



UNITED STATES – AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 2014 UNDER THE DECISION OF 27 MAY 2009¹

The following communication, dated 13 July 2015, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of the United States.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. On 27 May 2009, the United States was granted a waiver (WT/L/754) of its obligations under paragraph 1 of Article I and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article XIII of the GATT 1994 to the extent necessary to permit the United States Government to provide duty-free treatment to eligible products of certain sub-Saharan African countries as authorized by the provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) without being required to extend the same duty-free treatment to like products of any other Member. This waiver expires 30 September 2015.

1.2. Under the terms of this waiver, the United States is required to submit to the General Council an annual report on the implementation of the trade-related provisions of AGOA with a view to facilitating the annual review provided for in paragraph 4 of Article IX of the WTO Agreement. This report covers calendar year 2014.

2 DUTY FREE TREATMENT UNDER AGOA

2.1. AGOA was enacted on 18 May 2000. Section 506A of the Trade Act of 1974, as added by section 111 of AGOA, authorizes the President of the United States to provide duty-free treatment to certain products from eligible sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries, in addition to the products designated for duty-free treatment for these countries under the US Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The President exercised this authority on 18 December 2000, when he designated 1,835 products as eligible for duty-free treatment in the United States when originating from an AGOA beneficiary country. Section 103 of the Trade Preferences Act of 2015 extends preferences for these products and for GSP products to AGOA beneficiary countries through 30 September 2025.

2.2. Section 506A of the Trade Act of 1974 also authorizes the President of the United States to designate certain sub-Saharan African countries as eligible for benefits under AGOA. In June 2014, President Obama withdrew Swaziland's eligibility to receive AGOA benefits in 2015. On 23 December 2014, President Obama reinstated Guinea-Bissau's eligibility for AGOA benefits effective immediately, and withdrew The Gambia and South Sudan's AGOA eligibility, effective 1 January 2015. As of 30 June 2015, 39 sub-Saharan African countries were eligible for AGOA trade benefits. These countries are: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, the Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

¹ WT/L/754.

2.3. Section 112(a) of AGOA provides duty-free treatment for certain textile and apparel products from beneficiary countries that adopt certain procedures to prevent illegal transshipment.² Section 112(c) of AGOA provides duty-free treatment for apparel made in "lesser developed" beneficiary countries regardless of the source of the fabric or yarn, subject to an annual quantitative limit through 30 September 2025.³

3 AGOA PERFORMANCE

3.1. Since its inception in 2000, the AGOA program has helped African beneficiary countries to expand and diversify their exports to the United States. By providing new market opportunities for African exports – especially of non-traditional and higher-value products – AGOA has helped African firms become more competitive internationally, thereby bolstering African economic growth and helping to alleviate poverty in one of the poorest regions of the world. In 2014, over 91% of US imports from AGOA-eligible countries entered the United States duty-free, under AGOA, GSP, or other zero-tariff provisions.

3.2. In 2014, US imports under AGOA fell 52.2% from \$24.8 billion to \$11.8 billion, due in most part to a large drops in imports of mineral fuels and motor vehicles and their parts (HTS chapter 27 and 87 respectively). Nevertheless, mineral fuels still accounted for almost 75.9% of US imports under AGOA in 2014, compared to approximately 86% in 2013. Other leading categories of US imports include apparel (HTS chapters 61 and 62), iron and steel products (HTS chapter 72), and edible fruits and nuts (HTS chapter 8). Non-oil imports under AGOA (not including its related GSP provisions) nearly quadrupled from 2001 to 2014, rising from \$752 million in 2001 to \$2.9 billion in 2014. South Africa is currently the largest non-oil AGOA beneficiary. Other leading beneficiary countries are Angola, Nigeria, Chad, Gabon, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, Lesotho, and Mauritius.

3.3. Motor vehicles and their parts was the leading AGOA non-oil product sector for most of the period 2001-2014. Imports under AGOA in this product sector reached approximately \$1.3 billion in 2014. US imports of agricultural products, metals, certain footwear, and certain chemicals also grew during this period.

3.4. Another leading non-oil sector for the period 2001-2014 was apparel. Apparel represented 25% to 79% of total non-oil AGOA imports (not including its related GSP provisions) during this period. Imports of apparel under AGOA rose from \$356 million in 2001 to \$985 million in 2014. Eighteen AGOA beneficiary countries have shipped apparel products to the United States under AGOA since 2001, led by Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Botswana. The leading category of apparel in 2014 was woven cotton men's or boy's trousers and shorts.

3.5. The US Government has provided substantial trade-related technical assistance to AGOA beneficiary countries to help them make the most of the trade opportunities available under AGOA. For example, under the four-year, \$120 million African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion (ACTE) initiative, the US Agency for International Development operates three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness – in Botswana, Kenya, and Ghana – that assist African governments and businesses to identify and develop market opportunities in the United States for African products, especially value-added and non-traditional products such as those covered under AGOA.

3.6. Statistical annexes are provided to present a detailed description of the trade aspects of the AGOA programme from 2006 to 2014.

Table 1 provides summary information on US imports for consumption under AGOA from 2006 to 2014.

² As of 22 April 2015, the beneficiary countries eligible for duty-free treatment of certain textile and apparel products were: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

³ Of the countries listed in footnote 2, only South Africa has not been designated a "lesser developed" beneficiary country for the purposes of AGOA.

Table 2 provides information on leading US imports for consumption under AGOA provisions from 2012 to 2014.

Table 3 provides information on US trade with AGOA countries from 2006 to 2014.

TABLE 1

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2006-2014⁴

Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Angola	4,532,941.5	4,767,933.9	9,794,964.5	4,225,139.3	6,293,944.1	11,576,597.8	6,619,092.3	6,000,957.9	3,539,542.2
Nigeria	25,823,091.1	30,137,133.0	35,366,204.2	17,228,232.2	25,153,807.1	31,170,628.6	17,556,643.6	10,818,896.9	2,799,048.9
South Africa	717,439.1	1,076,984.9	2,427,689.9	1,642,892.5	1,917,120.3	2,449,926.9	2,383,352.1	2,578,496.1	1,747,632.6
Chad	1,531,432.6	1,487,551.9	2,309,229.9	1,190,403.4	1,186,313.6	2,991,225.7	2,376,665.2	2,397,799.1	1,632,681.6
Gabon	1,290,030.8	1,673,604.6	2,143,355.3	1,210,007.2	1,124,243.8	477,521.3	1,271,620.6	924,950.5	607,486.3
Kenya	265,051.2	250,352.0	252,243.0	204,981.6	220,645.8	288,330.7	287,835.8	336,594.3	417,061.5
Congo (ROC)	774,536.5	1,487,669.8	2,639,140.5	1,471,657.0	1,935,530.5	1,935,187.1	1,225,538.9	1,039,454.2	360,168.1
Lesotho	384,451.9	379,592.0	338,796.8	277,046.4	280,341.6	314,311.2	300,688.7	320,806.9	288,888.8
Mauritius	145,843.0	112,347.1	97,291.5	98,747.2	117,910.9	155,982.1	160,030.0	188,260.4	218,173.3
Swaziland	135,424.6	135,837.7	125,386.6	94,718.2	92,798.4	77,121.1	62,373.3	53,940.0	59,075.6
Malawi	29,901.2	27,568.3	26,680.4	39,734.3	47,190.6	56,145.6	46,307.1	47,084.2	57,640.4
Ghana	34,873.8	56,151.3	31,493.6	2,303.3	2,052.8	414,094.2	16,988.1	60,488.7	57,017.1
Ethiopia	5,000.4	4,741.3	9,391.5	6,723.4	6,882.5	10,879.1	18,300.9	31,714.1	35,675.1
Cameroon	152,393.8	169,172.5	441,316.1	96,749.7	113,469.3	137,525.0	111,612.1	36,426.7	23,004.6
Tanzania	3,022.4	2,814.8	1,527.3	1,006.2	1,850.1	5,130.9	10,445.8	10,359.7	17,485.9
Botswana	28,224.5	31,331.2	15,803.0	12,361.7	11,558.5	15,478.5	10,426.7	5,856.1	9,457.6
Mozambique	939.8	825.2	129.1	0.0	183.6	688.6	29.5	1,361.8	802.2
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29,901.5	229.3	554.8
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	411.5
Cape Verde	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	145.6	154.0	116.9	146.4	333.2
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	5.3	62.9	10.5	17.3	7.9	9.4	187.0
Uganda	1,489.5	1,189.4	472.6	221.9	344.8	786.9	64.5	55.9	59.3

⁴ The following countries were not eligible for the corresponding years: Central African Republic (2006-14), Comoros (2006-07), Congo (DROC) (2011-14), Côte d'Ivoire (2006-10), Eritrea (2005-14), Guinea (2010), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Liberia (2006), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013), Mauritania (2006, 2009), Niger (2010), and Togo (2006-07). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given. The following countries that were eligible for AGOA for at least part of the period 2005-2013 did not register any trade under AGOA provisions during this period: Benin, Burundi, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and South Sudan.

Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Madagascar	229,541.2	281,443.3	277,050.7	210,003.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5
Zambia	8.1	73.0	4.8	6.7	0.4	10.3	6.8	8.3	35.7
Senegal	14,239.5	13.5	10,228.9	1,585.1	6.7	2.7	5,634.0	11.0	23.6
Burkina Faso	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.0	6.6	10.2
Mali	2.9	8.5	3.9	61.6	3.6	1.6	20.6	0.0	6.1
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44,448.4	0.0	2.7
Niger	0.7	26.6	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.4
Congo (DROC)	0.0	39,478.3	65,234.2	35,651.5	147,041.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gambia	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea	0.0	26.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26,395.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	33,018.7	28,579.2	6.2	0.0	5.3	12.8	215.6	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	36,132,990.2	42,152,450.3	56,373,650.9	28,050,317.9	38,679,804.2	52,077,762.9	32,538,373.0	24,853,920.2	11,872,510.5

TABLE 1 – CONTINUED

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2006-2014

Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	% of total								
Angola	12.55	11.31	17.38	15.06	16.27	22.23	20.34	24.14	29.81
Nigeria	71.47	71.50	62.74	61.42	65.03	59.85	53.96	43.53	23.58
South Africa	1.99	2.55	4.31	5.86	4.96	4.70	7.32	10.37	14.72
Chad	4.24	3.53	4.10	4.24	3.07	5.74	7.30	9.65	13.75
Gabon	3.57	3.97	3.80	4.31	2.91	0.92	3.91	3.72	5.12
Kenya	0.73	0.59	0.45	0.73	0.57	0.55	0.88	1.35	3.51
Congo (ROC)	2.14	3.53	4.68	5.25	5.00	3.72	3.77	4.18	3.03
Lesotho	1.06	0.90	0.60	0.99	0.72	0.60	0.92	1.29	2.43
Mauritius	0.40	0.27	0.17	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.49	0.76	1.84
Swaziland	0.37	0.32	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.50
Malawi	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.49
Ghana	0.10	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.80	0.05	0.24	0.48
Ethiopia	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.30
Cameroon	0.42	0.40	0.78	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.34	0.15	0.19
Tanzania	0.01	0.01	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.15
Botswana	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.08
Mozambique	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.01	0.01
Côte d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	(^a)	(^a)
Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	(^a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(^a)
Cape Verde	(^a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Rwanda	0.00	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Uganda	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Madagascar	0.64	0.67	0.49	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(^a)
Zambia	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Senegal	0.04	(^a)	0.02	0.01	(^a)	(^a)	0.02	(^a)	(^a)
Burkina Faso	(^a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Mali	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.00	(^a)	0.00	(^a)

Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	% of total								
Togo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	(^a)
Niger	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.00	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)
Congo (DROC)	0.00	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.00	(^a)	0.00	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guinea	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(^a)	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mauritania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Namibia	0.09	0.07	(^a)	0.00	(^a)	(^a)	(^a)	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

^a Less than 0.005%.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the US Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2

LEADING US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, 2012-2014⁵

HTS number	Description	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013- 2014
		Value (millions of dollars)			%
Mineral fuels and oils (HTS chapter 27)					
2709.00.20	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	24,712.4	15,773.5	5,825.0	-63.1
2709.00.10	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	3,192.7	4,265.6	2,093.6	-50.9
2710.19.06	Distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum or oils from bituminous minerals, testing > 25 degrees A.P.I.	452.4	433.0	506.3	16.9
2710.12.25	Naphthas (exc. motor fuel/mtr fuel blend. stock) fr petroleum oils & bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps 70%+ by wt. fr petroleum oils	554.9	644.5	312.1	-51.6
2710.12.45	Light oil mixt. of hydrocarbons fr petro oils & bitumin (o/than crude) or prep 70%+ wt. fr petro oils, nesoi, n/o 50% any single hydrocarbon	252.4	88.8	263.2	196.3
	Total of above	29,164.8	21,205.4	9,000.2	-57.6
	All other	88.3	69.8	13.1	-81.2
	Total for mineral fuels and oils	29,253.0	21,275.2	9,013.4	-57.6
Textiles and apparel (HTS chapters 50-63)					
6203.42.40	Men's or boys' trousers and shorts, not bibs, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc.	134.6	139.8	166.1	18.8
6205.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	128.9	148.9	148.1	-0.6
6110.30.30	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	68.3	99.0	97.9	-1.1
6204.62.40	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	105.2	87.8	94.6	7.7
6104.63.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	47.2	83.8	83.3	-0.6
6109.90.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	27.3	39.8	52.8	32.7
6105.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers, nesoi	35.1	48.6	52.7	8.5

⁵ Not all countries were eligible for AGOA preferences in all years. See AGOA table 1 for periods of program coverage.

HTS number	Description	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013- 2014
		Value (millions of dollars)			%
6204.63.35	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	19.7	30.5	36.3	19.2
6103.43.15	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	25.8	28.4	31.7	11.4
6110.20.20	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	32.0	24.1	28.2	16.7
	Total of above	624.3	730.7	791.7	8.3
	All other	188.5	173.0	194.1	12.2
	Total for textiles and apparel	812.8	903.8	985.8	9.1
Agriculture (HTS chapters 1-24)					
0802.62.00	Macadamia nuts, shelled	57.0	52.1	70.9	36.1
2401.20.85	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped, threshed or similarly processed, not from cigar leaf, described in addl US note 5 to chap 24	34.4	31.9	44.2	38.3
0805.10.00	Oranges, fresh or dried	39.2	51.0	41.2	-19.3
2204.21.50	Wine other than Tokay (not carbonated), not over 14% alcohol, in containers not over 2 liters	29.5	33.5	33.2	-1.0
2207.10.60	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of 80% vol. alcohol or higher, for nonbeverage purposes	17.0	16.8	16.9	1.0
0805.20.00	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, fresh or dried	7.2	5.2	9.5	83.9
0802.90.98	Nuts nesi, fresh or dried, shelled	7.5	5.9	7.1	21.5
2105.00.50	Edible ice, except ice cream, not described in add US note 1 to Ch. 4, nesoi	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.2
2009.31.60	Citrus juice of any single citrus fruit (other than orange, grapefruit or lime), of a Brix value not exceeding 20, concentrated, unfermented	4.2	2.9	5.8	102.1
2005.99.50	Pimientos, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen	3.2	4.1	5.2	27.2
	Total of above	204.9	208.9	239.8	14.8
	All other	40.5	51.7	38.7	-25.1
	Total for agriculture	245.4	260.6	278.5	6.9
All other products (HTS chapters 25-26, 28-49, and 64-97)					
8703.23.00	Mtr cars & o/mtr. vehicles for transport of persons, w/spark-ign. int. combust. recip. piston engine w/cyl. cap. o/1500 cc n/o 3000 cc	1,871.6	2,098.1	1,297.6	-38.2
7202.11.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4% of carbon	197.4	180.0	180.8	0.4
3823.70.60	Industrial fatty alcohols other than derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	54.4	60.7	46.0	-24.2
8111.00.47	Unwrought manganese flake containing at least 99.5% by weight manganese	23.7	22.7	25.1	10.7

HTS number	Description	2012	2013	2014	Change 2013- 2014
		Value (millions of dollars)			%
6403.99.90	Footwear w/outer soles of rubber/plastics/comp. leather & uppers of leather, n/cov. ankle, for women/child./infants, val. over \$2.50/pair	2.3	7.2	13.5	87.1
8708.92.50	Pts. & access. of mtr. vehic. of 8701, nesoi, and 8702-8705, mufflers & exhaust pipes	6.0	5.1	4.4	-12.7
4203.29.08	Gloves, wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, not specially designed for use in sports, nesoi	1.1	2.1	3.8	84.1
8707.10.00	Bodies (including cabs), for mtr. vehicles for transport of persons of heading 8703	4.6	2.6	3.2	26.0
7202.49.10	Ferrocromium containing by weight more than 3% but not more than 4% of carbon	0.0	0.0	3.0	NA
6403.99.60	Footwear w/outer soles of rubber/plastics/comp. leather & uppers of leather, n/cov. ankle, n/welt, for men, youths and boys, nesoi	1.2	1.3	1.8	41.1
	Total of above	2,162.3	2,379.7	1,579.3	-33.6
	All other	64.9	34.7	15.5	-55.3
	Total for all other products	2,227.2	2,414.4	1,594.8	-33.9
	Grand total	32,538.4	24,853.9	11,872.5	-52.2

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given. NA indicates a calculation was not applicable.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the US Department of Commerce.

TABLE 3

US TRADE WITH AGOA BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES, 2006-2014⁶

Year	US exports ⁷	Share of US exports to the world	US imports ⁸	Share of US imports from the world	US trade balance
	<i>Millions dollars</i>	%	<i>Millions dollars</i>	%	<i>Millions dollars</i>
2006	10,572.4	1.1	52,787.5	2.9	-42,215.1
2007	12,967.6	1.2	61,583.7	3.2	-48,616.1
2008	17,239.7	1.5	77,490.1	3.7	-60,250.4
2009	13,873.1	1.5	41,580.9	2.7	-27,707.7
2010	15,620.9	1.4	57,141.8	3.0	-41,520.8
2011	19,711.1	1.5	68,842.2	3.2	-49,131.1
2012	20,860.1	1.5	47,276.3	2.1	-26,416.3
2013	21,652.8	1.6	38,203.8	1.7	-16,550.9
2014	22,930.5	1.6	25,545.3	1.1	-2,614.8

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the US Department of Commerce.

⁶ Trade figures in this table include all imports, not just AGOA eligible imports and all exports, and reflects countries AGOA eligible in the specified year. The following countries were not eligible for the corresponding years: Central African Republic (2006-14), Comoros (2006-07), Congo (DROC) (2011-14), Côte d'Ivoire (2006-10), Eritrea (2005-14), Guinea (2010), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Liberia (2006), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013), Mauritania (2006, 2009), Niger (2010), and Togo (2005-07). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, although there were no imports under AGOA provisions from this country during 2013-14.

⁷ Domestic exports, f.a.s. basis.

⁸ Imports for consumption, customs value.