U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, Inc.

New York, New York
Telephone (917) 453-6726 • E-mail: council@cubatrade.org

Internet: http://www.cubatrade.org • Twitter: @CubaCouncil
Facebook: www.facebook.com/uscubatradeandeconomiccouncil
LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/company/u-s--cuba-trade-and-economic-council-inc-

ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
August 2015

Food/Ag Exports Decrease 37.31% Compared To First Six Months Of 2014
Cuba Ranks 56th of 224 Food/Ag Export Markets Thus Far In 2015
Whiskies/Bourbon Exports US$61,335.00
Tequila Exports US$13,340.00
Healthcare Product Exports Increase
U.S. Port Export Data
The First Direct Correspondent Banking Agreement
SIWFT Codes- Same Day Transactions Are Near
33 Companies That Have Exported To Cuba Since 2010
Governor Of Arkansas Will Be 1st To Visit Since Embassies Re-Established
Speaking & Events Schedule

GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS WILL BE 1st TO VISIT SINCE EMBASSIES RE-ESTABLISHED- The Honorable Asa Hutchinson (R), Governor of the State of Arkansas, will visit the Republic of Cuba in September 2015, becoming the first United States governor to visit the Republic of Cuba since diplomatic relations were restored between the United States and the Republic of Cuba and since embassies were re-established in the respective capitols. By waiting, Governor Hutchinson will derive transactional marketing value as the first governor to pass through the gates of the United States Embassy. With embassies operational in Washington, DC, and in Havana; the Republic of Cuba having been removed from the Sanctions List, there are three fewer impediments (others remain) that may be used by the government of the Republic of Cuba as reasons not to commercially engage (or re-engage) with United States companies where permitted by United States law and regulations. Arkansas has been a source for poultry and rice exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba, including by Little Rock, Arkansas-based Mountaire Farms; Springdale, Arkansas-based Tyson Foods; and Stuttgart, Arkansas-based Riceland Foods.

Name	Date(s)
George Ryan (R- Illinois)	1999 and 2002
Jesse Ventura (I- Minnesota)	2002
John Hoeven (R- Nebraska)	2002
David Heineman (R- Nebraska)	2005 and 2006 and 2007
Kathleen Blanco (D- Louisiana)	2005
John Balducci (D- Maine)	2005
Butch Otter (R- Idaho)	2007
Mike Beebe (D- Arkansas)	2009
Bill Richardson (D- New Mexico)	2009 and 2010
Sonny Perdue (R- Georgia)	2010
Jay Nixon (D- Missouri) replaced by wife, Georganne Nixon	2015
Terry McAuliffe (D- Virginia)	2015 (announced)
Andrew Cuomo (D- New York)	2015
Asa Hutchinson (R- Arkansas)	2015 (announced)

THE FIRST DIRECT CORRESPONDENT BANKING AGREEMENT- Pompano Beach, Florida-based Stonegate Bank (2014 assets approximately US$2.3 billion) signed a Direct Correspondent Banking Agreement with Republic of Cuba government-operated Banco Internacional de Comercio SA (BICSA), a member of Republic of Cuba government-operated Grupo Nuevo Banca SA, created by Corporate Charter No. 49 on 29 October 1993 and commenced operation on 3 January 1994. Stonegate Bank also provides commercial operating accounts for the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Washington, DC.

Statutory and Regulatory rules issued through the OFAC and BIS have required that transactions relating to commercial exports (CDA, TSREEA) from the United States to the Republic of Cuba endure a triangular payment process. The Republic of Cuba-based entity places an order with a United States-based company. The Republic of Cuba-based entity then either transfers funds from the Republic of Cuba to a third country financial institution or

uses existing funds in a third country financial institution. The third country financial institution transfers the funds to a financial institution (either within the United States or another country) selected by the United States-based company. This process generally takes two to five days (if a weekend, for example) and there are transfer costs to the Republic of Cuba-based entity and United States-based company.
With the Stonegate Bank/BICSA Agreement, the Republic of Cuba-based entity would transfer funds (using SWIFT codes) from its account at BICSA directly to Stonegate or would use existing funds at the BICSA account at Stonegate. The funds would then be transferred from Stonegate to the financial institution selected by the United States-based company. The process generally can be confirmed during a business day; and the transfer costs are lower for both seller and buyer.
According to the Republic of Cuba, "Its main activity is 'enterprises' bank' carried through its central services and five branches based in the country's capital, Santiago de Cuba and Villa Clara. It records all transactions in real time providing its customers with card and remote banking services while it is working on developing other methods of electronic banking. Its institutional clients, national or foreign, receive a complete accounting and documentary service, while national entities also enjoy of significant volumes of credit facilities. Practically all sectors of the economy benefit from all this, such as that of agriculture, the food industry, the basic and light industries, transportation, aviation, fishing, construction, domestic and foreign trade, the iron and steel industry, sugar, informatics, communications and others with not only economic importance but also social, such as health, water supply, education, culture and sports. Credit policy followed by the Bank is dictated in a collegiate way by its Credit Committee on the basis of a strict analysis and control in loan making. The Bank counts on correspondents in the five continents, the majority are first class banks, mainly Europeans and Americans. Equity capital of shareholders (Grupo Nueva Banca with the biggest share and Bancholding), near the USD95 millions with a balance ranging from 550 to 600 millions, make sure the Bank has a strong solvency ratio."

Swift Code is a standard format of Bank Identifier Codes (BIC) and it is unique identification code for a specific bank. These codes are used when transferring money between banks, particularly for international wire transfers, and exchanging inter-bank communication.

There are approximately 40,000 active Swift codes and approximately 50,000 additional codes used for manual transactions by passive participants.
The registrations of Swift Codes are handled by the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication ("SWIFT"); headquarters in Belgium.
The Swift Code consists of 8 or 11 characters. When 8-digits code is given, it refers to the primary office. The code is formatted as follows: AAAA BB CC DDD
First 4 characters - bank code (only letters) Next 2 characters - ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code (only letters) Next 2 characters - location code (letters and digits) (passive participant will have "1" in the second character) Last 3 characters - branch code, optional ('XXX' for primary office) (letters and digits)

Swift Code	Equivalent SWIFT/BIC Codes	SWIFT Code Breakdown	BIC SA
BIDCCUHH	BIDCCUHH XXX BIDCCUHHXXX BIDC CU HH BIDC CU HH XXXX	Bank Code: BIDC Country Code: CU Location Code: HH Branch Code: XXX	20 De Mayo Y Ayestaran Plaza La Habana, Cuba

Bank	Branch	SWIFT Code
Banco Central de Cuba	Real Time Gross Settlement Branch	BCCUCUHHSLB
Banco Central de Cuba	System For Regional Compensation	BCCUCUHHSUC
Banco Central de Cuba		BCCUCUHH
Banco de Credito Y Comercio		BDCRCUHH
Banco de Inversiones SA		BICUCUHH
Banco Exterior de Cuba		BECUCUHH
Banco Financiero Internacional SA		BFICCUHH
Banco Industrial de Venezuela Cuba SA		INDSCUHH
Banco Internacional de Comercio SA		BIDCCUHH
Banco Metropolitano SA		BMNBCUHH
Banco Nacional de Cuba	Central Division	BNACCUHH011
Banco Nacional de Cuba	Commercial Division	BNACCUHH613
Banco Nacional de Cuba		BNACCUHH
Banco Popular de Ahorro		BPAHCUHH

FOOD/AG EXPORTS DECREASE 37.31% COMPARED TO FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2014- This report contains information on exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba- products within the Trade

Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act (TSREEA) of 2000, Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) of 1992, and regulations implemented (1992 to present) for other products by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury and Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) of the United States Department of Commerce.

The TSREEA re-authorized the direct commercial (on a cash basis) export of food products (including branded food products) and agricultural products (commodities) from the United States to the Republic of Cuba, irrespective of purpose. The TSREEA does not include healthcare products, which remain authorized by CDA.

The data represents the U.S. Dollar value of product exported from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under the auspice of TSREEA. The data does not include transportation charges, bank charges, or other costs associated with exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba. The government of the Republic of Cuba reports unverifiable data that includes transportation charges, bank charges, and other costs.

2015 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Chicken	US$59,941,481.00	50.32%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$29,843,538.00	25.05%
3	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	9.36%
4	Soybeans	US$6,546,212.00	5.49%
5	Calcium Phosphates	US$6,259,071.00	5.25%
6	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	4.09%
7	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.05%
8	Soups/Broths	US$32,400.00	.02%
9	Biscuits/Bread with Chocolate	US$18,000.00	.01%
10	Tequila	US$13,340.00	.01%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$118,755,169.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	US$119,098,350.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.71%*	

Reporting Year	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
2015	US$119,098,350.00 (six months)	*56th (of 224)*
2014	US$291,258,881.00	*49th (of 223)*
2013	US$348,747,293.00	*46th (of 224)*
2012	US$457,318,357.00	*43rd (of 229)*
2011	US$358,457,389.00	*50th (of 232)*
2010	US$366,467,782.00	*45th (of 228)*
2009	US$528,482,955.00	*36th (of 232)*
2008	US$710,086,323.00	*29th (of 228)*
2007	US$437,564,824.00	*37th (of 230)*
2006	US$340,433,442.00	*34th (of 227)*
2005	US$350,218,040.00	*30th (of 228)*
2004	US$391,990,382.00	*25th (of 228)*
2003	US$256,901,471.00	*35th* (of 219)
2002	US$138,634,784.00	*50th* (of 226)
2001	US$4,318,906.00 (December- 1st sales under TSREEA)	*144th* (of 226)
Total Sales	**US$5,209,481,228.00**	

Medical Equipment, Medical Instruments, Medical Supplies & Pharmaceutical Exports To Cuba Under 1992 CDA	
2015	US$1,327,352.00
2014	US$879,267.00
2013	US$2,155,024.00
2012	US$234,718.00
2011	US$103,771.00
2010	US$226,563.00
2009	US$85,408.00
2008	US$320,420.00
2007	US$436,773.00
2006	US$814,866.00
2005	US$404,001.00
2004	US$468,485.00
2003	US$9,416.00
Total	**US$7,623,450.00**

Donated items are neither included in TSREEA nor CDA calculations. These items are generally delivered to the Republic of Cuba using regularly-scheduled air charter or containers on vessels; does not include personal deliveries (by travelers on charter flights and through third countries).

Donations (food, healthcare, clothing, reading materials, etc.)	
Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value**
2015	US$2,629,337.00

If the government of the Republic of Cuba views the changes to United States regulations of December 2014 as a means to influence the political process in the United States, likely will be meaningful purchases of products under provisions of the TSREEA and CDA and telecommunications equipment; and building materials/supplies and agricultural equipment and supplies to and through authorized entities.

NOTE: There are meaningful exports of products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba that remain unreported/undocumented; the export channels used for these exports include direct charter flights from the United States to the Republic of Cuba and using third-country regularly-scheduled airlines. Products include, but are not limited to, welding equipment, power tools, electronic equipment, printers, cooking supplies, medical supplies, household implements, etc., taken as baggage (checked and carry-on) by passengers.

If the government of the Republic of Cuba permits the implementation of the changes to United States regulations, which authorize the export of products to support private enterprises/co-operatives, some of the products will be exported using channels that are subject to reporting requirements.

The government of the Republic of Cuba may determine greater leverage exists from not increasing purchasing levels as a means of encouraging those impacted United States-based parties to seek further regulatory and legislative changes. Members of Congress, Governors, and other political actors will increase their visits to the Republic of Cuba as media coverage of the visits will be generous. However, if too many visitors return without commitments for purchases of products manufactured in their respective states, the media's generosity will lessen…. as may that of the political actors and, eventually, the companies.

33 COMPANIES THAT HAVE EXPORTED TO CUBA SINCE 2010- A list of the majority of companies having exported products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba since 2010 under provisions of the TSREEA and/or the CDA; city/state designation do not necessarily equate to product origin, as some companies are brokers/distributors and others source from more than one location (intra-state or inter-state):

Company	City	State
AJC	Atlanta	Georgia
American Roland Food	New York	New York
Amity Packing Company	Chicago	Illinois
Archer Daniels Midland Company	Decatur	Illinois
Arnolds Food Distributors	Tampa	Florida
Boston Agrex	Boston	Massachusetts
Bunge Latin America	Coral Gables	Florida
Cargill	Minneapolis	Minnesota
Chicago Food	Chicago	Illinois
Florida Produce of Hillsborough County	Tampa	Florida
Globex International	New York	New York
Grove Services	Wellesley	Massachusetts
Intervision Foods	Atlanta	Georgia
Kaehlers Homedale Farms	St. Charles	Minnesota
Koch Foods	Park Ridge	Illinois
Koch Foods of Chattanooga	Chattanooga	Tennessee
Lamex Food	Bloomington	Minnesota
Louis Dreyfus Citrus	Wilton	Connecticut
Louis Dreyfus Commodities	Wilton	Connecticut
Mountaire Farms	Little Rock	Arkansas
Noble USA	Portland	Oregon
Parker Migliorini International (PMI)	Salt Lake City	Utah
PCS Sales	Northbrook	Illinois
Perdue Grain and Oilseed	Salisbury	Maryland
Pilgrims Pride	Pittsburg	Texas
Sellari Enterprises	Bedford	Massachusetts
Smithfield Packing	Smithfield	Virginia

Splash Tropical Drinks	Fort Lauderdale	Florida
Sunview Marketing International	Delano	California
Swift Beef	Greeley	Colorado
Sysmex American	Lincolnshire	Illinois
TRC Trading	Roseville	California
Tyson Foods	Springdale	Arkansas
WM Wrigley, Jr.	Chicago	Illinois

With Venezuela's increasing commercial and economic challenges, the government of the Republic Cuba has less financial support, and other actors (Russia, China, Iran, etc.) do not have the focus to replace Venezuela as benefactors of significance. Thus, the government of the Republic of Cuba may be entering a period of cautiousness and a full-on re-engagement with the United States may become problematic while the policy of the government of the United States remains to seek commercial, economic and political change within the Republic of Cuba.

The primary reasons for the cumulative reduction in United States exports to the Republic of Cuba **1)** lack of foreign exchange due to commercial and economic decisions of the government of the Republic of Cuba which lessen its ability to earn foreign exchange. **2)** financial largess of the government of Venezuela lessens the interest of the government of the Republic of Cuba to purchase products from the United States, regardless of cost, quality, or delivery considerations. **3)** financial largess of the government of the People's Republic of China lessens the interest of the government of the Republic of Cuba to purchase products from the United States, regardless of cost, quality, or delivery considerations. **4)** re-emergence and/or continuation of import relationships (barter, substantial credits, political motivation) with the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Vietnam, Mexico, Spain, Mexico, Canada, Russia, Iran, New Zealand, and France amongst other countries. **5)** preference to purchase products from government-controlled entities, which provide more favorable payment terms and less publicity when those payment terms are not honored, which is expected given the lack of foreign exchange of government of the Republic of Cuba. **6)** efforts (which had been successful, but had lessened in their effectiveness) by the government of the Republic of Cuba to increase the motivation of United States-based companies, organizations; state and local government representatives; and Members of the United States Congress to be more visible in their lobbying efforts for changes in United States policy, law, and regulations.
Government of Vietnam-operated Vinafood 1 and Vinafood 2 have provided payment terms to Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa Cubana Importadora Alimentos (Alimport), under the auspice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Cuba (MINCEX), of up to two years to pay for rice (25% to 30% broken). United States producers can provide this product; payment terms, however, without the use of government programs, would generally not exceed six months, with most companies requiring 30 days to ninety days.
The reduction in exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba is not the result of changes in payment regulations implemented by the OFAC during later years of the Bush Administration, which had permitted an expansive definition of payment terms. The payment regulations were again made expansive in January 2015.

Exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under provisions of TSREEA or CDA are transported from the United States to the Republic of Cuba either by air or by water. There are forty-seven (47) districts in the United States. While the reporting district is Mobile, Alabama, the shipping ports include Mobile, Alabama; Pascagoula, Mississippi; and Gulfport, Mississippi. While the reporting district is Miami, Florida, the shipping port does not include Miami, Florida, but does include Jacksonville, Florida, and Port Manatee, Florida; and can include airline charter/airline cargo from Miami International Airport. The New York reporting district includes ports in New Jersey; and can include John F. Kennedy International Airport (charter flights). The Buffalo, New York, reporting district means that the products were transported by ground and then to the Republic of Cuba. The Los Angeles, California, reporting district means that some the products were transported through Los Angeles International Airport (charter flights). The following Districts reported exports to the Republic of Cuba in 2014/2015:

Districts From Where TSREEA Products Exported				
Pork	Miami, FL			
Chicken	Miami, FL	Mobile, AL	New Orleans, LA	Tampa, FL
Turkey	Charleston, SC			
Corn	New Orleans, LA			
Soybeans/Soybean Flour	Norfolk, VA	Savannah, GA		
Breads/Biscuits/Cookies	Houston/Galveston TX	Miami, FL		
Soups	Houston/Galveston TX			
Soybean Oil Cake	New Orleans, LA	Savannah, GA		
Animal Feeds	Buffalo, NY	New Orleans, LA	Tampa, FL	
Herbicides	Laredo, Texas			

Districts From Where CDA Products Exported					
Miami, FL	New York, NY	Chicago, IL	Los Angeles, CA	Cleveland, OH	San Juan, PR

United States Ports Exporting To The Republic Of Cuba									
#	**Port**	**St**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Total (MT)**
	Baltimore	MD				109,787	1,182		**110,968**
6	**Baton Rouge**	LA	34,396	72,939	88,177	64,325			**259,836**
	Beaumont	TX	24,500						**24,500**
	Brunswick	GA			34,100	100	22,635	45,100	**101,935**
	Charleston	SC	18			341	214	302	**875**
	Chester	PA				111			**111**
	Corpus Christi	TX	10,749	10,317					**21,066**
	Destrehan	LA				19,999	32,170		**52,169**
	Fernandina Beach	FL	712	1,546					**2,258**
10	**Houston**	TX	27,753	36	93,003	295	60	33	**121,180**
7	**Jacksonville**	FL	43,799	19,973	26,094	21,105	23,376	66,830	**201,177**
	Lake Charles	LA	5,630	4,902					**10,532**
	Long Beach	CA	7	3					**10**
	Los Angeles	CA				4,795	4,166		**8,960**
	Miami	FL	68	10,456	61	88	40	102	**554**
9	**Mobile**	AL	16,944	37,956	37,491	14,109	22,571	20,898	**149,969**
	Morehead City	NC	5,000				6,049		**11,049**
4	**New Orleans**	LA	39,331	61,155	21,360	80,648	177,348	81	**379,924**
	Newport News	VA						5,499	**5,499**
	New York	NY	376	62	58	646	832	106	**2,080**
3	**Norfolk**	VA	83,472	94,976	85,362	54,883	43,267	54,972	**416,932**
	Oakland	CA				945	782		**1,727**
	Panama City	FL							**979**
8	**Pascagoula**	MS	34,382	25,162	21,762	30,846	48,427		**160,579**
	Pennsauken	NJ				158			**158**
	Pensacola	FL	16,970	17,094	35,584				**69,648**
	Port Canaveral	FL	29						**29**
5	**Port Everglades**	FL	59,866	45,046	54,328	48,046	45,022	20,973	**273,262**
	Savannah	GA	3,551	836	20	47	121	11	**4,586**
	Seattle	WA	145	62					**207**
1	**South Louisiana**	LA	134,920	288,869	268,565	105,050	126,617	1,961	**925,982**
	Tampa	FL	16,764	16,058	19,925	31,931	8,807	6,050	**96,759**
	West Palm Beach	FL		1,773					**1,773**
2	**Westwego**	LA	533,982	140,196	214,108	27,400			**915,685**
	Total (MT)		***1,093,364***	***849,417***	***999,998***	***663,859***	***563,686***	***222,738***	**4,332,958**

Alimport projects that it will import food products and agricultural products valued at a combined US$2.2 billion in 2015.

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported at Alimport purchased approximately US$2 billion in food products and agricultural products in 2014 and that the country imports approximately 60% to 70% its food product and agricultural requirements.

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported spending US$2.554 billion in 2008 to import 3.423 metric tons of food products and agricultural products. Using the actual value for U.S. Dollar food and agricultural product exports to the Republic of Cuba, the United States was the source for 27% of the Republic of Cuba's food and agricultural product imports in 2008.

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported spending US$1.47 billion in 2007 to import 3.423 million metric tons of food products and agricultural products. The United States was the source for 29% of the Republic of Cuba's food and agricultural product imports in 2007.

A primary reason for the increase in U.S. Dollar value of purchases in 2008 and 2007 by the government of the Republic of Cuba from United States-based companies was the increase in prices in for commodities purchased from the United States. There was a meaningful increase in the quantity of some commodities. For 2008, there was a 61% increase in the U.S. Dollar value of food products and agricultural products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba compared to 2007.

The government of the Republic of Cuba has decreased the quantity and U.S. Dollar value of food products and agricultural products imported from throughout the world for the 11.4 million citizens of the Republic of Cuba. There is no verifiable data to support that the necessity of a food product ration card, issued to each citizen to provide food for a thirty (30) day period is providing food products for more than fourteen (14) days. This, despite statements by representatives of the government of the Republic of Cuba that the economy of the country has increased substantially during the last several years, due, although not officially confirmed, primarily to the financial largess of government of Venezuela and the government of the People's Republic of China.

In May 2007 and June 2007, representatives of Alimport informed representatives of United States-based companies that Alimport expected that the U.S. Dollar value of TSRA-authorized purchases from the United States in 2007 would exceed the U.S. Dollar value of TSRA-authorized purchases from the United States in 2006.
In January 2007, representatives of Alimport informed representatives of United States-based companies that Alimport would significantly reduce purchases from United States-based companies due to a lack of effort (and, presumably, success) by United States-based companies in obtaining changes to United States laws and United States regulations. Alimport continued a policy, commenced in 2003, whereby Alimport decreased purchases from a United States-based company if Alimport perceived a lack of lobbying for changes in United States laws and United States regulations. Throughout 2005, representatives of Alimport reported that TSRA-authorized purchases by Alimport in 2005 would be substantially less than purchases in 2004. In November 2005, a representative of Alimport reported that purchases by Alimport in 2005 would at least equal, but were expected to exceed TSRA-authorized purchases by Alimport in 2004. The representative of Alimport reported that the purchase values included transportation charges, bank charges, finance charges, and other costs, which are not verifiable.

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2015	US$24,850,904.00	*51st (of 223)*
February 2015	US$13,488,136.00	*67th (of 223)*
March 2015	US$33,207,087.00	*46th (of 223)*
April 2015	US$11,535,245.00	*65th (of 223)*
May 2015	US$26,420,677.00	*49th (of 223)*
June 2015	US$9,596,281.00	*69th (of 224)*
July 2015		
August 2015		
September 2015		
October 2015		
November 2015		
December 2015		
Total 2015	US$119,098,350.00	

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2014	US$34,531,947.00	*50th (of 223)*
February 2014	US$44,080,044.00	*42nd (of 223)*
March 2014	US$53,021,705.00	*41st (of 223)*
April 2014	US$29,961,868.00	*49th (of 223)*
May 2014	US$13,652,791.00	*65th (of 223)*
June 2014	US$14,744,294.00	*59th (of 223)*
July 2014	US$17,242,746.00	*55th (of 223)*
August 2014	US$14,369,461.00	*58th (of 223)*
September 2014	US$15,469,734.00	*60th (of 223)*
October 2014	US$16,511,913.00	*62nd (of 223)*
November 2014	US$12,452,614.00	*66th (of 223)*
December 2014	US$25,219,764.00	*51st (of 223)*
Total 2014	US$291,258,881.00	*49th (of 223)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
February 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
March 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
April 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
May 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*

June 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
July 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
August 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
September 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
October 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
November 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
December 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
Total 2013	US$348,747,293.00	*46th (of 224)*

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2012	US$52,811,576.00 (actual)	*35th (of 205)*
February 2012	US$68,890,533.00(actual)	*26th (of 215)*
March 2012	US$40,909,415.00(actual)	*39th (of 219)*
April 2012	US$23,328,845.00 (actual)	*50th (of 223)*
May 2012	US$40,498,395.00 (estimate)	*Not Compiled*
June 2012	US$29,654,361.00 (actual)	*Not Compiled*
July 2012	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
August 2012	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
September 2012	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
October 2012	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
November 2012	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
December 2012	US$35,634.124.00 (actual)	*47th (of 229)*
Total 2012	US$457,318,357.00	*43rd (of 229)*

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
February 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
March 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
April 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
May 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
June 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
July 2011	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
August 2011	US$32,901,185.00	*45th (of 230)*
September 2011	US$21,495,969.00	*49th (of 231)*
October 2011	US$30,757,484.00	*49th (of 231)*
November 2011	US$31,418,103.00	*44th (of 232)*
December 2011	US$23,288,984.00	*51st (of 232)*
Total 2011	US$358,457,398.00 (actual)	*50th (of 232)*

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2010	US$51,302,494.00	*32nd (of 198)*
February 2010	US$26,643,202.00	*51st (of 207)*
March 2010	US$40,881,240.00	*43rd (of 215)*
April 2010	US$40,203,764.00	*33rd (of 223)*
May 2010	US$23,309,050.00	*47th (of 225)*
June 2010	US$37,518,471.00	*35th (of 227)*
July 2010	U$19,841,099.00	*52nd (of 227)*
August 2010	US$28,461,747.00	*48th (of 227)*
September 2010	US$19,486,584.00	*57th (of 227)*
October 2010	US$19,625,561.00	*56th (of 227)*
November 2010	US$37,074,475.00	*45th (of 227)*
December 2010	US$22,120,095.00	*57th (0f 228)*
Total 2010	US$366,467,782.00	*45th (of 228)*

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2009	US$67,353,254.00	*19th(of 203)*
February 2009	US$52,886,826.00	*28th (of 212)*
March 2009	US$58,598,379.00	*25th (of 212)*
April 2009	US$54,016,131.00	*25th (of 220)*

May 2009	US$45,321,232.00	*31st (of 222)*
June 2009	US$23,663,100.00	*46th (of 225)*
July 2009	US$39,749,932.00	*34th (of 225)*
August 2009	US$42,207,846.00	*33rd (of 225)*
September 2009	US$27,126,296.00	*39th (of 227)*
October 2009	US$34,105,866.00	*40th (of 228)*
November 2009	US$41,754,621.00	*37th (of 229)*
December 2009	US$41,699.472.00	*37th (of 232)*
Total 2009	US$528,482,955.00	*36th (of 232)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2008	US$57,321,251.00	*33rd (of 204)*
February 2008	US$69,555,747.00	*27th (of 212)*
March 2008	US$45,275,885.00	*38th (of 217)*
April 2008	US$82,279,432.00	*23rd (of 219)*
May 2008	US$52,037,815.00	*30th (of 221)*
June 2008	US$49,242,432.00	*35th (of 221)*
July 2008	US$72,348,413.00	*26th (of 225)*
August 2008	US$43,573,083.00	*44th (of 226)*
September 2008	US$64,539,075.00	*30th (of 227)*
October 2008	US$66,091,184.00	*31st (of 227)*
November 2008	US$51,204,882.00	*31st (of 227)*
December 2008	US$56,344,397.00	*22nd(of 228)*
Total 2008	US$710,086,323.00	*29th(of 228)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2007	US$22,624,964.00	*48th (of 205)*
February 2007	US$21,611,894.00	*42nd (of 214)*
March 2007	US$20,465,738.00	*48th (of 220)*
April 2007	US$48,636,315.00	*21st (of 221)*
May 2007	US$28,241,608.00	*36th (of 222)*
June 2007	US$28,476,558.00	*34th (of 223)*
July 2007	US$37,693,945.00	*26th (of 225)*
August 2007	US$53,575,582.00	*27th (of 225)*
September 2007	US$31,101,146.00	*45th (of 227)*
October 2007	US$32,972,800.00	*32nd (of 227)*
November 2007	US$44,787,057.00	*41st (of 228)*
December 2007	US$68,376,902.00	*26th (of 230)*
Total 2007	US$437,564,824.00	*37th (of 230)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2006	US$34,505,568.00	*31st (of 208)*
February 2006	US$28,933,586.00	*30th (of 215)*
March 2006	US$31,644,440.00	*31st of (220)*
April 2006	US$44,118,452.00	*21st (of 222)*
May 2006	US$17,789,430.00	*45th (of 222)*
June 2006	US$23,988,651.00	*36th (of 224)*
July 2006	US$33,317,752.00	*25th (of 225)*
August 2006	US$15,017,350.00	*49th (of 225)*
September 2006	US$28,270,030.00	*32nd (of 226)*
October 2006	US$23,886,530.00	*43rd (of 226)*
November 2006	US$35,539,495.00	*34th (of 226)*
December 2006	US$23,422,158.00	*42nd (of 227)*
Total 2006	US$340,433,442.00	*34th (of 227)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2005	US$30,470,181.00	*29th of 220*
February 2005	US$21,773,284.00	*44th of 226*
March 2005	US$41,886,797.00	*24th of 218*

April 2005	US$37,239,436.00	*23rd of 222*
May 2005	US$24,877,297.00	*28th of 223*
June 2005	US$33,712,960.00	*25th of 224*
July 2005	US$20,835,533.00	*36th of 224*
August 2005	US$29,778,271.00	*27th of 225*
September 2005	US$20,446,734.00	*35th of 228*
October 2005	US$23,559,583.00	*39th of 228*
November 2005	US$33,410,516.00	*30th of 228*
December 2005	US$32,227,448.00	*27th of 228*
Total 2005	*US$350,218,040.00*	*30th (of 228)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2004	US$30,280,169.00	*29th* (of 202)
February 2004	US$27,621,918.00	*36th (of 214)*
March 2004	US$60,459,205.00	*17th (of 218)*
April 2004	US$55,232,424.00	*19th (of 222)*
May 2004	US$33,202,590.00	*24th (of 223)*
June 2004	US$39,874,688.00	*18th (of 225)*
July 2004	US$30,695,375.00	*25th (of 225)*
August 2004	US$27,101,085.00	*28th (of 226)*
September 2004	US$10,242,033.00	*53rd (of 228)*
October 2004	US$19,402,481.00	*41st (of 228)*
November 2004	US$28,616,955.00	*35th (of 228)*
December 2004	US$29,261,459.00	*30th (of 228)*
Total 2004	*US$391,990,382.00*	*25th (of 228)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
December 2003	US$34,749,953.00	*27th (of 224)*
November 2003	US$36,785,979.00	*27th (of 224)*
October 2003	US$23,786,274.00	*40th (of 223)*
September 2003	US$22,427,963.00	*33rd (of 223)*
August 2003	US$13,503,804.00	*49th (of 223)*
July 2003	US$22,542,081.00	*35th (of 220)*
June 2003	US$13,036,149.00	*41st (of 218)*
May 2003	US$21,260,422.00	*32nd (of 217)*
April 2003	US$24,574,122.00	*29th (of 216)*
March 2003	US$17,508,552.00	*38th (of 182)*
February 2003	US$9,887,911.00	*49th (of 206)*
January 2003	US$16,839,261.00	*40th (of 197)*
Total 2003	US$256,901,471.00	*35th (of 219)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
December 2002	US$8,315,934.00	*58th*
November 2002	US$20,814,160.00	*39th*
October 2002	US$3,996,542.00	*75th*
September 2002	US$14,131,180.00	*41st*
August 2002	US$10,727,270.00	*52nd*
July 2002	US$8,480,416.00	*57th*
June 2002	US$17,943,951.00	*41st*
May 2002	US$5,910,431.00	*55th*
April 2002	US$17,770,491.00	*32nd*
March 2002	US$8,068,623.00	*57th*
February 2002	US$13,731,785.00	*45th*
January 2002	US$9,658,659.00	*52nd*
Total 2002	US$138,634,784.00	*50th*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
December 2001	US$4,318,906.00	*144th*
Total 2001	US$4,318,906.00	*144th*

The following are the ten largest (U.S. Dollar value) agricultural product exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba for 2001 through 2015 under provisions of TSREEA:

2015 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Chicken	US$59,941,481.00	50.32%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$29,843,538.00	25.05%
3	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	9.36%
4	Soybeans	US$6,546,212.00	5.49%
5	Calcium Phosphates	US$6,259,071.00	5.25%
6	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	4.09%
7	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.05%
8	Soups/Broths	US$32,400.00	.02%
9	Biscuits/Bread with Chocolate	US$18,000.00	.01%
10	Tequila	US$13,340.00	.01%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$118,755,169.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	US$119,098,350.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.71%*	

2014 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Chicken	US$147,577,736.00	50.7%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$67,333,007.00	23.1%
3	Soybeans	US$30,573,457.00	10.5%
4	Corn	US$28,244,744.00	9.7%
5	Mixed Animal Feeds	US$9,382,144.00	3.2%
6	Herbicides	US$6,358,866.00	2.2%
7	Frozen Pork	US$1,313,627.00	.50%
8	Frozen Turkey	US$96,350.00	.03%
9	Soups/Broths	US$46,950.00	.01%
10	Fresh Fruit	US$32,000.00	.01%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba 2014	*US$290,958,881.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2014	US$291,258,881.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2014 Exports To Cuba	*99%*	

2013 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Chicken	US$144,387,804.00	41.4%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$69,333,613.00	19.9%
3	Corn	US$57,511,879.00	16.5%
4	Soybeans	US$39,406,302.00	11.3%
5	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$14,817,029.00	4.2%
6	Mixed Feeds	US$9,179,629.00	2.6%
7	Frozen Pork	US$8,999,894.00	2.6%
8	Frozen Sausages (poultry)	US$1,527,211.00	.40%
9	Food Preparations (canned)	US$309,643.00	.10%
10	Food Preparations (gelatin)	US$285,462.00	.10%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2013	*US$345,758,466.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2013	US$348,747,293.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2013 Exports To Cuba	*99%*	

2012 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Chicken	US$154,916,842.00	33.9%
2	Corn	US$134,422,536.00	29.4%
3	Soybeans	US$62,269,168.00	13.6%
4	Soybean Oil Cake	US$41,445,707.00	9.1%
5	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$27,349,345.00	8.2%
6	Frozen Pork	US$9,495,334.00	2.1%
7	Cotton	US$3,116,454.00	.70%
8	Frozen Turkey	US$3,039,565.00	.70%
9	Frozen Sausages (poultry)	US$2,537,426.00	.60%
10	Butter	US$2,280,486.00	.5%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2012	*US$440,872,863.00*	

	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2012	US$457,318,357.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2012 Exports To Cuba	*96%*	

2011 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Corn	US$115,716,868.00	33.4%
2	Frozen Chicken (including US$3,051,828.00 sausage)	US$92,293,226.00	26.6%
3	Soybeans	US$58,721,892.00	16.9%
4	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$23,127,215.00	6.7%
5	Soybean Oil Cake	US$9,866,258.00	2.9%
6	Beans	US$7,683,914.00	2.3%
7	Frozen Pork	US$7,679,964.00	2.3%
8	Decalcium Phosphate & Other Phosphates	US$5,860,475.00	1.7%
9	Cotton	US$4,037,896.00	1.2%
10	Frozen Turkey	US$3,608,354.00	1.1%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2011	*US$328,596,062.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2011	US$347,276,842.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2011 Exports To Cuba	*95%*	

2010 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Poultry	US$99,787,314.00	27.22%
2	Corn	US$94,784,867.00	25.86%
3	Soybeans	US$41,886,842.00	11.42%
4	Soybean Oil	US$27,033,565.00	7.37%
5	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$23,010,204.00	6.27%
6	Wheat	US$17,793,380.00	4.85%
7	Frozen Pork	US$14,766,752.00	4.02%
8	Soybean Oil Cake	US$12,159,436.00	3.31%
9	Decalcium Phosphate & Other Phosphates	US$6,171,946.00	1.68%
10	Beans	US$5,550,348.00	1.51%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2010	*US$342,944,654.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2010	US$366,487,782.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2010 Exports To Cuba	*94%*	

2009 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Poultry	US$137,322,869.00	25.98%
2	Corn	US$119,879,620.00	22.26%
3	Wheat	US$72,878,588.00	13.79%
4	Soybeans	US$61,508,127.00	11.63%
5	Soybean Oil Cake	US$48,084,608.00	9.09%
6	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$23,243,243.00	4.39%
7	Soybean Oil	US$22,315,704.00	4.22%
8	Frozen Pork	US$9,892,830.00	1.87%
9	Beans	US$4,286,254.00	.811%
10	Turkey	US$3,837,136.00	.726%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2009	*US$503,248,979.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2009	US$528,482,955.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2009 Exports To Cuba	*96%*	

2008 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Corn	US$195,880,642.00	27.58%
2	Wheat	US$134,954,809.00	19.00%
3	Chicken Leg Quarters & Other Parts	US$133,784,802.00	18.84%
4	Soybeans	US$66,623,693.00	9.38%
5	Soybean Oil Cake	US$46,197,306.00	6.50%
6	Soybean Oil	US$21,916,012.00	4.08%
7	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$21,611,080.00	3.04%
8	Powdered Milk	US$13,304,622.00	1.87%
9	Animal Feed	US$13,179,667.00	1.85%
10	Pork Products	US$13,160,310.00	1.85%

	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2008	*US$660,612,943.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2008	US$710,086,323.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2008 Exports To Cuba	*93%*	

2007 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Corn	US$109,018,832.00	24.91%
2	Chicken	US$76,210,427.00	17.41%
3	Wheat	US$70,174,592.00	16.03%
4	Soybean Oil Cake	US$50,139,261.00	11.45%
5	Soybeans	US$40,515,036.00	9.25%
6	Rice	US$24,005,875.00	5.48%
7	Soybean Oil	US$20,073,745.00	4.58%
8	Wood Products	US$19,136,054.00	4.37%
9	Brewing/Distilling Dregs & Waste	US$13,578,899.00	3.10%
10	Pork Products	US$6,038,247.00	1.37%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$428,8090,968.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2007	US$437,564,824.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2007 Exports To Cuba	*98%*	

2006 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Wheat	US$51,432,980.00	15.10%
2	Chicken	US$44,010,464.00	12.92%
3	Corn	US$42,624,103.00	12.52%
4	Rice	US$39,542,248.00	11.61%
5	Soybeans	US$31,741,801.00	9.32%
6	Soybean Oil Cake	US$26,671,694.00	7.83%
7	Soybean Oil	US$20,941,795.00	6.15%
8	Peas & Beans & Lentils	US$19,910,481.00	5.84%
9	Pork	US$12,588,072.00	3.69%
10	Powdered Milk	US$12,568,170.00	3.69%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$302,031,808.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2006	*US$340,433,442.00*	
	10 Largest As % Of 2006 Exports To Cuba	*88%*	

2005 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Chicken	US$60,045,359.00	17.14%
2	Corn	US$49,379,606.00	14.09%
3	Wheat	US$47,213,438.00	13.48%
4	Rice	US$39,209,646.00	11.10%
5	Soybeans	US$32,722,536.00	9.34%
6	Powdered Milk	US$29,584,712.00	8.44%
7	Soybean Oil	US$25,738,405.00	7.34%
8	Soybean Oil Cake	US$15,094,816.00	4.30%
9	Beans (pinto, lentil, kidney, green, yellow, etc.)	US$10,761,395.00	3.07%
10	Wood (poles, lumber)	US$5,212,556.00	1.48%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$330,057,285.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2005	*US$350,228,066.00*	
	10 Largest As % Of 2005 Exports To Cuba	*94%*	

2004 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Rice	US$64,042,268.00	16.33%
2	Corn	US$57,491,683.00	14.66%
3	Chicken	US$57,160,541.00	14.58%
4	Wheat	US$55,311,389.00	14.11%
5	Soybeans	US$27,932,531.00	7.12%
6	Powdered Milk	US$25,691,962.00	6.55%
7	Soybean Oil	US$23,322,765.00	5.94%
8	Soybean Flour	US$17,844,682.00	4.55%
9	Soybean Oil Cake	US$15,212,287.00	3.88%

10	Wheat-Flour-Soya Blends	US$6,610,470.00	1.68%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$350,620,578.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2004	***US$391,990,382.00***	
	10 Largest As % Of 2004 Exports To Cuba	*89.48%*	

2003 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Soybean Oil	US$50,824,529.00	19.78%
2	Poultry	US$37,205,568.00	14.48%
3	Wheat	US$36,675,608.00	14.27%
4	Corn	US$35,571,041.00	13.84%
5	Soybeans	US$34,475,209.00	13.41%
6	Soybean Oil Cake	US$21,473,027.00	8.35%
7	Rice	US$10,778,311.00	4.19%
8	Wheat Flour Soy Blends	US$8,982,871.00	3.49%
9	Newsprint	US$4,440,255.00	1.78%
10	Soybean Flour	US$3,808,375.00	1.48%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$244,234,794.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2003	*US$256,901,471.00*	
	10 Largest As % Of 2003 Exports To Cuba	*95.37%*	

2002 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Wheat	US$22,788,519.00	16.43%
2	Corn	US$22,738,930.00	16.40%
3	Poultry	US$21,632,287.00	15.60%
4	Soybean Oil	US$21,438,199.00	15.46%
5	Soybeans	US$20,922,283.00	15.09%
6	Soybean Oil Cake	US$19,281,467.00	13.90%
7	Rice	US$6,266,281.00	4.51%
8	Calcium Hydrogenorthophosphate	US$1,000,725.00	.721%
9	Eggs	US$766,559.00	.552%
10	Lard	US$428,000.00	.308%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$137,263,250.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2002	*US$138,634,784.00*	
	10 Largest As % Of 2002 Exports To Cuba	*99.11%*	

2001 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Corn	US$2,327,201.00	53.88%
2	Poultry	US$1,703,610.00	39.44%
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2001 (December)	***US$4,318,906.00***	*100%*

Speaking & Events Schedule

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to participate in a panel discussion hosted **"Preparing for Trade with Cuba"** by NEXCO (www.nexco.org) at Sofitel Miami, Florida, 9:00 am to 12:00 pm on 9 October 2015. For additional information, please access www.nexco.org

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to offer remarks at the **Cuba Finance, Infrastructure & Investment Summit** in New York, New York, from 8:00 am to 5:45 pm on 8 October 2015. The focus of the event is understanding and capitalizing on Cuba investment and financing opportunities. For additional information, please contact www.momentumevents.co

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to offer remarks at the **2nd U.S. - Cuba Corporate Counsel Summit** in New York, New York, from 8:00 am to 5:15 pm on 7 October 2015. The focus of the event is navigating the legal and regulatory challenges facing United States organizations entering the Cuban market. For additional information, please contact www.momentumevents.co