Preface

This bulletin presents the Tonga Balance of Payments statistics for the year 2015-16

This report contains an introductory note which explains the Balance of Payments statements and the sources of data. It is then followed by technical notes on the scope and methodology of the statistics and a short analysis and graphs of selected items together with referenced tables.

I wish to thank all organizations both in Government and in the Private sector, which have supplied basic data, and in particular, the Overseas Exchange Transactions Divisions of the Commercial banks and the National Reserve Bank of Tonga. Special mention must be made of the hard work and devotion of the staff members of Balance of Payments Division in the compilation of this report.

The Department would welcome any comments and suggestions to improve the contents, coverage and the quality of the statistics published in this report.

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Table of Contents

Preface..............................................................................................................................................1

Table of Contents ............................................................................................................................2

Symbols and Abbreviations used ..................................................................................................3

PART I

Introductory and Technical Notes ...............................................................................................4-11

PART II

Analysis and Graphs ....................................................................................................................12-18

PART III

Summary Tables

Table 1 Balance of Payments Ratio.............................................................................................19
Table 2 Balance of Payment Summary.......................................................................................19
Table 3 Goods Account................................................................................................................20
Table 4 Services Account..............................................................................................................20
Table 5 Primary Income Account...............................................................................................21
Table 6 Secondary Income Account...........................................................................................21
Table 7 Capital Account.................................................................................................................21
Symbols and Abbreviations used

The following symbols and abbreviations are used throughout the bulletin.

- Nil

… Not available

r Revised

T$ Tongan Pa’anga

000 Thousand

f.o.b Free On Board in the exporting country

n.i.e. Not Identified Elsewhere

TBOP Tonga Balance of Payment

OET Overseas Exchange Transaction
PART 1: Introductory and Technical Notes

I Introduction

Confidentiality of Information

The Tonga Balance of Payment (TBOP) report is published in a form that prevents any particular item from being identifiable as relating to any particular organization or person. Based on these considerations, the release of some information in detailed form is restricted to the standard form shown in the tables.

II Technical Notes

Balance of Payments statements in this publication record economic transactions between Tonga and the rest of the world (or in other words, transactions of residents of Tonga with non-residents). They show the value of goods, services, income, transfers and changes in Tonga’s claims on the liabilities with foreigners.

TBOP is based on principles set out in the “Balance of Payments Manual 6” published by the Monetary Fund.

Sources of information

The statistics presented here are from many sources. The major ones are:

- Statistics on International Merchandise Trade compiled by the Statistics Department from custom entries completed for all goods exported and imported across the Tonga frontier.

- The Monthly Overseas Exchange Transaction records, prepared by all commercial banks in Tonga and the National Reserve Bank of Tonga. These records show all transactions made with the overseas countries through the banking system.

- The monthly returns of Tonga Government agencies located overseas.

Geographic Area

The geographic areas covered by TBOP include all island groups of Tongatapu, Vava’u, Ha’apai, ‘Eua and the Niuas.
**Accounting System**

A double entry is used to prepare the TBOP, that every transaction results in a pair of equal credit and debit entries. Any entries, which are not automatically paired, such as grants and gifts, are deliberately furnished with special offsetting entries. The sum of all credit entries in the statement is thus in principle numerically equal to the sum of all the debit entries, with any inequality that may rise being attributable to net statistical errors and omissions.

**Residence**

The concept of residence used in TBOP includes the general government, all individuals, private non-profit bodies serving as public and private individual enterprises, and mobile equipment located or operating within the territory of Tonga.

The general Government of Tonga includes Tongan Embassies, Consulates and other entities of general government located abroad. Embassies and consulate representatives of foreign governments located in Tonga are not considered as Tongan residents.

The concept of residence adopted for individuals includes all persons who may be expected to consume goods and services, participate in the production of goods and services or engage in economic activities in Tonga.

The resident individuals in Tonga are considered to comprise all persons living within the territory of Tonga for at least one year. Thus tourists, crew members of vessels or aircrafts engaged in international trade, commercial travelers and employees of non-resident enterprise (except students and diplomats) who come to Tonga for less than one year and vice versa are non-residents. Employees of foreign governments and international bodies, such as diplomatic and consulate representatives and other foreign government personnel are treated as non-residents. Tongan citizens who are employed by foreign embassies and reside in Tonga are regarded as Tongan residents employed by foreigners. Tongan resident enterprises are actual or notional units engaged in:

i. Production of goods and services in Tonga.
ii. Transactions in land located within the territory of Tonga.
iii. Transactions in leases, rights, concessions, patents, copyrights, and similar non-financial intangible assets issued by the Tongan Government.

**Valuation**

Balance of Payments accounts are valued at market prices, a valuation system common to that used by the National Accounting Convention.

Market price is defined as the amount of money that a willing buyer pays to acquire something from a willing seller in a commercial transaction.
One important category of transaction worth mentioning is the one sided transactions. In such transactions, one party provides nothing on which an economic value is placed in return for a real or financial asset received from the other party. An example is the provision of capital equipment received by the Government of Tonga or the private sector, from a donor country under bilateral aid programmes (e.g., New Zealand, Australia, etc.). The value of such equipment appears in the TBOP as an import and the value of freight under transportation. The value placed on this type of transaction is the cost to the donor country of the goods provided or services involved. In the example, the value entered in the TBOP would be the cost of acquiring the commodity and placing it on board a ship and the freight cost of that said commodity by the donor country.

The counter entry to this type of transaction appears in the item transfers the same value as the original transaction.

Taxes, duties, subsidies, rebates, discounts, and the like are a form of the incidental cost that may be included in a transaction and taken into account in establishing its market value. Alternatively, they may be regarded as a separate transaction. The IMF recommended that the incidental costs of the kind mentioned above be included in the original transaction in order to maintain a uniform system of valuation and TBOP follows this recommendation.

**Time of recording**

To achieve simultaneous recording of the two entries for a given transaction in the double-entry system of balance of payments, rules must be adopted governing the time at which a transaction is deemed to have taken place. It should be noted that, in practice, the two entries representing a transaction are often derived independently from separate sources of data, for which the principle of timing used could be different. The time of legal change of ownership of the various assets provided under a contract is generally considered to be the most relevant.

**Unit Account**

Data on the values of transactions in real resources and financial instruments from which TBOP is compiled are expressed in a variety of currencies. In order to compile TBOP statements, these data must be converted to a common currency or unit of account.

Since Balance of payments statements need to be comparable with the other economic statistics of the nation, this indicates using the national currency as the unit of account. Thus Tonga uses the Tongan pa’anga (dollar) as the unit of account.

**Measure of Balance**

As previously noted balances shown by selected combinations of balance of payments accounts are of considerable interest to analysts and government officials.

A term widely used in analyzing balance of payments statements is the term ‘balance’. A balance is calculated by adding the credit entries, for selected components and subtraction of the debit entries, for the same components. For example, the balance of services is the sum of all
credit entries, minus all debit entries, for those components in the statement, which represent
transaction in services.

A balance, which shows a net credit, is termed a ‘surplus’ and one showing a net debit is termed
a ‘deficit’.

In the analytical presentation, components are arranged in a column. Components that comprise
an analytic category are grouped together. Thus it is possible to obtain a balance by drawing a
horizontal line after the last component of an analytical category and summing all the
components above the line, hence the expressions ‘above the line’ and ‘below the line’.

There are two major balances in the Tonga analytical presentation. The first is the balance of
current account. The current account items (above the line) include the components of goods,
services, income and current transfers while the components of capital transfers and financial
claims and liabilities comprise the Capital and Financial account (below the line). The balance
on current account measures the net flow of real resources between Tonga and the rest of the
world (above the line) with the flow of financial instruments between Tonga and the rest of the
world being below the line. The items below the line include components of movements in
capital transfers, reserve assets and official borrowing.

Statistical discrepancies or errors and omissions

Compiling TBOP presents some difficult problems and errors and omissions normally occur in
two major areas, namely (i) coverage and (ii) valuation.

(i) **Coverage:** Despite attempts to gather data on all items, some international
transactions are not reported. One category of transaction that probably is often substantially
under-reported is purchases and sales of short-term financial claims. It is widely believed that
unreported movements of short-term capital contribute a great deal to total errors and omissions.
In addition, there has been no attempt to collect complete data on certain other transactions,
which are estimated by balance of payments statisticians. The sample observations, on which
estimates are based, are sometimes of doubtful reliability, and even the best sampling and
estimating techniques will not prevent errors of estimation.

(ii) **Valuation:** Although imports documents may state a precise value for a particular
commodity, a different amount may eventually be paid to the exporter. These types of
discrepancy can arise for a number of reasons, ranging from default by the importer to incorrect
valuation of the merchandise on the import documents.

Because of problems of coverage and valuation, total recorded debits do not equal total recorded
credits in the actual balance of payments accounts in any year.

To accommodate such discrepancies, a residual account, statistical discrepancy, is created. An
excess of credits in all other accounts is offset by an equivalent debit to this account, or an excess
of debits in other accounts is offset by an equivalent credit to this account. The statistical
discrepancy account thus serves at least two purposes; it gives the balance of payments analyst
an indication of the net error in the balance of payments data, and further it provides a means of
satisfying the requirement of double entry book keeping that the total debits must equal total credits.

### III Components of the analytic presentation of the Tonga Balance Of Payments (TBOP)

#### Exports/Imports

Details of the composition of Tonga’s trade (derived from customs data) can be found in the reports of International Merchandise Trade Statistics. However, some goods are believed to pass the Tongan frontier without customs entry and the TBOP makes adjustments to cover unrecorded imports or exports.

Foreign Trade statistics values imports c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) while in balance of payments statistics imports are valued at f.o.b. (free on board) in their country of export. For balance of payments purposes, an estimate is made of the cost of insurance and the freight components of imports, (c.i.f.) to place these data on an f.o.b. basis. This adjustment comprises most of the negative entry in the debit column. The counterparts to the adjustment are made under transportation and insurance services.

#### Services

Items included under services comprise all transactions on transport, insurance, travel, communication, financial, computers and information, royalties and license fees, other business services, personal and government services not included elsewhere. The largest component is travel, mainly comprising “tourist” expenditure in Tonga.

#### Transport

Transport includes freight and other distribution services in connection with merchandise. In addition various services are included under the heading “transport”, including services performed by carriers, principally for the carriage of passengers, which are not classified under the heading “travel”, together with goods and services acquired by carriers and consumed in their operations.

#### Travel

Travel covers primarily spending by travelers (tourist and business visitors) during visits of less than one year in that economy. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveler or provided, without a quid pro quo, for international carriage of travelers, which is covered in passenger services under transport.
Other Services

Other Services includes all transactions in services not included elsewhere. The main categories are divided into Private and Government Transactions which are then further divided as below:

**Private Transactions** includes;
- Communication services
- Construction services
- Insurance services
- Financial services
- Computer and information services
- Royalties and license fees
- Other business services including merchant and trade related services, operational leasing and miscellaneous business, professional and technical services.
- Personal, cultural and recreational services

**Government Transactions such as;**
- Expenses of embassies and consulates, military units and Agencies abroad, and other official entities located abroad; and other services provided to or obtained by government. Included here are transactions of the type included in the private transactions listed above, but where one of the parties to the transaction is a government.

**Embassies and Consulates:**

Transactions consist of wages and salary payments, representing labour income of local staffs and personal expenditures by diplomatic and consular staffs and their dependents in Tonga. Other expenditures by diplomatic and consular staffs for goods and services such as office supplies, furnishings, fuel, utilities, and rent or purchases or sales of embassy and other buildings, official cars, (including operation and maintenance) and official entertainment.

**Military Units and Agencies abroad:**

These are treated in the same way as embassies and consulates.

**Other official entities located abroad:**

These entries cover offices of general government, which are not integrated with the embassy organization.

**Other services provided to or obtained by government:**

Included here are transactions of the type included in the private transactions listed above, but where one of the parties to the transaction is a government.
Income

Income covers income of non-residents from the financial assets invested in Tonga (debit) and income of Tongan residents from their financial assets invested abroad (credit). Sub-components of income are:

Compensation of employees, Investment Income: including direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment income.

The OET data only record cash remittances. Reinvested profits of direct investment enterprises in Tonga are therefore currently excluded from the income component, although they should be included as a debit entry.

Current transfers

These are transfers undertaken without a quid pro quo (for instance, a donation, a remittance by an emigrant worker, or a country’s contribution to an international organization).

Private current transfers include remittances, contributions and other current transfers. Government current transfers include the counter entry from various foreign countries to Tonga government pension payments.

Balance on current account

The balance on current account is calculated as the difference between the sum of all debits and the sum of all credits representing merchandise trade, services, income and current transfers.

The Capital and Financial Account

The capital and financial account is divided into two main categories: the capital account and the financial account.

The capital account covers all transactions that involve the receipt or payment of capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial capital. The financial account covers all transactions associated with changes of ownership in the foreign financial assets and liabilities of an economy. Such changes include the creation and liquidation of claims on, or by, the rest of the world.

The financial account excluding reserves covers direct investment, portfolio investment, and other investment, which make up a long term and short-term investment.

The main data source for the Capital and Financial account is the Overseas Exchange Transactions (OET) record of all the commercial banks of Tonga and the National Reserve Bank of Tonga (NRBT), supplemented by data provided by Ministry of Finance.
Reserves

This reserve covers assets that are available for use by the central authorities either to finance payment imbalances directly or to manage the size of such imbalances by intervening to influence the exchange rate for the national currency.

Prior to the formation of the NRBT the Bank of Tonga held foreign exchange assets, as agent of the Government of Tonga. Thus these overseas exchange assets are included in reserves.

Other foreign assets held by the authorities are also classified under the reserve category. Prior to the creation of the NRBT, these assets included securities held by the Treasury and other Government bodies, which are readily negotiable claims on foreigners. Since July 1989, the NRBT holds most of the Kingdom’s external reserves.
PART 11 – Analysis and Graphs

All Values in this release are in Tongan Pa’anga (TOP).

Figure 1. Current Account as a Percentage of GDP

The current account records the value of Tonga’s transactions with the rest of the world in goods, services, primary and secondary income. Current account balance showed a net outflow of $123 million for the fiscal year 2015-16. The current account deficit declined by 3% from $126 million for the previous financial year. The slight fell in current account deficit was mainly contributed by an improvement in export receipts and trade in services credits. From the above graph, current account deficit was at its highest in 2010-11 and then it lessen in the following 3 consecutive years before it escalate again in financial year 2014-15. For the financial year 2015-16, the current account deficit represents a -13.8 % of GDP compared to -15% in 2014-15.
Figure 2. External Trade in Goods

The net trade in goods was a deficit of $396.3 million in the fiscal year 2015-16. The deficit increased by $30.3 million (8.3%) from $365.9 million in 2014-15. The exports of goods increased by $15.7 million (41.6%) to $53.3 million.

The major exports commodities as follows: Fish was amounted to $8.4 million, Kava was $6.2 million, Squash Pumpkins was $3.4 million, and Root crops was $3.1 million of which $1.7 million was from Yams and $0.8 million for Cassava. Fresh brown coconuts was 0.78 million.

The imports of goods increased by $46 million (11.4%) to $449.6 million in 2015-16. The 5 major imports groups as follows: Machinery & mechanical & electrical appliances & parts thereof was $83.5 million, Mineral products was $83.1 million, Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits & tobacco amounted to $68.2 million, Vehicles, aircraft & associated transport equipment was $50.4 and Live Animals: animal products was $48.5 million.
The net trade in services was narrowed by $17.7 million (46.7%) to a surplus of $20 million in 2015-16. Services credits inflows increased over the year by $30 million (28.1%) to $136.2 million. The increase was mainly contributed by Travel services receipts rose by $14.8 million (21.4%) to $84.1 million. Travel receipts capture the overseas tourists spending while in Tonga and spending of visitors’ visiting relatives during family reunions, church conferences and other major events or celebrations that took place during the financial year like the Liahona Alumni Celebration, 120th Anniversary of Seventh Day Adventist Church Education in Tonga, Late Queen Mother’s 90th Birthday and the Tupou College 150th Anniversary etc. Telecommunications, computer and information services rose by $5.2 million to $8.9 million, construction services receipts also rose by $4.7 million to $7.2 million as major construction activities such as the ongoing upgrading of the Faua Wharf, St. George’s building and the Ha’apai reconstruction.

Services debits rose by $12.3 million (8.5%) to $156.3 million in 2015-16. The increase in services payments were contributed mainly by an increase in Transport services payments,
Travel, Telecommunications, computer and information services and Charges for use of intellectual property. Over the financial year, transport services payment rose by $8.9 million (23.3%) to $46.8 million of which $26.2 million was for sea transportation and $20.3 million for air transportation of which $26.3 million was for freight and $17.9 million for passenger services. Travel services payments rose by $7.7 million to $45.1 million of which $32.9 million was for personal travel and $12.2 million for business travel. Telecommunications, computer and information services rose by $4.2 million to $7.9 million while other business services payments sharply fell by $17.3 million to $22.6 million a decline of 43.4%.

**Figure 4. Primary Income Flows**

The balance of the primary income was a surplus of $5.8 million (34.7%) less than it was in the previous financial year 2014-15. Over the year ended June 2016, Primary income credits rose by $6 million (13.3%) to $51.7 million. Major income credits was Compensation of Employees which rose by $3.3 million (8.5%) to $42.3 million which largely contributed by Seasonal worker Program. Investment income rose by $2.7 million (43.1%) to $9.1 million, this increase was mainly due to an increase in Reserve Assets by $2.9 million (58.7%) to $7.8 million, this represents a rise by 69% ($6 million) when compared to 2013-14.
Primary income debits rose by $9.2 million (25.1%) to $45.8 million which was mainly contributed by an increase in Investment income payments by $8.1 million (24%) to $41.9 million in which Direct Investment income debits a component of investment income rose by 15% to $28.2 million and Other Investment debits increased by $3.9 million (41.4%) to $13.3 million. Compensation of employees rose by $1 million (37.5%) to $3.8 million.

**Figure 5. Secondary Income Credits**

The balance of secondary income rose by $19.8 million (7.4%) to $287.5 million surplus in 2015-16. Over the year ended June 2016, secondary income credits was $70.4 million (25%) higher than the previous financial year and was attributed mostly to Personal Transfers which was $248.8 million, this income is from the receipts of Seasonal workers and Tongan residents salaries from non-resident employers. General Government Transfers rose by $20.7 million (39.6%) to $73.1 million.
The Capital Account credits for the financial year 2015-16 rose by $17.7 million (35.1%) to $68.1 million and was attributed mostly to capital transfers to the General Government which was $18.3 million (60%) higher than previous financial year while capital transfers to Deposit-taking corporations and other sectors slightly fell by 3% to $19.4 million.
The major foreign receipts for current accounts were Worker’s remittances together with remittances from friends and relatives abroad, which recorded the highest value in 2016 as $248.8 million, followed by receipts from Travel services of $84.1 million, General Government Transfers of $73.1 million, Exports of goods was $53.3 million and other current transfers at $31.5 million. Remittances has always been the highest contributor to current account receipts and it was still so during the last decade.
### Table 1: Balance of Payments Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Balance on Goods and Services</th>
<th>Balance on Trade in Goods</th>
<th>Goods and services credits / GDP (percent)</th>
<th>Imports f.o.b. current account credits (percent)</th>
<th>Current account balance / GDP (percent)</th>
<th>Reserve at end of period / imports of goods and services (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>(261,792)</td>
<td>(265,833)</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>-9.6%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>(265,833)</td>
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<td>-13.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>(296,446)</td>
<td>(347,751)</td>
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<td>6.4%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>56.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>(316,290)</td>
<td>(309,544)</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>(307,520)</td>
<td>(365,951)</td>
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<td>2011-12r</td>
<td>(57,323)</td>
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### Table 2: Balance of Payments Summary, TOP(000)

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### Table 3: Goods Account, TOP(‘000)

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Balance on trade in goods</th>
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<th>Balance on trade in services</th>
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<th>Imports</th>
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<td>(387,462)</td>
<td>(371,807)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>(396,276)</td>
<td>(365,913)</td>
<td>(391,710)</td>
<td>(373,358)</td>
<td>(387,462)</td>
<td>(371,807)</td>
<td>(374,412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>(396,276)</td>
<td>(365,913)</td>
<td>(391,710)</td>
<td>(373,358)</td>
<td>(387,462)</td>
<td>(371,807)</td>
<td>(374,412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>(396,276)</td>
<td>(365,913)</td>
<td>(391,710)</td>
<td>(373,358)</td>
<td>(387,462)</td>
<td>(371,807)</td>
<td>(374,412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>(396,276)</td>
<td>(365,913)</td>
<td>(391,710)</td>
<td>(373,358)</td>
<td>(387,462)</td>
<td>(371,807)</td>
<td>(374,412)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>(396,276)</td>
<td>(365,913)</td>
<td>(391,710)</td>
<td>(373,358)</td>
<td>(387,462)</td>
<td>(371,807)</td>
<td>(374,412)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4: Services Account, TOP(‘000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Balance on trade in services</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Balance on trade in services</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Balance on trade in services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>(41,168)</td>
<td>(455)</td>
<td>(21,110)</td>
<td>(25,658)</td>
<td>(3,938)</td>
<td>(10,935)</td>
<td>(11,942)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>(70,307)</td>
<td>(7,391)</td>
<td>(11,986)</td>
<td>(13,543)</td>
<td>(16,594)</td>
<td>(19,173)</td>
<td>(37,654)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7: Capital Account, T$(thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on Capital Account</td>
<td>57,531</td>
<td>25,344</td>
<td>113,793</td>
<td>46,342</td>
<td>87,943</td>
<td>98,923</td>
<td>53,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L: Capital Account - loans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general government</td>
<td>45,021</td>
<td>18,521</td>
<td>58,827</td>
<td>44,089</td>
<td>82,293</td>
<td>98,065</td>
<td>46,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private sector</td>
<td>45,012</td>
<td>18,521</td>
<td>57,642</td>
<td>44,089</td>
<td>82,293</td>
<td>98,065</td>
<td>46,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposit-taking corporations and other sectors</td>
<td>20,864</td>
<td>10,513</td>
<td>7,601</td>
<td>3,352</td>
<td>6,013</td>
<td>3,390</td>
<td>8,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other capital transfers</td>
<td>20,864</td>
<td>10,513</td>
<td>7,601</td>
<td>3,352</td>
<td>6,013</td>
<td>3,390</td>
<td>8,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credit to International organizations, etc.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capital account - assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposits in commercial banks</td>
<td>8,143</td>
<td>3,690</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>2,532</td>
<td>2,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general government</td>
<td>4,728</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private sector</td>
<td>4,728</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deposit-taking corporations and other sectors</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>2,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other capital transfers</td>
<td>3,615</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>2,451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Tonga’s balance of payment statistics are compiled according to the IMF’s principles in the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual.
2. Data may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.
3. This report has revised some figures from earlier publications. The revisions may fall into 3 broad categories:
   a. Due to new or updated information becoming available
   b. Due to new or updated benchmarks
   c. Due to conceptual or methodology changes

Symbol: r revised

Source: Tonga Statistics Department