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General Council

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UNITED STATES – AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 2015 UNDER THE DECISION OF 30 NOVEMBER 2015¹

The following communication, dated 16 January 2017, is being circulated at the request of the Delegation of the United States.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. On 2 December 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 2015.

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, effective 1 January 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. In December 2015, President Obama withdrew Burundi's eligibility for AGOA benefits effective 1 January 2016. As of 1 November 2016, 38 sub-Saharan African countries were eligible for AGOA trade benefits. These countries are: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, 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,

¹ WT/L/970.

Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, 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 2015, over 90% of US imports from AGOA-eligible countries entered the United States duty-free, under AGOA, GSP, or other zero-tariff provisions.

3.2. In 2015, US imports under AGOA fell 32.8% from \$11.9 billion to \$8.0 billion, due in most part to a large drop in the value of imports of mineral fuels (HTS chapter 27). Nevertheless, mineral fuels still accounted for almost 64.5% of US imports under AGOA in 2015, compared to approximately 75.8% in 2014. Other leading categories of US imports include apparel (HTS chapters 61 and 62) and motor vehicles and parts (HTS chapter 87). South Africa is currently the largest non-oil AGOA beneficiary. Other leading beneficiary countries are Angola, Chad, Nigeria, Kenya, Lesotho, the Republic of Congo, and Mauritius.

3.3. Motor vehicles and their parts was the leading AGOA non-oil product sector for most of the period 2013-2015. Imports under AGOA in this product sector reached approximately \$1.3 billion in 2015.

3.4. Another leading non-oil sector for the period 2013-2015 was apparel. Apparel represented 25.2% to 34.9% of total non-oil AGOA imports (not including its related GSP provisions) during this period. Imports of apparel under AGOA rose from \$903.8 million in 2013 to \$987.6 million in 2015. 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 2015 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 Trade and Investment Hubs – in South Africa, Kenya, and Ghana, with satellite offices in Dakar and Gaborone – 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. In 2013, the United States launched Trade Africa, a new partnership with sub-Saharan Africa that seeks to increase internal and regional trade within Africa, and expand trade and economic ties between Africa, the United States, and other global markets. In its initial phase, Trade Africa focused on the Partner States of the East African Community (EAC). As of July 2015, the United States has expanded the Trade Africa Initiative to involve new partners, including Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, and Zambia and is working to address capacity issues that have constrained trade, namely trade facilitation, SPS and TBT harmonization and compliance with international standards, and export promotion. The United States is also working to support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to increase intra-regional trade.

² As of 1 November 2016, 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, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, 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.

3.6. Statistical annexes are provided to present a detailed description of the trade aspects of the AGOA programme from 2007 to 2015.

Table 1 provides summary information on US imports for consumption under AGOA from 2007 to 2015.

Table 2 provides information on leading US imports for consumption under AGOA provisions from 2013 to 2015.

Table 3 provides information on US trade with AGOA countries from 2007 to 2015.

TABLE 1

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2007-2015⁴

Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Angola	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	1,830,054.3
South Africa	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	1,750,301.2	1,727,143.3
Chad	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	1,478,696.9
Nigeria	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	2,798,015.3	1,403,195.4
Kenya	250,352.0	252,243.0	204,981.6	220,645.8	288,330.7	287,835.8	336,601.2	417,136.1	427,436.7
Lesotho	379,592.0	338,796.8	277,046.4	280,341.6	314,311.2	300,688.7	320,806.9	288,888.8	299,313.9
Congo (ROC)	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	254,572.3
Mauritius	112,347.1	97,291.5	98,747.2	117,910.9	155,982.1	160,030.0	188,260.4	218,173.3	206,906.1
Gabon	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	167,003.2
Ethiopia	4,741.3	9,391.5	6,723.4	6,882.5	10,879.1	18,300.9	31,714.1	35,675.1	40,779.5
Malawi	27,568.3	26,680.4	39,734.3	47,190.6	56,145.6	46,307.1	47,084.2	57,386.2	40,232.3
Madagascar	281,443.3	277,050.7	210,003.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	39,830.8
Tanzania	2,814.8	1,527.3	1,006.2	1,850.1	5,130.9	10,445.8	10,359.7	17,485.9	28,165.6
Senegal	13.5	10,228.9	1,585.1	6.7	2.7	5,634.0	11.0	23.6	15,544.0
Ghana	56,151.3	31,493.6	2,303.3	2,052.8	414,094.2	16,988.1	60,488.7	57,045.8	9,654.9
Botswana	31,331.2	15,803.0	12,361.7	11,558.5	15,478.5	10,426.7	5,856.1	9,457.6	8,251.1
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29,901.5	229.3	554.8	529.6
Cape Verde	0.0	0.0	0.0	145.6	154.0	116.9	146.4	333.2	522.9
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	411.5	463.6
Rwanda	0.0	5.3	62.9	10.5	17.3	7.9	9.4	187.0	434.7
Mozambique	825.2	129.1	0.0	183.6	688.6	29.5	1,361.8	802.2	283.8
Zambia	73.0	4.8	6.7	0.4	10.3	6.8	8.3	35.7	265.3
Uganda	1,189.4	472.6	221.9	344.8	786.9	64.5	55.9	59.3	144.1
Cameroon	169,172.5	441,316.1	96,749.7	113,469.3	137,525.0	111,612.1	36,426.7	23,004.6	53.1

⁴ The following countries were not eligible for the corresponding years: Central African Republic (2007-15), Comoros (2007), Congo (DROC) (2011-15), Côte d'Ivoire (2007-10), Eritrea (2007-15), Gambia (2015), Guinea (2010), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013), Mauritania (2009), Niger (2010), Swaziland (2015), and Togo (2007). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, but the country was not eligible in 2015.

Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>Value (1,000 dollars)</i>								
Mali	8.5	3.9	61.6	3.6	1.6	20.6	0.0	6.1	14.4
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44,448.4	0.0	2.7	10.9
Guinea	26.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.3
Burkina Faso	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.0	6.6	10.2	2.6
Congo (DROC)	39,478.3	65,234.2	35,651.5	147,041.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	26,395.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	26.6	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.0
Gambia	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	135,837.7	125,386.6	94,718.2	92,798.4	77,121.1	62,373.3	53,940.0	59,075.6	0.0
Namibia	28,579.2	6.2	0.0	5.3	12.8	215.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	42,152,450.3	56,373,650.9	28,050,317.9	38,679,804.2	52,077,762.9	32,538,373.0	24,853,927.1	11,873,994.7	7,979,509.8

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 2007-2015 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.

TABLE 1 – CONTINUED

US IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER AGOA PROVISIONS, BY SOURCES, 2007-2015

Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
					<i>% of total</i>				
Angola	11.31	17.38	15.06	16.27	22.23	20.34	24.14	29.81	22.93
South Africa	2.55	4.31	5.86	4.96	4.70	7.32	10.37	14.74	21.64
Chad	3.53	4.10	4.24	3.07	5.74	7.30	9.65	13.75	18.53
Nigeria	71.50	62.74	61.42	65.03	59.85	53.96	43.53	23.56	17.58
Kenya	0.59	0.45	0.73	0.57	0.55	0.88	1.35	3.51	5.36
Lesotho	0.90	0.60	0.99	0.72	0.60	0.92	1.29	2.43	3.75
Congo (ROC)	3.53	4.68	5.25	5.00	3.72	3.77	4.18	3.03	3.19
Mauritius	0.27	0.17	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.49	0.76	1.84	2.59
Gabon	3.97	3.80	4.31	2.91	0.92	3.91	3.72	5.12	2.09
Ethiopia	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.13	0.30	0.51
Malawi	0.07	0.05	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.48	0.50
Madagascar	0.67	0.49	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.50
Tanzania	0.01	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.15	0.35
Senegal	(a)	0.02	0.01	(a)	(a)	0.02	(a)	(a)	0.19
Ghana	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.80	0.05	0.24	0.48	0.12
Botswana	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.10
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	(a)	(a)	0.01
Cape Verde	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Djibouti	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.01
Rwanda	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01
Mozambique	(a)	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.01	0.01	(a)
Zambia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Uganda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cameroon	0.40	0.78	0.34	0.29	0.26	0.34	0.15	0.19	(a)
Mali	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)
Togo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guinea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)
Burkina Faso	0.00	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Congo (DROC)	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mauritania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Niger	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.00
Gambia	(a)	0.00	0.00	(a)	(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Swaziland	0.32	0.22	0.34	0.24	0.15	0.19	0.22	0.50	0.00
Namibia	0.07	(a)	0.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	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, 2013-2015⁵

HTS number	Description	2013	2014	2015	Change 2014- 2015
		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	15,773.5	5,825.0	3,445.7	-40.8
2709.00.10	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, crude, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.	4,265.6	2,093.6	1,368.4	-34.6
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	644.5	311.1	182.2	-41.4
2710.12.45	Light oil mixt. of hydrocarbons fr petro oils & bitumen (o/than crude) or prep 70%+ wt. fr petro oils, nesoi, n/o 50% any single hydrocarbon	88.8	263.2	91.0	-65.4
2710.19.06	Distillate and residual fuel oil (including blends) derived from petroleum or oils from bituminous minerals, testing < 25 degrees A.P.I.	433.0	506.3	43.1	-91.5
	Total of above	21,205.4	8,999.2	5,130.4	-43.0
	All other	69.8	13.1	17.2	30.8
	Total for mineral fuels and oils	21,275.2	9,012.3	5,147.5	-42.9
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.	139.8	166.1	179.4	8.0
6205.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	148.9	148.1	148.1	0.0
6110.30.30	Sweaters, pullovers and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	99.0	97.9	101.7	4.0
6104.63.20	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	83.8	83.3	97.8	17.4
6204.62.40	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of cotton, nesoi	87.8	94.6	88.5	-6.4
6105.20.20	Men's or boys' shirts, knitted or crocheted, of manmade fibers, nesoi	48.6	52.7	60.4	14.7
6109.90.10	T-shirts, singlets, tank tops and similar garments, knitted or crocheted, of man-made fibers	39.8	52.8	47.0	-11.1
6204.63.35	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches and shorts, not knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	30.5	36.3	32.0	-11.9
6103.43.15	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches and shorts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	28.4	31.7	31.0	-2.3
6104.53.20	Women's or girls' skirts and divided skirts, knitted or crocheted, of synthetic fibers, nesoi	5.2	14.1	21.1	49.5
	Total of above	711.8	777.6	807.0	3.8
	All other	192.0	208.1	180.6	-13.2
	Total for textiles and apparel	903.8	985.8	987.6	0.2
Agriculture (HTS chapters 1-24)					
0802.62.00	Macadamia nuts, shelled	52.1	70.9	100.9	42.3
0805.10.00	Oranges, fresh or dried	51.0	41.2	46.4	12.7

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

HTS number	Description	2013	2014	2015	Change 2014- 2015
		Value (millions of dollars)			%
2204.21.50	Wine other than Tokay (not carbonated), not over 14% alcohol, in containers not over 2 liters	33.5	33.1	34.5	4.3
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	31.9	44.2	22.7	-48.5
2207.10.60	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of 80 percent vol. alcohol or higher, for non-beverage purposes	16.8	16.9	15.8	-7.0
0805.20.00	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, fresh or dried	5.2	9.5	12.1	28.0
0806.20.10	Raisins, made from dried seedless grapes	7.7	4.6	10.0	115.2
2008.20.00	Pineapples, otherwise prepared or preserved, nesi	0.5	1.6	8.6	445.8
0802.90.98	Nuts nesi, fresh or dried, shelled	5.9	7.1	8.1	14.0
2105.00.50	Edible ice, except ice cream, not described in add US note 1 to Ch. 4, nesoi	5.6	5.9	7.4	26.6
	Total of above	210.1	235.0	266.6	13.5
	All other	50.5	43.5	37.2	-14.6
	Total for agriculture	260.6	278.5	303.8	9.1
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	2,098.1	1,297.6	1,343.6	3.5
7202.11.50	Ferromanganese containing by weight more than 4 percent of carbon	180.0	183.1	88.9	-51.4
3823.70.60	Industrial fatty alcohols other than derived from fatty substances of animal or vegetable origin	60.7	46.0	41.8	-9.1
8111.00.47	Unwrought manganese flake containing at least 99.5 per cent by weight manganese	22.7	25.1	18.6	-25.8
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	7.2	13.5	13.2	-1.9
8707.10.00	Bodies (including cabs), for mtr. vehicles for transport of persons of heading 8703	2.6	3.2	4.7	45.0
3301.13.00	Essential oils of lemon	1.0	1.1	3.9	240.4
4203.29.08	Gloves, wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, not specially designed for use in sports, nesi	2.1	3.8	3.0	-21.3
8708.92.50	Pts. & access. of mtr. vehic. of 8701, nesoi, and 8702-8705, mufflers & exhaust pipes	5.1	4.4	2.7	-39.0
9507.90.70	Artificial baits and flies	1.5	1.5	2.5	65.3
	Total of above	2,380.9	1,579.4	1,522.9	-3.6
	All other	33.5	18.1	17.6	-2.3
	Total for all other products	2,414.4	1,597.4	1,540.6	-3.6
	Grand total	24,853.9	11,874.0	7,979.5	-32.8

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals given. The abbreviations "nesoi" and "nesi" stand for "not elsewhere specified or otherwise included."

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

TABLE 3**US TRADE WITH AGOA BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES, 2007-2015⁶**

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>%</i>	<i>Millions dollars</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Millions dollars</i>
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	20,859.3	1.5	47,276.3	2.1	-26,417.0
2013	21,693.6	1.6	38,203.9	1.7	-16,510.3
2014	23,038.8	1.6	25,560.6	1.1	-2,521.8
2015	16,248.4	1.3	19,139.9	0.9	-2,891.5

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 (2007-15), Comoros (2007), Congo (DROC) (2011-15), Côte d'Ivoire (2007-10), Eritrea (2007-15), Gambia (2015), Guinea (2010), Guinea-Bissau (2013-14), Madagascar (2010-13), Mali (2013), Mauritania (2009), Niger (2010), Swaziland (2015), and Togo (2007). South Sudan eligibility began in 2013, but the country was not eligible in 2015.

⁷ Domestic exports, f.a.s. basis.

⁸ Imports for consumption, customs value.