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ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
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U.S. AVIATION DOCUMENT WITH CUBA IS NOT WHAT'S BEEN REPORTED- The document to be signed on 16 February 2016 by The Honorable Anthony Foxx, United States Secretary of Transportation, and H.E. Yzquierdo Rodriguez, Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Cuba (MINTRANS) and H.E. Alfredo Cordero Puig, President of the Civil Aviation Institute (IACC) of the Republic of Cuba, during a visit to the Republic of Cuba is not an "*agreement*" and is not an "*understanding*" and is not a "*Civil Aviation Agreement (CAA)*." The document is defined by the government of the United States as an "*arrangement*." On 12 February 2016, the document was defined on the internet site managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba (MINREX) as a "*Memorando de Entendimiento*" or "*Memorandum of Understanding*." The word "arrangement" in Spanish is "arreglo."

From Ms. Kerry Humphrey, Media Advisor to the United States Department of State Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs (EB): "*The two governments affirmed their intention to begin, at the appropriate time, the process of negotiating a new, legally binding bilateral air services agreement. In the meantime, scheduled and unscheduled services between the two countries are to be governed by this non-binding arrangement. We view this arrangement, which allows U.S. carriers to begin providing scheduled service to Cuba's international airports, as a stepping stone to a broader, more comprehensive bilateral air services agreement. As to your question on when a formal agreement will happen, I can't speculate, but we are pleased for this milestone*."
"*Service to and from the United States by Cuban airlines with their own aircraft would still to obtain licenses from* [United States Department of the Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control] *OFAC, and the* [United States] *Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security* [BIS] *in addition to the* [United States] *Department of Transportation* [DOT] *license. We do not anticipate Cuban-owned aircraft serving the United States in the near future*."

The government of the Republic of Cuba may want to proceed slowly towards a formal, and binding, agreement due to the profound legal jeopardy that Republic of Cuba government-operated Cubana Airlines aircraft and other related assets could (likely) be subjected to by individuals and companies subject to United States law which have claims against the government of the Republic of Cuba. The government of the Republic of Cuba may not want to be constricted in its commercial relations with the United States so uncertainly may be deployed as a negotiating (commercial and political) tactic.

U.S. air carriers are expected to file pleadings with the DOT as with a normal formal regulatory proceeding. According to the DOT, the government of the Republic of Cuba does not have the authority to make changes once the routes are awarded by the DOT to the U.S. air carriers.

The primary beneficiary of the document will be Fort Worth, based American Airlines Group, Inc. (2015 revenues US$41 billion) which manages a significant Caribbean and Americas hub at Miami International Airport (MIA). In 2015 American Airlines was the source for aircraft for the largest number of charter flights (1,200). The company has likely discussed with MINTRANS and IACC the viability of constructing an *Admirals Club* at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana; which would benefit passengers using airlines affiliated with OneWorld (American, British Airways, Iberia, Japan Airlines, LAN, TAM, S7, Qatar, Qantas, airberlin, Cathay Pacific, and Royal Jordanian among others). The affiliated airlines service countries which may have, have, or are expected to have increasing business travelers and tourist travelers visiting the Republic of Cuba. A passenger facility- Admirals Club, Delta Sky Club, United Club, would bring marketing value to the Republic of Cuba.

The arrangement will authorize United States-based air carriers to operate (after bidding through the DOT process) up to twenty (20) flights per day to Jose Marti International Airport in Havana, Republic of Cuba, and ten (10) flights per day to each of the nine (9) international airports located throughout the Republic of Cuba. One hundred and ten (110) flights per day.

The following are projected routings (where the respective airlines have hubs) to the Republic of Cuba that may be sought during the DOT application process: **American Airlines** from Miami, Dallas/Fort Worth, Chicago O'Hare, Los Angeles, JFK (New York), Charlotte, Philadelphia, Phoenix. **Delta** from Atlanta, JFK (New York), Minneapolis, Cincinnati. **Jet Blue** from JFK (New York), Boston, Orlando, Long Beach (California), Fort Lauderdale. **United** from Chicago O'Hare, Los Angeles, Houston (Intercontinental), San Francisco, Washington Dulles, Newark. **Southwest** from BWI (Baltimore), Tampa, Denver, Fort Lauderdale, St. Louis, Houston (Hobby). Chicago, Illinois-based United Airlines, Inc. (2015 revenues US$39 billion) is expected to receive a routing from Newark (the location of the second-largest population of individuals of Cuban descent in the United States) to Havana.

Most airlines are expected to seek routes from their respective hubs to Havana. According to the government of the Republic of Cuba, in 2015 approximately 161,000 individuals subject to United States law visited the Republic of Cuba, an increase of 76.6% from 2014. This value does not include individuals of Cuban descent visiting the Republic of Cuba.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS CUBA; MOST STAYED QUIET IN ADVANCE- Seven members of the United States House of Representatives visited the Republic of Cuba from 13 February 2016 to 16 February 2016: Kathy Castor (D- Florida), John Garamendi (D- California), Paul Gosar (R- Arizona), Tom Emmer (R- Minnesota), Brendan Boyle (D- Pennsylvania), Alan Lowenthal (D- California), Mike Bishop (R- Michigan). No member of the delegation issued a media release or statement to their www.house.gov account in advance of the visit. In advance of the visit, only Representatives Castor and Emmer were identified as participating.

In 2011, Tampa International Airport (TIA) commenced United States-Republic of Cuba service with two flights. Today, TIA operates six to seven charter flights per week to three cities within the Republic of Cuba. In 2015, TIA served approximately 75,000 passengers generating approximately US$1.1 million in revenue for the airport.

TIA is hoping to be included amongst the initially-selected airports to have regularly-scheduled commercial service to the Republic of Cuba; which would also support a goal of establishing a consulate of the government of the Republic of Cuba to be located in Tampa, Florida.

Members of the delegation have not reported whether expenses will be paid for from their official account, campaign funds, or personal funds. Generally, if a Member of Congress is not comfortable using taxpayer funds for a visit to the Republic of Cuba, there is not a compelling reason for a visit.

CATERPILLAR SELECTS PUERTO RICO-BASED COMPANY AS DISTRIBUTOR FOR CUBA; TRANSACTION LIKELY- Peoria, Illinois-based Caterpillar, Inc. (2015 revenues US$47.011 billion) has selected San Juan, Puerto-based Rimco as its exclusive dealer for the Republic of Cuba. Established in 1981 by the McConnie family, the Rimco is the Caterpillar dealer for Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Islands. Rimco sells construction equipment, power systems and engines to the construction, quarry & aggregates, waste, industrial, commercial and marine segments. The company also markets brands including ASTEC, Bandit, Eager Beaver, Erie Strayer, Genie, Gomaco, JLG, Kaufman, Leeboy, Linden Comansa, Massey Ferguson, NPK, Olympian, Perkins, ROSCO, Talbert and Telsmith. The company offers "a wide inventory of construction, paving and various types of industrial equipment, including used equipment and rental options, as well as electric power, diesel, gas and natural gas generators for residential and commercial use, industrial engines, marine engines and hybrid energy power systems."

Existing regulations administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury and by the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) of the United States Department of Commerce authorize the export of Caterpillar products to the Republic of Cuba. Caterpillar and Rimco, directly or indirectly, are authorized to provide payment terms for products exported to the Republic of Cuba.
Caterpillar is expected to seek to identify a limited transaction whereby payment terms could be included as means of demonstrating its commitment to the Republic of Cuba marketplace and as an example of the financial reliability of Republic of Cuba-based entities.

DECEMBER 2015 FOOD/AG EXPORTS DECREASED 83%; FOR YEAR DECREASE WAS 41%- Exports of food products & agricultural products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba in December 2015 were US$4,302,105.00 consisting of frozen chicken leg quarters (US$4,074,105.00) and fresh fruits (US$228,000.00) compared to US$25,219,764.00 in December 2014. Exporters included: Park Ridge, Illinois-based Koch Foods (poultry) and Delano, California-based Sunview Marketing International (fresh fruits).

The following 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 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$77,758,631.00	45.6%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$43,931,150.00	25.7%
3	Herbicides, Anti-Sprouting Products	US$12,595,190.00	7.4%
4	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	6.5%
5	Soybeans	US$10,348,865.00	6.1%
6	Calcium Phosphates	US$9,237,753.00	5.4%
7	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	2.9%
8	Fresh Fruit	US$228,000.00	.10%

9	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.03%
10	Animal Feeds	US$43,138.00	.02%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$170,243,854.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	US$170,670,054.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.8%*	

Reporting Year	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
2015	US$170,670,054.00	*60th (of 230)*
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$5,261,052,932.00**	

U.S. HELATHCARE PRODUCT EXPORTS INCREASED 457% IN 2015- Exports of healthcare products to the Republic of Cuba increased substantially in 2015 compared to 2014. The transactions are subject to provisions of the Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) of 1992, which require payment of cash-in-advance and end use-verification.

Medical Equipment, Medical Instruments, Medical Supplies & Pharmaceutical Exports Under 1992 CDA	
2015	US$4,896,966.00
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$11,193,064.00**

HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS INCREASED 392%- 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). A substantial quantity and U.S. Dollar value of items categorized as "humanitarian" are transported from the United States to the Republic of Cuba using regularly-scheduled charter flights; thus, the information is not documented.

Donations (food, healthcare, clothing, reading materials, etc.)	
Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value**
2015	US$4,619,588.00
2014	US$939,705.00

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; 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; export channels for these exports include direct charter flights from the United States to the Republic of Cuba and 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 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 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.

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 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 be cash-on-delivery to 30 days; and for credit-worthy customers, generally not exceed sixty 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.

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$2.55 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 increased and 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	US$3,342,526.00	*96th (of 224)*
August 2015	US$2,254,957.00	*101st (of 224)*
September 2015	US$22,020,796.00	*50th (0f 227)*
October 2015	US$13,407,640.00	*61st (of 228)*
November 2015	US$6,243,680.00	*77th (of 228)*
December 2015	US$4,302,105.00	*100th (of 230)*
Total 2015	US$170,670,054.00	

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) food product/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$77,758,631.00	45.6%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$43,931,150.00	25.7%
3	Herbicides, Anti-Sprouting Products	US$12,595,190.00	7.4%
4	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	6.5%
5	Soybeans	US$10,348,865.00	6.1%
6	Calcium Phosphates	US$9,237,753.00	5.4%
7	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	2.9%
8	Fresh Fruit	US$228,000.00	.10%
9	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.03%
10	Animal Feeds	US$43,138.00	.02%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$170,243,854.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	US$170,670,054.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.8%*	

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%*

U.S. PORT DATA: NORFOLK, JACKSONVILLE, BRUNSWICK 1st, 2nd, 3rd- 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 by air or by water. There are fifty (50) districts in the United States. If the reporting district is Mobile, Alabama, the shipping ports include Mobile, Alabama; Pascagoula, Mississippi; and Gulfport, Mississippi. If 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/cargo from Miami International Airport. New York reporting district includes ports in New Jersey; and can include John F. Kennedy International Airport (charter flights). Buffalo, New York, reporting district means products were transported by ground and then to the Republic of Cuba. Los Angeles, California, reporting district means that some the products were transported through Los Angeles International Airport (charter flights).

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	Miami, FL		
Soybean Oil Cake	New Orleans, LA	Savannah, GA		
Animal Feeds	Buffalo, NY	New Orleans, LA	Tampa, FL	
Herbicides	Laredo, Texas			
Fresh Fruits	Miami, FL			

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	321	**894**
	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	85,692	**220,039**
	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	133	**583**
9	**Mobile**	AL	16,944	37,956	37,491	14,109	22,571	37,956	**167,027**
	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	144	**2,118**

#	Port	St	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total (MT)
3	**Norfolk**	VA	83,472	94,976	85,362	54,883	43,267	95,106	**457,066**
	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	21,053	**273,342**
	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***	***242,259***	**4,409,180**

U.S. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAVE VISITED CUBA- The following is a list of representatives of the government of the United States who have visited the Republic of Cuba since 17 December 2014. More than seventy (70) have visited the Republic of Cuba. NOTE: The United States Department of Commerce has refused (despite non-FOIA and FOIA requests) to provide the names and titles of all of the participants in the October 2015 visit by The Honorable Penny Pritzker, Secretary of Commerce to the Republic of Cuba:

The Honorable John Kerry, Secretary of State	2015
The Honorable Penny Pritzker, Secretary of Commerce	2015
The Honorable Thomas Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture	2015
The Honorable Anthony Foxx, Secretary of Transportation	2016
The Honorable Thomas Wheeler, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission	2016
The Honorable R. Gil Kerlikowske, Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security	2015
The Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security	2015
The Honorable Bruce Andrews, Deputy Secretary of Commerce	2015
The Honorable Roberta Jackson, Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs	2015
The Honorable Tom Malinowski, Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	2015
The Honorable Todd Batta, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
The Honorable Alexis Taylor, Deputy Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
The Honorable Trevor Reuschel, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
The Honorable David Thorne, Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State	2015
The Honorable Jose Perales, Assistant Secretary of State for Private Sector, Department of Homeland Security	2015
The Honorable Matthew Borman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration	2015
The Honorable Alex Lee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs	2015
The Honorable Todd Stern, United States Special Envoy For Climate Change, United States Department of State	2015
Ms. Mary McLeod, Acting Legal Advisor, United States Department of State	2015
The Honorable Charles Rivkin, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs	2015
The Honorable Peter Selfridge, Chief of Protocol, United States Department of State	2015
The Honorable David McKean, Director of Policy Planning, United States Department of State	2015
The Honorable Daniel Sepulveda, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy	2015
Mr. William Moser, Principal Deputy Director of State/Overseas Building Operations, United States Department of State	2015
The Honorable Susan Kurland, Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs, United States Department of Transportation	2015
The Honorable Brian Hedberg, Assistant Secretary for Negotiations (& Acting Director of International Aviation), Office of International Aviation, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Timothy Finton, Senior Counselor and International Communications and Information Policy, United States Department of State	2016

Ms. Soledad Roybal, Senior Advisor, International Communications and Information Policy, United States Department of State	2016
Ms. Ruth Milkman, Chief of Staff, Federal Communications Commission	2016
Ms. Olga Madruga-Forti, Chief, Strategic Analysis and Negotiation Division, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission	2016
Ms. Katherine Ford, Sanctions Policy Advisor, United States Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control	2016
The Honorable Jennifer Thibodeau, Attorney-Advisor, Office of International Law, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Daniel Christenson, Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Mr. Anthony Christino, Director- Bureau of Industry and Security, Foreign Policy Division, United States Department of Commerce	2015
Mr. Keven Shea, Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Ms. Christina Iskandar, Director of Scheduling and Advance, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Ms. Shante Moore, Deputy Director, Office of Aviation Negotiations, United States Department of State	2016
Mr. Frank Holleran, Treaty Office, United States Department of State	2016
Ms. Monique Fernandez, Office of Language Services, United States Department of State	2016
Ms. Kevin Monroe, Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Department of Transportation	2016
Ms. Suzanne Emmerling, Director of Public Affairs and Assistant to the Secretary, United States Department of Transportation	2016
Mr. Chris Maney, Director of Security, United States Department of Transportation	2016
Mr. Jay Jay Julaton Jennings, Security, United States Department of Transportation	2016
Mr. Ryan Lynch, Director of Scheduling and Advance, United States Department of Transportation	2016
Mr. John Kim, Security, United States Department of Transportation	2016
Mr. Seth Wyngowski, Economic Officer, Office of the Coordinator for Cuban Affairs, United States Department of State	2016
Mr. John Passino, Director, Western Hemisphere, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Mr. Omar Syed, Executive Assistant to the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Mr. Omar Gonzalez, Agricultural Marketing Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Mr. Malcom Eve, Lead Staff Advance, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Ms. Rachel Elman, Advance Staff Associate, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Special Agent, Advance Lead, Security Detail, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Special Agent, Detail Leader, Security Detail, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Special Agent, Advance, Security Detail, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Ms. Carey Fagan, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Ms. Krista Berquist, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Ed Rodriguez, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Michael Polchert, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Deane Bunce, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. James Bedow, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Ms. Janice Deak, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Mark Palazzo, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Juan Almanzar, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Jorge Rivera, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Mr. Guillermo Felix, Federal Aviation Administration, United States Department of Transportation	2015
Ms. Kathryn Sullivan, Administrator, U.S. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	2015
Mr. William Causey, Regional Director, NOAA	2015
Mr. Armando Gonzalez-Caban, Research Economist, Pacific Southwest Research Station, United States Department of Agriculture	2015
Ms. Alexandra Zamecnik, Program Manager, Mexico and Central America, United States Department of Agriculture	2015

CUBA GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES WHO HAVE VISITED THE UNITED STATES- More than sixty (60) representatives of the government of the Republic of Cuba have visited the United States since 17 December 2014:

H.E. Raul Castro, President	2015
H.E. Bruno Rodriguez, Minister of Foreign Affairs (MINREX)	2015
H.E. Rodrigo Malmierca, Minister of Foreign Trade (MINCEX)	2015
Josefina Vidal Ferreiro, Director General, U.S. Department, MINREX	2015
Gustavo Machin, Deputy Director- General, U.S. Department, MINREX	2015

Orlando Hernandez Guillen, President, Chamber of Commerce	2015
Abel E. Gonzalez Santamaria, Deputy Advisor, National Security and Defense Commission	2015
Yuri Gala Lopez, Director of Bilateral Affairs, U.S. Division, Minrex	2015
Mr. Alejandro Castro Espin, Advisor- National Security and Defense Commission	2015
Juan Francisco Arias Fernandez, Deputy Advisor- National Security and Defense Commission	2015
Not Available (NA), Ministry of the Interior	2015
NA, Office of the Attorney General	2015
NA, General Customs Office	2015
Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta, Deputy Director General of Multilateral Affairs and International Law at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2015
Ana Maria Mari Machado. Vice President of the National Assembly of People's Power	2015
Miguel Barnet Lanza. President of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba. Member of Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.	2015
Eusebio Leal Spengler. City Historian of Havana. Member of the National Assembly of People's Power. Member of the Central Committee.	2015
Nicado Miriam Garcia. Rector of the University of Information Sciences of Cuba. Member of Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.	2015
Ileana Amparo Flores Morales. Director of Enterprise "Valdes Jose Reyes". Member of Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.	2015
Armenteros Yaramis Medina. Deputy Director of the company marketer and distributor of Drug MINSAP. Member of Council of State of the Republic of Cuba.	2015
Alexis Leiva Machado (Kcho). Artist. Member of the National Assembly of People's Power.	2015
Colonel Cándido Regalado Gómez, Head of the National Office for Hydrography and Geodesy (ONHG)	2015
Jennifer Martinez Bello. Representative of the Federation of University Students.	2015
Ramon Pez Ferro. Fighter Revolution. Former President of the International Relations Committee of the National Assembly of People's Power.	2015
Silvio Rodriguez Dominguez. Songwriter.	2015
Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada. Fighter Revolution. Former diplomat. Former President of the National Assembly of People's Power.	2015
Ramon Sanchez Parodi. Former diplomat. First Chief of the Cuba Interests Section in Washington.	2015
Isabel Allende Karam, diplomatic, Rector of the Higher "Raul Roa Garcia" Institute of Foreign Affairs.	2015
Angel Reigosa de la Cruz, retired, former Chief of Protocol of the state and the Ministry of exteriores relations	2015
Abel Santamaria Gonzalez, Deputy Chief Information Office.	2015
Abel Santamaria Gonzalez, Deputy Chief Information Office.	2015
Abel Santamaria Gonzalez, Deputy Chief Information Office.	2015
Yumidis Castillo Castillo. Paralympian. Athletics World Champion.	2015
Gilberto Garcia Batista. President of the Association of Educators of Cuba.	2015
Ronald Hernandez Torres. Doctor. Contingent member "Henry Reeve"; fought the Ebola epidemic in West Africa.	2015
Betty Gonzalez Oria. Representative of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.	2015
Leonardo Lucio Gonzalez Chirino. Representative of the National Association of Small Farmers.	2015
Jaime Fernando Rabelo. President of the Agricultural Production Cooperative "Cuba-Mexico Friendship".	2015
Yanira Kuper Herrera. Representative of the Federation of Cuban Women.	2015
Ernesto Freyre Casañas. Representative of the Workers' Central Union of Cuba.	2015
Leira Sanchez Valdivia. Representative of the Union of Young Communists.	2015
Jose Angel Fernandez Castaneda. Representative of the Federation of High School Students.	2015
Joel Ortega Dopico. Chairman of the Council of Churches of Cuba.	2015
Barbara E. Montalvo Alvarez, Chief Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.	2015
Lamazares Miguel Puello, Director of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	2015
Juan Carlos Hernandez Padron, Officer of the Directorate of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	2015
Lianys Torres Rivera, official of the US Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	2015
Bladimir Martinez Mendez, Officer.	2015
Beatriz Muñoz Monzon, translator and interpreter.	2015

Current Speaking Schedule

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to offer remarks at the **Knowledge@Wharton's 3rd U.S.- Cuba Corporate Counsel Summit** in New York, New York, at the Convene Midtown East on 15 March 2016. For additional information, please contact www.momentumevents.com

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to participate conference hosted **"Preparing for Trade with Cuba"** by NEXCO (www.nexco.org) at The Metropolitan Room at The Newark Club in Newark, New Jersey, on 18 March 2016. 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 participate on a panel discussion of the Business & Finance Section at the annual conference of the **Special Libraries Association** (SLA) to be held on 13 June 2016 from 4:00 pm to 5:00 pm in the Philadelphia Convention Center.