

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

30 Rockefeller Plaza • New York, New York 10112-0002
 Telephone (212) 246-1444 • Facsimile (212) 246-2345 • E-mail: council@cubatrade.org
 Internet: http://www.cubatrade.org

ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA© 13 August 2001 To 19 August 2001

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U.S. DOLLAR UNCHANGED IN VALUE AGAINST THE PESO- Republic of Cuba government-operated Cajas de Cambio S.A. (CADECA) sold the Convertible Peso (equal to US\$1.00) for 22 Pesos and purchased the U.S. Dollar for 22 Pesos in the city of Havana. CADECA has varied exchange rates for specific areas of the Republic of Cuba. CADECA has sold the Convertible Peso for 22 Pesos and purchased the U.S. Dollar for 21 Pesos in the central provinces of the Republic of Cuba and in the eastern provinces of the Republic of Cuba. The percentage of Republic of Cuba nationals with access to U.S. Dollars is highest in Havana (population 2.19 million) where approximately 20% of the Republic of Cuba's 11.217 million citizens reside. The official international exchange rate of one Peso to one U.S. Dollar, in effect for more than thirty years, remains unchanged. The government of the Republic of Cuba maintains a fixed exchange rate for its international dealings and a more flexible exchange rate for domestic use. The government of the Republic of Cuba does not fluctuate the value of the Peso for commercial transactions regardless of any fluctuation with the value of the U.S. Dollar or other currencies on the international market. The Peso and the U.S. Dollar circulate freely in the Republic of Cuba.

CADECA Buy (Havana)	CADECA Sell (Havana)	From / To
22	22	4 July 2001 to Present
21	22	22 June 2001 to 3 July 2001
22	22	16 May 2001 to 22 June 2001
21	22	19 April 2001 to 15 May 2001
22	22	10 January 2001 to 19 April 2001
21	22	20 July 2000 to 9 January 2001
21	21	16 April 2000 to 20 July 2000
20	21	27 January 2000 to 15 April 2000
21	21	24 December 1999 to 23 January 2000
21	22	2 October 1999 through 23 December 1999
20	22	13 September 1999 to 1 October 1999
20	20	1 September 1999 to 12 September 1999
20	21	13 August 1999 through 31 August 1999
22	22	16 June 1999 to 12 August 1999

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MERCK KGAA OF GERMANY HAS AGREEMENT TO REPACKAGE PRODUCTS- Mexico City, Mexico-based Merck Centroamericana S.A., a subsidiary of Darmstadt, Germany-based Merck KgaA and Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa de Fertilizantes Nitrogenados de Cienfuegos (a subsidiary of Republic of Cuba government-operated Grupo Empresarial Quimico Farmaceutico of the Ministry of Basic Industry of the Republic of Cuba) have signed a cooperative production agreement. Under terms of the cooperative production agreement, Empresa de Fertilizantes Nitrogenados de Cienfuegos (250 kilometers east of the city of Havana) will re-package 56 Merck KgaA-produced chemical reagents (including for use in pharmaceutical, mining, agriculture) which have already been marketed in the Republic of Cuba.

Merck KgaA has subsidiaries in the United States, including: Hawthorne, New York-based EM Industries, Inc.; San Diego, California-based CN Biosciences, Inc.; Madison, Wisconsin-based Novagen, Inc.; West Chester, Pennsylvania-based VWR Scientific Products Corporation; and Gibbstown, New Jersey-based EM Science.

NAYECO OF SPAIN TROPICAL FISH JOINT VENTURE SEEKING NEW MARKETS- Republic of Cuba-based Nicari S.A., a joint venture between the Ministry of Science, Technology, and the Environment of the Republic of Cuba and Barcelona, Spain-based Nayeco S.A., reported that the company had gross revenues of US\$250,000.00 in 2000 and expects gross revenues of US\$500,000.00 in 2001. The waters (river, lake, and pond) of the Republic of Cuba contain many varieties of fresh water tropical fish. Reportedly, approximately 150 varieties of fresh water tropical fish are owned and/or bred by 750,000 Republic of Cuba nationals (including in homes and in Republic of Cuba government-operated entities). Nicari S.A. is encouraging Republic of Cuba nationals to breed the fish for sale to Nicari S.A., which the company will export. *In 2000, the commercial breeding of fresh water tropical fish reportedly had gross revenues of US\$475 million in Malaysia, US\$472 million in Singapore, and US\$470 million in Brazil. The two largest markets for fresh water tropical fish are the United States of America and countries in the European continent.*

ARSE OF MEXICO HAS ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION TO PRODUCE ELECTRICAL CORDS- Republic of Cuba government-operated Eleka S.A. (the cable division of the Ministry of the Steel, Mechanical, and Recycling Industries of the Republic of Cuba) and Mexico-based Arse S.A. have established an economic association, *Elekarse*, which has begun production of 39 types of electrical cords for sale to Republic of Cuba government-operated appliance companies, Republic of Cuba government-operated U.S. Dollar retail stores, and for export. Eleka S.A. reports that the company will soon begin production of aluminum conductors through a cooperative production agreement with Spain-based Incasa.

LABIOFAM ESTABLISHES JOINT VENTURE IN CHINA TO PRODUCE INSECT CONTROL CHEMICALS- Republic of Cuba government-operated Laboratorios Biologico-Farmacuticos (Labiofam), a subsidiary of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba, and People's Republic of China government-operated CMEC International Trading Company have established a joint venture produce biodegradable mosquito larvae control compounds, *Griselef* and *Bactivet*, developed by Labiofam.

HONDURAS SIGNS INVESTMENT PROTECTION AND PROMOTION AGREEMENT- H.E. Roberto Flores Bermudez, Secretary of State of Honduras, and H.E. Felipe Perez Roque, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, signed an Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement on 9 August 2001, the 56th Investment Protection and

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Promotion Agreement signed by the government of the Republic of Cuba. Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements provide equal commercial rights, mechanisms for dispute settlements, repatriation of profits, and property ownership. Secretary Flores, visiting the Republic of Cuba from 7 August 2001 to 10 August 2001, was the first Secretary of State of Honduras to visit the Republic of Cuba since 1959. The Republic of Cuba and Honduras do not have diplomatic relations. In 2000, bilateral trade was approximately US\$6 million, primarily exports from the Republic of Cuba to Honduras. There is no direct foreign investment within the Republic of Cuba by Honduras-based entities.

SUGAR MINISTRY REPORTS NEW JOINT VENTURES- The Ministry of Sugar of the Republic of Cuba reported having twelve joint ventures (including three joint ventures established thus far in 2001) and negotiating to establish joint ventures with companies located in France, Germany, People's Republic of China, Venezuela, and other countries. Four new joint ventures are expected to be established in 2001. Two joint ventures, *Urcaribeimpex* and *Belatinsajar*, have been established with a Ukraine-based company and a Belarus-based company, respectively, to refine sugar for sale within their respective markets and for export. The Ministry of Sugar of the Republic of Cuba will provide raw sugar to each joint venture in exchange for **a)** up to US\$20 million in products for use by the Ministry of Sugar of the Republic of Cuba and **b)** a percentage of the profit of each joint venture. The Ministry of Sugar of the Republic of Cuba has a joint venture, *Tecnagro*, with an unidentified Brazil-based company supply and service the automation of sugar mills in Brazil.

CUBA HAS 16 CARS PER 1,000 CITIZENS ACCORDING TO WORLD BANK- Washington, D.C.-based World Bank Group has issued the "2001 World Development Indicators" which includes an item that there are 16 passenger vehicles (not including buses, vans, etc.) for every 1,000 Republic of Cuba nationals. The Republic of Cuba has a population of 11.217 million. Approximately 50% of the passenger vehicles (not including buses, vans, etc.) in the Republic of Cuba are owned and operated by the government of the Republic of Cuba and Republic of Cuba government-operated entities.

Since 1959, Republic of Cuba nationals seeking to purchase a vehicle have been required to obtain permission from the government of the Republic of Cuba. A Republic of Cuba national may not sell a vehicle to another Republic of Cuba national without a rarely issued authorization by the government of the Republic of Cuba. Permission to purchase a passenger vehicle has been reserved for employees of the government of the Republic of Cuba (including as a reward to workers, athletes, and cultural figures). The only vehicles that may be bought and sold between Republic of Cuba nationals are vehicles with ownership papers predating 1959.

IMF UPDATES CUBA FINANCIAL STATISTICS- The following annual "Joint BIS-OECD-World Bank Statistics On External Debt⁽¹⁾" was published on 31 May 2001 by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (IATFFS). The IATFFS is chaired by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and includes representatives of the Bank for International Settlements, IMF, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank, as well as, from the European Central Bank, European Statistical Office, and the United Nations. Established in 1992, IATFFS is one of the interagency task forces endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission and the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Statistical Activities. IATFFS was reconvened in 1998 to coordinate work among the participating agencies to improve the quality, transparency, timeliness and availability of data on external debt and international reserve assets.

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<i>(in millions of US dollars)</i>		STOCKS (end of period)					FLOWS (2)				
		1999 Dec.	2000				2001 Mar.	1999 Year	2000 Year	2000	
			Mar.	June	Sep.	Dec.				3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
External debt - all maturities											
A	Bank loans (3)	2,387	2,452	1,630	1,489	1,486		-110	-818	-75	-50
B	Debt securities issued abroad										
C	Brady bonds										
D	Non-bank trade credits (4)	1,175		1,495		1,268		-285	-51		-179
E	Multilateral claims										
F	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	304									
Debt due within a year											
G	Liabilities to banks (5)	2,241	2,080	1,104	1,068	1,227					
H	Debt securities issued abroad (6)										
I	Non-bank trade credits (4)	161		147		153					
Memorandum items:											
J	Total liabilities to banks (7) (locational)	2,405	2,470	1,649	1,506	1,505		-142	-816	-76	-48
K	Total liabilities to banks (6) (consolidated)	2,647	2,471	1,461	1,497	1,654					
L	Total trade credits	1,652		1,689		1,715		-241	29		67
M	Total claims on banks (8)	1,140	1,046	945	1,160	1,045		219	-79	237	-130
N	International reserve assets (excluding gold)										

Notes: (1) From creditor and market sources, except for data on Brady bonds which are from debtor sources, all currencies included (2) Flow data for items B, C, E and F; exchange rate adjusted changes for items A, D, J, L and M; no data available for items G, H, I, K and N (3) From BIS locational banking statistics, which are based on the country of residence of reporting banks.

(4) Official and officially guaranteed (5) From BIS consolidated banking statistics, which are based on the country of head office of reporting banks and which include banks' holdings of securities (6) Including debt securities held by foreign banks, which are also included in line G (7) From BIS locational banking statistics, which are based on the country of residence of reporting banks and which include banks' holdings of securities (8) From BIS locational banking statistics, which are based on the country of residence of reporting banks.

Data Series	Source	Description
External debt - all maturities		
A	Bank loans	BIS Loans from banks resident in 20 major developed countries and 6 offshore centres.
B	Debt securities issued abroad	BIS Money market instruments, bonds and notes issued in international markets by both public and private sector borrowers.
C	Brady bonds	World Bank (WB) Bonds issued to restructure commercial bank debt under the 1989 Brady Plan.
D	Non-bank trade credits	OECD Official and officially guaranteed non-bank export credits from 25 OECD countries.

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E	Multilateral claims - African Development Bank (ADB), Asian Development Bank, IDB, IMF, WB	ADB, Asian Development Bank, IDB, IMF, WB	Loans from the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank, use of IMF credit, and IBRD loans and IDA credits from the WB.
F	Official bilateral loans (DAC creditors)	OECD	Concessional (aid) and other loans provided mainly for developmental purposes by the 21 member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee.
Debt due within a year			
Liabilities with an original maturity of one year or less, plus repayments due within the next 12 months on liabilities with an original maturity of over a year, plus arrears.			
G	Liabilities to banks	BIS	Liabilities to banks which are nationals of (i.e. headquartered in) 19 major developed countries and 1 offshore centre and which report their claims on a worldwide consolidated basis. The data include holdings of short-term securities which are also included in line H.
H	Debt securities issued abroad	BIS	Money market instruments, bonds and notes issued in international markets by both public and private sector borrowers. The data include securities held by foreign banks which are also included in line G.
I	Non-bank trade credits	OECD	Official and officially guaranteed non-bank export credits from 25 OECD countries.
Memorandum items			
J	Total liabilities to banks (locational)	BIS	Liabilities to banks resident in 20 major developed countries and 6 offshore centres (i.e. line A plus banks' holdings of debt securities which are partly included in line B plus other claims which are not loans or debt securities).
K	Total liabilities to banks (consolidated)	BIS	Liabilities to banks which are nationals of (i.e. headquartered in) 19 major developed countries and 1 offshore centre and which report their claims on a worldwide consolidated basis, both short term (line G) and long term liabilities.
L	Total trade credits	OECD	Official and officially guaranteed export credits from 25 OECD countries.
M	Total claims on banks (locational)	BIS	Claims on banks resident in 20 major developed countries and 6 offshore centres.
N	International reserve assets (excluding gold)	IMF	Monetary authorities' holdings of SDRs, reserve position in the Fund and foreign exchange assets.
Notes: The data series in each row of the table are described briefly in the matrix below. The columns of the table cover: a. Stocks - the amounts outstanding at the end of each period; and b. Flows - disbursements net of repayments during the period. Flows are available for debt securities, Brady bonds, multilateral claims and bilateral loans (lines B, C, E and F). For the banking and trade credit figures (lines A, D, J, L and M), the change in stocks, adjusted for changes in exchange rates to the US dollar during the period, is given. For other series flow data are not available.			

CUBA RANKS OF 35th OF 122 COUNTRIES IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY INDEX- The Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) is a measure of overall progress towards environmental sustainability, developed for 122 countries. The Republic of Cuba received (based upon information provided by the government of the Republic of Cuba) an ESI rating of 54.9, placing the Republic of Cuba 35th amongst 122 countries. The ESI scores are based upon a set of 22 core indicators, each of which combines two to six variables for a total of 67 underlying variables. The ESI permits cross-national comparisons of environmental progress in a systematic and quantitative fashion. The ESI is the result of collaboration among the Davos, Switzerland-based World Economic Forum's Global Leaders for Tomorrow Environment Task Force; New Haven, Connecticut-based Yale University Center for Environmental Law and Policy; and New York City, New York-based Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established to forge international cooperation and finance actions to address

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four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion. Related work to stem the pervasive problem of land degradation is also eligible for GEF funding. The GEF brings together 167 member governments, leading development institutions, the scientific community, and a wide spectrum of private sector and non-governmental organizations on behalf of a common global environmental agenda. The following are selected ESI country listings:

Finland 80.5	Ireland 64.0	Russian Federation 56.2	Gabon 50.5
Norway 78.2	Slovak Republic 63.2	Panama 55.9	Mongolia 50.3
Canada 78.1	Argentina 62.5	Cuba 54.9	Sri Lanka 49.8
Sweden 77.1	Portugal 61.4	Colombia 54.8	Malaysia 49.7
Switzerland 74.6	Hungary 61.0	Italy 54.3	Israel 49.5
New Zealand 71.3	Japan 60.6	Peru 54.3	Mexico 45.3
Australia 70.7	Lithuania 60.3	Croatia 54.1	India 40.9
Austria 67.8	Slovenia 59.9	Botswana 53.6	South Korea 40.3
Iceland 67.3	Spain 59.5	Greece 53.1	China 37.6
Denmark 67.0	Costa Rica 58.8	Zimbabwe 52.0	Vietnam 34.2
United States 66.1	Estonia 57.7	Nicaragua 51.9	Rwanda 33.5
Netherlands 66.0	Brazil 57.4	Ecuador 51.8	Libya 31.3
France 65.8	Czech Republic 57.2	South Africa 51.3	Ethiopia 31.2
Uruguay 64.6	Bolivia 56.9	Mauritius 51.2	Burundi 30.1
Germany 64.2	Chile 56.6	Venezuela 50.8	Saudi Arabia 29.8
United Kingdom 64.1	Latvia 56.3	Armenia 50.6	Haiti 24.7

ESI Category	Indicator Value	Reference (Average Value For Peer Group)
Air Quality	1.58	.18
Water Quantity	-1.09	.04
Water Quality	.60	.25
Biodiversity	-1.53	-.12
Terrestrial Systems	-.09	-.13
Reducing Air Pollution	.57	-.28
Reducing Water Stress	.31	-.06
Reducing Ecosystem Stress	-.03	.12
Reducing Waste & Consumption Pressures	.64	-.10
Reducing Population Stress	.97	.51
Basic Human Sustenance	.78	.58
Environmental Health	.66	.60
Science/Technology	.42	.08
Capacity for Debate	-.76	.03
Regulation and Management	.29	-.25

ESI Category	Indicator Value	Reference (Average Value For Peer Group)
Private Sector Responsiveness	.24	.13-.39
Environmental Information	-.41	-.39
Eco-efficiency	-.01	-.02
Reducing Public Choice Distortions	-.43	0.0
International Commitment	.29	-.02
Global-Scale Funding/Participation	.02	.26
Protecting International Commons	-.30	-.21

Percentage of Republic of Cuba Territory Populated at 5 Persons/Km2 or Higher	96 (United States 38)
Vehicles Per Populated Land Area (minimum .01 and maximum 1041.12)	3.26 (United States 47.02)
Daily Per Capita Calorie Supply as a Percentage of Total Requirements (minimum 73 and maximum 157)	135.00 (United States 138.00)
Reducing Corruption (high value equals low corruption, minimum -1.57 and maximum 2.13)	.27 (United States 1.41)

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UNDP HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT EXCLUDES CUBA DUE TO LACK OF INFORMATION- The New York, New York-based United Nations Development Program (UNDP) did not include the Republic of Cuba in the 2001 Human Development Report (HDR) due to a lack of information provided by the government of the Republic of Cuba. However, the UNDP did provide, after the 2001 HDR was completed, data for twelve countries, including the Republic of Cuba, that were not included in the main indicator tables. The information about the Republic of Cuba was provided by the government of the Republic of Cuba.

“The UNDP compiles the Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated using international data available at the time the Report is prepared. For a country to be included in the HDI, data ideally should be available from the relevant international statistical agency for each of the four components: life expectancy, adult literacy rate, school enrollment and GDP per capita (in PPP). Sufficient and reliable data are still lacking in many areas of human development. Perhaps the starkest demonstration of the problem is the large number of countries excluded from the HDI. When data are missing for any one of the four HDI components, a country will still be included if a reasonable estimate can be found from another source. If a country is missing data for one or more of the HDI components, the country is excluded from the HDI exercise. Twelve countries including the Republic of Cuba were not included in the HDI exercise in the Human Development Report 2001 as a result of a lack of comparable data from the relevant international statistical agency. However, in response to the interest raised in these countries about how they would normally rank this year, UNDP has provided the following information.”

“To allow comparability across countries the HDI is based on international data collected and processed by statistical agencies in the international system. While ideally all four components of the HDI would come from these primary international sources, data from these sources are not available for all countries. In a continuing effort to improve the statistics in the HDI, this year a clear policy was introduced to determine whether a country has sufficient data to be included in the HDI: if a country is missing data from a primary source for one component, then the country’s HDI is still calculated if a reliable alternative estimate can be found from another source; if estimates are not available from primary sources for two or more components then a country’s HDI is not calculated. As a result of this policy, 12 countries included in the HDI in HDR 2000 have not been included in HDR 2001- bringing the number of UN member countries not included in the HDI due to a lack of data to 29. This addendum presents estimates for the 12 countries excluded as a result of this new policy. As indicated by the footnotes to Table A below, the data presented here come from various sources and cover various years. In some cases no data from any source was available, and an estimate had to be made by the Human Development Report Office. As a result the data presented here may be of varying quality and may not be directly comparable to those presented in the Report.”

Life Expectancy At Birth	Adult Literacy Rate (% Age 15 and Above)	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life Expectancy Index	Education Index	GDP Index	Human Development Index (HDI) Value	HDI Rank If Data Were Sufficient To Include Cuba In HDR 2001
75.9	97.0	76	(1)	0.848	0.900	0.625	0.971	Between Ranks 50 & 51

(1) As GDP per capita (PPP US\$) is not available for the Republic of Cuba, the Human Development Report Office used US\$4,224.00, an estimate of the sub-regional weighted average for the Caribbean.

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WORLD BANK ISSUES STATISTICS FOR CUBA FROM 1995 THROUGH 1999- The Washington, D.C.-based World Bank Group has issued the “2001 World Development Indicators” which includes information about the Republic of Cuba for 1995 through 1999:

World Development Indicators - April 2001	1990	1995	1999
People			
Population, total	10.6 million	11.0 million	11.2 million*
Population growth (annual %)	1.0	0.4	0.5
Population density (people per sq. km)	96.7	99.8	101.8
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.0	75.8	76.3
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1.7	1.5	1.6
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	8.4	6.9
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.0	..	8.0
Urban population (% of total)	73.7	74.6	75.2
Rural population density (per sq. km of arable land)	86.0	75.3	..
Illiteracy rate, adult male (% of males 15+)	4.7	4.0	3.3
Illiteracy rate, adult female (% of females 15+)	4.9	4.1	3.6
School enrollment, primary (% net)	91.7	99.2	..
School enrollment, secondary (% net)	68.9	..	..
School enrollment, primary, female (% net)	91.8	99.1	..
School enrollment, secondary, female (% net)	73.7	..	..
Environment			
Surface area (sq. km)	110.9 thousand	110.9 thousand	110.9 thousand
Forest area (sq. km)	20,710.0	..	..
Freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters)	..	..	3,399.5
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	3.1	3.2	..
Commercial energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	1,555.2	1,016.8	..
Electric power consumption per capita (kwh)	1,124.6	833.0	..
Economy- Technology and infrastructure			
Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)	31.4	32.1	38.8
Telephone average cost of local call (US\$ per 3 minutes)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	9.9
Internet hosts (per 10,000 people)	..	0.0	0.1
Paved roads (% of total)	50.5	55.8	..
Aircraft departures	19,400.0	12,800.0	..
Economy- Trade and finance			
Net barter terms of trade (1995=100)	96.2	100.0	..
Aid per capita (current US\$)	4.8	5.8	5.2

*As of 1 January 2001, the government of the Republic of Cuba reported a population of 11.217 million

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Series	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Aid per capita (current US\$)	6	5	6	7	5
Aircraft departures (thousands)	13	14	17	20	16
CO2 emissions, industrial (metric tons per capita)	3	3	2	..	..
Commercial energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)	1,017	1,109	1,102	1,066	..
Electric power consumption (kwh per capita)	833	889	948	954	..
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1	1	2	2	2
Freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters)	..	..	..	..	3,400
Illiteracy rate, adult female (% of females aged 15 and above)	4	4	4	4	4
Illiteracy rate, adult male (% of males aged 15 and above)	4	4	4	4	3
Internet hosts (per 10,000 people)	0	0	0	0	0
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	76	..	76	..	76
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	8	8	7	7	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	..	11	9	9	8
Net barter terms of trade (1995=100)	100	104	106	102	..
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	5	6	10
Population density (people per sq km)	100	100	101	101	102
Population density, rural (people per sq km)	75	76	77	77	..
Population growth (annual %)	0	1	0	1	1
Population, total	10,964,000	11,019,000	11,059,000	11,122,000	11,178,000
Roads, paved (%)	56	56	49	..	..
School enrollment, primary (% net)	99	101	..	..	..
School enrollment, primary, female (% net)	99	100	..	..	..
Surface area (sq km)	110,860	110,860	110,860	110,860	110,860
Telephone average cost of local call (US\$ per three minutes)	0	0	0	0	0
Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)	32	32	34	35	39
Urban population (% of total)	75	75	75	75	75

Updated Speaking Schedule

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation from London, United Kingdom-based IBC Global Conferences to deliver a presentation at the **‘Investing In Cuba’** Conference on 29 November 2001 at the Dorchester Hotel in London, United Kingdom. *For additional information, please contact Mr. Panagiotis Panagopoulos, Conference Producer, at telephone 011 44 207 453 5465; facsimile 011 44 207 7453 2058; e-mail panagiotis.panagopoulos@informa.com; and Internet: <http://www.ibcgloba.com>*

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation from Decatur, Illinois-based **Decatur Sister Cities Committee** to deliver a presentation at the 2002 Illinois State Sister Cities Convention on 13 April 2002. *For additional information, please contact Mr. Bruce Nims at telephone (217) 877-5177; facsimile (217) 877-5732; and e-mail: bims@nims.net*

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation to give a presentation **‘Cuba: The Petroleum Future & Future Potential’** at the **Sanctioned Oil States Conference: Strategies, Conflicts, Legalities, Investments & Issues** on 21 May 2002 at the Paris Marriott Hotel in Paris, France. *For additional information, please contact Ms. Amanda Wellbeloved, Global Pacific & Partners at telephone 27 11 778-4360; facsimile 27 11 880-3391; e-mail: amanda@glopac.com; and Internet: <http://www.glopac.com>*

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