



# **MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

## **ANNUAL REPORT 2023**

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**OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

(Accident Compensation Corporation, Gambling Control Authority, Samoa Housing Corporation, Samoa Sports and Facilities Authority, Samoa Airways/Polynesian Airlines Ltd, Ministry for Public Enterprises)

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Honorable Papalii Li'o Taeu Masipau  
Speaker  
Legislative Assembly

Pursuant to Article 88 (2) of the Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa I hereby submit to the Legislative Assembly the Ministry for Public Enterprises Annual Report for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023.



LEATINUU Wayne Soialo  
**MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AR</b>	Annual Report
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CEMD</b>	Commercial Entities Monitoring Division
<b>CP</b>	Corporate Plan
<b>CSD</b>	Corporate Services Division
<b>CSO</b>	Community Service Obligation
<b>HR</b>	Human Resource
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication & Technology
<b>ISC</b>	Independent Selection Committee
<b>MBMD</b>	Mutual Beneficial Monitoring Division
<b>MD</b>	Managing Director
<b>MPE</b>	Ministry for Public Enterprises
<b>NPAT</b>	Net Profit After Tax
<b>PBGD</b>	Public Bodies Governance Division
<b>PDS</b>	Pathway for the Development of Samoa
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>PPPPD</b>	Public Private Partnership & Privatization Division
<b>PTB</b>	Public Trading Bodies
<b>QR</b>	Quarterly Report
<b>ROE</b>	Return of Equity
<b>SOE</b>	State Owned Enterprises
<b>WOA</b>	Warrant of Appointment

<b>PUBLIC BODIES</b>			
<b>Public Trading Bodies</b>		<b>Mutual Bodies</b>	
<b>DBS</b>	Development Bank of Samoa	<b>SLAC</b>	Samoa Life Assurance Corporation
<b>EPC</b>	Electric Power Corporation	<b>SNPF</b>	Samoa National Provident Fund
<b>PAL</b>	Polynesian Airlines/Samoa Airways	<b>Public Beneficial Bodies</b>	
<b>PTO</b>	Public Trust Office	<b>ACC</b>	Accident Compensation Corporation
<b>SAA</b>	Samoa Airport Authority	<b>GCA</b>	Gambling Control Authority
<b>SHC</b>	Samoa Housing Corporation	<b>LTA</b>	Land Transport Authority
<b>SIFA</b>	Samoa International Finance Authority	<b>NKFS</b>	National Kidney Foundation of Samoa
<b>SLC</b>	Samoa Land Corporation	<b>NUS</b>	National University of Samoa
<b>SPA</b>	Samoa Ports Authority	<b>SFESA</b>	Samoa Fire & Emergency Services Authority
<b>SPL</b>	Samoa Post Limited	<b>SQA</b>	Samoa Qualification Authority
<b>SSC</b>	Samoa Shipping Corporation	<b>SROS</b>	Scientific Research Organization of Samoa
<b>SSS</b>	Samoa Shipping Services	<b>SSFA</b>	Samoa Sports Facilities Authority
<b>STEC</b>	Samoa Trust Estate Corporation	<b>STA</b>	Samoa Tourism Authority
<b>SWA</b>	Samoa Water Authority		
<b>UTOS</b>	Unit Trust of Samoa.		

**OUR VISION** – *"High performing Public Bodies delivering quality service"*

**OUR MISSION** – *"To monitor and assess the performance and quality of service delivery by Public Bodies to ensure they are making a valuable contribution to the economic and social development"*

**MANDATE**

The principal legislations guiding the work of the Ministry are:

- Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa 1962;
- Public Bodies (Performance & Accountability) 2001;
- Public Finance Management Act 2001;
- Treasury Instructions 2012;
- Public Service Commission Act 2004;
- Companies Act 2001

Additionally, the following are policies impacting on the work of the Ministry:

- Pathway for the Development of Samoa 2021-2026
- Public Administration Sector Plan 2020/2021-2024/2025
- Public Finance Sector Plan 2022/2023-2026/2027
- State Owned Enterprises Ownership, Performance and Divestment Policy 2003 revised 2015
- Framework for Planning & Implementation of Public Private Partnerships 2015
- Cabinet Directives;
- Recruitment and Selection of Board of Public Bodies Directors Policy 2012.
- Community Service Obligation Policy 2006, revised 2017–
- ROE and Dividend Policies 2005 revised 2018
- Classification of Public Bodies Guidelines 2020
- Composition of Boards of Public Bodies Policy 2022

The 3 key outcomes in the Ministry's Corporate Plan 2021-2024 remain relevant;

- To foster full compliance by Public Bodies with the legislative and policy frameworks approved by Government for the Public Bodies sector.
- For Public Bodies to deliver services that are of high standard and efficient to the public.
- For Public Bodies to provide an economic and social return on the investment that Government has made into their operations.

The Ministry commits serve with utmost integrity and are constantly reminded that in order to achieve the above outcomes, we must uphold the following Values and Principles:

- ***Accountability and Transparency*** – Being able to explain reason for actions taken. Making decisions in an open way.
- ***Efficiency and Effectiveness*** – Achieving good results for Samoa in an economical way.
- ***Honesty and Respect*** – Being truthful and abiding the laws of Samoa. Treating people, the Government and colleagues with courtesy and respect.
- ***Impartiality*** – Providing impartial advice, acting without fear or favor and making decisions on their merits.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Compliance by Public Bodies to reporting requirements continues to improve. The compliance with quarterly reports is high. However, the challenge remains to be timely submission of Annual Reports due to the delay in finalizing audits. This has been the most common challenge faced by the Public Bodies over the years with the Covid19 restrictions coupling the delay. However, with the normality of operations since the borders were fully opened and State Emergencies orders lifted, it is anticipated that the submission of Annual Reports will improve.

The policy advice to Minister and Cabinet remains at 100% within required timeframes. From the financial performance reported on a quarter and annual basis, new policy developments in the area of Financial Management and Human Resource across Public Bodies have been noted as key reform agenda in the upcoming years.

A call for a full review of all legislations relating to Public Bodies has been endorsed by Cabinet and the Ministry have mapped out an Action Plan that anticipates to have policies to inform these reform agendas endorsed by Cabinet in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the next financial year.

The Ministry acknowledges the capacity needs of its staff particularly with in-depth financial analytical skill to not only look at results but able to foresee both financial and technical risks that impacts on Public Bodies performance in the forthcoming years. The close relationship of the Ministry, its shareholding partner Ministry of Finance together with its key development partners, ADB, PFTAC, Tautai Facility and others have managed to provide suitable trainings for its staff over the years.

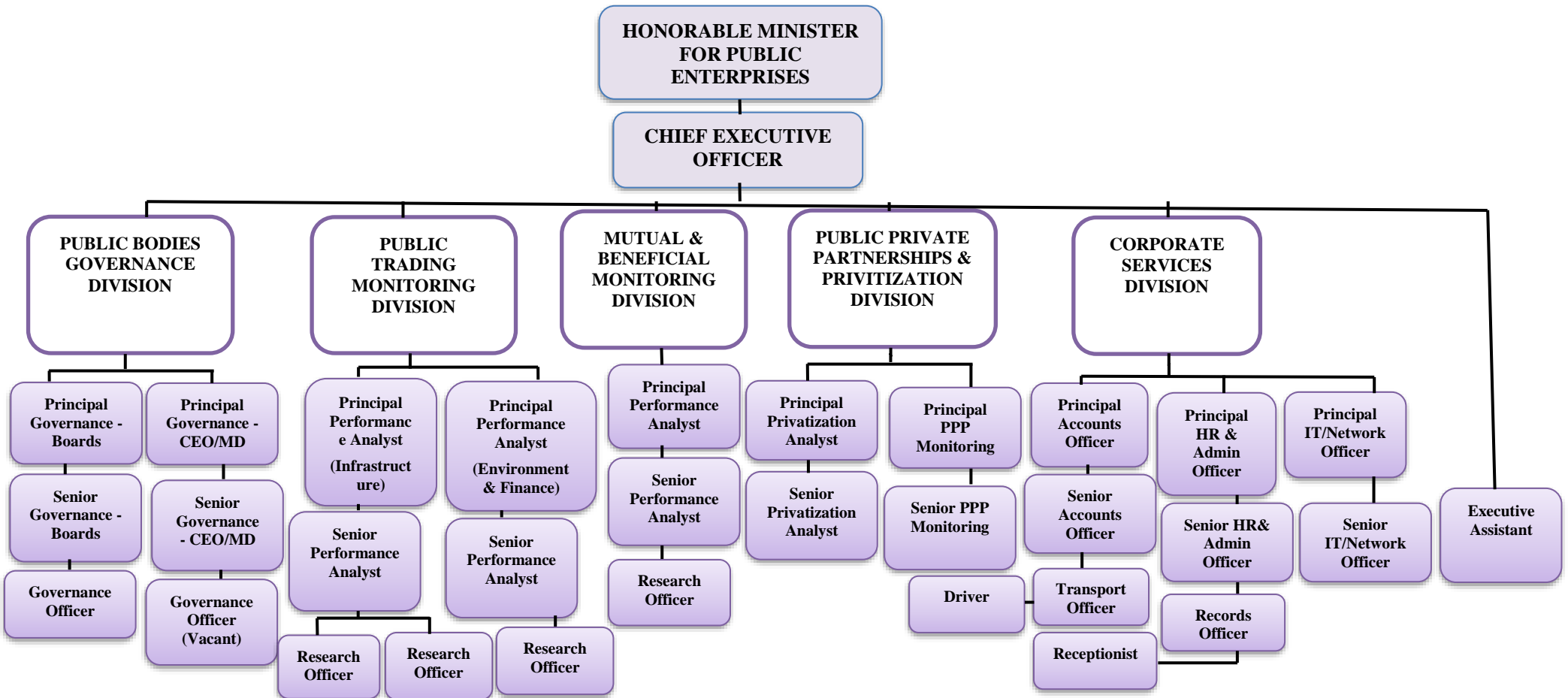
## RISK MANAGEMENT

With the economy in its recovery path from Covid19 implications, Public Bodies have refined their goals and implementation strategies in the ICT space from the lessons learned of the pandemic restrictions. Additionally, the transport, infrastructure and utilities public bodies performance were greatly affected from the lockdowns so the paradigm shift is now towards online economic activities where possible. The Public financial institutions and services with rent arrangements introduced stimulus measures as part of national efforts to assist employees who were called off work from the stalled services.

The Ministry is undergoing significant reforms in the areas of legislation, governance and performance. The implementation of transfer of all Public Trading Bodies to Companies under the 2001 Companies Act has been in the pipeline and it anticipated to complete in the forthcoming year. This will see the remaining six (6) Public Trading Bodies to be registered Companies under the Companies Act 2001. The ambiguity of the responsible Minister for Public Bodies will be addressed through these planned reforms where all Public Trading Bodies becoming registered Companies with clear Shareholders. These reforms will require diligent efforts and sufficient time for it to be effectively implemented.

The Ministry has developed a supporting Workforce Plan for staff capacity building. There are also opportunities in existing Cooperation modalities where countries in the region can share from each other on lessons learnt and also effective measures to improve performance of Public Bodies and less fiscal exposure on Government.

## ORGANISATION STRUCTURE



## COMMERCIAL ENTITIES MONITORING DIVISION

### A. OVERVIEW

The Commercial Entities Monitoring Division (“CEMD”) is responsible for the effective monitoring and policy advice via consultative approaches that drives improved performance of Public Trading Bodies listed under Schedule 1 of the Public Bodies (Performance and Accountability) Act 2001 (“The Act”).

#### FY 2022-2023 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REVIEW

- Achieved
- On-going
- Not Achieved

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
Improve compliance of PTBs to reporting requirements as stipulated in Public Bodies Act 2001.	100%	87%		All PTBs provided quarterly reports to MPE as per requirements of the Act. In terms of Annual reporting STEC AR2021 & AR2022 as well as PAL AR2020, AR2021 & AR 2022 are still outstanding.
Percentage of Commercial Entities complying to Dividend Policy.	94%	93%		14 PTBs complied with dividend policy this FY except for SLC. SLC’s non-compliance is due to the misinterpretation of the policy where both SLC and MPE had discuss way forward on this matter
Percentage of PTBs assessed against subsidiary policies	80%	100%		Assessments of Surplus Capital and Assets Utilization for all PTBs were completed and included in the Jan-Mar 2023 quarterly reports. The other four subsidiary policies are yet to be implemented.
Approval of CSO and SCO remodeling amendments to Legislation (PB Act 2001) by Cabinet.	June 23			The CSO and SCO remodeling amendments continued to be on hold awaiting a re-run of legislative amendments review to Cabinet.
Percentage of Mid-term review of PTBs CP 2021-2024 completed	100%	80%		12 out of 15 PTBs had completed MTRs for CP2021-2024. The 3 PTBs with outstanding reviews include PAL, STEC and SPA. The PAL is currently undergoing restructure review following the cancellation of the leased aircraft and the discontinuation of its

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
				<p>jet operations. The PAL Corporate Plan for FY2015-FY2020 is now outdated given the significant strategic reform on the National Airline and the regional and international aviation industry following Covid-19. There was no new plan developed since the end of the previous plan.</p> <p>STEC has developed a 10-year Master plan (FY2018-FY2028) of which MPE had requested to develop a Corporate or annual plan so it is easier to monitor the implementation of its strategic activities. Efforts to get SPA mid-term review has not been successful and we are now closing in on the final year of the plan period.</p> <p>CEMD in mitigating the delay will focus on the final review of current Corporate Plans as well as development of new Corporate Plans in the next FY.</p>

## B. ACHIEVEMENTS

### 1. POLICIES

#### ROE and Dividend Policies:

Since the implementation of the revised ROE and Dividend Policies 2018, there has been a noticeable improvement not only in terms of PTBs compliance but also the increase in annual dividend collection. Whilst there are issues regarding SLC who is the only PTB to not comply in FY2022, we have had made progress such as agreeing on the payment procedures and the amount of which they owe in dividend payments. Below is a simple tabulation of dividend collected since FY2015 and it shows the increase commencing in FY2019 when the revised Dividend Policy was enforced.

Financial Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD April-June 2023
Dividend Collection	3.38m	15.12m	6.36m	19.51m	12.52m	11.65m
ROE	2%	4%	4%	2%	-2%	-3%

Following Net Losses incurred in FY 2022 and YTD April-June 2023, ROE recorded negative results of 2% and 3% respectively. The negative 3% in YTD April-June 2023 was primarily due to a substantial loss of \$58.7 incurred by EPC. If this loss is removed, a 4% ROE would have been achieved in YTD April-June 2023.

The policies developed as a result of the review undertaken for ROE and Dividend has proven to be successful as indicated by the results of dividend collection. The significant loss incurred by the EPC was attributable to factors beyond their control, such as a government decision to reduce electricity tariffs by 20% and an increase in fuel prices.

### **Financial Management Guidelines:**

CEMD as part of implementing subsidiary guidelines to assist with the implementation of ROE and Dividend Policies has conducted surplus capital and asset utilization analysis for PTBs for the current FY. The assessment is ongoing and will be conducted on a quarterly and annual basis to determine surplus cash in PTB that can be paid to Government as special dividend, and to increase ROE by reducing equity tied up inefficiently underperforming assets.

Total assets recorded by PTB in FY 2022 stand at \$1.88 billion. Of this amount, 86% (\$1.6 billion) consists of non-financial assets, and 14% (\$261.6 million) is held in financial assets. The total financial assets of \$261.6 million comprise cash at banks of \$47.9 million, term deposits of \$126 million, investments at UTOS of \$76 million, and other investments of \$14 million. The FY 2023 results are currently undergoing the auditing process and will be officially disclosed in the upcoming financial year once the audit is complete.

## **2. PUBLIC TRADING BODIES COMPLIANCE**

The compliance of PTBs to reporting requirements stipulated in the Public Bodies Act 2001 is below budget this FY2023 mainly due to the STEC and PAL whose annual reports are still outstanding. However, this performance has improved as reflected by the improved submission of outstanding quarterly reports from the previous financial years. CEMD continues to enforce requirements of the Act through cabinet submission as well as direct follow ups to board and management of PTBs.

## **3. PUBLIC TRADING BODIES PERFORMANCE**

PTBs recorded an overall YTD net loss of \$21.9million this financial year compared to the overall audited net loss of \$18.3million recorded in FY 2022. This result is mainly contributed by DBS, EPC, STEC and SWA which recorded net losses at year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. EPC continued to be the major contributor recording \$58.7m net loss this FY as a direct impact of the 20% reduction in tariff price while fuel cost increases.

## **4. DIVIDEND ANALYSIS**

The following dividends were collected from respective PTBs for FY 2021/2022(final dividend), interim dividend for FY 2022/2023 and outstanding dividends payments from previous financial years. Dividend collection continued to improve although it has decreased compared to the previous FY as previous FY collection includes significant outstanding dividend payments from prior years.

	PTB	Dividend Collection FY 2021/2022	Budgeted Dividend Collection FY 2022/2023	Dividend Collection FY 2022/2023
1	DBS	-	-	-
2	EPC	-	-	-
	<sup>1</sup> GCA	228,286.54	-	-
3	PAL	-	*14,932,749.00	-
4	PTO	152,905.90	135,321.85	247,262.71
5	SAA	-	-	1,424,843.00
6	SHC	-	1,528,874.55	700,000.00
7	SLC	1,134,597.40	2,526,060.75	-
8	SPL	188,150.30	-	336,626.05
9	SPA	3,682,748.45	1,714,151.94	3,237,973.75
10	SSC	123,830.00	97,695.50	13,850.20
11	SSS	2,813.65	-	82,512.85
13	SWA	-	161,776.48	161,776.48
14	UTOS	197,402.55	-	218,120.50
15	SIFA	6,807,795.47	-	5,222,228.98
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,518,530.26</b>	<b>6,163,881.07</b>	<b>11,645,194.52</b>

- Total dividend collection for this FY2023 is recorded at \$11.6m. Of this amount, 64% (\$7.4m) are interim (Jun 22-Dec 22) dividend, 12% (\$1.35m) are final dividend derived from FY2022 and 24% were outstanding dividend collection from prior FYs.
- Budgeted dividend collection this FY includes outstanding dividend from SLC of \$2.5m, SPA of \$1.7m, SHC of \$1.5m and PAL of \$14m which has confirmed suspension of the outstanding balance in its Cabinet FK (22) 07. The budgeted dividend was calculated based on the policy and the ability to pay dividends based on the surplus capital assessment.

### C. INITIATIVES & REFORMS

CEMD continued to implement the new Financial Management Guidelines for effective monitoring of PTB performance in particular the Return on Government Investment as well as enforcing the Government dividend policy approved in FK (18) 25. So far, two out of six guidelines' assessments (surplus capital and asset utilization) have been incorporated into our Report to Ministers analysis and an additional two guidelines namely capital structure guideline and redundancy assets guideline are planned to commence in the next financial year. The aim of Capital structure analysis is to identify the most affordable liability and cash surplus to pay debts and maximize PTB financial value by adopting a funding mix that minimizes their weighted average cost of capital by balancing against the level of risk involved.

<sup>1</sup> Classified as Public Beneficiary Body as per FK (20) 20

CEMD is currently implementing the Health Check Tool advanced excel database for its PTB financial database where level of risks is incorporated into the analysis. Whilst experiencing IT infrastructure challenges where there are system incompatible issues identified, the team has started on the revised version of the tool to assist with its financial analysis. CEMD in the next FY will be implementing in full the tool and utilize the tool as a replacement of its current excel database ratio analysis.

In addition to the adoption of the health check tool for individual PTB analysis, CEMD is looking at incorporating the PTB risks analysis identified in the health check tool to assist the development of the fiscal risk statement for whole of Government, which will include SOE (PTBs and other PBs) into the Government Fiscal Strategy Statement.

CEMD in collaboration with other divisions will ensure the full legislative review of the Public Bodies Act 2001 is timely and includes all other amendments relating to the performance monitoring of PTB.

These amendments include the:

- Remodeling of the Statement of Corporate Objectives process
- Amendments to CSO definition and improving its approval process
- Reviewing of legislations affecting operations and management of Public Bodies

Consultations had commenced on the implementation of the Section 5 of the Act in transitioning all PTB to Companies under the Companies Act. This reform action will continue in the next FY with the intention that all PTBs will be converted to Companies by June 2024.

- Review and implementation of Section 5 of the Act (transfer of PTB to Companies Act) - Consultation

#### **D. CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD**

- The non-compliance of PTB to reporting requirements under the Public Bodies Act 2001 remains a concern. Measures to overcome are continually implemented by the team. These measures include timely and consistent reminders as well secondment of CEMD responsible staff to assist problematic PTB.
- The IT challenges with the adoption of the Health Check Tool is thoroughly reviewed by CEMD and a proposal will be submitted to existing funding facilities for budgetary support in upgrading IT infrastructure in MPE to assist with the effective implementation of the Tool. MPE/CEMD has acknowledged the usefulness of the tool to improve the analysis done by MPE analyst for Shareholding Ministers and Cabinet's information on the performances of PBs.
- The recommencement of the legislative review although it has put other policy change implementation on hold, it has now focused at a higher governance level in clearly defining the role of Ministers responsible for SOE through the implementation of the Transfer of PTB to Companies Act.  
Subsequent to the initial consultation of the implementation of Section 5 of the Act on the transfer of PTBs to Companies, although pre matured., there has been a noticeable resistance by some PTBs concerning the benefits and costs of the transition. MPE through CEMD will continue to conduct consultations and awareness programs to both PTB Board and management as well as Cabinet Ministers to provide solutions into how this section will be implemented in the near future.

## PUBLIC BODIES GOVERNANCE DIVISION

### A. OVERVIEW

The goal of the Public Bodies Governance Division (PBGD) is to improve the performance of Public Bodies by strengthening their governance and regulatory frameworks in accordance with the Public Bodies (Performance & Accountability) Act 2001. The Division has increased its Objectives from four (4) to five (5), they are (1) Ensure the timely recruitment of Directors, (2) Strengthen the performance of Boards & Directors, (3) Efficient recruitment & selection of Public Body CEOs and GMs, (4) Effectively monitor the performance of Public Body CEOs and GMs and (5) Support the delivery of the Ministry's policy mandate.

#### FY 2022-2023 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REVIEW FY 2022-2023

- Achieved
- On-going
- Not Achieved

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
Percentage of Board Director positions advertised/recruited and Director appointments made.	100%	96%		<p>The number of Directorship positions that needed to be filled over the period was 91. Cabinet approved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 appointments in Jul 22</li> <li>4 appointments in Sep 22</li> <li>4 appointments in Nov 22</li> <li>55 appointments in Mar 23</li> <li>22 appointments in Jun 23</li> </ul> <p>87 out of 91 appointments made. ISC has been tasked to review the competencies required for the remaining four.</p>
Percentage of annual performance reviews of Board Directors conducted/completed.	80%	92%		138 surveys were distributed in Nov 22 with all responses due at the end of Feb 23. A 127 were returned = 92%. Data entry complete; draft report being prepared.
Percentage of recruitment & selection undertaken of Public Body CEOs/GMs/MDs in accordance with the R&S Guidelines approved by Cabinet.	90%	92%		The R&S for 12 Public Body CEO/GM was conducted over the period (STA, GCA, SQA, DBS, SHC, STEC, SSC, SSS, SROS, SSFA, SNPF, PTO). Cabinet approved appointments (new & re-appointed) for 11 of them by 30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 23. The appointment of a CEO for STEC has been put on hold pending

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
				the restructuring of STEC into the Samoa Export Authority.
Percentage of meetings held by the Independent Selection Committee (ISC).	100%	100%		There were 12 formal ISC meetings organized by the Division, together with Minutes provided. The ISC also met a number of times on their own (closed sessions) where the Division was asked to arrange the venue but was not privy to their discussions.
Percentage of Annual Performance reviews completed for Public Body CEOs/GMs/MDs in accordance with the PMF approved by Cabinet.	90%	54%		Annual performance reviews were required for 13 Public Body CEOs/GMs over the period (EPC, SAA, SIFA, SLC, SPL, SSS, SWA, UTOS, SLAC, ACC, LTA, SNPF, PTO). Seven were submitted.
Date by which amendments to the PBA 2001 (Schedule 9) relating to the administration of R&S PB CEO/GM positions is completed and approved Cabinet.	30 Jun 23	50%		Amendments to Schedule 9 relating to the administration of the R&S for PB CEO/GM positions is done. AGs Office to certify Legislative changes before it can go to Cabinet.

## B. ACHIEVEMENTS

Managed to successfully provide administrative support to the Independent Selection Committee (ISC) with the recruitment & selection for 91 directorship positions due FY 2022/23. This included a review of Board compositions, three rounds of advertising, receiving, consolidating and shortlisting of 215 applications.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Performance Evaluation of Boards & Directors that was initially scheduled for 2021 but couldn't carried out due to the uncertainty after the General Elections finally began in November 2022. 138 surveys were distributed with 127. The response rate of 92% compared to the 78% from the 1<sup>st</sup> Performance Evaluation in 2019 is a credit to the Officers in the Division for their follow up. The Report is currently being drafted but initial results point to improvements in Board governance, process and functions compared to 2019.

## C. INITIATIVES & REFORMS

Review of Public Body CEO/GM & MD benefits and entitlements was conducted in response to Cabinet. A submission has gone to Cabinet to align Public Body CEO/GM benefits and entitlements with those of their counterparts in the Public Service. Information has also been provided to the Remuneration Tribunal to review

the grading of Public Body CEOs/GMs as some of them are currently on salary gradings that are outside of the band within which they were placed by the RT in 2010.

#### **D. CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD**

The technical expertise and experience (composition) required by Board Directors have been aligned to the needs of the Public Bodies and what is needed by the Board to ensure effective oversight is provided. The Independent Selection Committee's (ISC) assessment of applicants and their subsequent recommendations for directorships is based on this composition. When appointments are made by Cabinet that are not aligned to the required composition, the effectiveness of the Board is put at risk. **Way forward:** (1) that prior to the advertising of vacant directorships that an information paper be provided to Cabinet to inform them of the upcoming R&S process and the specific technical expertise & experience (composition) that will be sought. This will hopefully ensure Cabinet is informed of the rationale behind director selection and allow them the chance to revise the composition is needed, before the R&S process begins.

In the R&S Guidelines for Public Body CEOs/GMs that was approved by Cabinet in 2020, the Selection Panel is to consist of (1) a representative of the Board, (2) a Commissioner from the Public Service Commission and (3) an independent from the private sector. The rationale for having a Commissioner from the Public Service Commission is that the Commission is the HR adviser to Cabinet. A member of the Commission's position is equivalent to that of a Board Director. When the Commission decides to send the Secretary, Public Service Commission as its representative to the Selection Panel for a Public Body CEO/GM it belittles the creditability of the R&S process. The level of the Secretary, Public Service Commission is on par with that of the Public Body CEO/GM. The Secretary, Public Service Commission, would not be part of the interview panel for the CEO of a Government Ministry, and in the same vein, should not be part of the selection panel for the CEO/GM of a Public Body. **Way forward:** (1) that until otherwise instructed by Cabinet, that one of the Commissioner's continue to be a member of the selection panel in accordance with the R&S Guidelines approved by Cabinet in 2020. Maintaining the creditability of the R&S process for Public Body CEOs/GMs is important.

## MUTUAL & BENEFICIAL MONITORING DIVISION

### A. OVERVIEW

The goal of the Mutual and Beneficial Monitoring Division (MBMD) is to develop policies/regulations and provide sound advice to enhance compliance, financial sustainability and service delivery for Public Beneficial & Mutual Bodies. Mutual Bodies (SLAC and SNPF) are statutory authorities operating as Public Trading Bodies and are mandated to be profitable and pay dividends to their contributors and policyholders. In contrast, Beneficial Bodies (ACC, GCA, LTA, NKFS, NUS, SFESA, SQA, SROS, SSFA, and STA) are service providers with a non-profit mandate.

### FY 2022-2023 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REVIEW

- Achieved
- On-going
- Not Achieved

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
Mutual Societies and Beneficial Bodies' Quarterly Report submitted on time (1 month after every quarter)	90%	67%		Despite the delays, all Mutual and Beneficial Bodies have submitted QRs for the four quarters and have been included in Overall Reports to Cabinet
Mutual Societies and Beneficial Bodies' Annual Report submitted on time (4 months after every Financial Year)	80%	42%		5 out of the 12 ARs submitted as per due date. Despite that, all of the 12 ARs have been submitted and reviewed by MBMD
Date by which the set of KPIs used to monitor Mutual and Beneficial Bodies is revisited/reviewed	31-Mar-2023	31-Mar-2023		The performance measures for LTA, GCA and ACC were reviewed to ensure alignment with their reclassification
Date by which the Investment Policy for Public Bodies is completed and approved by Cabinet	30-Apr-23	In progress		The draft Investment Policy has been developed. Seeking Technical Assistant to review the draft policy and develop relevant templates to further support its implementation
Date by which the Risk Assessment Framework is completed and approved by cabinet	30-Jun-23	In progress		Ongoing research on risk assessment. The challenge is finding a suitable tool to cater not only Mutual and Beneficial Bodies but for All Public Bodies

## B. ACHIEVEMENTS

### 1. POLICIES

MBMD is engaged in the development of a **Risk Assessment Policy for Public Bodies**. Research has been conducted on various aspects of this concept to ensure the establishment of a strong and beneficial Risk Assessment Policy that caters to the needs of not only Mutual and Beneficial Bodies but for All Public Bodies.

Technical Assistance has been sought to support the review of the draft **Investment Policy** and developing suitable templates that will enhance its effective implementation. The ultimate goal is to ensure favorable and maximum returns of Public Bodies' investments and are reflected through improved performance especially the Mutual Entities.

### 2. COMPLIANCE

Despite facing delays, the Mutual and Beneficial Bodies have submitted all quarterly and annual reports to MPE. MBMD continues to enforce the compliance by employing follow up measures such as Cabinet submissions and direct correspondences to the Board and Management of Public Bodies. Furthermore, the timely completion of the review process for all reporting requirements has provided valuable advice and recommendations to Shareholding Ministers, enabling informed decision-making.

The midterm review process for Corporate Plans of Public Bodies has been completed. All submitted mid-term reviews have undergone thorough appraisal, enabling the identification of any major deviations from planned activities and the subsequent need for plan revisions. This process ensures the ongoing alignment and adaptability of the Corporate Plans to effectively address evolving challenges and meet strategic objectives.

### 3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Mutual Bodies recorded a net profit of \$73.6million in 2023, a decrease of 22% compared to 2022. Both SLAC and SNPF recorded decreases in net profit by 60% and 21% respectively. Despite that, liquidity position for both MBs remained strong with a current ratio of 132:1.

Beneficial Bodies reported an aggregated surplus of \$27.9million in 2023, a decrease of 9% compared to 2022. This is mainly due to SROS and STA recording deficits for 2023.

All 12 Mutual and Beneficial Bodies recorded positive cash flow balances at the end of the reviewed period.

SNPF declared an annual dividend of 8.3% at the value of \$73 million for 2023. 2% was paid in January 2023 and the remaining 6.3% was credited to members' accounts in June 2023.

The following are some of the key performance measures for the Mutual and Beneficial Bodies:

Public Body	Performance Measures	2022	2023 (Apr-Jun 2023 YTD)	Comments
SLAC	# of Surrenders # of New Policies Premium Collection Total Claims Pay-out	n/a n/a \$8,785,725 \$6,568,099	n/a n/a \$8,787,340 \$7,730,476	Premium collection slightly decreased compared to 2022 while Total claims pay-out increased by 15%
SNPF	Annual Dividend Value of Annual Dividend Total Active Members Registered Employers	8.2% \$69.2million 31,385 1,917	8.3% \$73million 34,066 1,998	Value of Annual dividend increased by 5.8% for 2023. Total active members and registered employers have also increased compared to 2022
ACC	# of claims processed # of new Rehab patients Members Contributions	205 25 \$12,165,927.00	263 27 \$12,031,608	Number of claims increased by 28% compared to 2022, mainly due to increase in claims for Deaths Without Accident. Rehab patients also increased by 8%. Employer and Employee Levy experienced a slight 1% decrease.
GCA	Revenue from licenses Casino revenue Pay-outs	\$609,610 \$83,346 \$6.24million	\$673,049 \$134,702 \$7.3million	Revenue from licenses and casino increased compared to 2022. Pay-out also increased by 17%
LTA	New Road Zone maintenance Lawn mowing contractors Drainage maintenance	n/a 18 24 n/a	15 18 24 8	15 new roads constructed for 2023. The number of zone maintenance and lawn mowing contractors remain for 2023.
NKFS	Medical screenings Secondary Treatments Tertiary Treatment patients New Patients Deceased Patients	1,644 449 180 64 30	774 544 196 66 48	Medical screenings decreased by 112.4% compared to 2022 due to reduced outreach programs. The Foundation proactively advanced the process of obtaining medical supplies for 2023. This strategic move was aimed at maintaining uninterrupted dialysis services for a growing number of patients during that period.

Public Body	Performance Measures	2022	2023 (Apr-Jun 2023 YTD)	Comments
NUS	# of enrolment # of graduates Student Fees Government Grant Surplus/(Deficit)	6,964 1,263 \$12,328,710 \$19,356,030 \$4,866,363	7,759 n/a \$11,221,330 \$20,555,128 \$2,645,476	Number of students enrolled increased by 11% while student fees decreased by 9%.
SFESA	# of Fires attended to Ambulance response False Alarm cases Government grant	385 4,290 143 \$10,408,372	305 3714 145 \$12,798,350	Notable decrease in all response services for 2023 except for false alarms. Fire incidents decreased by 20%, Ambulance response by 13% and False alarms slightly increased by 1.3% The 22% increase in Government grant has assisted greatly in these Operations.
SQA	PSET providers registered Registered Qualification on SQF Accredited courses/programmes	25 126 68	24 127 79	24 out of the 25 providers from 2022 renewed registrations for 2023. Registered Qualifications on SQF and Accredited courses have both increased compared to 2023
SROS	Government Grant Research Projects Commercialization Arm	\$5.2million Ongoing Active	\$4.5million Ongoing Active	SROS continued to provide research on value added products. Marketing and promotion are in progress for commercialized products
SSFA	Occupancy rate of Facilities Maintenance cost Operating Revenue Operating Expense	n/a \$170,630 \$2,689,010 \$1,998,478	n/a \$336,205 \$ 2,710,445 \$ 2,127,460	All Performance measures have increased compared to the 2022
STA	Total visitor arrivals Number of VFR Visitor earnings	none	47,460 - 180.2million	Following the reopening of borders, there has been a gradual increase in both visitor arrivals and tourist earnings

### **C. INITIATIVES & REFORMS**

The State-Owned Enterprise Health Check Tool marks a substantial step forward in analyzing fiscal risks associated with Public Bodies. This tool allows for comprehensive assessments on both aggregate and individual entity levels, providing valuable insights into the fiscal landscape of Public Bodies. Through the utilization of this tool, we can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fiscal risk management, enabling early identification and targeted interventions as needed. Additionally, it also serves as a foundation for vulnerability assessments, ensuring the long-term stability and sustainability of Public Bodies through proactive risk mitigation strategies. Nonetheless, the tool does have limitations, particularly in capturing non-financial and other efficiency indicators, which hampers its ability to effectively gauge the performance of public Mutual and Beneficial bodies.

The objective of the New/Reclassified Vacancy Framework is to provide a thorough guidance and supervision for the creation of new and reclassified positions within Public Bodies. Currently in its draft stage, the Framework has undergone improvements based on valuable input and responses from Public Bodies to ensure its effectiveness. Going forward, the Governance Division of MPE will spearhead in driving this initiative, aligning it with their division's goals and objectives to amplify its relevance and impact.

### **D. CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD**

Ensuring the self-reliance and sustainability of Beneficial Bodies continues to present a fiscal challenge for the Government. MPE is actively adopting a well-rounded strategy to improve operational efficiencies, ultimately decreasing the need for budget grants in the long run. The evaluation of risks associated with Public Bodies can be a complex task due to their diverse nature and varying levels of exposure. Implementing a comprehensive and consolidated approach is crucial to effectively minimize risks across different Public Bodies.

Our resolute dedication to fostering collaboration with Public Bodies remains unwavering, as we strive to accomplish goals and objectives in terms of compliance, financial sustainability and delivering exceptional services for the greater good of the public.

This Division comprises of four positions: ACEO, Principal Analyst, Senior Analyst, and Research Officer. These positions necessitate skilled individuals with specialized technical abilities. The oversight of PB's has evolved and evidently for the MBMD Portfolio has expanded, requiring more focused, in-depth analysis of performance. Additionally, the scope of work has broadened to encompass new policy/regulation formulation and implementation, supporting the mandate under the Public Bodies Act 2001 let alone meeting other assigned targets, deadlines, and handle ad-hoc assignments. Coping with this expansion without changes in personnel has been a notable challenge.

## PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP & PRIVATISATION DIVISION

### A. OVERVIEW

The PPP and Privatization Division continue to identify, screen and appraise potential appropriate PPPs and Privatization candidates as part of its key policy implementation. The divisional goal is to ensure all Ministries and SOEs are complied with its Privatization and PPP policies, so that any project enters Government procurement systems is effectively identified and assessed with all options available so that valid projects are selected only to strengthen private sector developments and quality services.

#### FY 2022-2023 PERFORMANCE BUDGET REVIEW

- Achieved
- On-going
- Not Achieved

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
At least one PPP or Privatization candidate identified	Sep-22	Sep-22		STEC biomass, quarry site and NZ warehouse, and MNRE proposed new landfills were identified (preliminary assessments completed)
Assessments for the identified PPP or Privatization candidates conducted/completed	Dec-22	Dec-22		Completed assessments for STEC biomass/quarry.
Implementation of approved PPP or Privatization awareness program	50% Completion	90% completion		FK(22)38 dated 12 <sup>th</sup> October 2022 to postpone SPL PPP/privatization, MNRE landfill to be revisited with new landfill projects as highlighted above, and MWCSD printing operation to be retained as it is
At least one PPP & Privatization awareness program	Jun-23	July-23		Two awareness programs were completed, including the Overarching framework and PPP framework, as well as the Renewable Energy sources, on the 1 <sup>8th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> July 2023
Date by which the development of the Corporatization policy is completed	Jun-23	Jun-23		This is completed as part of the the overarching framework highlighted above.
Date by which the revised PPP policy is completed	June-23	June-23		The is completed as highlighted above

Performance Measures	2022-2023 Budget	2022-2023 Actual	Progress Indicator	Comments
At least one PPP or Privatization candidate identified	Sep-22	Sep-22		STEC biomass, quarry site and NZ warehouse, and MNRE proposed new landfills were identified (preliminary assessments completed)
Assessments for the identified PPP or Privatization candidates conducted/completed	Dec-22	Dec-22		Completed assessments for STEC biomass/quarry.
Implementation of approved PPP or Privatization awareness program	50% Completion	90% completion		FK(22)38 dated 12 <sup>th</sup> October 2022 to postpone SPL PPP/privatization, MNRE landfill to be revisited with new landfill projects as highlighted above, and MWCSO printing operation to be retained as it is
At least one PPP & Privatization awareness program	Jun-23	July-23		TwoTwo awareness programs were completed, including the Overarching framework and PPP framework, as well as the Renewable Energy sources, on the 1 <sup>8th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> July 2023
Date by which the development of the Corporatization policy is completed	Jun-23	Jun-23		This is completed as part of the theoverarching framework highlighted above.
Date by which the revised PPP policy is completed	June-23	June-23		The is completed as highlighted above

## B. ACHIEVEMENTS

Cabinet in its FK(22)38 dated 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022 approved the postponement of the SPL privatization/PPP program as per FK(20)20 dated 27<sup>th</sup> May 2020. The directive also directed the PPP Steering Committee to review the program in the future, and to effectively monitor SPL services not only as a response to covid19 impacts but to improve financial management.

The review of the Ownership, Performance and Divestment policy (privatization) and establishment of a Corporatization guidance also have been completed. This has led to the establishment of the Overarching Framework-provision of public services, which is a policy for assessing the best ownership and control arrangements for the delivery of public services in Samoa. It encompasses the corporatization, privatization and PPP.

The business plans for STEC's biomass and quarry site projects also have been completed, and were considered by STEC for implementation. However, they are currently on hold awaiting STEC restructuring and the establishment of the export authority as per FK(23)20 dated 24 May 2023.

The MNRE proposed new landfills for both Savaii and Upolu have been identified as potential PPP in the long run. This is on top of the existing Tafaigata landfill which was also assessed as a PPP in 2018 but was also put on hold due to other factors. Consultations were held in September 2022 and in July 2023 with key stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance, MNRE, EPC and STEC, to improve awareness and compliance of PPP policy.

Awareness workshops for all Ministries and Public Bodies regarding the Overarching framework provision for public services and PPP handbook was undertaken at Taumeasina Resort, on the 18- 19<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

The capacity building proposal has been submitted and approved by the ADB Office of PPPs, for the APMG PPP certification program to be conducted for around 18-20 candidates to be selected from MPE, MOF and other key Stakeholders. This program is anticipated to be carried out in November 2023.

### **C. INITIATIVES & REFORMS:**

The establishment of the Overarching framework-provision of public services is to provide an overarching policy for the assessment of the best ownership and control arrangements for the delivery of public services in Samoa. It explains the whole rationale leading to Government organizations to be corporatized, privatized, PPP arranged, or to be retained as SOEs under the Public Bodies Act 2001.

The alignment of the PPP policy into the CDC and procurement manuals in order for all projects that enter CDC that are potential for PPPs, are to be passed over for PPP screening by MPE. A result of this alignment, will be various changes to the CDC and procurement manuals. In the long term, this is expected to enhance compliance by all Ministries and SOEs to the PPP policy.

### **D. CHALLENGES & WAY FORWARD:**

The challenge is to successfully complete the above policy review, with the support of the Ministry of Finance who facilitated the CDC and procurement manuals. The inadaptability and unreceptiveness of the PPP concept by some Ministries and SOEs continue to be a concern, and it is expected to be improved once the above alignment is finalized. Any Ministry or SOE in terms of preparing and submitting a project proposal to MOF, will be aware that the process involves a PPP screening at some point if such a project is worth to be a PPP potential.

In the long run, it is expected that the result of this review will determine a possibility for an amendment to the PFMA 2001, and/or developing a PPP legislation. The overarching goal is to ensure that any capital projects enter the system, is available to be screened and assessed under the PPP and Privatization policies so that appropriate projects are selected, and unreasonable projects are rejected.

## **CORPORATE SERVICES AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Our Ministry depends highly on knowledgeable, skilled and competent staff to successfully play a vital role in ensuring that all Government Public Bodies comply with the Public Bodies (Performance & Accountability) Act 2001 improving financial performance and compliance of all Public Bodies to improve and enhance the service to the public.

MPE recognizes the need to seek and support both long term and short-term capacity building opportunities for the development of its own staff. Although our Ministry does not have funds allocated from its budget for staff development, MPE strives to be responsible by providing training through in-house activities such as; induction, on-the-job training and all staff training within its fortnightly ‘Action Learning Program’ (ALP).

The ALP is an internal fortnightly program recognized as a valuable development tool to encourage staff participation in policy reviews, brainstorming sessions, and for strategic and operational planning discussions. For this period, staff development opportunities focused more on the broader discipline areas of study, mainly HR Management, Public Policy and Research Development, Public Administration, Governance and Leadership trainings.

### **MINISTRY FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES INAUGURAL STRATEGIC PLANNING DAY**

On August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Public Enterprises held its first-ever inaugural strategy planning day at Saint Therese Resort in Leauvaa. This strategic planning day aimed at a thorough analysis and assessment of the MPE Corporate Plan's implementation and progress after the first two years.

This strategic planning day contributed in determining the direction of MPE going forward and achieving its goals and objectives. It also allowed the employees with an excellent opportunity to identify skill gaps and issues, as well as strategic measures to address such gaps and challenges.

The Ministry for Public Enterprises continues to monitor and assess its performance against plan activities in the remaining years of the Corporate Plan.

### **ENGAGEMENT SURVEY**

Similar to that of the MPE Strategic Day, MPE also completed the rollout of its first-ever engagement survey to all staff. The engagement survey was designed to capture the levels of staff engagement and job satisfaction amongst MPE Staff. This survey is a critical piece of work as part of the MPE strategic plan, which aims to identify areas where MPE as an organization could engage and motivate its employees.

The 2022 Employee Engagement Survey contained 24 questions with the first 8 questions focusing on workforce and personnel while the remaining questions focused on organizational factors of the work environment.

The survey was widely accepted by the staff with a response rate of 100% which is an indication of staff showing their great interest to participate and provide constructive feedback that would help improve staff performance.

## **WORKFORCE PLAN**

The WFP 2022-2024 intends to ensure that MPE has the necessary human resources with the relevant skills, knowledge, and experience to achieve its strategic goals and objectives.

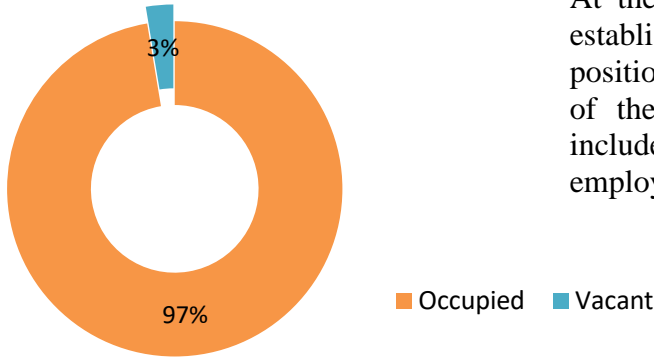
This is the second workforce plan since the development of the first WFP in 2012 and has it stems from the results of the review of the existing WFP 2012-2017 with the inclusion of the SWOT analysis that was carried out during the MPE strategic day. The review noted actions in the existing WFP that were unable to be implemented during the WFP period (2012-2017). As a result, the majority of these action plans have been included in this WFP due to their essential contributions to the development of MPE staff and the overall work of MPE.

## **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

The Ministry for Public Enterprises continues to emphasize the importance of the PMS system in recognizing employees' training needs. This is done so that the Ministry focuses on providing and seeking training opportunities to not only help them improve their skills and expertise but also meet MPE overall goals and objectives.

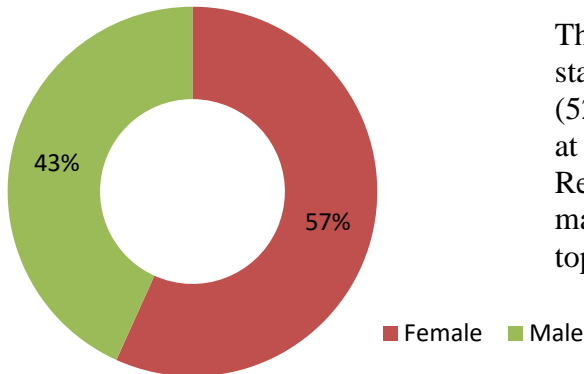
At the end of the last FY a number of staff members were fortunate enough to have the opportunity to attend overseas and local trainings relevant to their training needs. Despite the restricted number of spots available for our staff, our continuous action learning program allow them to share their experiences for staff development and awareness. This is an internal platform for exchanging and promoting knowledge-sharing in the workplace. The Ministry will continue to explore more opportunities available in Samoa and abroad that provide employees a greater platform to acquire the knowledge and skills they need to be effective and productive in their roles.

### Established Position as at 30th June 2023



At the end of June 30<sup>th</sup> 2023, only 1 of the total established positions was vacant whilst 37 approved positions were occupied. Based on the classification of the approved positions the occupied positions includes 30 of permanent employees, 6 of contract employees and 1 Term Employee.

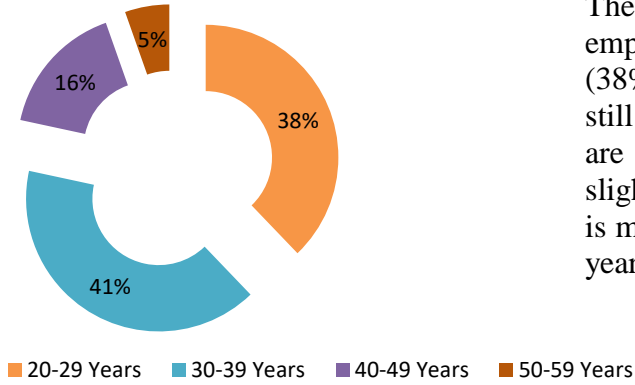
### Total Workforce



The female gender (57%) continued to lead the statistics in comparison to the total percentage (52%) last financial year 21/22, while men sitting at 43%. This was mainly due to the recent Recruitment and Selection process whereby the majority of applicants were female and female topped the interview.

Similar to that of last Financial Year 21/22, female continues to be the dominating gender at the Officer (6) and senior levels (8). However, there is not a significant change in the number of principal officers in this current FY 23/24 compared to the previous FY 22/23 whereby male (7) outnumber female (1) in this level.

### Age Profile



The age of 30-39 now has the most percentage of employees (41%) while the 20-29 age gap has (38%) compared to the last FY21/22. Nevertheless still indicates a young and energetic staff. 16% who are in the age range of 40-49 years old which is a slight decrease from last FY 21/22 (25%). Only 5% is made up of employees between the ages of 50-59 years of age.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE – STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION****MINISTRY OF FINANCE****STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION**

*The Statement of Receipts and Payments, Schedule 2, and accompanying notes/information from other schedules of the Public Accounts on Unforeseen Payments (Schedule 4) and Fixed Assets (Schedule 9) for the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 form part of the Financial Statements for the Ministry of Public Enterprise. These are drawn up in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Public Financial Management Act 2001 and Amendments, Part XIV, Financial Reporting and International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS).*

*As required by PFM Act 2001 and Amendments, Section 110, the Ministry of Finance hereby certifies that the attached Statements for the Ministry of Public Enterprises are based on the unaudited results for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023, as reflected in the accounting records of the Ministry of Finance for the Treasury Fund.*

*On behalf of the Government of Samoa.*

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'MBV'.

**Saoleititi Maeva Betham Vaai**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

**Date: 07 / 11 / 23**

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

### GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

SCHEDULE 2.19

**STATEMENT OF MINISTRY RECEIPTS BY REPORTING CATEGORY  
AND EXPENDITURE BY OUTPUT  
APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT**  
*for the financial year ended 30 June 2023*

	Notes	2023 \$	Original Estimate \$	Final Estimate \$	(Over)/Under \$	2022 \$
<b>PUBLIC ENTERPRISES</b>						
<b>RECEIPTS</b>						
<b>Ordinary Receipts</b>						
Income From Investments						
Dividends (from Commercial Entities)		11,645,195	4,371,399	5,871,399	(5,773,796)	12,518,530
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>		<b>11,645,195</b>	<b>4,371,399</b>	<b>5,871,399</b>	<b>(5,773,796)</b>	<b>12,518,530</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>						
<b>Outputs</b>						
1.0 Policy Advice to Minister		347,215	354,211	353,611	6,396	315,947
2.0 Ministerial Support		410,569	413,169	413,169	2,600	350,822
3.0 Commercial Entities Services		506,748	509,847	509,847	3,099	505,836
4.0 Public Bodies Governance Services		474,953	480,176	480,176	5,223	478,053
5.0 Mutual and Beneficial Bodies Services		328,046	331,167	330,167	2,121	358,556
6.0 Public Private Partnership and Privatisation Services		396,638	396,827	398,427	1,789	428,449
<b>Total Outputs</b>		<b>2,464,169</b>	<b>2,485,397</b>	<b>2,485,398</b>	<b>21,229</b>	<b>2,437,663</b>
<b>Transactions on Behalf of State</b>						
<b>Government Policies / Initiatives</b>						
Assistance to Samoa Airways		6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0
Samoa Airways Committee FK (21)48		40,000	40,000	40,000	(0)	0
Independence Selection Committee		73,254	73,500	73,500	246	73,449
		<b>6,113,254</b>	<b>6,113,500</b>	<b>6,113,500</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>73,449</b>
<b>Rents &amp; Leases</b>						
Rents & Leases - FMFM If Building		37,450	40,900	40,900	3,450	37,450
Rents & Leases - SNPF Plaza		354,980	356,543	356,543	1,563	355,322
		<b>392,430</b>	<b>397,443</b>	<b>397,443</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>392,772</b>
VAGST Output Tax		62,786	118,150	118,150	55,364	73,711
<b>Total Transactions on Behalf of State</b>		<b>6,568,469</b>	<b>6,629,093</b>	<b>6,629,093</b>	<b>60,624</b>	<b>539,932</b>
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS - PUBLIC ENTERPRISES</b>		<b>9,032,638</b>	<b>9,114,490</b>	<b>9,114,491</b>	<b>81,853</b>	<b>2,977,595</b>
<b>RECEIPTS OVER PAYMENTS</b>		<b>2,612,556</b>	<b>(4,743,091)</b>	<b>(3,243,092)</b>	<b>(5,855,649)</b>	<b>9,540,936</b>

**Additional Information to Accounts:**

**Schedule 4 - Unforeseen Expenses**

Revised Budget	1,525,000.00
Actual Payments Incurred during the financial year	1,525,000.00

**Schedule 9 - Fixed Assets**

Opening Balance as at 1st July 2022	1,041,582.00
Additional Assets purchased during the financial year	80,223.00
Assets Disposed/Written-Off during the financial year	60,706.65
Closing Balance of Ministry's Fixed Assets as at 30th June 2023	1,061,098.35



<b>MUTUAL AND BENEFICIAL BODIES</b>														
<b>Mutual Bodies</b>	<b>Revenue</b>		<b>Expense</b>		<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>Current Ratio</b>		<b>Cash Flow</b>		<b>Government Grant</b>			
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>		
SLAC	14,280,514	13,047,267	10,814,969	11,757,595	3,465,545	1,289,672	10.5	7.3	5,076,305	3,159,075	-	-		
SNPF	102,279,000	81,386,000	11,000,000	11,124,000	91,279,000	70,262,000	494.7	610.5	45,086,000	62,026,000	-	-		
	<b>116,559,514</b>	<b>94,433,267</b>	<b>21,814,969</b>	<b>22,881,595</b>	<b>94,744,545</b>	<b>71,551,672</b>			<b>50,162,305</b>	<b>65,185,075</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		
<b>Public Beneficial Bodies</b>														
NKFS	8,868,975	9,927,297	9,261,171	9,782,798	(392,196)	144,499	8.3	19.7	484,774	1,118,117	8,664,994	9,329,934		
NUS	34,520,920	34,796,217	29,654,557	32,287,992	4,866,363	2,508,225	2.4	3.1	5,329,525	8,097,594	19,356,030	19,526,271		
SFESA	11,561,892	14,197,930	9,844,460	11,309,617	1,717,432	2,888,313	12.3	14.3	4,161,526	3,937,443	10,408,372	12,798,350		
SQA	5,460,207	6,164,912	5,442,317	6,039,386	17,890	125,526	6.0	4.6	3,306,715	4,036,273	3,315,195	3,387,400		
SROS	6,755,894	5,039,510	6,225,978	5,054,475	529,916	(14,965)	1.1	0.0	364,053	383,139	5,270,735	4,506,386		
SSFA	5,813,859	5,809,679	5,312,718	5,491,018	501,141	318,661	0.1	2.4	204,164	276,723	2,414,339	2,145,964		
STA	15,494,454	8,177,867	8,956,141	17,644,035	6,538,313	(9,466,168)	55.1	4.8	11,598,810	5,373,017	14,842,310	9,562,411		
LTA	47,403,740	52,875,365	45,642,571	48,529,558	1,761,169	4,345,807	1.1	1.2	13,932,095	31,677,381	46,784,942	35,541,708		
ACC	21,678,253	22,354,469	5,480,825	5,424,271	16,197,428	16,930,198	75.9	66.4	108,280,792	101,480,089	-	-		
GCA	7,808,120	9,845,483	8,712,655	9,578,598	(904,535)	266,885	1.0	2.4	384,427	683,692	-	-		
	<b>165,366,314</b>	<b>169,188,729</b>	<b>134,533,393</b>	<b>151,141,748</b>	<b>30,832,921</b>	<b>18,046,981</b>			<b>148,046,881</b>	<b>157,063,468</b>	<b>111,056,917</b>	<b>96,798,424</b>		
<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">- Unaudited April-June 2023 YTD</td> </tr> </table>														- Unaudited April-June 2023 YTD
	- Unaudited April-June 2023 YTD													

## GLOSSARY

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINTION</b>
Annual Plan	For the Ministry for Public Enterprises, pursuant to Article 88(2) of the Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa, it is required to produce Annual Reports. For State Owned Enterprises, they are required by various legislation to submit Annual Reports, Annual Reports highlight key milestones achieved with a financial year, and this report must include audited accounts for State Owned Enterprises.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The most senior public servant and overall leader in a Ministry or State-Owned Enterprise. They serve on 3 year contracts and are appointed by Cabinet. They are directly responsible to a cabinet minister.
Commercial Enterprises Monitoring Division (CEMD)	The Commercial Entities Monitoring Division (“CEMD”) is responsible for the effective monitoring and policy advice via consultative approaches that drives improved performance of Public Trading Bodies listed under Schedule 1 of the Public Bodies (Performance and Accountability) Act 2001 (“The Act”).
Community Service Obligation (CSO)	According to Section 9 of Public Bodies Act 2001 : it is the provision of a good or service by a public trading body to a consumer or user on any terms other than normal commercial terms applying from time to time, and the entering into an agreement by a public trading body on any terms other than normal commercial terms applying from time to time.
Corporate Plan (CP)	Under Section 22(1) of the Public Bodies Act (2001), all Public Bodies are required to have a Corporate Plan. Corporate Plans outline the future plans of that State Owned Enterprise for the next 3 years.
Corporate Services Division (CSD)	Division with the Ministry for Public Enterprises which provides support services to the rest of the Ministry. These support services compromise of Financial, Human Resource, Information Technology and Administrative support services.
Dividends	35% of Net Profits after Tax and subject to solvency test
Financial Year (FY)	A financial year consists of 12 months a business or government agency uses to calculate its budget, expenses, revenue, profits, losses. For Samoa, the financial year followed by Government runs from July 1 <sup>st</sup> to June 30 <sup>th</sup> the following year.
Human Resource (HR)	This refers to all personnel and activities related to personnel in an organization, which are considered assets.
Information Communication & Technology (ICT)	This refers to all things related to computer hardware and software systems, and interaction with personnel.
Independent Selection Committee (ISC)	3-person Committee appointed by Cabinet to pre-select directors for State Owned Enterprises, for Cabinet’s approval.
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Critical key quantifiable indicators towards an intended result.

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINTION</b>
Managing Director (MD)	Same as a Chief Executive Officer.
Ministry for Public Enterprises (MPE)	Ensures that all relevant Government State Owned Enterprises comply with the Public Bodies (Performance & Accountability) Act 2001. Specific focus on improving financial performance and compliance to improve and enhance service to the public.
Mutual Beneficial Monitoring Division (MBMD)	Division within MPE responsible for enhancing the compliance, financial sustainability and service delivery of Public Beneficial and Mutual Bodies
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	Very small business enterprises.
Net Profit After Tax (NPAT)	Revenue plus all other income, minus all costs, including applicable taxes.
Non-Performing Loans (NPL)	A bank loan that is subject to late repayment or is unlikely to be repaid by the borrower in full.
Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS)	Strategic high-level document produced by Ministry for Finance for Government's future plans with 3 to 5 years.
Public Bodies Act 2001 (PBA 2001)	This is legislation which defines a Public Body and what are its responsibilities, and its obligations.
Public Bodies Governance Division (PBGD)	Division with MPE. Works to improve the performance of Public Bodies by strengthening their governance and regulatory frameworks in accordance with the Public Bodies (Performance & Accountability) Act 2001.
Public Private Partnership (PPP)	A collaboration between a government and private enterprise, often on large infrastructure projects that the private partner may finance, plan or execute.
Public Private Partnership & Privatization Division (PPPPD)	Division within the Ministry for Public Enterprise. Identifies, screens and appraises potential appropriate PPPs and Privatization candidates. Ensures all Ministries and SOEs comply with the Ownership, Performance and Divestment policy and the Framework for the planning and implementation of PPPs in Samoa, so that all PPP and privatization projects are effectively identified and assessed so that appropriate projects are selected to strengthen private sector developments and quality services.
Public Trading Bodies (PTD)	There are 16 public trading bodies which are State Owned Enterprises expected to operate on a "for profit" basis.
Quarterly Report (QR)	Reports which must be submitted every quarter by Public Bodies to the Ministry for Public Enterprises on milestone highlights within that quarter.
Return on Equity (ROE)	The measure of a Public Bodies' net income divided by its shareholder's equity.
Warrant of Appointment (WOA)	An official document signed by the Head of State formally approving the appointment to high government office such as Chief Executive Officer of Public Bodies.