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ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
May 2016

Coffee Added To Authorized Import List- 1
March Food/Ag Exports Decreased 69%; 1st Quarter Decreased By 29%- 2
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COFFEE ADDED TO AUTHORIZED IMPORT LIST- The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury has added an agricultural commodity, coffee, to the list of eligible imports from the Republic of Cuba to the United States.

The U.S. Department of State updated its "Section 515.582 List," which sets forth the goods and services produced by independent Cuban entrepreneurs that are authorized to be imported into the United States pursuant to Section 515.582 of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (CACR).
As of April 22, persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction may also import coffee and additional textiles and textile articles produced by independent Cuban entrepreneurs, in addition to the items previously authorized. Also, imports of these items no longer need to be made directly from Cuba. These changes allow for more engagement with Cuba's private sector through new business opportunities. The State Department will continue to update this list periodically.
Empowering the Cuban people and Cuban civil society is central to our approach to Cuba. Expanding commercial ties between independent Cuban entrepreneurs and the United States creates new opportunities for such empowerment. As President Obama stated during the March 21 entrepreneurship summit in Havana, Cuba's economic future partly depends on growth in the private sector, and the United States wants to be a partner as Cuba moves forward.
In accordance with the policy changes announced by the President on December 17, 2014, to further engage and empower the Cuban people, Section 515.582 of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR Part 515 – the CACR) authorizes the importation into the United States of certain goods and services produced by independent Cuban entrepreneurs as determined by the State Department as set forth on the Section 515.582 List, below.
The goods whose import is authorized by Section 515.582 are goods produced by independent Cuban entrepreneurs, as demonstrated by documentary evidence, that are imported into the United States, except for goods specified in the following sections/chapters of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS): Section I: Live Animals; Animal Products All chapters Section II: Vegetable Products All chapters, except Chapter 9 heading 0901 (coffee) **Please note that exporters will be required to prove that they have met all sanitary and phytosanitary standards, including food safety. Section III: Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils and their Cleavage Products; Prepared Edible Fats; Animal or Vegetable Waxes All chapters

Section IV: Prepared Foodstuffs; Beverages, Spirits, and Vinegar; Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes All chapters Section V: Mineral Products All chapters Section VI: Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries Chapters 28-32; 35-36, 38 Section XV: Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal Chapters 72-81 Section XVI: Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Electrical Equipment; Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles All chapters Section XVII: Vehicles, Aircraft, Vessels, and Associated Transportation Equipment All chapters Section XIX: Arms and Ammunition; Parts and Accessories Thereof All chapters
Persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction engaging in import transactions involving goods produced by an independent Cuban entrepreneur pursuant to § 515.582 must obtain documentary evidence that demonstrates the entrepreneur's independent status, such as a copy of a license to be self-employed issued by the Cuban government or, in the case of an entity, evidence that demonstrates that the entrepreneur is a private entity that is not owned or controlled by the Cuban government. This list does not supersede or excuse compliance with any additional requirements in U.S. law or regulation, including the relevant duties as set forth on the HTS.
For travelers importing authorized goods into the United States pursuant to § 515.582 as accompanied baggage, the $400 monetary limit set forth in § 515.560(c)(3) does not apply to such goods, but goods may be subject to applicable duties, fees, and taxes.
The authorized services pursuant to 31 CFR 515.582 are services supplied by an independent Cuban entrepreneur in Cuba, as demonstrated by documentary evidence. Persons subject to U.S. jurisdiction engaging in import transactions involving services supplied by an independent Cuban entrepreneur pursuant to § 515.582 are required to obtain documentary evidence that demonstrates the entrepreneur's independent status, such as a copy of a license to be self-employed issued by the Cuban government or, in the case of an entity, evidence that demonstrates that the entrepreneur is a private entity that is not owned or controlled by the Cuban government. Supply of services must comply with other applicable state and federal laws.
Note 1: All payments in settlement of transactions authorized by § 515.582 should reference this section in order to avoid having them rejected. Note 2: The authorization in §515.582 of the CACR does not supersede or excuse compliance with U.S. laws or regulations or any other additional requirements. Note 3: The Department of State, in consultation with other federal agencies, reserves the right to update this document periodically. Any subsequent updates will take effect when published on the webpage of the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs' Office of Sanctions Policy and Implementation (http://www.state.gov/e/eb/tfs/spi). Updates will also be published in the Federal Register. For further information, please contact the State Department at 202-647-7489. Note 4: For provisions relating to recordkeeping and reports, see 31 CFR §§ 501.601 and 501.602 and 19 CFR Part 163.

With the United States Government now permitting the importation of coffee from the Republic of Cuba, Seattle, Washington-based Starbucks Corporation (2015 revenues exceeding US$14 billion) may now have the option to import coffee from the Republic of Cuba for inclusion in beverages and for bulk retail

sale, if the company has an interest. Importing coffee to the United States would place Starbucks in a first-tier position to operate locations within the Republic of Cuba.

Regardless of whether Starbucks Corporation decides to import bulk or packaged coffee (preferred by the government of the Republic of Cuba so as brand names become recognized), a United States-based company will certainly secure an agreement to import coffee from the Republic of Cuba by the end of 2016. France and Japan are two of the primary export markets for coffee grown in the Republic of Cuba.

A question to be answered is whether the government of the Republic of Cuba will find greater economic value and political value from authorizing the production and export of coffee (roasted or non-roasted or processed) through what the United States defines as entrepreneurs or retain the majority of production and export through Republic of Cuba government-operated entities.

There is little doubt that Starbucks Corporation will eventually have a presence within the Republic of Cuba, perhaps at properties to be managed in the Republic of Cuba by Stamford, Connecticut-based Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide (2015 revenues exceeded US$5.7 billion) and Bethesda, Maryland-based Marriott International (2015 revenues exceeded US$14 billion). Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide is being acquired by Marriott International.

Starbucks has a presence within many branded properties managed by Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide and Marriott International. While Starbucks would be expected to seek stand-alone location(s) within the Republic of Cuba, with a focus upon resort properties, there would likely be operations within non-resort properties- both for retail and foodservice (restaurants, room service, in-room coffee makers, etc.).

Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide will be managing three properties in the Republic of Cuba (Gran Caribe-owned Hotel Inglaterra; Habaguanex-owned Hotel Santa Isabel and Gaviota-owned Hotel Quinta Avenida, which will be re-branded a Four Points by Sheraton). Gaviota is controlled by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. Marriott International is in discussions with Republic of Cuba government-operated companies to identify properties to manage within the Republic of Cuba.

MARCH FOOD/AG EXPORTS DECREASED 69%- Exports of food products & agricultural products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba in March 2016 were US$10,332,130.00 compared to US$33,207,087.00 in March 2015. Exports consisted of frozen chicken leg quarters, frozen chicken meat, soybeans, bulk chocolate, and cookies (sweet biscuits). Exporters included: Park Ridge, Illinois-based Koch Foods (poultry); Salisbury, Maryland-based Perdue Grain and Oilseed (soybean; corn); Atlanta, Georgia-based Intervision Foods (poultry); and Bedford, Massachusetts-based Sellari Enterprises (poultry).

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 in March 2016 from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under the TSREEA. The data does not include transportation charges, bank charges, or other costs associated with exports; the government of the Republic of Cuba reports unverifiable data that includes transportation charges, bank charges, and other costs.

2016 Ranking	Product	U.S. Dollar Value	% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba
1	Soybeans	US$5,224,178.00	50.7%
2	Chicken Leg Quarters (frozen)	US$4,013,133.00	38.9%
3	Chicken Meat (frozen)	US$404,759.00	3.9%
4	Cookies (sweet biscuits)	US$399,813.00	3.9%
5	Chocolate (bulk)	US$186,195.00	1.8%
6	Chocolate (retail)	US$80,951.00	.80%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$10,309,029.00*	*100%*
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba	US$10,309,029.00	
	10 Largest As % of Exports To Cuba	*100%*	

TSREEA-authorized exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba for the first quarter of 2016 were US$50,999,135.00 compared to US$71,546,127.00 for the first quarter of 2015, representing a decrease of 29%.

Reporting Year	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Export Market Ranking
2016	US$50,999,135.00	*54th (of 218)*
2015	US$170,670,054.00	*60th (of 230)*
2014	US$291,258,881.00	*49th (of 223)*
2013	US$348,747,293.00	*46th (of 224)*
2012	US$457,318,357.00	*43rd (of 229)*
2011	US$358,457,389.00	*50th (of 232)*
2010	US$366,467,782.00	*45th (of 228)*
2009	US$528,482,955.00	*36th (of 232)*
2008	US$710,086,323.00	*29th (of 228)*
2007	US$437,564,824.00	*37th (of 230)*
2006	US$340,433,442.00	*34th (of 227)*
2005	US$350,218,040.00	*30th (of 228)*
2004	US$391,990,382.00	*25th (of 228)*
2003	US$256,901,471.00	*35th* (of 219)
2002	US$138,634,784.00	*50th* (of 226)
2001	US$4,318,906.00 (December- 1st sales under TSREEA)	*144th* (of 226)
Total Sales	**US$5,312,052,067.00**	

U.S. HEALTHCARE PRODUCT EXPORTS- Exports of healthcare products to the Republic of Cuba are subject to provisions of the Cuban Democracy Act (CDA) of 1992, which require payment of cash-in-advance and end use-verification.

Medical Equipment, Medical Instruments, Medical Supplies & Pharmaceutical Exports Under 1992 CDA	
2016	US$34,087.00
2015	US$4,896,966.00
2014	US$879,267.00
2013	US$2,155,024.00
2012	US$234,718.00
2011	US$103,771.00
2010	US$226,563.00
2009	US$85,408.00
2008	US$320,420.00
2007	US$436,773.00
2006	US$814,866.00
2005	US$404,001.00
2004	US$468,485.00
2003	US$9,416.00
Total	**US$11,069,765.00**

HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS- Donated items are neither included in TSREEA nor CDA calculations. These items are generally delivered to the Republic of Cuba using regularly-scheduled air charter or containers on vessels; does not include personal deliveries (by travelers on charter flights and through third countries). A substantial quantity and U.S. Dollar value of items categorized as "humanitarian" are transported from the United States to the Republic of Cuba using regularly-scheduled charter flights; thus, the information is not documented.

Donations (food, healthcare, clothing, reading materials, etc.)	
Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value**
2016	US$713,044.00
2015	US$4,619,588.00
2014	US$939,705.00

OBAMA ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVES PRODUCT EXPORTS- In 2015 and in 2016, the OFAC and BIS expanded the list of products that may be exported from the United States and from third countries of the Republic of Cuba. In March 2016, the first reported commercial, non-donated, non-temporary (for special events, etc.) product exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba were reported as 1) Common Blue Clay And Other Ball Clays valued at US$20,466.00; 2) Artists's Students Colors, Etc., valued at US$2,635.00; and 3) Port Digital ADP Machine (10 KG, At Least CPU, Keyboard, Display) valued at US$3,906.00. The identities of the end-users were not provided.

NOTE: There are meaningful exports of products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba that remain unreported/undocumented; export channels for these exports include direct charter flights from the United States to the Republic of Cuba, third-country regularly-scheduled airlines, and cargo vessels. 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 authorizes implementation of the changes to United States regulations which permit the export of products to support private enterprises/co-operatives, the products exported will increase the usage of delivery channels subject to data reporting requirements.

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

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

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

The primary reasons for the cumulative reduction in United States exports to the Republic of Cuba **1)** lack of foreign exchange due to commercial and economic decisions of the government of the Republic of Cuba which lessen its ability to earn foreign exchange. **2)** financial largess of the government of Venezuela lessens the interest of the government of the Republic of Cuba to purchase products from the

United States, regardless of cost, quality, or delivery considerations. **3)** financial largess of the government of the People's Republic of China lessens the interest of the government of the Republic of Cuba to purchase products from the United States, regardless of cost, quality, or delivery considerations. **4)** re-emergence and/or continuation of import relationships (barter, substantial credits, political motivation) with the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Vietnam, Mexico, Spain, Mexico, Canada, Russia, Iran, New Zealand, and France amongst other countries. **5)** preference to purchase products from government-controlled entities, which provide more favorable payment terms and less publicity when payment terms are not honored, which is expected given the lack of foreign exchange of government of the Republic of Cuba. **6)** efforts (which had been successful, but had lessened in their effectiveness) by the government of the Republic of Cuba to increase the motivation of United States-based companies, organizations; state and local government representatives; and Members of the United States Congress to be more visible in their lobbying efforts for changes in United States policy, law, and regulations.

Government of Vietnam-operated Vinafood 1 and Vinafood 2 have provided payment terms to Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa Cubana Importadora Alimentos (Alimport), under the auspice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Cuba (MINCEX), of up to two years to pay for rice (25% to 30% broken). United States producers can provide this product; payment terms, however, without the use of government programs, would be cash-on-delivery to 30 days; and for credit-worthy customers, generally not exceed sixty days to ninety days.

The reduction in exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba is not the result of changes in payment regulations implemented by the OFAC during later years of the Bush Administration, which had permitted an expansive definition of payment terms. The payment regulations were again made expansive in January 2015.

Alimport reported importing food products and agricultural products valued at a combined US$2.2 billion in 2015 and an expected similar value in 2016.

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 70% to 80% 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 2016	US$22,819,258.00	*46th (of 207)*
February 2016	US$17,847,747.00	*55th (of 213)*
March 2016	US$10,332,130.00	*64th (of 218)*
April 2016		
May 2016		
June 2016		
July 2016		
August 2016		
September 2016		
October 2016		
November 2016		
December 2016		
Total 2016	US$50,999.135.00	*54th (of 218)*

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2015	US$24,850,904.00	*51st (of 223)*
February 2015	US$13,488,136.00	*67th (of 223)*
March 2015	US$33,207,087.00	*46th (of 223)*
April 2015	US$11,535,245.00	*65th (of 223)*
May 2015	US$26,420,677.00	*49th (of 223)*
June 2015	US$9,596,281.00	*69th (of 224)*
July 2015	US$3,342,526.00	*96th (of 224)*
August 2015	US$2,254,957.00	*101st (of 224)*
September 2015	US$22,020,796.00	*50th (0f 227)*
October 2015	US$13,407,640.00	*61st (of 228)*
November 2015	US$6,243,680.00	*77th (of 228)*
December 2015	US$4,302,105.00	*100th (of 230)*
Total 2015	US$170,670,054.00	

Reporting Period	**U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba**	**Ranking Based On Export Markets**
January 2014	US$34,531,947.00	*50th (of 223)*
February 2014	US$44,080,044.00	*42nd (of 223)*
March 2014	US$53,021,705.00	*41st (of 223)*
April 2014	US$29,961,868.00	*49th (of 223)*
May 2014	US$13,652,791.00	*65th (of 223)*
June 2014	US$14,744,294.00	*59th (of 223)*

July 2014	US$17,242,746.00	*55th (of 223)*
August 2014	US$14,369,461.00	*58th (of 223)*
September 2014	US$15,469,734.00	*60th (of 223)*
October 2014	US$16,511,913.00	*62nd (of 223)*
November 2014	US$12,452,614.00	*66th (of 223)*
December 2014	US$25,219,764.00	*51st (of 223)*
Total 2014	US$291,258,881.00	*49th (of 223)*

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
February 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
March 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
April 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
May 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
June 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
July 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
August 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
September 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
October 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
November 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
December 2013	Not Compiled	*Not Compiled*
Total 2013	US$348,747,293.00	*46th (of 224)*

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

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

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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 2016 under provisions of TSREEA:

2016 Ranking	Product	U.S. Dollar Value	% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba
1	Soybean Oil Cake	US$17,797,367.00	43.8%
2	Chicken Legs (frozen)	US$12,233,423.00	30.1%
3	Corn	US$4,462,404.00	11.0%
4	Calcium Phosphates	US$2,910,373.00	7.2%
5	Soybeans	US$1,698,098.00	4.2%
6	Chicken Meat (frozen)	US$951,526.00	2.3%
7	Herbicides, Anti-Sprouting Products	US$414,816.00	1.0%
8	Soups, Broths	US$129,600.00	.30%
9	Boxes, Crates	US$65,650.00	.20%
10	Breads, Biscuits	US$3,748.00	.009%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba 2016	*US$40,667,005.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2016	US$40,667,005.00	
	10 Largest As % of 2016 Exports To Cuba	*100%*	

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

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

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

2012 Ranking	Product	U.S. Dollar Value	% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba
1	Frozen Chicken	US$154,916,842.00	33.9%
2	Corn	US$134,422,536.00	29.4%
3	Soybeans	US$62,269,168.00	13.6%
4	Soybean Oil Cake	US$41,445,707.00	9.1%
5	Brewing/Distilling Dregs	US$27,349,345.00	8.2%
6	Frozen Pork	US$9,495,334.00	2.1%
7	Cotton	US$3,116,454.00	.70%

8	Frozen Turkey	US$3,039,565.00	.70%
9	Frozen Sausages (poultry)	US$2,537,426.00	.60%
10	Butter	US$2,280,486.00	.5%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2012	*US$440,872,863.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2012	US$457,318,357.00	
	10 Largest As % Of 2012 Exports To Cuba	*96%*	

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

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

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

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

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

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

2005 Ranking	Product	U.S. Dollar Value	% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba
1	Chicken	US$60,045,359.00	17.14%
2	Corn	US$49,379,606.00	14.09%
3	Wheat	US$47,213,438.00	13.48%
4	Rice	US$39,209,646.00	11.10%
5	Soybeans	US$32,722,536.00	9.34%
6	Powdered Milk	US$29,584,712.00	8.44%
7	Soybean Oil	US$25,738,405.00	7.34%

8	Soybean Oil Cake	US$15,094,816.00	4.30%
9	Beans (pinto, lentil, kidney, green, yellow, etc.)	US$10,761,395.00	3.07%
10	Wood (poles, lumber)	US$5,212,556.00	1.48%
	Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba	*US$330,057,285.00*	
	Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2005	*US$350,228,066.00*	
	10 Largest As % Of 2005 Exports To Cuba	*94%*	

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

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

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

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

U.S. PORT DATA- Exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under provisions of TSREEA or CDA are transported from the United States to the Republic of Cuba by air or by water. There are fifty (50) districts in the United States. If the reporting district is Mobile, Alabama, the shipping ports include Mobile, Alabama; Pascagoula, Mississippi; and Gulfport, Mississippi. If the reporting district is Miami, Florida, the shipping port does not include Miami, Florida, but does include Jacksonville, Florida, and Port Manatee, Florida; and can include airline charter/cargo from Miami International Airport. New York reporting district includes ports in New Jersey; and can include John F. Kennedy International Airport (charter flights). Buffalo, New York, reporting district means products were transported by ground and then to the Republic of Cuba. Los Angeles, California, reporting district means that some the products were transported through Los Angeles International Airport (charter flights).

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

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

United States Ports Exporting To The Republic Of Cuba										
#	**Port**	**St**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**Total (MT)**
	Baltimore	MD				109,787	1,182			**110,968**
6	**Baton Rouge**	LA	34,396	72,939	88,177	64,325			22,000	**262,036**
	Beaumont	TX	24,500							**24,500**
	Brunswick	GA			34,100	100	22,635	45,100		**101,935**
	Charleston	SC	18			341	214	321		**894**
	Chester	PA				111				**111**
	Corpus Christi	TX	10,749	10,317						**21,066**
	Destrehan	LA				19,999	32,170		25,000	**77,169**
	Fernandina Beach	FL	712	1,546						**2,258**
10	**Houston**	TX	27,753	36	93,003	295	60	33	20	**121,200**
7	**Jacksonville**	FL	43,799	19,973	26,094	21,105	23,376	85,692		**220,039**
	Lake Charles	LA	5,630	4,902						**10,532**
	Long Beach	CA	7	3						**10**
	Los Angeles	CA				4,795	4,166			**8,960**
	Miami	FL	68	10,456	61	88	40	133	15	**598**
8	**Mobile**	AL	16,944	37,956	37,491	14,109	22,571	37,956	16,102	**194,963**

	Morehead City	NC	5,000				6,049			**11,049**
4	**New Orleans**	LA	39,331	61,155	21,360	80,648	177,348	81	13,8870	**398,011**
	Newport News	VA						5,499		**5,499**
	New York	NY	376	62	58	646	832	144	7	**2,125**
3	**Norfolk**	VA	83,472	94,976	85,362	54,883	43,267	95,106	43,189	**504,844**
	Oakland	CA				945	782			**1,727**
	Panama City	FL								**979**
9	**Pascagoula**	MS	34,382	25,162	21,762	30,846	48,427			**160,579**
	Pennsauken	NJ				158				**158**
	Pensacola	FL	16,970	17,094	35,584					**69,648**
	Port Canaveral	FL	29							**29**
5	**Port Everglades**	FL	59,866	45,046	54,328	48,046	45,022	21,053	5,957	**281,245**
	Savannah	GA	3,551	836	20	47	121	11	19	**4,605**
	Seattle	WA	145	62						**207**
1	**South Louisiana**	LA	134,920	288,869	268,565	105,050	126,617	1,961	8,419	**934,401**
	Tampa	FL	16,764	16,058	19,925	31,931	8,807	6,050		**96,759**
	West Palm Beach	FL		1,773						**1,773**
2	**Westwego**	LA	533,982	140,196	214,108	27,400				**915,685**
	Total (MT)		***1,093,364***	***849,417***	***999,998***	***663,859***	***563,686***	***242,259***	***134,624***	**4,543,804**

Updated Speaking Schedule

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to address members and guests of **East Chapel Hill Rotary Club** in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at 1:00 pm on 13 May 2016. For additional information, please access www.echrotary.org

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to address members and guests of **World Trade Center Delaware** in Wilmington, Delaware, on 17 May 2016. For additional information, please access www.wtcd.com

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to address participants attending the 2016 Annual Conference of the **Special Libraries Association** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at 4:00 pm on 13 June 2016. For additional information, please access www.sla.org

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to participate in the plenary session "*Impact of Cuba-US Relations on the Caribbean*" at the **Seventh Annual HRA Business Investment Expo & Conference** in Washington, DC, on 15 June 2016, at the Marvin Conference Center-George Washington University. For additional information, please access www.hra-intl.org

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation from the **Y's Men of Westport/Weston** [Connecticut] to deliver remarks on 22 September 2016 at the Saugatuck Congregational Church. For additional information, please access www.ysmenwestportweston.org

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to address members of the **Institute for Private Investors** at the Metropolitan Club in New York City on 5-6 October 2016. For additional information, please access www.memberlink.net

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) in Miami, Florida, on 13 October 2016. For additional information, please access www.nexco.org

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

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 at the conference **Ports & Commodities Americas** on 1/2 September 2016 in Miami, Florida. For additional information, please access www.carlotime.com

Mr. John S. Kavulich, president of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to deliver a presentation at the **Western Dredging Association** Eastern Chapter Annual Meeting on 23/24 October 2016 at the Fort Lauderdale Convention Center in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. For information, please access https://www.westerndredging.org

BLOG POSTS- The following are some of the titles of posts to the Blog of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council (www.cubatrade.org/blog/):

Obama Administration Continues To Advocate For Certified Claimants
US & Cuba To Hold 3rd Bilateral Commission Meeting On 16 May 2016… Compare The Media Release From Each Government- What Is Mentioned And What Is Not Mentioned
Want To Have A Legislative Victory? Then Be Specific… Define Payment Terms
Are Cuba's Hotel Operators Balancing Supply Vs. Demand Or Becoming Greedy And Risking Reputational Harm
T-Mobile Joins Verizon, Sprint, AT&T With Cuba Roaming Agreements
Update! What Has Happened/Not (Yet) Happened Since 17 December 2014
The Commercial & Political Impact Of Cruise Ships From The U.S. To Cuba
Connections Of Cuban-Americans To Family In Cuba
What The United Kingdom Thinks About Commercial Opportunities With Cuba
What Do President Obama, Governors Cuomo & McAuliffe Have In Common?
Who Should Be The Next Governor To Visit Cuba? Hint: The State Nut Is Pecan
Cuba & Iran & United States… A List of Similarities
Starbucks (And Other Companies) Can Now Import Coffee From Cuba... With Some Restrictions
Has A Lobbying Organization Created A "Tainted Proceeding" For Air Carriers With USDOT Applications?
OFAC Updates Frequently-Asked Questions List
One Year Later... What Did New York Companies Get From Governor Cuomo's Visit To Cuba
108,000 New Hotel Rooms In 14 Years..... That's 7,714 Rooms Per Year
USITC Releases 449-Page Report On Trade (Potential) With Cuba
US Department Of State Issues Report On Cuba (The Report Contains Commercial Information)
Economic Eye On Cuba Newsletter- US Food/Ag Exports To Cuba Increase 32%
US Department Of Commerce Misstates Colgate-Palmolive's Timetable in Cuba
Update! What Has Happened/Not (Yet) Happened Since 17 December 2014
Google Opens Technology Center In Havana... High Speed Internet For 40 At A Time
Cuba Purchasing Agricultural Equipment; GulfWise LLC Receives 1st BIS License
Let's Make A Deal… Door 1, Door 2 Or Door 3
Watch For Green, Yellow And Red Lights…
US Newspapers Coming To Cuba Hotels Courtesy Of Airlines
Expect Starbucks In Cuba…. Including Within Starwood & Marriott Properties
Semantics Are Important… The Words "Blockade" Versus "Embargo"
Daily Update! What Has Happened/Not (Yet) Happened Since 17 December 2014
Interesting Remarks By President Obama During His Visit To Argentina
VIP Services At Hotel Marti International Airport
President Obama's Speech In Havana, Cuba
US$800+ Million Potential Savings/Revenues For Cuba From Obama Administration Initiatives
Google To Use ETECSA For Internet Access…. Result Will Pressure ETECSA To Install Faster Connections
USDA Shifting From Passive To Aggressive Interpretation Of TSREEA
Western Union Expands Remittance Services To Cuba
Priceline, Through Booking.com, To Offer Cuba Hotel Reservations
The Headline…. "The Revolution 57, Imperialists 0"
What Does Cuba Want… And Need… But May Not Receive For A While
U.S. Clears Marriott To Engage In Business Development In Cuba
Important About Starwood's Presence In Cuba? Obama Administration Permits Contract With The Military
Starwood To Manage Three Hotels In Cuba
DHS To Expand Airport Gateways To Cuba
Does The Obama Administration Want Regime (Behavior) Change? Yes, It Does.
The President's Schedule In Cuba
California-based Stripe To Provide U.S. Operational Presence For Cuban Entrepreneurs
U.S. Coast Guard Removes Conditions Of Entry On Vessels Arriving From Cuba
Have Consultants Become Tour Guides Rather Than Business Guides?
New U.S. Commerce Department Regulations
United States Postal Service Commences Operations To Cuba

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

The Survey: What 418 Representatives Of U.S. Companies Think About Cuba
Cruise Ships Are The New Battleships
Expect Obama Administration To Increase From US$400.00 To US$800.00 In Items Travelers May Bring From Cuba
Unilever Reports That A JV In Cuba Could Wait For Up To 720 Days For Payments
New OFAC Regulations (effective 16 March 2016)
New OFAC Regulation Benefits MLB Players; Performers & Teachers Too
Delta Air Lines DOT Route Application
Economic Eye On Cuba March 2016 Newsletter
U.S. Technology Companies' Backdoor To Cuba
Let's Put The US$4.3 Billion In 2015 U.S. Commerce Department Licenses In Perspective….
GE Looking Around
Will US Hospitality Companies Change Cuba Or Will They Be Changed By Cuba?
Islands of state-of-the-art technology surrounded by seas of technology expectations
Will Cuba Be A Gold Mine For Iowa Businesses?
Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide Will Receive Authorization To Manage Property(s) In Cuba
Marriott International Will Receive Authorization To Manage Property(s) In Cuba
AT&T To Join Verizon And Sprint With Roaming Agreements In Cuba
If Hillary Clinton Is Elected President, Bill Clinton May Visit Cuba
14 Actions That Each Candidate Might Take If Elected President
United Airlines Provides Template For Letter Of Support For Its Cuba Route Applications
American Airlines Provides Template For Letter Of Support For Its Cuba Route Applications
A hostage Triangle
No "thank You" Note For President Obama
After 5 Months & FOIA Requests, Secretary of Commerce Pritzker Releases Names
OFAC Changes Coming For Travelers To Cuba & For Banks (Shifting Burden For Compliance)
FedEx Seeks Cargo Flights To Cuba; UPS Not Yet
Operational Challenges For Airlines With Routes To Cuba
The Proposed Cuba Schedules Of The 13 Airlines That Submitted DOT Applications
DOT Application By United Airlines (128 Pages)
DOT Application By American Airlines (346 Pages)
US Expected To Authorize Banks In Cuba To Have Correspondent Accounts With US Banks
Hotel In Havana Has Issues; But How Staff Handles Them Shows Effort
If President Castro Remains First Secretary Of The PCC, There Could Be Complications With Libertad Act Provision In 2018
Will The Flag Poles Be Removed Before President Obama Arrives?
Playa Baracoa Military Airport May Be Used For White House Aircraft
Restrictions Expected To Be Removed Upon Cuba's Use Of The US Dollar For International Transactions
If President Obama Throws Out The First Pitch... Who Will Catch It?
Some Parallels Between President Obama's Baseball and President Nixon's Ping Pong
A Recess Appointment Of An Ambassador Could Coincide With President Obama's Visit To Cuba
Expect Vice President Biden To Visit Cuba By The End Of 2016
Real Time Countdown Clocks For President Obama and President Castro