

tralac Annual Conference

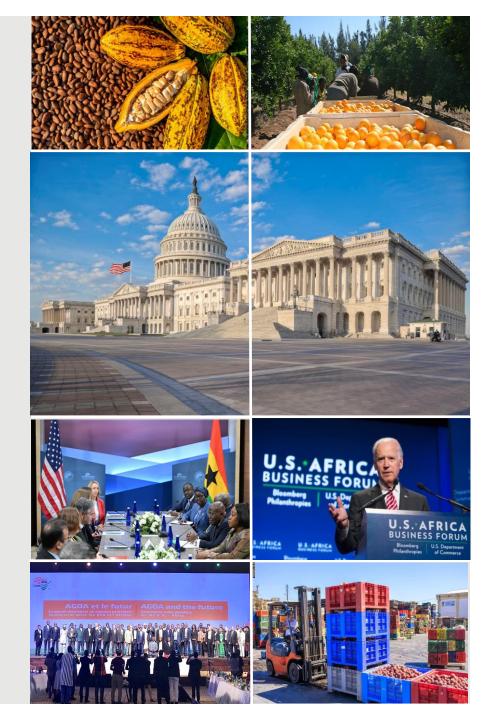
Session 2

Africa in a changing global context

Africa and the USA / AGOA

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Africa and the United States: Reflections on AGOA and the road ahead

- AGOA: A few facts
- Performance, value of AGOA to Africa
- Timelines to expiry and what happens next?

AGOA: A few facts

US legislation that provides a framework for a closer U.S.-Africa relationship more broadly, beyond simply providing trade preferences

- Market access: Legal basis for enhanced non-reciprocal preferential market access to the U.S. market
- Political dimension: Platform for greater US-Africa engagement and dialogue
- Support: Technical, development and business
- Soft power (alongside other US programs like PowerAfrica, PEPFAR etc.)

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What does AGOA offer Africa that other U.S. preference schemes do not?

- Amends US tariff schedule by adding AGOA program indicator 'D' to approximately 6,750 tariff lines (out of +- 11,000)
 - -- incl. 5,050 products that have GSP status
 - incl. almost 300 products that have no GSP status ('sensitive')
 - -- incl. 1,400 textile and clothing products
 - → 97% of all tariff lines are duty-free
- Removing CNLs (product graduation, based on trade volumes)
- Ground-breaking Rules of Origin for 'apparel'
- Longer time horizons / few Congressional renewal processes
- But: What is AGOA not? Quotas, trade remedies, eligibility rules

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- Performance, value of AGOA to Africa
- **▼** Timelines to expiry and what happens next?

AGOA: Performance

35 AGOA beneficiaries

49 SSA countries. Status: 2023

2022: \$10.2b AGOA exports incl. \$5.7b non-oil AGOA goods

>> Motor vehicles, jewelry, clothing, nuts, citrus fruit, copper products, wine, sugar, grapes, chocolate, cocoa, fish, chemicals, pleasure craft, leather products etc.

For some AGOA countries, the U.S. is now the most important export market

U.S. imports from AGOA beneficiaries resulted in only \$101m duties (1% on trade value)

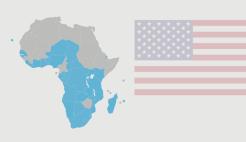
AGOA

Non AGOA, or suspended

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AGOA: Timeline to expiry



Renewals → 2015 → → Expiry 30 September 2025

A brief legislative timeline of AGOA

2002

AGOA II amendments

Technical amendments and clarifications to the legislation. **Botswana** and **Namibia** earn special status under 'wearing apparel' rules

2006

AGOA IV amendments

AGOA legislation is extended from 2008 to 2015. The special provisions for apparel are again extended, to 2012. Textiles now also eligible

2015 - 2025

Renewal

AGOA legislation receives a makeover with numerous changes. It is extended to 2025















AGOA signed into law

US President Bill Clinton signs AGOA into law, with strong bipartisan support in the U.S. Congress. Originally set to expire in 2008

2004

AGOA III amendments

The special provisions for apparel (i.e. flexible Rules of Origin) are extended to 2007; Mauritius receives wearing apparel rules concession similar to LDC countries

2012

AGOA V amendments

The apparel provisions and favourable RoO for LDC countries are extended to 2015, and considered to be critical for the African apparel manufacturing sector



Future of AGOA and U.S. preferences?

- AGOA renewal is **prerogative of the U.S. Congress** does not fall under fast-track authority (2015 Trade Promotion Authority) that allows the executive to 'negotiate' trade agreements subject to guiding principles
- Congress requested AGOA impact study recently completed
 - 'AGOA impact on economic development, regional integration, workers, underserved communities (is) **limited outside** of some countries and sectors'
- The (GSP) fallback remains unavailable and uncertain
 - -- Special concern for non-LDC countries like SA, Kenya, Mauritius, Botswana, Namibia (limited GSP)

Future of AGOA and U.S. preferences?

- Eligibility criteria U.S. enforces these <u>rule of law and political</u> <u>pluralism</u> criteria most common reasons for <u>loss of AGOA status</u>
 - -- What about 'must not undermine United States national security or foreign policy interests'
- What about other, similar programs like the Caribbean Basin Initiative programs? (permanent + 2030 expiry)
- Kenya-U.S. Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership (STIP)
 Incl. Agriculture trade, digital trade, regulatory practices, standards, environment, SMEs...
- **Prosper Africa** − U.S. whole-of-government initiative (trade & investment)
- Strategic value of AGOA and competing interests for Africa...Europe, China, Russia... can the U.S. really allow AGOA to expire (without a worthy replacement)?



Participating Agencies



































U.S. Small Business Administration





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