



7 November 2023

(23-7513)

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**General Council
14-15 December 2023**

Original: English

UNITED STATES – AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 2020 UNDER THE DECISION OF 30 NOVEMBER 2015

The following communication, dated 27 October 2023, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of the United States.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. On 30 November 2015, the United States was granted a waiver (WT/L/970) of its obligations under paragraph 1 of Article I and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article XIII of the GATT 1994 to the extent necessary to permit the United States Government to provide duty-free treatment to eligible products of certain sub-Saharan African countries as authorized by the provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) without being required to extend the same duty-free treatment to like products of any other Member. This waiver expires 30 September 2025.

1.2. Under the terms of this waiver, the United States is required to submit to the General Council an annual report on the implementation of the trade-related provisions of AGOA with a view to facilitating the annual review provided for in paragraph 4 of Article IX of the Agreement establishing the WTO.¹ This report covers calendar year 2022.

2 DUTY FREE TREATMENT UNDER AGOA

2.1. AGOA was enacted on 18 May 2000. Section 506A of the Trade Act of 1974, as added by section 111 of AGOA, authorizes the President of the United States to provide duty-free treatment to certain products from eligible sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries, in addition to the products designated for duty-free treatment for these countries under the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The President exercised this authority on 18 December 2000, when he designated 1,835 products as eligible for duty-free treatment in the United States when originating from an AGOA beneficiary country. Section 103 of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 extends preferences for these products and for GSP products to AGOA beneficiary countries through 30 September 2025.

2.2. Section 506A of the Trade Act of 1974 also authorizes the President of the United States to designate certain sub-Saharan African countries as eligible for benefits under AGOA. As of 1 January 2023, 35 sub-Saharan African countries were eligible for AGOA trade benefits. These countries are: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda (benefits partially suspended), Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

¹ Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), consulted at: https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/04-wto_e.htm.

2.3. Section 112(a) of AGOA provides duty-free treatment for certain textile and apparel products from beneficiary countries that adopt certain procedures to prevent illegal transshipment.² Section 112(c) of AGOA provides duty-free treatment for apparel made in "lesser developed" beneficiary countries regardless of the source of the fabric or yarn, subject to an annual quantitative limit through 30 September 2025.³

3 AGOA PERFORMANCE

3.1. Since its inception in 2000, the AGOA program has helped African beneficiary countries to expand and diversify their exports to the United States. By providing new market opportunities for African exports – especially of non-traditional and higher-value products – AGOA has helped African firms become more competitive internationally, thereby bolstering African economic growth and helping to alleviate poverty in one of the poorest regions of the world. In 2022, approximately 85 per cent of US imports from AGOA-eligible countries are eligible to enter the United States duty-free, under AGOA, GSP, or other zero-tariff provisions.

3.2. In 2022, US imports under AGOA rose 59.2 per cent from US\$6.0 billion to US\$9.6 billion, due in most part to an increase in the value of imports of mineral fuels (HTS chapter 27). In 2022, mineral fuels accounted for approximately 47.7 per cent of US imports under AGOA, compared to approximately 31.8 per cent in 2021. Other leading categories of US imports include apparel (HTS chapters 61 and 62) and motor vehicles (HTS chapter 87). South Africa is currently the largest non-oil AGOA beneficiary. Other leading non-oil beneficiary countries are Kenya, Ghana, and Madagascar.

3.3. Motor vehicles was the leading AGOA non-oil product sector for most of the period 2020-2022. Imports under AGOA in this product sector reached approximately US\$1.48 billion in 2022.

3.4. Another leading non-oil sector for the period 2020-2022 was apparel. Apparel represented 14.3 per cent of total US imports for consumption under AGOA in 2022. Imports of apparel under AGOA remained relatively the same in 2022 compared to the previous year at US\$1.3 billion. Eighteen AGOA beneficiary countries have shipped apparel products to the United States under AGOA since 2001. In 2022, leading apparel exporters under AGOA were Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Tanzania, Ghana, and South Africa. The leading category of apparel in 2022 was cotton men's or boy's trousers and shorts.

3.5. The US Government has provided substantial trade-related technical assistance to AGOA beneficiary countries to help them make the most of the trade opportunities available under AGOA. For example, the US Agency for International Development operates a regional Trade and Investment Hub in South Africa that assists African governments and businesses to identify and develop market opportunities in the United States for African products, especially value-added and non-traditional products such as those covered under AGOA. In 2019, the United States launched Prosper Africa, which seeks to expand two-way trade and investment between the United States and Africa. Prosper Africa mobilizes services and resources from across the US Government to empower businesses and investors with market insights, deal support, and financing opportunities.

3.6. Statistical annexes are provided to present a detailed description of the trade aspects of the AGOA programme from 2014 to 2022.

² As of 1 January 2023, the beneficiary countries eligible for duty-free treatment of certain textile and apparel products were: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

³ Of the countries listed in footnote 2, only South Africa has not been designated a "lesser developed" beneficiary country for the purposes of AGOA.

Table 1 provides summary information on US imports for consumption under AGOA from 2014 to 2022.

Table 2 provides information on leading US imports for consumption under AGOA provisions from 2019 to 2022.

Table 3 provides information on US trade with AGOA countries from 2014 to 2022.

TABLE 1

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2014-2022⁴

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Nigeria	2,798,015.3	1,403,195.4	3,180,715.0	5,807,749.4	4,358,630.1	3,167,447.0	477,446.0	1,399,141.8	3,515,567.9
South Africa	1,750,421.2	1,730,100.1	1,858,426.3	1,819,104.8	1,498,020.8	1,224,562.2	1,178,213.2	2,075,003.8	3,025,553.2
Ghana	57,054.8	9,626.2	29,690.6	312,393.8	330,679.4	416,560.2	106,522.6	305,560.1	721,528.0
Kenya	417,147.7	428,223.9	391,537.2	402,612.2	466,476.1	512,369.5	430,530.0	516,752.9	607,213.6
Madagascar	42.5	39,830.8	93,827.9	150,624.4	190,145.9	233,920.5	194,187.4	274,398.7	397,680.1
Angola	3,539,542.2	1,830,054.3	1,998,268.2	2,270,552.3	1,950,021.2	543,205.3	134,161.5	300,022.9	379,635.1
Lesotho	288,888.8	299,313.9	295,345.8	290,312.6	319,589.4	301,567.8	256,778.9	291,884.2	260,802.0
Gabon	607,486.3	167,003.2	60,050.4	99,913.2	147,848.1	311.9	1,077.0	2,383.4	123,863.9
Congo-Kinshasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	219,065.4	92,175.9
Côte d'Ivoire	554.8	529.6	120.1	37,716.9	177,430.1	1,347.7	1,859.0	34,066.9	76,798.1
Tanzania	17,485.9	28,165.6	36,952.3	40,544.5	42,431.4	51,970.7	39,560.1	32,842.2	74,829.9
Senegal	23.6	15,544.0	86.1	5,132.8	32,659.4	50,848.4	45,834.4	57,020.4	71,053.0
Mauritius	218,173.3	207,082.8	188,079.4	141,042.4	144,433.9	128,961.8	77,023.1	62,637.6	70,500.0
Congo-Brazza	360,168.1	254,572.3	61,681.1	79,464.4	294,255.3	409,701.0	2.4	1.4	44,737.7
Malawi	57,386.2	40,952.5	45,084.5	35,670.2	31,130.5	43,112.8	26,658.4	25,181.2	32,582.2
Togo	2.7	10.9	19.6	72.5	10.2	80.1	138.5	528.0	22,648.1
Eswatini	59,075.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,619.4	1,209.4	12,462.6	17,026.8	17,749.3
Zambia	35.7	265.3	32.1	906.6	806.3	1,250.7	376.7	115,744.9	17,185.2
Mozambique	802.2	283.8	1,470.1	2,844.7	823.5	1,730.4	7,522.5	8,770.0	14,055.6
Uganda	59.3	144.1	288.0	723.6	1,153.0	1,044.6	3,721.7	5,841.9	10,572.5
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	338.1	1,325.5	3,382.0	4,808.4	6,261.1
Rwanda	187.0	434.7	1,225.9	2,177.0	3,882.6	1,472.1	1,457.7	963.8	3,866.0
Djibouti	411.5	463.6	11.0	1,304.4	226.3	120.5	263.7	237.6	2,650.1
Cabo Verde	333.2	522.9	586.3	720.2	844.0	1,980.8	2,015.3	3,335.0	2,042.2

⁴ The following countries were not eligible for the corresponding years: Burundi (2016-22), Cameroon (2020-22), Central African Republic (2010-16), Congo-Kinshasa (2011-20), Côte d'Ivoire (2010), Eswatini (2015-17), The Gambia (2015-17), Guinea (2010 and 2022), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013 and 2022), Mauritania (2019-2022), Niger (2010), Seychelles (2017-22), and Ethiopia (2022). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, but the country was not eligible in 2015-22.

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Benin	0.0	0.0	15.1	17.3	386.4	92.0	131.8	1,050.3	392.4
Central African Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.3	0.0	0.0	292.4
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	522.7	92.5	682.3	55.0	0.0	18.4	238.2
The Gambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	20.0	10.1	13.8	23.9
Burkina Faso	10.2	2.6	16.9	720.2	587.9	1,866.3	592.1	5.0	0.7
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	47,711.2	54,853.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	6.1	14.4	13.3	20.3	66.1	29.4	24.5	43.6	0.0
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Botswana	9,457.6	8,251.1	4,766.5	990.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	2.4	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chad	1,632,681.6	1,478,696.9	775,178.3	590,243.8	601,062.1	5,513.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	35,675.1	40,897.3	61,830.2	86,611.9	154,250.2	240,105.7	238,041.6	272,134.8	0.0
Liberia	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	12.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea	0.0	4.3	6.9	31.7	63.4	47.8	17.5	173.2	0.0
Cameroon	23,004.6	53.1	6,390.2	393.1	63,313.3	8,488.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11,874,135.2	7,984,239.7	9,140,003.2	12,235,590.6	10,816,882.6	7,352,583.4	3,240,012.0	6,026,658.1	9,592,498.5

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given. The following countries that were eligible for AGOA for at least part of the period 2014-2022 did not register any trade under AGOA provisions during this period: Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, and South Sudan.

TABLE 1 – CONTINUED

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2014-2022

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	<i>Per cent of total</i>								
Nigeria	23.6	17.6	34.8	47.5	40.3	43.1	14.7	23.2	36.6
South Africa	14.7	21.7	20.3	14.9	13.8	16.7	36.4	34.4	31.5
Ghana	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.6	3.1	5.7	3.3	5.1	7.5
Kenya	3.5	5.4	4.3	3.3	4.3	7.0	13.3	8.6	6.3
Madagascar	(a)	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	3.2	6.0	4.6	4.1
Angola	29.8	22.9	21.9	18.6	18.0	7.4	4.1	5.0	4.0
Lesotho	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.4	3.0	4.1	7.9	4.8	2.7
Gabon	5.1	2.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	(a)	0.0	0.0	1.3
Congo-Kinshasa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8
Tanzania	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8
Senegal	(a)	0.2	(a)	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Mauritius	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.7
Congo-Brazza	3.0	3.2	0.7	0.6	2.7	5.6	(a)	(a)	0.5
Malawi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3
Togo	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.2
Eswatini	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Zambia	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2
Mozambique	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Uganda	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rwanda	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0
Cabo Verde	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Benin	0.0	0.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.0	(a)
Central African Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	(a)

Source	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	<i>Per cent of total</i>								
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	(^a)	0.0	(^a)	0.0	(^a)	(^a)
The Gambia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Burkina Faso	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(^a)	(^a)
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mali	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.0
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	(^a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Botswana	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	(^a)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	(^a)	0.0	(^a)	(^a)	0.0	(^a)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chad	13.7	18.5	8.5	4.8	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ethiopia	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	3.3	7.3	4.5	0.0
Liberia	0.0	0.0	(^a)	0.0	(^a)	(^a)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea	0.0	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.0
Cameroon	0.2	(^a)	0.1	(^a)	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(^a) Less than 0.005%.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the US Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2

LEADING US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, 2020-2022⁵

HTS number	Description	2020	2021	2022	Change 2021-2022
		Value (millions of dollars)			Per cent
Mineral fuels and oils (HTS chapter 27)					
2709.00.20	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	596.6	1,645.3	4,407.2	167.9
2709.00.10	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	55.5	136.7	91.4	-33.1
2710.19.11	Distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum oils or oil of bituminous minerals, testing 25 degree A.P.I. or >	16.3	52.3	47.9	-8.4
2710.12.25	Napththas (exc. motor fuel/mtr fuel blend. stock) fr petroleum oils & bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps 70%+ by wt. fr petroleum oils	11.7	69.6	26.0	-62.6
2707.99.55	Metacresol/orthocresol/paracresol/metaparacresol (from dist.of hi-temp coal tar or wt. of aromatic > nonaromatic), w/purity of 75%+ by wt.	7.4	11.1	10.1	-9.5
	Total of above	687.6	1,914.9	4,582.6	139.3
	All other	9.6	0.0	0.0	-100.0
	Total for mineral fuels and oils	697.2	1,914.9	4,582.6	139.3
Textiles and apparel (HTS chapters 50-63)					
6203.42.45	Men's/boys' trousers & shorts, not bibs, not knit/crochet, cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc, o/than rec perf underwear	212.9	246.1	222.2	-9.7
6110.30.30	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	88.9	132.6	131.1	-1.1
6104.63.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	98.8	113.4	119.2	5.1
6109.90.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	51.2	65.1	113.1	73.8
6105.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	63.0	58.3	95.4	63.7
6203.43.90	Men's/boys' trousers, breeches, shorts, not k/c, synth fibers, con under 15% wt down etc, cont und 36% wt wool, n/water resist, not rec perf underwear	64.7	81.0	91.4	12.8
6204.63.90	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf underwear	72.4	72.5	81.5	12.4
6205.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	102.6	77.2	79.7	3.3
6204.62.80	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi, o/than rec perf underwear	90.0	77.3	70.8	-8.3
6110.20.20	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	30.3	39.6	41.2	4.1
	Total of above	874.8	962.9	1,045.6	8.6
	All other	311.2	416.2	319.3	-23.3
	Total for textiles and apparel	1,185.9	1,379.1	1,364.9	-1.0

⁵ Not all countries were eligible for AGOA preferences in all years. See AGOA table 1 for periods of program coverage.

HTS number	Description	2020	2021	2022	Change 2021-2022
		Value (millions of dollars)			Per cent
Agriculture (HTS chapters 1-24)					
0802.62.00	Macadamia nuts, shelled	96.4	97.6	115.8	18.7
1803.20.00	Cocoa paste, wholly or partly defatted	0.0	32.1	76.9	139.8
1604.14.30	Tunas and skipjack, not in oil, in airtight containers, n/o 7 kg, not of U.S. possessions, over quota	43.8	50.8	64.9	27.8
0805.21.00	Mandarins, including tangerines and satsumas, fresh or dried	24.6	36.3	59.7	64.4
0805.10.00	Oranges, fresh or dried	48.3	46.0	58.4	27.0
1701.14.10	Other cane sugar, raw, in solid form, w/o added flavoring or coloring, subject to add. US 5 to Ch.17	19.3	43.5	47.9	10.0
2204.21.50	Wine other than Tokay (not carbonated), not over 14% alcohol, in containers not over 2 liters	35.6	33.8	34.8	3.1
2105.00.50	Edible ice, except ice cream, not described in add US note 1 to Ch. 4, nesoi	10.7	20.7	32.4	56.5
2304.00.00	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soybean oil	0.2	0.5	28.7	5643.4
0802.61.00	Macadamia nuts, in shell	0.3	2.3	27.0	1091.3
	Total of above	279.3	363.6	546.7	50.4
	All other	153.6	238.8	272.0	13.9
	Total for agriculture	432.9	602.4	818.7	35.9
All other products (HTS chapters 25-26, 28-49, and 64-97)					
8703.23.01	Motor vehicles to transport persons, w/spark-ign. IC recip. piston engine, w/cyl capacity >1, 500cc but <=3, 000cc	538.9	753.5	1,477.3	96.1
7202.41.00	Ferrochromium containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	0.0	141.3	153.4	8.5
7403.11.00	Refined copper cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.0	330.4	101.2	-69.4
7202.30.00	Ferrosilicon manganese	54.8	84.8	98.8	16.5
7113.19.29	Gold necklaces and neck chains (o/than of rope or mixed links)	20.5	66.7	80.6	20.9
7801.10.00	Refined lead, unwrought	0.0	40.5	76.5	89.0
3823.70.60	Industrial fatty alcohols other than derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	56.9	70.7	73.3	3.7
7202.19.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 1 percent but not more than 2 percent of carbon	21.2	47.8	59.4	24.4
8409.99.91	Parts nesoi, used solely or principally with the engines of heading 8408, for vehicles of heading 8701.2, 8702, 8703, 8704	0.0	68.2	57.6	-15.6
7202.11.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	17.4	28.5	53.9	89.3
	Total of above	709.8	1,632.3	2,232.0	36.7
	All other	214.2	497.9	594.3	19.3
	Total for all other products	924.0	2,130.2	2,826.2	32.7
	Grand total	3,240.0	6,026.7	9,592.5	59.2

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given. The abbreviations "nesoi" and "nesi" stand for "not elsewhere specified or otherwise included." NV indicates the tariff line was not valid in that year. NA indicates a calculation was not applicable.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the US Department of Commerce.

TABLE 3**US TRADE WITH AGOA BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES, 2014-2022⁶**

Year	US exports⁷	Share of US exports to the world	US imports⁸	Share of US imports from the world	US trade balance
	<i>Millions dollars</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Millions dollars</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Millions dollars</i>
2014	23,041.9	1.6	25,572.8	1.1	-2,530.9
2015	16,419.2	1.3	19,147.7	0.9	-2,728.6
2016	12,024.5	1.0	20,078.2	0.9	-8,053.7
2017	12,654.1	1.0	24,916.1	1.1	-12,261.9
2018	14,254.6	1.0	24,588.2	1.0	-10,333.5
2019	13,987.9	1.0	20,675.6	0.8	-6,687.8
2020	11,898.8	1.0	18,401.6	0.8	-6,502.9
2021	14,530.4	1.0	27,355.6	1.0	-12,825.2
2022	14,812.8	0.8	30,022.7	0.9	-15,209.9

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the US Department of Commerce.

⁶ Trade figures in this table include all imports, not just AGOA eligible imports and all exports, and reflects countries AGOA eligible in the specified year. The following countries were not eligible for the corresponding years: Burundi (2016-22), Cameroon (2020-22), Central African Republic (2010-16), Congo-Kinshasa (2011-20), Cote d'Ivoire (2010), Eswatini (2015-17), The Gambia (2015-17), Guinea (2010 and 2022), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013 and 2022), Mauritania (2019-2022), Niger (2010), Seychelles (2017-22), and Ethiopia (2022). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, but the country was not eligible in 2015-22.

⁷ Domestic exports, f.a.s. basis.

⁸ Imports for consumption, customs value.