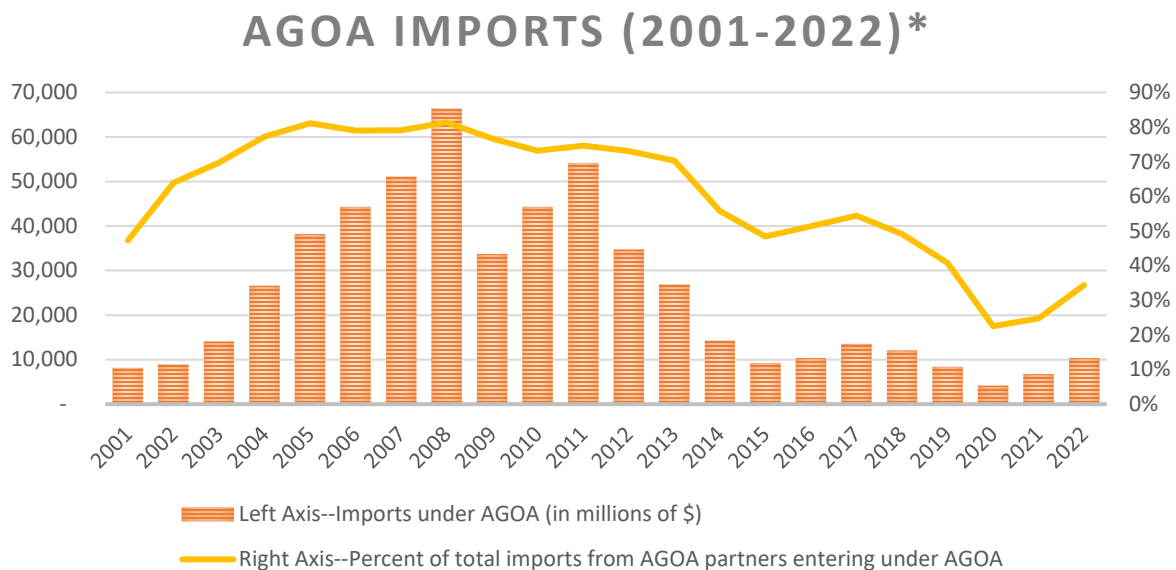


U.S. Imports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)

AGOA (including GSP) imports for 2022 totaled \$10.3 billion, up 26 percent compared to 2001 (the first full-year of AGOA trade) and consistent with the last decade’s average of \$11.6 billion. Petroleum products continued to account for the largest portion of AGOA imports with a 45 percent share of overall AGOA imports. AGOA non-oil imports were \$5.7 billion in 2022—a record amount and quadruple that of 2001. Several non-oil sectors experienced sizable increases during this period, including apparel, auto parts, macadamia nuts, jewelry, fresh oranges, and footwear. South Africa is the largest AGOA beneficiary.

Top AGOA suppliers were South Africa (\$3.6 billion; mostly vehicles and parts, fruits, precious metals, and chemicals), Nigeria (\$3.5 billion; mostly crude oil), Ghana (\$746 million; mostly crude oil), Kenya (\$614 million; mostly apparel), Madagascar (\$406 million; mostly apparel), and Angola (\$391 million; exclusively crude oil). Other leading AGOA beneficiaries included Lesotho (\$260 million; mostly apparel), Cote d'Ivoire (\$127 million; mostly cocoa products), Gabon (\$125 million; mostly crude oil), Congo-Kinshasa (\$92 million; mostly copper ore and products), Tanzania (\$75 million; mostly apparel), and Mauritius (\$74 million; mostly apparel).

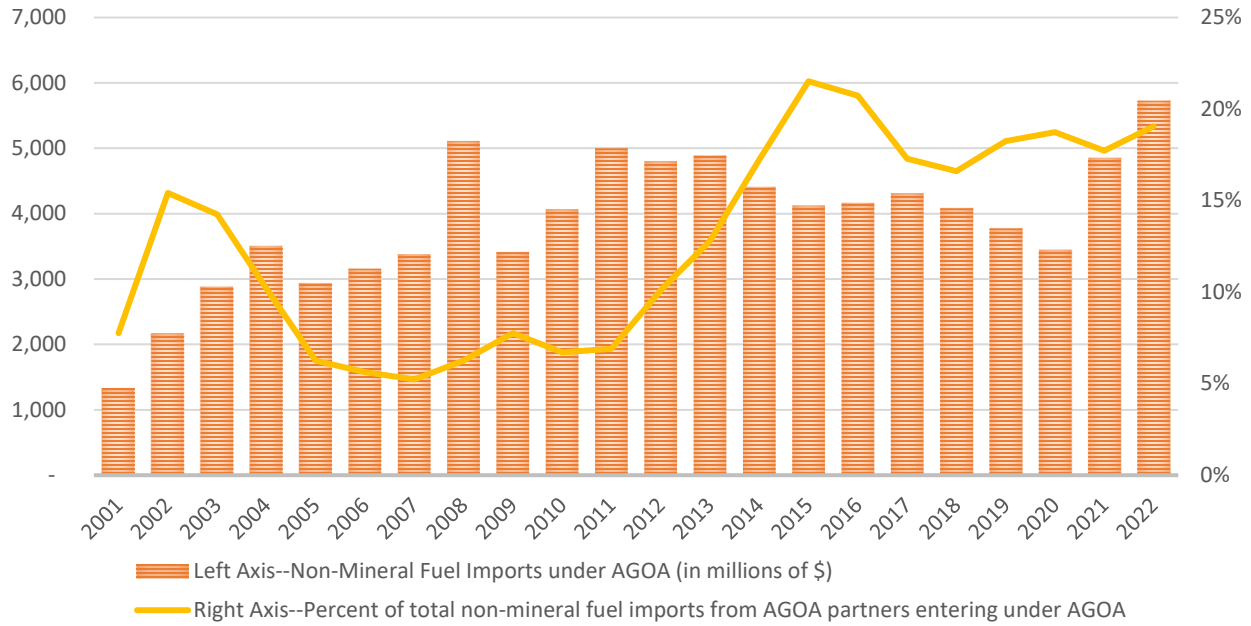
Leading AGOA import categories were Mineral Fuels (\$4.6 billion in 2022; up 140.0% from 2021), Transportation Equipment (\$1.5 billion; up 86.4%), Textiles and Apparel (\$1.4 billion; down 1.1%), Agricultural Products (\$914 million, up 32.9%), Minerals, Metals, and Associated Products (\$755 million; down 13.8%), and Jewelry and Precious Stones (\$420 million; down 1.1%).



**Includes AGOA and GSP goods from AGOA-eligible countries*

Source: USITC DataWeb

AGOA NON-MINERAL FUEL IMPORTS (2001-2022)



**Includes AGOA and GSP goods from AGOA-eligible countries. Mineral Fuels refer to HTS 27 products.*

Source: USITC DataWeb