



URGENT SUBMISSION

Cuba's Human Trafficking Business:
A Huge State-Run Enterprise

To the attention of:

The UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of victims of
human trafficking, especially women and children,
Maria Grazia Giammarinaro

New York, April 14, 2017

Urgent Submission by:

The Human Rights Foundation jointly with Cuba Archive

Date of submission:

April 14, 2017

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The findings made here are solely those of the authors. They both testified for the U.S House of Representatives on March 22, 2106 on human trafficking. See:

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-get-it-right-time-victims-centered-trafficking-persons-report>

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Cuba's Human Trafficking Business: A Huge State-Run Enterprise

By Maria C. Werlau and Mark P. Lagon¹

Contrary to fighting human trafficking, the Cuban government is likely one of the largest and most profitable traffickers in the world. What makes the Cuban case unique is that human trafficking is an operation run by the government through numerous state enterprises and often with accomplices, participants, sponsors, and promoters all over the world.

Cuba's human trafficking business has been growing exponentially in the last decade and consists of four different facets: i) Export services of temporary workers; ii) "State-sponsored or forced migration;" iii) Forced labor and sex trafficking; and iv) Export sales of human blood and body parts. Cuba as a country, in fact, derives its main source of revenues from the first two.

Export services of temporary workers

Cuba's export labor force consists of generally highly qualified workers and is quite diverse; it includes doctors and other health professionals (including even veterinarians and students of medicine posing as doctors), sports trainers, teachers, geologists, construction workers, entertainers, sailors, tobacco rollers, scientists, architects, engineers, agronomists, technicians of all sorts, etc. They can be dispatched overseas at short notice — for months in the case of natural disasters — and usually work as temporary laborers for 2 to 3 years and oftentimes are part of brigades.

Numerous and diversified services are sold through large state entities, such as *Servicios Médicos Cubanos, S.A. - ServiMed* and the group *BioFarma Cuba*, both specialized in health services, and at least 84 smaller state entities under the auspices of the *Centro de Promoción del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera de Cuba - CEPEC* (Center for the Promotion of Foreign Commerce and Investment).² This is a huge and growing business. The latest published official data is for the year 2011 and indicates that Cuba's export services net of tourism grew by 891%

¹ Maria C. Werlau is Executive Director of Cuba Archive, a U.S.-based non-profit initiative documenting loss of life and human exploitation in Cuba. Mark P. Lagon is Chief Policy Officer of the Friends of the Global Fight Against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and Centennial Fellow at the Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. He was previously President of Freedom House; Executive Director and CEO of Polaris; and Ambassador-At-Large to Combat Trafficking in Persons at the U.S. Department of State. The findings made here are solely those of the authors. They both testified for the U.S House of Representatives on March 22, 2106 on human trafficking. See:

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/hearing/subcommittee-hearing-get-it-right-time-victims-centered-trafficking-persons-report>

² CEPEC has a very detailed guide online titled "Oferta Exportable Cubana." ("Cuban Export Offer")² of cultural, construction, engineering, management, quality-control, maintenance, transportation, tourism, telecommunications, real estate, agricultural, environmental, and many other services. See CEPEC – Centro para la Promoción del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera en Cuba, <http://www.cepec.cu/es/perfil-informaci-empresas> (Accessed 03/21/2016.)

from 2003 to 2011 (US\$1,520 million to US\$7,778).³ In 2015-16, several high-ranking Cuban government officials reported to media outlets that export services were generating Cuba around US\$8.2 billion a year.

The Cuban state has achieved this huge money-making business by expanding a decades' long and formerly more limited practice of entering into "cooperation agreements" to sell the services of its citizens as temporary workers — in health and other fields — mostly to other governments, and in some cases to corporations in different countries. In exchange, it gets hard currency or oil shipments, amortizes its debts, or finds other creative forms of payment in addition to international leverage, fodder for propaganda, and assorted political and economic benefits.

Together with its workers, the Cuban regime exports — even to democratic countries — its usual repression of labor and human rights. The workers must leave their families behind and while abroad must agree to contribute the sizeable part of their wages to the Cuban state. Health workers, including doctors, are prevented from obtaining their educational records or professional credentials⁴ and, if they "defect", are not be allowed to join their families for years; loved ones left behind then endure reprisals and systematic harassment.⁵ Interviews with health workers as well as reports in media sources from different countries indicate that while serving abroad many of these workers face considerable hardships; typically they must work long hours without adequate rest, endure arbitrary restrictions of movement, are forbidden from socializing with locals, and have their passports retained. In some locations, they are sent to live in unsafe, remote, and even dangerous areas,⁶ their living quarters lack privacy, hygiene, and basic comforts, and their stipends are insufficient to cover even the most basic needs. They are systematically subjected to surveillance and control by trained agents and spies sent by Cuba or working for Cuba in the host countries. In some countries, such as Venezuela, they must fulfill political tasks such as attending political meetings, delivering medicine to poor patients while requesting their vote for the Chavez government, and spreading political propaganda.

This practice constitutes a form of slavery, which is generally understood as: "The status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised."⁷ It tramples on international standards concerning the prohibition of "servitude"⁸ and

³ See Annex 1: "Table: Cuba's Export Services 2003-2011," Cuba Archive, 2016.

⁴ Michel Suárez, Bloqueada la legalización de títulos para médicos emigrantes, Diario de Cuba, 19 febrero 2010.

⁵ With the new Cuban migration law of January 2013, health professionals who defect may apparently travel back to Cuba after 8 years.

⁶ In Venezuela, for instance, over one hundred Cuban doctors have been killed and dozens have been robbed, raped, and injured.

⁷ League of Nations 1929 Slavery, Servitude, Forced Labour and Similar Institutions and Practices Convention.

⁸ Servitude," for example, is defined by the international community as "the status or condition of dependency of a person who is unlawfully compelled or coerced by another to render any service to the same person or to others and who has no reasonable alternative but to perform the service. (Combating Trafficking in Personas: A Handbook for Parliamentarians, United Nations, No. 16, 2009.)

violates many international agreements to which Cuba and most countries where these workers serve are parties and whose domestic legislations reflect them, including the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, the Palermo Protocol (to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons), several ILO (International Labor Organization) Conventions, and Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁹

Cuba's business of exporting indentured workers, including its unique brand of "health diplomacy," is possible only in a totalitarian state in which a pool of guaranteed captive workers it can exploit as "exportable commodities." Most of the Cuban economy is in the state's hands and most workers, including professionals, may not practice privately. The state — the sole employer — pays one of the lowest hourly wages in the world. Doctors, for example, earn a monthly average salary of around US\$40 (after a raise from US\$25 in June 2014). Because wages barely guarantee survival, they are often eager to serve overseas, as they are paid some compensation in hard currency. This allows them to save and fix their roof at home or ship back home consumer goods not available in Cuba.

It is impossible to tell how many Cuban workers are part of this scheme. From a review of dozens of quotes from Cuban authorities and various officials, and a review of government statistics, the purported policies and data are inconsistent. But, to pick a recent figure from Cuba's official media attributed to a high-ranking Cuban government official (the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Commerce and Investment), in July 2014 64,362 Cubans were reportedly serving the government in 91 countries; 75%, or 48,271, were in the health sector. Altogether, they were expected to generate US\$8.2 billion in revenues for Cuba, which means that health workers would proportionately generate US\$6,150 billion.¹⁰

It should also be noted that, in Cuba, all local employees of embassies, international organizations, and foreign businesses are subjected to similar exploitation, as they may not be hired or paid directly, their wages are subject to confiscation by the state that is generally over 90% and they do not enjoy universally-recognized worker rights.

State-sponsored or forced migration

"State-sponsored" or "forced" migration by states is not a typical form of human trafficking, but it is taking place at a very large scale and results from the direct and indirect practices of the Cuban state that force, push and/or enable its desperate citizens to migrate in the tens of thousands each year.

⁹ See Annex 2: International Law Violations of Cuba's Government-to-Government or Government-to-Corporations Agreements to Sell Medical and Other Services, Cuba Archive, 2016.

¹⁰ "Unos 64,362 profesionales cubanos trabajan en 91 países," El Nuevo Herald, 4 julio 2014.

The practice seeks to alleviate political and economic pressure on the government while generating billions in revenues. There is anecdotal evidence of creative and elaborate criminal schemes run covertly by operatives or agents of the regime, particularly from Cuba's Ministry of the Interior. These individuals, usually posing as free agents, secure travel or immigrant documents to other countries and transport people through air, sea and land, often greatly endangering lives, to the tune of \$10,000 per migrant. U.S. law enforcement agencies reportedly know of and have investigated some of these practices.

Once Cubans arrive overseas, particularly in the U.S., where they were until last January almost automatically admitted, they start to send remittances, merchandise, and all sorts of assistance back home, plus fund the flights from Cuba of those left behind. To allow people to leave, such as those with visas to the U.S. under a 20,000 annual quota, the Cuban state charges them excessive fees for special permits and required medical check-ups costing more than the annual average salary. Obtaining a passport, as of January 14, 2013, costs the equivalent of 5.3 months of the total wages of the average worker; in the U.S., comparable passport fees were on that date \$19,836.84 and \$4,000 more every two years.¹¹

According to Professor Soren Triff, the "Cuban model" of forced migration consists of "...exploiting capitalist partners to prop up the regime, as it continues to subject its people to a survival economy. Those who attempt to change acceptable public behavior, economic or social, become internal "enemies" of the State. The regime harasses them with inspections, fines, jail time, taxes, the confiscation of their goods, and low-paying jobs, or ones that do not match their professional qualifications. All this amounts to a state of persecution. Expulsion from the country is a consequence of the above."¹²

The mass migration has been greatly fueled in recent years by changes the government made to Cuba's migration law starting January 2013 that loosened travel restrictions and permit Cubans to travel without an exit permit. At least 389,000 Cubans arrived just in the United States in the eight years of the Obama Administration, from 2008 to 2016.¹³ According to experts, family remittances and assistance flowing to Cuba from the U.S. alone surpasses US\$5 billion a year.¹⁴

¹¹ Starting January 14, 2013, the cost of a Cuban passport, renewable every six years, rose to the equivalent of US\$100, representing 5.3 months of wages or 44% of the entire average annual peso salary. Extensions every two years will cost \$20, or over one month of salary (today around US\$20). (In January 2013, U.S. passports for adults were valid for ten years and cost \$165 the first time, \$110 for renewals.) See Maria C. Werlau, "Huge Costs Confront Cubans Who Seek to Travel Under New 'Migration Law' Going Into Effect Today," *The New York Sun*, Jan. 14, 2013.

<http://www.nysun.com/foreign/huge-costs-confront-cubans-who-seek-to-travel/88153/>

¹² Soren Triff, "Three clarifications on the forced migration of Cubans," *Diario de Cuba*, 20 Nov 2015.

¹³ The author has arrived at this number based on official figures in the U.S. government's Yearbook of Immigration Statistics and provided by other state agencies directly or as cited in reputable media sources.

¹⁴ "El envío de remesas a Cuba alcanzó la cifra récord de 3.354,12 millones de dólares en 2015," *Diario de Cuba*, Miami, 23 de junio de 2016.

Sex trafficking

A 2008 documentary based on a journalistic investigation¹⁵ proved compellingly that prostitution of 16 years old girls was taking place not only on the street, but also in schools with the participation of teachers — all employees of the state — and police complicity. It also established that a large sex exploitation network was operating with the acquiescence of authorities.¹⁶

In 2012, a confidential report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) found that Cuba was one of the primary tourist destinations for sex tourism that includes minors of both genders. The report surmises that the child prostitution rings are maintained and promoted to increase Cuba's attraction as a tourism destination. (Over a million Canadians visit Cuba each year.)

Forced labor

In the streets of Havana and other cities, children are often seen doing diverse jobs and even begging, forced by their parents to help support the family. In the agricultural fields, almost half a million minors are reportedly put to work directly by the state, which alleges it is voluntary, or by their parents, as, for lack of adequate transportation, they cannot attend school.¹⁷ In Cuban penal facilities, certain prisoners must work uncompensated, long hours, and in harsh conditions.

Export sales of blood and body parts (organs, tissues and others).

Reliable international statistics confirm that Cuba exported products derived from human blood from at least 1995 to 2014 at an average of US\$30 million a year;¹⁸ these sales were mostly to politically allied countries. Source blood for this business is obtained by the Cuban state without the consent of volunteer and coerced donors, who are tricked into believing their donated blood is for altruistic purposes —to save lives in Cuba or in countries hit by natural disasters. Cuban workers, students, military conscripts, and prisoners are often coerced into fulfilling quotas for blood donation. False medical information is provided to certain donors to mislead them into donating regularly. In the 1960s, Cuba drained most of the blood from political prisoners prior to their execution and reportedly sold it to countries such as Vietnam.¹⁹

Cuba sold to Brazil over US\$88 million in human tissues and other body parts of unknown provenance in 2013. Meanwhile, there are reports of suspected deaths for the harvesting of body

¹⁵ Sebastián Martínez Ferrate, producer, “La Prostitución Infantil en Cuba” (shown in televisión in Spain); Sunday Mirror deleva tráfico sexual con niñas de Cuba, martinoticias.com, octubre 16, 2013.

¹⁶ See “How Cuba became the newest hotbed for tourists craving sex with minors,” The Miami Herald, March 16, 2013. (Joint investigation by Toronto Star reporters Robert Cribb, Jennifer Quinn and Julian Sher, and El Nuevo Herald reporter Juan O. Tamayo.)

¹⁷ Ernesto Pérez Chang, “El trabajo infantil en Cuba: niños obligados por la pobreza a mendigar en las calles, detrás de los turistas,” Cubanet.org, noviembre 12, 2014. and Adriel Reyes, “Los niños campesinos de Cuba,” martinoticias.com, mayo 23, 2014.

¹⁸ The Observatory of Economic Complexity, open source platform of the Macro Connections group at the MIT Media Lab and the Center for International Development at Harvard University, sourced from the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database and other reliable international sources. (See <atlas.media.mit.edu>)

¹⁹ See “Forcible blood extraction from political prisoners, section for Reports, www.CubaArchive.org.

parts, as well as of cadavers found to be missing major organs and most body parts, all suggestive of sponsorship by the Cuban state.²⁰ Independent international investigation of this troubling situation is greatly needed.

No accountability

Because most Cuban workers, migrant workers, child laborers, and prostituted females seemingly consent to the practice constituting trafficking, it is important to clarify that the Trafficking in Persons Protocol states: “The consent of the victim to the intended exploitation is irrelevant once it is demonstrated that deception, coercion, force or other prohibited means have been used.” (Art. 3 subpara.(b.)) The definition of “trafficking in persons” includes “the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person, for the purpose of exploitation.”²¹ Moreover, the Protocol establishes that there is no such things as meaningful consent of minors in commercial sex; all child prostitution is trafficking by definition.

Because the main perpetrator of the trafficking is the Cuban state —directly and indirectly— the exploited fall hopelessly and systematically into a seeming black hole. The vast majority of Cubans have no realistic choices in this totalitarian system —they must submit to the state that controls everything and allows no independent advocates. Workers, for instance, must join the only allowed union, *Central de Trabajadores de Cuba* (CTC), which is part of the government structure and whose Secretary General is member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

In Cuba, there is no legal protection for victims, as there is no independent judiciary. The Constitution (Art. 5) stipulates that the Communist Party is the superior and commanding force of society and the state, existing for the construction of socialism and the path to the Communist society. Everything and everyone is subordinated to it. There are no individual or collective rights *per se*.. Judges, prosecutors and even defense lawyers all work for the state.²² The individual is, thus, rendered totally unprotected, so much so that, for example, even after arriving in free countries, most defecting doctors refuse to speak publicly about their victimization, terrified of reprisals to their families and hoping to eventually be allowed back to visit their loved ones.

What is worse, that these victims are at the service of a dictatorship around the world is an open and accepted fact by many academics, journalists, and even some non-profit organizations, which treat this with indifference, complacency, or encouragement. Many are themselves victims of an active machinery of influence and propaganda of the Cuban Communist regime.

²⁰ See section on Reports at www.CubaArchive.org, “Is Cuba Harvesting Body Parts?”

²¹ The Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which went into force in 2003. Art. 3, subpara (a).

²² A Human Rights report of 1999 provides a useful and still relevant summary of how Cuba’s laws restrict human rights. *Cuba's Repressive Machinery: Human Rights Forty Years After the Revolution*, Human Rights Watch, 1999. (See section on the laws at https://www.hrw.org/reports/1999/cuba/Cuba996-03.htm#P576_78223).

Few international mechanisms of protection and redress have been put in place. One notable exception to the lack of international redress is the 2005 judgement in U.S. courts in favor of three workers who were part of a 100-strong contingent sent by Cuba to work in a shipyard in Curacao to pay off a state debt.²³ Some of the temporary workers escape and find safe harbor in the countries where they serve. From August 2006 until January 2017, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State jointly administered the “Cuban Medical Professional Parole Program,” granting privileged visas into the U.S. to medical professionals serving the Cuban state in over 60 countries who applied at the corresponding U.S. embassy. Over 7,000 health professionals are reported to have benefitted from the program until it was terminated 11 days before the end of the Obama Administration.

Given that Cuba reaps such huge benefits from the systematic enslavement and exploitation of its citizens, it is essential for the United Nations, through all pertinent procedures, to investigate these practices thoroughly and hold Cuba accountable, demanding its adherence to international law.

²³ “Caveat Emptor: Cuban Slave Labor Victims Collect \$67 Million Judgment,” Capitol Hill Cubans, May 28, 2015. <http://www.capitolhillcubans.com/2015/05/caveat-emptor-cuban-slave-labor-victims.html>

Table
Cuba's Export Services
2003-2011

Millions of Cuban Pesos
Exchange to US dollars 1:1

Year	Exports of Services	Tourism	Exports of Services net of Tourism
2003	2,844.60	1,999.20	845.4
2004	3,634.40	2,113.60	1,520.80
2005	6,550.50	2,398.90	4,151.60
2006	6,667.40	2,234.90	4,432.50
2007	7,951.80	2,236.40	5,715.40
2008	8,566.40	2,346.90	6,219.50
2009	7,762.60	2,082.40	5,680.20
2010	9,660.00	2,218.40	7,441.60
2011	10,281.10	2,503.10	7,778.00

**891% growth from 2003 to 2011.*

Source: ONE (Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas) Anuario Estadístico de Cuba, 2011. Ed. 2012. Derived from 5.17 - Saldo externo de bienes y servicios, Anuario Estadístico de Cuba, 2011. Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas. Edición 2012.
http://www.one.cu/aec2011/esp/05_tabla_cuadro.htm.
(Accessed 03/21/2016.)

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International Law Violations of Cuba's Government-to-Government or Government-to-Corporations Agreements to Sell Medical and Other Services

The Cuban state's large and growing practice of entering into "cooperation agreements" to sell the services of its citizens as temporary workers—in health and other fields—to other governments or corporations typically violate the following international agreements to which Cuba and most countries where these workers serve are parties. Generally, these norms are also reflected in the internal legislations of the host countries.

Trafficking in Persons

- The **Trafficking in Persons Protocol**, which went into force in 2003: "Trafficking in persons means "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, ...of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person, for the purpose of exploitation." (Art. 3, subpara (a.).
- "The consent of the victim to the intended exploitation is irrelevant once it is demonstrated that deception, coercion, force or other prohibited means have been used." (Art. 3 subpara.(b.)
- Exploitation may take the form of labour trafficking. "Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, ...forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude..." (Art. 3 subpara (a.)

ILO (International Labour Organization)

Convention on the Protection of Wages of 1949:

- Article 6 : "Employers shall be prohibited from limiting in any manner the freedom of the worker to dispose of his wages."
- Article 8: "Deductions from wages shall be permitted only under conditions and to the extent prescribed by national laws or regulations or fixed by collective agreement or arbitration award."
- Article 9: "Any deduction from wages with a view to ensuring a direct or indirect payment for the purpose of obtaining or retaining employment, made by a worker to an employer or his representative or to any intermediary (such as a labour contractor or recruiter), shall be prohibited."

Convention No. 29 of 1930 concerning forced or compulsory labor:

- *Forced labour* is defined as: "All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which said person has not offered himself voluntarily."

The Palermo Protocol (Protocol To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking In Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000)

- Article 3: For the purposes of this Protocol:
"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, ...forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used...

- Article 5: Criminalization. Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in article 3 of this Protocol, when committed intentionally.

Servitude

Early drafts of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol defined servitude as the status or condition of dependency of a person who is unlawfully compelled or coerced by another to render any service to the same person or to others and who has no reasonable alternative but to perform the service. (Combating Trafficking in Personas: A Handbook for Parliamentarians, United Nations, No. 16, 2009.)

Slavery

"The status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised." (**League of Nations 1929 Slavery, Servitude, Forced Labour and Similar Institutions and Practices Convention**)

Additional international norms ignored or abused by or in Cuba, "exported" with its temporary workers:

- **Freedom of Association and Protection to Organize Convention** (No. 87) – Although it is guaranteed by Article 1(g) of Cuba's Labor Code, that grants workers "the right to associate themselves voluntarily and establish unions," it is not allowed in practice.
- **Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention** (No. 98)
- **Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention** (No. 111) – Workers are selected by the Cuban state especially for political considerations and ignoring equality of opportunity or treatment in employment and occupation.
- **Employment Policy Convention** (No. 122) – The will of the worker is generally ignored and workers are often selected regardless of skills or endowments.
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (Article 23) –
 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
 2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
 4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Cuba Archive

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Appendix A

Note: All charts include statistics for the most recent year available.

Cuba: Non-remunerated blood donations 2006-2011

	<i>Donations</i>	<i>Useful donations</i>
2006	506 191	475 959
2007	421 626	400 292
2008	411,984	393,937
2009	421,302	403,060
2010	420,372	402,422
2011	412,408	393,325

*Cuban population for 2006-11 was 11.2 million
 Source: Anuario Estadístico de Cuba 2011,
 Cuadro 19.15 – Blood donors per province
 <<http://www.one.cu/aec2011.htm>>.

Cuba: Exports of Human or Animal Blood Prepared for Therapeutic Uses \$US dollars

1995	30,119,389	2004	23,020,478
1996	35,313,753	2005	30,650,512
1997	42,242,114	2006	38,643,533
1998	21,252,174	2007	31,368,893
1999	23,723,632	2008	14,186,330
2000	24,790,762	2009	18,156,364
2001	28,789,477	2010	28,239,160
2002	37,349,003	2011	63,523,047
2003	32,386,632	2012	29,431,681

Source: The Observatory of Economic Complexity
 <<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/about/>>

Cuba: Exports of Human or Animal Blood Prepared for Therapeutic Uses to Select Countries: 1995-2012 U.S. dollars

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	30,119,389	35,313,753	42,242,114	21,252,174	23,723,632	24,790,762	28,789,477	37,349,003	32,386,632
Brazil	13,078,934	20,009,487	13,516,442	503,672	721,023	3,849,109	932,078	570,493	36,633
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	1004862	2996357	3313607	3740192	6,355,541
Argentina	2,479,342	2,992,020	828,126	4,763,827	688,544	1,421,216	620,789	354,367	171,360
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	23,020,478	30,650,512	38,643,533	31,368,893	14,186,330	18,156,364	28,239,160	63,523,047	29,431,681
Brazil	391,068	1,410,067	4,569,136	11,844,307	2,742,662	3,533,628	9,634,130	16,897,709	4,437,025
Venezuela	296,081	8,398,746	14,379,681	1,541,069	120,282	721,123	0	22,052,028	0
Argentina	277,196	192,200	241,809	1,009,497	1,253,856	1,957,529	7,666,832	6,112,307	5,738,795

Source: The Observatory of Economic Complexity <atlas.media.mit.edu>

Cuba: Exports of Human or Animal Blood
Prepared for Therapeutic Uses: By Country 1996-2012¹
 U.S. dollars

2012	% of total	Value (USD)	2011	% of total	Value (USD)
Argentina	20.77%	6,112,307	Venezuela	34.72%	22,052,028
Brazil	15.08%	4,437,025	Brazil	26.60%	16,897,709
Ecuador	13.79%	4,059,440	Argentina	9.03%	5,738,795
Colombia	11.71%	3,446,672	Ecuador	6.00%	3,811,269
India	9.96%	2,931,918	Colombia	4.91%	3,121,605
South Africa	5.28%	1,554,312	South Africa	3.61%	2,290,007
Japan	5.10%	1,500,916	Algeria	2.65%	1,681,721
Nicaragua	3.07%	902,287	Uruguay	2.00%	1,273,195
Uruguay	2.99%	880,339	India	2.00%	1,269,306
Algeria	2.88%	848,503	Mexico	1.23%	781,624
China	1.83%	539,560	Pakistan	1.18%	751,781
Peru	1.56%	457,969	Tunisia	0.89%	566,960
Mexico	1.30%	383,437	Ukraine	0.76%	481,125
Ukraine	1.21%	354,855	Iran	0.63%	401,281
Russia	0.97%	285,040	Peru	0.59%	372,157
Pakistan	0.72%	212,943	Panama	0.50%	318,101
Austria	0.35%	103,730	Russia	0.47%	297,299
Thailand	0.32%	93,591	Japan	0.45%	283,234
Bolivia	0.27%	79,569	Nicaragua	0.39%	248,137
France	0.21%	62,855	Kazakhstan	0.31%	199,584
Italy	0.21%	60,789	Italy	0.22%	139,249
Czech Republic	0.11%	33,707	Chile	0.19%	117,978
Georgia	0.10%	28,000	Bolivia	0.11%	66,991
Guatemala	0.06%	16,780	France	0.11%	66,789
Ghana	0.04%	10,507	Dominican Republic	0.10%	66,453
United Kingdom	0.03%	9,861	Georgia	0.10%	64,783
Yemen	0.02%	7,277	Thailand	0.09%	59,396
Malaysia	0.02%	6,521	Germany	0.06%	36,325
Paraguay	0.02%	4,989	Malaysia	0.03%	21,750
Chile	0.01%	3,360	Paraguay	0.02%	14,525
Netherlands	0.01%	1,522	Guatemala	0.02%	10,637
Kazakhstan	0.00%	1,100	Portugal	0.01%	6,594
		29,431,681	Morocco	0.01%	6,297
			China	0.01%	5,593
			Belgium-Luxembourg	0.00%	2,769
					63,523,047

¹Source: The Observatory of Economic Complexity <<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/about/>>. Some figures have been rounded to the nearest decimal. Annual totals have been derived from the country listing and may not correspond precisely to the annual figures above, perhaps the lesser sales have not been listed.

2010	% of total	Value	2009	% of total	Value
Brazil	34.12%	9634130	Brazil	19.46%	3533628
Argentina	27.15%	7666832	Viet Nam	14.57%	2644840
Colombia	7.13%	2013213	Argentina	10.78%	1957529
Nicaragua	4.63%	1307096	Colombia	10.50%	1906092
Mexico	3.63%	1024821	Ukraine	6.28%	1139500
Ukraine	3.34%	943118	Algeria	4.85%	880682
Ecuador	3.21%	907033	Venezuela	3.97%	721123
Algeria	2.63%	742188	Pakistan	3.61%	654623
Peru	2.19%	617316	Tunisia	3.23%	586820
Pakistan	2.07%	585566	Belarus	1.93%	350900
Tunisia	1.79%	505038	Mexico	1.32%	240031
Russia	1.38%	389991	Nicaragua	1.30%	236792
Georgia	0.52%	148000	Peru	1.29%	233466
Thailand	0.38%	106284	Bolivia	0.96%	174024
Panama	0.31%	88830	Panama	0.68%	124214
Malaysia	0.31%	88460	Paraguay	0.66%	118970
Italy	0.31%	87320	India	0.63%	114778
Bolivia	0.27%	77116	Dominican Rep.	0.59%	106774
Paraguay	0.14%	39695	Japan	0.56%	101834
Austria	0.12%	33400	Thailand	0.46%	84391
Chile	0.11%	31800	Uruguay	0.39%	71562
Dominican Rep.	0.10%	29374	Russia	0.34%	61836
Guatemala	0.06%	15635	Malaysia	0.29%	52047
Ghana	0.05%	15062	Chile	0.15%	27600
Japan	0.04%	11136	Guatemala	0.11%	19667
India	0.03%	9695	Yemen	0.10%	18255
Costa Rica	0.02%	6756	France	0.03%	5552
		27,124,905	Costa Rica	0.01%	1832
			Germany	0.01%	1000
					16,170,362

2008

Brazil	19.33%	2742662
Colombia	11.99%	1701109
Ukraine	10.59%	1502950
Algeria	9.02%	1279722
Argentina	8.84%	1253856
Pakistan	6.81%	965715
Singapore	5.13%	727554
Russia	3.83%	543863
Japan	3.65%	517227
Kazakhstan	3.40%	482571
Belarus	1.79%	253700
Tunisia	1.52%	215454
Dominican Rep.	1.02%	144731
Venezuela	0.85%	120282
Bolivia	0.85%	120117
Uruguay	0.73%	104052
Chile	0.72%	101497
Peru	0.53%	75503
Nicaragua	0.38%	54352
Thailand	0.32%	45410
Paraguay	0.27%	38670
Guatemala	0.25%	35011
Malaysia	0.25%	34982
Mexico	0.19%	27000
Panama	0.11%	15900
Switzerland	0.02%	2572
Mozambique	0.02%	2572
El Salvador	0.02%	2187
Costa Rica	0.01%	1014

13,112,235**2007**

Brazil	37.76%	11844307
Russia	23.44%	7352586
Viet Nam	6.89%	2161163
Venezuela	4.91%	1541069
Colombia	4.49%	1408263
Argentina	3.22%	1009497
Pakistan	3.12%	979348
Algeria	2.93%	918151
Ukraine	2.84%	892410
Uruguay	2.09%	655889
Mali	1.72%	540245
Malaysia	1.09%	342868
Belarus	0.58%	180500
Japan	0.47%	146798
Nicaragua	0.46%	142857
Thailand	0.32%	100793
Peru	0.24%	74688
Mexico	0.24%	74500
Yemen	0.17%	52744
Paraguay	0.09%	26813
Chile	0.08%	26020
El Salvador	0.04%	12325
Guatemala	0.04%	11581
Georgia	0.01%	4025
Costa Rica	0.01%	2862
Switzerland	0.01%	2519
Germany	0.01%	2000
China	0.01%	1947

30,508,768

2006			2005		
Venezuela	37.21%	14379681	Venezuela	27.40%	8398746
Russia	16.26%	6282475	Russia	21.56%	6607051
Brazil	11.82%	4569136	Iran	7.75%	2374515
Iran	5.19%	2004273	Brazil	4.60%	1410067
Pakistan	5.12%	1980155	Colombia	4.25%	1302197
Viet Nam	4.53%	1750776	Turkey	3.49%	1068961
Colombia	4.24%	1637696	Pakistan	3.31%	1013330
Ukraine	2.08%	802233	United Kingdom	2.94%	900855
Malaysia	1.53%	590482	Canada	2.87%	878550
Algeria	0.98%	379135	Germany	2.64%	809874
India	0.63%	242305	Algeria	1.61%	492232
Argentina	0.63%	241809	Viet Nam	1.59%	487161
Panama	0.54%	210126	Malaysia	1.43%	439582
Tunisia	0.42%	161052	Ukraine	1.29%	396818
Bangladesh	0.37%	143306	Syrian Arab Rep.	1.11%	340761
Thailand	0.36%	140048	Panama	1.01%	308820
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.32%	124751	Argentina	0.63%	192200
Uruguay	0.26%	99708	Uruguay	0.49%	148669
Denmark	0.20%	75709	Netherlands	0.42%	129773
Belarus	0.19%	75122	Belarus	0.37%	114290
Sudan	0.18%	68887	Tunisia	0.35%	107155
Yemen	0.17%	64581	Gambia	0.28%	86844
Chile	0.14%	5222	Nicaragua	0.28%	85548
Nicaragua	0.13%	51305	Jordan	0.27%	84151
Peru	0.12%	45174	Guatemala	0.26%	78941
Dominican Rep.	0.11%	42403	Sudan	0.25%	77384
Mexico	0.10%	40045	Azerbaijan	0.23%	71191
China	0.10%	38357	Dominican Rep.	0.23%	68994
Guatemala	0.09%	36390	Ecuador	0.19%	57269
Czech Rep.	0.09%	34703	Equatorial Guinea	0.17%	52008
Paraguay	0.09%	33138	India	0.16%	49993
Netherlands	0.09%	32964	Angola	0.16%	49975
Turkmenistan	0.08%	29083	Denmark	0.12%	38101
Angola	0.07%	27001	Chile	0.11%	34142
Japan	0.03%	11117	Thailand	0.10%	29511
El Salvador	0.02%	7784	Peru	0.09%	27563
Germany	0.02%	6677	Albania	0.07%	22068
Sao Tome & Princ.	0.02%	6458	Mexico	0.07%	20227
United Kingdom	0.02%	6206	Yemen	0.05%	15302
Lao PDR	0.01%	3441	Saudi Arabia	0.03%	8756
Mongolia	0.01%	2928	Paraguay	0.03%	8116
Costa Rica	0.00%	1792	Spain	0.01%	4480
		36,532,637	Lao PDR	0.01%	4000
			Mongolia	0.01%	3969
			El Salvador	0.01%	3955
			Costa Rica	0.01%	2496
			Egypt	0.01%	2377
			Sao Tome & Princ.	0.01%	<u>2044</u>
					28,911,012

2004			2003		
Russia	27.57%	6346212	Iran	21.58%	6988791
Iran	14.24%	3277548	Venezuela	19.62%	6355541
Venezuela	12.86%	2960810	Russia	13.93%	4510744
Algeria	11.40%	2624210	Algeria	11.01%	3564584
Colombia	8.78%	2021593	Mexico	9.43%	3055231
Ukraine	3.94%	906251	Colombia	6.33%	2049712
Belarus	2.14%	492440	Kazakhstan	5.26%	1702853
Pakistan	2.09%	481831	Pakistan	2.78%	899680
Brazil	1.70%	391068	Ukraine	2.16%	699451
Argentina	1.20%	277196	India	1.08%	348582
Viet Nam	1.00%	231188	Belarus	0.97%	312600
Tajikistan	0.89%	204960	Uruguay	0.73%	237887
Ecuador	0.67%	153212	Argentina	0.53%	171360
Uruguay	0.56%	129094	Tunisia	0.45%	146755
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.49%	113764	Viet Nam	0.44%	143000
Denmark	0.43%	100031	Syrian Arab Rep.	0.31%	98974
China	0.39%	89250	Peru	0.28%	90271
Guatemala	0.38%	86882	Dominican Rep.	0.21%	68085
Nicaragua	0.28%	65308	Ecuador	0.19%	60722
Peru	0.27%	62551	China	0.18%	59500
Thailand	0.24%	54893	Czech Rep.	0.16%	50945
India	0.23%	54009	New Zealand	0.15%	48360
Czech Rep.	0.23%	53884	Nicaragua	0.13%	40893
Azerbaijan	0.20%	45984	Angola	0.12%	40330
Germany	0.20%	45254	Brazil	0.11%	36633
Panama	0.17%	40140	Thailand	0.10%	32850
Angola	0.17%	40132	Denmark	0.09%	28665
Dominican Rep.	0.15%	34101	Yemen	0.05%	17765
Jordan	0.14%	32534	Paraguay	0.05%	17382
New Zealand	0.12%	26480	Panama	0.05%	15922
Yemen	0.10%	22654	Chile	0.04%	14274
Chile	0.09%	21129	Jordan	0.04%	12900
Albania	0.08%	19344	Spain	0.03%	8645
Sudan	0.07%	16459	Costa Rica	0.02%	8000
Equatorial Guinea	0.06%	12734	Uzbekistan	0.02%	7062
Sao Tome and Principe	0.04%	8064	Lao PDR	0.02%	5200
Switzerland	0.03%	7432	El Salvador	0.01%	3200
Kazakhstan	0.03%	5905	Mongolia	0.01%	3140
El Salvador	0.02%	5747	Trinidad and Tobago	0.01%	2074
Lao PDR	0.02%	5200	Jamaica	0.01%	1700
Mexico	0.02%	5087			
Costa Rica	0.02%	4095			
		21,576,660			31,960,262

2002			2001		
Iran	28.84%	10771775	Iran	28.71%	8266625
Russia	16.79%	6271868	Russia	15.97%	4596491
Uruguay	13.03%	4867970	Colombia	12.32%	3547929
Venezuela	10.01%	3740192	Venezuela	11.51%	3313607
Algeria	8.94%	3338768	Algeria	5.00%	1438753
India	3.66%	1367766	India	4.75%	1367306
Colombia	3.35%	1252398	France	3.69%	1062068
Ireland	2.27%	849300	Brazil	3.24%	932078
Pakistan	2.18%	815465	Mexico	2.49%	715829
Brazil	1.53%	570493	Argentina	2.16%	620789
Mexico	1.13%	421132	Syrian Arab Rep.	1.30%	374608
Tunisia	1.10%	409153	Dominican Rep.	1.27%	365339
Dominican Rep.	1.04%	389811	Ecuador	1.11%	319718
Guatemala	0.98%	367884	Pakistan	1.07%	307529
Argentina	0.95%	354367	Ukraine	1.05%	302454
Ecuador	0.56%	209753	Guatemala	0.67%	193599
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.55%	206661	Ghana	0.53%	153000
Yemen	0.49%	183322	China	0.46%	133590
France	0.45%	167754	Panama	0.46%	131462
Viet Nam	0.41%	153000	Uruguay	0.37%	106410
Panama	0.33%	125117	Peru	0.29%	82329
Peru	0.32%	121231	Denmark	0.28%	79297
China	0.22%	83909	Sudan	0.26%	75001
Sudan	0.18%	66728	Czech Rep.	0.24%	67742
Chile	0.12%	45268	Nicaragua	0.15%	42857
Jordan	0.12%	43057	Chile	0.13%	38778
Nicaragua	0.08%	30764	Yemen	0.13%	38199
Ukraine	0.07%	27000	Jordan	0.08%	24250
El Salvador	0.06%	21265	El Salvador	0.08%	21626
Paraguay	0.04%	16583	Bolivia	0.05%	15764
Lao PDR	0.03%	10800	Germany	0.04%	12541
Denmark	0.03%	10247	Lao PDR	0.04%	11892
Italy	0.02%	8298	Paraguay	0.04%	10912
Honduras	0.01%	5170	Mongolia	0.01%	3757
Mongolia	0.01%	4620	Indonesia	0.01%	2330
Costa Rica	0.01%	4000	Macedonia	0.01%	2315
Bolivia	0.01%	3311	Trinidad and Tobago	0.01%	1969
Ghana	0.00%	<u>1671</u>	Honduras	0.00%	<u>1163</u>
		37,337,872			28,781,903

2000

Colombia	23.40%	5801950
Iran	18.21%	4514307
Brazil	15.53%	3849109
Venezuela	12.09%	2996357
Argentina	5.73%	1421216
Mexico	5.50%	1364345
Russia	4.02%	997081
Dominican Rep.	2.61%	646040
India	2.37%	587320
Germany	2.09%	517449
Kazakhstan	1.09%	270500
Pakistan	1.01%	251586
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.92%	227615
China	0.84%	207812
Uruguay	0.74%	182548
Panama	0.67%	166137
Guatemala	0.56%	138449
Algeria	0.46%	113255
Paraguay	0.39%	97029
Sudan	0.37%	92779
Peru	0.29%	72851
Chile	0.27%	68174
Nicaragua	0.15%	37470
Uzbekistan	0.11%	26399
Ecuador	0.10%	24902
Yemen	0.10%	23759
Jordan	0.09%	23327
El Salvador	0.06%	15954
France	0.05%	12666
Cyprus	0.05%	12000
Bolivia	0.04%	9829
Costa Rica	0.02%	5000
Honduras	0.02%	4695
Lao PDR	0.01%	<u>3199</u>

24,783,106**1999**

Iran	42.40%	10057656
Colombia	12.28%	2912692.43
India	10.97%	2602265
Venezuela	4.24%	1004862
Russia	3.90%	925915
Mexico	3.55%	842936
Dominican Rep.	3.53%	837332
Brazil	3.04%	721022.75
Argentina	2.90%	688544
Uruguay	2.08%	493255
Syrian Arab Rep.	1.99%	472604
Algeria	1.11%	263234
Ukraine	1.04%	247271
Paraguay	0.73%	174127
Jordan	0.73%	173424
Ecuador	0.64%	151740
Bolivia	0.54%	129140
El Salvador	0.51%	122019
Nicaragua	0.41%	97538
Antigua and Barbuda	0.41%	96600
Czech Rep.	0.37%	87139
Yemen	0.33%	79300
Guatemala	0.32%	76024
China	0.31%	74648
Chile	0.31%	74597
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0.29%	69000
Pakistan	0.25%	60012
Peru	0.22%	51993
Sudan	0.18%	43250
Turkey	0.08%	17884
Panama	0.06%	13728
Finland	0.05%	11879
Sri Lanka	0.03%	7070
Canada	0.02%	5622
Honduras	0.02%	5120
Costa Rica	0.02%	5080
Romania	0.02%	4451
Viet Nam	0.02%	4449
Germany	0.01%	3266
Saudi Arabia	0.01%	2040
Guyana	0.01%	<u>1802</u>

23,712,532

1998			1997		
Iran	39.21%	8333184	Brazil	32.00%	13516442
Colombia	25.75%	5472640	Iran	21.26%	8982179
Argentina	22.42%	4763827	Colombia	21.09%	8908908
Algeria	3.28%	697119	Mexico	20.23%	8546241
Brazil	2.37%	503672	Argentina	1.96%	828126
Ukraine	2.01%	427159	Ukraine	1.52%	643850
Russia	1.22%	259014	India	0.49%	206892
Paraguay	0.74%	157114	Paraguay	0.45%	191238
Uruguay	0.54%	115032	Uruguay	0.25%	106984
Bolivia	0.53%	113679	Bolivia	0.18%	75099
Turkey	0.42%	88199	El Salvador	0.12%	52591
Ecuador	0.41%	86230	Czech Rep.	0.11%	46546
India	0.33%	70894	Venezuela	0.10%	42376
Switzerland	0.17%	36204	Italy	0.08%	33263
El Salvador	0.17%	35482	Nicaragua	0.05%	19936
Nicaragua	0.09%	19395	Peru	0.03%	12948
Czech Rep.	0.08%	16062	Chile	0.02%	9802
Jordan	0.07%	14245	China	0.02%	8520
Costa Rica	0.07%	14000	United Kingdom	0.02%	7083
Peru	0.05%	11024	Turkey	0.00%	1936
Hungary	0.05%	11000	Germany	0.00%	<u>1154</u>
Germany	0.02%	4000			42,242,114
Chile	0.01%	<u>2999</u>			
		21,252,174			

1996			1995		
Brazil	56.66%	20009487	Brazil	43.42%	13078934
Colombia	22.69%	8012727	Colombia	39.80%	11988244
Argentina	8.47%	2992020	Argentina	8.23%	2479342
Mexico	7.25%	2561661	Mexico	5.45%	1643000
Uruguay	2.72%	961621	Tunisia	2.69%	810781
Peru	1.95%	688327	Chile	0.30%	91199
Paraguay	0.05%	17507	Peru	0.04%	13384
Guatemala	0.05%	16000	Uruguay	0.04%	12000
El Salvador	0.04%	14674	Nicaragua	0.01%	<u>2505</u>
Czech Rep.	0.04%	14332			30,119,389
Uganda	0.03%	11918			
Chile	0.03%	9000			
Slovak Rep.	0.01%	2407			
Bolivia	0.01%	<u>2072</u>			
		35,313,753			

*The Observatory of Economic Complexity (<<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/about/>>), from which the information for most of the above tables was obtained, is an open source platform built as part of a multidisciplinary effort between the Macro Connections group at the MIT Media Lab and the Center for International Development at Harvard University. It allows users to quickly compose a visual narrative about countries and the products they exchange. The observatory provides access to bilateral trade data for roughly 200 countries, 50 years and 1000 different products of the SITC4 revision 2 classification. The source of the data is: for 1962 – 2000, The Center for International Data directed by Robert Feenstra and housed at the Department of Economics at the University of California, Davis, and for 2001 – 2009, the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN COMTRADE) <http://comtrade.un.org/db/>.



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