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ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
November 2015

USCTEC Has New Design For Internet Site- 1
Restrictions Upon Cuba's Use Of The U.S. Dollar For International Transactions To Be Altered- 1
United States Secretary Of Agriculture Visits Cuba- 1
Article In The WSJ About Delegation Importance Requires Clarification- 1
U.S. Lobbyists Now Have A Hard Target Date- 839 Days… Saturday, 24 February 2018- 2
Food/Ag Exports For September Increase 42%; Year To Date 38% Decrease- 3
Cuba Ranks 59th of 227 Food/Ag Export Markets Thus Far In 2015- 3
US$721,272.00 Increase In Healthcare Product Exports- 4
U.S. Port Export Data- 13
Updated Speaking Schedule- 14

USCTEC HAS NEW DESIGN FOR INTERNET SITE- The U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council has redesigned its Internet site, www.cubatrade.org, to increase content and include a blog.

RESTRICTIONS UPON CUBA'S USE OF THE U.S. DOLLAR FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS TO BE ALTERED- Representatives from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) of the United States Department of Commerce, United States Department of State, United States Department of Justice, and The White House (National Security Council) are discussing (individually and collectively) ways to implement changes to regulations that restrict the use of the U.S. Dollar by the government of the Republic of Cuba for international transactions. The changes are likely to be implemented by the end of 2015.

With increasing examples of United States-based financial institutions blocking and/or delaying payments received from the Republic of Cuba or sent to the Republic of Cuba, the Obama Administration has determined that a change is required both to correct the current issues and to further create national and international pressure(s) upon the government of the Republic of Cuba to authorize the implementation of the regulations issued thus far in 2015 by the BIS and OFAC.
The decision has been made; the focus now is to determine the scope of the regulatory changes- will all restrictions be removed, will there be sector-by-sector changes, or will there be a stepped-approach dependent upon reciprocity (i.e. commence and/or increase purchases of exports from the United States, provision of services, etc.) by the government of the Republic of Cuba.
The efforts by the Obama Administration continue to be energized by the desire for a visit in 2016 by President Obama to the Republic of Cuba.

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE VISITS CUBA- The Honorable Thomas Vilsack, United States Secretary of Agriculture, visited the Republic of Cuba from 10 November 2015 to 14 November 2015. He used a United States government aircraft.

ARTICLE IN THE WSJ ABOUT DELEGATION IMPORTANCE REQUIRES CLARIFICATION- An article published by The Wall Street Journal on 6 November 2015 included "*The Chamber of Commerce group included more than 60 representatives from 32 companies such as Boeing Co. BA -0.02 % , Amway, Sprint Corp., American Airlines Group, AAL -0.57 % Caterpillar, Morgan Stanley MS 4.52 % and others. It was the largest U.S. business group to travel to the island at least since the 1959 revolution*." The statement is not accurate. In 2002, 923 representatives of United States companies visited the Republic of Cuba to attend the U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition organized by Connecticut-based PWN Exhibicon International LLC. The licensing process took more than three years. The statistics from the event:

PWN Exhibicon International LLC applies to OFAC for a license to conduct a U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition in Cuba	**November 1999**
PWN Exhibicon International LLC conducts U.S. Healthcare Exhibition in Havana with 305 representatives from 97 United States-based companies	**January 2000**
OFAC issues license to PWN Exhibicon International LLC to "explore and make arrangements	**May 2000**

for" a U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition	
Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act (TSRA) signed into law	**October 2000**
OFAC and BIS issue regulations for TSRA	**July 2001**
OFAC issues license to PWN Exhibicon International LLC to "organize and hold" a U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition	**12 September 2001**
OFAC license expiration date for U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition	**30 September 2002**
Government of Cuba approves U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition	**June 2002**
Media release date announcing U.S. Food & Agribusiness Exhibition	**July 2002**
Number of product export licenses processed by United States Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)	**225**
Amount of cargo transported to Cuba (dry, chilled, frozen)	**154,000 pounds**
Cargo aircraft	**4**
Exhibitors: States, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	**35**
Exhibitors receiving contracts/agreements: States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	**21**
Exhibition booths	**218**
Exhibitors	**291**
Individual representatives of exhibitors	**923**
Visitors	**16,000**
Non-Republic of Cuba-based media representatives with accreditation	**92**
Governor (Minnesota)	**1**
Lieutenant Governor (North Dakota)	**1**
Secretary/Commissioners of Agriculture (Georgia, Kentucky, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, North Dakota, Virginia). The Departments of Agriculture of Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas were also represented.	**7**

U.S. LOBBYISTS NOW HAVE A HARD TARGET DATE- 839 DAYS… SATURDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2018- On 7 November 2015, Venezuela-based teleSUR reported that 84-year-old H.E. Raul Castro, President of the Republic of Cuba, will retire on 24 February 2018, upon completion of his current term in office: "*I will not become the great-grandfather nor the great-grandson as then the Cubans would get bored of me… I will step down on February 24, 2018*," President Castro said, as quoted by El Financiero.

The Obama Administration's new and revised regulations issued on 18 September 2015 by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of Commerce and Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) of the United States Department of Commerce resulted in an evisceration of legislative efforts to change statutes and regulations and policy using the United States Congress; and a reallocation of funding resources away from Washington, DC-based advocacy organizations working in support of legislative efforts.
United States-based companies are again viewing the "*end the embargo*" landscape during the remaining months of the Obama Administration as exclusively a focused exercise upon the issuance of new regulations and the revision of existing regulations.
There is little value in funding legislative efforts when there is unlikely to be legislation enacted into law before 20 January 2017. Some advocacy groups have begun tacking their focus (while blaming the Obama Administration) from the 114th United States Congress to the 115th United States Congress and to the next occupant of The White House; that's not going to work- too many unknowns and too few resources better directed elsewhere. Members of Congress may see their efforts to obtain contributions from United States-based companies lessen or evaporate.
There are unlikely to be changes in United States law relating to the Republic of Cuba until at minimum 2018, the retirement of President Castro as that moment fulfills a provision of the Libertad Act which conditions a government which does not include President Castro or former President Fidel Castro. This could change, but that would require the government of the Republic of Cuba to not only authorize, but embrace initiatives offered by the Obama Administration.
Another intended or unintended consequence of the 18 September 2015 regulatory changes was Members of Congress and advocacy groups reversed their pre-September 2015 mantra that the United States must do more to obtain more from the government of Cuba and re-adopted the 2001 through 2014 perspective that the government of the Republic of Cuba needs change its policies and its laws and its regulations to authorize United States-based companies to commercially engage; and reverse the decline of food product and agricultural product cash-only imports permitted by the TSREEA- made more efficient through regulatory changes and revisions since December 2014.
In October 2015 at the United Nations in New York City, H.E. Bruno Rodriguez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, said "***We should not confuse reality with wishful thinking or expressions of goodwill***,"… "***We can only judge based on facts***." Since December 2014, there has been "***no tangible, substantial modification***."
If the government of Cuba continues to respond in this way to each overture from the Obama Administration, the result will be a continued period of expectation, rather than implementation.

FOOD/AG EXPORTS MONTHLY INCREASE 42%; YEAR TO DATE DECREASE IS 38%- Exports of food products & agricultural products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba in September 2015 were US$22,020,796.00 consisting of herbicides (US$12,595,190.00), soybean oil cake (9,413,546.00), wood (US$5,500.00), juices (US$2,270.00), and soups (US$3,840.00) compared to US$15,469,734.00 in September 2014. Exporters included Salisbury, Maryland-based Perdue Grain and Oilseed and Miami, Florida-based Pearl Merchandising and Distribution. Year-to-date food product and agricultural product exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba have decreased 38%.

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 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$63,284,007.00	43.1%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$39,257,084.00	26.8%
	Herbicides, Anti-Sprouting Products	US$12,595,190.00	8.6%
3	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	7.6%
4	Soybeans	US$8,801,169.00	6.0%
5	Calcium Phosphates	US$6,259,071.00	4.3%
6	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	3.3%
7	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.42%
8	Soups/Broths	US$32,400.00	.22%
9	Biscuits/Bread with Chocolate	US$18,000.00	.12%
10	Tequila	US$13,340.00	.09%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$146,361,388.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	U$146,716,629.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.98%*	

Reporting Year	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
2015	US$146,716,629.00	*59th (of 227)*
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$5,237,099,507.00**	

Medical Equipment, Medical Instruments, Medical Supplies & Pharmaceutical Exports Under 1992 CDA	
2015	US$4,411,803.00
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$10,707,901.00**

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$3,454,136.00

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.

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 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		
November 2015		
December 2015		
Total 2015	US$146,716,629.00	*59th (of 227)*

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$63,284,007.00	43.1%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$39,257,084.00	26.8%
	Herbicides, Anti-Sprouting Products	US$12,595,190.00	8.6%
3	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	7.6%
4	Soybeans	US$8,801,169.00	6.0%
5	Calcium Phosphates	US$6,259,071.00	4.3%
6	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	3.3%
7	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.42%
8	Soups/Broths	US$32,400.00	.22%
9	Biscuits/Bread with Chocolate	US$18,000.00	.12%
10	Tequila	US$13,340.00	.09%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$146,361,388.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	U$146,716,629.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.98%*	

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- 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	Miami, FL		
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	71,752	**206,099**
	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	84,671	**446,631**
	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	20,980	**273,269**
	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***	***233,160***	**4,367,586**

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 corporate executives roundtable hosted by the **Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Corporate Program** in New York City, New York, from 7:45 am to 9:00 am in January 2016 (date to be determined). For additional information, please access www.cfr.org/corporate

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