



Kingdom of Tonga

National Account Statistics 2021-2022

Tonga Statistics Department
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PREFACE

This Bulletin is the 19th in the series to be published by Tonga Statistics Department (TSD), following the last report being published in May 2022. This GDP estimates continue to use the base period for constant 2016-17 prices based on the results of Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2015-16 and the Population Census 2016 conducted by Tonga Statistics Department. This will also use Consumer Price Index (CPI) rebased to September 2018. These estimates are prepared and broadly consistent with the United Nations System of National Accounts (UN_SNA 2008) so far as the existing data permits.

This report presents the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by industry for the fiscal years 2011-12 to 2021-22 and data for earlier years from 1993-94 to 2010-11 is available at the Tonga Statistics Department office upon request while the current tables from 2011-12 will be available from the Department's website. These GDP estimates are revised annually when new information becomes available to the Department or when production figures are firmed up for some industries.

The Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) continues their support and assistance to TSD staff of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) whenever there is a need for assistance in the compilation. Tonga Statistics Department wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the contribution made by businesses and other Government ministries in providing relevant documents and data to facilitate the preparation of this report. These GDP estimates were prepared by staff members of the National Accounts Statistics division. The Department gratefully acknowledges the work done by staff of this division as well as contribution made by staff members of other Divisions of the Department in supplying the most up-to-date figures for this GDP estimates.

Tonga Statistics Department would welcome any comments and suggestions for future improvement of the contents of this report. Please contact the National Accounts Division, Statistics Department at this address: P.O. Box 149, Nuku'alofa, Tonga or Telephone (676) 23- 300, Fax (676) 24-303 or email dept@stats.gov.to for any queries.




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Note: Due to rounding issues, the totals in the statistical tabulations in this report Table 1- Table 14 can be one off the total of the items.

Abbreviations

BOP	Balance of Payments
CT	Consumption Tax
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FCE	Final Consumption Expenditure
fob	Free on board
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDP(E)	GDP by expenditure
GDP(P)	GDP by production
GFCE	Government Final Consumption Expenditure
GFCF	Gross fixed capital formation
GNI	Gross national income
GNDI	Gross national disposable income
GVA	Gross value added
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HFCE	Household final consumption expenditure
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPD	Implicit price deflator
NA	National Accounts
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
TSD	Tonga Statistics Department
VA	Value Added

1. Executive Summary

Key indicators for GDP 2021-22

<i>GDP growth rate real prices</i>	0.05%
<i>GDP number at real prices</i>	T\$ 1045.1 million
<i>GDP number at nominal prices</i>	T\$ 1086.2 million
<i>GDP per capita at real prices</i>	T\$ 10,665

1.1 Global economy perspective

The World Bank (WB) classifies Tonga under the group of East Asia and Pacific (EAP) countries and considers it to be an upper-middle-income economy.¹ According to the WB Global Economic Prospects report², the EAP region is projected to decelerate to 4.4 percent in 2022 mainly due to slower growth in China. The region remains less affected by the spill overs of the Russia - Ukraine war, but the report warns about the effects of the war on commodity prices and the contraction of global demand for commodity-importing countries. Citing concerns, the report talked about the risks for the food and fuel-dependent Pacific Island economies that could experience higher consumer price indices from disrupted supply chains as a result of the war.

While discussing the Pacific Island economies, the report also talked about the immediate effect of the Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha’apai (HTHH) volcanic eruption on tourism-related activities in Tonga. The economic growth forecast for Tonga for the present year was influenced by slower regional growth following the delayed effects of frequent COVID-19 outbreaks, delayed border openings, and natural disasters. The latest version of the report published in June 2023³ forecasts the real GDP growth for Tonga as, -2.0 percent in 2022 and 2.5 percent in 2023.

According to the report by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2022⁴, the Russia - Ukraine war has significantly distorted the global as well as regional economic prospective. The report mirrored WB's outlook by suggesting the effect of the war on commodity prices, trade route disruptions, and consequently higher fuel prices. It further suggested that higher fuel prices in the region will lead to widening fiscal deficits. With most of the economies still recovering from COVID-19, the report suggested that the new crisis in Eastern Europe will put pressure on fiscal policy space. Rising inflation has led to a reduction of monetary stimulus which if spirals can lead to further tightening. This could hurt the consumers in the region. The report forecasts the economic growth for the Pacific region to be 4.7 percent in 2022 and 5.4 percent in 2023 as most economies bounce back from the worse effects of the pandemic. The latest Pacific Economic Monitor published by the ADB in December

¹ World Bank Country and Lending Groups - <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

² "World Bank. 2022. Global Economic Prospects, June 2022. Global Economic Prospects;. © Washington, DC: World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/37224>

³ World Bank. 2023. Global Economic Prospects, June 2023. © Washington, DC: World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/39846> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO

⁴ Pacific Economic Monitor – August 2022, <https://dx.doi.org/10.22617/SPR220327-2>

2023⁵ forecasts a real GDP growth of -2.2 percent for 2022 and 2.8 percent in 2023 for Tonga. The following two sections give a brief introduction to the contents of this report.

1.2 Macroeconomic situation

The economic activity, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 0.05% in the year 2021-22, recording a total GDP in real terms of T\$ 1045 million. This follows from the previous year's negative growth rate of -1.26%. (Figure 1) The economy shows very small positive growth even while it continues to grapple with the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown and the HTHH volcanic eruption. The combined effect of the two events hit certain sectors of the economy very hard. These include Manufacturing, financial and insurance activities, and accommodation and food services.

Figure 1 Total GDP at constant prices and growth rates

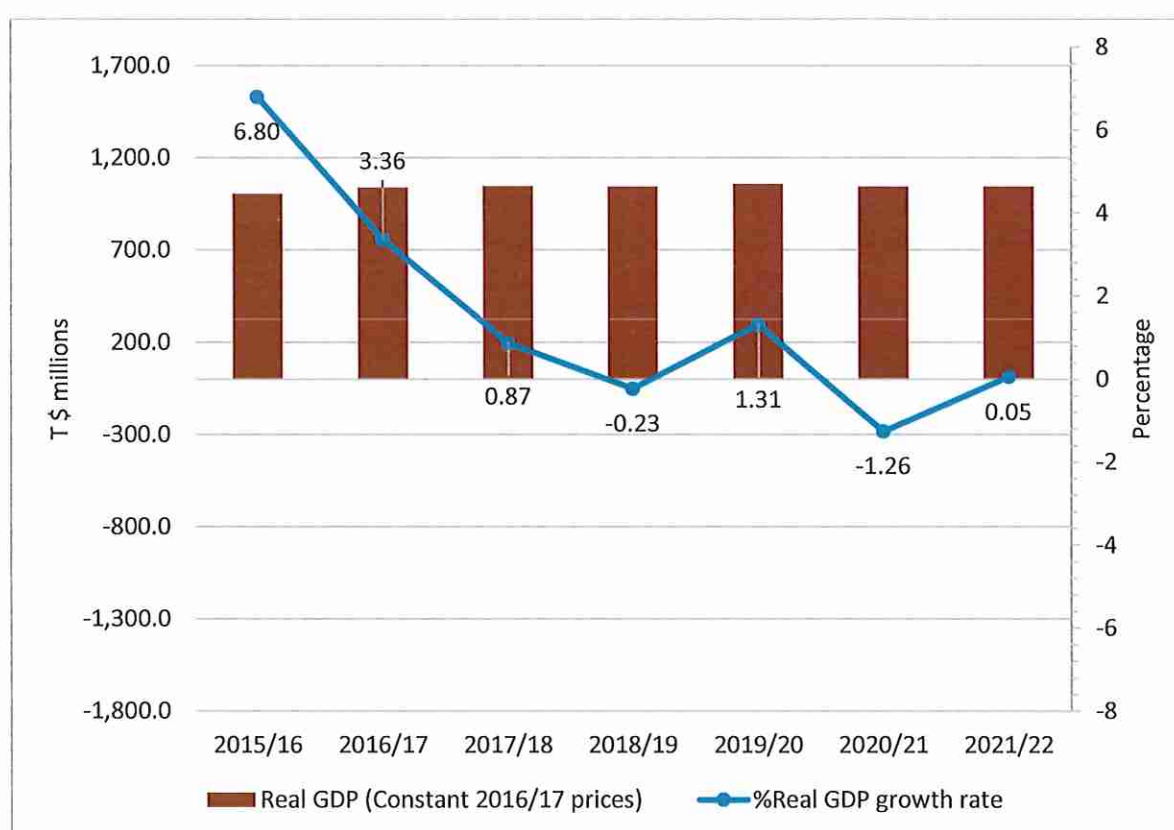


Figure 1 shows the trend of total GDP and growth rates year-on-year at constant prices starting from 2015 – 16 to 2021 – 22. The GDP growth rate climbed from -1.26% in 2020 – 21 to 0.05% in 2021 – 22 in constant prices.

The GDP estimates calculated through the expenditure approach show a decrease in the statistical discrepancy as a percentage of GDP from 2020-21 in both nominal and real prices. While the final consumption expenditure and exports of goods and services estimates showed a decline, the gross capital formation and import of goods and services showed a rise from the previous year of 2020-21. The rise in gross capital formation was driven by construction activities while the decline in final consumption expenditure could be attributed to the fall of household final consumption expenditure in 2021-22.

⁵ Pacific Economic Monitor – December 2023, <https://dx.doi.org/10.22617/SPR230580-2>

Figure 2 Percentage-point contribution to GDP growth by Industry, at constant prices.

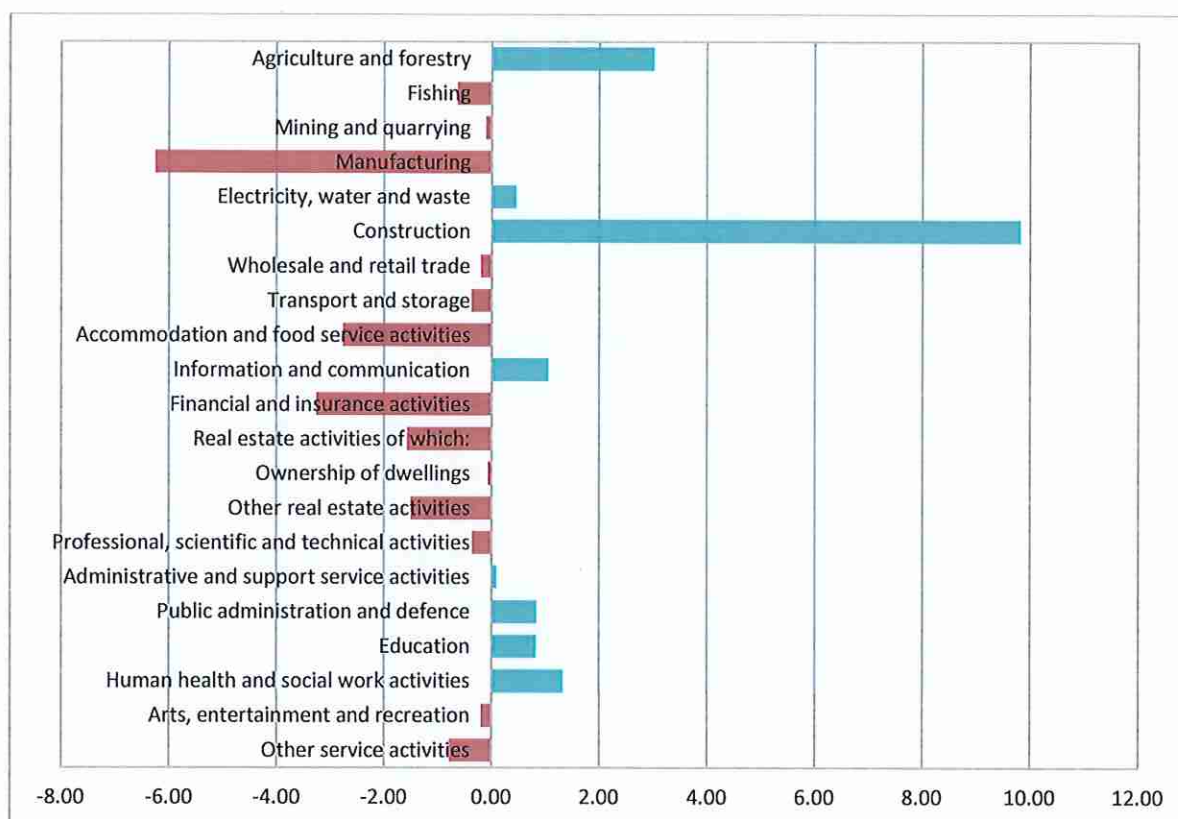


Figure 2 shows us a breakdown of the individual percentage contributions of the different industries in the Tongan economy for the year 2021-22 in constant prices. The industries that contributed to the rise in GDP are Construction, Agriculture and Forestry, and Human health and social work activities. The rise in construction activities could be attributed to the delayed rehabilitation and rebuilding activities from the destruction caused by Cyclone Gita and Harold. Construction activities were limited to recovery construction of buildings and roads which rose by 26 percent in comparison to the previous financial year. The activities under agriculture and forestry saw a rise by 4 percent year-on-year. In addition to this, increased spending on public health services by 11 percent year on year contributed to the positive GDP growth. On the other hand, manufacturing industry declined by 22 percent and financial and insurance activities by 14 percent from the previous year in constant prices. The effect of COVID lockdown in most parts of the world also meant loss in revenue from the tourism sector which was seen clearly in the estimated figures for the transport and storage, and accommodation and food services.

1.3 Sectoral economic performance

The current reporting year of 2021-22 saw a marked increase in the value added by the primary and secondary sectors of the economy to the GDP at constant prices. The service sector continued to be the major contributor to the GDP, however, its share decreased by 1.2 percentage points in 2021-22. This fall could be seen in key sectors of finance, accommodation and food services, and real estate activities. Meanwhile, the marked rise in the primary sector was seen in agriculture and forestry

activities with the local market produce being an important driver. Government spending in infrastructure reconstruction projects through private companies could be one of the drivers for positive growth of the industrial sector which saw a rise in construction related activities for the year 2021-22. The long-term effects of the COVID-19 lockdown in Tonga and the restriction on travel around the world slowed down the Tongan economy further. The HTHH eruption in January 2022 had a multiplier effect on the limited infrastructure and the already strained logistical and transport activities in Tonga. The services sector contracted by 2.5 percent, but the contraction was checked by the government initiatives under public health services, and support through administrative and support services. Information and communication services also reported positive growth for the current year which further helped in slowing the contraction of the sector.

In conclusion, the present report highlights the small positive growth rate of the Tongan economy for the year 2021 – 22. This growth can be linked to the delayed recovery construction activities from the destruction caused by the cyclone Gita and Harold. Further, the increase in the growth estimates for agriculture and forestry activities reflects in a positive growth rate for the primary sector. Lastly, the government-led health and administrative services, and increased activities in the information and communication sector helped to slow down the contraction of the service sector.

2. Introduction

2.1 General

This report provides the provisional estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by industry for the fiscal year 2021-22. It provides information on the annual GDP with growth rates by production and expenditure approach, contribution to GDP, and implicit price deflators by industry. It also shows the gross output and intermediate consumption by industries and other key aggregates such as GDP per capita, Gross National Income (GNI) and Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI). Important figures are included in the main section of this bulletin and the detailed tables can be found in the Appendix.

National Accounts compilation and GDP estimation, have a long history in Tonga which dates back to 1969-70 with the Statistics Section of the Ministry of Finance, before it became a department in July 1975. The Tonga Statistics Department (TSD) has a series of GDP estimates starting from 1993-94 and ending in 2021-22 which are all available on the department's website.

Early GDP estimates were compiled by experts from the Commonwealth Secretariat in London with assistance from the regional agency. Further, a resident economic statistics advisor funded by Australian AID assisted the department for the compilation of GDP estimates from 2011 to early 2013. In recent year, the division of Economics Statistics within the TSD is compiling the GDP estimates, with assistance from the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC), a branch of the IMF located in Suva. The current estimates are being compiled using several data sources which have been explained in brief in the next section and in detail in Part 5 of this report.

We would also like to acknowledge the continuing co-operation of businesses and government agencies for making data available for this bulletin. An on-going data sharing agreement for tax data was formalised in a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Government Statistician and the Commissioner of Revenue which continues to provide very useful information for these estimates.

2.2 Data sources

The TSD conducts an annual survey of selected large businesses around early February with the purpose to collect more up-to-date data for the GDP estimates. Additionally, information that was not available from previous years are not being used and industries are being revised accordingly. The Ministry of Revenue and Custom's data (consumption tax (CT), and profit and loss) from businesses registered for CT, was also used for the few businesses where survey data are not available.

The agriculture exports are compiled from the data entries submitted by importers and exporters or their authorized agents to the customs department. Agriculture commodity exports are required to leave Tonga with customs clearance documentation (mandated by the Customs Act and Regulations). For this GDP estimate, Customs Department volumes have been supplemented with Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forest (MAFF) Quarantine volumes for the major fruit and

vegetable commodity exports from 2007-08 onwards. Customs Department implied prices (value divided by volume) are to revalue the total exports. Further work is on-going with the Ministry of Fishing for improvement in methodology and to supplement custom data with Fishing quarantine data similar to what is being done for the agriculture.

The provisional external account (Balance of Payments) for the fiscal years 2015-16 to 2021-22 is used in current estimates to derive other national accounts aggregates, such as the external trade components in the expenditure measure of GDP and the derivation of Gross National Income (GNI). The Expenditure on GDP, National Income, and Disposal Accounts are also provided for the same years. The old figures and tables have been revised in this report as new information and data was received over the past year. A detailed description of the data sources can be found in Part 5 of this report.

2.3 Change in methodology from previous National Accounts Estimates

This report was prepared by the department showing the GDP numbers calculated using the revised methodology with the base-year of 2016-17 prices developed in 2019. The report has been prepared with technical assistance provided by the IMF. For this task, Mr. Matthew Powell, from PFTAC performed one mission, from 1 to 15 June 2023, for two weeks on-site in Tonga. He has since been giving remote assistance to the National Accounts division of the TSD. TSD sought the technical assistance for this report as result of staff turnover and new recruits to the team responsible for working on National Accounts.

The current report has revisions to previous estimates due to the incorporation of new data. For example, the new census estimates have changed the assumptions about population growth, and many data suppliers in government and the private sector have supplied data to replace preliminary estimates used previously. There have also been a revision in formulas which were previously under or over estimating the figures in the workbook.

The terms GDP at constant and real prices are used interchangeably throughout this report, as are the terms at nominal and current prices. During the 2019 rebase, a number of new data sources were introduced. To ensure international comparability in accordance with the United Nations System of National Accounts (UN_SNA 2008) the update used the new Tonga Standard Industrial Classification (TSIC) 2016 based on Revision 4 of the International Standard Industrial Classification, and spread Financial Intermediation Services indirectly measured (FISIM) across all uses rather than allocating it all to intermediate consumption.

2.3.1 Base year effects

New Base-Year is the most recent one than previous base-year. All commodities for each year are revalued by each corresponding price in the new base-year, usually higher than the prices in the previous base-year. Any index used in the GDP estimates has to shift to new base year as 100 and to recalculate forward and backward accordingly. As a result, the real GDP for the years prior to the new base-year are higher than the corresponding nominal GDP. The base year used in this report is

2016/17. Thus, the growth rates of GDP in the new base-year must be deferred from the growth rates derived by previous base- year.

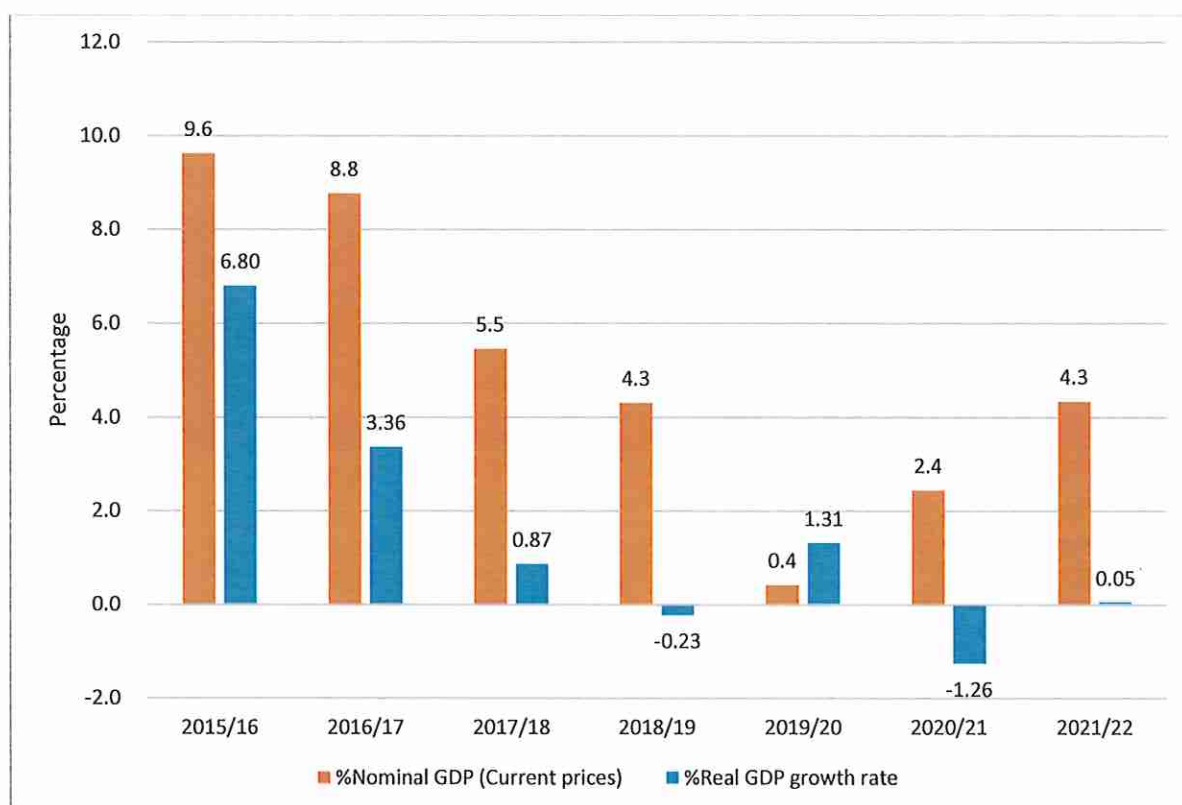
3. Highlights

The latest national accounts estimate for 2015-16 to 2021-22 are analysed in this section of the bulletin. Estimates for 2021-22 are provisional and the estimates for other years have been revised. The analysis focuses on real growth in constant 2016-17 prices, unless stated otherwise. The detailed estimates are presented with statistical figures in Part 4 and a summary of the sources and methods used to compile these estimates is provided in Part 5. The detailed statistical tables are presented in the Appendix of this report.

3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

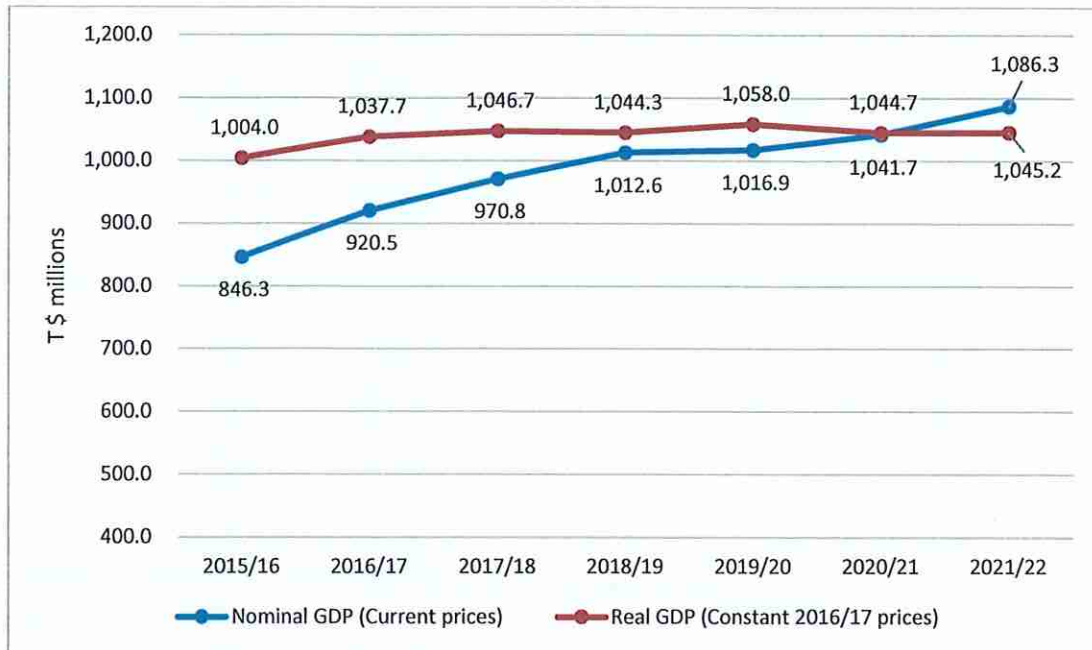
The Tongan economy rebounded in 2021/22 with a small positive growth rate compared to the negative growth in the previous year 2020/21. The year 2021-22 recorded a rise of 0.05 percent compared to the previous year in real prices. Nominal GDP for 2021-22 rose by 4.43 percent following a 2.4 percent rise from the previous year, 2020-21. (Figure 3) At the same time, real GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent per annum over the past ten years.

Figure 3: GDP growth rates in nominal and real 2016-17 prices



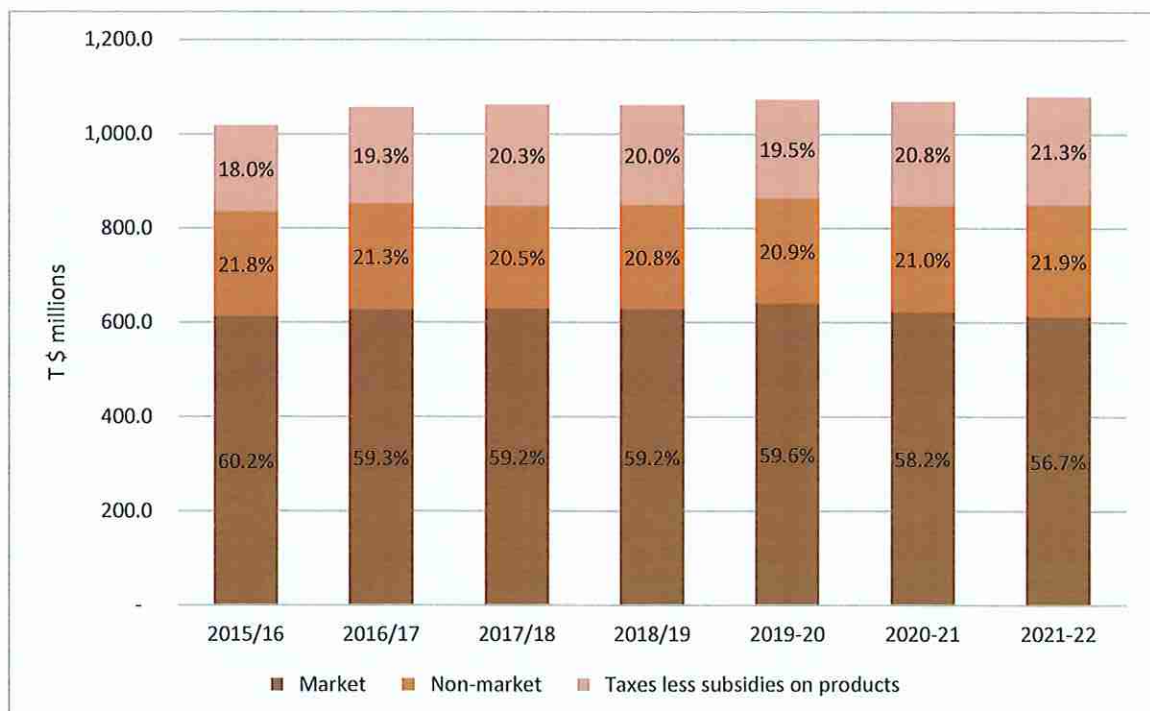
The GDP for 2021-22 in constant 2016-17 prices is estimated at T\$1045.2 million, recording a 0.05 percent rise from T\$1,044.7 million in 2020-21. The nominal GDP for 2021-22 is T\$1086.3 million, which is a 4.3 percent rise from T\$1041.7 million in 2020-21. (Figure 4) Nominal GDP growth has averaged 4.2 percent per annum over the past ten years.

Figure 4: GDP in current and constant 2016-17 prices



In constant 2016-17 prices, the estimated market GVA decreased by 2 percent in real terms from T\$624.9 million in 2020-21 to T\$614.9 million in 2021-22. It also accounted for 56.7 percent of GDP. However, non-market GVA increased slightly by 5 percent from T\$224.6 million in 2020-21 to T\$236.8 million in 2021-22 and accounted for 21.9 percent of GDP. (Figure 5)
Taxes less subsidies on products decreased by 1 percent in 2021-22 and accounted for 21.3 percent of total GDP.

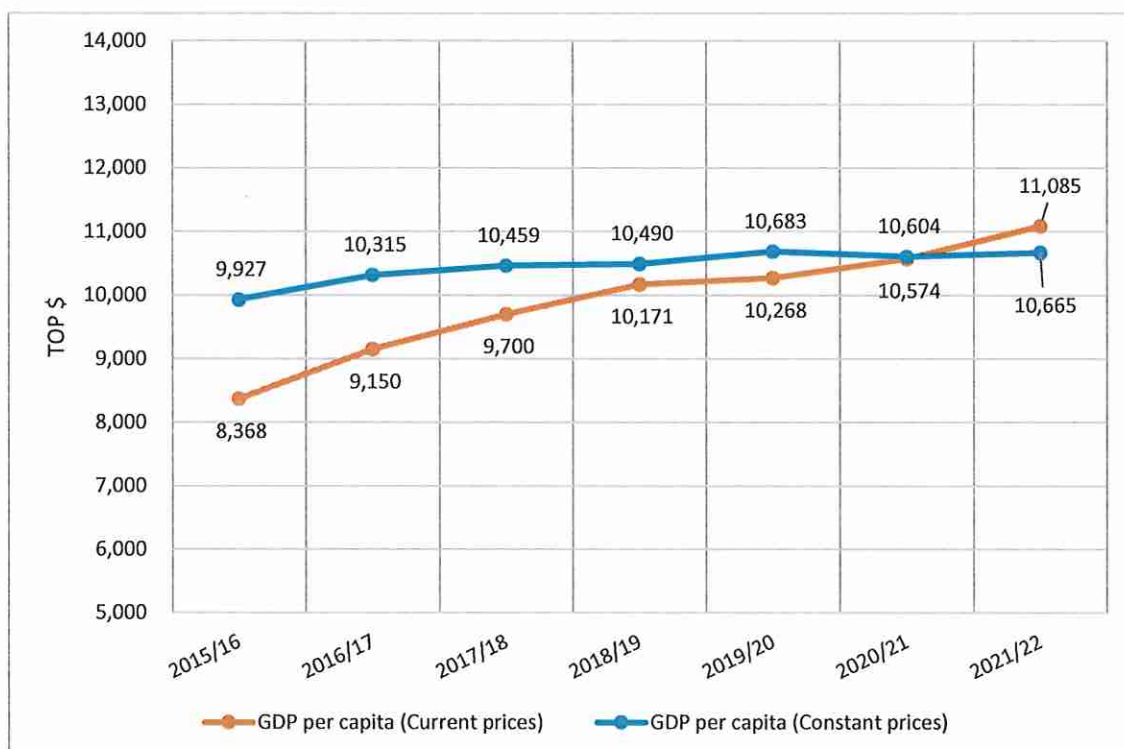
Figure 5: GDP (P) aggregates in constant 2016-17 prices



3.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita

Figure 6 shows the estimated gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in Tonga from 2015/16 to 2021/22. GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced in the country for the year. In 2021-22, the GDP per capita in current prices amounted to T\$11,085 which is a rise of 4.5% from T\$10,574 in 2020-21. GDP per capita has averaged growth of 4.8% per annum over the past ten years. Population figures are showing a decrease by 0.5% from the previous year.

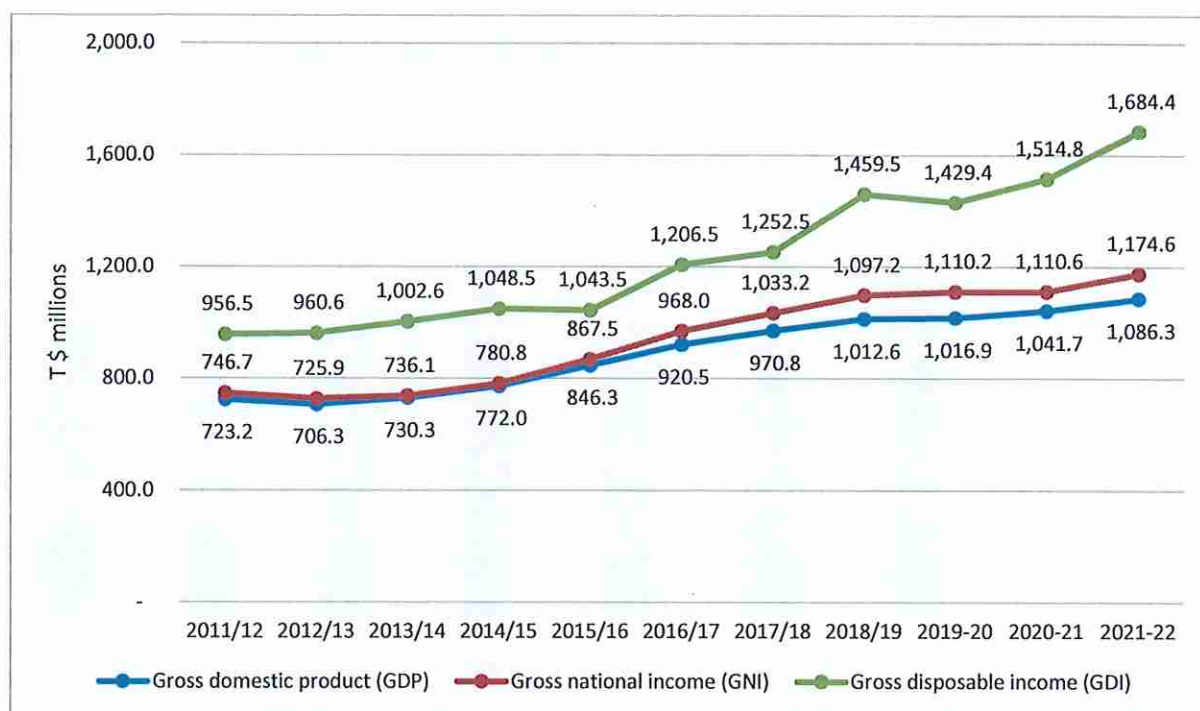
Figure 6: GDP per capita in current and constant prices from 2015/16 to 2021/22



3.3 Key National Accounts Aggregates

When considering the welfare of Tongan residents and their income available for consumption, that is when we look at other measures such as the mentioned gross national income and gross national disposable income. GNI, which was previously known as gross national product (GNP) which measures the total income of residents (excluding capital gains and losses); and GNDI also includes current transfers which include remittances sent to Tonga.

Figure 7: Key aggregates of GDP in current prices or Nominal GDP



Nominal GDP rose by T\$44.5 million (or 4 percent) to an estimated T\$1,086.3 million in 2021-22. There was a significant rise of 28.2 percent in net primary income from abroad primarily due to a substantial increase in compensation of employees from abroad. Moreover, Gross National Income (GNI) also recorded an increase by 5.7 percent in 2021-22. Gross Disposal Income (GDI) jumped by 11.1 percent in 2021-22.

4. Analysis of Main Aggregates

4.1 Gross Domestic Product by Industry

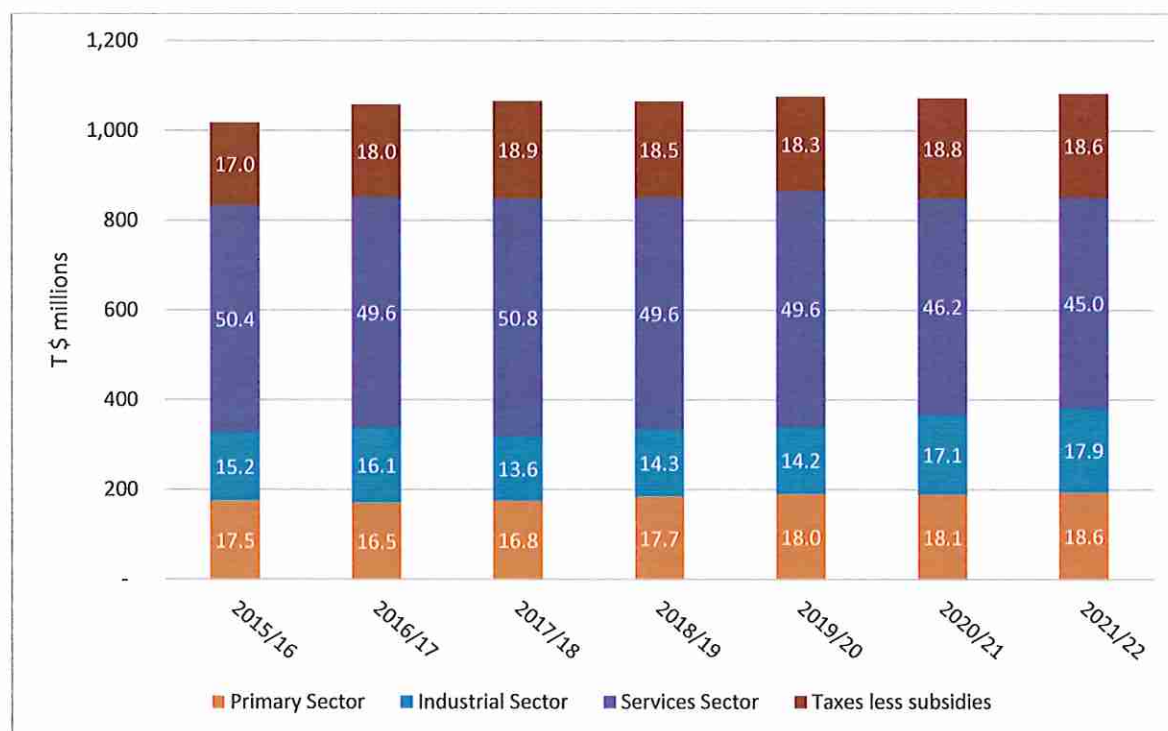
Gross Domestic Product is estimated by the sum of industries value-added, in current (nominal) and constant (real) 2016-17 prices. The industries are classified using Tonga Standard of International Classification (TSIC 2016) which is based on PACSIC that was derived from the United Nation International Standard Industrial Classification (UN-ISIC Revision 4) of economic activities.

In real terms, the **primary sector** gross value added (GVA) slightly increased by 2.6 percent in 2021-22. Agriculture and Forestry sector industries showed an increase while the Fishing industry recorded a decrease during 2021-22. The primary sector remains the second largest share of GDP as it contributed 18.6 percent of total GDP in real terms. (Figure 8)

The **industrial sector** increased by 4.9 percent in real terms for year 2021-22. This growth has significantly slowed compared to that of 2020-21 which saw a growth of 19 percent year on year. The decline in this sector was due to a decrease in value added by the Manufacturing, and Mining and Quarrying industries while the increase was contributed mainly by the Construction industry.

The industrial sector share of GDP increased from 17.1 percent in 2020-21 to 17.9 percent in 2021-22. (Figure 8)

Figure 8: GDP by main economic activities and percentage contributions to GDP in constant 2016-17 prices



The **services sector** makes up 45 percent of GDP, which continues to be the major contributing sector to the GDP. However, the rate of growth continued to stay negative in 2021-22 and went from -8.2 percent in 2020-21 to -2.4 percent in 2021-22. This implies a slower contraction of the sector compared to the previous year. Health industries from Public Administration are continually incorporated in this report and are included in their respective industries mainly due to implementation of SNA 2008 and classification by ISIC Rev 4.4.

4.1.1 Primary Sector

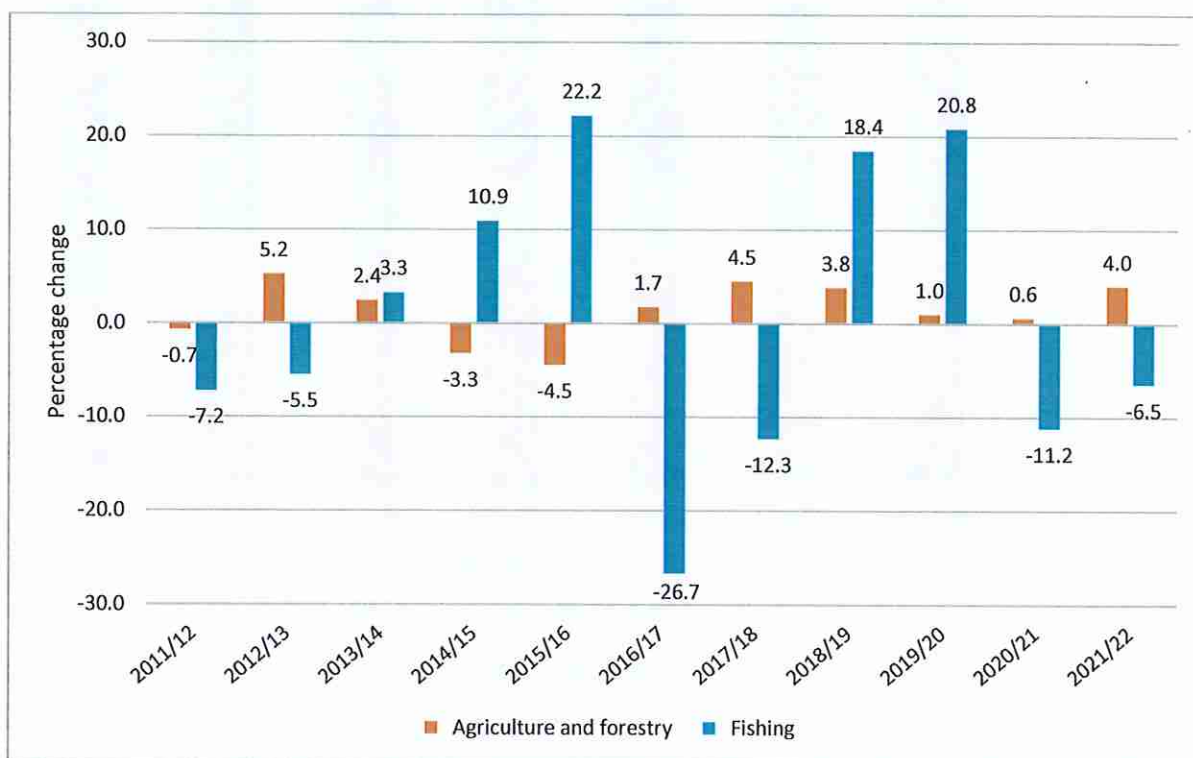
The estimates of nominal values for agriculture and forestry were favourable for 2021- 22 as they increased by 2.6 percent. This was also seen in the fishery industries which saw a 0.1 percent increase in nominal prices. However, if looking at the industries of the primary sector in real prices, we see a significant decrease in Fisheries and an increase in Agriculture and Forestry. Agriculture and Forestry increased by 4.0 percent whereas the Fishing industry decreased by 6.5 percent.

Primary sector GVA in 2021-22 slightly increased by 2.8 percent in constant 2016-17 prices, after a decline of 0.9 percent in 2020-21 estimates. In real terms, activities under Agriculture and Forestry remain the largest share (16.6 percent) of GDP. Locally market produce showed an increase while non-market produce decreased in 2021-22. The Export of agriculture and forestry also showed a decrease in constant 2016-17 prices. The significant decrease in the exports of kava and yam have a substantial effect on the decrease of export in this industry.

The decrease in the fisheries industry is primarily driven by the fall in the marketed domestic consumption. The exports of fish also saw a fall in this year. The fish industry together saw a fall of 6.5 percent year on year from 2020-21 in constant prices.

However, the relatively small size of Fishing within the Primary sector means that the negative growth will only provide minor contribution to movement of the whole industry. Fishing industry has a share of 1.9 percent of total GDP in constant 2016-17 prices.

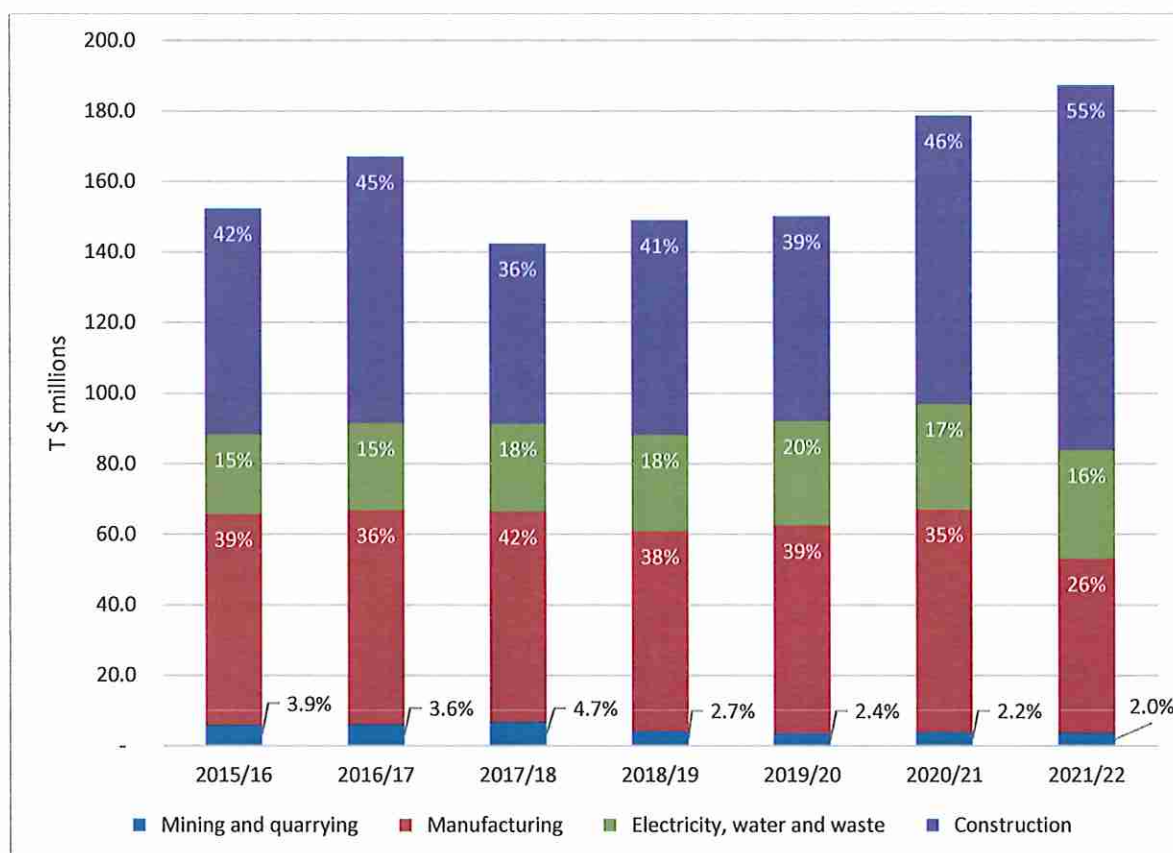
Figure 9: Growth rates of primary industries in constant 2016-17 prices



4.1.2 Secondary Sector

The Industrial or secondary sector remains the driving factor of growth behind the challenging years for the economy. In real terms, the secondary sector experienced a growth of 4.9 percent in 2021-22 despite this being a slower rate of growth compared to 19 percent in 2020-21. In nominal prices, the secondary sector saw a growth of 10.2 percent in 2021-22 which is in contrast to the growth of 21.9 percent in 2020-21. The nominal value-added of this sector has been estimated at TOP 232.9 million.

Figure 10: Industrial sector GVA in constant 2016-17 prices



In real terms, gross value added by manufacturing activities decreased by 21.9 percent in 2021-22 in contrast to an increase of 7.4 percent in 2020-21. The industry saw a fall in the value-added from the publishing industry (publishing of newspapers, journals, and periodicals). Manufacturing contributed 4.7 percent of total GDP in 2021-22.

Electricity, water supply and waste activities showed an estimated growth of 3.4 percent in 2021-22, compared to a growth of 0.8 percent in 2020-21 in constant prices. The share of GDP was this industry was 3 percent in the current year.

Construction GVA increased by 26.7 percent in 2021-22 compared to the significant growth of 40.6 in 2020-21 in real prices. This industry saw a decline of 14.2 percent in nominal prices. However, this industry is the main driver of growth for the economy in the past challenging years. The positive growth is mainly attributed to the delayed recovery construction activities included under the reconstruction projects of Tropical Cyclone Gita and Harold. Other activities that contributed to the growth included maintenance of roads and construction of buildings and compounds. The construction share of GDP in real prices was 9.9 percent compared to 7.8 percent in 2020-21.

Lastly, Mining and quarrying GVA saw a decline by 6.2 percent in 2021-22 compared to a rise of 8.8 percent in 2020-21. This was mainly due to decrease in quarrying activities compared to previous year. Mining and quarrying share of GDP in real terms is 0.3 percent.

4.1.3 Tertiary Sector

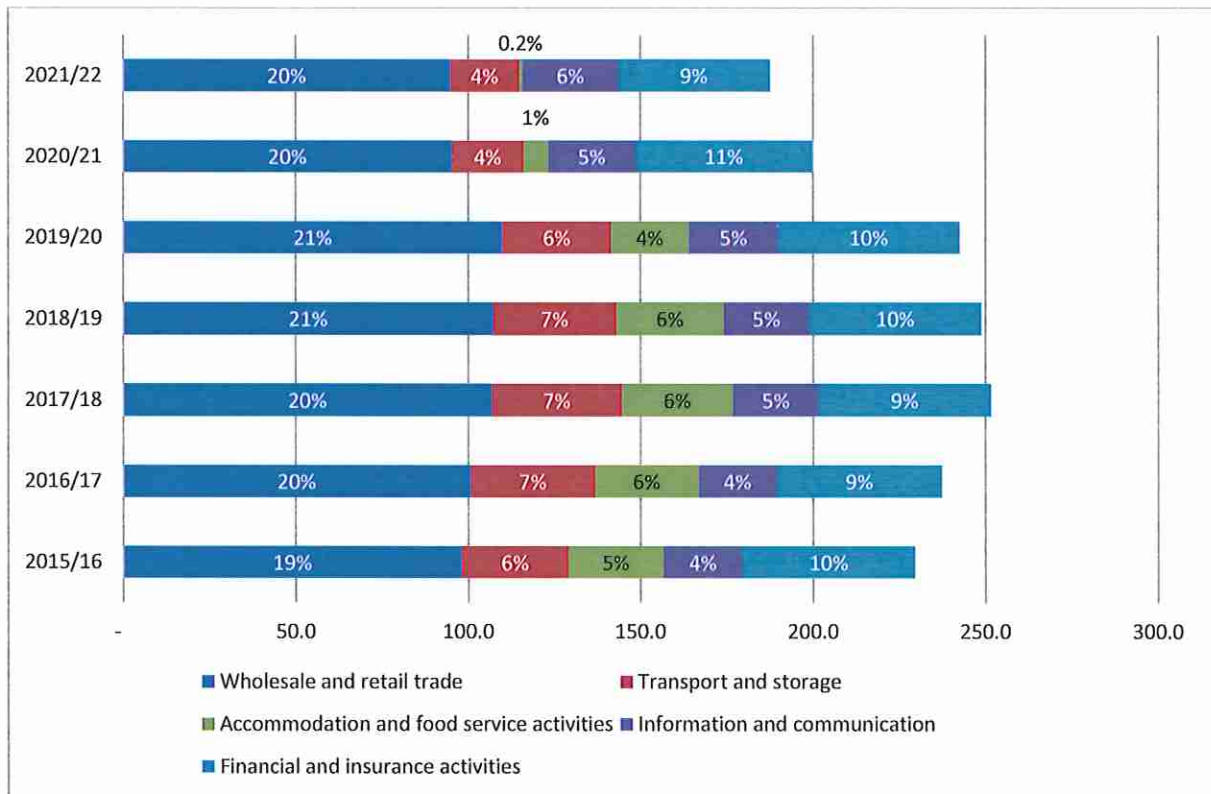
The service or the tertiary sector recorded a fall of 2.4 percent in real prices in 2021-22 following a major decline of 8.2 percent in the previous year 2020-21. Tertiary sector has the largest share of GDP, about 45 percent which is a fall from its share of 46.2 percent in 2020-21. In constant prices, half of the industries under business services saw an increase or positive growth and the other half saw a decrease or negative growth from the previous year of 2020-21. Wholesale and retail trade recorded contraction by 0.5 percent and accommodation and food services also showed a fall of 84.7 percent growth which was a bigger fall than the previous year. The fall in accommodation and food services could be attributed to the loss of tourism from the lockdown imposed in Tonga and travel restrictions to and from most parts of the world. On the plus side, industries in information and communication saw a growth of 9.2 percent. (Figure 11)

Wholesale and retail trade decreased by 0.5 percent in 2021-22. The small decrease in the growth rate for this industry in 2021-22 is in fact a slower contraction compared to the contraction of 13.3 percent in 2020-21. Trade share of GDP is 9.1 percent in real terms for 2021-22. Trade has the largest share (20%) in the services sector. GVA is estimated using an indicator based on merchandise trade data and manufacturing output and from 2013/14 the movement in taxable supplies is used.

The accommodation and food services industry saw a big fall of 84.7 percent in 2021-22 in real prices. The share in GDP from this industry fell from 0.7 percent to 0.1 percent and its share in the services sector fell from 1.5 percent to 0.2 percent. Tax returns reported from activities in this industry declined which was mainly due to the travel restrictions during this period and consequently a low hotel and restaurant activity.

The information and communication services industry rebounded from negative growth in 2020-21 of 0.7 percent to a positive one of 9.2 in 2021-22. The rise was primarily seen in the telecommunication industry which saw a 10 percent growth in 2021-22. The industry's contribution in GDP is 2.6 percent which is a small increment from 2.4 percent in 2020-21. A similar trend was seen in its contribution to the services sector.

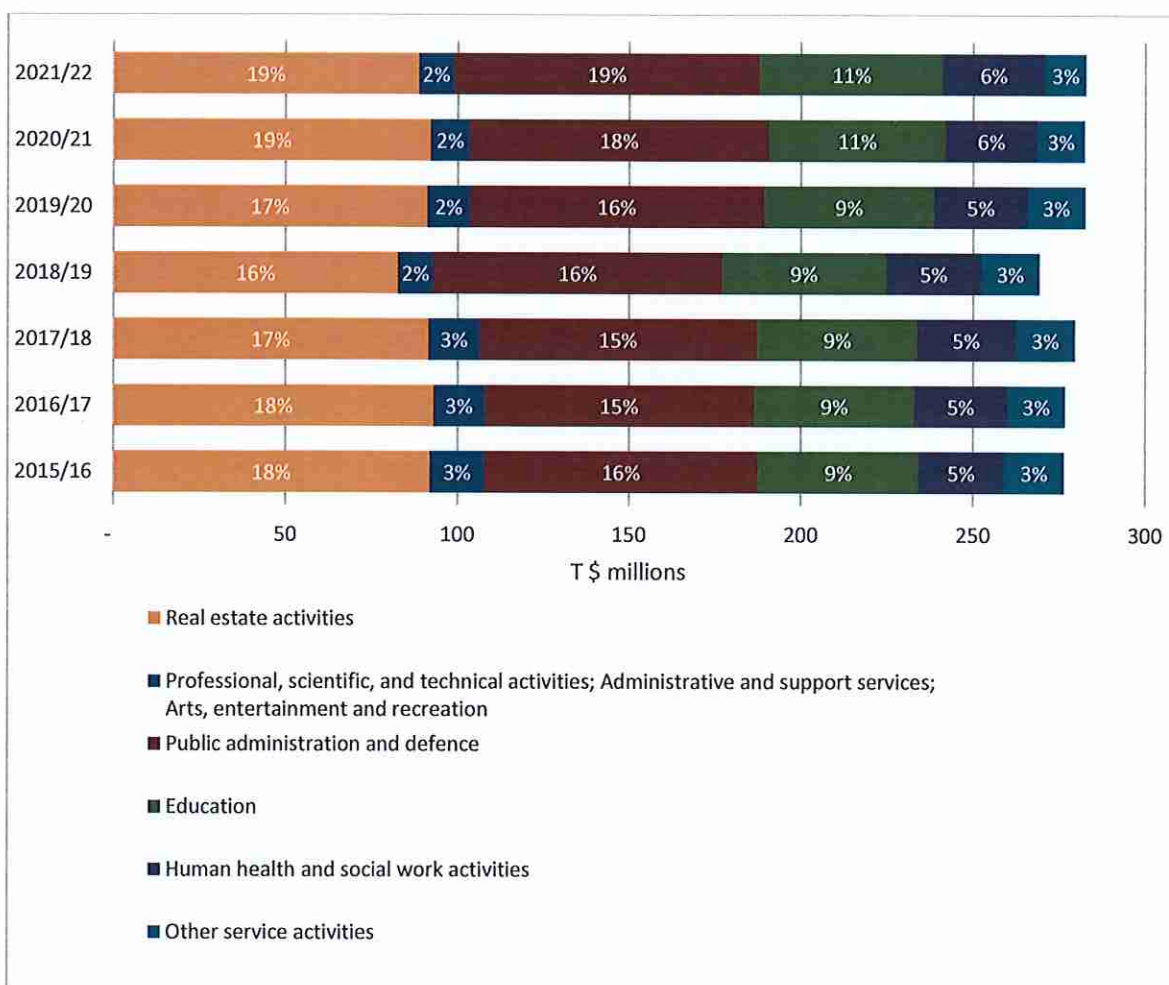
Figure 11: Business services GVA in constant 2016-17 prices with percentage contribution to Services sector



Financial and insurance services saw a fall in activities in the year 2021-22. The negative growth of 3.1 percent in 2020-21 was augmented by the negative 24.5 percent growth in activities in 2021-22. The decrease in activities in this industry can be linked to the fall in the demand for household and business loans in the tourism and forestry sectors. The share of the industry in GDP also saw a fall from 4.8 to 3.6 year on year.

The transport and storage services industry saw a slower contraction of 4 percent year-on-year. The industry rebounded from negative growth in 2020-21 of 34.5 percent. The air transport and land transport services were the drivers of growth for this industry while water transport showed a small decline. The decline could also be linked to the travel restrictions put in place during this period as COVID19 related border closure continued from previous year. The industry's share in GDP fell from 2.0 percent in 2020-21 to 1.9 percent in 2021-22.

Figure 12: Government and community services GVA in constant 2016-17 prices with percentage contribution to Services sector



GVA for public administration and defence services further increased by 2.1 percent in constant 2016-17 prices compared to an increase of 1.9 percent in 2020-21 due to increase in general public administration services. Education GVA remained stable at 3.6 percent in 2021-22 similar to the previous year.

Human health and social work activities saw a sharp growth from a negative 1.2 percent in 2020-21 to 11 percent in 2021-22. This growth was seen primarily in government spending on public health and could be attributed to the need for public health services from the COVID-19 outbreak. The GDP contribution of this industry increased from 2.6 percent in 2020-21 to 2.8 percent in 2021-22 while its contribution in the services sector stayed the same at 6.3 percent from the previous year.

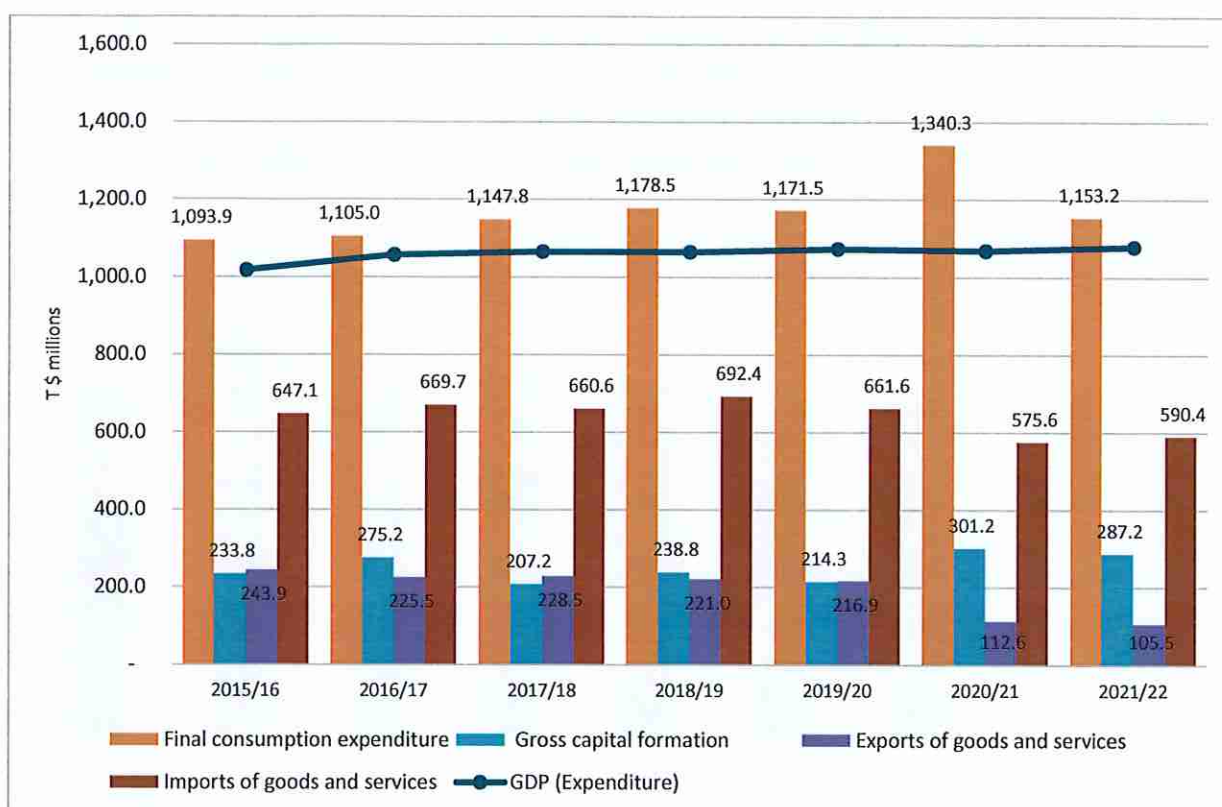
Professional scientific and technical activities decreased by 16.2 percent in 2021-22 compared to a decrease of 12.9 percent in the previous year. The Administrative and support services recorded an increase of 10 percent compared to a decrease of 13.1 percent in previous year. Arts, entertainment and recreation industries further decreased by 9.6 percent following a decrease of 3.2 percent in 2020-21. Other service activities fell slower by 12.5 percent in 2021-22 compared

to a decrease of 18.4 percent in the previous year. Real estate activities which include the ownership of dwellings and other real estate activities decreased in real terms by 3.8 percent in 2021-22.

4.2 Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (GDP(E))

Annual growth in the Tongan economy is measured using the production approach that is, GDP by industry, as it is generally considered a more reliable measure than the expenditure approach that is, GDP by expenditure. Nevertheless, GDP(E) estimates are a useful cross-check to ensure consistency of the GDP(P) estimates. The difference is considered to be the Statistical Discrepancy (SD).

Figure 13: GDP by Expenditure components in constant 2016-17 prices



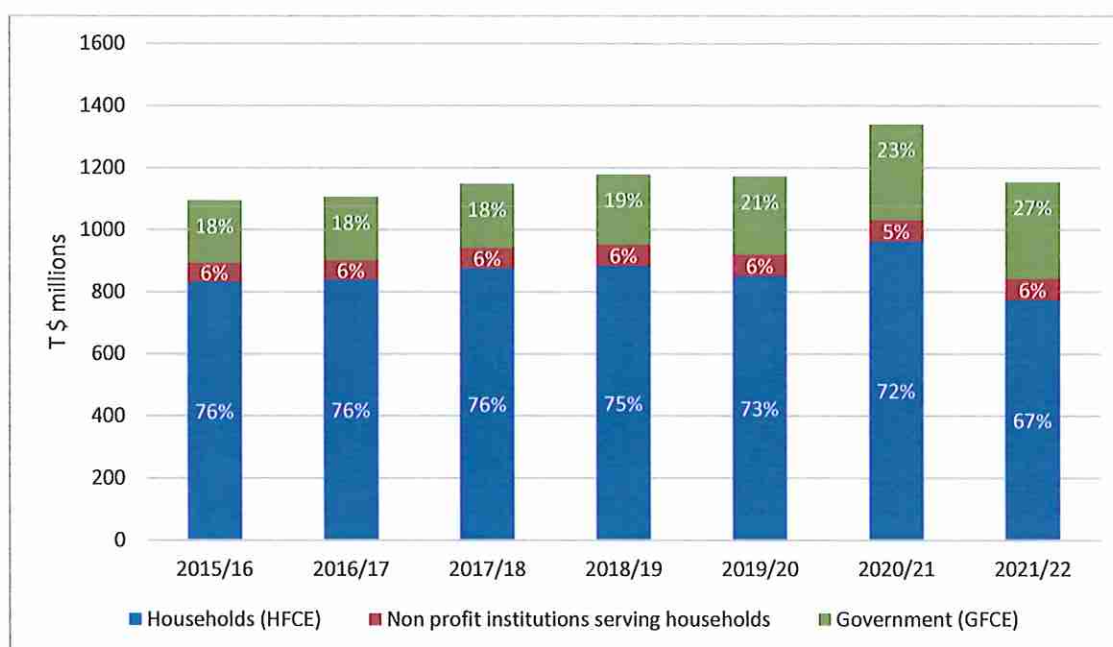
In constant 2016-17 prices, GDP(E) estimates for 2021-22 was T\$ 955.5 million as compared to GDP(P) estimates with a statistical discrepancy of T\$89.6 million for the same year. The components of gross domestic product by expenditure method showed both positive and negative growth figures. The final consumption expenditure and exports of goods and services showed a decrease in activities, but a sharp increase was seen in the activities under the gross capital formation and import of goods and services. (Figure 13)

Final consumption expenditure (FCE) decreased by 14 percent in 2021-22 in real terms. Gross capital formation (GCF) which is the sum of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and inventories dropped by 4.7 percent compared to an increase of 40.5 percent in 2020-21 year on year. Exports of goods and services recovered and saw a slower fall of 6.3 percent in 2021-22 in contrast to the sharp fall in the previous year by 48.1 percent. Imports of goods and services increased by 2.6 percent in 2021-22 following a decline of 13 percent in the previous year.

4.2.1 Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE)

Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) decreased by 19.6 percent in 2021-22, after an increase of 13.3 percent in the 2020-21. The estimates now consist of the expenditure incurred by resident households on individual consumption of goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant and consumption goods and services acquired abroad (*as per SNA 2008 paragraph 9.113*). Final consumption Expenditure by non- profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) increased by 0.3 percent, mainly due to increase in education component in NPISHs. This small growth follows a decrease of 2 percent in 2020-21 for NPISH. Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) showed a much slower growth of 0.6 percent in 2021-22 after a rise of 22.8 percent in the previous year, mainly due to slow growth of wages and salaries and FISIM and decrease in revenue from other goods and services.

Figure 14: Final consumption expenditure in constant 2016-17 prices



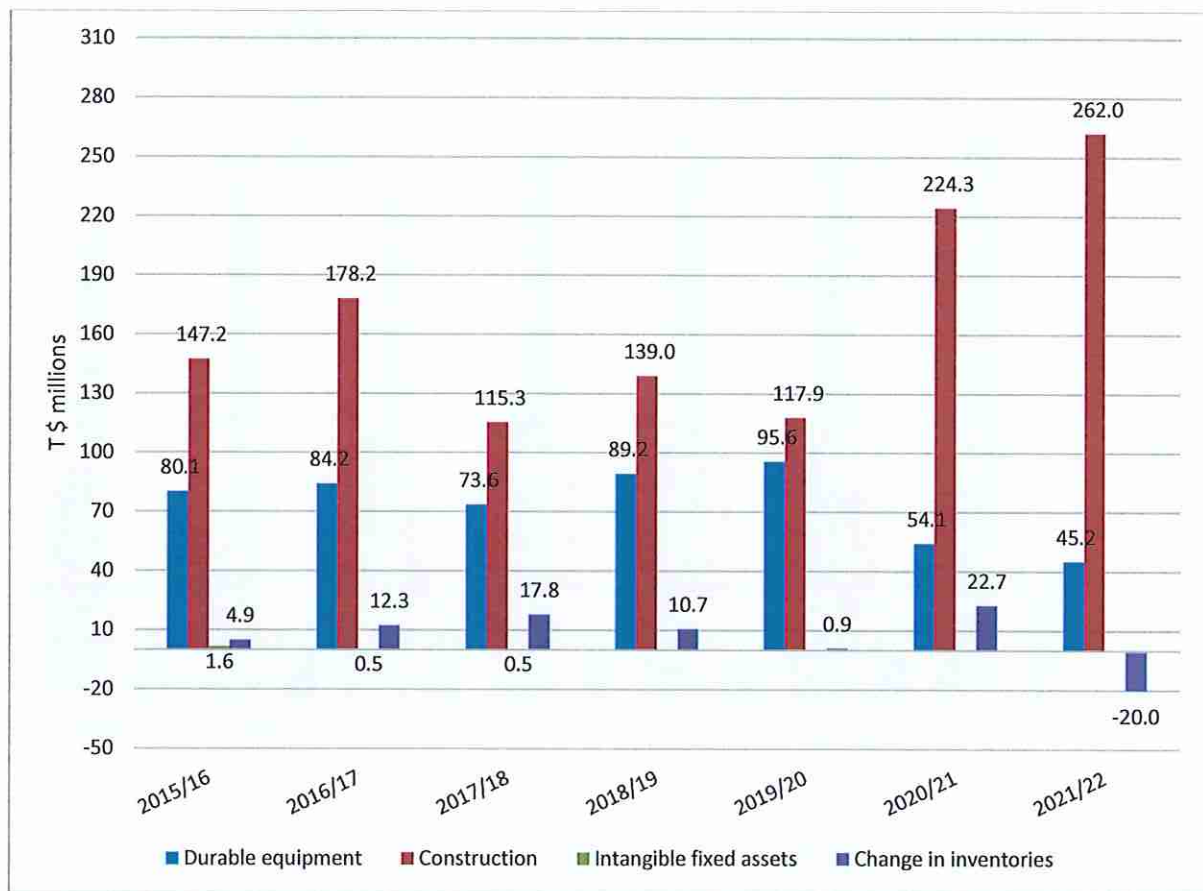
GFCE includes the expenditure incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services (*2008 SNA 9.114*). GFCE also represents the value of goods and services provided by the producers of government services for current consumption by the community. This is estimated including the output of the Retirement Fund Board.

4.2.2 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period (2008 SNA 10.32). Capital formation must be durable, that is, have a usable lifetime of one year or more. The Tonga Defence Force does not have any weapons system and hence no estimates were made for cultivated biological resources.

Expenditure on mineral exploration was estimated for the first time in the year 2017-18 report, using the administrative data available. Inventories is also regarded as capital formation, which cover materials and supplies intended for use in production, work-in-progress, and finished goods held for sale or resale.

Figure 15: Gross capital formation in constant 2016-17 prices



Gross fixed capital formation increased by 10.3 percent in 2021-22, following a rise of 30.4 percent in previous year. Construction GFCF rose by 16.8 percent in 2021-22 compared to a significant increase of 90.3 percent in 2020-21. The continued positive growth in construction could be linked to the big increase in the value added by companies under the category of construction of buildings, and roads. We could assume that this is recovery construction projects after the Cyclone Gita and Harold and allocated the funds to construction companies to carry them out.

Investment in durable equipment for 2021-22 decreased by 16.5 percent compared to a substantial decrease of 43.4 percent in 2020-21. Change in inventories showed a negative figure for the first time in the past six years. This could be indicative of the heavy public investment in construction from the delayed recovery construction activities following Tropical Cyclone Gita and Harold.

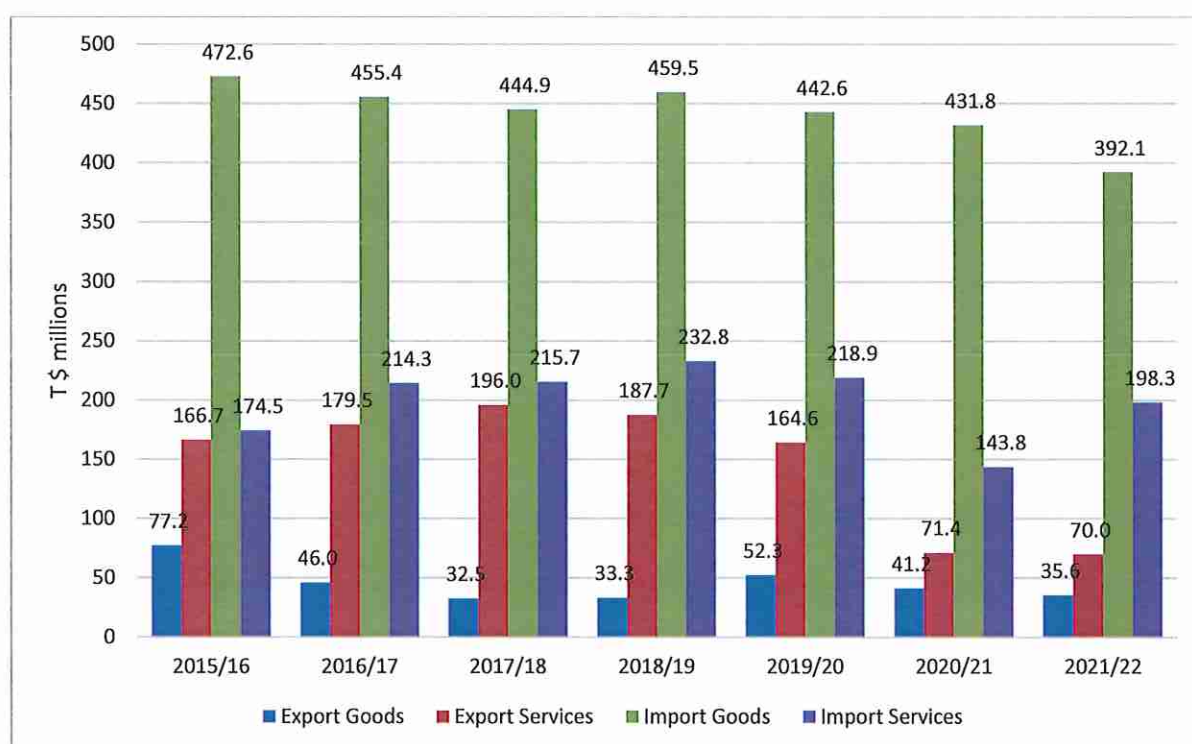
4.2.3 External Trade

Exports are goods and services produced by Tongan residents and purchased by non- residents. Likewise,

imports cover all goods and services produced by the rest of the world and purchased by Tongan residents. Data is sourced from the Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics. Merchandise trade data is used in BOP and national accounts, and some adjustments are made for under-coverage where alternative credible data is available.

As noted earlier, we have adjusted merchandise trade data upwards to include MAFF volumes of vegetables exported. Analysis of the large increase in construction activity suggests that there has been some under-reporting of the imported materials required to complete the construction projects, therefore goods imports have also been adjusted upward. It should also be noted that imports are shown in the BOP and national accounts “free-on-board” (FOB) whereas merchandise trade statistics are reported as “cost including insurance and freight” (CIF).

Figure 16: External trade in goods and services in constant 2016-17 prices



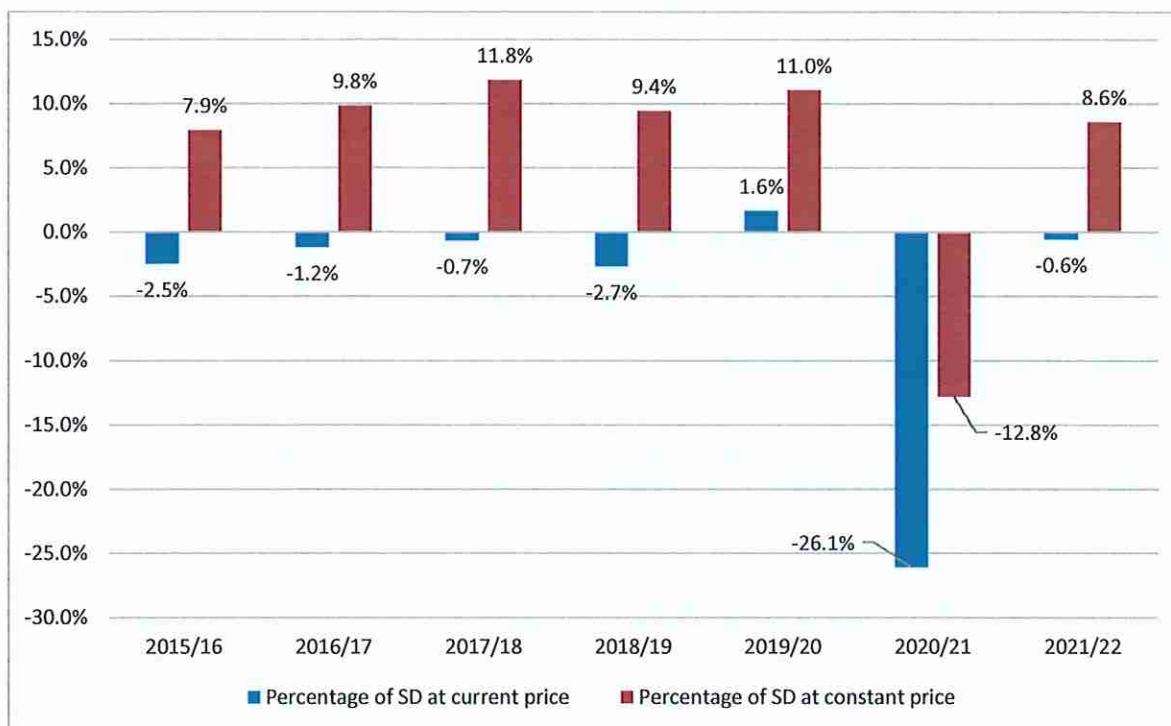
The estimates for export in Tonga decreased by 6.3 percent in 2021-22 year on year due to a significant fall in growth of exports in goods and services. Goods exports decreased by 13.6 percent in 2021-22, this is mainly due to decline in fisheries and agricultural exports such as end of squash season and the huge impacts after the volcanic eruption and also because of border closures being implemented to protect the country from the COVID 19 pandemic outbreak. Services exports for 2021-22 also decreased by 2.0 percent compared to a significantly decline of 56.6 percent in 2020-21 due to fall in both business and personal travel and sea and air transport primarily because borders were closed.

Tonga imports for 2021-22 increased by 2.6 percent compared to a significant decrease of 13.0 percent in previous year due to fall in imports of both goods and services. Imported goods decreased by 9.2 percent in 2021-22 mainly due to decline of imports of industries supplies, consumer and other goods. Services imports increased by 37.9 percent in 2021-22 mainly due to a rise in transportation and other service import compared to a drop of 34.3 percent in 2020-21.

4.2.4 Statistical Discrepancy

The statistical discrepancy for the goods and services account in current prices for 2021-22, measured as a percentage of the average of total resources and uses, was 0.2 percent which within the target of less than +/- 1.0 percent limit. In comparison, the percentage of statistical discrepancy at constant price was -3.6 percent which falls outside of the target range, so further work needs to be done on this matter.

Figure 17: Statistical Discrepancy as percentage of GDP in current and constant prices



The target limit for the discrepancy between the production and expenditure measures of GDP is +/- 2.0 percent. For 2021-22, the discrepancy was 8.6 percent in constant 2016-17 prices, and an average of 6.4 percent since 2012-13, which is outside the acceptable limit. For nominal GDP, SD for 2020-21 was -0.6 percent and averaged -4 percent over the years 2012-13 to 2021-22.

Appendix I: TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Introduction

The Statistics Department Tonga is responsible for the compilation of Tonga's National Accounts. National Accounts statistics are available from the department and will be published annually on the Tonga Statistics Department's website <http://tongastats.gov.to> approximately 9 months after the end of the financial year reference period or you can request from the Department.

This estimate is broadly consistent with the United Nations System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) so far as the existing data permits, and the rebase work that was conducted during 2019 to have constant 2016-17 prices.

The following two sections summarise the key sources and methods used in the compilation of the National Accounts. More information is available on request from the Statistics Department.

GDP Production Sources and Methods

GDP (P) is primarily concerned with the generation of value added. In other words, the value of all goods and services produced within the economy. FISIM is deducted from GVA for all years.

GVA is the sum of all output, less costs of intermediate inputs, or, in national accounts terms, intermediate consumption. Intermediate consumption includes raw materials, power and fuel, rental on buildings and business services such as advertising, recruitment consultancy and cleaning. It specifically excludes staff costs and capital investment which are handled elsewhere in the accounts.

There are two main types of output: (1) that produced for the market (mainly by corporations) and (2) services not for market sale (mainly by government and non-profit institutions serving households). These two types of outputs are valued differently.

Non-market output is difficult to value, as there is often no correct selling price. By convention, it is therefore valued as a sum of the costs of production. Summing costs in this way does not measure actual output but this measure provides the best available approximation GVA on a production basis and valued at basic prices. To convert from GVA at basic price to GDP at market prices, taxes on products (such as value added tax and exercise duties on alcohol, tobacco and hydrocarbon fuel) are added and subsidies on products are subtracted.

The output of goods and services comprises the value of goods and services that are the result of production activity by resident units during the reporting period. This includes non-market

activity for agriculture and handicraft production and owner-occupied dwellings. Indicators are estimated by type of economic activity in accordance with the Tonga Standard of Industry Classification (TSIC 2016). TSIC 2016 has been derived from the Pacific Standard Industrial Classification 2014 (PACISIC 2014) thus follows a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles for use in the collection and reporting of statistics according to kind of economic activity.

Principal data sources are:

- Annual GDP survey of Tonga's largest businesses to collect turnover and other selected data
- Merchandise trade data from Ministry of Customs and Inland Revenue
- CT and profit and loss data for businesses registered for CT (businesses with turnover of greater than T\$ 100,000 are required to register for CT).
- Government finance data (GFS) from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning
- MAFFF –Domestic Market Survey Report
- Household Income Expenditure Surveys (HIES) for 2000-01, 2009 and 2015-16.
- Balance of payments travel exports and non-profit organisation remittances

Output for several market industries is extrapolated from the benchmark using data collected in the annual GDP survey. These industries include mining and quarrying (sales), electricity and water (sales), transport (sales), finance (net interest income), and insurance (commissions).

For wholesale and retail trade under ISIC Rev 4, Repair of personal and household goods moves out from ISIC Rev 3 class G5260 to Other service activities.

The 2000-01 Household Income Expenditure Survey benchmark is extrapolated by (mainly) population movements for: market and non-market agriculture; and expenditure on education, health and social work, recreational, cultural and sporting activities, and other community and personal services.

For construction a combination of trade data, CT sales, and government finance data is used. Balance of payments travel exports are used as indicators in hotels and restaurants, and recreational, cultural and sporting activities.

Non-profit organisation remittances are used in NPISH education; health and social work; recreational, cultural and sporting activities; and other community and personal services. Government finance data is used in public administration and government services and indirect taxes and subsidies.

The main source for deflators is Tonga's CPI which was re-based in October 2010 using weights from the 2009 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. A few overseas price indexes are also used, for example, IMF world price indexes for construction materials still going.

Expenditure GDP Sources and Methods

Household final consumption expenditures include expenditures on goods and services from their own resources; the receipt of goods and services in kind; and production for own consumption. They are estimated in accordance with the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), using 2001 HIES benchmarks extrapolated by merchandise trade imports, population movements, and other data from the GDP (P) accounts.

Data for final consumption expenditure of the general government sector is provided from the GFS-based data from the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. Data for final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households comes from balance of payments non-profit organisation remittances and 2001 HIES benchmarks extrapolated by population movements.

Gross fixed capital formation for construction data sources are the same as the GDP (P) estimate. Imports of capital items are used for durable equipment. Imports of passenger vehicles are split 50:50 between households (for HFCE) and other sectors (GFCF).

For inventories a stock building ratio is assumed at 0.5 percent of value added for mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and wholesale and retail trade. The value of exports and imports of goods is determined from merchandise trade/balance of payments data.

Concepts in the National Accounts

The following are the main concepts and definitions used in the compilation of national accounts. Every effort is made to follow these concepts although some modifications are necessary depending on the availability of data.

Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most frequently used indicator in the national accounts. It lies at the heart of the entire system of national accounts. GDP combines in a single figure, and with no double counting, all the output (or production) carried out by all resident producer units within the country's economic territory.

There are three ways to measure GDP:

1. The production measure (GDP(P)), which is the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs).
2. The expenditure measure (GDPI), which is the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services.
3. The income measure (GDP(I)), which is the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units (not currently available in Tonga's national accounts).

Gross national income

The term 'domestic' contrasts with 'national', as in gross national income (GNI), previously known as Gross National Product (GNP). GDP measures the total production occurring within the territory, while GNI measures the total income (excluding capital gains and losses) of all economic agents residing within the territory (households, firms and government institutions). Residents are defined based on their centre of economic interest. To convert GDP into GNI, it is necessary to add the income received by resident units from abroad and deduct the income created by production in the country but transferred to units residing abroad.

Gross national disposable income

All GNI is not available for final uses domestically since some of it is transferred to other countries without anything being received in exchange, such as money sent to support dependants living in another country. Such transfers are called current transfers, and taking them into account leads to the concept of gross national disposable income (GNDI). GNDI is derived by adding to GNI, all current transfers (except social transfers in kind) receivable by that unit or sector and subtracting all current transfers (except social transfers in kind) payable by that unit or sector.

Gross value added (GVA)

The contribution of each industry in the economy. It is defined as output less intermediate consumption and does not include taxes and subsidies.

Intermediate consumption

The value of raw materials and other goods and services used up in the production process.

Compensation of employees

All payments in the nature of wages and salaries, whether in cash or in kind. It includes director's fee; commissions and the value of staff benefits such as meals provided free of charge and employer contributions to any superannuation scheme. It does not include any drawings by working proprietors.

Ownership of dwellings

In the same way that a tenanted dwelling can be seen as a marketed service so can an owner-occupied dwelling be regarded as providing a service to the owner. By imputing a rent to owner-occupied dwelling, they are treated consistently with those being rented out, thus avoiding changes in the scope of production merely from change the proportion of owner-occupied housing. Owner-occupiers are treated like owners of tenanted dwellings: they are regarded as receiving production income from themselves while paying operating expenses.

Imputed bank service charge

Under the 1968 System of National Accounts (SNA), the gross value added of the banking sector is calculated by measuring the difference between interest receivable and interest payable. This is not specifically allocated to users of bank services but appears as a separate entry, the imputed bank service charge, as a cost against GDP. The 1993 SNA recommends specifically allocating the charges to depositors and borrowers who consume the services. The term "financial intermediation services indirectly measured" (FISIM) is adopted for these implicit charges. Due to the difficulties involved in collecting this detailed information, the Statistics Department has no immediate plans to adopt the 1993 recommendation.

Taxes on production

Compulsory unrequited payments, in cash or kind, made to government by producers in respect of the production, sale, purchase and use of goods and services, and which producers treat as an expense of production. They are included in the values paid by purchasers in GDPE, but are not included in producer values on the supply side and are listed separately.

Subsidies on production

Grants on current account made by general government to enterprises which are credited to their production accounts. Subsidies include payments to ensure a guaranteed price or to enable market prices of goods and services to be held below the costs of production.

Final consumption expenditure of households

Final consumption expenditure of households is concerned with final purchases made by Tongan resident households. Conceptually it includes expenditure by Tongans overseas, and excludes expenditure by overseas tourists in Tonga. Included is expenditure on new durable (cars, household appliances etc) and non-durable goods (food, cleaning materials etc), services, and second-hand goods. Also included is an estimate for rental of owner-occupied dwellings and food and handicraft produced for own household consumption.

Final consumption expenditure of non-profit organizations serving households

The expenditure of such bodies as charities, sports clubs, and religious organisations.

Gross fixed capital formation

The outlays (acquisitions less disposals) of producers on fixed assets such as buildings, motor vehicles, plant and machinery, improvements to land, software and minerals.

Change in inventories

The change in value of stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress, and finished goods, between the beginning and end of the period.

Exports and imports of goods and services

Exports include all goods and services produced by Tonga residents and purchased by the rest of the world. Exports of merchandise are valued free-on-board (fob). Imports include all goods and services produced by the rest of the world and purchased by Tongan residents. Imports of merchandise are also valued free-on-board (fob). Insurance and freight costs are included in imports of services.

Statistical discrepancy

As noted above, in theory the production and expenditure measures of GDP should be in balance. In practice there is usually a difference due to inconsistencies in data sources and timing of transactions, etc. The target for the discrepancy between the two measures is +/- 2.0 percent.

Implicit price deflator

The ratio of nominal (current-price) GDP to the real (constant-price) measure of GDP times 100.

The residency concepts

The concept of residence is associated with that of economic territory in the national accounts. A unit is said to be resident in a country when its "centre of economic interest" is situated in that country's economic territory. This is usually taken to mean that the unit has carried out economic activity there for more than one year. Most firms, including unincorporated enterprises that have an activity in the territory, are regarded as resident. Actual or intended location for one year or more is used as an operational definition. While the choice of one year as a specific period is somewhat arbitrary, it is adopted to avoid uncertainty and facilitate international consistency.

Appendix II: Statistical Tables

Table 1: National Accounts summary (T \$ millions)

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
At current prices											
Gross domestic product (GDP)	723.2	706.3	730.3	772.0	846.3	920.5	970.8	1,012.6	1,016.9	1,041.7	1,086.3
Of which:											
Market	433.6	418.7	438.1	452.1	485.2	525.1	539.0	548.5	566.2	597.6	594.6
Non-market	188.4	187.2	184.4	198.8	217.7	229.9	248.0	276.7	265.8	251.5	290.6
Taxes less subsidies on products	101.1	100.3	107.8	121.1	143.4	164.5	183.1	186.6	184.9	195.9	202.1
Plus net income from abroad	23.5	19.6	5.7	8.8	21.2	47.5	62.4	84.6	93.4	68.9	86.3
Gross national income (GNI)	746.7	725.9	736.1	780.8	867.5	968.0	1,033.2	1,097.2	1,110.2	1,110.6	1,174.6
Plus net current transfers	209.9	234.7	266.6	267.7	176.0	238.4	219.3	362.2	319.1	404.2	509.8
Gross disposable income (GDI)	956.5	960.6	1,002.6	1,048.5	1,043.5	1,206.5	1,252.5	1,459.5	1,429.4	1,514.8	1,684.4
In US dollars											
GDP in US\$ millions	425.9	407.2	401.9	397.0	379.7	416.1	442.3	445.3	440.5	458.7	478.0
GNI in US\$ millions	439.7	418.5	405.1	401.5	389.2	437.5	470.7	482.5	480.9	488.9	516.8
GNDI in US\$ millions	563.3	553.8	551.8	539.2	468.1	545.3	570.6	641.8	619.2	664.8	740.5
Per capita:											
GDP per capita - \$T	7,002	6,874	7,146	7,593	8,368	9,150	9,700	10,171	10,268	10,608	11,095
GDP per capita - \$US	4,123	3,963	3,933	3,905	3,754	4,136	4,419	4,473	4,448	4,656	4,877
GNI per capita - \$T	7,229	7,065	7,202	7,679	8,578	9,622	10,324	11,021	11,211	11,307	11,996
GNI per capita - \$US	4,257	4,073	3,963	3,949	3,848	4,349	4,703	4,847	4,856	4,963	5,273
At constant 2016/17 prices											
Gross domestic product (GDP)	906.4	910.8	927.7	940.1	1,004.0	1,037.7	1,046.7	1,044.3	1,058.0	1,044.7	1,045.2
Of which:											
Market	567.1	568.3	577.1	577.4	611.9	627.1	628.8	628.0	641.8	624.9	614.9
Non-market	212.0	213.0	213.6	214.6	222.0	225.3	217.4	220.3	223.9	224.6	236.8
Taxes less subsidies on products	126.7	129.3	136.9	147.4	170.1	185.4	197.4	192.4	192.4	196.0	194.4
Per capita:											
GDP per capita - \$T	8,776	8,865	9,077	9,246	9,927	10,315	10,459	10,490	10,683	10,612	10,675
GDP per capita - \$US	5,168	5,111	4,995	4,755	4,453	4,662	4,765	4,613	4,628	4,658	4,693
Exchange rate \$US/\$T	0.5889	0.5765	0.5503	0.5143	0.4486	0.4520	0.4556	0.4398	0.4332	0.4389	0.4396
Population (persons)	103,286	102,745	102,206	101,671	101,138	100,607	100,080	99,555	99,034	98,514	97,998

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

(P): Provisional figures

Table 2: GDP by industry at current prices (T\$'000)

industry	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year
Agriculture sector												
Agriculture	112,074	113,741	112,725	125,262	136,411	151,742	157,283	204,701	175,999	154,387	159,003	8.9
Fishing	20,768	19,994	17,704	17,996	18,565	19,275	19,466	22,562	24,362	24,275	24,306	6.8
Total	132,842	133,735	130,430	143,258	154,976	171,018	176,749	227,263	200,360	178,662	183,309	11.1
Market	51,289	54,607	54,418	56,545	59,096	69,968	74,448	96,260	85,872	78,233	85,560	1.6
Non-market	81,501	79,057	75,958	86,682	95,862	101,036	111,701	130,197	114,488	100,429	97,749	9.8
Industry sector												2.5
Mining and quarrying	7,882	5,861	6,119	6,208	5,710	6,075	7,884	6,617	5,958	5,554	6,148	1.5
Manufacturing	46,761	48,419	49,838	51,301	56,440	60,804	62,366	60,288	62,915	67,284	58,486	4.4
Electricity, water and waste	21,973	21,526	23,461	22,417	23,632	24,671	26,066	25,797	25,799	26,408	28,057	2.9
Construction	74,035	48,701	49,482	52,251	63,274	75,420	68,473	83,223	78,623	111,037	140,212	9.0
Total	150,651	124,507	128,900	132,176	149,056	166,969	164,789	175,925	173,294	211,282	232,904	1.6
Market	113,631	86,786	92,295	92,236	100,526	115,230	113,841	118,337	114,115	152,837	150,860	5.6
Non-market	37,020	37,721	36,605	39,940	48,530	51,739	50,947	57,589	59,179	58,445	82,044	3.5
Services sector												6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	5,400	5,372	5,344	5,316	5,288	5,260	5,395	5,390	5,385	5,380	5,235	0.1
Transport and storage	24,857	28,131	30,837	34,655	32,436	36,308	35,899	29,658	28,886	17,058	6,603	-0.5
Accommodation and food service activity	14,790	21,011	20,642	22,229	25,780	30,039	33,940	20,147	16,886	22,941	15,299	12.4
Information and communication	24,761	24,761	24,849	19,476	21,609	21,589	22,541	22,593	26,403	21,870	22,357	9.6
Financial and insurance activities	48,214	46,288	47,550	43,653	46,636	48,000	51,642	58,501	60,326	59,102	55,008	7.7
Real estate activities of which:	81,199	82,675	84,117	86,568	87,229	93,157	101,272	87,866	104,452	109,597	124,352	2.1
Ownership of dwellings	69,879	70,417	71,868	72,184	73,357	77,122	85,364	88,947	92,145	92,642	110,843	0.4
Other real estate activities	11,320	12,258	12,249	14,384	13,872	16,035	15,908	11,919	12,307	16,955	13,509	17.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,227	3,611	4,600	3,846	5,538	5,004	5,930	3,106	6,407	6,625	4,288	-0.1
Administrative and support service activity	2,509	2,703	3,413	3,781	4,590	4,519	4,814	11,808	10,059	8,861	10,579	8.3
Public administration and defence	60,165	57,542	63,630	74,060	80,329	78,598	76,658	83,830	95,175	102,821	111,681	19.5
Education	39,093	39,138	38,997	41,877	43,410	46,489	47,636	49,175	51,221	53,924	58,086	21.6
Human health and social work activities	14,874	16,361	18,151	19,453	25,050	27,034	27,201	27,255	29,725	30,903	36,294	10.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,269	4,650	4,257	4,380	4,716	5,168	4,783	4,975	4,879	4,785	4,692	-1.1
Other service activities	14,227	15,525	16,871	16,203	16,301	16,893	18,406	18,537	18,520	15,319	14,538	8.2
Total	338,585	347,768	363,258	375,496	398,911	418,059	436,116	422,843	458,323	469,011	469,011	5.6
Market	268,706	277,351	291,390	303,312	325,555	340,937	350,752	333,895	366,178	358,169	358,169	9.1
Non-market	69,879	70,417	71,868	72,184	73,357	77,122	85,364	88,947	92,145	92,642	110,843	8.9
GDP at factor cost	622,077	606,010	622,588	650,931	702,943	756,046	787,653	826,031	831,978	849,129	885,224	2.1
Tax on products	101,443	101,148	107,837	121,146	144,011	165,289	183,921	187,431	185,728	195,910	202,061	4.6
Less subsidies on products	351	847	75	78	639	808	801	859	837	3,321	988	12.3
GDP at market prices	723,169	706,312	730,350	771,998	846,315	920,526	970,773	1,012,604	1,016,869	1,041,718	1,086,298	8.3
Source: Tonga Statistics Department												-0.3
P): Provisional figures												3.4

Table 3: GDP by industry at constant 2016-17 prices (T\$'000)

Industry	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	Annual percentage change from previous year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Primary Sector																							
Agriculture and forestry	149,815	157,621	161,418	156,150	149,145	151,742	158,529	164,600	166,167	167,185	173,875				-4.5	1.7	4.5	3.8	1.0	0.6	4.1		
Fishing	19,882	18,789	19,402	21,516	26,285	19,275	16,902	20,017	24,181	21,479	20,086				22.2	-26.7	-12.3	18.4	20.8	-11.2	-6.1		
Total	169,699	176,410	180,820	177,666	175,430	171,018	175,431	184,617	190,348	188,665	193,960				-1.3	-1.7	2.5	5.2	3.1	-0.9	2.1		
Market	65,407	73,133	78,015	74,997	73,849	69,982	71,801	81,085	86,882	85,320	93,385				-1.5	-3.9	6.7	2.6	12.9	7.1	-1.8		
Non-market	103,710	103,171	102,639	102,111	101,585	101,055	103,528	99,979	103,466	103,345	100,576				-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	3.5	-0.1	-2.1	
Industrial Sector																							
Mining and quarrying	8,375	6,228	6,502	6,596	5,883	6,075	6,701	4,072	3,582	3,896	3,655				-10.8	3.3	10.3	-39.2	-12.0	8.8	-6.1		
Manufacturing	52,580	53,621	54,105	55,742	59,882	60,804	59,722	56,850	58,888	63,242	49,414				7.4	3.0	0.9	-4.8	3.6	7.4	-21.1		
Electricity, water and waste	19,183	19,969	20,672	21,032	22,600	24,671	24,959	27,186	29,580	29,812	30,834				1.7	3.5	9.2	1.2	8.9	8.8	0.8	3.1	
Construction	67,234	46,298	54,869	52,074	63,945	75,420	51,012	60,862	58,025	81,607	103,358				22.8	-5.1	18.5	-32.4	19.3	-4.7	40.6	26.1	
Total	147,371	126,115	136,148	135,445	152,309	166,969	142,391	148,971	150,076	178,557	187,261				12.5	-0.5	8.0	-14.7	4.6	0.7	19.0	4.1	
Market	114,038	91,642	100,773	98,587	107,939	119,885	100,881	103,538	103,569	132,463	126,068				9.5	-2.2	10.0	-15.9	2.6	0.0	27.9	-4.1	
Non-market	33,333	34,474	35,375	36,858	44,370	47,084	41,514	45,432	46,506	46,093	61,193				20.4	4.2	2.6	-11.8	9.4	2.4	-0.9	32.1	
Services Sector																							
Wholesale and retail trade	85,622	85,890	83,220	85,404	98,055	100,571	106,830	107,281	109,977	95,343	94,907				14.3	2.6	6.2	0.4	2.5	-13.3	-0.1		
Transport and storage	26,503	28,731	30,113	31,665	31,048	36,308	37,831	35,803	31,582	20,697	19,879				-1.9	5.2	4.2	-5.4	-11.8	-34.5	-4.1		
Accommodation and food service activities	16,397	23,071	22,111	23,723	27,660	30,039	32,264	31,205	22,636	7,226	1,105				7.3	16.5	8.6	7.4	-3.3	-27.5	-68.1	-8.1	
Information and communication	23,966	24,623	19,694	22,221	22,696	22,541	24,645	24,515	25,670	25,489	27,838				2.1	12.8	-0.7	9.3	-0.5	4.7	-0.7	9.1	
Financial and insurance activities	51,565	49,955	50,521	46,339	50,134	48,000	50,141	50,216	52,714	51,086	43,865				8.2	-8.3	4.5	4.5	0.1	5.0	-3.1	-1.4	
Switzerland of law offices	74,986	75,394	75,542	75,657	76,003	77,122	75,361	74,925	73,885	75,170	75,030				0.5	0.2	0.2	-2.3	-0.6	-1.4	1.7	-0.1	
Other real estate activities	14,721	15,787	15,112	16,789	16,022	16,035	16,220	7,829	17,344	17,051	13,729				-4.6	11.1	1.2	-51.7	121.5	-1.7	-19.1		
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,280	5,350	5,303	5,394	5,842	5,004	5,731	2,858	5,561	4,842	4,059				8.3	1.7	8.3	-50.1	94.5	-12.9	-16.1		
Administrative and support service activities	2,755	2,950	3,642	4,031	4,926	4,519	4,575	2,798	2,375	2,065	2,272				22.2	-8.2	1.2	-38.8	-15.1	-13.0	10.1		
Public administration and defence	76,681	77,743	77,986	79,307	79,790	78,598	80,819	84,074	85,594	87,217	89,074				0.6	1.7	2.8	4.0	1.8	1.9	2.1		
Education	45,803	46,371	46,560	46,466	46,513	46,489	46,501	47,708	49,412	51,180	53,015				0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	
Human health and social work activities	18,039	21,052	21,503	20,577	24,891	27,034	28,494	27,587	27,144	26,824	29,774				21.0	-4.3	8.6	5.4	-3.2	-1.6	-1.2	11.1	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,688	5,076	4,543	4,670	5,051	5,188	4,545	4,548	4,444	4,302	3,887				8.4	2.8	2.1	-12.1	0.1	-2.3	-3.2	-9.1	
Other service activities	15,622	16,947	18,004	17,277	17,493	16,893	17,491	16,944	16,868	13,772	12,044				1.3	-4.0	3.5	3.5	-3.1	-0.4	-18.4	-12.1	
Total	462,628	478,942	473,856	479,520	506,134	514,322	531,450	518,291	525,205	482,264	470,478				5.5	1.2	1.6	3.3	-2.5	1.3	-8.2	-2.1	
Market	387,642	403,548	398,313	403,863	430,131	437,200	456,088	443,365	451,320	407,094	395,448				6.5	1.4	1.6	4.3	-2.8	1.8	-9.8	-2.1	
Non-market	74,986	75,394	75,542	75,657	76,003	77,122	75,361	74,925	73,885	75,170	75,030				0.5	0.2	0.2	-2.3	-0.6	-1.4	1.7	-0.1	
GDP at factor cost	779,697	781,468	790,823	792,632	833,873	852,309	849,276	851,879	865,629	849,486	851,699				5.2	0.2	1.2	-0.4	0.3	1.6	-1.9	0.1	
Tax bases on products	127,146	130,433	136,976	147,519	170,835	186,334	198,311	193,296	193,240	195,992	194,409				7.7	15.8	9.1	6.4	-2.5	-0.0	1.4	-0.1	
Less subsidies on products	440	1,092	95	95	758	911	864	886	871	813	950				0.2	693.8	20.3	-5.2	2.5	-1.6	-6.6	16.1	
GDP at market prices	906,403	910,809	927,704	940,055	1,003,950	1,037,732	1,046,723	1,044,289	1,057,998	1,044,664	1,045,157				6.80	1.3	3.36	0.87	-0.23	1.31	-1.26	0.0	

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 4: GDP by industry implicit price deflator

Industry	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22
Agriculture and forestry	74.8	72.2	69.8	80.2	91.5	100.0	105.5	124.4	105.9	92.3	91.4	
Fishing	104.5	106.4	91.3	83.6	70.6	100.0	115.2	112.7	100.7	113.0	121.0	-12.8
Mining and quarrying	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	97.1	100.0	117.6	162.5	166.3	168.2	168.2	-10.6
Manufacturing	88.9	90.3	92.1	92.0	94.3	100.0	104.4	106.0	106.8	106.4	118.4	12.2
Electricity, water and waste	114.5	107.8	113.5	106.6	104.6	100.0	104.4	94.9	87.2	88.6	91.0	1.1
Construction	110.1	105.2	90.2	100.3	99.0	100.0	134.2	136.7	135.5	136.1	135.7	-0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.5	-0.9
Transport and storage	93.8	97.9	102.4	109.4	104.5	100.0	94.9	82.8	91.5	82.4	33.2	10.4
Accommodation and food service activities	90.2	91.1	93.4	93.7	93.2	100.0	105.2	64.6	74.6	317.5	1,385.1	-9.9
Information and communication	103.3	100.6	126.2	87.6	95.2	95.8	91.5	92.2	102.9	85.8	80.3	335.6
Financial and insurance activities	93.5	92.7	94.1	94.2	93.0	100.0	103.0	116.5	114.4	115.7	125.4	-6.6
Real estate activities of which:	90.5	90.7	92.8	93.6	94.8	100.0	110.6	106.2	114.5	118.8	140.1	8.8
Ownership of dwellings	93.2	93.4	95.1	95.4	96.5	100.0	113.3	118.7	124.7	123.2	147.7	19.9
Other real estate activities	76.9	77.6	81.1	85.7	86.6	100.0	98.1	113.8	71.0	99.4	98.4	-1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	80.1	67.5	86.7	71.3	94.8	100.0	103.5	108.7	115.2	136.8	105.6	-22.2
Administrative and support service activities	91.1	91.6	93.7	93.8	93.2	100.0	105.2	422.0	423.5	429.0	465.6	1.3
Public administration and defence	78.5	74.0	81.6	93.4	100.7	100.0	94.9	99.7	111.2	117.9	125.4	6.6
Education	85.4	84.4	83.8	90.1	93.3	100.0	102.4	103.1	103.7	105.4	109.6	4.4
Human health and social work activities	82.5	77.7	84.4	94.5	100.6	100.0	95.5	98.8	109.5	115.2	121.9	5.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91.1	91.6	93.7	93.8	93.2	100.0	105.2	109.4	109.8	111.2	120.7	8.8
Other service activities	79.8	77.5	78.7	82.1	84.3	88.7	92.7	97.0	96.1	100.0	103.9	3.98
GDP at factor cost	79.8	77.5	78.7	82.1	84.3	88.7	92.7	97.0	96.1	100.0	103.9	4.0
Gross value added	79.8	77.5	78.7	82.1	84.3	88.7	92.7	97.0	96.1	100.0	103.9	4.0
GDP at market prices	79.8	77.5	78.7	82.1	84.3	88.7	92.7	97.0	96.1	99.7	103.9	3.8

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 5: Contribution to GDP by industry at current prices (%)

Industry	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22
Agriculture sector												
Agriculture and forestry	15.5	16.1	15.4	16.2	16.1	16.5	17.2	20.2	17.3	14.8	14.6	
Fishing	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	
Total	18.4	18.9	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.6	19.2	22.4	19.7	17.2	16.9	
Market	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.7	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.9	
Non-market	11.3	11.2	10.4	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.5	12.9	11.3	9.6	9.0	
Industry sector												
Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Manufacturing	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.4	
Electricity, water and waste	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	
Construction	10.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.1	8.2	7.7	10.7	12.9	
Total	20.8	17.6	17.6	17.1	17.6	18.1	17.0	17.4	17.0	20.3	21.4	
Market	15.7	12.3	12.6	11.9	11.9	12.5	11.7	11.7	11.2	14.7	13.9	
Non-market	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.6	7.6	
Services sector												
Wholesale and retail trade	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Transport and storage	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	0.6	
Accommodation and food service activities	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.4	
Information and communication	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1	
Financial and insurance activities	6.7	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.1	
Real estate activities	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	(0.1)	1.2	1.6	1.2	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	
Public administration and defence	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.6	9.5	8.5	7.9	8.3	9.4	9.9	10.3	
Education	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	
Human health and social work activities	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Other service activities	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	
Ownership of dwellings	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	10.2	
Total	46.8	49.2	49.7	48.6	47.1	45.4	44.9	41.8	45.1	44.1	43.2	
Market	37.2	39.3	39.9	39.3	38.5	37.0	36.1	33.0	36.0	35.2	33.0	
Non-market	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	10.2	
GDP at factor cost	86.0	85.8	85.2	84.3	83.1	82.1	81.1	81.6	81.8	81.5	81.5	
Tax on products	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.7	17.0	18.0	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.8	18.6	
Less subsidies on products	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Source: Tonga Statistics Department												
Pr: Provisional figures												

Table 6: Contribution to GDP by industry at constant 2016-17 prices (%)

Industry	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Primary Sector																	
Agriculture and forestry	16.5	17.3	17.4	16.6	14.9	14.6	15.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.6	-1.6	3.6	4.1	-0.4	1.9	4
Fishing	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	-0.9	-13.1	18.7	19.2	-10.0	-6
Total	18.7	19.4	19.5	18.9	17.5	16.5	16.8	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.6	-2.5	-5.7	1.7	5.5	1.8	0.4
Market	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.7	6.9	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.9	-8.3	1.7	13.2	5.8	-0.5	9
Non-market	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.6	-3.8	-1.4	-0.3	2.1	1.2	-2
Industrial Sector																	
Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	-16.5	-0.1	9.4	-13.2	10.1	-6
Manufacturing	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.7	-0.5	-1.8	-2.6	4.6	2.2	8.8
Electricity, water and waste	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	-1.7	3.6	0.3	9.2	7.4	2.1
Construction	7.4	5.1	5.9	5.5	6.4	7.3	4.9	5.8	5.5	7.8	9.9	0.8	-31.5	16.4	-6.3	15.0	14.1
Total	16.3	13.8	14.7	14.4	15.2	16.1	13.6	14.3	14.2	17.1	17.9	1.3	-14.8	6.0	-1.8	5.3	6.1
Market	12.6	10.1	10.9	10.5	10.8	11.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	12.7	12.1	1.7	-20.0	8.0	-3.5	2.5	7.5
Non-market	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.9	0.1	2.9	0.7	2.8	12.7	2.7
Services Sector																	
Wholesale and retail trade	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.8	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.4	9.1	9.1	0.0	-0.2	-4.9	1.3	7.5	-0.8
Transport and storage	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.0	1.9	-2.5	7.9	2.9	3.8	-8.2	13.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	40.0	-5.9	5.9	9.2	5.1
Information and communication	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	-4.7	2.2	-21.5	11.3	-4.4	-3.9
Financial and insurance activities	5.7	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.2	-3.8	-3.6	-0.7	-9.5	1.3	-7.4
Real estate activities	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	-2.6	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-5.9	-1.8
Other real estate activities	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	4.1	6.7	-6.0	9.6	-10.6	-3.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.8	-2.7	0.4	1.4	-17.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	14.9	6.6	21.2	9.2	14.4	-11.2
Public administration and defence	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.5	-1.1	0.9	-1.5	0.4	-5.8	-4.7
Education	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	-1.2	0.7	-1.4	-1.5	-6.3	-3.3
Human health and social work activities	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	-17.2	16.1	0.3	-5.6	13.3	5.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	-15.7	8.0	4.3	-5.3	-5.2	-6.6
Other service activities	51.0	52.6	51.1	51.0	50.4	49.6	50.8	49.6	49.6	46.2	45.0	-2.6	3.0	-2.9	-0.1	-1.2	-1.7
Total	42.8	44.3	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.1	43.6	42.5	42.7	39.0	37.8	-2.6	3.6	-3.1	0.1	-0.3	-1.7
Market	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	-2.6	0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-5.9	-1.8
Non-market	86.0	85.8	85.2	84.3	83.1	82.1	81.1	81.6	81.8	81.3	81.5	-2.2	-0.3	-0.6	-1.1	-1.5	-1.1
GDP at factor cost	14.0	14.3	14.8	15.7	17.0	18.0	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.9	18.6	13.6	2.1	3.1	6.3	8.4	5.5
Tax on products	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-81.2	146.9	-91.4	-1.1	643.3	16.4
Less subsidies on products	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP at market prices																	

Source: Tonga Statistics Department
P: Provisional figures

Table 8: GDP by expenditure at constant 2016-17 prices (T\$'000)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year									
Final consumption expenditure [a]	926,276	966,727	981,302	1,042,069	1,093,919	1,104,970	1,147,832	1,178,499	1,171,510	1,340,311	1,153,173	1.4	4.4	1.5	6.2	5.0	1.0	3.9	2.7	-0.59	14.4
Households (HFCB)	677,884	715,353	726,370	781,862	831,643	838,649	876,143	883,590	850,142	962,864	773,681	-0.5	5.5	1.5	7.6	6.4	0.8	4.5	0.9	-3.8	13.3
Non-profit institutions serving households	55,855	54,595	58,770	57,946	61,178	62,149	65,333	68,404	69,669	68,287	68,474	-0.1	-2.3	7.6	-1.4	5.6	1.6	5.1	4.7	1.8	-2.0
Government (GFCB)	192,537	196,779	196,161	202,261	201,098	204,172	206,355	226,504	251,699	309,160	311,018	9.0	2.2	-0.3	3.1	-0.6	1.5	1.1	9.8	11.1	22.8
Gross fixed capital formation [b]	265,450	169,580	183,285	192,522	228,985	262,890	189,359	228,150	213,484	278,457	307,189	34.0	-36.1	8.1	5.0	18.9	14.8	-28.0	20.5	-6.4	30.4
Durable equipment	53,512	37,794	44,622	59,706	80,147	84,226	73,561	89,193	95,631	54,127	45,209	-9.8	-29.4	18.1	33.8	34.2	5.1	-12.7	21.3	7.2	-43.4
Construction	183,439	125,607	136,697	126,718	147,233	178,210	115,328	138,957	117,853	224,330	261,980	37.6	-31.5	8.8	-7.3	16.2	21.0	-35.3	20.5	-15.2	90.3
Intangible fixed assets	28,499	6,179	1,965	6,097	1,604	454	470	-	-	-	-	413.7	-78.3	-68.2	210.2	-73.7	-71.7	3.5	-100.0	-	-
Change in inventories [c]	12,189	10,852	8,576	18,290	4,862	12,270	17,834	10,667	854	22,727	(20,024)	-79.9	-11.0	-20.1	110.8	-73.4	152.4	45.3	-40.2	-92.0	2561%
Exports of goods and services [d]	150,259	172,703	173,989	188,141	243,883	225,485	228,498	221,024	216,930	112,570	105,533	-2.1	14.9	0.7	8.1	28.6	-7.5	1.3	-3.3	-1.9	-48.1
Merchandise, f.o.b.	36,773	37,235	49,224	57,166	77,195	45,972	32,509	33,298	52,350	41,164	35,555	-13.6	1.3	32.2	16.1	35.0	-40.4	-29.3	2.4	57.2	-21.4
Services	113,486	135,468	124,765	130,975	166,688	179,512	195,989	187,726	164,580	71,405	69,977	2.3	19.4	-7.9	5.0	27.3	7.7	9.2	-4.2	-12.3	-56.6
Less: Imports of goods and services [e]	480,982	492,594	451,374	553,531	647,110	669,732	660,559	692,353	661,584	575,594	590,366	0.5	2.4	-8.4	22.6	16.9	3.5	-1.4	4.8	-4.4	-13.0
Merchandise, f.o.b.	338,295	326,835	331,490	408,048	472,606	455,436	444,884	459,511	442,537	431,768	392,095	-9.2	-3.4	1.4	23.1	15.8	-3.6	-2.3	3.3	-3.7	-2.5
Services	142,687	165,759	119,884	145,483	174,504	214,296	215,674	232,842	218,947	143,826	198,271	34.3	16.2	-27.7	21.4	19.9	22.8	0.6	8.0	-6.0	-34.3
Balance on external goods and services	(330,723)	(319,891)	(277,385)	(365,389)	(403,227)	(444,248)	(432,060)	(471,329)	(444,654)	(463,024)	(494,833)	1.7	-3.3	-13.3	31.7	10.4	10.2	-2.7	9.1	-5.7	4.1
Statistical discrepancy	33,212	83,542	31,827	52,565	79,411	101,849	123,758	98,302	116,804	(133,807)	89,653	3.7	9.2	3.4	5.6	7.9	9.8	11.8	9.4	11.0	-12.8
GDP at market prices	906,403	910,809	927,704	940,055	1,003,950	1,037,732	1,046,723	1,044,289	1,057,998	1,044,664	1,045,157	2.5	0.5	1.9	1.3	6.8	3.4	0.9	-0.2	1.3	-1.3
GDP (a+b+c+d-e)	873,192	827,267	895,877	887,490	924,539	935,883	922,965	945,987	941,194	1,178,471	955,504	3.1	-5.3	8.3	-0.9	4.2	1.2	-1.4	2.5	-0.5	25.2

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 9: GDP by expenditure share implicit price deflator

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year										2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Final consumption expenditure	90.8	90.6	92.2	94.3	94.1	99.6	104.9	105.2	104.9	107.2	114.1	2.9	-0.2	1.7	2.3	-0.2	5.9	5.3	0.4	-0.4	2.2	6		
Households	93.1	93.2	94.5	95.3	93.6	99.5	106.2	105.7	105.6	106.8	115.1	3.4	0.0	1.4	0.8	-1.8	6.4	6.8	-0.6	0.0	1.1	7		
Non profit institutions serving households	96.8	96.6	97.3	97.1	96.8	100.0	102.3	102.7	103.8	103.8	106.3	1.8	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	-0.3	3.3	2.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	2		
Government	80.8	79.6	82.0	89.5	95.5	100.0	99.9	104.4	102.6	109.2	113.4	2.3	-1.4	3.0	9.1	6.8	4.7	-0.1	4.6	-1.8	6.4	3		
Gross fixed capital formation	105.3	102.6	92.0	99.5	96.7	100.0	123.9	126.6	125.3	132.1	134.3	-1.5	-2.6	-10.3	8.1	-2.8	3.4	23.9	2.1	-1.0	5.4	1		
Durable equipment	94.4	95.1	97.6	97.8	92.5	100.0	107.8	110.7	112.8	115.8	126.6	4.6	0.7	2.6	0.2	-5.4	8.1	7.8	2.7	1.9	2.7	9		
Construction	110.1	105.2	90.2	100.3	99.0	100.0	134.2	136.7	135.5	136.1	135.7	-4.3	-4.5	-14.3	11.3	-1.4	1.0	34.2	1.9	-0.9	0.4	-0		
Intangible fixed assets	94.4	95.1	97.6	97.8	92.5	100.0	107.8	-	-	-	-	4.6	0.7	2.6	0.2	-5.4	8.1	7.8	-	-	-	-		
Change in inventories	94.0	92.4	92.1	95.1	94.5	99.7	107.6	127.8	108.0	111.5	118.7	2.7	-1.7	-0.3	3.2	-0.5	5.4	7.9	18.8	-15.5	3.2	6		
Exports of goods and services	90.6	92.1	77.8	76.5	82.9	100.0	100.5	115.6	106.3	118.9	128.3	12.8	1.6	-15.6	-1.6	8.3	20.6	0.5	15.1	-8.1	11.9	7		
Merchandise, f.o.b.	77.2	69.6	65.9	65.9	72.3	100.0	96.5	107.1	79.2	89.6	97.1	32.4	-9.8	-5.4	0.1	9.7	38.3	-3.5	11.0	-26.1	13.2	8		
Services	95.0	98.3	82.4	81.2	87.8	100.0	101.2	117.2	114.9	135.8	144.2	7.0	3.4	-16.1	-1.5	8.1	13.9	1.2	15.8	-1.9	18.2	6		
Less: Imports of goods and services	101.1	99.3	102.3	98.9	91.2	100.0	107.5	109.5	109.9	113.0	126.7	1.9	-1.8	3.1	-3.3	-7.8	9.7	7.5	1.9	0.4	2.8	12		
Merchandise, f.o.b.	101.9	99.4	102.5	98.9	90.4	100.0	107.5	109.4	109.2	112.8	125.3	1.9	-2.4	3.2	-3.5	-8.6	10.6	7.5	1.8	-0.2	3.3	11		
Services	99.3	99.0	101.8	99.0	93.3	100.0	107.3	109.7	111.4	113.5	129.5	3.0	-0.4	2.8	-2.8	-5.8	7.2	7.3	2.3	1.5	1.8	14		
Balance on external goods and services	105.9	103.1	117.8	110.5	96.2	100.0	111.1	106.7	111.7	111.5	126.3	-2.1	-2.6	14.2	-6.2	-12.9	3.9	11.1	-4.0	4.7	-0.1	13		
Statistical discrepancy																								
GDP at market prices	79.8	77.5	78.7	82.1	84.3	88.7	92.7	97.0	96.1	99.7	103.9	-7.0	-2.8	1.5	4.3	2.6	5.2	4.6	-0.9	3.8	4			
Source: Tonga Statistics Department																								
P: Provisional figures																								

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

Pj: Provisional figures

Table 10: GDP by expenditure share at current prices (%)

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year										2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
Final consumption expenditure	116.3	124.0	123.8	127.2	121.6	119.6	124.0	122.5	120.8	137.9	121.2	9.4	6.7	-0.1	2.7	-4.4	-1.7	3.7	-1.2	-1.4	14.2	-12.0	9.4	6.7	-0.1	2.7	-4.4	-1.7	3.7	-1.2	-1.4	14.2	-12.0	
Households	87.3	94.3	94.0	96.5	91.9	90.7	95.9	92.2	88.3	98.7	82.0	7.9	8.1	-0.4	2.7	-4.7	-1.4	5.8	-3.9	-4.2	11.8	-16.0	7.9	8.1	-0.4	2.7	-4.7	-1.4	5.8	-3.9	-4.2	11.8	-16.0	
Non profit institutions serving households	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	-0.1	4.9	-6.9	-4.0	-3.5	2.0	0.8	2.5	-4.3	-1.0	6.7	-0.1	4.9	-6.9	-4.0	-3.5	2.0	0.8	2.5	-4.3	-1.0	
Government	21.5	22.2	22.0	23.4	22.7	22.2	21.2	23.4	25.4	32.4	32.5	17.0	3.2	-0.7	6.4	-3.2	-2.3	-4.3	10.0	8.7	27.6	0.0	17.0	3.2	-0.7	6.4	-3.2	-2.3	-4.3	10.0	8.7	27.6	0.0	
Gross fixed capital formation	38.6	24.6	23.1	24.8	26.2	28.6	24.2	28.5	26.3	35.3	38.0	38.4	-36.3	-6.2	7.4	5.4	9.2	-15.4	18.0	-7.7	34.2	7.0	38.4	-36.3	-6.2	7.4	5.4	9.2	-15.4	18.0	-7.7	34.2	7.0	
Durable Equipment	7.0	5.1	6.0	7.6	8.8	9.1	8.2	9.7	10.6	6.0	5.3	-1.0	-27.2	17.2	26.9	15.9	4.4	-10.7	19.4	8.8	-43.3	-12.0	-1.0	-27.2	17.2	26.9	15.9	4.4	-10.7	19.4	8.8	-43.3	-12.0	
Construction	27.9	18.7	16.9	16.5	17.2	19.4	15.9	18.8	15.7	29.3	32.7	38.2	-33.0	-9.8	-2.4	4.5	12.4	-17.6	17.7	-16.3	86.6	11.0	38.2	-33.0	-9.8	-2.4	4.5	12.4	-17.6	17.7	-16.3	86.6	11.0	
Intangible fixed assets	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	463.9	-77.6	-68.4	194.2	-77.3	-71.9	5.8	-100.0	-	-	-	-	463.9	-77.6	-68.4	194.2	-77.3	-71.9	5.8	-100.0	-	-	-
Change in inventories	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	0.1	2.4	(2.2)	-78.4	-10.4	-22.9	105.8	-75.9	144.7	48.7	-31.9	-93.3	2,581.7	-189.0	-78.4	-10.4	-22.9	105.8	-75.9	144.7	48.7	-31.9	-93.3	2,581.7	-189.0	
Exports of goods and services	18.8	22.5	18.5	18.7	23.9	24.5	23.7	25.2	22.7	12.8	12.5	15.9	19.6	-17.7	0.7	28.0	2.5	-3.4	6.7	-10.2	-43.3	-3.0	15.9	19.6	-17.7	0.7	28.0	2.5	-3.4	6.7	-10.2	-43.3	-3.0	
Merchandise, f.o.b.	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.9	6.6	5.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	20.0	-6.5	21.0	10.0	35.1	-24.3	-35.3	9.0	15.7	-13.1	-10.0	20.0	-6.5	21.0	10.0	35.1	-24.3	-35.3	9.0	15.7	-13.1	-10.0	
Services	14.9	18.8	14.1	13.8	17.3	19.5	20.4	21.7	18.6	9.3	9.3	14.8	26.4	-25.3	-2.2	25.5	12.8	4.7	6.3	-14.4	-50.0	-0.0	14.8	26.4	-25.3	-2.2	25.5	12.8	4.7	6.3	-14.4	-50.0	-0.0	
Less: Imports of goods and services	67.3	69.2	63.3	70.9	69.7	72.8	73.1	74.9	71.5	62.4	68.8	7.4	2.9	-8.6	12.1	-1.7	4.4	0.5	2.4	-4.5	-12.7	10.0	7.4	2.9	-8.6	12.1	-1.7	4.4	0.5	2.4	-4.5	-12.7	10.0	
Merchandise, f.o.b.	47.7	46.0	46.5	52.3	50.5	49.5	49.3	49.7	47.5	46.8	45.2	-2.9	-3.5	1.2	12.3	-3.4	-2.0	-0.4	0.8	-4.3	-1.6	-3.0	-2.9	-3.5	1.2	12.3	-3.4	-2.0	-0.4	0.8	-4.3	-1.6	-3.0	
Services	19.6	23.2	16.7	18.7	19.2	23.3	23.8	25.2	24.0	15.7	23.6	45.2	18.5	-28.1	11.6	3.1	21.1	2.4	5.9	-4.9	-34.7	50.0	45.2	18.5	-28.1	11.6	3.1	21.1	2.4	5.9	-4.9	-34.7	50.0	
Balance on external goods and services	(48.4)	(46.7)	(44.7)	(52.3)	(45.8)	(48.3)	(49.5)	(49.7)	(48.8)	(49.6)	(56.4)	4.5	-3.5	-4.2	16.9	-12.3	5.3	2.5	0.4	-1.6	1.5	13.0	4.5	-3.5	-4.2	16.9	-12.3	5.3	2.5	0.4	-1.6	1.5	13.0	
Statistical discrepancy																																		
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Source: Tonga Statistics Department																																		
; Provisional figures																																		

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 11: GDP by expenditure share at constant 2016-17 prices (%)

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year										
Final consumption expenditure	102.2	106.1	105.8	110.9	109.0	106.5	109.7	112.9	110.7	128.3	110.3	-1.1	3.9	-0.3	4.8	-1.7	-2.3	3.0	2.9	-1.9	15.9	-14.
Households	74.8	78.5	78.3	83.2	82.8	80.8	83.7	84.6	80.4	92.2	74.0	-2.9	5.0	-0.3	6.2	-0.4	-2.4	3.6	1.1	-5.0	14.7	-19.
Non profit institutions serving households	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	-2.5	-2.7	5.7	-2.7	-1.1	-1.7	4.2	4.9	0.5	-0.7	0.
Government	21.2	21.6	21.1	21.5	20.0	19.7	19.7	21.7	23.8	29.6	29.8	6.4	1.7	-2.1	1.8	-6.9	-1.8	0.2	10.0	9.7	24.4	0.
Gross fixed capital formation	29.3	18.6	19.8	20.5	22.8	25.3	18.1	21.8	20.2	26.7	29.4	30.7	-36.4	6.1	3.7	11.4	11.1	-28.6	20.8	-7.6	32.1	10.
Durable Equipment	5.9	4.1	4.8	6.4	8.0	8.1	7.0	8.5	9.0	5.2	4.3	-12.0	-29.7	15.9	32.0	25.7	1.7	-13.4	21.5	5.8	-42.7	-16.
Construction	20.2	13.8	14.7	13.5	14.7	17.2	11.0	13.3	11.1	21.5	25.1	34.3	-31.9	6.8	-8.5	8.8	17.1	-35.8	20.8	-16.3	92.8	16.
Intangible fixed assets	3.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	401.3	-78.4	-68.8	206.2	-75.4	-72.6	2.6	-100.0	-	-	-
Change in inventories	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.1	2.2	(1.9)	-80.4	-11.4	-21.5	108.0	-75.1	144.1	44.1	-40.0	-92.1	2,594.9	-188.
Exports of goods and services	16.6	19.0	18.8	20.0	24.3	21.7	21.8	21.2	20.5	10.8	10.1	-4.5	14.4	-1.1	6.7	21.4	-10.6	0.5	-3.0	-3.1	-47.4	-6.
Merchandise, f.o.b.	4.1	4.1	5.3	6.1	7.7	4.4	3.1	3.2	4.9	3.9	3.4	-15.7	0.8	29.8	14.6	25.4	-42.4	-29.9	2.7	55.2	-20.4	-13.
Services	12.5	14.9	13.4	13.9	16.6	17.3	18.7	18.0	15.6	6.8	6.7	-0.2	18.8	-9.6	3.6	19.2	4.2	8.2	-4.0	-13.5	-56.1	-2.
Less: Imports of goods and services	53.1	54.1	48.7	58.9	64.5	64.5	63.1	66.3	62.5	55.1	56.5	-2.0	1.9	-10.0	21.0	9.5	0.1	-2.2	5.1	-5.7	-11.9	2.
Merchandise, f.o.b.	37.3	35.9	35.7	43.4	47.1	43.9	42.5	44.0	41.8	41.3	37.5	-11.4	-3.9	-0.4	21.5	8.4	-6.8	-3.2	3.5	-4.9	-1.2	-9.
Services	15.7	18.2	12.9	15.5	17.4	20.7	20.6	22.3	20.7	13.8	19.0	31.1	15.6	-29.0	19.8	12.3	18.8	-0.2	8.2	-7.2	-33.5	37.
Balance on external goods and services	(36.5)	(35.1)	(29.9)	(38.9)	(40.2)	(42.8)	(41.3)	(45.1)	(42.0)	(44.3)	(46.4)	-0.8	-3.7	-14.9	30.0	3.3	6.6	-3.6	9.3	-6.9	5.5	4.
Statistical discrepancy	3.7	9.2	3.4	5.6	7.9	9.8	11.8	9.4	11.0	(12.8)	8.6											
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 12: Goods and service account at current prices (T\$'000)

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22
	Annual percentage change from previous year											
Resources												
Output at basic prices	1,354,860	1,311,085	1,314,185	1,374,704	1,478,808	1,625,454	1,715,053	1,781,431	1,798,386	1,933,515	2,018,970	
Market	1,138,517	1,096,141	1,100,727	1,148,834	1,238,084	1,369,579	1,435,750	1,480,189	1,509,895	1,659,661	1,721,305	
Non-market	216,244	214,944	213,458	225,869	240,724	255,875	279,303	301,242	288,491	273,854	297,615	
Exports of goods and services	486,427	488,997	461,978	547,624	590,060	669,732	709,847	758,426	727,340	650,347	747,877	
Taxes on products	101,443	101,148	107,837	121,146	144,011	165,289	183,921	187,431	185,728	195,910	202,061	
Less subsidies on products	351	847	75	78	639	808	801	859	837	3,321	988	
Total resources	1,942,379	1,900,384	1,883,924	2,043,395	2,212,240	2,459,667	2,608,021	2,726,429	2,710,617	2,776,450	2,967,870	
Uses												
Intermediate consumption	732,783	705,075	691,596	723,773	775,865	869,408	927,400	955,400	966,409	1,084,386	1,133,695	
Final consumption expenditure	840,726	875,810	904,367	982,176	1,029,388	1,100,836	1,203,827	1,240,324	1,228,601	1,436,737	1,316,102	
Households	631,178	666,357	686,239	744,876	778,031	834,515	930,898	933,516	898,121	1,028,355	890,660	
Non-profit institutions serving households	54,045	52,724	57,212	56,279	59,226	62,149	66,834	70,257	72,296	70,896	72,783	
Government	155,503	156,729	160,916	181,021	192,131	204,172	206,094	236,550	258,184	337,486	352,658	
Gross fixed capital formation	279,390	173,915	168,694	191,511	221,355	262,890	234,598	288,726	267,529	367,902	412,634	
Changes in inventories	11,460	10,025	7,994	17,388	4,597	12,233	19,184	13,630	922	25,339	(23,762)	
Exports of goods and services	136,198	159,038	135,285	144,018	202,154	225,485	229,656	255,608	230,600	133,850	135,386	
Total uses	2,000,557	1,923,863	1,907,936	2,058,866	2,233,359	2,470,852	2,614,666	2,753,688	2,694,062	3,048,214	2,974,055	
Statistical discrepancy	(58,178)	(23,479)	(24,012)	(15,471)	(21,119)	(11,185)	(6,645)	(27,258)	16,556	(271,763)	(6,185)	

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 13: Goods and service account at constant 2016-17 prices (T\$'000)

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year										2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Resources																																
Output at basic prices	1,502,757	1,478,389	1,468,471	1,507,352	1,583,741	1,638,311	1,597,565	1,594,748	1,655,680	1,756,193	1,732,781	1.7	-1.6	-0.7	2.6	5.1	3.4	-2.5	-0.2	3.8	6.1	-1										
Market	1,180,395	1,156,441	1,147,041	1,186,381	1,262,104	1,315,178	1,273,580	1,275,115	1,336,633	1,437,023	1,415,657	2.1	-2.0	-0.8	3.4	6.4	4.2	-3.2	0.1	4.8	7.5	-1										
Non-market	322,362	321,948	321,430	320,972	321,637	323,134	323,985	319,634	319,047	319,170	317,124	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	-1.3	-0.2	0.0	-0										
Imports of goods and services	480,982	492,594	451,374	553,531	647,110	669,732	660,559	692,353	661,584	575,594	580,366	0.5	2.4	-8.4	22.6	16.9	3.5	-1.4	4.8	-4.4	-13.0	2										
Taxes on products	127,146	130,433	136,976	147,519	170,835	186,334	198,311	193,296	193,240	195,992	194,409	16.4	2.6	5.0	7.7	15.8	9.1	6.4	-2.5	0.0	1.4	-0										
Less subsidies on products	440	1,092	95	95	758	911	864	886	871	813	950	-80.8	148.1	-91.3	0.2	693.8	20.3	-5.2	2.5	-1.6	-6.6	16										
Total resources	2,110,445	2,100,325	2,056,726	2,208,306	2,400,928	2,493,466	2,455,571	2,479,512	2,509,633	2,526,966	2,516,605	2.3	-0.5	-2.1	7.4	8.7	3.9	-1.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	-0										
Uses																																
Intermediate consumption	723,060	696,921	677,648	714,720	749,868	786,002	748,289	742,870	790,051	906,708	881,082	3.2	-3.6	-2.8	5.5	4.9	4.8	-4.8	-0.7	6.4	14.8	-2										
Final consumption expenditure	926,276	966,727	981,302	1,042,069	1,093,919	1,104,970	1,147,832	1,178,499	1,171,510	1,340,311	1,153,173	1.4	4.4	1.5	6.2	5.0	1.0	3.9	2.7	-0.6	14.4	-14										
Households	677,884	715,353	726,370	781,862	831,643	838,649	876,143	883,590	850,142	962,864	773,681	-0.5	5.5	1.5	7.6	6.4	0.8	4.5	0.9	-3.8	13.3	-19										
Non-profit institutions serving households	55,855	54,595	58,770	57,946	61,178	62,149	65,333	68,404	69,669	68,287	68,474	-0.1	-2.3	7.6	-1.4	5.6	1.6	5.1	4.7	1.8	-2.0	0										
Government	192,537	196,779	196,161	202,261	201,098	204,172	206,356	226,504	251,699	309,160	311,018	9.0	2.2	-0.3	3.1	-0.6	1.5	1.1	9.8	11.1	22.8	0										
Gross fixed capital formation	265,450	189,580	183,285	192,522	228,985	262,890	189,359	228,150	213,484	278,457	307,189	34.0	-36.1	8.1	5.0	18.9	14.3	-28.0	20.5	-5.4	30.4	10										
Changes in inventories	12,189	10,852	8,676	18,290	4,862	12,270	17,834	10,667	854	22,727	(20,024)	-79.9	-11.0	-20.1	110.8	-73.4	152.4	45.3	-40.2	-92.0	2,560.9	-188										
Exports of goods and services	150,259	172,703	173,989	188,141	243,883	225,485	228,498	221,024	216,930	112,570	105,533	-2.1	14.9	0.7	8.1	29.6	-7.5	1.3	-3.3	-1.9	-48.1	-6										
Total uses	2,077,233	2,016,783	2,024,899	2,155,742	2,321,517	2,391,617	2,331,813	2,381,210	2,392,829	2,660,773	2,426,952	2.5	-2.9	0.4	6.5	7.7	3.0	-2.5	2.1	0.5	11.2	-8										
Statistical discrepancy	33,212	83,542	31,827	52,565	79,411	101,849	123,758	98,302	116,804	(133,807)	89,653																					

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

P: Provisional figures

Table 14: Key national accounts aggregate at current prices (T\$'000)

Aggregate	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Annual percentage change from previous year										
Gross domestic product	723,169	706,312	730,350	771,998	846,315	920,526	970,773	1,012,604	1,016,869	1,041,718	1,086,298	-4.7	-2.3	3.4	5.7	9.6	8.8	5.5	4.3	0.4	2.4	4.3
Plus compensation of employees, net	28,613	27,906	26,586	36,262	28,468	68,125	85,060	93,658	103,737	86,154	98,394	-1.2	-2.5	-4.7	36.4	-21.5	139.3	24.9	10.1	10.8	-16.9	14.2
From the rest of the world	28,708	27,996	29,176	39,072	32,939	74,273	89,164	100,166	111,515	93,747	107,524	-1.3	-2.5	4.2	33.9	-15.7	125.5	20.0	12.3	11.3	-15.9	14.7
To the rest of the world	95	90	2,591	2,811	4,471	6,149	4,103	6,507	7,778	7,592	9,129	-13.5	-5.0	2,777.3	8.5	59.1	37.5	-33.3	58.6	19.5	-2.4	20.2
Plus investment income, net	(5,124)	(8,312)	(20,852)	(27,488)	(7,240)	(20,608)	(22,642)	(9,022)	(10,376)	(17,297)	(10,096)	-26.3	62.2	150.9	31.8	-73.7	184.6	9.9	-60.2	15.0	66.7	-41.6
From the rest of the world	15,198	15,338	10,362	6,326	7,821	8,214	8,944	9,924	10,236	13,385	18,436	0.2	0.9	-32.4	-38.9	23.6	5.0	8.9	11.0	3.1	30.8	37.7
To the rest of the world	20,321	23,650	31,214	33,815	15,061	28,822	31,586	18,946	20,611	30,682	28,532	-8.1	16.4	32.0	8.3	-55.5	91.4	9.6	-40.0	8.8	48.9	-7.0
Equals gross national income	746,659	725,905	736,083	780,772	867,543	968,043	1,033,191	1,097,240	1,110,230	1,110,575	1,174,596	-4.4	-2.8	1.4	6.1	11.1	11.6	6.7	6.2	1.2	0.0	5.8
Plus current transfers from and to the rest of the world, net	209,854	234,655	266,554	267,689	175,993	238,420	219,323	362,210	319,126	404,190	509,818	19.3	11.8	13.6	0.4	-34.3	35.5	-8.0	65.1	-11.9	26.7	26.1
From the rest of the world	222,912	252,889	280,670	282,977	238,251	310,661	284,679	445,569	404,978	490,042	596,026	15.4	13.4	11.0	0.8	-15.8	30.4	-8.4	56.5	-9.1	21.0	21.6
To the rest of the world	13,058	18,234	14,116	15,289	62,258	72,241	65,357	83,358	85,852	85,852	86,208	-24.6	39.6	-22.6	8.3	307.2	16.0	-9.5	27.5	3.0	0.0	0.4
Equals gross national disposable income	956,513	960,560	1,002,637	1,048,461	1,043,536	1,206,463	1,252,514	1,459,451	1,429,356	1,514,765	1,684,414	-0.0	0.4	4.4	4.6	-0.5	15.6	3.8	16.5	-2.1	6.0	11.2
Less final consumption expenditure	840,726	875,810	904,367	982,176	1,029,388	1,100,836	1,203,827	1,240,324	1,228,601	1,436,737	1,316,102	4.3	4.2	3.3	8.6	4.8	6.9	9.4	3.0	-0.9	16.9	-8.4
Equals gross saving	115,787	84,750	98,270	66,285	14,148	105,626	48,687	219,127	200,755	78,028	368,312	-23.1	-26.8	16.0	-32.5	-78.7	646.6	-53.9	350.1	-8.4	-61.1	372.0
Plus capital transfers from and to the rest of the world, net	98,923	53,023	60,843	46,723	9,779	21,047	22,189	214,430	108,005	104,854	161,850	12.5	-46.4	14.7	-23.2	-79.1	115.2	5.4	886.4	-49.6	-2.9	54.3
From the rest of the world	101,455	55,704	62,772	50,420	9,923	22,667	25,176	216,726	109,084	105,609	163,468	14.9	-45.1	12.7	-19.7	-80.3	128.4	11.1	760.8	-49.7	-3.2	54.8
To the rest of the world	2,532	2,681	1,928	3,697	144	1,620	2,987	2,296	1,079	745	1,618	597.7	5.9	-28.1	91.7	-96.1	1,027.1	84.4	-23.1	-53.0	-31.0	117.2
Equals changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	214,711	137,773	159,113	113,008	23,927	126,673	70,876	433,557	308,760	182,892	530,162	-10.0	-35.8	15.5	-29.0	-78.8	429.4	-44.0	511.7	-28.8	-40.8	189.9
Less gross capital formation	290,850	183,940	176,688	208,899	225,952	275,123	253,782	302,356	268,452	393,241	388,872	8.7	-36.8	-3.9	18.2	8.2	21.8	-7.8	19.1	-11.2	46.5	-1.1
Equals net lending (+) net borrowing (-)	(76,139)	(46,167)	(17,575)	(95,891)	(202,025)	(148,450)	(182,906)	131,200	40,308	(210,349)	141,290	163.3	-39.4	-61.9	445.6	110.7	-26.5	23.2	-171.7	-69.3	-621.8	-167.2

Source: Tonga Statistics Department

(P): Provisional figures



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