

FOREIGN TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY PRICES REPORT

April 2026

TOTAL EXPORT

\$4.9m

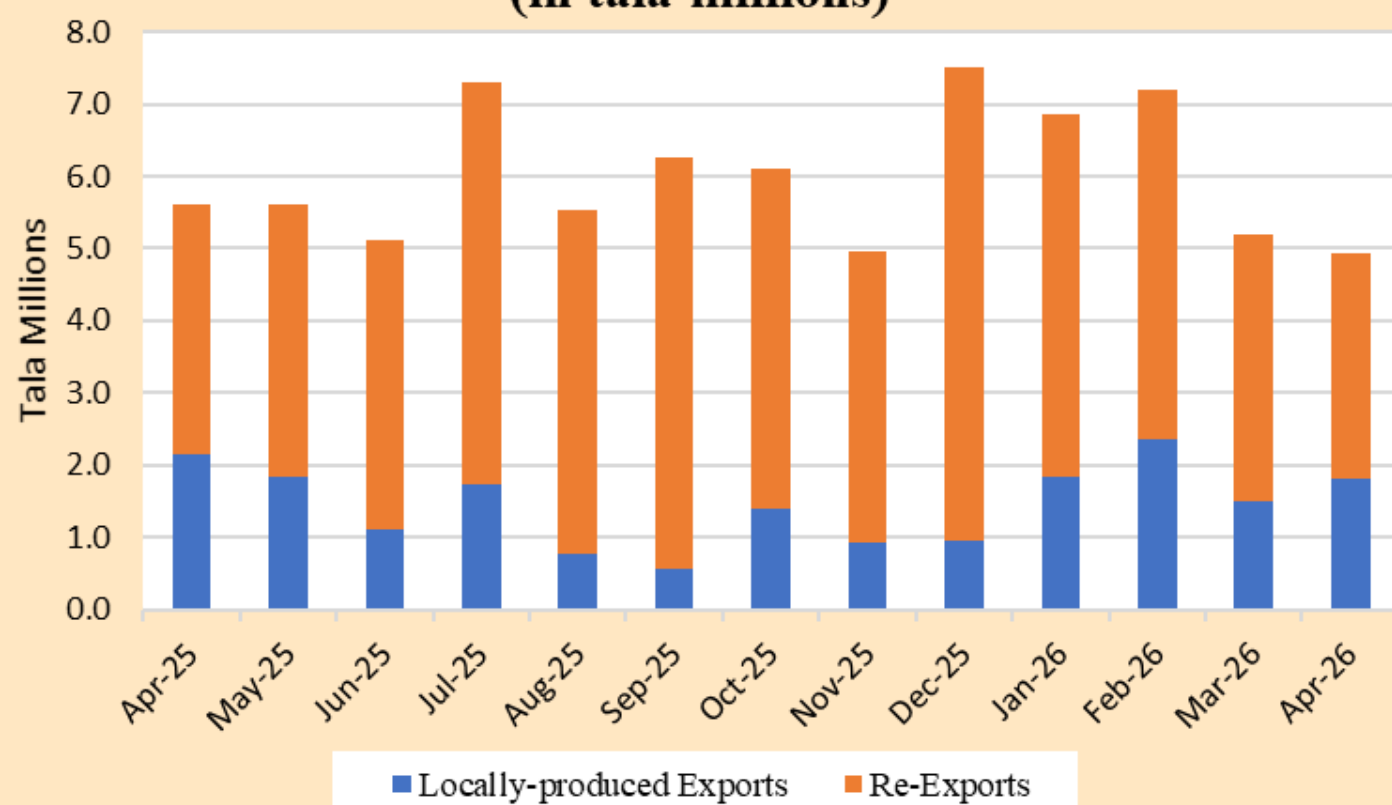
MoM ^[1]

↓ \$0.3m (-5.1%)

YoY ^[2]

↓ \$0.7m (12.1%)

Graph 1. Samoa Exports
(in tala millions)



Domestic

▲ 21.1%
(\$0.3m)

Re-Export

▼ 15.7%
(\$0.6m)

Driven by:

lower fuel re-export due to global fuel shortages linked to the Middle East conflict which offsets increases in Domestic.

TOTAL IMPORT

\$73.8m

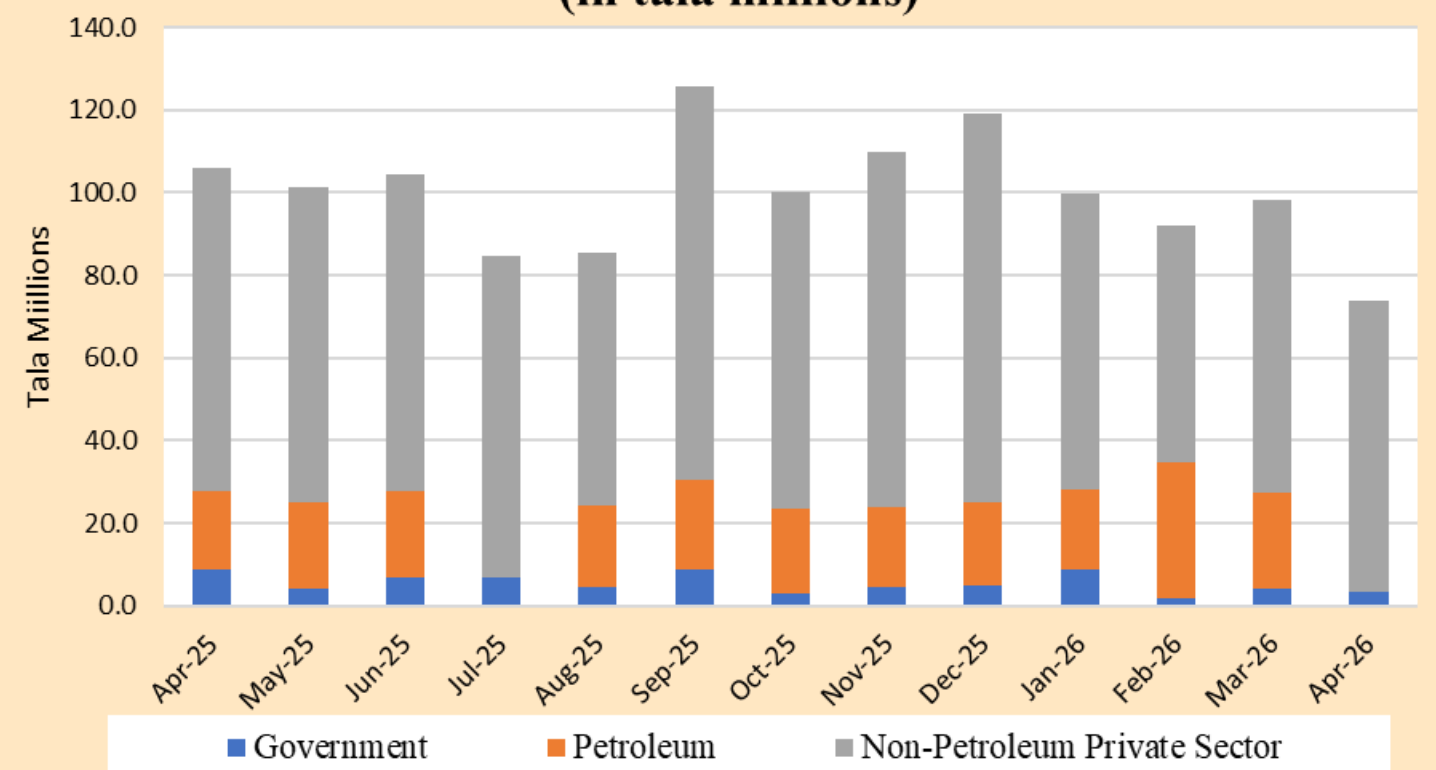
MoM

↓ \$24.6m (25.0%)

YoY

↓ \$32.3m (30.5%)

Graph 3. Samoa Imports
(in tala millions)



↓ **Petroleum** (by \$23.3m)

↓ **Government** (by \$0.7m)

↓ **Private Sector** (by \$0.5m)

Due to:

- no Petroleum imports for April
- alongside lower government and Private Imports

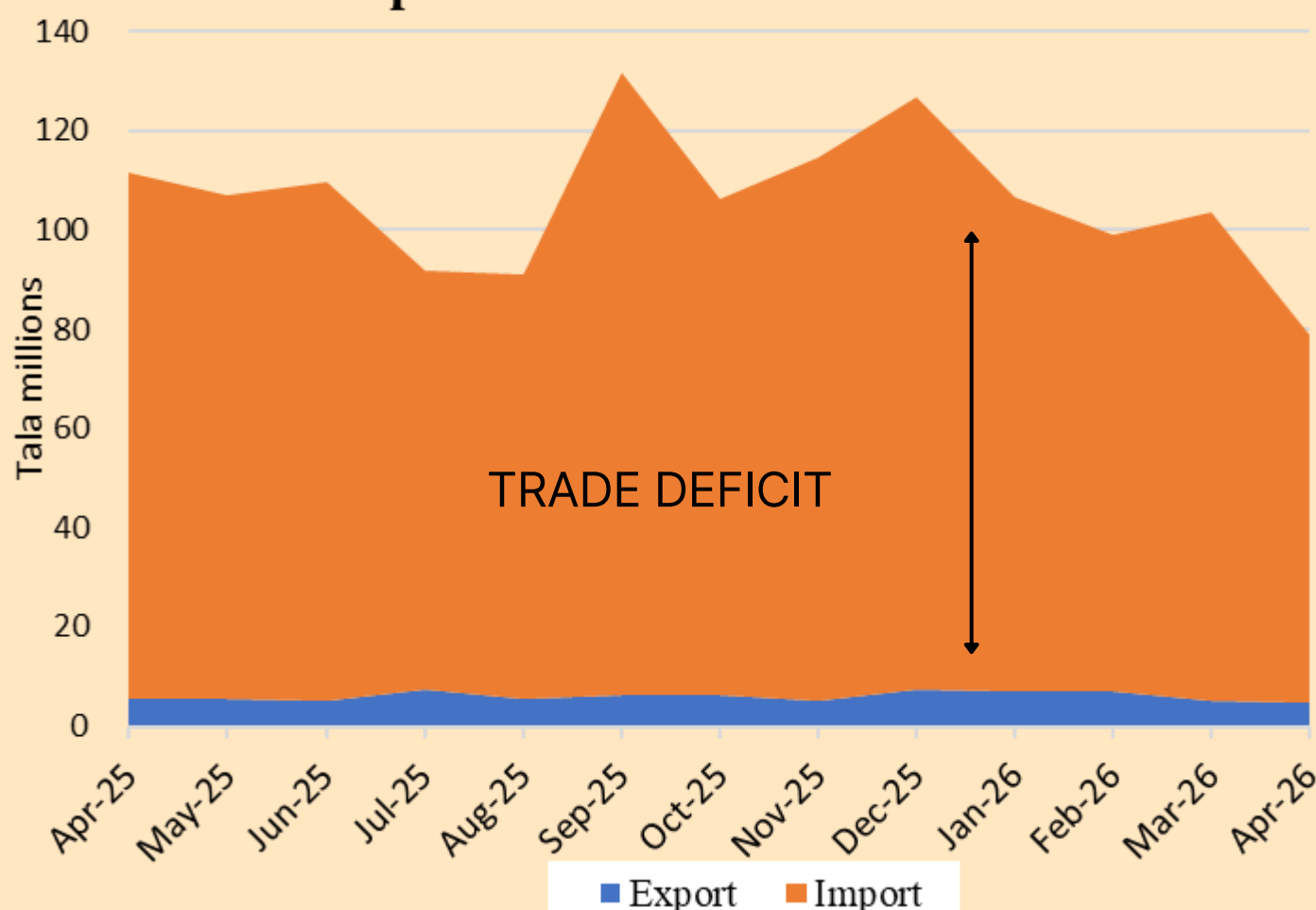
GOODS TRADE DEFICIT ^[3]

\$68.8m

↓ 26.1% MoM

↓ 31.5% YoY

Graph 3. Merchandise Trade Balance



GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICES ^[4]



RICE

5.8% ▲



CHICKEN

5.4% ▲



COCOA

4.9% ▲



BANANA

0.9% ▲



COCONUT OIL

0.5% ▲



SUGAR

remains the same



BEEF

remains the same

CRUDE OIL PRICES

USD **\$120.42**/barrel

MoM

↑ 16.1%

YoY

↑ 77.7%

- Global oil supply continues to decrease as the ongoing Middle East conflict prolongs tank movement restrictions through the Strait of Hormuz. ^[6]
- Plus, declined outputs from OPEC+ and non-OPEC+ producers further tightens markets, pushing prices higher. ^[5]

1. MoM = month on month - change over the previous month

2. YoY = year on year - change over the same month last year

3. Trade balance is the difference between exports of goods and imports of goods

4. Figures sourced from World Bank Pink Sheet.

5. International Energy Agency - Oil Market Report- April 2026

6. Strait of Hormuz - a narrow waterway linking the Persian Gulf to the ocean where much of the world's oil is shipped through.

