
Extraterritorial Effects of U.S. Blockade on Cuba Persist

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The extraterritorial effects of U.S. blockade on Cuba persist until today, despite the constant denunciations of the small Caribbean island for it to cease.

After almost six decades, the most powerful nation in the world does not cease in its effort to submit Cuba through an economic, commercial and financial siege without precedent in modern history, which affects, also, companies from other countries.

As near in time as December 16, 2015, the Royal Bank of Canada announced to airline Cubana de Aviacion that their closing the company's account in dollars two months before was due to sanctions of the U.S. against Cuba.

That same month, the supermarket chain ASDA based in the United Kingdom, belonging to U.S. WalMart group, received instructions to remove from items on sale all Cuban products or their derivatives, due to blockade regulations.

Thus, Cuba did not receive about one million dollars from the commercialization of habano cigars.

Also, given the impossibility of carrying out international financial

operations with U.S. dollars, Havana is forced to demand payment for professional services as part of international cooperation agreements, in euros or Canadian dollars.

However, while this unjust measure continues, opponents grow throughout the world and also inside the United States, where numbers reached its zenith after the historic announcement to resume relations by presidents of both nations on December, 2014.

U.S. media has echoed those claims like The New York Times and Bloomberg highlight in their editorials the

increasing bipartisan support and that of U.S. society in general, in favor of lifting the blockade.

They even called on Congress to support this new policy, based on the fact that a majority of political and civil sectors in the U.S., including those of Cuban origin, support its eradication.

The surveys show that, on average, 709 percent of U.S. citizens support lifting the blockade and among democrats who favor President Obama's policy toward the island, its number is around 80 percent of those surveyed.
