



International Merchandise Trade (March 2026 Quarter)

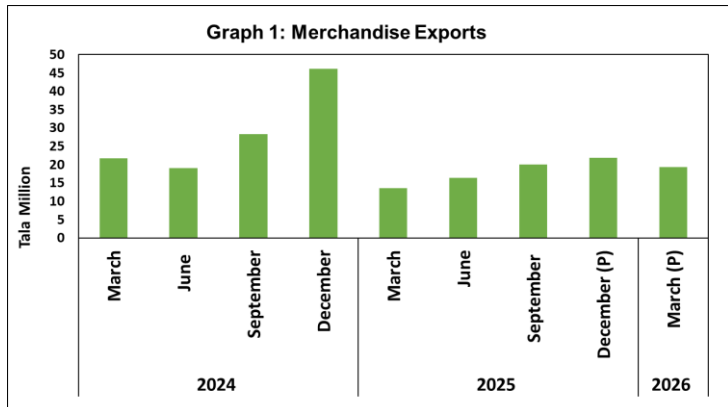
Highlights of the Quarter

(March 2026 Qtr. compared with March 2025 Qtr.)

- ✓ Total exports increased by 41.8% to **\$19.3 million**.
- ✓ Total imports decreased by 0.5% to **\$316.3 million**.
- ✓ Resulting in a trade deficit of **\$297.0 million**.

Merchandise Exports

Total exports in the March 2026 quarter were \$19.3 million, up 41.8% from the same quarter in 2025 but 11.8% lower than the December 2025 quarter. This was due to the increase in exports of coconut oil and electrical equipment, such as wires, among others. (See Graph 1 and Table 1).



Exports of Main Commodities

In the March 2026 quarter, **Mineral fuels, mineral oil, and products** remained the largest exports, with a total value of \$8.3 million, accounting for 42.9% of total exports. This was 25.9% higher than in the March 2025 quarter, despite a reduction of 32.3% when compared to the December 2025 quarter.

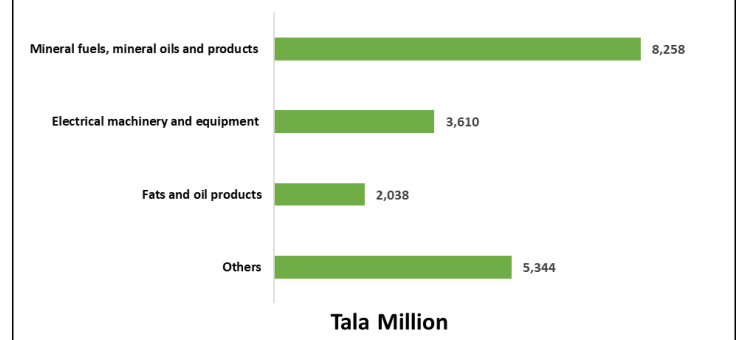
Electrical machinery and equipment exports increased by \$2.4 million to \$3.6 million when compared

to the March 2025 quarter, accounting for 18.8% of total exports. In addition, compared to the December 2025 quarter, exports of electrical machinery and equipment increased by \$1.1 million.

Fats and oils exports rose by 83.7% in the March 2026 quarter, to \$2.0 million, accounting for 10.6% of total exports. Compared to the December 2025 quarter, exports of fats and oils were up by 61.4%.

All **other commodities** each accounted for less than 5.0% of total exports, with a combined value of \$5.3 million. (see Graph 2 and Table 2)

**Graph 2: Export by Main Commodities
March 2026 Quarter**



Exports by Region

The **Oceania** region recorded a 77.5% share of total exports, up 46.3% from the same quarter last year but 7.8% lower than the preceding quarter.

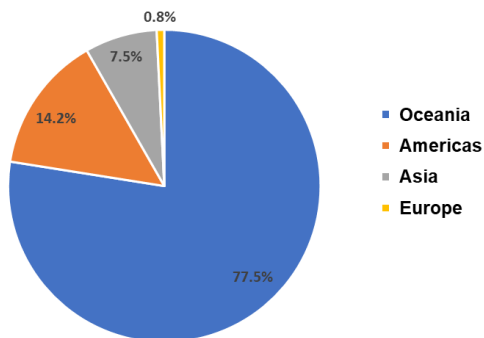
The **American** region accounted for 14.2% of total exports. This value increased by 49.0% and 13.2% when compared to the March 2025 quarter and December 2025 quarter, respectively.

Exports to the **Asia** region recorded a total share of 7.5%, increasing 9.9% in comparison to the March 2025 quarter, despite a 50.5% decrease when compared to the previous quarter.

Exports to the **Europe** region accounted for 0.8% of total exports. This was a 9.9% increase compared to

the corresponding quarter of 2025, but a 50.3% decrease from the preceding quarter. (See Graph 3 and Table 3)

**Graph 3: Exports by Region
March 2026 Quarter**



Exports by main Country of Destination

Exports to **New Zealand** accounted for 44.0% of total exports, valued at \$8.5 million. This was 90.6% higher than the March 2025 quarter, though 3.0% lower than the December 2025 quarter.

Exports to the **USA** had a total value of \$2.7 million, accounting for 14.0% of total exports. It increased by 40.0% and 13.2% compared to the corresponding quarter last year and the preceding quarter, in that order.

Exports to **Tokelau** increased by 56.1% to \$2.4 million when compared to the March 2025 quarter (a 12.6% share of total exports). This was 26.5% higher than its value in the December 2025 quarter.

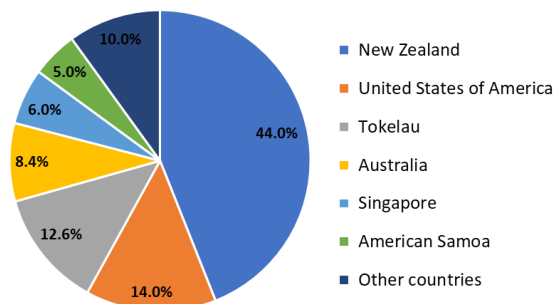
Exports to **Australia** were valued at \$1.6 million (8.4% share of total exports), decreasing by 10.8% and 20.7% compared to the March 2025 quarter and the December 2025 quarter, respectively.

Exports to **Singapore** totaled \$1.2 million (6.0% of total exports), increased by 33.8% when compared to the same quarter last year. This value was 31.0% lower than that of the December 2025 quarter.

Exports to **American Samoa** recorded a total share of 5.0% (\$1.0 million) of total exports. This value was 4.4% higher compared to the March 2025 quarter, but was 5.1% lower than its value in the December 2025 quarter.

Exports to **other countries** recorded less than 5.0% share each of the total export value, with a combined share of 10.0%. (See Graph 4 and Table 4).

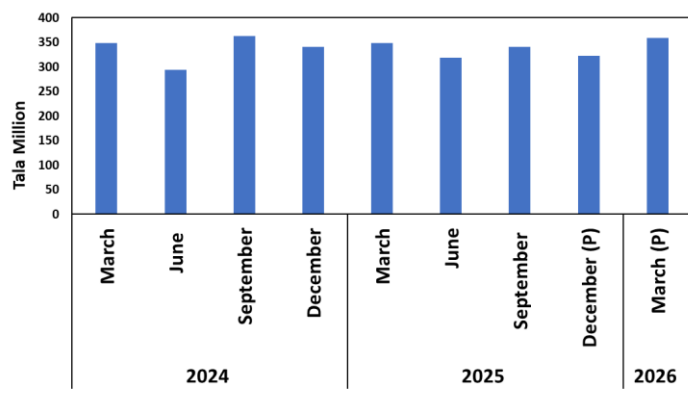
**Graph 4: Exports by Main Countries
March 2026 Quarter**



Merchandise Imports

The total imports in the March 2026 quarter were valued at \$316.3 million. This was reduced by \$1.5 million and \$42.9 million when compared to its value in the March 2025 and December 2025 quarters, respectively. (See Graph 5 and Table 5).

Graph 5 : Merchandise Imports



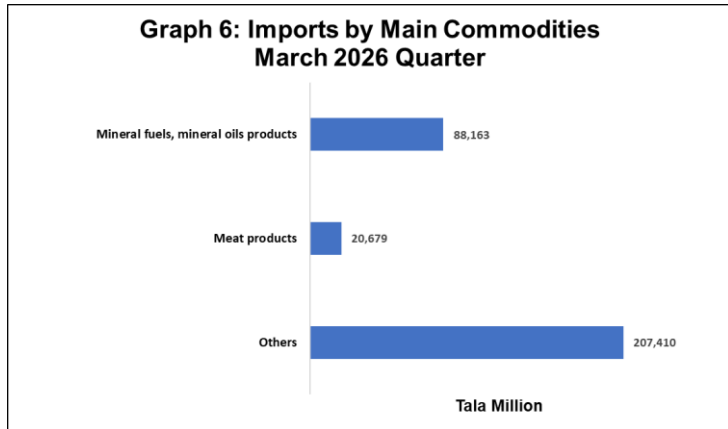
Import of Main Commodities

Mineral fuel, mineral oil, and related products, the top commodity in the March 2026 quarter, were valued at \$88.2 million, accounting for 27.9% of total imports. This value was 20.8% and 25.6% higher than the March 2025 and December 2025 quarters, respectively.

Meat and edible meat products with a total value of \$20.7 million (6.5% of total imports) increased by 10.5% in comparison with the March 2025 quarter, despite a reduction of 46.4% when compared to the December 2025 quarter.

Other remaining commodities accounted for less than 5.0% share each of the total import value, with a

combined total of \$207.4 million. (See Graph 6 and Table 5).



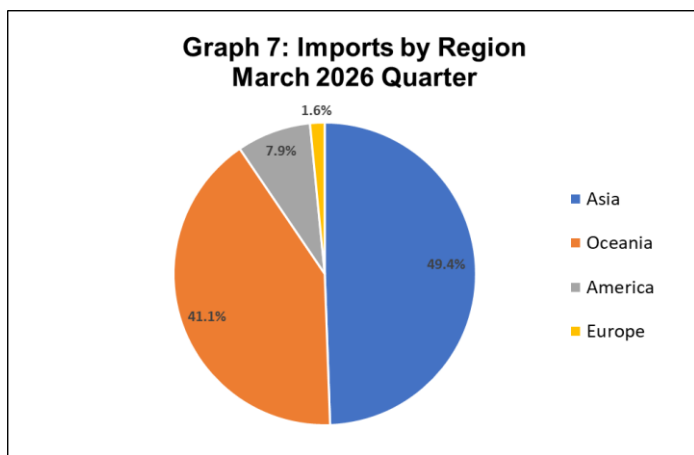
Imports by Region

Imports from the **Asia** region in the March 2026 quarter held the largest share of 49.4% of total imports, decreasing 4.7% from the March 2025 quarter but a 1.9% increase over the previous quarter.

The **Oceania** region recorded a total share of 41.1% of total imports, increasing 1.8% over the same quarter last year but a 21.6% decrease compared to the previous quarter.

The **American** region accounted for 7.9% of total imports, up 2.5% from the March 2025 quarter but 36.8% lower than the December 2025 quarter.

The **Europe** region's share of total imports was 1.6%, increasing by \$4.7 million and \$3.3 million from the March 2025 and December 2025 quarters, respectively. (See Graph 7 and Table 7).



Imports by major source markets

Singapore remained the leading source market for Samoa's imports, valued at \$88.6 million and

accounting for 28.0% of total imports. This was 22.3% and 29.3% higher compared to the corresponding period of the same quarter last year and the December 2025 quarter, respectively.

Imports from **New Zealand** were valued at \$73.4 million, contributing 23.2% of total imports. It decreased 1.3% and 29.3% compared to the March 2025 quarter and the December 2025 quarter, respectively.

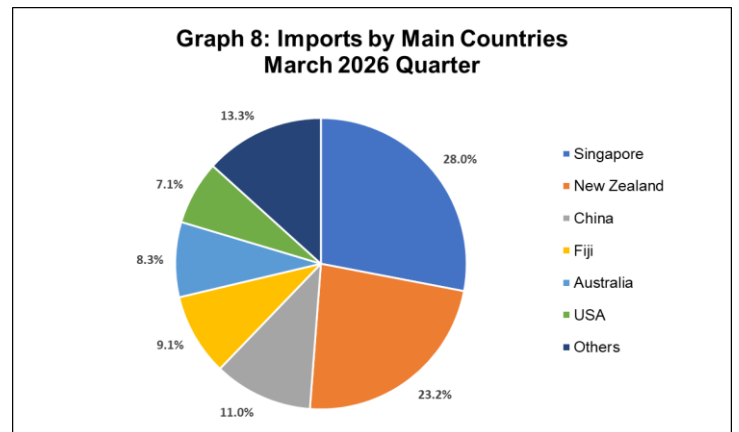
Imports from **China** recorded a total value of \$34.7 million (11.0% of total imports), decreasing 13.7% from the same quarter last year and 7.5% from the previous quarter.

Imports from **Fiji** recorded a total value of \$28.8 million (9.1% of total imports), increasing 14.2% over the March 2025 quarter but decreasing 12.7% compared to the December 2025 quarter.

Imports from **Australia** stood at \$26.4 million, accounting for 8.3% of total imports. It reduced by 1.3% and 4.1% from the same quarter last year and the previous quarter, respectively.

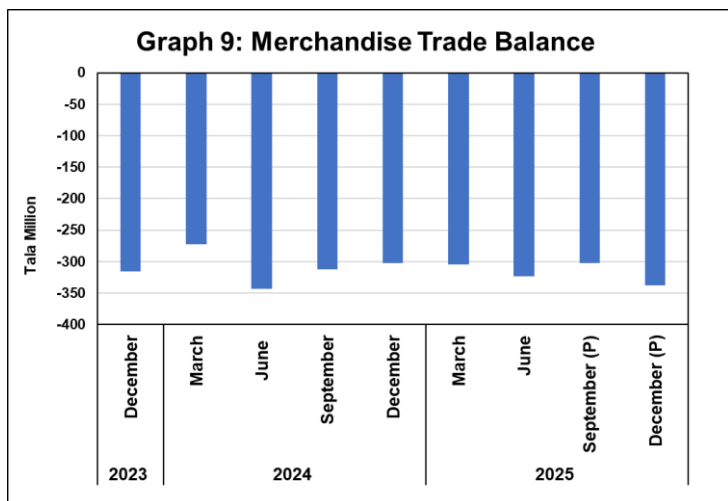
Imports from the **USA** decreased by 0.8% to \$22.4 million compared to the same quarter in 2025, representing 7.1% of total imports. This was 42.2% lower than its imports in the preceding quarter.

All **other countries** each accounted for less than a 5.0% share of total imports, with a combined share of 13.2%. (See graph 8 and table 8)



Trade Balance

In the March 2026 quarter, the total value of imports of \$316.3 million was higher than the total exports of \$19.3 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$297.0 million in the quarter. (See Graph 9 and Table 1).



The attached tables provide the user with more detailed information.

The June 2026 quarter report is expected to be available on the 21st of September 2026.

Technical Notes

The main source of import and export data comes from the administrative document, a completed customs form (Single Administrative data) required to be filled in by importers and exporters or customs agents when clearing merchandise inward and outward through the Ministry of Customs and Revenue.

Definitions

March 2026 quarter: (January, February, and March 2026)

Merchandise Exports

Includes both Exports and re-exports.

Exports refer to goods that are produced, manufactured, or significantly transformed within Samoa and then shipped to other countries.

Re-exports refer to goods that are previously imported into Samoa and then exported again without undergoing substantial transformation. These goods may be stored, repackaged, or redistributed before being sent to another country.

Capital goods are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously, for longer than one year, in industrial production processes. Examples are machinery, trucks, and aircraft.

