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ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
September 2015

Food/Ag Exports Decrease 81%
Cuba Ranks 59th of 224 Food/Ag Export Markets Thus Far In 2015
Healthcare Product Exports Increase 50%
U.S. Port Export Data
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TWEA MAY NEED TO BE RENEWED TO PROTECT COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY- "*Presidential Embargo Authority over the Republic of Cuba: Renew it or Lose It?*" According to Mr. Robert Muse (www.robertmuse.com), an attorney in Washington, DC, The Honorable Barack Obama, President of the United States, must renew the 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act (TWEA) to maintain his authority to make changes to United States regulations (general and specific licenses, for example) relating to the Republic of Cuba. If not renewed, commercial activities including direct correspondent banking agreements and newly-authorized export product categories could be prohibited. All of this has its genesis with the signing of the Libertad Act on 1 March 1996 by The Honorable William Clinton, President of the United States, who was seeking re-election in November of that year. *From Mr. Muse:*

To maintain embargo authority over the Republic of Cuba, President Obama must annually renew the TWEA. Since he was elected in 2008 President Obama has done that, as has every president since President Jimmy Carter for thirty-six years. Before 14 September 2015 (1), President Obama must once again renew "the exercise of certain authorities" under TWEA by declaring that it is in the "national interest" that he do so.
While it may seem counter-intuitive given the climate of normalization with the Republic of Cuba, failure to renew TWEA will vacate the executive's authority to make changes to the embargo and could end the current people-to-people program under which hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens under university, museum and other programs have traveled to the Republic of Cuba.
If the President wants to preserve his authority to modify the embargo on the Republic of Cuba and maintain his recent reforms, he needs to renew his authority over the embargo by renewing TWEA.
Observers have argued against President Obama renewing the TWEA arguing that he should let the statute lapse as an expression of his policy of rejection of the embargo on the Republic of Cuba (2). The argument, though, is based on symbolism and ignores the legal realities of the President's authority over the embargo provided under TWEA.
Failure to renew "the exercise of certain authorities" under TWEA would likely nullify every act taken to modify the embargo since 1996 when the Libertad Act (Helms-Burton) froze the Cuban Asset Control Regulations (CACR) in place exactly as they read on 1 March 1996 (3).

The TWEA (4) provides discretionary authority to the President to maintain an embargo on the Republic of Cuba (5). It was this authority that President John F. Kennedy used in establishing the comprehensive trade embargo on the Republic of Cuba that exists today and is found in the specific provisions of the CACR, as codified (i.e. frozen in place) by Congress (6).

The International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977 ("IEEPA") replaced TWEA. Section 101(b) of that act is a "grandfathering" provision that allows the President to continue the TWEA-based embargo on the Republic of Cuba (i.e. the CACR) on a year-to-year basis (7). Should a president fail to renew TWEA, the statute will die. With it will die the president's executive authority to relax and modify–through OFAC [Office of Foreign Assets Control of the United States Department of the Treasury] licenses and otherwise the CACR elements of that embargo will automatically revert, word-for-word, to the form they had on 1 March 1996.

If that should happen the Libertad Act, which codified the embargo into law requiring Congressional action to lift it, will supersede presidential discretion and freeze in place the CACR that were in effect on 1 March 1996. Without TWEA, the stringent Helms-Burton regulations will be elevated to the level of a federal statute, but a statute that

grants the president no authority to modify. As a result all modifications of the embargo since 1996 would be nullified, including such things as President Obama's recent conversion of all travel to the Republic of Cuba to general licenses–but worse, people-to-people travel would cease to exist. The people-to-people program that was instituted by President Bill Clinton in 1999 has, under President Obama, authorized several hundred thousand United States citizens to travel to the Republic of Cuba with organizations including National Geographic, Smithsonian Institution, Museum of Natural History and dozens of other organizations, including universities. There is no provision authorizing people-to-people travel in the 1996 regulations, nor for increased Cuban-American travel and remittances, nor for exports to the Republic of Cuba licensed by President Obama on 15 January 2015 among many other adjustments that have occurred in the past six years.

The embargo is composed of several laws, but the TWEA is preeminent among them. Not only is it by an incredible margin the chief enabling statute of the embargo, it's the only one that grants executive authority in the president to relax the embargo on the Republic of Cuba that was codified in 1996 (8). This authority must be renewed before 14 September 2015.

[1] See President Obama's executive order in 2014:"…consistent with the authority vested in me…*I continue for 1 year, until September 14, 2015,* the exercise of those authorities with respect to Cuba, as implemented by the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515." (Emphasis added). Presidential Determination -- Trading With the Enemy Act, White House, Office of the Press Secretary. September 5, 2014. https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/09/05/presidential-determination-trading-enemy-act.

[2] "It is inconceivable that President Obama would reauthorize TWEA and jeopardize future progress to reconcile differences at this juncture in US/Cuba relations." *Will Obama Reauthorize the Trading With the Enemy Act?* Grassl, Richard. August 4th, 2015. International Committee for Peace, Justice and Dignity for the Peoples. http://theinternationalcommittee.org/will-obama-reauthorize-the-trading-with-the-enemy-act/. See also "Obama's actions with this act [i.e. non-renewal, or not] will send a very clear signal as to whether his political stance on the blockade is real or pure demagoguery," quoting Esteban Morales, founder and honorary director of the University of Havana's Center for Hemispheric and U.S. Studies. *Obama must decide if Cuba is enemy or not: Cuban expert,* Qiang, Hou. August 16th, 2015. *English.news.cn. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-08/16/c_134521874.htm.*

[3] See Sec. 102(h). of the Helms-Burton Act [22 U.S.C. 6032(h)] – Enforcement of the Economic Embargo of Cuba.
"(h) Codification of Economic Embargo. – The economic embargo of Cuba, as in effect on March 1, 1996, including all restrictions under part 515 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations [i.e. the CACR], shall be in effect upon the enactment of this Act, and shall remain in effect, subject to section 204 of this Act."

[4] 50 U.S.C. App. §1, et seq.

[5] Section 5(b)(1) of TWEA states: "…the President may, through any agency he may designate, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, by means of instructions, licenses, or otherwise—(A) investigate, regulate, or prohibit, any transaction…involving, any property in which any foreign country[i.e. Cuba] or a national thereof has any interest . . . ." 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 to 1706.

[6] 31 C.F.R part 515.

[7] Pub. L. No. 95-223, 91 Stat. 1625 (1977). 50 U.S.C. §§ 1701 to 1706.

[8] The CACR in force at present prohibit all transactions with Cuba or Cubans *unless* "…specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury…by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses or otherwise…." 31 C.F.R. §515.201.

President Obama may decide not to renew his authority under TWEA while maintaining that he has authority without TWEA to sustain regulations that were issued before he became president and while he is president…. and await a legislative and/or legal challenge pursued by a Member of Congress or other individual/entity with standing before a court.

SELF-EMPLOYED ARE NEARER TO SENDING/RECEIVING FUNDS FOR IMPORTS FROM US- Republic of Cuba nationals who are registered as self-employed are permitted online access (including for transferring of funds) to their accounts at Republic of Cuba government-operated 250-branch Banco Popular de Ahorro (BPA). Online access was previously restricted to Republic of Cuba government-operated companies and non-Republic of Cuba government-operated companies. In-residence access to the Internet remains restricted throughout the Republic of Cuba; approximately 300 Internet cafes and Wi-Fi public access locations (currently 35) are to be operational by the end of 2015. According to the government of the Republic of Cuba there are approximately 500,000 Republic of Cuba nationals who have a license to be self-employed. According to BPA:

"Consolidate the position in the segment of individuals supporting itself in broadening the commercial capacity of its channels of distribution. Consolidate participation in the corporate segment. Promote the taking of deposits in foreign currency. Prepare and undertake the country's new payment and collection policy. Seek for joint solutions in the banking system to improve pension payment services in Havana City, among others. Broad the Automated Teller Machine network, mainly in the capital. Increase cash operations through the Post of Sales.

During the 2001 fiscal year, BPA ratified itself as leader in individual banking by granting significant financing which has benefited the population in general and carrying on transcendent social tasks; it concentrates 96,2 percent of the deposit held by the population with more than 4,2 million accounts. That is to say, approximately, 40,0 percent of the Cuban population is a customer of BPA.

This stage showed an increase of 29,0 percent in the portfolio of loans to natural individuals, keeping up a portfolio of 414,5 thousand loans to acquire goods and services and in cash, amounting up to 659,1 millions pesos, with the granting of 107,7 thousand new credits for this concept, representing an amount over 378 million pesos.

BPA counts on the necessary means to keep up an active presence in the corporate market, thus offering a wide spectrum of financial products and services, such as loans, lines of credit, leasing, factoring, bill discount, etc.

The growth of the financing portfolio evidences consolidation of this function, since it reached an increase of 595,2

million pesos in relation to the 2000, with a final balance of 2 484,9 million pesos at the end of the fiscal year. This is the highest level ever reached by Banco Popular de Ahorro. Financing in foreign currency for 56,7 million dollars were also granted, basically to enterprises in the national economy.
Banco Popular de Ahorro finances activities of the productive and service sectors as a result of carrying on business jointly with the Netherlands Caribbean Bank and Corporación Financiera Habana, in which it holds 25,0 percent and 40,0 percent of the shares, respectively.
Was set up as a state bank on May 18, 1983, under Decree-Law No. 69 of the same date. By means of Resolution No.15 of 1997, Banco Central de Cuba granted it a General License which broadened its objectives and functions by authorising it to engage in all kinds of profit making activities related to the banking business, both in national currency and in freely convertible currency.
The main functions it is authorised to exercise are the following: To attract, receive and hold cash in demand or term deposit accounts, in the form agreed upon. To grant short-, medium-, and long-term loans, lines of credit and financing and provide factoring, financial leasing, and other forms of financing. To issue, accept, endorse, stand surety for, discount, purchase and sell and, in general, carry out operations with negotiable commercial paper. To offer services of administration of property of all kind and to obtain and receive and hold deposits of securities in custody and in trust. To sign agreements of co-operation, association and economic integration, and to act as a correspondent bank.
BPA has a representation in each of the 14 provinces of the country and in the Special Municipality of the Isle of Youth as well as a network of 507 offices throughout the national territory.
Its offices have computers in place, working in a local network and interconnected to a WAN network which enables to carry out operations in real time. It also counts with an INTRANET and services of national and international electronic mail. In the current year a new service of electronic interconnection with the clients will start to be expanded to allow the consultation of the statements and disposal of the transfers.
The Bank makes available an incipient network of automatic tellers and issues Debit Cards to be used at any automatic teller located within the national territory. It also disposes of Posts of Sale in the most important branches where operations are made with Visa card or MasterCard.
BPA concentrates 97% of the savings of the population in more than 4,3 million accounts in national currency. In freely convertible currency, deposits represent 41,5% of the total that have been attracted by the banking system, with more than 20 thousand accounts.
Credit investment is made up of a loan portfolio of 131,1 million pesos for the acquisition of goods and services, of 930,2 million pesos for housing and of 554 million pesos for the financing of the corporate sector, plus the equivalent of 24 million USD.
BPA concluded agreements to purchase 25% of the shares of the "Netherlands Caribbean Bank N.V." and to establish "Corporación Financiera Habana S.A." with the participation of Caja de Madrid.
It holds correspondent agreements with 35 banks, being this activity facilitated by the interconnection to SWIFT. Annually, transfers account for more than an equivalent of 20 million USD."

In 2015, Pompano Beach, Florida-based Stonegate Bank (2014 assets approximately US$2.3 billion) signed a Direct Correspondent Banking Agreement with Republic of Cuba government-operated Banco Internacional de Comercio SA (BICSA), a member of Republic of Cuba government-operated Grupo Nuevo Banca SA, created by Corporate Charter No. 49 on 29 October 1993 and commenced operation on 3 January 1994. Stonegate Bank also provides commercial operating accounts for the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Washington, DC.

Swift Code (Banco Popular de Ahorro)	BPAHCUHH
Address	Calle 16 nr 306 E/3ra y 5ta
Telephone	(537) 22-2545 al 49
Facsimile	(537) 24-0190 or (537) 22-8258/59

WHY ACCURACY MATTERS- On 17 August 2015, Gannett published an article about The Honorable Patrick Leahy (D- Vermont), a member of the United States Senate, which ended with the sentence: *The senator and his wife plan to take a vacation to Cuba soon to go diving near a coral reef reputed to be "better than anywhere in the Caribbean."* United States law does not authorize visits to the Republic of Cuba for the purpose of tourism; and there is no exception for Members of Congress. Responding to an inquiry, Senator Leahy's communications office shared the following statement: *"No...no plans. They are avid SCUBA divers and it was an off-hand remark about possibilities far into the future."*

SECRETARY KERRY FOLLOWS OFAC REGULATIONS- The United States Department of State reported that before departing the Republic of Cuba on 14 August 2015, The Honorable John Kerry, Secretary of State of the United States, purchased (for his personal use) a humidor for US$80.00, a box of five (5) small cigars for US$80.00, and one (1) bottle of rum for US$18.98; for a total of US$178.98. The items were declared on the United States customs form submitted by Secretary Kerry upon reentry to the United States

From the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury: The per diem

rate previously imposed no longer applies, and there is no specific dollar limit on authorized expenses. Authorized travelers may engage in transactions ordinarily incident to travel within Cuba, including payment of living expenses and the acquisition in Cuba of goods for personal consumption there; other expenditures, other than those directly incident to the traveler's authorized activities in Cuba, are not authorized. In addition, travelers are authorized to acquire in Cuba and import as accompanied baggage into the United States merchandise with a value not to exceed $400 per person, provided that no more than $100 of the merchandise consists of alcohol or tobacco products and the merchandise is imported for personal use only

FOOD/AG EXPORTS DECREASE 81%- Exports of food products & agricultural products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba in July 2015 were US$3,342,526.00 compared to US$17,242,746.00 in July 2014. 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	51.70%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$29,843,538.00	25.05%
3	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	9.36%
4	Soybeans	US$6,546,212.00	5.49%
5	Calcium Phosphates	US$6,259,071.00	5.25%
6	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	4.09%
7	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.05%
8	Soups/Broths	US$32,400.00	.02%
9	Biscuits/Bread with Chocolate	US$18,000.00	.01%
10	Tequila	US$13,340.00	.01%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$122,097,695.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	US$122,440,876.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.71%*	

Reporting Year	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
2015	US$122,440,876.00	*59th (of 224)*
2014	US$291,258,881.00	*49th (of 223)*
2013	US$348,747,293.00	*46th (of 224)*
2012	US$457,318,357.00	*43rd (of 229)*
2011	US$358,457,389.00	*50th (of 232)*
2010	US$366,467,782.00	*45th (of 228)*
2009	US$528,482,955.00	*36th (of 232)*
2008	US$710,086,323.00	*29th (of 228)*
2007	US$437,564,824.00	*37th (of 230)*
2006	US$340,433,442.00	*34th (of 227)*
2005	US$350,218,040.00	*30th (of 228)*
2004	US$391,990,382.00	*25th (of 228)*
2003	US$256,901,471.00	*35th* (of 219)
2002	US$138,634,784.00	*50th* (of 226)
2001	US$4,318,906.00 (December- 1st sales under TSREEA)	*144th* (of 226)
Total Sales	**US$5,212,823,754.00**	

Medical Equipment, Medical Instruments, Medical Supplies & Pharmaceutical Exports Under 1992 CDA	
2015	US$3,026,715.00

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$9,322,813.00**

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$3,022,297.00

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 generally not exceed six months, with most companies requiring 30 days to ninety days.
The reduction in exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba is not the result of changes in payment regulations implemented by the OFAC during later years of the Bush Administration, which had permitted an expansive definition of payment terms. The payment regulations were again made expansive in January 2015.

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

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

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

United States Ports Exporting To The Republic Of Cuba									
#	**Port**	**St**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Total (MT)**
	Baltimore	MD				109,787	1,182		**110,968**
6	**Baton Rouge**	LA	34,396	72,939	88,177	64,325			**259,836**
	Beaumont	TX	24,500						**24,500**
	Brunswick	GA			34,100	100	22,635	45,100	**101,935**
	Charleston	SC	18			341	214	302	**875**
	Chester	PA				111			**111**
	Corpus Christi	TX	10,749	10,317					**21,066**
	Destrehan	LA				19,999	32,170		**52,169**
	Fernandina Beach	FL	712	1,546					**2,258**
10	**Houston**	TX	27,753	36	93,003	295	60	33	**121,180**
7	**Jacksonville**	FL	43,799	19,973	26,094	21,105	23,376	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	54,972	**416,932**
	Oakland	CA				945	782		**1,727**

	Panama City	FL							**979**
8	**Pascagoula**	MS	34,382	25,162	21,762	30,846	48,427		**160,579**
	Pennsauken	NJ				158			**158**
	Pensacola	FL	16,970	17,094	35,584				**69,648**
	Port Canaveral	FL	29						**29**
5	**Port Everglades**	FL	59,866	45,046	54,328	48,046	45,022	20,973	**273,262**
	Savannah	GA	3,551	836	20	47	121	11	**4,586**
	Seattle	WA	145	62					**207**
1	**South Louisiana**	LA	134,920	288,869	268,565	105,050	126,617	1,961	**925,982**
	Tampa	FL	16,764	16,058	19,925	31,931	8,807	6,050	**96,759**
	West Palm Beach	FL		1,773					**1,773**
2	**Westwego**	LA	533,982	140,196	214,108	27,400			**915,685**
	Total (MT)		***1,093,364***	***849,417***	***999,998***	***663,859***	***563,686***	***227,660***	**4,337,880**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2015	US$24,850,904.00	*51st (of 223)*
February 2015	US$13,488,136.00	*67th (of 223)*

March 2015	US$33,207,087.00	*46th (of 223)*
April 2015	US$11,535,245.00	*65th (of 223)*
May 2015	US$26,420,677.00	*49th (of 223)*
June 2015	US$9,596,281.00	*69th (of 224)*
July 2015	US$3,342,526.00	*96th (of 224)*
August 2015		
September 2015		
October 2015		
November 2015		
December 2015		
Total 2015	US$122,440,876.00	*59th (of 224)*

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	51.6%
2	Soybean Oil Cake	US$29,843,538.00	25.05%
3	Soybean Flour/Meals	US$11,157,300.00	9.36%
4	Soybeans	US$6,546,212.00	5.49%
5	Calcium Phosphates	US$6,259,071.00	5.25%
6	Corn	US$4,882,492.00	4.09%
7	Whiskies, Bourbon	US$61,335.00	.05%
8	Soups/Broths	US$32,400.00	.02%
9	Biscuits/Bread with Chocolate	US$18,000.00	.01%
10	Tequila	US$13,340.00	.01%
	Total Value Of Largest Exports To Cuba 2015	*US$122,097,695.00*	

	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2015	US$122,440,876.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2015 Exports To Cuba	*99.71%*	

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

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

2012 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Frozen Chicken	US$154,916,842.00	33.9%
2	Corn	US$134,422,536.00	29.4%
3	Soybeans	US$62,269,168.00	13.6%
4	Soybean Oil Cake	US$41,445,707.00	9.1%
5	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$27,349,345.00	8.2%
6	Frozen Pork	US$9,495,334.00	2.1%
7	Cotton	US$3,116,454.00	.70%
8	Frozen Turkey	US$3,039,565.00	.70%
9	Frozen Sausages (poultry)	US$2,537,426.00	.60%
10	Butter	US$2,280,486.00	.5%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2012	*US$440,872,863.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2012	US$457,318,357.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2012 Exports To Cuba	*96%*	

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

9	Cotton	US$4,037,896.00	1.2%
10	Frozen Turkey	US$3,608,354.00	1.1%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2011	*US$328,596,062.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2011	US$347,276,842.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2011 Exports To Cuba	*95%*	

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

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

2008 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Corn	US$195,880,642.00	27.58%
2	Wheat	US$134,954,809.00	19.00%
3	Chicken Leg Quarters & Other Parts	US$133,784,802.00	18.84%
4	Soybeans	US$66,623,693.00	9.38%
5	Soybean Oil Cake	US$46,197,306.00	6.50%
6	Soybean Oil	US$21,916,012.00	4.08%
7	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$21,611,080.00	3.04%
8	Powdered Milk	US$13,304,622.00	1.87%
9	Animal Feed	US$13,179,667.00	1.85%
10	Pork Products	US$13,160,310.00	1.85%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2008	*US$660,612,943.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2008	US$710,086,323.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2008 Exports To Cuba	*93%*	

2007 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Corn	US$109,018,832.00	24.91%
2	Chicken	US$76,210,427.00	17.41%
3	Wheat	US$70,174,592.00	16.03%
4	Soybean Oil Cake	US$50,139,261.00	11.45%
5	Soybeans	US$40,515,036.00	9.25%

6	Rice	US$24,005,875.00	5.48%
7	Soybean Oil	US$20,073,745.00	4.58%
8	Wood Products	US$19,136,054.00	4.37%
9	Brewing/Distilling Dregs & Waste	US$13,578,899.00	3.10%
10	Pork Products	US$6,038,247.00	1.37%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$428,8090,968.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2007	US$437,564,824.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2007 Exports To Cuba	*98%*	

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

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

2004 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Rice	US$64,042,268.00	16.33%
2	Corn	US$57,491,683.00	14.66%
3	Chicken	US$57,160,541.00	14.58%
4	Wheat	US$55,311,389.00	14.11%
5	Soybeans	US$27,932,531.00	7.12%
6	Powdered Milk	US$25,691,962.00	6.55%
7	Soybean Oil	US$23,322,765.00	5.94%
8	Soybean Flour	US$17,844,682.00	4.55%
9	Soybean Oil Cake	US$15,212,287.00	3.88%
10	Wheat-Flour-Soya Blends	US$6,610,470.00	1.68%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$350,620,578.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2004	***US$391,990,382.00***	
	10 Largest As % Of 2004 Exports To Cuba	*89.48%*	

2003 Ranking	**Product**	**U.S. Dollar Value**	**% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba**
1	Soybean Oil	US$50,824,529.00	19.78%
2	Poultry	US$37,205,568.00	14.48%

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

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

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

Speaking & Events Schedule

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

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

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