown in local prices and easing international commodity prices
Underlying Inflation	2.0%	2.3%	Imported inflation expected to go up modestly.
Balance of Payments	\$62.54m (surplus)	\$136.7m (surplus)	Strong net inflow of private funds as reflected by the high CBS net USD purchases from commercial banks, alongside official aid funds
Gross Foreign Reserves	\$1,570.9m	\$1,696.6m	
Import Cover	14.6 months	15.9 months	
Exports	-17.2% to \$89.6m	-29.1% to \$74.5m	Lower reductions for coconut oil, nonu juice and taro in the first 3 months than expected.
Imports	+4.8% to \$1,288.9m	+3.9% to \$1,282.2m	Slightly lower growth due to lower imports in the first 3 months but still strong overall growth.
Visitor Receipts	+4.5% to \$676.3m	+7.4% to \$694.6m	Strong expansion in tourism earnings due to hike in TPI.
Visitor Arrivals	+2.6% to 185,714	+3.0% to 186,069	
Priv. Remittances	+3.8% to \$939.0m	+2.3% to \$923.2m	Slightly lower growth due to lower transfers in the first 3 months

a) World Economy

According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) October 2025 World Economic Outlook (WEO), global economic growth is projected to reach 3.15 percent for FY2025/26, slightly lower than the estimated 3.25 percent in FY2024/25. This modest adjustment suggests that global growth remains subdued, as the effect of newly implemented policy measures continue to unfold.

Global inflation is projected to moderate to 3.95 percent in FY2025/26, down from 5.0 percent in FY2024/25. This decline primarily reflects the impact of tighter monetary policy and easing

commodity prices. While inflation is expected to continue falling globally, notable differences persist across countries, remaining above target in the United States, where risks are tilted to the upside, and more subdued in other regions.

For FY2025/26 so far, most major central banks have continued to lower policy interest rates and still expect to continue easing monetary policy, as global inflationary pressures continue to subside. Although inflation has moderated, the outlook remains cautiously optimistic, with some downside risks. According to the IMF's latest World Economic Outlook (WEO, newly implemented policy measures are gradually taking shape and growth prospects are adjusting accordingly. In some advanced economies, implementing substantial cuts to international development aid and tighter immigration policies have been rolled out. At the same time, several major economies have adopted a more stimulative fiscal stance, raising concerns about public finance sustainability and potential cross-border spillovers. Despite these developments, uncertainty about the stability and trajectory of the global economy remains high.

On the exchange rate front, the U.S. dollar strengthened against most major currencies in the Samoa Tala Currency Basket in FY2024/25. However, it weakened toward the end of the financial year reflecting heightened uncertainty from President Trump's aggressive tariff policies, escalating trade tensions, and subdued market sentiment. Investor appetite shifted away from US assets toward emerging market assets, contributing to the dollar's weakness. A modest rebound in other major currencies against the U.S. dollar is projected for FY2025/26, although overall exchange rate volatility is expected to persist, influenced by global risk sentiment and incoming economic data.

b) Domestic Economy

i) Fiscal Policy

The recently approved Government Budget for FY 2025/2026 highlights an estimated budget deficit of around 3.5 percent of GDP (or \$210.85 million). This is compared to a budget surplus of around \$167.7 million (or 4.7 percent of GDP) for the FY 2024/2025. The FY 2025/2026 Budget is estimating around \$1,030.7 million in total receipts from taxes, fees and charges, and external grants. On the expenditure side, total spending for the year adds up to around \$1,241.5 million, of which the bulk are Expenditure programs (74.2 percent of total expenditure), while 10.8 percent are allotted for Development expenditure. Some notable government projects and expenditure planned for the remaining months of FY 2025/2026 includes the scale up of the District Development Project (DDP) as well as the completion of the new Savalalo Market complex, the CBS Offsite Building, MAF Office in Savaii and Savaii Court house. In addition, there are several new projects, which will begin next year that are also multi-year projects and contributing to medium term growth. These include the ongoing refurbishment of the Legislative Assembly's office, Transport Connectivity Project, Alaoa Multi-purpose Dam Phase 2, Energy Sector Reform Program (including repair of EPC infrastructure) among several others.

ii) Monetary and Financial conditions

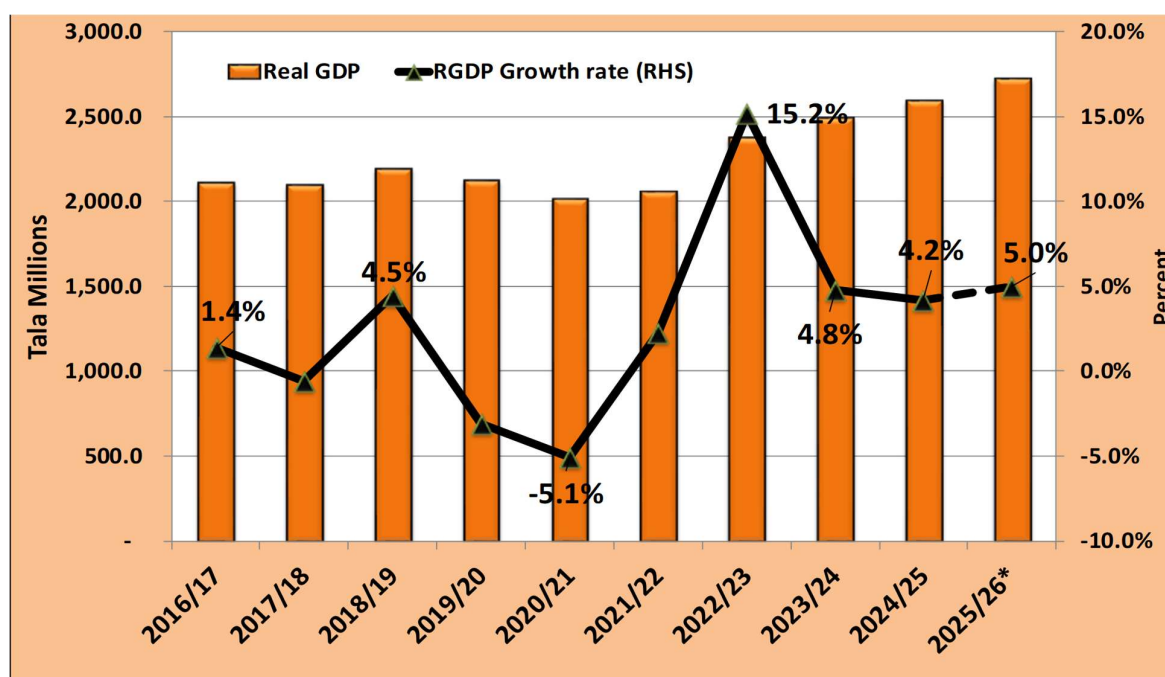
The annual ***growth rate of broad money supply is expected to continue to decelerate by 3.2 percent in FY 2025/2026***, much lower than initially expected (by 5.0 percent). This reflects the expectation that net domestic assets will decline even more due to a continue build of Government net deposits as government projects and spending starts to mobilise. On the other hand, net foreign assets are expected to expand further by 10.8 percent (compared to its initial forecast of 9.1 percent) in line with the latest trend of high foreign exchange inflows from both private (remittances and tourism) and public (external grants) sources On the lending side, ***total commercial bank***

credit is anticipated to improve by 3.7 percent, slightly higher than its original forecast growth of 2.5 percent given expected increase in lending to various private sector projects (housing, commercial and real estate) in the next 6 months.

iii) Real Economic Growth

Real GDP for FY2025/26 was initially expected (in the June 2025 Monetary Policy submission) to grow by 3.2 percent. However, following the recent National accounts revisions to the gross domestic product (GDP) data from the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS) at the release of the June 2025 figures, the actual real GDP growth rate for FY2024/2025 was recorded at 4.2 percent. As a result, and reflecting the expected activities relating to government construction projects and those by the private sector, **the real GDP forecast for FY2025/2026 has now been revised upwards to 5.0 percent**. In addition, continued growth in seasonal workers income, remittances, tourism are expected to contribute to the continued strength in the external sector. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.) **Nominal GDP is expected to increase by 6.3 percent**, down from 9.3 percent estimated for FY 2024/25. (See Graph 1 below.)

Graph 1: Real GDP Growth - Updated Forecast for FY2025/2026



i) Inflation

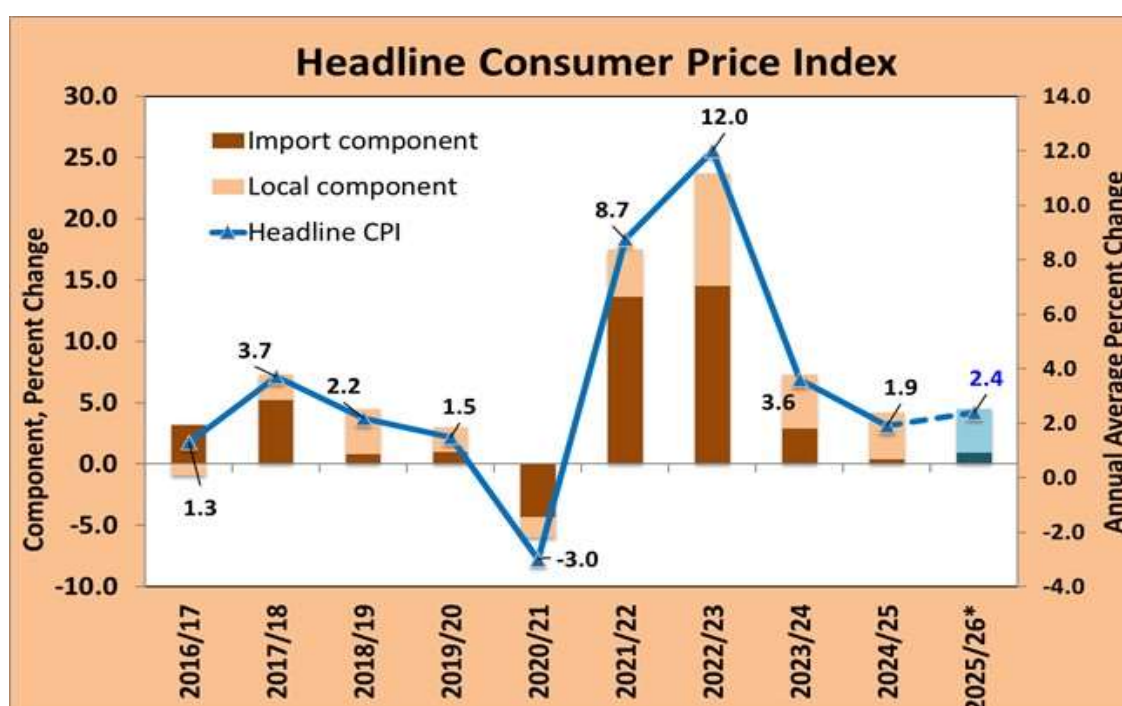
Headline inflation is expected to moderate at around 2.4 percent by end June 2026, up from 1.9 percent at end June 2025 but slightly lower than its original forecast of 2.6 percent. The latest inflation rate data shows that headline inflation has peaked at 2.8 percent and has dropped back to 2.6 percent at end October 2025.

This revised forecast inflation rate for FY2025/2026 reflects the expected decline in most global commodity prices (fuel food, minerals and constructional materials) for 2025 and 2026. This is due to expected weaker global growth (recession) and overall improved production for most commodities. This is mostly true for global oil prices (for Brent crude and West Texas Intermediate) as surplus oil supplies from OPEC+ countries mean that prices will fall and remain low in 2026. Likewise, there are expected price reductions in agricultural foods like grains, wheat, and dairy

products, as well as for most meat prices (except for beef). However, the geopolitical conflicts and US turmoil can create some supply shocks that could increase oil prices earlier than expected. Overall, imported inflation is expected to edge up to 0.9 percent in June 2026 from 0.1 percent expected at end June 2025 and its original forecast growth of 0.8 percent. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)

Similarly, domestic inflation is expected to decline in FY2025/26 to around 3.6 percent from 3.9 percent in June 2025 and its forecast of 4.1 percent. This slowdown is based on the recent trend where the increases in many local goods such as meat, taro, banana and vegetables seemed to have steadied.

The **underlying inflation rate is also expected to rise to 2.3 percent at end June 2026**, higher than 1.5 percent at end June 2025 and its 2.0 percent initial forecast. Again, the faster than expected rise in the underlying index reflects the pickup in imported prices in the first 3 months of the year.



ii) Balance of Payments

Total export revenue is forecast to drop by 29.1 percent (\$30.5 million) to \$74.5 million over the previous fiscal year, much lower than an expected drop of 17.2 percent in its earlier forecast. This reflects a large one-off shipment of submarine cables (valued at \$27.0 million) last year, as well as a much lower outturn in the first three months of FY 2025/2026. **Import payments are forecast to increase further by 3.9 percent to \$1,282.2 million**, a downward revision compared to its original forecast growth of 4.8 percent. This reflects the various ongoing and new Government projects (outlined earlier) as well as the underlying growth in demand for goods and services as the Samoan economy expands. **Total remittances** for FY2025/26 are expected to **increase further by 2.3 percent to \$923.2 million** compared to its earlier forecast growth of 3.8 percent. Similarly, **visitor arrivals** are estimated to expand by 3.0 percent to 186,069 visitors to partly reflect several events that such as the general elections and the UB40 concert. As a result, **total visitor earnings are expected to improve by 7.4 percent to a total of \$694.6 million**, higher than its original forecast increase of 4.5 percent. All in all, **the balance of payments is expected to record another modest**

surplus of \$136.7 million for 2025/2026. Samoa will be downgraded from a high debt distress country (meaning all assistance it receives will be 100% grants) to a moderate debt distress country (50% grants and 50% loans) starting July 2025. Accordingly, it is estimated that lower grants would be received going forward, which will impact the level of foreign reserves. As a result, **gross foreign reserves are expected to increase by \$136.7 million to \$1,696.6 million in FY2025/26**, which will cover around **15.9 months of imports**. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.)

iii) Risks to Forecasts

The monetary policy forecasts as outlined above are subject to several local and global risks that could impact how they eventuate.

Downside Risks:

Inflationary Risks

1. Global commodity prices, especially fuel, may pick up faster than expected in 2026 due to ongoing and new geopolitical conflicts (Middle East, Russia - Ukraine), US tariff policies and trade tensions. These could drive up imported (prices) inflation faster than expected.
2. Prolonged El Nino effects on fish supply, which could adversely impact on export earnings and push up local (prices) inflation.
3. All these risks could see headline inflation increase higher than the 2.4 percent forecast.

Economic Growth Risks

4. Faster slowdown in tourism and remittances can dampen economic growth.
5. Potential delays in Government project implementation in 2025-2026 could slow down economic growth.
6. Deeper contraction in bank credit growth can have a dampening effect on the economy
7. The threat of a cyclone or other natural disasters (flooding).

Upside Risks:

1. The Alaoa Multipurpose Dam, Transport Connectivity Project, Energy Sector Reform Program can contribute to faster economic growth
2. Oil prices are forecast to come down - news of a sizable expansion of oil production by OPEC+ and weak demand
3. Possible Government investment in new airline (2 aircrafts) – more longer-term plan
4. The potential for Artificial Intelligence (AI) to contribute to productivity gains (over the medium term to long term)

A. Summary

The updated monetary policy forecasts show that for FY 2025/2026, the **CBS primary objective**, which is the headline Inflation rate, is expected to increase to around 2.4 percent by June 2026, from 1.9 percent expected at end June 2025. Nevertheless, this remains lower than its target rate of 3.0 percent. Although there is a high degree of risk that it could hike up even further, ED staff will continue to monitor future developments and adjust its inflation forecast going forward.

Real GDP, which is part of the **CBS' third objective** (support economic policies of Government), is expected to improve to 5.0 percent in FY 2025/2026. This is compared to 4.2 percent growth in FY 2024/2025 and just above its medium-term target of 3-4 percent.

Another target within the CBS' third objective, is **foreign reserves viability** with an intermediate target of 'minimum 4.0 months of import cover'. The forecast import cover for FY 2025/2026 is around 15.9 months, well above its target. Gross foreign reserves are expected to expand to \$1,696.6 million due to expected improvements in tourism and remittances coupled with some inflow of Government grants and budget support funds. (Please refer to attached Table 1A for more details.).

B. Monetary Policy Recommendation

Given the manageable level of inflation and positive economic outlook, the CBS Board has approved **the continuation of the current monetary policy stance for FY2025/2026. That is, to continue absorbing the very high excess liquidity levels** through its open market operations. The issuance of all tenors of its Security papers, particularly the medium to longer-term maturities will be maintained. The Central Bank will also keep its official interest rate—currently 2.58 percent—within the target range of 2 percent to 3 percent over the medium term. This normalisation process is not a tightening of monetary policy, and CBS will continue to emphasise this in clear communication with all stakeholders.

CBS acknowledges the presence of major downside risks in its economic outlook, especially external risks such as global trade tensions and geopolitical issues including the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, which could adversely drive up global commodity prices. In view of this, the Central Bank will remain vigilant in monitoring such external developments and its impact on Samoa's economy. Where appropriate and needed, the Central Bank will adjust its monetary policy stance accordingly.

Table 1A: SUMMARY TABLE OF FORECASTS

		Actual	Actual	Actual	Original	Updated	Forecast	Forecast
In Tala Millions		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
					2025/26	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Exports	Total	119.04	104.44	105.03	89.61	74.51	77.69	81.44
	<i>% change</i>	43.6%	-12.3%	0.6%	-17.2%	-29.1%	4.3%	4.8%
	Domestic	54.04	40.19	22.74	26.34	20.45	22.00	24.09
	Re-exports	65.00	64.25	82.29	63.27	54.07	55.69	57.36
	Fish	23.79	15.05	0.05	0.25	1.00	1.16	1.41
	Coconut oil	13.09	8.34	8.78	9.10	7.61	7.99	8.75
	Nonu Juice	2.38	1.65	1.84	2.14	1.37	1.47	1.57
	Beer	2.03	1.23	1.71	2.63	2.12	2.53	2.91
	Coconuts	1.35	1.83	1.48	1.41	1.34	1.38	1.45
	Taro	4.62	4.52	2.34	2.31	1.31	1.47	1.62
Imports	Total Value	1,206.0	1,215.8	1,234.6	1,288.9	1,282.2	1,344.1	1,385.8
	<i>% change</i>	34.4%	0.8%	1.5%	4.8%	3.9%	4.8%	3.1%
	Govt	107.2	42.5	55.8	57.3	63.9	67.3	70.6
	Petroleum	268.4	254.2	224.4	219.5	232.2	241.5	248.7
	Other	830.4	919.1	954.4	1,012.0	986.1	1,035.4	1,066.4
	NZ	290.5	279.3	347.4	356.1	369.8	388.3	407.8
	Australia	83.5	112.1	95.8	113.6	90.9	94.7	98.6
	USA	121.8	105.7	100.0	118.1	110.8	115.4	120.3
	Fiji	118.8	117.4	120.1	127.2	117.1	119.9	122.8
	Other Countries (Asia)	591.5	601.3	571.3	573.8	593.6	625.8	636.3
Trade in Goods Deficit		-1,086.99	-1,111.34	-1,129.55	-1,199.25	-1,207.65	-1,266.42	-1,304.33
Remittances	Total	832.13	876.96	902.73	939.00	923.16	946.50	966.14
	<i>% change</i>	13.6%	5.4%	2.9%	3.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%
	Households	799.83	799.28	835.48	867.58	859.10	881.10	899.44
	Churches	32.30	77.69	67.25	71.43	64.06	65.40	66.71
	USA	114.79	126.21	136.80	142.63	141.02	144.65	147.65
	NZ	331.93	319.65	305.66	323.23	315.71	323.78	330.51
	Australia	297.56	290.04	335.87	343.80	343.71	352.57	359.94
	Am Samoa	49.36	43.90	44.90	45.43	45.89	47.07	48.05
Tourism	Tourism Earnings (mn)	421.01	618.33	646.57	676.63	694.62	719.51	748.89
	<i>% change</i>	100.0%	46.9%	4.6%	4.5%	7.4%	3.6%	4.1%
	Arrivals	124,655	175,656	180,654	185,714	186,069	190,298	194,104
	<i>% change</i>	100.0%	40.9%	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%	2.3%	2.0%
	NZ	55,871	77,055	83,209	83,928	87,326	89,332	91,119
	Australia	32,526	47,963	45,022	48,542	47,064	48,140	49,103
	Am Samoa	9,892	11,014	9,288	10,431	8,635	8,827	9,003
	USA	9,816	14,584	16,479	16,878	16,059	16,434	16,763
BOP (left hand side)	Current account	-84.80	137.37	218.02	82.05	135.18	82.31	52.34
	Goods Account	-1086.99	-1,111.34	-1,129.55	-1,199.25	-1,199.25	-1,257.77	-1,295.28
	Services Account	276.20	521.32	577.77	494.65	551.08	545.96	547.24
	Primary Income	-32.04	-47.02	13.62	-16.31	-12.26	-13.60	-14.89
	Capital account	314.81	398.27	283.40	301.03	234.11	196.58	168.43
	Financial account	1.76	343.08	229.93	191.29	255.14	81.22	-6.30
	Reserve Assets	285.67	200.43	155.85	62.54	136.68	76.52	29.88
	BOP surplus/(deficit)			50.00				
	Gross reserves (level)	1098.04	1,354.03	1,559.88	1,570.86	1,696.56	1,773.08	1,802.96
	Import Cover (Right hand side)	10.9	13.4	15.2	14.6	15.9	15.8	15.6

Table 1A: SUMMARY TABLE OF FORECASTS

		Actual	Actual	Actual	Original	Updated	Forecast	Forecast
In Tala Millions		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
		2025/26	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
GDP	Real GDP	2,374.4	2,488.0	2,592.6	2,615.9	2,721.6	2,829.9	2,898.1
	<i>% change</i>	15.2%	4.8%	4.2%	3.2%	5.0%	4.0%	2.4%
	Nominal GDP a	2,853.1	3,240.4	3,584.9	3,762.2	3,877.9	4,153.4	4,381.1
	<i>% change</i>	23.1%	13.6%	10.6%	6.3%	8.2%	7.1%	5.5%
	Agriculture	147.3	151.7	148.8	157.9	151.4	155.9	160.2
	Fishing	24.9	31.6	28.5	29.6	27.8	27.5	27.7
	Food & Beverages							
	manufacturing	65.3	63.4	64.3	71.1	66.9	69.2	71.3
	Other							
	manufacturing	29.2	29.6	31.2	30.8	32.8	33.7	34.4
	Construction	79.9	76.0	85.0	83.1	89.9	96.2	99.1
	Electricity and water	57.3	73.2	76.5	72.8	80.3	83.9	86.4
	Commerce	644.0	666.2	717.4	712.5	765.6	796.2	812.1
	Restaurants (1)	38.6	53.9	53.4	56.6	56.3	59.1	60.7
	Transport	53.7	70.7	83.9	88.6	89.7	93.2	95.1
	Communication	114.1	108.6	106.6	103.5	113.5	119.2	122.5
	Public							
	administration	228.8	222.7	228.8	232.3	235.9	243.6	248.5
	Financial services	305.4	323.8	347.1	333.1	360.9	375.3	382.8
	Business services	91.6	91.3	97.2	87.2	100.3	104.3	108.0
	Ownership of							
	dwellings	178.6	184.1	189.8	195.5	195.7	201.7	208.0
	Personal and other							
	service	89.0	95.0	79.4	84.4	81.8	85.1	86.8
	Less: Enterprise							
	share of FISIM		-138.8	-150.6	-142.3	-150.7	-150.7	-150.7
	Taxes less subsidies	-136.2	385.1	405.5	-142.3	423.7	436.5	445.2
Inflation (%)	Headline inflation rate	12.0%	3.6%	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.4%
	Local Component	9.2%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%
	Import Component	14.5%	2.9%	0.1%	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%
	Food	19.1%	7.7%	4.0%	2.1%	2.4%	4.0%	3.2%
	(electricity)	0.8%	-1.4%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
	Transport	12.0%	-1.2%	-3.2%	5.0%	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%
	Non-Food Inflation	10.6%	3.9%					
	Food Inflation	18.0%	-1.7%					
	Underlying inflation rate	14.2%	4.9%	1.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%
Monetary	M2	1,582.7	1,697.4	1,788.5	1,871.4	1,871.4	1,980.6	
	Ave M2	1,451.0	1,620.6	1,745.6	1,837.1	1,801.2	1,878.7	
	Ave M2%	9.5	11.7	7.7	5.0	3.2	4.3	
	Ave NFA	828.7	1,205.7	1,424.7	1,561.7	1,578.9	1,645.2	
	Ave NFA %	25.9	45.5	18.2	9.1	10.8	4.2	
	Ave NDA	621.8	417.4	320.9	275.4	222.3	233.1	
	Ave NDA %	-6.7	-32.9	-23.1	-13.2	-30.7	4.8	
	Av Private sector Cre	1,153.3	1,141.2	1,206.4	1,233.7	1,250.7	1,302.0	
	Ave PSC %	-1.4	-1.0	5.7	2.5	3.7	4.1	