GSP by the Numbers

- Year GSP first instituted: 1976
- Total U.S. imports under GSP (2011): $18.5 billion
- Import duties saved on GSP products (2011): $700 million
- Number of GSP beneficiary countries and territories (2011): 128
- Number of GSP beneficiaries that are least developed countries (LDCs): 43
- Total number of 8-digit U.S. tariff lines eligible for duty-free entry under GSP: 4,975
  -- of these, number eligible for all GSP beneficiaries: 3,511
  -- number eligible for LDC beneficiaries only: 1,464

2011 GSP top products (by value):

1. Primary ferroalloys ($834 million)
2. Rubber radial tires ($795 million)
3. Silver jewelry ($665 million)
4. Aluminum plate, etc. ($492 million)
5. Crude oil ($481 million)*
6. Motor vehicle parts ($437 million)
7. Raw cane sugar & sugar confections ($410 million)
8. Miscellaneous food preparations ($260 million)
9. Seamless rubber gloves ($224 million)
10. Ceramic wares for technical use ($203 million)
11. Zinc, other than alloy, unwrought ($154 million)
12. Gold necklaces and chains ($138 million)

2011 top GSP Beneficiary Developing Countries:

1. India ($3.7 billion)
2. Thailand ($3.7 billion)
3. Brazil ($2.1 billion)
4. Indonesia ($2.0 billion)
5. South Africa ($1.3 billion)
6. Philippines ($1.1 billion)
7. Turkey ($895 million)
8. Russia ($575 million)
9. Argentina ($477 million)\(^1\)
10. Colombia ($384 million)\(^2\)
11. Angola ($300 million)
12. Yemen ($156 million)
13. Ecuador ($147 million)
14. Sri Lanka ($135 million)
15. Namibia ($134 million)
16. Pakistan ($131 million)
17. Georgia ($118 million)
18. Venezuela ($116 million)
19. Tunisia ($99 million)
20. Kazakhstan ($93 million)

*GSP-eligible only from LDCs

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\(^1\) Argentina’s GSP benefits were suspended by Presidential Proclamation on March 29, 2012.

\(^2\) Colombia’s GSP benefits were removed at the entry into force of the U.S.-Colombia Trade Agreement on May 14, 2012.