



# **Export potential Cuban primary sector following the resumption of relations between the US and Cuba**

**Cindy Dahiana Morales Preciado**

**Jenny Yuliana Herrera Osorio**

**Sindy Alexandra Romero Parra**

University Institution Esumer  
School of International Studies  
Medellin Colombia  
2016



# **Export potential Cuban primary sector following the resumption of relations between the US and Cuba**

**Cindy Dahiana Morales Preciado**

**Jenny Yuliana Herrera Osorio**

**Sindy Alexandra Romero Parra**

Research paper presented to obtain the title of:  
International Business Professional

Director:

Carlos Hernán Gonzalez Parias and title. Magister in Government

Investigation line:

Business and International Relations

University Institution Esumer  
School of International Studies  
Medellin Colombia

2016



*"The brain is not a vessel to be filled, but a lamp on."*

*Plutarco.*

*"An investment in knowledge always produces the best benefits."*

*Benjamín Franklin.*



## **Thanks**

A God to guide our paths at all times.

To our families encourage us each day to finish our studies and for providing the support and companionship at all times of worry, sadness and joy.

To our colleagues for their dedication, commitment and tax effort in the development of this research

In our advisor Carlos Hernan Gonzalez Parias, who with his time, knowledge and constant support led us to complete this job successfully.

## **Abstract**

Due to the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959, the relationship between the Island and the United States deteriorated, reaching the point of almost damaging completely commercial and diplomatic affairs. The icon of this period was the commercial trade embargo the country of the North imposed on the Island removing completely their opportunity to reach a potential market of more than 300 million in habitants. However at the end of 214 the whole world witnessed the beginning of a new era where the relationships between both countries where renewed.

The process promises to end the 5 decade trade embargo and for this reason the purpose is to help Cuba's primary sector which is the most important commercial sector of the Island.

Although it's clear that the process is just beginning; there are many challenges for both sides to help the process have a happy end.

**Keywords:** Cuba, United States, trade embargo, bilateral negotiations, primary sector



## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Project Formulation .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.1 Background .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1.1 State of the Art .....	4
<b>1.2 Problem .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1.3 Justification .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.4 Objectives .....</b>	<b>13</b>
1.4.1 General Objective.....	13
1.4.2 Specific Objective .....	13
<b>1.5 Framework .....</b>	<b>14</b>
1.5.1 Method.....	15
1.5.2 Methodology .....	16
<b>1.6 Scope.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>2. Execution Project.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.1 Historical Development of Cuba- US Relations: 1959-2016.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.2 Points to solve critical because of the US blockade to Cuba.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>2.3 Changes in customs, commercial and legislative regulation in the primary sector</b>	<b>40</b>
2.3.1 Trade Regulation.....	40
2.3.2 Legislative Regulation .....	45
2.3.3 Customs Regulation .....	49
2.3.3.1 Customs regime .....	52
2.3.3.2 Tariff regime .....	53
<b>2.4 Identification of primary subsectors that would eventually result benefited from the restoration of trade relations.....</b>	<b>54</b>
2.4.1 Trade balance Cuba to the United States .....	55
2.4.2 Major trading partners of Cuba at a general level.....	56
2.4.2.1 Cuba trade partners for exports to the world.....	57

---

2.4.2.2	World trading partners for imports of Cuba .....	58
2.4.3	Main partners of Cuba for primary sector exports: 2013-2014 .....	61
2.4.4	Identification of potential subsectors .....	62
2.4.4.1	Export of products with competitive advantage in the primary sector of Cuba toward the world .....	62
2.4.4.2	Imports of products of the primary sector of the world toward the United States .....	66
<b>3.</b>	<b><i>Findings and conclusions</i></b> .....	<b>74</b>
	<b><i>Bibliographic references</i></b> .....	<b>77</b>

## List of Pictures

*Picture 1: Timeline Cuba-US Relations: 1959-2014* ..... 19

## Graphic list

<i>Graphic 1: Exports and Imports of Cuba to the United States from 1989 to 2006 .....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Graphic 2: Exports - % stake 20 major partners .....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Graphic 3: Imports,% share top 20 partners .....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Graphic 4: Participation of Cuba's partners in the field of Exports 2013-2014.....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Graphic 5: Main products with competitive advantage that Cuba exports to the world .....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Graphic 6: Major products of the primary sector of US oil imports of the world.....</i>	<i>71</i>

## Table list

<i>Table 1: Exports of the top 20 members of Cuba.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Table 2: World imports to Cuba, 20 main partners .....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Table 3: Primary sector products exported by Cuba toward the world .....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Table 4: Major products of the primary sector that Cuba exports to the world .....</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Table 5: Imports of primary products from the world toward the United States .....</i>	<i>66</i>

## List of Abbreviations

UN. United Nations

WWF. World Wildlife Fund for Nature,

CAME. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

US. United States

G8. Group of Eight

G-20. Group of Twenty

USSR. Unión of Soviet Socialist Republics

Omega 7. It comes from the fact that there were seven original members of different factions of anti- Castro Cuba

FBI. Federal Bureau of Investigation

OFAC. Office of Foreign Assets Control

FAO. Food and Agriculture Organization

WTO World Trade Organization

USD. United States Dollar

BIS. Bank for International Settlements

GATT. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

TSRA. Reform of Trade Sanctions and Export Promotion

ALIMPORT. Company Cubana Food Importer

CEPEC. Center for Promotion of Foreign Trade and Investment

INHA. Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene

ESICUBA. International Insurance Cuba

SGPC. Global System of Trade Preferences

ALADI. Latin American Integration Association

CARICOM. Comunidad del Caribe

AFP. Agence France Presse

DPA. Deutsche Presse Agentur

BIS. Social Democratic Institutional Bloc

MINCEX. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of the Republic of Cuba

CUP. Cuban pesos

N.E.P. Not specified elsewhere

CEPAL. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

SITC. Standard Classification for International Trade

GDP. Gross Domestic Product

ACE. Economic Complementation Agreement

## Introduction

After more than 20 years after the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet bloc, there are still traces of this political confrontation and of this period, without exaggeration, he divided the world. It is relations between Cuba and the United States, particularly the embargo that American power imposed on the Caribbean island. However, it seems that this period will come to an end soon, because of the resumption of relations between the two nations. Therefore, this process deserves rigorous research from different areas of knowledge, including International Business; use proper methods, techniques and knowledge in order to address the current and relevant research topic.

In that vein, this research focuses on an important sector as it is the primary sector especially the agricultural sector, where it is exposed from the general to the specific in terms of exports and imports between Cuba and the US. Starting with an analysis and display of standards or regulations required for these business processes such as customs, laws and trade regulations and after this the relevant figures that support these business linkages for the primary sector.

As the first part, a historical account of what happened since 1960 is done until our current 2016 season, presenting at this time the most relevant embargo and developments that had year after year, as was the event of 1982 in which after of a long process is eliminated Cuba from the list of countries aiding terrorism, the attack of the twin towers, and continued the resumption of relations.

This count in order to achieve a contextualization and general understanding of the problem. The second part consists in identifying the critical points to resolve in order to improve international relations between the US and Cuba. Subsequently, a characterization concerning the structure of customs, trade and legislative regulation in the Cuban primary sector is performed. The fourth part consists of detecting the sub-primary Cubans who would be possibly benefit from the



recovery. Finally, in the last section a number of conclusions will be provided concerning the investigated object.

# 1. Project Formulation

## 1.1 Background

The existing literature regarding as a general theme with the problems between the United States and Cuba, is abundant, it has since been a problem that has lasted for more than five decades and has become a historical reference, especially for the century XX.

One of the most iconic in terms of the history of relations between the two countries books, titled "One Hundred Years of History of Cuba 1898-1998" (Moreno, y otros, One hundred years of history of Cuba 1898-1998, 2000). Use this book to build the background as the relationship between the country's North and the island, since the nineteenth century refers is made. Evidencing, complex and at the same time close relations, highlighting, for example, the American dream of annexing, as he went to Puerto Rico, Cuba as a territory of the United States. Failing to that task, it starts from the first decades of the twentieth century, a direct interference on the island by supporting dictatorial governments.

In general, is not explicitly with Cuba, the book entitled stands: "America and the Caribbean: Challenges of an asymmetrical relationship" (Maingot & Anthony, 2005). Through this work, he observes and analyzes foreign policy, which historically has exercised the United States in the Caribbean region, where not only the intervention and crisis with Cuba stands out, but a number of interference among the most important is the 1983 military invasion of the tiny island of Granada, in order to avoid the coming to power of a government related to Castro and socialist ideas. The book concludes that this part of the continent is strategic in geopolitical terms for the United States because it has a privileged location, but may be vulnerable to the presence of foreign powers and threaten the national security of the northern nation.

Finally, another reference book and recognized quality, is entitled "Cuba; yesterday and today" (Perez, 2011). While this book does not touch directly or not its role to address exclusively the relations between Cuba and the United States, serves as a guide, in order to contextualize and understand objectively the history of the island. Addressing issues such as the process of independence from Spain and the war that made this a reality, its historical relations with its island neighbors and the United States, the so-called Republican golden age, the early twentieth century, the arrival of the revolution and critical moments this as the missile crisis between Cuba-US - Soviet Union, continuing with the crisis of the 90s because of the dissolution of the USSR and ending with the abandonment of Fidel Castro from power and the succession to his brother Raul.

### **1.1.1 State of the Art**

When performing a thorough analysis of the onset and evolution of the processes of relations between Cuba and the United States in the period from 1959-2016, we have tried through this research to deepen and highlight the reasons that led to the implementation of an embargo by the United States towards Cuba, it has analyzed the disadvantages suffered by the country embargoed and all the effects this economy contracted them and other issues that gradually deteriorated the quality of life of Cubans.

We have inquired about the benefits to resume diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries and it can be concluded that in general terms this decision just taken late last year (2014) and after 50 years has been one of the most successful in recent times, since the lifting of the blockade brings good things to Cuba increased its imports especially agricultural products, as this country needs to import more than 80% of its products basket, that Likewise get to raise the standard of living of citizens can access credit and financing for payment

of suppliers; Moreover United States because of its proximity to Cuba will gain an ally, and an excellent client.

Therefore, in the construction of state of the art, it was concluded that, from the formal to the public the initiation of negotiations between the two sides announcement, the academic bibliographic production concerning the embargo and Cuban-American relations, presented a marked increase. So then the presentation of the most outstanding work in this area is performed.

The first of these works is entitled "Cuba and the United States: the long process of recognition" whose author is Ricardo Dominguez (2015). Through this document, the author claims first contextualize and emphasize the emphatic moment the governments of Cuba and the United States decided to restore diplomatic relations referring true intentions and reasons why these approaches are decided, highlights the actions and positions seated at the new development and transformation to normalize bilateral trade, political and social ties. It also highlights the important intervention of some agencies and countries whose actions were instrumental in facilitating and mediating these cyclical links as was Czechoslovakia and Switzerland who acted on behalf of the interests of Cuba and the United States, in addition to the valuable mediation Vatican and the Canadian government.

Also highlights the good participation of Cuba in groups or consultation and dialogue systems giving rise to strong ties with Latin America and the Caribbean.

This paper is the result of an exhaustive collection, analysis and interpretation of the author taking into account other work and research colleagues, entities or figures of the same medium, in order to broaden the scope of understanding and heritages necessary arguments to support and describe the true context of the resumption of relations between Cuba and the United States.

In conclusion, the author infers that one of the obstacles, which prevented concrete negotiations after several years, has been mistrust and nevertheless now decide to break those barriers based on respect, cooperation and openness to change. Also refers to the release of prisoners, the biased blockade lifting cessation of subversive activity, elimination of Cuba as a terrorist sponsor and the restoration of diplomatic relations as the real causes that have promoted the resumption of relations with Cuba for the United States and Americans regarding the democratization of politics and the economy, removing barriers to investment, free trade and private property and the release of security agents.

Thus we emphasize the importance of this work in the outcome of our thesis, as we helped to understand and conceptualize some relevant and important events following the break and historical dynamics of relations between Cuba and the United States and its process of action and reaction from both governments in negotiations. It has also been of great help to discern the embargo and its consequences understood as an economic, commercial and financial embargo covering all business sectors that even closed the doors of other international economies to Havana. Finally, it is important to highlight the scheduled commitments and opted by each government as listed below.

On the agenda, Raul Castro said falling bond with the United States prioritizes the following points:

- Discuss respectfully based on the international law and the United Nations Charter.
- Discuss freely on both countries.
- Respect political ideologies and not pretend regarding these changes.
- Avoid attachments to the constitutionality of both countries

As the US governments are scheduled the following commitments:

- Restoration of diplomatic relations

- Mutual collaboration in the fight against drugs, environmental protection and human trafficking.
- Reforms regulations regarding travel and remittances.
- Opening of trade, resumption of bilateral trade.
- Provide access to Cuba systems and IT infrastructure.
- Reassessment of sanctions.
- Trading seaport in México.
- Reassess designation of Cuba as a sponsor of terrorism

Now, the second research paper, titled "Certainties and uncertainties about the new relations between the US and Cuba," the author Sonia Alda (2015). In this work seeks to highlight the interests that motivated both governments to take the decision to resume diplomatic and trade relations, also it seeks to exalt the key points and factors of change within this new phase of the two countries.

In this position paper it is emphasized that both Cuba and the United States should focus on principle to resolve issues of mutual agreement because if you focus on the most circumstantial points as are the subject of the possibilities of failure of the resumption is almost predictable. She pointed out that the difficulty of the agreements are largely of mistrust that both countries have acquired with each other following many conflicts, years of disagreement and most importantly the embargo or blockade as Cubans call.

The way to cover this document was showing disagreement that was handled globally with the issue of the embargo, especially when US It has been able to repair relations with other communist countries like China and Vietnam, has also hinted at the intervention by Pope Francis in the topic of discussion, who asked both countries to change the course of break and enter into new relationships.

Similarly, the author showed the most important non-circumstantial points considered by each country for the ongoing process of reconciliation, such as:

- US intends to handle the issue with multilateralism and cooperation, not the embargo was intended to force and unilaterally, also seeks to ensure international leadership
- Cuba, in a gesture of good faith decided to release political prisoners to show commitment to diplomatic and trade relations with US.
- Other developments have been the opening of embassies, increased trade, financial relief and flow of tourism.

All the work and opinion collected by the author can conclude that to complete the process in good standing and achieve the lifting of the embargo, both countries must be clear and respect the governmental guidelines of another country and not engage in the most critical issues and connotative of indisputable.

This document serves in the development of our thesis as lets us see progress on issues that have significant benefits in double track and the critical points that could reach conditional on progress in negotiations. We also showed that while the embargo remains firm, is observed even with hardship as Cuba showed that by means of force can not achieve a political change in a country. Additional gives us the basis to try to understand how to route the resumption of trade relations to successfully culminate. (Alda Mejías, 2015)

Finally, the article entitled "Normalization of relations between the US and Cuba: causes, priorities, progress, obstacles, effects and dangers "by Carmelo Lago regarding our research aims to determine the causes of the rupture between the two countries, the resumption of relations and as the profits brings the termination block.

The aim of this work is the analysis of the problems and progress in trade relations of both countries; after a tour in the most decisive in this process and especially after the announcement of the resumption of the relationship dates is dealt with

documented and objective causes of the policy change, the possibilities and obstacles in trade, economic priority sectors, investment and entry to international financial organizations.

In the process of resumption have generated several surveys periodically in which clearly indicate that support lifting the embargo by 70% each year since 1991 the International University of Florida among Cuban-Americans showed simular results, the latest survey in 2014 he showed 68% of respondents support the reestablishment of relations and the remaining opt for lifting the embargo.

However, a national survey conducted in Cuba between 6 and 16 March 2015 by a private firm, with a sample of 1,200 residents across the country, shows that 97% of respondents believe that normalization of relations is good for Cuba, 96% want the embargo, 89% believe that Obama should visit Cuba and lift the 83% that Raul should visit US.

Within the priority economic sectors is the tourism sector which has generated increased after the announcement, oil exploitation and technology and other energy sources with respect to crude oil production in Cuba will increase markedly; agriculture according to official preliminary figures for 2014 increase in agricultural production of 13.3% which show positive growth in all crops except six products declined compared to the previous year. Agriculture Minister Gustavo Rodriguez said that despite industry efforts the results have not been what we expected.

It is important to note that although the embargo was a big issue for Cuba was not his biggest problem since maintained trade relations with at least 70 countries as investment especially Canada (nickel, oil, tourism), Spain (tourism), China (Various fields) and Venezuela (hundreds of projects).



On the other hand, we negativity by trying to build relationships with foreign banks since these arise with sanctions by the US; without neglecting the extra cost that generated buy American goods through third countries.

At the conclusion of work after a brief summary is determined that, although the process has advanced fruitfully, more noticeable or unfavorable contrast breakthrough denote when Obama completes its sending off the positions of future candidates and the decision at the polls in November 2016.

This research porta our project, process information generated during the resumption of relations and covers a little more generally the expected projections following the resumption of countries and how contributes especially to Cuba in progress economic, political and social. We also noted samples taken by previous researchers in the field in terms of percentages of improvement in different sectors which allows us to analyze and take to our draft informative way. (Mesa, 2015).

## **1.2 Problem**

Given the situations, Cuba committed by companies, citizens, and dangerous approach to the Soviet bloc that Cuba began to show in the early 60s of the twentieth century. North American nation, gave an economic and financial blockade against Cuba, which has stood for over 50 years and has been recognized as one of the longest locks and to some extent unjust the world.

This blockage in principle included measures of political pressure which hurt the entire population and the country in general since it resulted in the country's economy falls forthcoming in its import capacity of 75%, export 73%, GDP fell nearly 35%, a budget deficit of 33% was achieved and foreign investment was reduced to only 7%, all this added brought down the country, causing an internal crisis which hurt all aspects of Cuban life. In the early years of the blockade the opposite effect than expected US Cuba because of the crisis caused by the

blockade is closer in political and economic terms the Soviet Union was generated.

Despite this crisis, Cubans remained firm and knew overcome these difficult situations from 2015 were positive changes since it was decided to initiate a process of diplomatic and political approach that will surely end up to end the long block. The eventual end to the embargo presents an overview of both challenges and opportunities for both parties involved. These consequences can be approached from different disciplines such as Economics, International Relations, Political Science, Sociology, but also from international business. In this sense, arises the following research question: What are the benefits of trade talks unilaterally between Cuba and the United States?

### **1.3 Justification**

This work focuses on determining what are the benefits of resuming trade negotiations bilaterally between Cuba and the United States; because of the problem that has arisen because of the embargo for over 50 years and as the passing of these they have been resuming negotiations and has given way to more opportunities for improvement in both economic and financial and commercial part of the countries.

A contribution to theoretical thinking and state of the art of this question is to demonstrate how a good business relationship between close and good complementary economies as countries may actually benefit the market.

Moreover, the work is new, so it can be presented as a starting point for future research and degree works. Another important contribution of this work is to provide a general overview and the reader looking for a first approach to the problems Cuba-US and the rapprochement process.

Finally, it is important to the development of this work, because from our academic and professional field we generated an investigative interest about how after the resumption of international relations between the two countries is affected or all negotiations global benefits, scaling key points such as agreements, treaties or framed in the development process of negotiations agreements. Besides knowing the rationale, benefits, social and economic costs that come with this investigation following the conflict that occurred between these countries.

Since our future role of international negotiators is essential to know and work leads us to understand how we could make a difference and be agents of change to help generate large commercial, political and economic relations. Also, we intend to show since when, how and why this relationship breakdown generated.

## **1.4 Objectives**

### **1.4.1 General Objective**

Identify the benefits generated by the resumption of trade relations between the US and Cuba in the primary sector for both countries.

### **1.4.2 Specific Objective**

- Analyze discrepancies and conflicts between the US and Cuba at the rate of deterioration in diplomatic relations by the embargo.
- Understand the critical points to resolve in order to improve international relations between the US and Cuba.
- Identify changes in customs, trade and legislative regulation in the primary sector, specifically in agriculture.
- Identify the primary sub-sectors of both sides that would eventually result benefited from the restoration.

## 1.5 Framework

### Theoretical Fundament .

To analyze this present work is necessary to go back to the past and contemplate the events that made history and gave rise to the embargo as a sign of deteriorating relations between Cuba and the United States from the perspective of the theory of realism and liberalism. From the standpoint of realism would mean that the government would be the center of the country, the focus of all action and function, which would establish order and justice always trying to maximize his power, but today corruption and selfishness they say otherwise hued interests of a few to those of an entire people. It is clear that the United States will try to influence the policy of Cuba to change, to which Cubans respond treating him to avoid because their ideology, political and cultural will not allow it and based on the theory of liberalism where defend freedom, limited intervention states and public power in social, economic, political and cultural spheres Cuba chose to assert their freedom and called for respect for their ideals this being a communist country.

This project also sets out the benefits to resume unilateral relations between the US and Cuba, so first we will know what the main problem in 1960 where the US embargo on Cuba due to expropriations of property and citizens Americans after the revolution that broke out in Cuba, initially the problem started only with medicines and food restrictions and after this a total embargo was made.

Once clearly expose the embargo and the effect it caused, we will relate the way evolved and the way that today these two countries resumed relations and as has benefited every part especially in the export sector products primary.

By this we also emphasize the importance that exists in the countries' trade relations to increase the country's economy; how the resumption of relations is growing the economy and finances of countries, thanks to these the level of stability and benefits of citizens grows; also as the world is watching these relationships and even the projection that is causing increasing agricultural exports

To understand the impact of the resumption of trade relations between Cuba and the United States is necessary to understand the trigger that led to these two countries to have a bad diplomatic relations, that is the reason why approaches that engaged in these countries soured for build mutual beneficial relations and cooperation as was the blockade, understood this as the commercial, economic and financial embargo that struck the United States against Cuba so far is known as the largest that has occurred over time.

From this break and political and idealistic confrontation, both countries had to seek new horizons to not leave tear down their economies where Cuba suffered the worst part, because he had to face greater losses due to the relocation of trade, technological liens, encumbrances services to its residents, low production, cessation of exports and services, incitement to emigration and brain drain thus losing their best human capita.

According to Jose Morande, the dialogue process and approach that gives rise to this new relationship has been fast and fluid on the basis of respect for the achievement of the restoration and diplomatic recognition, which infers us and confirms that power must be taught by people, tolerant and able to put aside grudges and differences to create ties and cooperation listening skills. (Morandé, 2015)

### **1.5.1 Method**

The proposed research is descriptive. Whenever this work is done through a process of investigation faced with a situation presented between the US and Cuba, the information in this project is based on history that have had these two countries on the diplomatic situation, our work has with they collected data and identification of processes where we examine the characteristics of the problem, define and classify data, all means of consultation is verified in appropriate sources of information such as books, news, articles and information portals, all this collection is analyzed and interprets in clear and precise terms.

### **1.5.2 Methodology**

Sources of information: the information needed for the development of research is mainly of primary and secondary sources. For primary sources there will be official documents published in the negotiations. On the side of the secondary sources, there will be press releases, scientific articles, books and reports of international organizations.

The techniques used are:

Through documentary analysis, collected throughout the course of the development work, through reliable sources and experience in research in order to identify, analyze, collect and give focus and response under investigation. Additional news will feature in which latest information on progress will be taken regarding the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations between Cuba and the US.

However, it will make use of indicators of international trade to the development of the fourth specific objective, particularly Balassa index of revealed comparative advantages.

This index compares the share of exports of a product or industry or group of products in a country with the share of exports of the same product, sector or group of products, trade to analyze, whether global, regional or a single country. In short, if the market share exceeds a specific product in its global market, we are dealing with a country's comparative advantage in particular with its product. For these purposes, the Balassa index (IB) normalized to compare the share of exports of a number of product groups (according to SITC classification) is used

$$IB_{ij}^k = \frac{\frac{X_{ij}^k}{XT_{ij}}}{\frac{X_{iw}^k}{XT_{iw}}}$$

$X_{ij}^k$  It corresponds to exports of the product **k** whose origin is the country **i** and the destination is the country **j**. Thus,  $XT_{ij}$  due to the country's total exports **i** of **j**.  $X_{iw}^k$  It indicates the exports made to the world **i** of the product **k**. Finally,  $XT_{iw}$  They are all sending the country **i** the world in the time period analyzed.

To facilitate better reading and traceability, the index can be normalized to a maximum of 1 and minimum of -1 (Durán & Alvarez, 2008).

$$IB\ Norm = \frac{IB - 1}{IB + 1}$$

Under the above, it is possible to read as follows:

Advantage for the country <b>i</b>	Disadvantage for the country <b>i</b>	Trade intraproducto
0.33 < IB Norm < 1	-1 < IB Norm < -0.33	-0.33 < IB Norm < 0.33

Source: (Durán & Alvarez, 2008)



## 1.6 Scope

This research aims to understand the underlying reasons that were triggered disputes and isolation between the US and Cuba, as well as identify the benefits that would generate the reestablishment of relations and termination of the trade embargo between the two countries, said break began in 1959 until 2014 is still the year of the start of talks in which it began to partially lift the embargo. However, making clear that the period of 1959-2014, is used as a historical reference period necessary to understand the problem and its evolution and 2014-2016, due to the period of rapprochement between the two sides

In developing the documentary analysis we focus on the most relevant data in a period from 1959 to date, and only until 2014 these diplomatic and trade talks began, as in the great benefits for the primary sector would get each country lifting the embargo; but not before identifying how two such different governments on ideologies, policies, customs and culture achieved through dialogue, cooperation and respect make peace after so many years of misery, despair, grief, helplessness, economic loss, social and civilians.

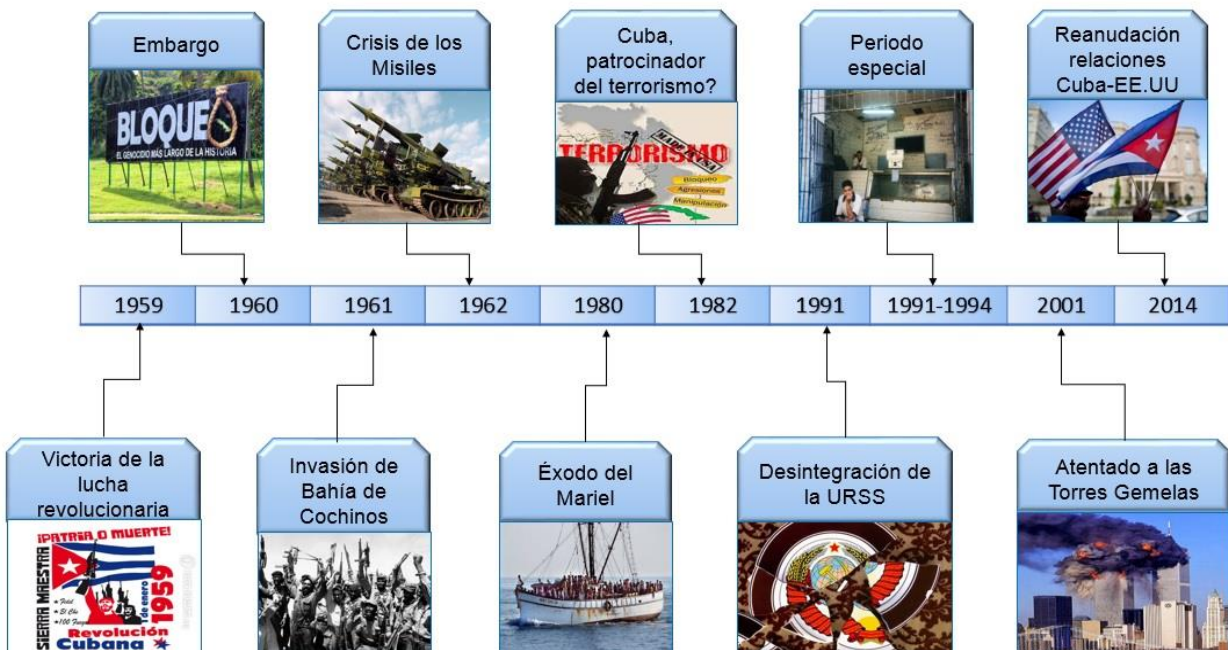
## 2. Project Execution

### 2.1 Historical Development of Cuba- US Relations: 1959-2016

As a starting point for the development of this research, in this section we propose to reconstruct historically, between 1959-2016, the evolution of relations between Cuba and the United States, specifying the highlights of this relation.

To contextualize the process of diplomatic relations between these countries in the next timeline the most significant events that have marked and this contributed to the deterioration of bilateral ties after the passing of the years will be displayed.

**Picture 1: Timeline Cuba-US Relations: 1959-2014**



Source: Own elaboration

Then together the most important events in both emerging countries facing the embargo and diplomatic relations, noting that some events do not have exact dates.

**1959.** After the victorious revolutionary struggle leader Fidel Castro in Cuba against the dictator Fulgencio Batista, a number of provisions were implemented in order to recover and make available to all Cubans the riches of the country, where it affected the interests of the American monopolies who they had taken advantage of the resources of the island and its political regime for a long time. This new ideology based on independence and equitable distribution of wealth among all the people, was momentous for the upcoming and historical conflict between Cuba and the United States, because it is from there that begin to emerge reproachable facts USA against Cuba in order to crush the revolution, which later lead to more extensive and dastardly blockade in history. (Parrondo, 2003), (Ayerbe, y otros, 2011)

In the same year very critical facts that further deteriorated relations between the two countries, as a large Cuban theft in US bank deposits which are not recognized it was a penny occurred. The United States also denied a small credit to Cuba for this support its currency and finally opted for evaluating economic pressure suppression of the Cuban sugar quota. (Parrondo, 2003)

**1960.** United States imposed a commercial, economic and financial embargo against Cuba part in order to disrupt, deter and generate dissatisfaction and crisis in the Cuban economy, denying supplies and inputs, causing wages to generate despair, hunger and rebellion low. It started as export restrictions fuel to Cuba, reduced sugar imports from the US, stagnation of industrial plants, ban on exports to the island except food and medicine, among others. All this further deteriorated relations as prevailing mistrust, rivalry and hatred, since neither country would crush their pride or sacrifice their interests for the other. (Procon, 2016)

**1961.** This year was quite peak in relations between the two countries, as different events were raised. Here are some facts most notorious and shocking this year:

Cuba and the United States definitively break diplomatic relations.

The sugar quota is abolished.

Bay of Cochinos (Bay of Pigs invasion or Bag of Pigs). It is the failed military operation that launched US against Cuba, attended by exiles trained Cubans and sponsored by CIA officials in order to invade the island and overthrow the power of Fidel Castro stormed by the sea Bay of Pigs with unfurled a fleet of aging aircraft order to destroy aircraft Cuban air force. This failed operation was the result of useless practices for trying to cover up the involvement of US, The inexperience of the exiles and the deterioration of the aircraft used for the attack. There was no place to second attacks as Americans were involved in thousands of rumors and accusations by the international community, forcing them to withdraw. One of the reasons why he won Cuba was for strategic moves that executed after sinking the access of Cuban exiles munitions. (Amato, 2011), (The country, 2014)

Cuba inevitably drew closer to the Soviet Union, which aggravated the relations between Americans and Cubans, even after the announcement of Fidel Castro from his new communist revolutionary approach.

**1962.** Missile Crisis. Following the discovery by US spy planes over the presence of Soviet troops and ramplas missiles on Cuban territory, the United States established a blockade on the circling island of warplanes and naval units, which challenged the Soviet intervention as if they agreed, He concludes in a major armed conflict. (Ocaña, 2003), (BBC World, 2012)

This moment was very tense, frightening and uncertain, because he was very close to a nuclear confrontation between the United States and USSR and compromise the integrity of other countries. After secret negotiations between the governments, they agreed to withdraw the missiles from Cuba by the Soviet Union, Turkey and the United States and non invasion. This quick and effective solution to this crisis was the result of direct communication and a good strategy of deterrence. (Ocaña, 2003), (BBC World, 2012)

**1980.** To begin, we will clarify that the Mariel port is located west of Cuba in Havana. On 1 April 1980 a bus with Cuban occupants was crashed into the embassy of Peru, and in this way and so smooth it seek political asylum. In this event died Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, a noncommissioned officer of the National Revolutionary Police, who sought to prevent the raid.

Followed this event Fidel Castro claims that the Peruvian government delivery of Cubans who had forcibly entered the embassy, to punish them with jail or firing the fact disobedience against the regime, the government of Peru did not accept the request and the Cuban regime retaliation removed the protection and surveillance of the embassy, encouraging Cubans who wanted to emigrate to more focus on the embassy. (Quiñones Haces, 2015)

The effects of retaliation did not wait, in a short time more than 10,000 Cubans entered the Peruvian embassy and remained there for days waiting for a solution. The Cuban government to see the effects caused by the measures taken and in order to prevent more Cubans to seek political asylum in Peru began with a wave of terror and acts of complete repudiation, it continued for a while until the international community protested strongly these events forced Fidel Castro to notify the opening of the port of Mariel on April 22, 1980 to leave the island all those who want to do at this moment was where the Mariel boatlift began; Opening the announcement port, dozens of boats with exiles from Miami, arrived at the port to pick up their relatives. (BBC World, 2010)

Castro took advantage of this trance to get rid of the prisoners to empty the prisons and send them on boats to the United States, this measure anti ethics regime took with negative consequences for the United States in particular to Miami where most of the refugees were , just as he did that relations between Cuba and the United States reason for this clever move worsen. (Barbero, 2015)

This exodus lasted about seven months, where more than 125,000 Cubans were able to leave the island. (Barbero, 2015)

The impact of this migratory exodus was huge for the United States, generated political and demographic upheaval, increased the number of poor, crime and corruption. (Barbero, 2015)

**1982.** Establish relations with a country that considers a sponsor of terrorism.

For Cuba be on the list of state sponsors of terrorism since early 1982 generates a series of problems and impediments imposed by the blockade to the Cuban country thus hindering international financial transactions and likewise prevents progress in diplomatic relations and resuming them after the embargo. (Sparrow, 2015)

Thanks to the processes that Cuba has made in March 1982 US removes it from its list in which were listed as part of the group that supported terrorism. This decision to remove Cuba from the list will not have much benefit as expected for Cuba, but it is a big key to the normalization of relations between countries gesture, and as the next step would reopen embassies in each country.

Because the studies conducted by the State Department indicated that Cuba has not supported international terrorism as it was cataloged over the years. The statement sent to the elimination of Cuba from the list came to the White House

Press Secretary Josh Earnest, stressed "continue to have differences with the Cuban government, but our concerns over a wide range of policies and actions of Cuba are outside the relevant criteria for terminating or not the designation of Cuba as a state sponsor of terrorism" (The new Herald, 2015)

**1991.** A reform process initiated in 1985 by Mijaíl Gorbachov, was the event that framed the collapse of the URSS, since following the submission of a major economic crisis, the population increasingly became more aware of the level of corruption and cruelty it was in the Soviet dictatorship. It all started in 1990 when Estonia, Moldova, Latvia and Lithuania gained independence forces, which led to the latter was declared independent. Following this, Russia pushed forward measures that the fall of the Soviet Union and predict a coup; the coup was staged on August 19, 1991, when they kidnapped Gorbachev, who for lack of unity in the army failure. After the failed coup the other republics accelerated their flight from the Soviet Union. Then in December 1991, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus agreed to leave the USSR and form the Confederation of independent states, which joined eight other twelve republics that formed the USSR. In December 1991 the red Soviet flag was replaced by the Russian flag, which meant the end of the USSR. (Ocaña, 2003)

Cuba during the long process but in the USSR found a great ally, with whom he maintained very close political and economic relations until its collapse. Cuba found in the USSR preferential export market, mainly for sugar and received from there imports almost everything, most from food, oil, machinery and equipment, as well as military aid and credits low rates. Due to the high sustained trade relations between the USSR and Cuba and after the collapse of the latter, Cuba being so dependent on imports and exports of the Soviet Union step to suffer an immense crisis, reducing by 80% the quality of Cuban life, reducing food consumption, care and health services deteriorated even thought about the bankruptcy of the country, but despite that bad occurred moments Cuba implemented a series of

measures such as limited foreign investment and tourism and this achievement cope with the crisis and improve a little the Cuban economy after years. (Bligoo)

**1994.** Between 1991 after the collapse of the USSR and until about 1994 which was another of the most difficult times, Cuba to a "special period" which was translated into the most serious crisis economically faced by Cubans and political survival faced. During this time and not have the military and economic aid from the USSR, Cuba defined some actions of defense in case of armed aggression, after coming to power of the extreme right in the United States. During this period there was a massive protest which also sparked the rafter crisis, which is summarized in the escape of 36,000 Cubans who took to the seas in rickety boats, only to escape hunger prowling on the island. (EcuRed, n.d.)

In this special period the problems were really gory, such as daily blackouts of up to 16 hours, paralyzed factories, wages below average, increased prostitution, hunger, Cuba's GDP fell to 38%, no supplies technology or supplies and increased inequality.

Although Cuba has never shown the end of the special period, this was more marked between 1991 and 1994. After that Cuba has managed to get ahead in its economic development process, although there are still gaps. Today Cubans envision a better way with the resumption of relations between the US and Cuba in order to give definitively ended this famous special period and erase from his memory all the hardships of the past. (The universe (AFP), 2015)

#### **2011.** 11-09 terrorist attack

With regard to the attack made on September 11, 2011 Cuba was one of the first countries to give his hand and solidarity with the victims of the attack. Fidel Castro in his then spoke when following the news said: "It is known Cuba's position against any terrorist action" History of Cuba clearly demonstrates the revolutionary



struggle that has taken the country and it is not easy to forget that Cuba has been the victim for more than 40 years, promoted from the beginning by the United States. (MORALES, 2012)

Although relations and the embargo that has been presented continuously Cuba with their struggle for the good name and restore diplomatic relations with the great power of the United States and indicates that, even with such situations are always willing to help US front against these terrorist situations. (MORALES, 2012)

#### **2014.** Resumption of relations following the embargo

After several years of diplomatic rupture and many meetings held, the NU General Assembly asked the United States to lift the embargo, this request is supported by 191 countries stating that was not the way to have relations with the country. On December 17, 2014 after the assembly and although the United States again voted against the lifting of the blockade, by unanimous vote and for security and US image before the world, this day was the important date for diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, because it was the beginning of the restoration of bilateral diplomatic relations between the two countries after so long break. President Barack Obama has expressed optimism about the lifting of the economic blockade against Cuba emphasizing that isolation proved by the embargo did not work, also invites and calls on Congress to normalize relations and end this long and unworthy though. (Reutes, 2015)

This change of mind in the United States and the decision to lift the embargo, refers to that, if you continue with the embargo for more years the negative effect would be greater in the political, social, economic and environmental aspects, which would not help any of the two countries and sharpen the break. (Massimo, 2015)

**2015:** On January 16 came into effect a series of measures to ease restrictions on trade blockade, including flexibility for visits of Americans to the island stood out, trade in commodities, construction materials and telecommunications equipment, banking and increased remittances. Both countries agreed to meet later to address bilateral issues on issues of mutual interest and cooperation.

**2016:** March 20, 2016 and after more than five decades of economic blockade against Cuba, there was a historic visit that frames a future reconciliation, the President of the United States Barack Obama flat Cuban soil and remained on the island for three days, this was the first presidential visit US to Cuba in 88 years. (Portafolio (AFP), 2016)

This visit was full of diplomats and symbolisms that seek to improve the tangled relationship between the two countries, it will be held several important meetings among which are:

1. Meeting with the Church: The meeting between the Catholic hierarchy in Cuba and President of importance whenever the Church is a prominent political player on the communist island.
2. Meeting with the private sector was carried out in order to show the strong intentions to support economic opening by the United States, as approximately half a million Cubans have decided to work on their own account, number of Cubans it is important and affects positively or negatively as a result of the blockade and its possible lift.
3. Meeting with dissidents: This meeting was one of the conditions the US president to carry out the visit to the island, because that diplomatic relations be on track, the United States will continue to defend civil rights, democracy and freedom He considers that the island needs. At this meeting they were cited among other dissident Jose Daniel Ferrer, Manuel Cuesta Morua and opposition blogger and journalist Yoani Sánchez, the first thought that Castro addressing these issues will be that of "deaf"

4. Meeting with Raul Castro and Havana speech: Obama met with Castro to discuss various current issues for both countries, including those migrations, tourism, access to information and financial issues among many others. The president arrived in Cuba with broadcast on TV and Cuban radio loaded with messages of change and reconciliation were well received by the Cuban people at home, today Cubans speech, although they are hopeful about the idea of lifting the blockade, see so far the blockade is still there, only it has remained in the words change and reconciliation and thus begin to put into question the statement by the president.
5. Historical and friendly Baseball: Obama ended his visit to the island by attending a baseball game played between the Cuban National Team Tampa Bay Rays and Florida. (Newspaper las Americas (DPA), 2016)

Now, stepping out a bit of the timeline established in order to gain a better understanding of the matter, it is also important to note, as a crosscutting factor relations between Cuba and Venezuela, because after the fall of the USSR, Bolivariano country became a strategic ally for the island.

When Hugo Chavez with its revolutionary military legacy of the Venezuelan military became president reaffirmed and strengthened relations between the two countries with the aim of defense and political engagement and cooperation projects to promote world revolution end. In an attempt to circumvent the economic blockade of Cuba and help overcome the crisis suffering, Venezuela expanded oil supplies to the island. This was the beginning of a great unity of social, commercial and bilateral investment lasos further strengthened cooperation. (Ayerbe, y otros, 2011)

Following the conclusion of a comprehensive cooperation agreement between Cuban and Venezuelan in 2000 in order to promote solidarity exchange of goods and services, Cuba was able to obtain in this way 53,000 barrels of oil at

preferential prices and Venezuela obtained the transfer services professionals and technicians more than 13,000 Cuban workers from the health and sports sector. (Ayerbe, y otros, 2011)

Venezuela became one of the major trading partners of Cuba with 25% of its exports and 31% of its imports, mainly exporting petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, footwear, among others, also importing medicines, technical assistance, cement, etc. In 2010, the comprehensive agreement covering energy issues, medical, educational, sports assistance and international cooperation was renewed. (Ayerbe, y otros, 2011)

However, although it has maintained economic, social and political exchanges between the two countries, activity and benefit it has slowed taking heavy casualties each other. Venezuela for its part due to the collapse in oil prices have had a major crisis in the oil sector, which has caused declines in production, exports, liquidity and sustainability also suffers from serious problems of high public spending, hyperinflation crises energy, public disorder and other controversial political regime and therefore has generated even more difficult to Cuba since this depends undoubtedly Venezuela. (Ayerbe, y otros, 2011)

To conclude this section can be noted that the period 1959-2016 was changing, height, with some periods of tense calm, where not only were involved Cuba and the United States, but also, indirectly were involved and it had effects on the entire Latin American region.

Should also be noted that one of the main objectives sought by imposing a trade and financial embargo to Cuba was weakening economically to cause hunger, desperation and illness to the people, which would make the Cuban government's attention to these facts let impose It will force even counter to the international law. This economic objective was chained to a number of factors affecting all areas where a country moves, through political, social and economic issues and that

even with the passage of time and continue to grow worse. (Cano Sosa & Diaz Bravo, 2014)

From the political point of view, we can infer that following the installation of the revolutionary government that overthrew the dictatorship of Fulgencio Bautista and remain faithful to the objectives that moved toward revolution, was undoubtedly the main trigger for the break of relations between the US and Cuba, where the economic blockade and political isolation was the immediate response by Americans who chose to plunge the island into deep economic, social, financial and political crisis becoming unsustainable revolution.

Consequently, this peak event in the global arena were they closed many doors to Cuba and is also expelled from the Organization of American States (OAS) and its dependence on exports of sugar as the main US market, gave way an international insertion where the Soviet Union became an unconditional ally of Cuban guarantor, which worsened the relations with the Americans as this would interfere with the interests of these. (Ayerbe, y otros, 2011)

Based on the count and contextualization of the most important events that frame the rupture of bilateral relations between the two countries can conclude that politics is very important as a means of socialization, rapprochement and cooperation for the restoration of diplomatic relations cemented in dialogue, respect and fairness and that the deterioration of relations between these countries is due in large part the result of bad decisions, hasty and dehumanized from the core countries "government".

The embargo caused many damages in the social sector such as health, education, culture, among other morally unsustainable development policies under.

The right to health and food are essential rights and a high priority for the survival of the human being as brief summary of these effects on health sector have

restrictions on the use of prostheses for joints as the suppliers of these are American, as centers for electro medicine, immunology and neurological restoration they were affected; as for the food sector is based on barriers to imports of agricultural products, although Cuba had social protection programs for the eradication of hunger and maintain food security of the population.

## **2.2 Points to solve critical because of the US blockade to Cuba**

After the historic announcement in which report the possibility of lifting the trade embargo that has struck Cuba for over half a century without any contemplation, they highlight major economic obstacles that intensified trade relations during this long period of validity of the embargo and critical points which must be hard work the presidents of both countries, because yes get the fact proclaim the resumption of diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries lasted over half a century, so therefore the settlement of all differences conflict within the framework of political, social and economic openness, will be much negotiation, analysis and a long time.

It is clear that the main measures of economic coercion proclaimed by the United States for the sake of Agrarian Reform to pressure Cuba found:

Reduction of sugar quota, elimination of economic aid, oil supply disruption, bans on private investment by US companies, elimination of licenses to export to Cuba, interruption of operations at the plant owned Nickel US ., among others, these measures until today still underway, with some changes, but still pursued with vigor. (Cubavsbloqueo, 2013)

All measures of economic pressure employed by US in the implementation of the embargo they hauled the Cuban people a series of losses, among the most important were:

- Low quality of life due to the reduction in their income basis for the loss of exports
- Reduction of import capacity due to low trading allowed from 8,000 million dollars in 1989 to 2,300 in 1992 and 1800 between 1994 and 1996.
- Budget déficit
- Loss of economic ties created within the CAME
- Freeze industrial projects due to lack of funding.
- Stoppage of agricultural, construction and transport machinery parts shortages and power supply.
- Elimination of credits. (EcuRed, n.d.) (Cubaeduca, s.f.) (Fazio Vengoa & Arias, 1999)

Certain prohibitions directly affecting the Cuban economy, the main were also highlighted:

- After reduction of the ability to import US Cubans have only had the option of importing from other countries, thus generating a cost overrun listed as loss of approximately 18 billion dollars.
- Restrictions on exports from the US to Cuba, only after 2001 were allowed to Cuba mattered certain foods, but with severe restrictions, including including payment only in cash without option to credit and US companies interested in exporting to Cuba these foods are implemented additional red tape.
- Exports from Cuba to the United States also partially banned which generated losses of approximately to \$ 2.698'636.842.

- Prohibition of tourism in Cuba for US citizens, who you did carted economic and legal sanctions.
- Cuba is not allowed to use the dollar for international transactions. (Cano Sosa & Díaz Bravo, 2014)

Coupled with the many years of the blockade, all these losses and prohibitions are showing that within the economic and the current diplomatic relationship revolves around commercial resumption of both countries plot generated discussion points character economic such as:

### **We claim nationalizations:**

In a meeting held in December 2015 between the delegations of both countries, the issue of expropriations of property and damage to the lock reason addressed.

According to data reported in the global newspaper El País list of grievances is summarized in: "5,913 US companies They maintain a demand for expropriations after the arrival of Fidel Castro to power in 1959. They estimate that, with interest, is owed more than 7,000 million dollars." (Ayuso, 2015)

Also reported in the web newspaper Expansion that:

The economic damage caused in Cuba by the economic embargo of more than half a century, Havana estimated at 121,000 million dollars. To this figure must be added 181,000 million dollars for human damage caused to the Cuban people. (Expansion (AFP), 2015)

### **Claims for economic damages in other areas:**

Due to commercial and financial blockade to which Cuba has faced stand in sizeable losses to other sectors such as:



- Sector food, about \$ 592'269.000
- Decreased production level due to lack of technological resources, parts and accessories, worth \$ 3'306.900
- Import of vegetables and potato seeds mainly of \$ 176,900
- Impact on pig pups estimated at \$ 8'572.400
- Paralysis in urban, interprovincial, sea and air by reducing transport operations, estimated at \$ 520'541,000
- Civil Aviation, estimated at \$ 288'385.591.
- Industry by geographic relocation, the sum amounts to \$ 73'416.529
- Agricultural sector, due to the impossibility of materials and equipment was a consequence of the closure biotechnology laboratory of the institute Jorde Dimitrov, generating an affectation of \$ 54,760. (Nation and Emigration, s.f.) (Cubavsbloqueo, 2015)

**Remittance:**

It stops remittances from US \$ 500 to \$ 2,000 and no specific licenses are required shall be increased. (Infobae, 2014)

**Trade facilitation, increased imports and exports between the US and Cuba:**

Moreover, the less restricted access is essential to facilitate trade and access to internet. In January 2016 the US government reported new measures for encouraging trade, foreign investment and the elimination of trade and financial obstacles. Among the measures announced also include increased tourism and travel for the removal of some restrictions and obstacles to payments and bank financing. (Agencies, 2016)

Other topics for discussions on economic matters is the lifting of coercive measures and prohibitions mentioned above for the negotiations to come to fruition and the total lifting of the blockade is given.

Now, after analyzing the critical and potential negative effects points generated by the embargo and the breakdown of relationships, for both parties, in the next section we propose to detail the crucial aspects, especially on social issues, which have been undertaken in the bilateral negotiations.

We can determine that within the many situations that must be solved are called socially main:

### **Extension of general permits travel to Cuba:**

After the embargo and the whole situation presented by both countries the restriction on travel for entry into Havana was limited so after the resumption of relations still need to be extended or permitted largely travel permits cataloged as follows:

1. Family Visits
2. Official activities of the US government, foreign governments and certain intergovernmental organizations
3. journalistic activities
4. Professional research and professional meetings
5. Educational Activities
6. Religious activities
7. Public performances, clinics, workshops, sports tournaments and other competitions and exhibitions
8. Activities support the Cuban people
9. Humanitarian projects
10. Activities of private foundations or research or educational institutions

11. Export, import or transmission of information or informational materials;
12. Certain export transactions that may be subject to authorization in accordance with existing standards and guidelines

Travelers who are included in the 12 categories of travel to Cuba authorized by law may make travel arrangements through any provider that meets the standards of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (Office of Foreign Assets Control, OFAC) US Treasury on services Cuba travel and general licenses authorize the provision of such services (Infobae, 2014)

This new method presented will be helpful for people who live in America and can provide business training to Cuban enterprises and small farmers and thus provide support to the growth of the Cuban country.

#### **Cuba increase access to communications:**

As for the income of the internet in Havana is around 5% which is the lowest percentage in the world, the cost of telecommunications in Cuba are exorbitantly high and services are very limited. Under this resume commercial export is authorized for Cubans have greater ability to communicate with people of America and communications devices, software, applications, hardware and updates related to communication systems implemented. Telecommunications providers including infrastructure will improve contact and communication being the United States and Cuba. (Infobae, 2014)

#### **Impact on the public health system:**

As for the health sector damage that has been caused to the Cuban people it has been a large scale since 2011 only one trillion sixty-six billion dollars approached. The sector of public health is affected equally by the technical scientific exchange present during the seizure by the constraints and pressures of the government of the United States, health care institutions develop actions of health promotion,

disease prevention, treatment and re allotments. "The purchase of technological equipment for the Cuban public health has suffered economic losses of several million dollars since the start of the US blockade, due to the difficulty to purchase equipment and spare parts, such as the Hitachi companies, Toshiba, which produce high-tech equipment for programs of Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery, Cancer, organ transplantation, among others. These sales limit us to have US components, forcing us to buy spare parts through third countries, which increases the cost". (Marimon & Torres, 2012)

### **Commitment to human rights and civil society:**

US support for the conditions of human rights and democratic reforms in Cuba. Within this commitment is allowed empower civil society and the right of people in story speak freely, assemble and associate peacefully and how to determine their future freely, the effort is focused on providing the independence of the Cubans in this progress USA finances programming democracy Cuba to provide humanitarian assistance, promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and supporting the free flow of information in places where it is restricted and censored. (Farber, 2015)

### **US migration processes - Cuba:**

Migration to the United States is likely to grow increasingly after the resumption of diplomatic relations, although this may be an aspect handled more from the political point of view because the conditions have been established for this type of migration, which rely on this if the social aspect by the number of migrants and the needs they have to reach this point is known as US it is the power and purpose for most people expect progress. Basically migration in this case focuses on the ability to train and acquire knowledge and skills that Americans use for their progress and thus bring them to Cuba. (Farber, 2015)

The long process improvement, sanitation and restoration of relations between Cuba and the United States would lie in several unconditional and radical actions that should grab the attention of those involved as the imminent adoption of a series of measures for economic reforms deviations social and political. Since some of these measures have stocked transformations that have allowed the approach of these two countries, led by Presidents Raul Castro and Barack Obama, but this was a big change in thinking and structure to revive diplomacy and economy.

After decades of threats to the political and economic system of Cuba, pressures and isolation, Americans have not achieved their purpose to change and overthrow the revolutionary regime, but gave rise to serious problems of food, energy, environmental, social sustainability and abysmal economic and disadvantages in international competitiveness.

It is from there where several critics to attack such as points emerge from the political point of view:

- The structural and functional reorganization of both governments, because without dialogue, equality, respect and non-interference in the sovereignty and political independence bilateral not truly be a healthy, sincere and transcendental integration and restoration of relations.
- The internal situation in Cuba. With no economic stability, political, social, confidence and control within the country, becomes an imminent risk every effort to establish closer ties with them.
- Power relations in the United States Congress regarding the US-Cuba policy. The break with the old paradigm of rejection towards Cuba, the intention to subject and dominate regardless of the medium used, is essential for the definitive restoration of bilateral relations point.
- Internalization of the economic blockade of the US against Cuba.

- 
- Flexibility in the rigidity of the legal framework (the Helms Burton 1996). This law seeks to cut spaces of Cuba's trade with Latin America and Canada.
  - Torricelli Act (1992). This reaffirms the blockade, besides prohibiting commercial operations of US subsidiaries with Cuba. It was a great blow to the economy of the island, as it hampered the acquisition of strategic raw materials for Cubans.
  - The attitude of the US executive branch against the change of policy towards Cuba. A structural change is not only the solution, since the primary should be a change of thought, must overcome such resistance, open minds and accept change.
  - The inclusion of Cuba on the list of countries that Washington says sponsor international terrorism. It is important to objectively evaluate this decision because by pointing to Cuba as a terrorist he is striking out and lowering its good name and dignity so that you have closed many doors and opportunities for development and prosperity.
  - The US legal restrictions limiting the transfer of funds.
  - The restrictions on trade and travel to the island
  - Complaints about expropriations
  - The Cuban Adjustment Act
  - Debarment of Cuba from the OAS
  - Embargo communications. Understood by radio, television and the Internet
  - The status of Guantanamo naval
  - Obstacles and restrictions on remittances

## **2.3 Changes in customs, commercial and legislative regulation in the primary sector**

To analyze the evolution of the conflicting diplomatic, commercial and financial relations between Cuba and the United States in the customs, commercial and legislative, is necessary to contextualize and identify the changes experienced in these areas, with the symbolic reference the "embargo or commercial blockade".

Departing from commercial regulation that is expressed in terms of imports and exports in the primary sector specifically agricultural products for both countries, a brief account of the processes generated before, is created during and present after the resumption of diplomatic relations and trade, as well as its customs and legislative regulations.

### **2.3.1 Trade Regulation**

Trade in agricultural products from the United States and Cuba before the year 1959 was good, as the main product sugar exports to the US was Cuba, the two

countries were founders of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); and with this most favored status to the island nation it was granted. Since the beginning of 1960 President Eisenhower "said that it was impossible to reach an agreement for the United States with the government of Fidel Castro" as a first step the sugar and likewise the reduction of other agricultural products quota was reduced. (Zahniser, et al.)

Rice, lard, pork and wheat flour were often consumed by Cubans until 1958. Cuba products ranked ninth in US agricultural exports, with approximately \$ 139.17 million. (Zahniser, et al.)

As for imports United States benefited in its then products such as sugar, molasses, Snuff and coffee produced by Cuba, from the period AD 56 to 58 these imports reached an estimated \$ 407 million and a volume of almost 4,000 metric tons products.

After the embargo since 1960 trade relations for imports and exports of agricultural products it disappeared almost completely after the problems between the two countries; between 1962 all imports from the United States with Cuba and only until May 1964 the United States Department of Commerce revoked the license for US food sales to Cuba in agriculture was banned, only licenses for humanitarian donations were passed in Farm products; despite US efforts to improve relations between the two countries administrations, the prohibition of direct agricultural trade with Cuba remained for nearly four decades.

During this process ban on sales of the agricultural sector the state of Cuba benefited from agricultural sales by foreign affiliates of US, but for the year 1975 begins to require licenses for these transactions.

For 2000 specifically in October reform of trade sanctions and export promotion (TSRA) authorizes certain food sales in order to financially support Cuba.



Although certain authorized sales this year were scarce over the past decade. In 2013 agricultural exports were of approximately \$ 350 million the following year fell to 299 million; but still the hope of many American farmers was to start exporting rice and other products with the greatest potential.

Cuba imports between 60 and 70 percent of the food you eat and after the resumption of relations in 2014 potential trade products are corn, soybeans, wheat and animal feed, and it is expected that agricultural trade will increase each time more after this commercial progress between countries.

In the sugar industry, Cuba imported to the United States around 58% of GDP, these figures after the embargo was reduced to zero by the quotas set by the United States Department of Agriculture, the blockade also prevented the access of Cuban sugar, coffee and cocoa, which generated economic and competitive for the people losses. "The lack of chemicals necessary for growing sugar cane negative impact on yields of harvests in Cuba since 1990 and the lack of fuel prevented maintain high levels of mechanization achieved"; for the years 2010 and 2011 the inability to import inputs cause that Cuba stopped producing approximately 168 thousand tons of raw sugar and thus he was forced to import products from more distant markets countries or increasing the product price.

After the break, the US agricultural sector begins to pressure to ease trade barriers to boost trade with Cuba. US agricultural union composed of producers of rice, soy, corn, wheat and turkey insist on the advantage that would bring about the lifting of the blockade because it would lead to open trade. (EcuRed, n.d.)

To relax restrictions farmers and ranchers could continue to export to Cuba, but without such severe restrictions that leave them at a disadvantage against its competitors. It also argues that the main barrier to exports to the island is the ban on the Congress to provide credit to Cuba which does not allow them to compete

with countries like Brazil, Argentina, the European Union and China; restriction will not change despite the reforms announced by President Barack Obama.

Now, in 2015 it is settled the bill called "law of trade with Cuba 2015", which would allow the lifting of the embargo, lift the trade embargo allowing farmers, ranchers and industries expand and trade freely with Cuba; and financial institutions free to extend credit, while maintaining the current restrictions on taxpayer funds to use it for the promotion and development of Cuban trade.

Today, the agricultural sector has serious problems that could be solved with the lifting of restrictions; problems with the lack of "inputs such as fertilizer, machinery and irrigation systems, shortages of labor, limited access to complementary services, bureaucratic obstacles and weak industrialization to take advantage of losses and surplus canned". (Gonzalez, n.d.)

Cuban interest in organic farming has been reiterating increasingly, as a great example of this are 30 companies in the US agricultural sector Cuba created in January 2015 in order to help with the cancellation of the embargo.

The United States Department of Agriculture asks the Legislative Congress funding for officials working Cuban soil, and so thus contribute to road and trade and investment.

"In 2015 food purchases amounted to only 120 million dollars against 291 million disbursed in 2014, according to the Economic Council and the US-Cuba Trade". (Gonzalez, n.d.)

The regulations in the commercial sector continue to modifications and adaptations as they progress in the resumption of relations, but it is expected that

the progress achieved over the past year continue to increase and as projected imports and exports tripling in agricultural sector for the current year.

### **Countries with which Cuba has signed trade agreements**

- ALADI
- AAP.CE No. 40 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Venezuela.
- AAP.CE No. 42 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Chile.
- AAP.CE No. 46 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Ecuador.
- AAP.CE No. 47 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Bolivia.
- AAP.CE No. 49 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Colombia.
- AAP.CE No. 50 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Peru.
- AAP.CE No. 51 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Mexico.
- AAP.CE No. 62 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay.
- AAP.CE No.70 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Bolivia, Venezuela and Nicaragua
- AAP.CE No. 71 Partial Agreement of Economic Complementation with Panama.
- AR.AM No. 1 Regional Agreement - Payroll for Market Opening Bolivia-All Member Countries.
- AR.AM No. 2 Regional Agreement - Payroll for Market Opening Ecuador-All Member Countries.

- AR.AM No. 3 Regional Agreement - Payroll for Market Opening Paraguay- All Member Countries.
- AAP AG No.2 Partial Agreement for the Liberation and Expansion of intrarregional Seed.
- AR.PAR Regional Agreement No. 4 - on the regional tariff preference. All Member Countries.
- AAP.A25TM No 36 Partial Scope Agreement Cuba- Guatemala.
- SGP / CAN General System of Preferences GSP for non-European countries and Canada.
- NMF
- Most-Favored-Nation WTO.
- Others
- ICOS, textiles, agri-food.
- CARICOM
- AAP.A25TM No 40 Partial Scope Agreement
- THE SAVIOR
- AAP.A25TM No 43 Partial Scope Agreement
- Eurasian Economic Community EEC System of Preferences for Community Euroasiática- Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan (Chamber of Commerce of the Cuba Republic, 2016)

### **2.3.2 Legislative Regulation**

Following the break and discrepancies of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States it has caused a number of laws that in the prevailing US intervention has generated an affectation and extraterritorial persecution has not only affected Cuba but other other countries. To understand the scope of these sanctions and the impact it has generated, it is necessary to analyze from the legislative point of view the various changes that have stocked over time,

emphasizing the before, during and today the embargo after the announcing of the restoration of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Once in power, Fidel Castro consolidated the revolution and carried out agrarian reform programs and freezing of rents. Therefore, after the deterioration of relations between Cuba and the United States they went into effect a series of laws that primarily sought the isolation and the collapse of Cuba sucking them into a deep crisis. Then there will be a brief account of laws more incidence and impact had or have on relations between Americans and Cubans.

One of the most important laws is the so-called Helms Burton Act (1996). Seen as an effective instrument of foreign policy with great pretensions which reduced the scope for Cuba, whose aim was to overthrow mainly through strong economic pressure the government of Fidel Castro. Trade to American companies with Cuba which consequently affected not only the island but also the interests of third countries are prohibited. After the fall of the USSR the same from Cuba it was expected, but not so the Americans decided to further sharpen the embargo by the Torricelli law. (Hoffmann, 1997)

Moreover, the Torricelli Act, which entered into force since 1992, which prohibits subsidiaries of US trade in third countries with Cuba. With this law, the embargo was extended beyond the United States and not only increased transportation costs and trade in Cuba, but that many international doors closed. (Hoffmann, 1997)

There is also the Cuban Adjustment Act (1966). This is to provide permanent residency to Cubans in the United States, in order to encourage emigration, discrediting the political system, destabilize the people, fugar human capital and alienate citizens with the Cuban government. (EcuRed, 2015)

But today, despite the measures announced by President Barack Obama to lift the blockade, laws and regulations support this policy, still in force, these are:

- Act Trading with the Enemy (1917). By this law gave the president the possibility of imposing economic sanctions in times of war or any other time of national emergency and banned trade with the enemy or allies of the enemy. In 1977, through the law of international emergency economic powers he will be restricted to the president the right to pursue new sanctions against states of national emergency. However, this law was applied to Cuba even without national emergency with them. Also under this legislation were adopted in 1963 regulations for the control of Cuban assets, prohibiting US citizens or companies conducting financial transactions with Cuba, Cuban assets frozen, Cuban imports to the United States, among other restrictions. (Rodriguez, 2015)
- Foreign Assistance Act. (1961). By which authorized the US President to establish and maintain a total embargo on trade with Cuba and restricted aid to the island, including the funds they provide to international organizations. (Rodriguez, 2015)
- Presidential Proclamation 3447 (1962). the total embargo was decreed. (Rodriguez, 2015)
- Regulations on Cuban Assets Control of the Treasury Department (1963). They decreed the freezing of all Cuban assets in the US, the prohibition of any financial, commercial transaction, Cuba imports and dollar operations, etc. (Rodriguez, 2015)
- Act Export Administration (1979). Determined by a list which countries were established special export controls for national security considerations. (Rodriguez, 2015)
- Regulations for Export Administration (1979). Establish a general policy of prohibition for exports to Cuba and the bases of the checks on products or

activities subject to it in relation to sanctions imposed by the United States. (Rodriguez, 2015)

- Torricelli Act (1992). Restricts US subsidiaries in third countries trading with Cuba. Prohibits vessels from other countries that touched Cuban ports, enter US territory within 6 months would otherwise be included in a black list and would be sanctioned. (Rodriguez, 2015)
- Helms Burton Law (1996). The most striking and relevant provisions of this law are:
  - I. Extending the scope of extraterritorial blockade, pressuring other countries and international organizations to join the blockade policy. (Cano Sosa & Diaz Bravo, 2014)
  - II. It limits the powers of the president to intervene in this legislation, but can authorize transactions with Cuba by issuing licenses. (Cano Sosa & Diaz Bravo, 2014)
  - III. Establishes as a condition for lifting the blockade, leave the political, social and economic system of Cuba and the immediate restitution of property expropriations product previously made. (Cano Sosa & Diaz Bravo, 2014)
- Supplemental Appropriations Act and Emergency (1999). "Prohibits the registration in the US brands associated with nationalized properties as well as the recognition by the US courts of the rights of Cuban companies on these brands". (Cano Sosa & Diaz Bravo, 2014)
- Reform of trade sanctions and export expansion (2000). export of agricultural products to Cuba was authorized, but subject to payment in cash, in advance and without US funding. US travel was banned for tourism to Cuba. (Rodriguez, 2015)

Moreover, as you fill domino effect, the rapprochement between Cuba and the United States, has also boosted Cuba's relations with some Latin American countries:

- El Salvador: Signing of a bilateral cooperation agreement in April in order to boost their relations in the area of trade and investment. (IADB, n.d.)
- Mexico: Establishment of negotiations to discuss unresolved maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mexico and entry into force of the treaty on extradition between Mexico and Cuba, signed in 2013. (IADB, n.d.)
- Nicaragua: Start of negotiations to implement the partial agreement that took effect in February. (IADB, n.d.)
- Peru: Intent to energize the Economic Complementation Agreement (ACE). (IADB, n.d.)

### **2.3.3 Customs Regulation**

After the announcement by President Barack Obama of the resumption of trade relations between Cuba and the United States, the changes that should be made in political matters was evident - economic of both countries leading to new laws and customs relationship, despite the announcement this it will be a long topic of discussion since there are many legal obstacles for free trade between the two nations beginning because most commercial transactions still prohibited.

Thanks to the amendment of the year 2000 to the famous Helms-Burton law where exports of medicines and agricultural products restricted manner were allowed, the amendment to sanctions for Cuba in exports and travel issued January 26, 2016, days before President Obama's visit to the island in March 2016 and other amendments proffered more actions to be implemented, they will help to have a broader authorized trade and therefore better quality of relationships for many sectors between these agriculture. (Cuba Debate, 2016)

In the amendment issued in January 2016 is included among many others, issues such as financing conditions and payment, air travel, artistic and sporting



activities, public health, public transport and export and reexport of goods for agricultural production, this last item the press center of US Treasury Department in his statement it refers as to the extent of relief and agricultural sector. (Martí - Agencies, 2016)

The Social Democratic Institutional Bloc US (BIS) will generally approve license applications for the export and re-export of certain agricultural commodities (such as agricultural commodities which are not eligible for a license exception, insecticides, pesticides and herbicides) (Press Center-U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2016)

This means that in the case of exports and re-exports of certain agricultural items that were immediately denied, will be given by this amendment modifying and reviewing exceptions case by case, this would opt to US It aims to demonstrate the commitment to increase support for Cuban and economic progress. (Martí - Agencies, 2016)

Because of all the changes that have occurred it is necessary to be clear about the guidance process for export or re-export of products to Cuba authorized categories, they must meet the following parameters:

1. That business activity is within the list of permitted by OFAC
2. In most cases an export license issued by OFAC and authorized by the United States Department of Commerce, only in specific circumstances requires no such license is require.
3. Keep in mind that the Cuban government gives priority to sectors identified as priorities or fundamental, among these are tourism, energy, health, mining, technology and agriculture. (Department of State of Puerto Rico, 2015)

According to the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba in extracted information from your page report that:

- Foreign companies do not require prior registration or office in Cuba to do business with national bodies
- No import quotas.
- All products entering the country must be declared at Customs and are subject to inspection.
- The import and export bans conform to Article XX of GATT (psychotropic substances, drugs, weapons, among others).
- Sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, in line with international conventions and regulations of international organizations such as FAO and WTO.
- Receipts and payments must be made with Cuban companies in major hard currencies except USD (euro, Canadian dollar, British pound, among others).
- No receipt or payment, regardless of the currency in which it is set, can pass through US banks inside or outside US or by banks in other countries in the US. (Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, 2016)

The export of agricultural products to Cuba is through Company ALIMPORT and carries cumbersome and unnecessary procedures, only reason of blockade comercial such as:

1. First, apply for a license under the regulations required “(Export Administration Regulations, License Exception, License Exception Support for the Cuban People, Export Control Classification Number, Commerce Control List)” (Department of State of Puerto Rico, 2015)
2. Having the full support of the documentation requested does not differ international standards, which according to Resolution 50/14 – MINCEX Ministry of Foreign Affairs are: transport document, packing list, commercial invoice, certificate of origin, quality certificate inspection certificate, phytosanitary certificate and report insurance for CIF and CIP terms stipulated in the INCOTERMS, among others.
3. It is reported export to BIS.

4. BIS send notification to other agencies for review and acceptance or objection (Department of State of Puerto Rico, 2015) (Cuba Legal Info, 2014)

After this and before exporting the product is registered with the Institute of Nutrition and Food Hygiene (INHA), informing the following:

1. Company name and summary
2. Product trade name, chemical specifications, physical specifications, composition, labels, expiration, contaminants, packaging and instructions for use.
3. Country of origin information and who makes it.
4. Certificates (health, free sale and manufacturing) (Department of State of Puerto Rico, 2015)

### **2.3.3.1 Customs regime**

According to the information extracted from the website CEPEC report that as of customs legislation which governs the island of Cuba customs procedures are adhered to the Kyoto Convention, they are roughly:

- Customs deposit
- Customs Transit
- Entry for home use
- Temporary admission of goods for re-export in the same state
- Temporary admission of goods for inward processing
- Temporary admission of goods for outward processing
- Temporary export of goods to be reimported in the same state
- Refund rights or Drawback

- Replacement warranty
- Transfer
- Processing of goods for for consumptionExportación definitiva
- Cabotage (CEPEC, 2013)

It is important to mention that in Cuba there is currently no free zones since in 2005 the Cuban government showed that all companies located in these they did was for the purpose and commercial benefits but not for productive purposes that was the purpose of the free zones and for this reason closed. Therefore imports or exports to the island must be made by agencies accredited customs and insurance are handled only by the Cuban insurance company ESICUBA. (Department of State of Puerto Rico, 2015) (ICEX, n.d.)

In 2013 the government of Cuba decreed the creation of Special Development Zone in Mariel (ZED Mariel), approved project to promote economic and social development, attract foreign investment, encourage the development of advanced technologies and promote trade generating more exports. (ZED MARIEL, 2014)

In 2015, they authorized the first Cuban commercial companies to operate in the ZEDM. Thus they appear couple of companies with 100% domestic capital: Mariel's Container Terminal and Logistics Services Mariel; two completely Mexican investments: Devox Caribe and Richmeat of Cuba; and two Belgian projects 100%: BDC Log and BDC Tec. In the same order, they add the Spanish Profood Service and mixed Brascuba Cigarettes. (Felipe, 2016)

According to the director of the ZEDM Ana Teresa Igarza, the priorities are the branches of the pharmaceutical, packaging, biotechnology, mechanics and food (Felipe, 2016)

### **2.3.3.2 Tariff regime**

The Cuban tariff system was approved with Decree 124 of 1990 and amended by resolution 4 of 2007 the Ministry of Finance and Prices and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and has two preferences coded as well:

Cuba classifies tariffs into two columns as follows:

First, generally it includes adjustable levies on imports of most countries and second in a conventional manner which are lower taxes that stand to imports from countries that hold agreements with Cuba.

Taxes are *ad valorem*, specific or mixture of both. The *ad valorem* fulfill the function of collection for trade protection, but within the limits that do not affect exports to the island, these tariffs are priced on the FOB value of the goods. Conventional general or is about 10% for countries that are members of the WTO to the countries with which Cuba has signed agreements preferential rate is 0%, these fees must be paid in Cuban pesos (CUP) (ICEX, n.d.)

It is relevant to finalize this point to mention that the subject of customs regulation so far the continuous panorama alike cannot make projections because all regulation, implementation, establishment of agreements and treaties begin to carry out from now on forward with the unfreezing of trade relations substantially modify the current customs regulation.

## **2.4 Identification of primary subsectors that would eventually result benefited from the restoration of trade relations.**

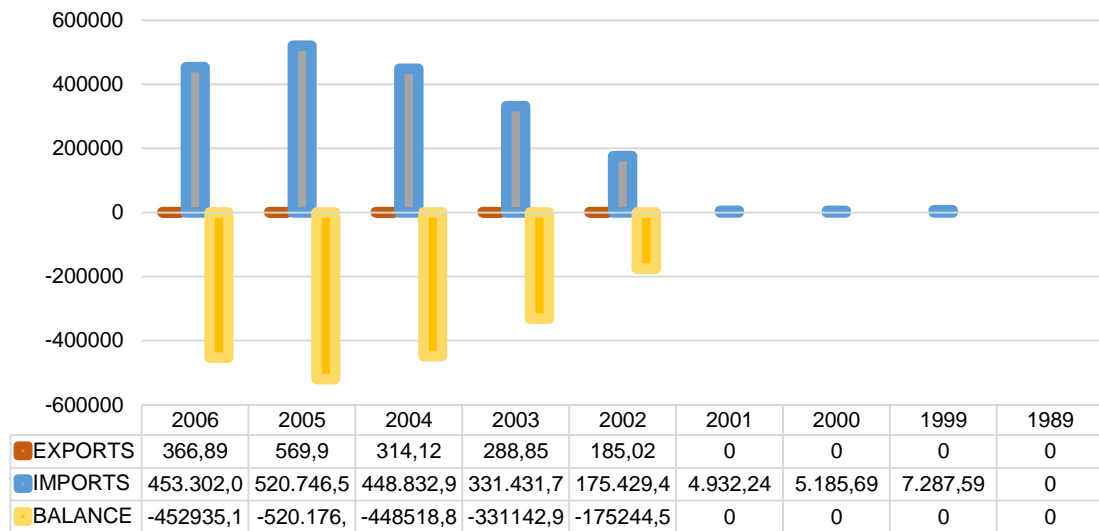
In order to reveal the primary sectors that would benefit from following the restoration of relations between Cuba and the United States, it is necessary to study the dynamic economic relationship between these countries and for the world. So henceforth you will be given a brief analysis of each situation presented and that turns out to be vital in the investigation.

### **2.4.1 Trade balance Cuba to the United States**

Using data from ECLAC page through the tool 101 series, in the next section is observed the level of exports and imports and their respective balance from 1989 to 2006.

It is clear that the information, with which we worked, is only until 2006 since Cuba only contributed to date.

**Graphic 1: Exports and Imports of Cuba to the United States from 1989 to 2006**



Source: Own work. Data taken from the website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (CEPAL (series 101), 2010)

In the period between 1989 to 2006, is a clear imbalance and economic injustice to Cuba on the United States is clear, because while the island imports in large quantities from that country, exports to the same are insignificant.

Given the established blocking US to Cuba, it is obvious the interest of Americans from their arrogance and selfishness, overextend the possibilities of Cuba to survive, seeking only their own benefit at the expense of the Cubans, regardless of the consequences that these would suffer.

## 2.4.2 Major trading partners of Cuba at a general level

Through the series 999 tool as most current and presented by Cuba page of ECLAC information provided only until 2006 the top 20 historical trading partners of Cuba is evidence regarding exports and imports in general and subsequent level this It shows only exports to Cuba in the world specifying primary consumer products.

### 2.4.2.1 Cuba trade partners for exports to the world

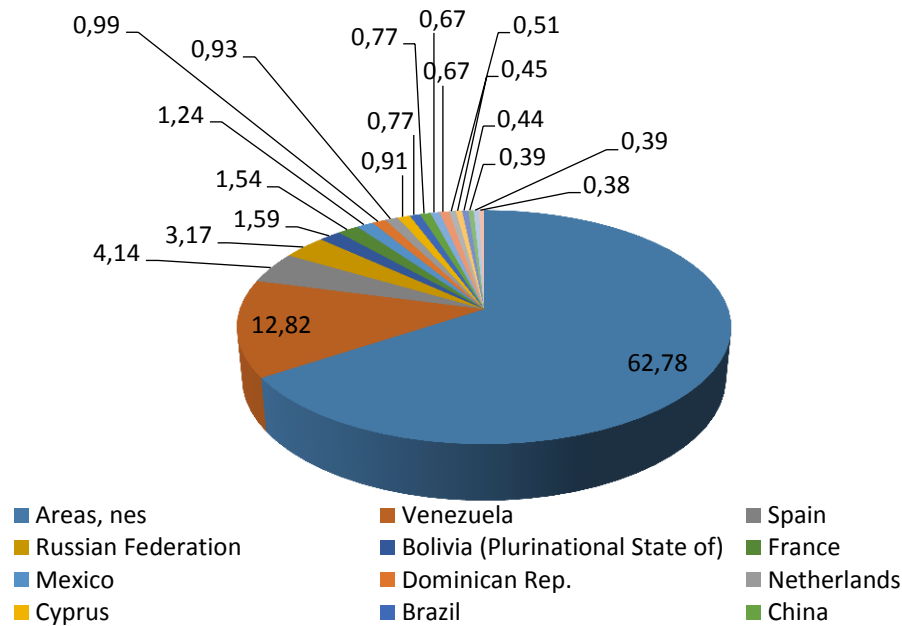
*Table 1: Exports of the top 20 members of Cuba*

EXPORTS OF CUBA IN THE WORLD			
POSITION	COUNTRY	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS VALUE	% PARTICIPATION
1	Areas, nes	1.870.841,293	62,78
2	Venezuela	382.031,99	12,82
3	Spain	123.410,713	4,14
4	Russian Federation	94.575,196	3,17
5	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	47.399,039	1,59
6	France	45.977,346	1,54
7	México	36.823,097	1,24
8	Dominican Rep.	29.579,471	0,99
9	Netherlands	27.841,729	0,93
10	Cyprus	26.974,475	0,91
11	Brazil	23.022,354	0,77
12	China	22.852,57	0,77
13	Germany	19.880,014	0,67
14	Canada	19.854,825	0,67
15	Italy	15.232,357	0,51
16	Panama	13.426,55	0,45
17	Haiti	13.147,1	0,44
18	United Kingdom	11.686,008	0,39
19	China, Hong Kong SAR	11.580,885	0,39
20	Switzerland	11.377,667	0,38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.980.151,743</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own work. Extracted data website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL- (series 999), 2010)

*Graphic 2: Exports - % stake 20 major partners*





Source: Own work. Extracted data website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL- (series 999), 2010)

As shown in the sample data and graph Cuba exports to its top 20 partners noticed that is not USA within them; after the embargo generated USA, it should be noted that these countries are trading partners and through them some Cuban products coming to the US market as specified throughout the investigation; as we see that Venezuela also mentioned above did not have a large percentage in Cuba exports performed but if it was something significant 12.82% due to the great problems presented by Cuba embargo generated.

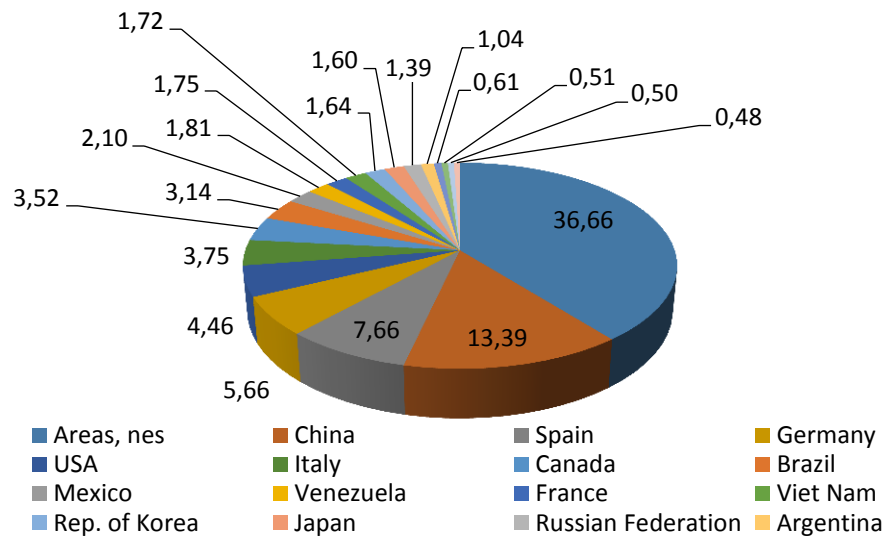
Like exports, Cuba also had 20 major partners to generate imports, then we disclose the information world imports to Cuba.

#### 2.4.2.2 World trading partners for imports of Cuba

**Table 2: World imports to Cuba, 20 main partners**

<b>IMPORTS OF CUBA IN THE WORLD</b>			
<b>POSITION</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS VALUE</b>	<b>% PARTICIPATION</b>
1	Areas, nes	3.729.165,17	36,66
2	China	1.362.404,556	13,39
3	Spain	779.621,521	7,66
4	Germany	575.416,239	5,66
5	USA	453.302,019	4,46
6	Italy	381.976,389	3,75
7	Canada	358.004,431	3,52
8	Brazil	319.438,679	3,14
9	Mexico	213.728,222	2,10
10	Venezuela	183.784	1,81
11	France	178.539,797	1,75
12	Viet Nam	175.061,576	1,72
13	Rep. of Korea	166.823,081	1,64
14	Japan	162.476,586	1,60
15	Russian Federation	141.217,484	1,39
16	Argentina	105.395,933	1,04
17	Netherlands	62.204,982	0,61
18	New Zealand	52.049,399	0,51
19	Panamá	50.568,628	0,50
20	Chile	48.801,797	0,48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.980.151,743</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Own work. Extracted data website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL- (series 999), 2010)

**Graphic 3: Imports, % share top 20 partners**

Source: Own work. Extracted data website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL- (series 999), 2010)

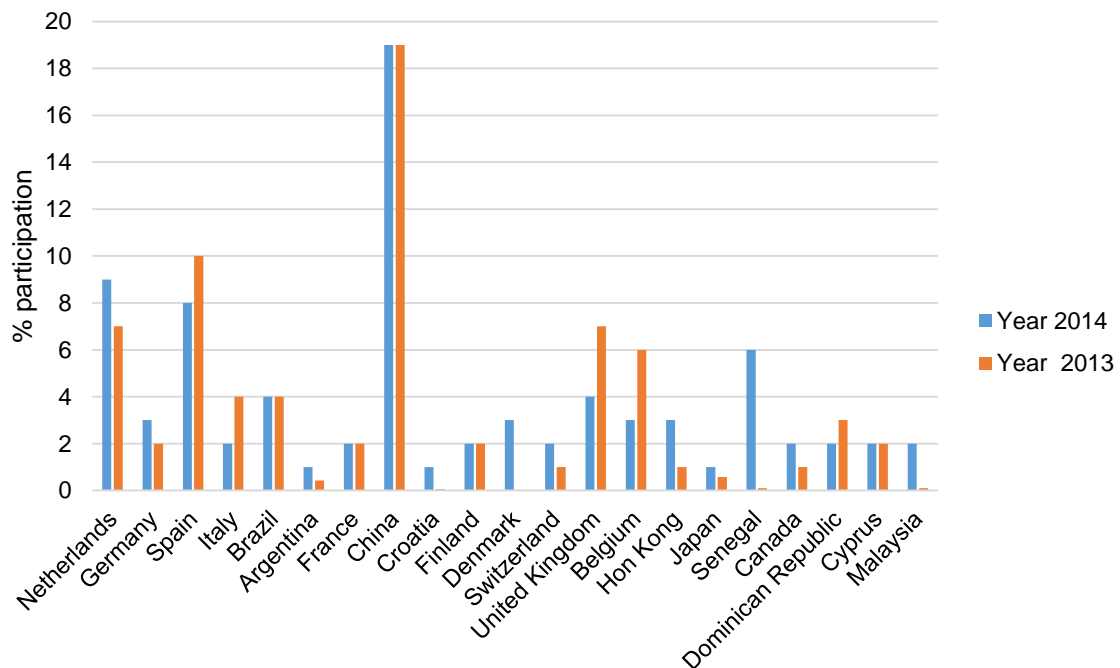
Now from the point of view of imports, you can see that within the top 20 partners have the US occupying position number 5 of the list which gives us to conclude that despite the USA blockade he did not lose the opportunity for Cuba to buy her products and basically talking about inputs for the development and cultivation in most cases.

In general conclusion, observing the tables and charts in Exports and Imports we can determine is that the US despite the embargo itself could continue their trade relations to be power worldwide, while Cuba has notably commercial disadvantage, because it not only generated break with this power, but it had to access a third-party market to survive and provide the Cuban economy.

### 2.4.3 Main partners of Cuba for primary sector exports: 2013-2014

In the following section, the main countries exporting to Cuba will be exhibited, that in some way or another have helped the island to overcome the difficulties in the primary sector, it would cause the breaking of relations with the United States.

**Graphic 4: Participation of Cuba's partners in the field of Exports 2013-2014**



Source: : Own work. Data from THE ATLAS (ATLAS, n.d.)

Based on the graph above we can infer that China has become an excellent ally and target market for Cuba, with a share in overall exports of the island by 19% after two years in a row, demonstrating continuity and stability in its trade and diplomatic relations.

It is noteworthy that China, as an emerging economy has become a linchpin to expand trade in Latin America, impact on growth and development of the region, especially for Cuba which represented great benefits in its various sectors such as

transportenergy, industry, telecommunications and not just agriculture, which has allowed diversification and commercial independence in its economy.

Similarly, the dynamic commercial activity of the island is denoted, as its exports are diversified and not concentrated in one market, it presents good turnout with many other European countries, African and Asian.

#### 2.4.4 Identification of potential subsectors

The following section will show as the Balassa index of export products more competitive advantage in the primary sector of Cuba to the world, also we will present the products of the primary sector of USA imports in the world, doing later with both analyzes, a comparison in order to demonstrate the advantages that would result in the resumption of trade relations between Cuba and the United States and the possible lifting of the embargo.

We except that the extracted information page regarding Cuba ECLAC manages data only to 2006, given that from that date the island ceased to supply them, information about United States is updated until 2015.

##### 2.4.4.1 Export of products with competitive advantage in the primary sector of Cuba toward the world

*Table 3: Primary sector products exported by Cuba toward the world*

Ítem	Position Balassa	Code SITC	Product name	Value (thousands of dollars)	% Participation
1	4	122	'Tobacco, manufactured'	216.133,41	68,52423

2	6	036	'Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, etc'	58.258,26	18,47055
3	18	058	'Fruit, preserved, and fruits preparations'	10.286,61	3,26133
4	22	061	'Sugar and honey'	6.234,45	1,97661
5	24	057	Fruit and nuts, fresh, dried'	5.765,26	1,82785
6	25	121	'Tobacco unmanufactured; tobacco refuse'	5.658,42	1,79398
7	35	071	'Coffee and coffee substitutes'	2.739,78	0,86864
8	48	016	'Meat and edible meat offal, prepared, preserved, nes; fish extracts'	1.431,93	0,45399
9	53	072	'Cocoa'	1.278,64	0,40539
10	57	112	'Alcoholic beverages'	1.091,80	0,34615
11	61	431	'Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes'	983,07	0,31168
12	63	211	'Hides and skins, excluding furs, raw'	923,98	0,29294
13	66	037	'Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved, nes'	868,21	0,27526
14	67	292	'Crude vegetable materials, nes'	799,03	0,25333
15	70	291	'Crude animal materials, nes'	677,01	0,21464
16	72	034	'Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen'	620,62	0,19676
17	85	278	'Other crude minerals'	343,32	0,10885
18	86	273	'Stone, sand and gravel'	334,56	0,10607
19	89	001	Live animals chiefly for food'	306,11	0,09705
20	93	098	'Edible products and preparations, nes'	274,55	0,08705
21	113	054	'Vegetables, fresh or simply preserved; roots and tubers, nes'	123,13	0,03904
22	127	056	'Vegetables, roots and tubers, prepared or preserved, nes'	71,18	0,02257
23	131	081	'Feeding stuff for animals (not	57,82	0,01833

			including unmilled cereals)'		
24	132	035	'Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish'	46,97	0,01489
25	144	073	'Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, nes'	26,68	0,00846
26	145	062	'Sugar confectionery and preparations, non-chocolate'	26,46	0,00839
27	148	272	Fertilizers, crude'	22,21	0,00704
28	150	048	'Cereal, flour or starch preparations of fruits or vegetables'	15,92	0,00505
29	159	223	'Seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, for other fixed oils'	7,60	0,00241
30	165	111	'Non-alcoholic beverages, nes'	4,25	0,00135
31	178	025	'Eggs, birds', and egg yolks, fresh, dried or preserved'	0,21	0,00007
32	180	022	'Milk and cream'	0,11	0,00004
33	181	046	'Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin'	0,10	0,00003
<b>Total</b>				<b>315.411,65</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: : Own work. Data extracted from the website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Official translation of the document Revision 4 Classification Standard International Trade page of the United Nations Statistics Division, 2008 (CEPAL (Balassa), 2010) (United Nations Statistics Division, 2008)

As can be seen in the table, in 2006 Cuba exported the primary sector to the world a total of 33 products of sections 0, 1, 2 and 4 in the Standard Classification for International Trade (SITC), with a total of USD 315.411,65.

It is also important to note from the above table the major products in which Cuba brings together the largest percentage of primary sector exports, as follows:

**Table 4: Major products of the primary sector that Cuba exports to the world**

Ítem	Position Balassa	Code SITC	Product name	Value (thousands of dollars)	% Participation
1	4	122	'Tobacco, manufactured'	216.133,41	69
2	6	036	'Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, etc'	58.258,26	18
3	18	058	'Fruit, preserved, and fruits preparations'	10.286,61	3
4	22	061	'Sugar and honey'	6.234,45	2
5	24	057	Fruit and nuts, fresh, dried'	5.765,26	2
6	25	121	'Tobacco unmanufactured; tobacco refuse'	5.658,42	2
7	-	-	Others	13.075,25	4
<b>Total</b>				315.411,65	100,0

Source: : Own work. Data extracted from the website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Official translation of the document Revision 4 Classification Standard International Trade page of the United Nations Statistics Division, 2008 (CEPAL (Balassa), 2010) (United Nations Statistics Division, 2008)

According to the above table we can ensure that the 2006 Cuba concentrated 96% of its exports of primary sector products only on 6 products, while in the other 27 products only gathered a total of 4% cumulative.

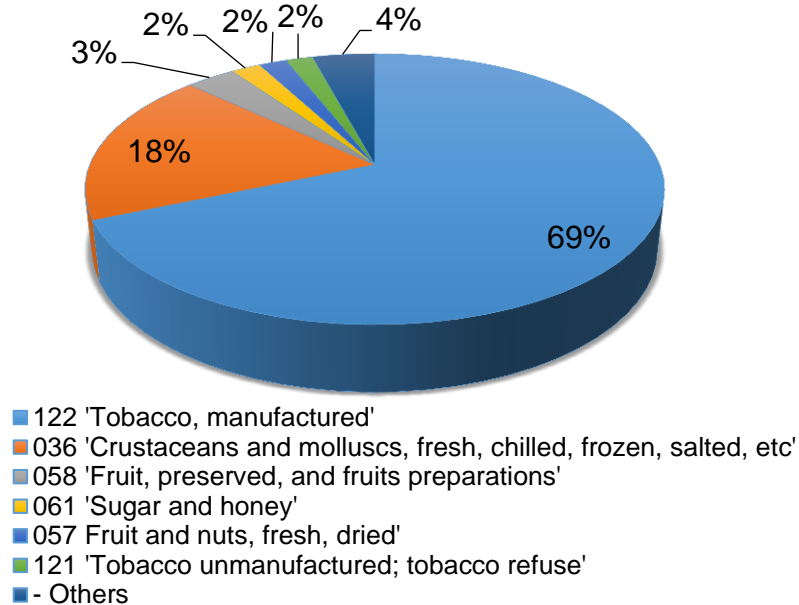
This indicates a little export diversification of the island, also joined the sad deterioration that has taken the sugar sector, which in past decades it was Cuba's flagship product along with tobacco.

It is noteworthy that the total ranking of all products and services of all productive sectors classified according to the SITC the most important primary sector products exported by Cuba are the world, the fourth since the manufactured snuff (or not substitutes containing snuff) with 69% and the sixth since crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic, peeled or unpeeled fresh invertebrates (live or dead), chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; unpeeled crustaceans, steamed or water; flours, meals and "pellets" of crustaceans or other aquatic invertebrates unfit for



food with 18%, so between these two products alone Cuba supports 87% of its exports as demonstrated in the chart below.

**Graphic 5: Main products with competitive advantage that Cuba exports to the world**



Source: : Own work. Data extracted from the website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Official translation of the document Revision 4 Classification Standard International Trade page of the United Nations Statistics Division, 2008 (CEPAL (Balassa), 2010) (United Nations Statistics Division, 2008)

#### 2.4.4.2 Imports of products of the primary sector of the world toward the United States

**Table 5: Imports of primary products from the world toward the United States**

Ítem	Position Balassa	Code SITC	Product name	Value (thousands of dollars)	% Participation
1	34	112	'Alcoholic beverages'	18.035.934,57	12,59
2	43	057	'Fruit and nuts, fresh, dried'	14.460.428,94	10,09

3	58	054	'Vegetables, fresh or simply preserved; roots and tubers, nes'	9.984.533,70	6,97
4	62	011	'Meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen'	9.182.605,22	6,41
5	73	034	'Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen'	7.831.719,84	5,47
6	77	036	'Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, etc'	7.362.574,98	5,14
7	84	071	'Coffee and coffee substitutes'	6.443.591,47	4,50
8	85	048	'Cereal, flour or starch preparations of fruits or vegetables'	6.297.880,63	4,39
9	87	058	'Fruit, preserved, and fruits preparations'	5.997.855,39	4,19
10	102	098	'Edible products and preparations, nes'	4.581.358,01	3,20
11	108	037	'Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved, nes'	4.094.664,86	2,86
12	109	292	'Crude vegetable materials, nes'	4.075.255,68	2,84
13	120	111	'Non-alcoholic beverages, nes'	3.421.354,88	2,39
14	122	001	'Live animals chiefly for food'	3.161.793,26	2,21
15	123	061	'Sugar and honey'	3.119.703,45	2,18
16	124	421	Oils and Fixed vegetable fats, soft origin, crude, refined or fractionated'	3.081.524,94	2,15
17	125	081	'Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)'	3.073.155,70	2,14
18	134	072	'Cocoa'	2.524.608,59	1,76

19	136	073	'Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, nes'	2.460.267,88	1,72
20	139	422	'Fixed fats and vegetable oils, crude, refined or fractionated, except soft'	2.351.990,85	1,64
21	145	056	'Vegetables, roots and tubers, prepared or preserved, nes'	2.179.980,30	1,52
22	147	278	'Other crude minerals'	2.160.936,45	1,51
23	155	062	'Sugar confectionery and preparations, non-chocolate'	1.692.790,76	1,18
24	156	075	'Spices'	1.668.289,97	1,16
25	164	122	'Tobacco, manufactured'	1.354.693,27	0,95
26	165	024	'Cheese and curd'	1.350.105,93	0,94
27	176	291	'Crude animal materials, nes'	1.074.772,19	0,75
28	182	222	'Seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, for 'soft' fixed oil'	927.604,22	0,65
29	183	016	'Meat and edible meat offal, prepared, preserved, nes; fish extracts'	867.318,32	0,61
30	185	042	'Rice'	792.219,89	0,55
31	187	121	'Tobacco unmanufactured; tobacco refuse'	743.639,94	0,52
32	188	041	'Wheat and meslin, unmilled'	730.414,59	0,51
33	190	045	'Cereals, unmilled'	632.179,12	0,44
34	195	431	'Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes'	522.410,79	0,36
35	196	044	'Maize, unmilled'	512.786,03	0,36
36	198	074	'Tea and mate'	475.548,35	0,33

37	200	022	'Milk and cream'	469.031,14	0,33
38	201	273	'Stone, sand and gravel'	462.988,78	0,32
39	204	223	'Seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken, for other fixed oils'	424.724,52	0,30
40	206	272	'Fertilizers, crude'	330.046,72	0,23
41	207	035	'Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish'	308.291,35	0,22
42	210	411	'Animal oils and fats'	222.372,95	0,16
43	211	046	'Meal and flour of wheat and flour of meslin'	216.824,60	0,15
44	212	047	'Other cereal meals and flour'	207.218,67	0,14
45	213	212	'Hides and skins, excluding furs, raw'	189.248,31	0,13
46	214	025	'Eggs, birds', and egg yolks, fresh, dried or preserved'	185.682,33	0,13
47	215	023	'Butter'	181.401,05	0,13
48	217	091	'Margarine and shortening'	180.335,82	0,13
49	218	277	'Natural abrasives, nes'	169.315,09	0,12
50	219	012	'Meat and edible meat offal, in brine, dried, salted or smoked'	168.579,32	0,12
51	221	274	'Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites'	161.532,29	0,11
52	223	043	'Barley, unmilled'	136.809,84	0,10
53	228	211	'Hides and skins, excluding furs, raw'	55.007,04	0,04
<b>Total</b>				143.297.902,74	100,00

---

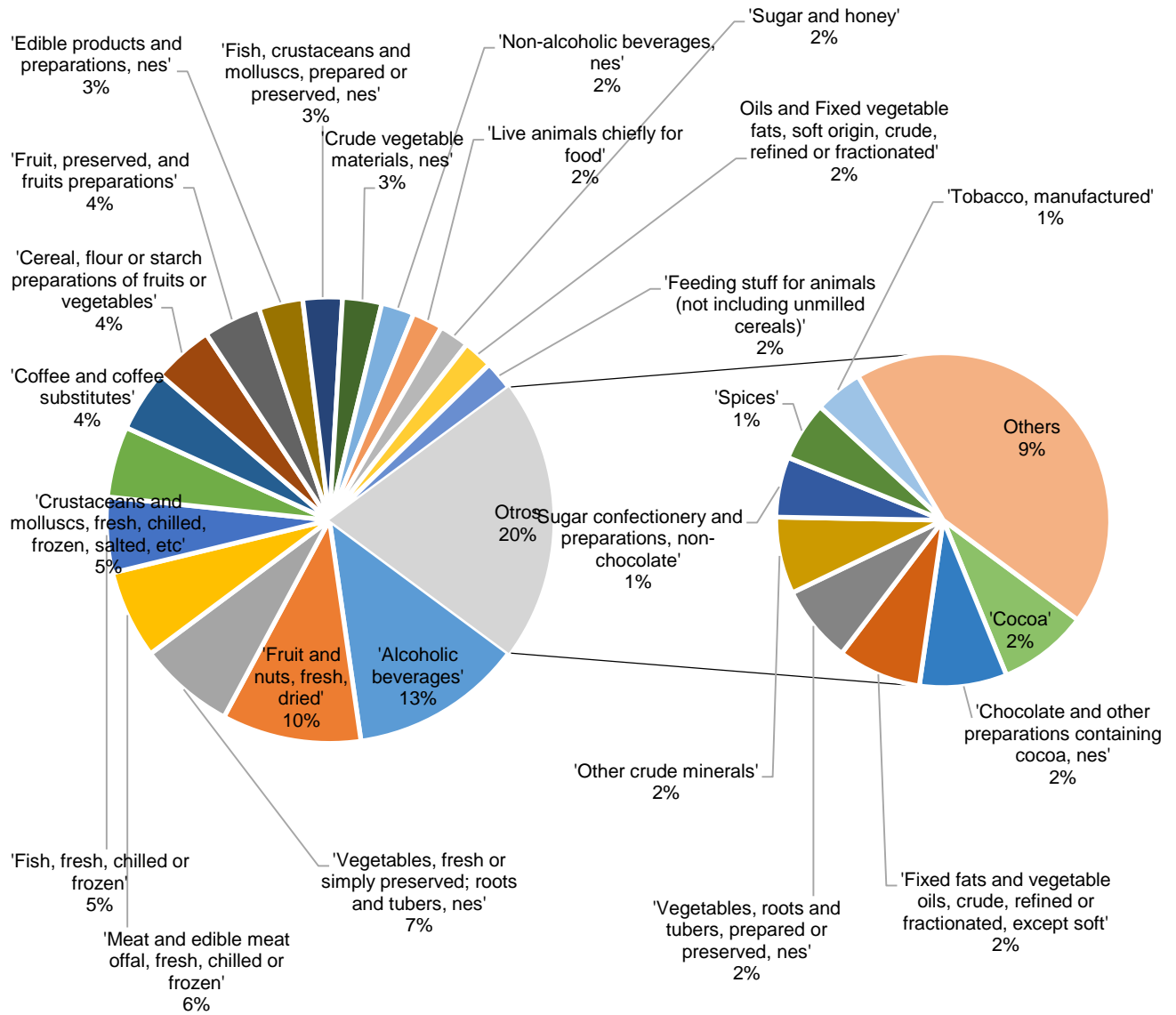
Source: : Own work. Data extracted from the website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. official translation of the document Revision 4 of the Classification Standard International Trade page of the United Nations Statistics Division, 2008 (CEPAL (Balassa), 2010) (United Nations Statistics Division, 2008)

2015 United States imported 53 world primary sector products with a total of USD 143.297.902,739. It should also be emphasized that in the first 25 products listed in the table above US supports 91% of its imports, while the other 28 products only account for a 9% stake in imports.

Among the products with higher percentages of purchase by the United States are the Alcoholic Beverages with 13% and fruits and nuts (not including oil nuts), fresh or dried 10%.

The following graph shows the percentage of participation that have the top 25 products imported by the United States and belonging to the primary sector.

**Graphic 6: Major products of the primary sector of US oil imports of the world**



Source: Own work. Data extracted from the website (ECLAC) Economic -Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. official translation of the document Revision 4 of the Classification Standard International Trade page of the United Nations Statistics Division, 2008 (CEPAL (Balassa), 2010) (United Nations Statistics Division, 2008)

Noting the general and to analyze economic relations between Cuba and the United States we can deduce that they have been subjected to political ties between the two countries framed within the geopolitical interests of the Americans and the national independence of the island.

Also, Cuba's dependence on the production and export of sugar, poor agricultural diversification and high level importer of US goods, they have been his great vulnerability and after then the breaking of relations with the United States became more serious.

As the United States was its main partner in the sugar industry and after these reduced sugar quota after the conflict and the declaration of the embargo, the large deficit and economic imbalance for Cuba became more noticeable respect to the United States, since imports were higher than exports made by that country.

Despite all the legal scaffolding initiated by the US against Cuba, they will not reached their objective that was to sink the island, on the contrary, the island found in the international insertion very strong partners that have helped weigh the consequences of the great persecution and political, economic, social and financial pressure at the hands of USA.

Now, as to the specifics and what concerns us as the main area of research regarding the potentials after the resumption of trade relations of both countries and after analyzing the graphs and charts displayed on this last point, it can be concluded that all 33 products Cuba exported in 2006 the primary sector to the world, the United States imported them to 2015 figures from other trading partners in the world, for that reason Cuba could become a good business partner US and start exporting those 33 products of the primary sector in which it has competitive advantage, and this way the island boost its primary sector and the US could cut costs by having a business partner that would provide him from a contiguous geographic location.

In the other 20 United States imported products from other trading partners in the world, Cuba does not show competitive advantage, which would not be directly benefited sectors after the resumption of trade relations between the two countries.



### **3. Findings and conclusions**

As we enter the difficult path that has surrounded the dynamic history of relations between Cuba and the United States from 1959 to March 2016, we can then highlight a detailed analysis of the most critical moments of action and reaction has been the way most appellant in the act of both countries.

Although it was announced in 1961 the definitive rupture of bilateral diplomatic relations, the reality was that since 1959, since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution and the adoption of the new ideology of independence, expropriation of some goods in the hands of US and equitable distribution of wealth among all the people, was undoubtedly the fact that triggered the rupture of these relations, Since such decisions are not matched and affected the interests of Americans; in response to which the United States imposed the first economic sanctions to Cuba in 1960 with the so-called "embargo" listed as inhuman, deliberate and devoid of legality, since among its restrictions sought isolation, harassment and persecution of the island, limiting trade, investment and freezing financial accounts, initially begins with the suspension of imports of sugar cane from the country and since then US It has strengthened and increased the scope of sanctions against Havana, without skimping the consequences and violations of rights that they suffered Cuban or other countries outside the conflict, through standards such as the Torricelli Act, Helms Burton, law of trading with the enemy, Foreign Assistance Act, the regulations for the control of assets Cuban and export administration Act.

Despite all this, the international integration became the best way to survive for Cuba and it has managed to overcome every US attempt by sink the island in misery.

The decision of governments to restore diplomatic relations and normalizing their ties, can only truly fill significant effects if definitely act with determination and removed the blockade, laws and regulations that support the policy against Cuba

---

that the sanction economic, commercially and financially, worsened by the lack of measures by the the United States to monitor and alleviate the negative impact of the embargo on the Cuban people, which limits or refrains the full enjoyment of economic, political, social and cultural rights; Additional US It must also act lightly for this process to continue and impact.

As noted throughout the development of this work we saw that despite the resumption of trade relations still need to resolve points that may generate controversy because they are important for Cuba emerge and recover from the discrimination suffered for years by USA.

Not only lifting the embargo but also the elimination of Cuba in the list of countries supporting terrorism bring to Cuba a new face to the world, to participate and create new business fields mainly in the primary sector.

Exports and imports that were generated during the embargo, shows the Cuba disadvantage commercially by the amount of products that had to be imported from US for generating their own crops or staple goods and concerning exports we saw that to fill the void left by US economically by not buying their main export commodity, namely sugar and the fact that generated much higher tariffs, they caused that Cuba had a deficit, which is barely recovering by the negotiations that I get to do with other countries not as powerful as it is USA but they are important in trade.

Finally, even after the announcement and diplomatic meetings revolve around the resumption of trade relations and the possible lifting of the embargo, we infer that it is a long way and still have enough expectations for exports and benefits that Cuba can get if this process of resumption of trade is successful between the two nations, which would bring benefits to the island as job creation, stability in the economy, increased their level of trade and quality of life for Cubans.

Something very important to highlight in this process of renewal that could be decisive in the culmination of this process is the fact that the US and will soon have new president and this will also depend on the relations between the two countries continue to have fruits and especially for Cuba as a country affected by the trade embargo.

## Bibliographic references

- Agencies. (26 de January de 2016). US urges Cuba to facilitate trade and access to information for its citizens. *Cubamet*. Obtenido de Cubamet: <https://www.cubamet.org/noticias/eeuu-urge-a-cuba-a-facilitar-comercio-y-acceso-informacion-a-sus-ciudadanos/>
- Alda Mejías, S. (5 de February de 2015). *Spanish Institute study estrategicos- IEEE*. Obtenido de Spanish Institute study estrategicos- IEEE: [http://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs\\_opinion/2015/DIEEEO16-2015\\_Cuba\\_EEUU\\_SoniaAlda.pdf](http://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_opinion/2015/DIEEEO16-2015_Cuba_EEUU_SoniaAlda.pdf)
- Amato, A. (14 de April de 2011). The Bay of Pigs Invasion, a failure to change the world. *Clarín*. Obtenido de Clarín: [http://www.clarin.com/mundo/invasion-Bahia-Cochinos-fracaso-cambio\\_0\\_463153751.html](http://www.clarin.com/mundo/invasion-Bahia-Cochinos-fracaso-cambio_0_463153751.html)
- ATLAS. (n.d.). *THE ATLAS OF ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY*. Retrieved from THE ATLAS OF ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY: [http://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/explore/tree\\_map/export/cub/show/all/2014/](http://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/explore/tree_map/export/cub/show/all/2014/)
- Ayerbe, L. F., Sanchez Egozcue, J. M., Preciado, J., Uc Gonzales, P., Oliva Campos, C., Prevost, G., . . . Serbin, A. (2011). *Cuba, United States and Latin America face hemispheric challenges*. Icaria. Obtenido de [http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/30638937/Cuba\\_EEUU\\_alyc\\_Desafios\\_Hemisf\\_2011.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ56TQJRTWSMTNPEA&Expires=1460437855&Signature=nlkE8bhfez%2FPuir4Q%2BNsaKJuplY%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DCuba\\_en](http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/30638937/Cuba_EEUU_alyc_Desafios_Hemisf_2011.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ56TQJRTWSMTNPEA&Expires=1460437855&Signature=nlkE8bhfez%2FPuir4Q%2BNsaKJuplY%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DCuba_en)
- Ayuso, S. (5 de January de 2015). Expropriations, the other outstanding debt in Cuba. *The country*. Obtenido de El país: [http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/01/04/actualidad/1420399918\\_675068.html](http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/01/04/actualidad/1420399918_675068.html)
- Barbero, L. (13 de September de 2015). 35 years of the great exodus from Mariel. *The country*. Obtenido de El país: [http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/09/13/actualidad/1442113548\\_063090.html](http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/09/13/actualidad/1442113548_063090.html)
- BBC World. (1 de June de 2010). Mariel: 30 years of the Cuban exodus. *BBC World*. Obtenido de BBC Mundo: [http://www.bbc.com/mundo/america\\_latina/2010/06/100528\\_mariel\\_exodo\\_cuba\\_30\\_aniversario\\_lh.shtml](http://www.bbc.com/mundo/america_latina/2010/06/100528_mariel_exodo_cuba_30_aniversario_lh.shtml)

- BBC World. (15 de October de 2012). Cuba with nuclear weapons: the secret missile crisis. *BBC World*. Obtenido de [http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2012/10/121012\\_cuba\\_eeuu\\_urss\\_crisis\\_misiles\\_revelaciones\\_jp](http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2012/10/121012_cuba_eeuu_urss_crisis_misiles_revelaciones_jp)
- Bligoo. (s.f.). *Economic System Cuba.bligoo*. Obtenido de Economic System Cuba.bligoo: <http://sistemaeconomicodecuba.bligoo.com.mx/cuba-tras-la-caida-de-la-union-sovietica#.Vw5MgPnhDcv>
- Cano Sosa, E. R., & Diaz Bravo, O. B. (2014, March). Influence and impact of the blockade of the United States in the Cuban National Security. *Journal of Political Science*, 21. Retrieved from <http://www.revcienciapolitica.com.ar/num21art10.php>
- Cano Sosa, E. R., & Díaz Bravo, O. B. (March de 2014). Magazine N°21 "INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION. *Journal of political science*. Obtenido de <http://www.revcienciapolitica.com.ar/num21art10.php>
- CEPAL (Balassa). (2010, March 16). *CEPAL*. Retrieved from CEPAL: <http://www.cepal.org/comercio/ecdata2/>
- CEPAL (series 101). (2010, March 16). *CEPAL*. Retrieved from CEPAL: [www.cepal.org/comercio/ecdata2/](http://www.cepal.org/comercio/ecdata2/)
- CEPAL- (series 999). (2010, March 16). *CEPAL*. Retrieved from <http://www.cepal.org/comercio/ecdata2/>
- CEPEC. (2013). *Center for Promotion of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of Cuba*. Retrieved from Center for Promotion of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of Cuba: <http://www.cepec.cu/es/r%C3%83%C2%A9gimen-aduanero>
- Chamber of Commerce of the Cuba Republic. (2016). *Chamber of Commerce of the Cuba Republic*. Retrieved from Chamber of Commerce of the Cuba Republic: <http://www.camaracuba.cu/index.php/es/negocios/para-comerciar-con-cuba>
- Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba. (2016). *Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba*. Retrieved from Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba: <http://www.camaracuba.cu/index.php/es/negocios/para-comerciar-con-cuba>
- Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba. (s.f.). *Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba*. Obtenido de <http://www.camaracuba.cu/index.php/es/negocios/para-comerciar-con-cuba#paises-con-los-que-cuba-tiene-firmado-acuerdo>
- Cuba Debate. (2016, January 26). US announces amendments to regulations sanctions on Cuba. *CubaDebate against Media Terrorism*. Retrieved from

- [http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2016/01/26/eeuu-anuncia-enmiendas-a-reglamentos-de-sanciones-a-cuba/#.VxAay\\_nhDcs](http://www.cubadebate.cu/noticias/2016/01/26/eeuu-anuncia-enmiendas-a-reglamentos-de-sanciones-a-cuba/#.VxAay_nhDcs)
- Cuba Legal Info. (12 de March de 2014). *Cuba Legal Info*. Obtenido de Cuba Legal Info: <http://cubalegalinfo.com/mercantil/importacion-exportacion/aspectos-generales1>
- Cuba Legal Info. (2014, March 12). *Cuba Legal Info*. Retrieved from Cuba Legal Info: <http://cubalegalinfo.com/mercantil/importacion-exportacion/aspectos-generales1>
- Cubaeduca. (s.f.). *Cubaeduca*. Obtenido de Cubaeduca: [http://historia.cubaeduca.cu/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11093%3Aperiodoespecial&catid=405%3Atemas](http://historia.cubaeduca.cu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11093%3Aperiodoespecial&catid=405%3Atemas)
- Cubavsbloqueo. (09 de November de 2013). *Cubavsbloqueo*. Obtenido de Cubavsbloqueo: <http://www.cubavsbloqueo.cu/es/dwight-d-eisenhower-r>
- Cubavsbloqueo. (Junio de 2015). *Cubavsbloqueo*. Obtenido de <http://www.cubavsbloqueo.cu/sites/default/files/INFORME%20BLOQUEO%202015%20Esp.pdf>
- Department of State of Puerto Rico. (2015, September). *Department of State of Puerto Rico*. Retrieved from Department of State of Puerto Rico: <https://estado.pr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Gu%C3%ADa-para-comercio-con-Cuba.pdf>
- Department of State of Puerto Rico. (2015, October). *Department of State of Puerto Rico*. Retrieved from Department of State of Puerto Rico: <https://noticiasmicrojuris.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/guic2a6c3bca-para-comercio-con-cuba-final.pdf>
- Department of State of Puerto Rico. (2015, September). *Department of State of Puerto Rico*. Retrieved from Department of State of Puerto Rico: <https://estado.pr.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Gu%C3%ADa-para-comercio-con-Cuba.pdf>
- Dominguez, R. (2015). Cuba and the United States: the long process of recognition. *Journal of Latin American Studies*, 53-90.
- Durán, J., & Alvarez, M. (2008). *Indicators of foreign trade and trade policy: measurements of position and momentum trading*. Santiago de Chile: United Nations.
- EcuRed. (2015, October 15). *Cuban Adjustment Act*. Retrieved from EcuRed: [http://www.ecured.cu/Ley\\_de\\_Ajuste\\_Cubano](http://www.ecured.cu/Ley_de_Ajuste_Cubano)
- EcuRed. (n.d.). *EcuRed*. Retrieved from EcuRed: [http://www.ecured.cu/Per%C3%ADodo\\_especial](http://www.ecured.cu/Per%C3%ADodo_especial)
- Expansion (AFP). (08 de December de 2015). CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES 'TAKE THE ACCOUNTS' HALF A CENTURY. *Expansion in partnership with CNN*.

- Obtenido de Expansión en alianza con CNN:  
<http://expansion.mx/economia/2015/12/08/cuba-y-estados-unidos-sacan-las-cuentas-de-medio-siglo>
- Farber, S. (6 de May de 2015). *South wind*. Obtenido de  
<http://www.vientosur.info/spip.php?article10038>
- Fazio Vengoa, H., & Arias, R. (1999). *South in the new world system*. Bogota D.C, Colombia: IEPRI National University and editors Century Man. Obtenido de  
<https://books.google.com.co/books?id=CdAiWPc2f98C&lpg=PA194&ots=ul-TJRRPNU&dq=reduccion%20de%20la%20capacidad%20importadora%20cuba&pg=PA192#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- Felipe, K. (2016, January 13). *Granma*. Retrieved from Granma:  
<http://www.granma.cu/cuba/2016-01-13/la-zed-mariel-en-el-foco-de-los-inversores-13-01-2016-13-01-11>
- Gonzalez, I. (n.d.). *Inter Press Service News agency*. Retrieved from  
<http://www.ipsnoticias.net/2016/03/deshielo-con-estados-unidos-pone-a-prueba-agroecologia-cubana/>
- Hoffmann, B. (1997, Septiembre-Octubre). ¿Helms-Burton in perpetuity? Implications and Prospects for Cuba, the US and Europe. *New society*. Retrieved from Nueva sociedad : [http://nuso.org/media/articles/downloads/2624\\_1.pdf](http://nuso.org/media/articles/downloads/2624_1.pdf)
- IADB. (n.d.). *Cuba relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. ¿A new age?* Retrieved from IADB:  
<http://www19.iadb.org/intal/Carтамensual/Cartas/HTMLPrintArticulo.aspx?Id=df23f344-cb7c-4d01-9935-aa8505fee5ef>
- ICEX. (n.d.). *Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade*. Retrieved from Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade: <http://www.icex.es/icex/es/navegacion-principal/todos-nuestros-servicios/informacion-de-mercados/paises/navegacion-principal/exportar-a/acceso-al-mercado/regimen-arancelario-y-reglamentacion/index.html?idPais=CU>
- Infobae. (17 de December de 2014). *Infobae*. Obtenido de Infobae:  
<http://www.infobae.com/2014/12/17/1615758-los-puntos-un-acuerdo-que-cambiara-el-mapa-geopolitico>
- Maingot, & Anthony. (2005). *United States and the Caribbean: Challenges of an asymmetrical relationship*. Puerto Rico: The editorial.
- Marimon, N., & Torres, E. (28 de November de 2012). Obtenido de  
[http://bvs.sld.cu/revistas/spu/vol39\\_2\\_13/spu10213.htm](http://bvs.sld.cu/revistas/spu/vol39_2_13/spu10213.htm)

- Martí -Agencies. (26 de January de 2016). Commerce and Treasury to announce more easing sanctions on Cuba. *Martinoticias*. Obtenido de <http://www.martinoticias.com/a/cuba-eeuu-viajes-exportaciones-facilidades/113971.html>
- Martí -Agencies. (2016, January 26). Commerce and Treasury to announce more easing sanctions on Cuba. *Martí -Agencies*. Retrieved from <http://www.martinoticias.com/a/cuba-eeuu-viajes-exportaciones-facilidades/113971.html>
- Massimo. (18 de April de 2015). *Cubalandia*. Obtenido de <http://www.cubalandia.com/es/notizie-cuba/obama-da-paso-para-retirar-cuba-de-lista-de-estados-patrocinadores-del-terrorismo>
- Mesa, C. (2015). *Elcano Royal Institute*. Obtenido de <http://DT6-2015-Mesa-Normalizacion-de-relaiones-entre-EEUU-y-Cuba-casusas-prioridades-progresos-obstaculos-efectos-y-peligros.pdf>
- MORALES, N. (11 de September de 2012). *Cuba Now Digital Magazine*. Obtenido de <http://www.cubahora.cu/politica/11-de-septiembre-y-la-cara-oculta-del-terrorismo>
- Morandé, J. (3 de September de 2015). *Daily U chile*. Obtenido de Daily U chile: <http://radio.uchile.cl/2015/09/03/proyecciones-hacia-el-futuro-del-acercamiento-diplomatico-entre-cuba-y-ee-uu>
- Moreno, M., Varela, J., Rojas, R., Rubio, J., Prieto, J., De la cuesta, L., . . . Bofill, R. (2000). *Cien años de historia de Cuba 1898-1998*. Madrid: Verbum.
- Moreno, M., Varela, J., Rojas, R., Rubio, J., Prieto, J., De la cuesta, L., . . . Bofill, R. (2000). *One hundred years of history of Cuba 1898-1998*. Madrid: Verbum.
- Nation and Emigration. (s.f.). *Nation and Emigration*. Obtenido de Nation and Emigration: <http://www.nacionyemigracion.cu/content/enormes-p-rdidas-comercio-exterior-cubano-causa-bloqueo-de-eeuu>
- (2015). *Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial blockade imposed by the United States of Amercia against Cuba*. Obtenido de <http://www.cubavsbloqueo.cu/sites/default/files/INFORME%20BLOQUEO%202015%20Esp.pdf>
- Newspaper las Americas (DPA). (20 de March de 2016). Details of the agenda of Barack Obama in Cuba. *Newspaper las Americas*. Obtenido de Diario las Americas: [http://www.diariolasamericas.com/5133\\_acercamiento-eeuu-cuba/3699760\\_los-detalles-de-la-agenda-de-barack-obama-en-cuba.htm](http://www.diariolasamericas.com/5133_acercamiento-eeuu-cuba/3699760_los-detalles-de-la-agenda-de-barack-obama-en-cuba.htm)
- Ocaña, J. C. (2003). *The missile crisis in Cuba*. Obtenido de History 20th century: <http://www.historiasiglo20.org/GLOS/cuba1962.htm>



- Parrondo, M. d. (2003). *Cuba: Society, Culture and Politics in times of globalization*. Bogota: CEJA Centro Editorial Javeriano. Obtenido de [https://books.google.es/books?hl=es&lr=&id=PWZU1ysExXoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA95&dq=Cuba:+Sociedad,+cultura+y+politica+en+tiempos+de+globalizacion&ots=0BlMHrhZdk&sig=bAUxp4avf2FU88d87kvQCTXnB\\_U#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.es/books?hl=es&lr=&id=PWZU1ysExXoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA95&dq=Cuba:+Sociedad,+cultura+y+politica+en+tiempos+de+globalizacion&ots=0BlMHrhZdk&sig=bAUxp4avf2FU88d87kvQCTXnB_U#v=onepage&q&f=false)
- Perez, E. (2011). *yesterday and today*. California: Windmills.
- Portafolio (AFP). (23 de March de 2016). The "Obama effect" after the president's visit to Cuba. *Portafolio*. Obtenido de Portafolio: <http://www.portafolio.co/internacional/efectos-visita-obama-cuba-493041>
- Press Center-U.S. Department of the Treasury. (26 de January de 2016). *U.S. Department of the Treasury*. Obtenido de U.S. Department of the Treasury: <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0328.aspx>
- Press Center-U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2016, January 26). *U.S. Department of the Treasury*. Retrieved from U.S. Department of the Treasury: <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0328.aspx>
- Procon. (21 de March de 2016). *Procon*. Obtenido de Procon: <http://cuba-embargo.procon.org/>
- Puerto Rico Department of State. (October de 2015). *Puerto Rico Department of State*. Obtenido de Puerto Rico Department of State: <https://noticiasmicrojuris.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/guic2a6c3bca-para-comercio-con-cuba-final.pdf>
- Quiñones Haces, R. J. (2015, April 1). The Mariel boatlift: state terrorism. *Cubonet*. Retrieved from Cubonet: <https://www.cubonet.org/destacados/el-exodo-de-el-mariel-terrorismo-de-estado/>
- Reuters. (20 de July de 2015). *The time*. Obtenido de <http://www.eltiempo.com/multimedia/especiales/apertura-de-embajadas-de-estados-unidos-y-cuba-hechos-historicos/16120575>
- Rodriguez, B. (2015). *Report of Cuba, On Resolution 69/5 of the United Nations General Assembly, entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba"*. Retrieved from <file:///D:/Downloads/INFORME%20BLOQUEO%202015%20Esp.pdf>
- Sparrow, T. (23 de 01 de 2015). *BBC*. Obtenido de [http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2015/01/150122\\_eeuu\\_cuba\\_terrorismo\\_patrocinator\\_tsb](http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias/2015/01/150122_eeuu_cuba_terrorismo_patrocinator_tsb)
- The country. (17 de December de 2014). Cronologia, 55 years of conflict between the US and Cuba. *The country*. Obtenido de

[http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2014/12/17/actualidad/1418828794\\_080923.html](http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2014/12/17/actualidad/1418828794_080923.html)

The new Herald. (14 de April de 2015). *The new Herald*. Obtenido de <http://www.elnuevoherald.com/noticias/mundo/america-latina/cubas/article18509255.html>

The universe (AFP). (29 de August de 2015). The "special period" in Cuba celebrates 25 years. *The universe*. Obtenido de El universo: <http://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/2015/08/29/nota/5092289/periodo-especial-cuba-cumple-25-anos>

United Nations Statistics Division. (2008). *UNSTAT*. Retrieved from UNSTAT: [http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_34rev4s.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_34rev4s.pdf)

Zahniser, S., Cooke, B., Cessna, J., Childs, N., Harvey, M., McConnell, M., & Arnade, C. (n.d.). *United States Department of Agriculture*. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1856299/aes87.pdf>

ZED MARIEL. (2014). *ZED MARIEL*. Retrieved from ZED MARIEL: [http://www.zedmariel.com/pages/esp/Informacion\\_General.php](http://www.zedmariel.com/pages/esp/Informacion_General.php)