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UNITED STATES – AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 2018 UNDER THE DECISION OF 30 NOVEMBER 2015¹

The following communication, dated 12 November 2019, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of the United States.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. On 30 November 2015, the United States was granted a waiver (WT/L/970) 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 2025.

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 2018.

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 Extension 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 December 2015, then-President Obama withdrew Burundi's eligibility for AGOA benefits effective 1 January 2016. In December 2016, then-President Obama reinstated Central African Republic's eligibility for AGOA benefits effective immediately. Seychelles graduated from AGOA effective 1 January 2017. The President restored eligibility for The Gambia and Eswatini (formerly Swaziland) on 1 January 2018. In July 2018, President Trump suspended the duty-free treatment of all AGOA-eligible products in the apparel sector for Rwanda effective 31 July 2018. The President withdrew Mauritania's eligibility on 1 January 2019. As of 1 September 2019, 39 sub-Saharan African countries were eligible for AGOA trade benefits. These countries are: Angola, Benin,

¹ WT/L/970.

Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda (benefits partially suspended), Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.

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 2018, over 90% of U.S. imports from AGOA-eligible countries entered the United States duty-free, under AGOA, GSP, or other zero-tariff provisions.

3.2. In 2018, US imports under AGOA fell 11.8% from US\$12.2 billion to US\$10.8 billion, due in most part to a decrease in the value of imports of mineral fuels (HTS chapter 27). In 2018, mineral fuels accounted for approximately 72.9% of US imports under AGOA, compared to approximately 75.5% in 2017. Other leading categories of US imports include apparel (HTS chapters 61 and 62) and motor vehicles (HTS chapter 87). South Africa is currently the largest non-oil AGOA beneficiary. Other leading non-oil beneficiary countries are Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius and Madagascar.

3.3. Motor vehicles was the leading AGOA non-oil product sector for most of the period 2016-2018. Imports under AGOA in this product sector reached approximately US\$537.3 million in 2018.

3.4. Another leading non-oil sector for the period 2016-2018 was apparel. Apparel represented 41.5% of total non-oil AGOA imports (not including its related GSP provisions) in 2018. Imports of apparel under AGOA rose from US\$1.0 billion in 2017 to US\$1.2 billion in 2018. Eighteen AGOA beneficiary countries have shipped apparel products to the United States under AGOA since 2001. In 2018, leading apparel exporters under AGOA were Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana and South Africa. The leading category of apparel in 2018 was 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, the US Agency for International Development operates a regional Trade and Investment Hub in South Africa that assists 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. In 2019, the United States launched Prosper Africa, which seeks to expand two-way trade and investment between the United States and Africa. Through Prosper Africa, the United States seeks opportunities to do business in and with Africa, which benefits companies, investors, and workers both in Africa and the United States.

3.6. Statistical annexes are provided to present a detailed description of the trade aspects of the AGOA programme from 2010 to 2018.

² As of 1 September 2019, the beneficiary countries eligible for duty-free treatment of certain textile and apparel products were: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, 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 1 provides summary information on US imports for consumption under AGOA from 2010 to 2018.

Table 2 provides information on leading US imports for consumption under AGOA provisions from 2016 to 2018.

Table 3 provides information on US trade with AGOA countries from 2010 to 2018.

TABLE 1

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2010-2018⁴

Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>									
Nigeria	25,153,807.1	31,170,628.6	17,556,643.6	10,818,896.9	2,798,015.3	1,403,195.4	3,180,715.0	5,807,749.4	4,358,778.3
Angola	6,293,944.1	11,576,597.8	6,619,092.3	6,000,957.9	3,539,542.2	1,830,054.3	1,998,268.2	2,270,552.3	1,950,021.2
South Africa	1,917,120.3	2,449,926.9	2,383,352.1	2,578,496.1	1,750,421.2	1,730,100.1	1,858,426.3	1,818,956.1	1,497,106.0
Chad	1,186,313.6	2,991,225.7	2,376,665.2	2,397,799.1	1,632,681.6	1,478,696.9	775,178.3	590,243.8	601,062.1
Kenya	220,645.8	288,330.7	287,835.8	336,601.2	417,147.7	428,223.9	391,537.2	402,613.2	466,281.6
Ghana	2,052.8	414,094.2	16,988.1	60,488.7	57,054.8	9,626.2	29,690.6	312,393.8	330,682.0
Lesotho	280,341.6	314,311.2	300,688.7	320,806.9	288,888.8	299,313.9	295,345.8	290,312.6	319,590.0
Congo	1,935,530.5	1,935,187.1	1,225,538.9	1,039,454.2	360,168.1	254,572.3	61,681.1	79,464.4	270,058.8
Madagascar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	39,830.8	93,827.9	150,561.2	189,864.0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	0.0	29,901.5	229.3	554.8	529.6	120.1	37,716.9	177,430.1
Ethiopia	6,882.5	10,879.1	18,300.9	31,714.1	35,675.1	40,897.3	61,830.2	86,614.0	153,915.6
Gabon	1,124,243.8	477,521.3	1,271,620.6	924,950.5	607,486.3	167,003.2	60,050.4	99,913.2	147,848.1
Mauritius	117,910.9	155,982.1	160,030.0	188,260.4	218,173.3	207,082.8	188,079.4	141,042.4	144,403.0
Cameroon	113,469.3	137,525.0	111,612.1	36,426.7	23,004.6	53.1	6,390.2	393.1	63,313.3
Tanzania	1,850.1	5,130.9	10,445.8	10,359.7	17,485.9	28,165.6	36,952.3	40,544.5	42,432.1
Senegal	6.7	2.7	5,634.0	11.0	23.6	15,544.0	86.1	5,132.8	32,659.6
Malawi	47,190.6	56,145.6	46,307.1	47,084.2	57,386.2	40,952.5	45,084.5	35,670.2	31,130.5
Eswatini	92,798.4	77,121.1	62,373.3	53,940.0	59,075.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,619.4
Rwanda	10.5	17.3	7.9	9.4	187.0	434.7	1,225.9	2,177.0	3,874.5
Uganda	344.8	786.9	64.5	55.9	59.3	144.1	288.0	716.6	1,168.0
Cabo Verde	145.6	154.0	116.9	146.4	333.2	522.9	586.3	720.2	844.0
Mozambique	183.6	688.6	29.5	1,361.8	802.2	283.8	1,470.1	2,844.7	823.5
Zambia	0.4	10.3	6.8	8.3	35.7	265.3	32.1	906.6	806.3
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	522.7	92.5	682.3

⁴ The following countries were not eligible for the corresponding years: Burundi (2016-18), Central African Republic (2010-16), Democratic Republic of Congo (2011-18), Côte d'Ivoire (2010), Eswatini (2015-17), The Gambia (2015-17), Guinea (2010), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013), Niger (2010), and Seychelles (2017-18). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, but the country was not eligible in 2015-17.

Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Burkina Faso	1.7	1.7	5.0	6.6	10.2	2.6	16.9	720.2	587.9
Benin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	17.3	386.4
Namibia	5.3	12.8	215.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	338.1
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	411.5	463.6	11.0	1,304.4	226.3
Mali	3.6	1.6	20.6	0.0	6.1	14.4	13.3	20.3	66.1
Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.3	6.9	31.7	63.9
Liberia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	12.1
Togo	0.0	0.0	44,448.4	0.0	2.7	10.9	19.6	72.5	10.2
The Gambia	5.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0
Botswana	11,558.5	15,478.5	10,426.7	5,856.1	9,457.6	8,251.1	4,766.5	990.7	0.0
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	3.2	1.6	0.0
Democratic Republic of Congo	147,041.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	26,395.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47,711.2	54,853.8	0.0
Total	38,679,804.2	52,077,762.9	32,538,373.0	24,853,927.1	11,874,135.2	7,984,239.7	9,140,003.2	12,235,374.8	10,791,089.6

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 2008-2016 did not register any trade under AGOA provisions during this period: Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and South Sudan.

TABLE 1 – CONTINUED

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2010-2018

Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	<i>Per cent of total</i>								
Nigeria	65.03	59.85	53.96	43.53	23.56	17.57	34.80	47.47	40.39
Angola	16.27	22.23	20.34	24.14	29.81	22.92	21.86	18.56	18.07
South Africa	4.96	4.70	7.32	10.37	14.74	21.67	20.33	14.87	13.87
Chad	3.07	5.74	7.30	9.65	13.75	18.52	8.48	4.82	5.57
Kenya	0.57	0.55	0.88	1.35	3.51	5.36	4.28	3.29	4.32
Ghana	0.01	0.80	0.05	0.24	0.48	0.12	0.32	2.55	3.06
Lesotho	0.72	0.60	0.92	1.29	2.43	3.75	3.23	2.37	2.96
Congo	5.00	3.72	3.77	4.18	3.03	3.19	0.67	0.65	2.50
Madagascar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.50	1.03	1.23	1.76
Côte d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.09	(a)	(a)	0.01	(a)	0.31	1.64
Ethiopia	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.30	0.51	0.68	0.71	1.43
Gabon	2.91	0.92	3.91	3.72	5.12	2.09	0.66	0.82	1.37
Mauritius	0.30	0.30	0.49	0.76	1.84	2.59	2.06	1.15	1.34
Cameroon	0.29	0.26	0.34	0.15	0.19	(a)	0.07	(a)	0.59
Tanzania	(a)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.35	0.40	0.33	0.39
Senegal	(a)	(a)	0.02	(a)	(a)	0.19	(a)	0.04	0.30
Malawi	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.48	0.51	0.49	0.29	0.29
Eswatini	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Rwanda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04
Uganda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01
Cabo Verde	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mozambique	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01	(a)	0.02	0.02	0.01
Zambia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	(a)	0.01
Burkina Faso	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01
Benin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)

Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	<i>Per cent of total</i>								
Namibia	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)
Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.01	(a)	0.01	(a)
Mali	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Guinea	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.00	(a)
Togo	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
The Gambia	(a)	(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.00	0.00
Botswana	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.00
Guinea-Bissau	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Niger	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)	0.00
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mauritania	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.45	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, 2016-2018⁵

HTS number	Description	2016	2017	2018	Change 2017-2018
		Value (millions of dollars)			Per cent
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	5,439.4	8,386.6	6,796.6	-19.0
2709.00.10	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	472.4	492.8	740.8	50.3
2710.12.25	Napththas (exc. motor fuel/mtr fuel blend. stock) fr petroleum oils & bitumin minerals (o/than crude) or preps 70%+ by wt. fr petroleum oils	114.5	195.3	135.7	-30.5
2710.19.06	Distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum or oils from bituminous minerals, testing < 25 degrees A.P.I.	18.1	36.8	104.4	183.9
2710.12.45	Light oil mixt. of hydrocarbons fr petro oils & bitum min(o/than crude) or prep 70%+ wt. fr petro oils, nesoi,n/o 50% any single hydrocarbon	102.3	64.7	59.3	-8.3
	Total of above	6,146.7	9,176.2	7,836.9	-14.6
	All other	4.5	57.4	29.8	-48.0
	Total for mineral fuels and oils	6,151.2	9,233.6	7,866.7	-14.8
Textiles and apparel (HTS chapters 50-63)					
6203.42.45	Men's/boys' trousers & shorts, not bibs, not knit/crochet, cotton, not containing 15% or more by weight of down, etc, o/than rec perf outdoorwear	70.2	201.5	219.8	9.1
6205.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	142.6	119.6	146.0	22.0
6110.30.30	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	108.9	122.8	138.6	12.9
6104.63.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	91.6	94.9	113.2	19.4
6204.62.80	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi, o/than rec perf outdoorwear	26.7	83.9	99.2	18.2
6105.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	77.8	76.9	81.0	5.3
6109.90.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	52.2	54.8	56.6	3.3
6203.43.90	Men's/boys' trousers, breeches, shorts, not k/c, synth fibers, con under 15% wt down etc, cont und 36% wt wool, n/water resist, not rec perf outdoorwear	6.9	29.0	50.4	73.5
6204.63.90	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi, o/than rec perf outdoorwear	9.9	42.5	50.2	18.1
6103.43.15	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	30.5	28.9	34.2	18.4
	Total of above	617.2	854.8	989.1	15.7
	All other	387.8	173.8	224.9	29.4
	Total for textiles and apparel	1,004.9	1,028.6	1,214.0	18.0

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

HTS number	Description	2016	2017	2018	Change 2017-2018
		Value (millions of dollars)			Per cent
Agriculture (HTS chapters 1-24)					
0802.62.00	Macadamia nuts, shelled	85.7	107.9	140.2	30.0
0805.10.00	Oranges, fresh or dried	37.7	37.8	43.4	14.7
2204.21.50	Wine other than Tokay (not carbonated), not over 14% alcohol, in containers not over 2 liters	30.5	35.6	34.0	-4.3
1604.14.30	Tunas and skipjack, not in oil, in airtight containers, n/o 7 kg, not of U.S. possessions, over quota	0.0	4.9	28.4	480.6
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	27.1	19.4	17.9	-7.5
1701.14.10	Other cane sugar, raw, in solid form, w/o added flavoring or coloring, subject to add. US 5 to Ch.17	7.3	21.5	16.8	-21.7
0806.20.10	Raisins, made from dried seedless grapes	5.5	8.5	16.8	97.4
2207.10.60	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of 80% vol. alcohol or higher, for nonbeverage purposes	11.5	11.4	14.3	25.5
0802.90.98	Nuts nesoi, fresh or dried, shelled	6.0	9.4	12.3	30.3
0714.30.10	Fresh or chilled yams (Dioscorea spp.), whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets	0.0	0.5	9.5	1,654.0
	Total of above	211.3	257.0	333.7	29.9
	All other	63.9	92.9	113.8	22.4
	Total for agriculture	275.2	349.9	447.5	27.9
All other products (HTS chapters 25-26, 28-49, and 64-97)					
8703.23.01	Motor vehicles to transport persons, w/spark-ign. IC recip. piston engine, w/cyl capacity >1, 500cc but <=3, 000cc	NV	1,178.5	534.5	-54.6
7202.41.00	Ferrosilicon containing by weight more than 4% of carbon	11.1	27.1	86.3	218.0
7202.30.00	Ferrosilicon manganese	2.7	31.5	85.9	172.6
7606.12.30	Aluminum alloy, plates/sheets/strip, w/thick. o/0.2mm, rectangular (incl. sq), not clad	23.5	92.4	83.6	-9.5
7202.11.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4% of carbon	33.5	85.0	60.9	-28.4
3823.70.60	Industrial fatty alcohols other than derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	47.0	63.2	58.4	-7.5
7202.19.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 1% but not more than 2% of carbon	3.3	20.6	51.9	152.7
2849.90.50	Carbides, nesoi	0.0	0.0	44.6	NA
7113.19.29	Gold necklaces and neck chains (o/than of rope or mixed links)	5.1	12.1	32.7	170.2
2843.90.00	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals, excluding those of silver and gold; amalgams of precious metals	0.0	0.0	29.8	NA
	Total of above	126.2	1,510.4	1,068.6	-29.2
	All other	1,582.5	112.8	194.3	72.2
	Total for all other products	1,708.7	1,623.2	1,262.9	-22.2
	Grand total	9,140.0	12,235.4	10,791.1	-11.8

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given. The abbreviations "nesoi" and "nesi" stand for "not elsewhere specified or otherwise included." NV indicates the tariff line was not valid in that year. 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, 2010-2018⁶**

Year	US exports⁷	Share of US exports to the world	US imports⁸	Share of US imports from the world	US trade balance
	<i>Millions dollars</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Millions dollars</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Millions dollars</i>
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	20,859.3	1.5	47,276.3	2.1	-26,417.0
2013	21,692.1	1.6	38,203.9	1.7	-16,511.8
2014	23,041.9	1.6	25,572.7	1.1	-2,530.8
2015	16,419.2	1.3	19,147.6	0.9	-2,728.4
2016	12,024.5	1.0	20,015.2	0.9	-7,990.8
2017	12,653.3	1.0	24,868.4	1.1	-12,215.1
2018	14,238.8	1.0	24,524.1	1.0	-10,285.3

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: Burundi (2016-18), Central African Republic (2010-16), Democratic Republic of Congo (2011-18), Côte d'Ivoire (2010), Eswantini (2015-17), The Gambia (2015-17), Guinea (2010), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013), Niger (2010), and Seychelles (2017-2018). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, but the country was not eligible in 2015-18.

⁷ Domestic exports, f.a.s. basis.

⁸ Imports for consumption, customs value.