

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

AGOA (including GSP) imports for 2019 totaled \$8.4 billion, up 2.4 percent compared to 2001 (the first full-year of AGOA trade). Petroleum products continued to account for the largest portion of AGOA imports with a 55 percent share of overall AGOA imports. AGOA non-oil imports were \$3.8 billion in 2019, more than double the amount in 2001. Several non-oil sectors experienced sizable increases during this period, including apparel, cocoa powder and cocoa paste, macadamia nuts, and footwear. South Africa is the largest non-oil AGOA beneficiary.

Top AGOA suppliers were Nigeria (\$3.1 billion; mostly crude oil), South Africa, (\$2.0 billion; mostly vehicles and parts, ferroalloys, nuts, jewelry, and wine), Angola (\$605 million; mostly crude oil), Kenya (\$518 million; mostly apparel, macadamia nuts, and cut flowers), Ghana (\$441 million; mostly oil, cocoa powder and cocoa paste, apparel, and baskets), and Republic of Congo (\$410 million; mostly crude oil). Other leading AGOA beneficiaries included Lesotho (\$301 million; mostly apparel), Ethiopia (\$246 million; mostly apparel, travel goods, cut flowers, and footwear), Madagascar (\$240 million; mostly apparel), and Mauritius (\$143 million; mostly apparel, optical frames and parts, and jewelry).

Leading AGOA import categories were Crude Oil (\$4.6 billion in 2019; down 42% from 2018), Textiles and Apparel (\$1.4 billion; up 17%), Agricultural Products (\$656 million, up 9.5%), Minerals and Metals (\$510 million; down 34%), Transportation Equipment (\$499 million; down 29%) and Chemicals and Related Products (\$434 million; down 11%).