

Fact Sheet on AGOA

Countries Eligible (Total 40)

Angola	The Gambia*	Nigeria*
Benin*	Ghana*	Rwanda*
Botswana*	Guinea	Sao Tome and
Burkina Faso*	Guinea-Bissau	Principe
Burundi	Kenya*	Senegal*
Cameroon*	Lesotho*	Seychelles
Cape Verde*	Liberia	Sierra Leone*
Chad*	Madagascar*	South Africa*
Comoros	Malawi*	Swaziland*
Republic of Congo	Mali*	Tanzania*
Democratic Republic of Congo	Mauritius*	Togo
Djibouti	Mozambique*	Uganda*
Ethiopia*	Namibia*	Zambia*
Gabon	Niger*	

* Qualified for textile and apparel benefits

Products Covered

- AGOA adds over 1,800 products to the more than 4,600 products already included in the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Almost all African exports to the United States enter duty-free either under AGOA, GSP, or under a non-preference (normal-trade-relations) zero rate of duty.
- Most agricultural products are covered (i.e., enter the U.S. duty-free), with limited exceptions including dried garlic, certain canned and processed fruits, cotton, and a small number of sensitive products subject to U.S. tariff rate quotas (such as tobacco, sugar, peanuts, beef and some dairy products). In the cases where tariff rate quotas (TRQs) exist for sensitive products, goods from AGOA beneficiary countries may enter duty-free within the quota.
- Most manufactured products are covered, with a few exceptions including flat goods, and certain iron and steel products.
- Notable AGOA-eligible items include duty-free treatment for certain apparel; handloomed, handmade, and folklore articles; ethnic printed fabrics; and for yarns, fabrics, textiles and made-up textile articles (e.g., towels, sheets, blankets, floor coverings) originating entirely in one or more lesser developed AGOA beneficiary countries.

Rule-of-Origin Requirement

- For a non-apparel imported item to be AGOA-eligible, it must be the growth, product, or manufacture of an AGOA beneficiary country and the sum of the cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary country plus the direct costs of processing must equal at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article at the time of entry into the United States.
- For apparel, AGOA provides duty-free treatment for eligible items made in qualifying sub-Saharan African countries through 2015. Qualifying articles include:
 - Apparel made of U.S. yarns and fabrics;
 - Apparel made of sub-Saharan African (regional) yarns and fabrics, subject to a cap until 2015;
 - Apparel made in a designated lesser-developed country of third-country yarns and fabrics, subject to a cap until 2012;
 - Apparel made of yarns and fabrics not produced in commercial quantities in the United States; and
 - Certain cashmere and merino wool sweaters.

Latest Data

- U.S. imports under AGOA totaled \$66.3 billion in 2008, up 30% from 2007. While much of the increase is attributable to oil, non-oil AGOA imports increase by 51% to \$5.1 billion. Transportation equipment accounted for 37% of non-oil AGOA imports; textiles and apparel accounted for 22%.
- AGOA product sectors that witnessed increases in 2008 included transportation equipment (which more than tripled), minerals and metals (up 59%), and chemicals and related products (up 39%). AGOA textile and apparel imports fell 10% and agricultural products fell 8%. Several non-oil sectors experienced sizable increases during this period including glass fibers, salts, animal and vegetable fats, beverages, wines, fruit juices, coffee and tea extracts, cassava, vegetables, fruits, nuts, cut flowers, baskets, certain footwear, hats, and essential oils.
- The top five beneficiary countries were Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Republic of Congo, and Chad. Other leading AGOA beneficiaries included Gabon, Cameroon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Kenya, Swaziland, Mauritius, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, and Malawi.

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