

ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
7 May 2001 To 13 May 2001

Click on thumbnail to navigate

- U.S. Dollar Unchanged Against The Peso- 1**
- SEC May Require Disclosure Of Cuba Activities By Non-U.S. Based Companies- 2**
- OFAC Regulations Available On Internet In PDF Format And TXT Format- 2**
- Cuba.org Offer By Company In France Reduced From US\$76,000.00 To US\$15,000.00- 2**
- C-Com Will Operate European GSM 900/1800 Wireless System- 3**
- Pebercan Of Canada Increases Presence In Cuba Oil Sector- 3**
- New Information Regarding Cuba Joint Pharmaceutical Project In Iran- 4**
- Malaysia Increases Palm Oil Credit To Cuba From US\$10 Million To US\$25 Million- 4**
- Brazil Poultry Companies' Partnership Seeks Sales To Cuba- 4**
- 2000 Food Production In Cuba- 6**
- May 2001 Maximum Authorized Prices At Government-Operated Markets- 6**
- April 2001 Monthly Free-Market Food Price Report- 7**
- Updated Speaking Schedule (Including Conference Schedule)- 8**
- Attachment: Article From USA TODAY**

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 21 Pesos in the city of Havana since 19 April 2001. CADECA has varied exchange rates for specific areas of the Republic of Cuba. CADECA has sold the Convertible Peso (equal to US\$1.00) 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.

| <i>CADECA Buy (Havana)</i> | <i>CADECA Sell (Havana)</i> | <i>From / To</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 21 | 22 | 19 April 2001 to Present |
| 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 |
| 22 | 21 | 13 April 1999 through 15 June 1999 |
| 21 | 21 | 15 March 1999 to 12 April 1999 |

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SEC MAY REQUIRE DISCLOSURE OF CUBA ACTIVITIES BY NON-U.S.-BASED COMPANIES- The Washington, D.C.-based Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) plans to require non-United States-based companies (currently approximately 1,300) that obtain funds through United States-based financial markets (stock exchange listing, etc.) to disclose to the SEC all commercial (importing, exporting, services, investment, etc.) activities in countries under commercial, economic, and political sanctions by the United States government, *including Burma, Republic of Cuba, Libya, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, People's Republic of China, and Sudan among other countries.* The decision by the SEC could affect approximately one hundred non-United States-based companies that currently have commercial activities within the Republic of Cuba and are currently required provide the SEC with financial information. Under the proposed decision by the SEC, information obtained by the SEC would be shared with the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., when a non-United States-based company discloses activities in a country under commercial, economic, and political sanctions by the United States government. Some non-United States-based companies report that they already disclose such information to the SEC. The decision by the SEC is in response to a written request from The Honorable Frank R. Wolf (R-Virginia, 10th District), the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States House of Representatives in Washington, D.C. Representative Wolf is also the Co-Chairman of the Human Rights Caucus of the United States House of Representatives and is the Co-Chairman of the Congressional Working Group on China.

On 11 May 2001, Representative Wolf released the following statement: *“Clearly, the SEC has taken a number of crucial steps to strengthen the disclosure requirements of foreign companies seeking access to U.S. markets. American investors should have the option of avoiding purchasing the securities of companies that generate revenue streams from odious, brutal regimes. I have long been concerned about the fund-raising activity in our markets of those foreign companies that willingly or unwillingly aid and abet terrorism, slavery, religious persecution and other human rights abuses. A school teacher should be able to know if a foreign company he or she is investing in is helping to promote slavery in Sudan or providing revenue to the Khartoum government to fuel the Antonov bombers that drop crude bombs on innocent villages hundreds of miles from the front lines. My sole purpose in pushing the SEC to implement these new rules is so that American investors know everything they can about where a foreign company does business, particularly if the company is doing business in a country like Sudan which has harbored terrorists such as Usama bin Laden, who was responsible for the bombing of two American embassies in Africa in 1998 that killed more than 200 people and is believed to have played a role in the bombing of the USS Cole last year that killed 17 American sailors and injured 39. Sudan also harbors terrorist organizations which use the country as a training ground in order to implement their activities in the Middle East and around the world. American investors have a right to know where foreign companies do business. Moreover, if a foreign company is doing business in a country under U.S. sanctions, the risk to the investor is much higher. With the recent downturn in American markets, I am confident investors would want to limit their risk as much as possible.”*

OFAC REGULATIONS AVAILABLE ON INTERNET IN TEXT FORMAT AND PDF FORMAT- The United States Code of Federation Regulations (USCFR) Section 515, which are administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., are available on the Internet in both Text format and PDF format at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/31cfr515_99.html

CUBA.ORG OFFER BY COMPANY IN FRANCE REDUCED FROM US\$76,000.00 TO US\$15,000.00- On 25 April 2001, Lyon, France-based Directway offered to sell the Internet

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domain name, www.cuba.org for US\$15,000.00. Directway had initially asked US\$76,000.00, which was then reduced to US\$28,000.00. According to the initial communication from Directway, *“Today we would sell it to the first person ready to pay this price. If it is not in your budget, don’t hesitate to make an offer. If we have only lower propositions, we will not sell it immediately, we will wait and see which is the best offer and will sell the domain name at this price.”* Hilton Head, South Carolina-based Information Centers, Inc., which owns the Internet domain name, www.cuba.com, reports that www.cuba.com is not for sale and that the company values www.cuba.com at a minimum of US\$3 million. The Internet domain name for the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council is <http://www.cubatrade.org>. The U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council also owns www.cubatrade.com and www.cubacouncil.org

C-COM WILL OPERATE EUROPEAN GSM 900/1800 WIRELESS SYSTEM- Republic of Cuba government-operated Celulares del Caribe (C-COM) C-COM has selected the Global System Mobile (GSM) 900/1800 standard (used on the European continent), not the GSM 1900 standard (used in the United States). C-COM expects to operate GSM wireless telephone service within the Republic of Cuba by July 2001. The Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Cuba established C-COM in January 2001.

The shareholders in C-COM are Republic of Cuba government-operated Copextel S.A. (under the auspice of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Cuba) and Republic of Cuba government-operated Cutisa S.A. (under the auspice of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Cuba). Cutisa S.A. is the representative of Brussels, Belgium-based DHL International Limited within the Republic of Cuba. DHL International Limited commenced operations within the Republic of Cuba in 1990.

Madrid, Spain-based Telefonica Moviles Soluciones S.A. (a subsidiary of Madrid, Spain-based Telefonica S.A., 2000 revenues exceeded US\$25 billion) has a technical assistance agreement with C-COM, whereby Telefonica Moviles Soluciones S.A. will train C-COM personnel, provide consultative services to C-COM, and provide other unspecified support to C-COM. Telefonica and C-COM also signed a roaming agreement.

Initial service will be provided by June 2001 to the city of Havana, resort area of Varadero (140 kilometers east of Havana), and along the highway between Havana and Varadero. Service will be expanded to other tourism-related areas throughout the Republic of Cuba during the next two years. C-COM has not disclosed sources of financing or sources of equipment. C-COM reports that the company has roaming agreements with companies in France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and other unspecified countries on the European continent.

PEBERCAN OF CANADA INCREASES PRESENCE IN CUBA OIL SECTOR- Montreal, Canada-based Pebercan Corporation (2000 revenues approximately US\$9.6 million) has purchased the interests within the Republic of Cuba of Paris, France-based Maurel & Prom for approximately US\$10 million. Maurel & Prom was established by France-based investors to finance oil exploration throughout the Republic of Cuba. Toronto, Canada-based Sherritt International Corporation (2000 revenues approximately US\$336.28 million), Pebercan Corporation, and Maurel & Prom have a five-year-old partnership with Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa de Perforacion y Extraccion de Petroleo del Centro (a subsidiary of Republic of Cuba government-operated Cuba Petroleo (Cupet)) to develop the Boca de Jaruca field (55 kilometers east of the city of Havana) in Block Seven. The partnership currently has approximately five oil wells in the area producing approximately 6,000 barrels of oil per day. Pebercan Corporation, after the acquisition of the 30% interest of Maurel & Prom in the partnership, reported that Pebercan Corporation would now control approximately 60% of the

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shares of the partnership not owned by Cupet (which reportedly has 50% of the shares of the partnership). Pebercan Corporation has also agreed to a request by Cupet to accelerate the development of Block Seven. Oil exploration within the Republic of Cuba is on a risk basis, with non-Republic of Cuba government-operated companies establishing a joint venture (usually with no more than a 50% interest in the joint venture) with Cupet once oil is discovered.

NEW INFORMATION REGARDING CUBA JOINT PHARMACEUTICAL PROJECT IN IRAN- During the 7 May 2001 to 10 May 2001 visit to Iran by H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Republic of Cuba, details were disclosed with respect to a bilateral pharmaceutical cooperation program. Republic of Cuba government-operated Centro de Genetica y Biotecnologica and Paris, France-based Pasteur Foundation have been constructing since 1996 (with completion scheduled for 2003) a pharmaceutical research, development, and production facility (reportedly valued at US\$60 million) in Karaj (approximately 20 kilometers from Teheran). The facility will produce (for sale within Iran and for export) Republic of Cuba-developed Hepatitis-B vaccine, Interferons, Strepto-Kinase (heart medicine), and Eritro-Protein (kidney medicine); and may produce HIV medications, including AZH (which reportedly prevents transmission of the AIDS virus from an infected mother to a fetus), and for sale in Iran and for export.

MALAYSIA INCREASES PALM OIL CREDIT TO CUBA FROM US\$10 MILLION TO US\$25 MILLION- On 11 May 2001, the government of Malaysia reported that a credit to purchase US\$15 million in palm oil would be granted to the government of the Republic of Cuba. In March 2001, the government of Malaysia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa Cubana Importadora de Alimentos (Alimport), which operates under the auspice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba, for the export of 32,000 tons to 35,000 tons of palm oil (worth approximately US\$10 million) to the Republic of Cuba during a fourteen month period. The government of Malaysia reported that Alimport has already used an unspecified portion of the US\$10 million credit. The government of Malaysia used funds from the Palm Oil Credit Payment Arrangement (POCPA) to provide financing for the transaction. The Central Bank of Malaysia and the Republic of Cuba government-operated Central Bank of the Republic of Cuba signed a repayment agreement under terms of the POCPA. The POCPA terms with the government of the Republic of Cuba include a counter-trade provision for the export of Republic of Cuba-produced products to Malaysia or to third countries as directed by Malaysia.

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| The government of Malaysia reported that the government of the Republic of Cuba did not import any palm oil from Malaysia in 2000. |
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| In 1999, the government of Malaysia reported that it would assist the government of the Republic of Cuba with the production of palm oil. A pilot project was expected to commence in 1999. |
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| In 1998, Alimport used the POCPA to purchase 11,160 tons of palm oil, with a value of approximately US\$10.3 million (denominated in Japanese Yen). A similar credit arrangement was to be negotiated for 1999-2000. |
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| <i>In 1999, Alimport reportedly imported 23,000 tons of palm oil; 28,500 tons of soybean oil; 27,600 tons of sunflower oil; and a combined 21,000 tons of animal fats, rapeseed oil, and linseed oil.</i> |
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BRAZIL POULTRY COMPANIES' PARTNERSHIP SEEKS SALES TO CUBA- A newly established company, BRF Trading Company, which expects to be operational by July 2001 through a headquarters in an unspecified country on the European continent, will include the Republic of Cuba amongst targeted markets. The 50%-50% partners in BRF Trading Company

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

are Sao Paulo, Brazil-based Perdigao S.A. (2000 revenues US\$1.1 billion and Sao Paulo, Brazil-based Sadia S.A. (2000 revenues US\$1.8 billion). Both companies have sold poultry products to Republic of Cuba government-operated Empresa Cubana Importadora de Alimentos (Alimport), under the auspice of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba.

Alimport is responsible for the importation of food products for use by the Republic of Cuba's 11.2 million citizens. In 2000, Alimport purchased approximately US\$750 million in food products from companies located in Canada, France, Brazil, New Zealand, Argentina, Mexico, Vietnam, and the People's Republic of China among other countries. Among the products imported were powdered milk, cooking oil, rice, wheat, soy, corn, beans, peas, poultry, and vitamins. Alimport also reported purchasing approximately US\$250 million in food products and fertilizers for use by a) Republic of Cuba government-operated U.S. Dollar retail stores b) Republic of Cuba government-operated companies c) Republic of Cuba-based joint ventures and d) tourism sector.

In 2000, Perdigao S.A. exported approximately 3,999 metric tons of poultry (valued at US\$3.284 million FOB) to Alimport. Perdigao S.A. reported that Letters of Credit obtained by Alimport were drawn through financial institutions located in Canada and on the European continent. Perdigao S.A. reported that poultry exports to Alimport remained small compared to poultry exports from France to the Republic of Cuba, for example, as the government of Brazil does not provide credit guarantees, while the government of France does provide credit guarantees. Alimport also purchases poultry from Canada, among other countries. Sadia S.A. exported the following quantities of poultry to the Republic of Cuba in 2000:

| Purchaser | US\$ Value (FOB Basis) | Quantity |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alimport | US\$1,216,669.00 | 1,999,747 Metric Tons |
| Tourism-Related Companies | US\$444,079.00 | 1,134,197 Metric Tons |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>US\$1,660,748.00</i> | <i>3,133,944 Metric Tons</i> |

| Poultry Exports As Reported By The Sao Paulo, Brazil-based Brazilian Chicken Producers and Exporters Association In Net Kilograms | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Period | Whole Chickens | Cuts Of Chicken | Total (Net Kilogram) |
| 2001 (January to March) | 599,202 | 2,145,797 | 2,744,999 |
| 2000 (January to March) | 129,087 | -0- | 129,087 |
| 2000 | 5,915,102 | 1,449,780 | 7,364,882 |
| 1999 | 5,999,683 | -0- | 5,999,683 |

According to the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., the Republic of Cuba “*has appeared in 1999 and again in 2000 as a new important destination for EU poultry.*” The Brussels, Belgium-based European Commission (EC) reported the following total values in metric tons (WP- poultry weight) for poultry meat (chicken, turkey, others) from all European Union (EU) member countries (*France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Spain*) to the Republic of Cuba in 2000 and in 1999:

| Reporting Period | Quantity In Metric Tons |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2000 (January to August) | 23,546 |
| 1999 | 22,774 |

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported the following information with respect to poultry (including some turkey) imports, not including canned poultry and processed poultry:

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| Year | U.S. Dollar Value | Quantity |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2000 | Not Yet Reported | Not Yet Reported |
| 1999 | US\$38.197 Million | 43,150 Metric Tons |
| 1998 | US\$33.797 Million | 30,940 Metric Tons |
| 1997 | US\$37.768 Million | 35,817 Metric Tons |
| 1996 | US\$18.850 Million | 16,095 Metric Tons |

2000 FOOD PRODUCTION IN CUBA- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba reported that non-sugar agricultural production increased 14.6% in 2000, compared to non-sugar agricultural production in 1999. Agricultural production, thousands of tons:

| Product | 2000 | 1999 | 1994 | Production Change In Tons From 1999 through 2000 |
|--------------|---------|---------|--------|--|
| Roots | 1,959.1 | 1,662.4 | 1071.9 | + 296.7 |
| Vegetables | 2,170.1 | 1,442.5 | 433.6 | + 727.6 |
| Rice | 276.4 | 295 | 387.6 | - 18.6 |
| Bananas | 842.5 | 603.2 | 361 | +239.3 |
| Corn | 271.5 | 237.7 | 98.5 | + 33.8 |
| Beans | 97.6 | 76.8 | 22.3 | + 20.8 |
| Citrus | 892.3 | 794.6 | 540.4 | + 97.7 |
| Other Fruits | 562.2 | 454.5 | 153.9 | + 107.7 |
| Tobacco | 38.0 | 37.6 | 17.1 | + 0.4 |
| Pork | 142.9 | 150.5 | 176.8 | - 7.6 |
| Poultry | 68.3 | 74.2 | 68.8 | - 5.9 |
| Lamb | 15.8 | 8.3 | 12.1 | + 7.5 |
| Eggs | 1667.8 | 1753 | 1647.4 | -85.2 |

The government of the Republic of Cuba reported that food product imports in 2000 accounted for more than 55% of Republic of Cuba nationals' caloric consumption, 50% of Republic of Cuba nationals' protein consumption, and 90% of Republic of Cuba nationals' fat consumption. The government of the Republic of Cuba reported that Republic of Cuba Nationals' average daily caloric and protein consumption in 2000 was 2,585 calories and 68 grams of protein. The New York City, New York-based United Nations individual minimum recommended daily requirement is 2,400 calories and 72 grams of protein.

MAY 2001 MAXIMUM AUTHORIZED PRICES AT GOVERNMENT-OPERATED MARKETS- With Republic of Cuba government-operated *farmers markets*, where prices are established by farmers and brokers (based upon supply and demand), the government of the Republic of Cuba manages food markets where maximum prices are established by the government of the Republic of Cuba. The following are 1 May 2001 free market prices for the city of Havana, with government-established maximum prices for 1 May 2001 in ().

| Food Product | Farmers Markets (May 2001) | Government-Operated Markets (May 2001) |
|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Rice (LB) | 6 | 3.5 |
| Black Beans (LB) | 6-7 | 4 |
| Pork (LB) | 25 | 20 |
| Cooking Fat (LB) | 15 | 14 |
| Lamb (LB) | 25 | 20 |
| Ham (LB) boned | 35 | NA |
| Garlic (LB) | .5-1 (unit) | 2.5 |
| Onion (LB) | 6-10 | 2.5 |
| Tomato (LB) | 3-8 | 2.5 |
| Lettuce (LB) | 5 | 1 |
| Cabbage (U) | 5 | .8 |
| Cucumber (LB) | 2-6 | .5 |
| Carrots (LB) | 3 | 1 |

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| <i>Food Product</i> | <i>Farmers Markets (May 2001)</i> | <i>Government-Operated Markets (May 2000)</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Malanga (LB) | 3-4 | 1.5-2.3 |
| Yucca (LB) | 2 | 1 |
| Sweet Potato (LB) | 1.5 | .8 |
| Squash (LB) | 2 | .5 |
| Tomato Sauce (BSB) | 10 | NA |
| Limes (LB) | .5-1 (unit) | 1.5 |
| Oranges (LB) | 1 (unit) | 1 |
| Tangerines (U) | NA | NA |
| Grapefruit (U) | 1 | NA |
| Pineapple (U) | 5-10 | 4 |
| Papaya (LB) | 4 | 1.5 |
| Banana (LB) Fruit | .5-1 (unit) | .9 |
| Banana (LB) Soft Cooking | 2-4 (unit) | 2.7 |
| Banana (LB) Hard Cooking | .5 (unit) | .75 |
| String Beans (LB) | 3 | 1 |
| Peanuts (LB) | 8 | NA |
| Corn Meal (LB) | 5 | 2.5 |

APRIL 2001 FREE-MARKET MONTHLY FOOD PRICE REPORT- The following includes **1)** the monthly free-market price check for the cities of Havana, Camaguey (500 kilometers east of Havana), and Santiago de Cuba (861 kilometers east of Havana) which compares end of April 2001 prices with end of April 2000 prices and **2)** information with respect to monthly wages. The government of the Republic of Cuba manages food markets where prices are established by the government of the Republic of Cuba. The government of the Republic of Cuba has a stated policy of seeking to increase the supply and quality of products sold at Republic of Cuba government-operated food markets with a goal of having prices lower than at Republic of Cuba government-operated *farmers markets* where prices are established by farmers and brokers, based upon supply and demand.

| Year | Average Reported Monthly Wage |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2000 | 249 Pesos |
| 1999 | 223 Pesos (217 Pesos In January 1999) |
| 1998 | 214 Pesos |
| 1997 | 203 Pesos |
| <p>The government of the Republic of Cuba reported that with various bonuses, the actual monthly wage in 2000 was 359 Pesos. [The government of the Republic of Cuba reported in December 1999 that the average monthly wage in 1999 increased to 223 Pesos from 211 Pesos in 1998 (although the government of the Republic of Cuba had previously reported that the average monthly wage in 1999 was approximately 230 Pesos and that the average monthly wage in 1998 was 217 Pesos)].</p> | |
| <p>All Cuban nationals receive a limited subsidized monthly food ration (which generally provides nutrition for approximately two weeks), free health care and education, and pay no more than 10% of their wage for housing. In February 2001, the government of the Republic of Cuba reported that 15% of Republic of Cuba nationals pay an average of 26 Pesos per month for residence rental; the remaining 85% pay no residence rental as they own their residences. Workers, with the exception of the self-employed all receive various forms of social security coverage.</p> | |
| <p>The government of the Republic of Cuba reported that the average cost in 2000 per month for Republic of Cuba nationals who paid for their housing was 26.6 Pesos; for electricity 13.6 Pesos; for telephone 6.25 Pesos; for cooking gas 7.73 Pesos; for water 1.3 Pesos (per capita); and for the food ration for a family of four, 45.56 Pesos.</p> | |
| <p>In 2000, the government of the Republic of Cuba reported that A) 1.158 million Republic of Cuba nationals (out of total workforce of 4.5 million) received U.S. Dollar bonuses and that B) 700,000 Republic of Cuba nationals (out of a total workforce of 4.5 million) received a selection of consumer goods (which could only be obtained at Republic of Cuba government-operated U.S. Dollar retail stores) such as personal hygiene products.</p> | |
| <p>In 1999, the government of the Republic of Cuba reported that the number of Republic of Cuba nationals receiving U.S. Dollar bonuses or U.S. Dollar-based bonuses was 1,796,000 (out of a total workforce of 4.5 million) and that the total value of the bonuses (U.S. Dollar bonuses and U.S. Dollar-based bonuses), reported to be equal to 1 to 7 times the average monthly wage, was US\$52.3 million, an increase of 18.9% from 1998.</p> | |
| <p>In July 1998, the Ministry of Finances and Prices of the Republic of Cuba reported that 1.1 million Republic of Cuba nationals (out of a workforce of approximately 4.5 million), or 24%, received U.S. Dollar or U.S. Dollar-</p> | |

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| related bonuses equal to 1 to 7 times their monthly wage. In July 1997, the government of the Republic of Cuba reported that approximately 1.3 million workers (out of a total workforce of 4.2 million), or 30%, received U.S. Dollar or U.S. Dollar-related bonuses equal to 1 to 7 times their monthly wage. |
| The government of the Republic of Cuba reported that 1.461 million Republic of Cuba nationals received meals at their workplace in 2000 and that 1.990 million Republic of Cuba nationals received workplace clothing and workplace shoes in 2000. The government of the Republic of Cuba reported spending the equivalent of US\$128.9 million in 1999 on uniforms, work clothing, lunches, etc., an increase of 13.7% from 1998. |
| The government of the Republic of Cuba reported that access to U.S. Dollars by Republic of Cuba nationals increased to 62% in 1999, compared to 56.3% in 1998, and 49.5% in 1997. [Republic of Cuba-based economists and non-Republic of Cuba-based economists believe that the percentage of Republic of Cuba nationals with continuing access to U.S. Dollars in 1999 was 27% to 35%]. 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. |
| KEY: LB- per pound. U- Per unit. # End of April 2001 price. () - End of April 2000 price. NA- not available. SSB- soda-sized bottle. S- Soft. H- Hard. B- Bunch. Prices in Cuban Pesos. |

| <i>Food Product</i> | <i>Havana</i> | <i>Camaguey</i> | <i>Santiago de Cuba</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Rice (LB) | 6 (5) | 4.2-5 (4) | 6 (5) |
| Black Beans (LB) | 6-7 (8) | 5-6 (6) | 7 (10) |
| Pork (LB) | 25 (25) | 18 (16) | 16-17 (15) |
| Cooking Fat (LB) | 15 (15) | 17 (15) | 15-16 (14) |
| Lamb (LB) | 25 (25) | 17-18 (14) | 15 (15) |
| Ham (LB) boned | 35 (35) | 29 (29) | NA (NA) |
| Garlic (U) | .5-1 (1-2) | .40-1 (.80-1) | .30-.50 (.50-1) |
| Onion (LB) | 6-10 (3-6) | 2.50-4 (2) | 3-4 (3) |
| Tomato (LB) | 3-8 (4-10) | 2-3 (2) | 2-4 (2) |
| Lettuce (B) | 5(3) | 2 (1) | 1 (1 small) |
| Cabbage (U) | 5 (5) | 2-3 (3) | 1.50 (1) |
| Cucumber (LB) | 2-6 (1-2) | 1.20-2 (2) | 1 (1) |
| Carrots (LB) | 3 (2) | 3 (1.5) | 3 (2) |
| Malanga (LB) | 3-4 (3-4) | 2-3.50 (3) | 3.50-4 (3.50) |
| Yucca (LB) | 2 (2) | 1 (1) | 1 (1) |
| Sweet Potato (LB) | 1.5 (1.5) | .80-1 (1.5) | 1.20 (1) |
| Squash (LB) | 2 (2) | .80-1 (1) | 1-1.50 (1.50) |
| Tomato Sauce (BSB) | 10 (10) | 8 (8) | 10 (10) |
| Limes (U) | .50-1 (.50-1) | .20 (.20) | .15 (.12) |
| Oranges (U) | .1 (.50-1) | .25 (.20) | .33 (.33) |
| Tangerines (U) | NA | .25 (.25) | NA (NA) |
| Grapefruit (U) | 1 (1) | NA (NA) | NA (NA) |
| Pineapple (U) | 5-10 (6-15) | 6-10 (NA) | 8-12 (8-15) |
| Papaya (LB) | 4 (4) | 1-1.5 (1.5) | 1.50-2 (1) |
| Banana (U) Fruit | .50-1 (.50-1) | .30-1 (.50) | .50 (.50) |
| Banana (U) Soft Cooking | 2-4 (2-4) | 1.5-3 (1.5-3) | 1.50-2 (1.50-2) |
| Banana (U) Hard Cooking | .50 (33) | .25 (.20) | .20 (.25) |
| String Beans (B) | 5 (5) | 3 (2) | 2.50 (2) |
| Peanuts (LB) | 8 (10) | 8 (9) | 8-10 (10) |
| Corn Meal (LB) | 5 (8) | 2.50 (3) | 3 (3) |

Updated Speaking Schedule

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation from **The Center For International Policy** in Washington, D.C. to deliver a presentation at a conference, *“United States And Cuban Trademarks: Current Status, Prospects, and Problems”* on 7 June 2001 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1799 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. The subject of the presentation will be *“Protecting Trademarks in Cuba: How The System Works.”* For additional information, please contact Ms. Leah Riley, Center for International Policy, Telephone: (202) 232-3317; Facsimile: (202) 232-3440; E-mail: leah@ciponline.org; and Internet: <http://www.ciponline.org>

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

| Period | <i>“United States And Cuban Trademarks: Current Status, Prospects, and Problems”</i> Conference Program |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 8:30 a.m. | Registration/Coffee |
| 9:00 a.m. to 9:05 a.m. | Dr. Wayne S. Smith, Assistant to the Ambassador, U.S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba (1960) and Chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana (1979-1982). Topic: <i>“Historical background on U.S. adherence to intellectual property protections”</i> |
| 9:05 a.m. to 10:05 a.m. | Protecting Trademarks in Cuba: How the System Works- The Inter-American Trademarks Convention; Practical aspects of U.S. and Cuban laws and regulations; The registration and renewal of trademarks in Cuba by U.S. companies <i>Moderator:</i> Prof. William Hennessey, Expert in Trademark Law, Franklin Pierce Law Center Mrs. America Santos, Director- Office of Industrial Property, Government of the Republic of Cuba Mr. John Kavulich, President, U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, Inc. |
| 10:05 a.m. to 10:35 a.m. | <i>Coffee Break</i> |
| 10:35 p.m. to 12:30 p.m. | The System Threatened- U.S. Violation of Treaty Commitments to Cuba and the Consequences to U.S Companies: The history of Section 211; The case brought by the European Union against the U.S. before the World Trade Organization charging that Section 211 violates the TRIPS Agreement; Reaction of the Cuban government to U.S. failure to uphold the Inter-American Trademark Convention; The possibility of U.S. companies being stripped of treaty protection for their trademarks <i>Moderator:</i> Mr. Bill Butler, Esq., Member- International Commission of Jurists Mr. Pablo Rodriguez, Chief -Legal Division, Ministry of Foreign Relations Mr. Hermenegildo Altozano, Esq., Madrid, Spain-based Denton Lupicinio Mr. Peter Weiss, Esq., Associate of the Center for Constitutional Rights (specialist in trademarks) |
| 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. | <i>Buffet Luncheon</i> Speaker: Mr. Gareth Jenkins, Cuba Business, London, United Kingdom. Topic: <i>“The Real Potential Market For United States Goods And Services In A Post-Embargo Cuba”</i> |
| 2:15 p.m. to 3:45 p.m. | Resuming Trade with Cuba- Ensuring A Foundation for the Future: A legal and legislative policy agenda for the reciprocal protection of intellectual property <i>Moderator:</i> Dr. Gilliam Gunn Clissold, Director- Caribbean Project at Georgetown University Mr. Daniel O'Flaherty, <i>USA Engage</i> and the National Foreign Trade Council Mr. Ira Wolf, Assistant to The Honorable Max Baucus (D-Montana), United States Senate |
| 3:45 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. | Closing Remarks- Dr. Wayne S. Smith |

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation from the **3rd Annual Caribbean Gaming & Tourism Conference** at the Caribe Hilton Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 12 June 2001 to 14 June 2001 to deliver the Opening General Session presentation. The subject will be *“Where Cuba Is Now, The Strides Cuba Has Made During The Last Five Years, And Where Cuba May Be Five Years From Now.”* For additional information, please contact Mr. Bruce R. Smith, Westville Enterprises, Inc., at telephone (914) 337-1246; facsimile (914) 337-1147; e-mail: bsmith7823@aol.com; and Internet: <http://www.caribbeangaming.net>

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted an invitation from the Rockville, Maryland-based **Association of the Study of the Cuban Economy** (ASCE) to serve as a Discussant for the panel on *“Foreign Investment in Cuba”* at the annual meeting of the ASCE from 2 August 2001 to 4 August 2001 at the Biltmore Hotel in Coral Gables, Florida. *For additional information about the event*, please contact Mr. Steven Escobar, ASCE Secretary, at telephone: (301) 770-2962; facsimile (301) 770-3619; E-mail at escobars@aol.com; and Internet: <http://www.ascecuba.org>

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

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