

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

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ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©

April 2016

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CUBA PURCHASING AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT; GULFWISE LLC RECEIVES 1ST BIS LICENSE- Foley, Alabama-based GulfWise Commerce LLC, affiliated with 100-year-old Foley, Alabama-based The Woerner Companies (2015 revenues exceeded US\$40 million; www.woerner.com), received a license from the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) of the United States Department of Commerce on 31 March 2016 to export advanced planting and harvesting equipment valued at US\$108,184.00. The BIS application was submitted on 24 February 2016.

<p>The purchaser is Republic of Cuba government-operated Tecnotex SA for use by the Republic of Cuba government-operated Indio Hatuey Research Station, a Matanzas, Republic of Cuba-based agricultural research institution. Tecnotex SA (affiliated with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba) imports equipment, technology, and construction materials.</p>
<p>The agreement was negotiated in late 2015 and agreement-in-principle was concluded in January 2016, pending BIS approval. Formal purchase contract in process of completion.</p>
<p>There are two principal pieces of equipment: (a) Rear load Sprig Harvester, 42 in. with hook chain with box carrier attachment valued at US\$49,962.00 and (b) Sprigmaster Broadcast with 12 sides, spring loaders and swivel coulters valued at US\$51,944.00. Supporting parts and equipment include: (a) Gear boxes and Ogura clutch (for the Sprigger); (b) Multiple power belts; (c) Hydraulic motors; (d) Multiple Harvester teeth; and (e) Assorted miscellaneous parts are valued at US\$6,278.00. The estimated weight of the shipment will be approximately 18,000 pounds.</p>
<p>The equipment, which is being manufactured in Alabama and expected to be delivered soon through the Port of Mobile, Alabama, will assist in establishing grass-covered areas for purposes ranging from erosion control to the creation of pasturage and the establishment or improvement of parks and recreational areas, such as playgrounds and sport facilities.</p>
<p>The discussions commenced in 2014 when GulfWise Commerce LLC initiated a dialogue with researchers at the University of Matanzas regarding multiple agriculture production issues in the Republic of Cuba. That dialogue led to an assessment of specialized equipment needed and to subsequent negotiations for a possible sale, which led to an application to the BIS.</p>
<p>Representatives of GulfWise LLC and The Woerner Companies have made five (5) visits to the Republic of Cuba; the first in 2012. Two representatives of the Indio Hatuey Research Station visited Alabama in 2015.</p>
<p>Significant about the transaction is the decision by the government of the Republic of Cuba to not focus upon a United States-based multinational (for example, Illinois-based Caterpillar or Illinois-based John Deere), but rather have the first export to the Republic of Cuba of durable (non-healthcare-related) commercial equipment be from a private company.</p>
<p>Mr. Robert L. Muse (www.robertmuse.com; 202-887-4990), the Washington, DC-based attorney who represented GulfWise Commerce LLC in the BIS licensing process, said the significance of the transaction is "... <i>the government of Cuba clearly rewarded the patient efforts of a privately-owned company willing to invest the time to identify and fill the needs of Cuba's rapidly changing rural economic landscape.</i>"</p>

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Paint Rock, Alabama-based Cleber LLC has received authorization from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury and the BIS to create a tractor warehouse/assembly facility in Mariel Special Development Zone located near the city of Havana, Republic of Cuba. The first year investment is US\$1.4 million (which has been obtained according to the company); total long term investment US\$5 million. The city of Mobile, Alabama, has been a part of the Sister Cities International program (Society Mobile-La Habana) with the city of Havana, Republic of Cuba. Since 2001, Alabama-based companies have been exporters of food products and agricultural commodities (poultry) from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under provisions of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act (TSREEA) of 2000. During the last six years, the Port of Mobile, Alabama, has ranked 8th of 34 United States ports that have processed exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba.

GOOGLE OPENS TECHNOLOGY CENTER IN HAVANA; HIGH-SPEED INTERNET FOR 40 AT A TIME- California-based Google has opened its technology center in the city of Havana, Republic of Cuba. The facility has twenty Chrome notebooks, one hundred Google cardboard virtual reality visors, and two cameras for transmitting video to YouTube, owned by Google. Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones de Cuba S.A. (ETEC S.A.) is providing the facility with high-speed Internet, which is not available to the public. The facility will be open five days a week and can accommodate forty customers. According to ETEC SA, as of March 2016, an average of 200,000 people per day access the Internet from eighty-five (85) public Wi-Fi hotspots located throughout the country; in December 2015, the number was 150,000 users per day. ETEC SA plans to create an additional sixty (60) Wi-Fi hot spots and establish one hundred (100) Internet cafes in 2016. As of 31 December 2015, there were three hundred and forty-five (345) Internet cafes with a combined 11,187 computers. The Republic of Cuba has 11.3 million citizens.

US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MISSTATES COLGATE-PALMOLIVE'S TIMETABLE IN CUBA- Information provided by the United States Department of Commerce on 21 March 2015, in conjunction with the visit to the Republic of Cuba by President Barack Obama, was not accurate:

<i>“DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FACT SHEET: Economic development in the wake of President Obama’s regulatory changes on exports and travel to Cuba</i>
<i>Colgate-Palmolive: Colgate-Palmolive implements its Bright Smiles program, which provides free dental care and dental hygiene products to children in Havana.”</i>

Republic of Cuba activity by New York, New York-based **Colgate-Palmolive Company** (2015 revenues US\$16.034 billion) commenced prior to the 17 December 2014, the date upon which President Obama announced changes to the commercial, economic and political relationship with the Republic of Cuba. A question is why would the United States Department of Commerce include Colgate-Palmolive Company in its Fact Sheet when it knew that the activities of the company pre-dated 17 December 2014.

<i>From the company on 5 April 2016: “Colgate Palmolive’s Bright Smiles, Bright Futures program provides oral health education and screening to millions of children in more than 80 countries as part of an effort to reduce and prevent cavities among children. The global program, celebrating its 25th anniversary, has reached more than 850 million children around the world with its education curriculum. This award-winning curriculum is translated into 30 languages. Colgate’s well-established partnerships with governments, schools and communities -- combined with a committed network of volunteer dentists and educators -- make the program work.</i>

<i>With government approval, we brought a humanitarian program modeled on Bright Smiles, Bright Futures to Cuba in 2014. In our first year, we ran the program in one municipality of Havana and reached approximately 10,000 children. Additionally, we presented our plan to dentists and representatives from the Ministry of Health at the Cuban Dental Congress in November 2015.</i>
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<i>Today, we’re extending our reach in Havana as well as expanding the program to the provinces of Cienfuegos and Pinar del Río in partnership with the Ministry of Health. With this expansion, we expect to reach more than 170,000 children by the end of 2016.”</i>

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Given that the government of the Republic of Cuba presents its healthcare system as encompassing and an accomplishment on behalf of its 11.3 million citizens in spite of United States laws and regulations, surprising that it would authorize a United States-based company to engage in a country-wide humanitarian dental program.

However, a goal of the authorization may be to encourage Colgate-Palmolive to both export products to the Republic of Cuba and eventually manufacture products within the Republic of Cuba, as does London, United Kingdom-based **Unilever** (2015 revenues approximately US\$73 billion), an Anglo-Dutch multinational consumer goods company co-headquartered in Rotterdam, Netherlands, and in the United Kingdom. Its products include food, beverages, cleaning agents and personal care products.

On 22 January 2016, Unilever reported plans to "*invest in Mariel, Cuba's Special Development Zone. Partnering with state-owned company Intersuchel, we will build a \$35 million homecare factory to open in 2017. Cuba has a new overseas investor in its Mariel Special Development Zone and a new joint venture to celebrate.*

Unilever and state-owned firm Intersuchel have signed a deal which will see the formation of a new company, Unilever-Suchel S.A. and a \$35 million investment (equivalent to €32.3 million) in a personal and homecare factory which is set to open in 2017.

The factory will manufacture some of our top-selling personal and homecare international brands, including Sedal shampoo, Rexona deodorant, Omo detergent, Lux soap and Close-Up toothpaste. Unilever will take a 60% stake in the venture, and Intersuchel will hold 40%. The factory is expected to generate 300 direct jobs.

Unilever will invest in Mariel's Special Development Zone, which allows foreign and domestic companies to trade and invest with fewer regulations and is designed to encourage overseas investment.

Unilever reported that a company in a joint venture with a Republic of Cuba government-operated entity that expects to market the products of the joint venture to Republic of Cuba government-operated companies, need to be prepared to accept up to 720 days for account receivables. Unilever reports that its operations have had a maximum wait of 180-days to receive a payment.

FEBRUARY FOOD/AG EXPORTS INCREASED 32%- Exports of food products & agricultural products from the United States to the Republic of Cuba in February 2016 were US\$17,847,747.00 compared to US\$13,488,136.00 in February 2015. Exports consisted of frozen chicken leg quarters, frozen chicken meat, soybean oil cake, herbicides, soups, boxes, and breads. **Exporters included:** Park Ridge, Illinois-based Koch Foods (poultry); Wellesley, Massachusetts-based Grove Services (poultry); Northbrook, Illinois-based PCS Sales (calcium phosphate); Salisbury, Maryland-based Perdue Grain and Oilseed (soybean; corn); Atlanta, Georgia-based AJC International (poultry); New York, New York-based Globex International (poultry); Atlanta, Georgia-based Intervision Foods (poultry); Chattanooga, Tennessee-based Koch Foods of Chattanooga (poultry); 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 from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under the TSREEA. The data does not include transportation charges, bank charges, or other costs associated with exports from the United States to the Republic of Cuba. The government of the Republic of Cuba reports unverifiable data that includes transportation charges, bank charges, and other costs.

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2016 Ranking	Product	U.S. Dollar Value	% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba
1	Soybean Oil Cake	US\$8,845,787.00	49.6%
2	Chicken Legs (frozen)	US\$5,173,995.00	29%
3	Calcium Phosphates	US\$2,910,373.00	16.3%
4	Chicken Meat (frozen)	US\$718,594.00	4.0%
5	Soups, Broths	US\$129,600.00	.70%
6	Boxes, Crates	US\$65,650.00	.40%
7	Breads, Biscuits	US\$3,748.00	.021%
8			
9			
10			
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$17,847,747.00</i>	<i>100%</i>
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$17,847,747.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % of Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>100%</i>	

Reporting Year	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
2016	US\$40,667,005.00	50 th (of 213)
2015	US\$170,670,054.00	60 th (of 230)
2014	US\$291,258,881.00	49 th (of 223)
2013	US\$348,747,293.00	46 th (of 224)
2012	US\$457,318,357.00	43 rd (of 229)
2011	US\$358,457,389.00	50 th (of 232)
2010	US\$366,467,782.00	45 th (of 228)
2009	US\$528,482,955.00	36 th (of 232)
2008	US\$710,086,323.00	29 th (of 228)
2007	US\$437,564,824.00	37 th (of 230)
2006	US\$340,433,442.00	34 th (of 227)
2005	US\$350,218,040.00	30 th (of 228)
2004	US\$391,990,382.00	25 th (of 228)
2003	US\$256,901,471.00	35 th (of 219)
2002	US\$138,634,784.00	50 th (of 226)
2001	US\$4,318,906.00 (December- 1 st sales under TSREEA)	144 th (of 226)
Total Sales	US\$5,301,719,937.00	

U.S. HELATHCARE 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

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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\$502,589.00
2015	US\$4,619,588.00
2014	US\$939,705.00

If the government of the Republic of Cuba views the changes to United States regulations 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.

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

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

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

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

The primary reasons for the cumulative reduction in United States exports to the Republic of Cuba **1)** lack of foreign exchange due to commercial and economic decisions of the government of the Republic of Cuba which lessen its ability to earn foreign exchange. **2)** financial largess of the government of Venezuela lessens the interest of the government of the Republic of Cuba to purchase products from the United States, regardless of cost, quality, or delivery considerations. **3)** financial largess of the government of the People’s Republic of China lessens the interest of the government of the Republic of Cuba to purchase products from the United States, regardless of cost, quality, or delivery considerations. **4)** re-emergence and/or continuation of import relationships (barter, substantial credits, political motivation) with the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Vietnam, Mexico, Spain, Mexico, Canada, Russia, Iran, New Zealand, and France amongst other countries. **5)** preference to purchase products from government-controlled entities, which provide more favorable payment terms and less publicity when payment terms are not honored, which is expected given the lack of foreign exchange of government of the Republic of Cuba. **6)** efforts (which had been successful, but had lessened in their effectiveness) by

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the government of the Republic of Cuba to increase the motivation of United States-based companies, organizations; state and local government representatives; and Members of the United States Congress to be more visible in their lobbying efforts for changes in United States policy, law, and regulations.

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

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

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

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported at Alimport purchased approximately US\$2.55 billion in food products and agricultural products in 2014 and that the country imports approximately 60% to 70% its food product and agricultural requirements.

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported spending US\$2.554 billion in 2008 to import 3.423 metric tons of food products and agricultural products. Using the actual value for U.S. Dollar food and

agricultural product exports to the Republic of Cuba, the United States was the source for 27% of the Republic of Cuba's food and agricultural product imports in 2008.

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

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

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

In May 2007 and June 2007, representatives of Alimport informed representatives of United States-based companies that Alimport expected that the U.S. Dollar value of TSRA-authorized purchases from the United States in 2007 would exceed the U.S. Dollar value of TSRA-authorized purchases from the United States in 2006.

In January 2007, representatives of Alimport informed representatives of United States-based companies that Alimport would significantly reduce purchases from United States-based companies due to a lack of effort (and, presumably, success) by United States-based companies in obtaining changes to United States laws and United States regulations. Alimport continued a policy, commenced in 2003, whereby Alimport

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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	46 th (of 207)
February 2016	US\$17,847,747.00	55 th (of 213)
March 2016		
April 2016		
May 2016		
June 2016		
July 2016		
August 2016		
September 2016		
October 2016		
November 2016		
December 2016		
<i>Total 2016</i>	US\$40,667,005.00	50 th (of 213)

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2015	US\$24,850,904.00	51 st (of 223)
February 2015	US\$13,488,136.00	67 th (of 223)
March 2015	US\$33,207,087.00	46 th (of 223)
April 2015	US\$11,535,245.00	65 th (of 223)
May 2015	US\$26,420,677.00	49 th (of 223)
June 2015	US\$9,596,281.00	69 th (of 224)
July 2015	US\$3,342,526.00	96 th (of 224)
August 2015	US\$2,254,957.00	101 st (of 224)
September 2015	US\$22,020,796.00	50 th (of 227)
October 2015	US\$13,407,640.00	61 st (of 228)
November 2015	US\$6,243,680.00	77 th (of 228)
December 2015	US\$4,302,105.00	100 th (of 230)
<i>Total 2015</i>	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	50 th (of 223)
February 2014	US\$44,080,044.00	42 nd (of 223)
March 2014	US\$53,021,705.00	41 st (of 223)
April 2014	US\$29,961,868.00	49 th (of 223)
May 2014	US\$13,652,791.00	65 th (of 223)
June 2014	US\$14,744,294.00	59 th (of 223)
July 2014	US\$17,242,746.00	55 th (of 223)
August 2014	US\$14,369,461.00	58 th (of 223)
September 2014	US\$15,469,734.00	60 th (of 223)
October 2014	US\$16,511,913.00	62 nd (of 223)
November 2014	US\$12,452,614.00	66 th (of 223)
December 2014	US\$25,219,764.00	51 st (of 223)
<i>Total 2014</i>	US\$291,258,881.00	49 th (of 223)

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Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
February 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
March 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
April 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
May 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
June 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
July 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
August 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
September 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
October 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
November 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
December 2013	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
<i>Total 2013</i>	US\$348,747,293.00	46 th (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)	35 th (of 205)
February 2012	US\$68,890,533.00(actual)	26 th (of 215)
March 2012	US\$40,909,415.00(actual)	39 th (of 219)
April 2012	US\$23,328,845.00 (actual)	50 th (of 223)
May 2012	US\$40,498,395.00 (estimate)	<i>Not Compiled</i>
June 2012	US\$29,654,361.00 (actual)	<i>Not Compiled</i>
July 2012	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
August 2012	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
September 2012	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
October 2012	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
November 2012	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
December 2012	US\$35,634,124.00 (actual)	47 th (of 229)
<i>Total 2012</i>	US\$457,318,357.00	43 rd (of 229)

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
February 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
March 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
April 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
May 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
June 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
July 2011	Not Compiled	<i>Not Compiled</i>
August 2011	US\$32,901,185.00	45 th (of 230)
September 2011	US\$21,495,969.00	49 th (of 231)
October 2011	US\$30,757,484.00	49 th (of 231)
November 2011	US\$31,418,103.00	44 th (of 232)
December 2011	US\$23,288,984.00	51 st (of 232)
<i>Total 2011</i>	US\$358,457,398.00 (actual)	50 th (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	32 nd (of 198)
February 2010	US\$26,643,202.00	51 st (of 207)
March 2010	US\$40,881,240.00	43 rd (of 215)
April 2010	US\$40,203,764.00	33 rd (of 223)
May 2010	US\$23,309,050.00	47 th (of 225)
June 2010	US\$37,518,471.00	35 th (of 227)
July 2010	US\$19,841,099.00	52 nd (of 227)

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August 2010	US\$28,461,747.00	48 th (of 227)
September 2010	US\$19,486,584.00	57 th (of 227)
October 2010	US\$19,625,561.00	56 th (of 227)
November 2010	US\$37,074,475.00	45 th (of 227)
December 2010	US\$22,120,095.00	57 th (of 228)
<i>Total 2010</i>	US\$366,467,782.00	45 th (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	19 th (of 203)
February 2009	US\$52,886,826.00	28 th (of 212)
March 2009	US\$58,598,379.00	25 th (of 212)
April 2009	US\$54,016,131.00	25 th (of 220)
May 2009	US\$45,321,232.00	31 st (of 222)
June 2009	US\$23,663,100.00	46 th (of 225)
July 2009	US\$39,749,932.00	34 th (of 225)
August 2009	US\$42,207,846.00	33 rd (of 225)
September 2009	US\$27,126,296.00	39 th (of 227)
October 2009	US\$34,105,866.00	40 th (of 228)
November 2009	US\$41,754,621.00	37 th (of 229)
December 2009	US\$41,699,472.00	37 th (of 232)
<i>Total 2009</i>	US\$528,482,955.00	36 th (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	33 rd (of 204)
February 2008	US\$69,555,747.00	27 th (of 212)
March 2008	US\$45,275,885.00	38 th (of 217)
April 2008	US\$82,279,432.00	23 rd (of 219)
May 2008	US\$52,037,815.00	30 th (of 221)
June 2008	US\$49,242,432.00	35 th (of 221)
July 2008	US\$72,348,413.00	26 th (of 225)

August 2008	US\$43,573,083.00	44 th (of 226)
September 2008	US\$64,539,075.00	30 th (of 227)
October 2008	US\$66,091,184.00	31 st (of 227)
November 2008	US\$51,204,882.00	31 st (of 227)
December 2008	US\$56,344,397.00	22 nd (of 228)
<i>Total 2008</i>	US\$710,086,323.00	29 th (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	48 th (of 205)
February 2007	US\$21,611,894.00	42 nd (of 214)
March 2007	US\$20,465,738.00	48 th (of 220)
April 2007	US\$48,636,315.00	21 st (of 221)
May 2007	US\$28,241,608.00	36 th (of 222)
June 2007	US\$28,476,558.00	34 th (of 223)
July 2007	US\$37,693,945.00	26 th (of 225)
August 2007	US\$53,575,582.00	27 th (of 225)
September 2007	US\$31,101,146.00	45 th (of 227)
October 2007	US\$32,972,800.00	32 nd (of 227)
November 2007	US\$44,787,057.00	41 st (of 228)
December 2007	US\$68,376,902.00	26 th (of 230)
<i>Total 2007</i>	US\$437,564,824.00	37 th (of 230)

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

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
January 2005	US\$30,470,181.00	29 th of 220
February 2005	US\$21,773,284.00	44 th of 226
March 2005	US\$41,886,797.00	24 th of 218
April 2005	US\$37,239,436.00	23 rd of 222
May 2005	US\$24,877,297.00	28 th of 223
June 2005	US\$33,712,960.00	25 th of 224
July 2005	US\$20,835,533.00	36 th of 224
August 2005	US\$29,778,271.00	27 th of 225
September 2005	US\$20,446,734.00	35 th of 228
October 2005	US\$23,559,583.00	39 th of 228
November 2005	US\$33,410,516.00	30 th of 228
December 2005	US\$32,227,448.00	27 th of 228
<i>Total 2005</i>	<i>US\$350,218,040.00</i>	<i>30th (of 228)</i>

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

Reporting Period	U.S. Dollar Value Of TSREEA-Authorized Exports To Cuba	Ranking Based On Export Markets
December 2003	US\$34,749,953.00	27 th (of 224)
November 2003	US\$36,785,979.00	27 th (of 224)
October 2003	US\$23,786,274.00	40 th (of 223)
September 2003	US\$22,427,963.00	33 rd (of 223)
August 2003	US\$13,503,804.00	49 th (of 223)
July 2003	US\$22,542,081.00	35 th (of 220)
June 2003	US\$13,036,149.00	41 st (of 218)

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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)
<i>Total 2003</i>	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	58 th
November 2002	US\$20,814,160.00	39 th
October 2002	US\$3,996,542.00	75 th
September 2002	US\$14,131,180.00	41 st
August 2002	US\$10,727,270.00	52 nd
July 2002	US\$8,480,416.00	57 th
June 2002	US\$17,943,951.00	41 st
May 2002	US\$5,910,431.00	55 th
April 2002	US\$17,770,491.00	32 nd
March 2002	US\$8,068,623.00	57 th
February 2002	US\$13,731,785.00	45 th
January 2002	US\$9,658,659.00	52 nd
<i>Total 2002</i>	US\$138,634,784.00	50 th

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

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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba 2016</i>	<i>US\$40,667,005.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2016</i>	<i>US\$40,667,005.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % of 2016 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>100%</i>	

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%

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

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%
<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba 2014</i>		<i>US\$290,958,881.00</i>	
<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2014</i>		<i>US\$291,258,881.00</i>	
<i>10 Largest As % of 2014 Exports To Cuba</i>		<i>99%</i>	

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%
<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2013</i>		<i>US\$345,758,466.00</i>	
<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2013</i>		<i>US\$348,747,293.00</i>	
<i>10 Largest As % Of 2013 Exports To Cuba</i>		<i>99%</i>	

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%
<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2012</i>		<i>US\$440,872,863.00</i>	
<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2012</i>		<i>US\$457,318,357.00</i>	
<i>10 Largest As % Of 2012 Exports To Cuba</i>		<i>96%</i>	

2011 Ranking	Product	U.S. Dollar Value	% Of Total U.S. Exports To Cuba
1	Corn	US\$115,716,868.00	33.4%

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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%
<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2011</i>		<i>US\$328,596,062.00</i>	
<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2011</i>		<i>US\$347,276,842.00</i>	
<i>10 Largest As % Of 2011 Exports To Cuba</i>		<i>95%</i>	

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%
<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2010</i>		<i>US\$342,944,654.00</i>	
<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2010</i>		<i>US\$366,487,782.00</i>	
<i>10 Largest As % Of 2010 Exports To Cuba</i>		<i>94%</i>	

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%
<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba In 2009</i>		<i>US\$503,248,979.00</i>	
<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2009</i>		<i>US\$528,482,955.00</i>	
<i>10 Largest As % Of 2009 Exports To Cuba</i>		<i>96%</i>	

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%

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

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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$428,8090,968.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2007</i>	<i>US\$437,564,824.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % Of 2007 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>98%</i>	

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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$302,031,808.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2006</i>	<i>US\$340,433,442.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % Of 2006 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>88%</i>	

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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$330,057,285.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2005</i>	<i>US\$350,228,066.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % Of 2005 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>94%</i>	

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%

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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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$350,620,578.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2004</i>	<i>US\$391,990,382.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % Of 2004 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>89.48%</i>	

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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$244,234,794.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2003</i>	<i>US\$256,901,471.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % Of 2003 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>95.37%</i>	

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%
	<i>Total Value Of 10 Largest Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>US\$137,263,250.00</i>	
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2002</i>	<i>US\$138,634,784.00</i>	
	<i>10 Largest As % Of 2002 Exports To Cuba</i>	<i>99.11%</i>	

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%
	<i>Total U.S. Exports To Cuba In 2001 (December)</i>	<i>US\$4,318,906.00</i>	<i>100%</i>

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

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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	9	592
8	Mobile	AL	16,944	37,956	37,491	14,109	22,571	37,956	7,954	178,861
	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	28,788	490,443
	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	4382	279,670

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#	Port	St	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total (MT)
	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	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	110,466	4,519,646

Current 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 **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