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%).