

ADRIANA PEREZ

- On 25 July 2002 the United States Government prevented her from entering the United States, after granting her a visa, without offering any explanation to justify the decision to deny her entry into the United States.
- On April 2003 the US Government denied her a visa invoking section 212 (f), according to which the President could suspend the admission to US territory to any foreign person, if he considers that it is against the national security interests.
- On October 2003 the US Government denied her a visa, invoking section 212 (a)(3)(A) of the 1996 Immigration and Nationality Act.
- On April 2004 the US Government denied her a visa, invoking section 212 (a)(3)(A) of the 1996 Immigration and Nationality Act.
- On January 2005 the US Government denied her a visa invoking section 212 (f), according to which the President could suspend the admission to US territory to any foreign person, if he considers that it is against the national security interests.
- On October 2005, the United States Government denied an entry visa to Adriana Pérez, invoking on that occasion section 214 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The United States authorities alleged that Ms. Adriana Pérez might try to become an immigrant.
- On October 2006, for the seventh time in the past six years, the United States Government refused Adriana Pérez permission to enter its territory, by virtue of section 212 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. On that occasion, the concern that Adriana Pérez might become an illegal immigrant was not mentioned; instead the United States authorities invoked the clause that they use to deny entry visas to officials of the Government of Cuba, namely, that their visits might be detrimental to the interests of the United States.
- On September 12, 2007 the US authorities denied her the visa arguing that Adriana was linked to supposed espionage activities under section 212(a)(3)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.
- On January 23, 2009 the US Government denied again the entry visa (a response that was pending since July 16, 2008), alleging this time Section 306 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, establishing that no non-immigrant visa shall be issued to any alien from a country that is a state sponsor of international terrorism unless the Secretary of State determines, in consultation with the Attorney General and the heads of other appropriate United States agencies, that such alien does not pose a threat to the safety or national security of the United States. In making a determination under this subsection, the Secretary of State shall apply standards developed by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the heads of other appropriate United States agencies, which are applicable to the nationals of such states.
- On July 15, 2009 the US authorities denied again the visa by virtue of section 306 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002, establishing that no non-immigrant visa shall be issued to any alien from a country that is a state sponsor of international terrorism

unless the Secretary of State determines, in consultation with the Attorney General and the heads of other appropriate United States agencies, that such alien does not pose a threat to the safety or national security of the United States. In this occasion, they expressed that the information in possession of the State Department does not indicate that Adriana overcomes the presumption of inadmissibility.