

ECONOMIC EYE ON CUBA©
9 April 2001 To 15 April 2001

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U.S. DOLLAR UNCHANGED 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 and 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</i>	<i>CADECA Sell</i>	<i>From / To</i>
22	22	10 January 2001 to Present
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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20	21	4 March 1999 to 14 March 1999
21	21	19 February 1999 to 3 March 1999
21	20	13 January 1999 to 18 February 1999

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED TO LETTER FROM MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ABOUT CUBA ACTIVITIES- United States companies are not required to provide information to Members of Congress with respect to commercial interest(s) toward the Republic of Cuba. Three Members of Congress: *The Honorable Peter Deutsch (D-Florida, 20th District)*, *The Honorable Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Florida, 21st District)*, and *The Honorable Illeana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Florida, 18th District)*, have written to United States companies seeking information that a Member of Congress has no legal authority (except, perhaps, through the use of a subpoena) to seek to obtain. [Representative Diaz-Balart is a relative of H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the Republic of Cuba]. *The dissemination (which is likely) of the information requested by Members of Congress would result in competitive disadvantages (within the United States, within the Republic of Cuba, and within other countries) for United States companies.*

The letter asks companies to reveal their position on policy issues (both within the United States and within the Republic of Cuba), provide information on representative travel to the Republic of Cuba, provide information on OFAC licensing, and provide information related to non-commerce-related meetings with Republic of Cuba nationals.

Only the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., may request (in writing) information from a United States company pertaining to the issuance of a license by the OFAC. Such information may be also exempt from dissemination under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as well as, under regulations administered by the OFAC and, separately, by the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) of the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C.

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY MORAN OF KANSAS TO VISIT CUBA ON 17 APRIL 2001- The Honorable Jerry Moran (R-Kansas, 1st District) is scheduled to visit the Republic of Cuba from 17 April 2001 to 20 April 2001. Representative Moran is a member of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House of Representatives and is the Co-Chairman of the Beef Caucus of the United States House of Representatives.

CIGAR AFICIONADO MAGAZINE COVER STORY ON TRAVEL TO CUBA IN MAY/JUNE 2001 ISSUE- New York, New York-based Cigar Aficionado magazine (published by New York, New York-based M. Shanken Communications, Inc.), is featuring the Republic of Cuba in the May/June 2001 issue. *“Cigar Aficionado’s Cuba Extravaganza”* describes hotels, restaurants, nightclubs and cigar shops in the city of Havana, and provides photographs of the Sol Club Cayo Coco, a 304-room US\$15 million resort managed by Palma de Mallorca, Spain-based Grupo Sol Melia S.A. (2000 revenues exceeded US\$600 million) on Cayo Coco (300 kilometers east of Havana), off the southern coast of Cienfeugos Province. The Sol Club Cayo Largo is owned by Republic of Cuba government-operated Gran Caribe S.A. The issue of Cigar Aficionado magazine also has 10-year quality analysis of Republic of Cuba-produced cigars; a report on the logistics of visiting the Republic of Cuba; and an article describing commercial agreement structures. *For additional information, please contact M. Shanken Communications, Inc., at telephone (212) 684-4224; facsimile (212) 684-5424; and Internet: <http://www.cigaraficionado.com>*

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ACTOR KEVIN COSTNER VISITS CUBA USING GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT TO SCREEN “THIRTEEN DAYS”- The actor, Mr. Kevin Costner, star of the motion picture, “*Thirteen Days*,” and the producers of the motion picture, Messrs. Arnyan Bernstein and Peter Almond, visited the Republic of Cuba from 9 April 2001 to 12 April 2001.

The Republic of Cuba government-operated Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematographicos is hosting screenings of “*Thirteen Days*.”

Mr. Costner was accompanied by his girlfriend, Ms. Christine Baumgartner. The group stayed at the Republic of Cuba government-operated Hotel Nacional de Cuba. The group traveled from the United States to the Republic of Cuba under a license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the United States Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C. The group traveled to the Republic of Cuba using general aviation aircraft under a Temporary Sojourn license from the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) of the United States Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C.

GISAL-NAUTICAL OF ITALY HAS RECREATIONAL BOAT PRODUCTION AGREEMENT- Republic of Cuba government-operated Astilleros Chillima (affiliated with the Ministry of Fishing of the Republic of Cuba) reported that the shipyard was assembling recreational boats (outboard and inboard), catamarans, and other types of boats for sale to the tourism sector. The assembly is in cooperation with Italy-based Gisal-Nautical which is providing materials, technology, and financing through a cooperative production agreement with Astilleros Chillima.

HYUNDAI AND DAEWOO SOLD HEAVY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT TO CUBA IN 2000- Thornhill, Ontario, Canada-based Tokmakjian Limited, the exclusive representative within the Republic of Cuba for Seoul, South Korea-based Hyundai Group, reported that the company exported 80 pieces of heavy construction equipment (including earth movers and dump trucks) to the Republic of Cuba in 2000, compared with 15 pieces of heavy construction equipment in 1999 (the first year that the equipment was marketed within the Republic of Cuba). The majority of the exports were to construction companies building tourism-related facilities and construction companies building residential units for sale/lease to non-Republic of Cuba nationals. Tokmakjian Limited has been selling vehicles to Republic of Cuba government-operated companies for more than five years, and the company sells food products to Republic of Cuba government-operated companies (under the auspice of the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Cuba) and to Republic of Cuba government-operated U.S. Dollar retail stores.

Other companies exporting heavy construction equipment to the Republic of Cuba include Tokyo, Japan-based Komatsu Ltd.; Goteborg, Sweden-based AB Volvo; and Turin, Italy-based Fiat S.p.A.

Tokmakjian Limited, which operates two companies within the Republic of Cuba, *Caribbean Auto S.A.* and *Caribbean Diesel S.A.*, reported that the company has economic associations with the Ministry of Sugar of the Republic of Cuba to replace motors in heavy equipment with motors manufactured by Hyundai Group. The economic associations will 1) replace motors in agricultural equipment located in Camaguey Province (530 kilometers east of the city of Havana) 2) assemble tractors in Holguin Province (740 kilometers east of Havana) with Republic of Cuba government-operated GIMAC, a subsidiary of the Ministry of Steel, Mechanical, and Electronics Industry of the Republic of Cuba and 3) assemble tractors in Holguin Province with Republic of

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Cuba government-operated UEREA, a subsidiary of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba.

Toronto, Canada-based Tri-Star Caribbean, Inc., the exclusive representative within the Republic of Cuba for Seoul, South Korea-based Daewoo Corporation, reported that 18 pieces of heavy construction equipment were exported to the Republic of Cuba in 2000. In 1999, the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba began testing a bulldozer manufactured by Daewoo Corporation which was donated by Tri-Star Caribbean, Inc. During the last five years, Tri-Star Caribbean, Inc., has marketed ambulances, armored vans, and other types of light vehicles and heavy vehicles within the Republic of Cuba, and the company maintains warehouses and service centers within the Republic of Cuba which supply parts and provide services for former U.S.S.R.-built heavy vehicles and Russian Federation-built heavy vehicles.

Tri-Star Caribbean, Inc., and UEREA have signed a letter of intent whereby Tri-Star Caribbean, Inc., will provide spare parts and technical assistance to rebuild construction equipment and to rebuild transportation equipment at the Reyes Canto Machine Shop located in Villa Clara Province (270 kilometers east of Havana). Mr. Sarkis Yacoubian, President of Tri-Star Caribbean, Inc., reported that a cooperative production agreement would be implemented at the Reyes Canto Machine Shop to rebuild 200 engines (primarily from the United States, Canada, and Japan) on an annual basis.

UNECA S.A. AND TICONS S.A. HAVE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN LIBYA, MEXICO, AND ITALY- Republic of Cuba government-operated Uneca S.A. (a division of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba), which focuses on projects located outside of the Republic of Cuba, and Italy-based Macora, have established an economic association for construction projects located in Libya and other countries on the continent of Africa and in countries located in the Middle East. Uneca S.A. reports that the company also has **1)** an agreement with an unidentified Brazil-based company to market construction technologies to companies in Spain and to companies in other, unidentified countries and **2)** an agreement with a Mexico-based company to clean polluted waters in Mexico and in other, unidentified “*neighboring*” countries.

Republic of Cuba government-operated Ticons S.A. (a division of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba, which focuses upon the development of construction technologies, reported that the company has cooperative production agreements with unidentified companies; and with Rome, Italy-based Arca’99-Mapie to produce construction materials additives.

There are four reported joint ventures construction industry **1)** *Technologias Internacionales para la Construccion (Tic S.A.)*, between Madrid, Spain-based Inversiones Ibersuizas S.A. (an investment fund manager), through a subsidiary, Ibercubana de Tecnologias para la Construccion (Itc), and Ticons **2)** *Inducomer S.A.*, between Zaragoza, Spain-based Taim-Tfg S.A. (a industrial company) and the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba **3)** *Caribbean Sordeal S.A.*, between France-based Sordeal S.A. and the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba and **4)** *Suneco S.A.*, between Hamilton, Bermuda-based Sunrise, Ltd., and the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba.

The Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba also has Temporary Union of Enterprise (TUE) agreements with non-Republic of Cuba-based companies for projects in the tourism sector and in the real-estate sector.

The Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba reported operations in fourteen countries, including countries in The Americas (water project in Colombia, dredging and dock construction in Mexico, Costa Rica, and Colombia), Caribbean Sea-Area (reportedly thermo-electric facilities located in Jamaica and in the Bahamas, cement plants in Venezuela and Haiti, dredging and dock construction in Haiti), Asia (road construction in Vietnam), and Africa.

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CUBA TO PRODUCE CHOLERA VACCINE, WILL REPORTEDLY SAVE US\$250,000.00 ANNUALLY- H.E. Rosa Elena Simeon, Minister of Science, Technology and the Environment of the Republic of Cuba, reported that Republic of Cuba government-operated companies were conducting clinical trials of a cholera vaccine, and that the cholera vaccine could be available for distribution within the next three years. In 2000, the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Cuba reportedly spent approximately US\$250,000.00 to import cholera vaccine, at costs between US\$18.00 per milliliter (30 drops) and US\$36.00 per milliliter (30 drops).

UNITED KINGDOM COFFEE IMPORTS FROM CUBA- The government of the United Kingdom reported that 18 tons of un-roasted, non-decaffeinated coffee was imported from the Republic of Cuba during the period January/February 2001.

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES REVISED 1999 LARGEST TRADING PARTNER VALUES- The Republic of Cuba government-operated Central Bank of the Republic of Cuba has reported the following revised bilateral trade values for 1999. The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba has reported the following trade values for 2000:

Country	Rank In 1999 Amongst All Countries	1999 Bilateral Trade In U.S. Dollars	Rank In 2000 Amongst All Countries*	2000 Bilateral Trade In U.S. Dollars*
Spain	1	US\$882.6 Million	1	US\$910.72 Million
Canada	2	US\$553.5 Million	2	US\$585.46 Million
People's Republic of China	3	US\$478.5 Million	3	US\$520.41 Million
Venezuela	4	US\$463.3 Million	1	US\$910.72 Million
Russian Federation	5	US\$427.3 Million	4	US\$455.36 Million
Mexico	6	US\$344.8 Million	5	US\$339 Million

*Values Reported By The Ministry Of Foreign Trade Of The Republic Of Cuba

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO CORRECT CONFLICTING 2000 TRADE VALUES- The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba has reported the following revised 2000 values for imports, exports, and the trade deficit.

Year	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Deficit
2000	US\$6.505.2 Billion	US\$1.728.7 Billion	US\$4.777.85 Billion	US\$3.049.15 Billion
1999	US\$5.808.5 Billion	US\$1.465 Billion	US\$4.343.5 Billion	US\$2.878 Billion

The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Cuba reported that the Republic of Cuba has bilateral trade relations with 173 countries. For 2000, 45% of total trade (US\$2.927 billion) was with Europe-based companies; 40% of total trade (US\$2.603 billion, an increase of 28.5% from 1999) was with The Americas-based companies; 14% of total trade (US\$911 million) was with Asia-based companies; and 1% of total trade was with other locations. Primary bilateral trade relations in 2000 were with Spain (14%), Venezuela (14%), Canada (9%), People's Republic of China (8%), The Netherlands (8%), and Russian Federation (7%).

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Reporting Entity	Total Trade (2000 versus 1999)	Exports (2000 versus 1999)	Imports (2000 versus 1999)	Deficit (2000 versus 1999)
Ministry Of Foreign Trade	+12%	+18%	+10%	+6.1%
Central Bank		+12%	+14%	+17%

H.E. Jose Luis Rodriguez, Minister of Economy and Planning of the Republic of Cuba, reported at the end of December 2000 that 2000 imports had increased 14% and 2000 exports had increased 12%. The Republic of Cuba government-operated Central Bank of the Republic of Cuba reported that 1999 imports were US\$4.343 billion and 1999 exports were US\$1.465 billion. Thus, according to Minister Rodriguez, 2000 imports were US\$4.951 billion, 2000 exports were US\$1.640 billion, and 2000 deficit was US\$3.310 billion (a 17% increase compared with the US\$2.878 billion deficit reported in 1999).

H.E. Francisco Soberon, Minister-President of the Central Bank of the Republic of Cuba, reported that the balance of payments deficit increased from US\$456 million in 1999 to more than US\$700 million in 2000. Minister Soberon reported that “*under normal circumstances*” a US\$700 million balance of payments deficit in 2000 would not be a serious problem, as it represented approximately 3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, he said that given the difficulties of the government of the Republic of Cuba in obtaining financing, the US\$700 million balance of payments deficit had complicated an already difficult situation.

BANK LENDING IN 2000 REVISED AS US\$1.69 BILLION, LESS THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED-

H.E. Jorge Barrera, First Vice President of Republic of Cuba government-operated Central Bank of the Republic of Cuba, reported that Republic of Cuba government-operated banks provided US\$1.690 billion in financing (primarily short term credits) to Republic of Cuba-based companies in 2000. In December 2000, H.E. Francisco Soberon, President of the Central Bank of the Republic of Cuba, reported that Republic of Cuba government-operated banks would provide approximately US\$2 billion in financing to Republic of Cuba government-operated companies in 2000, compared to US\$1.5 billion in financing to Republic of Cuba government-operated companies in 1999. In April 2001, Minister Soberon reported that the discrepancies were the result of the US\$2 billion value including non-Republic of Cuba bank funds channeled through Republic of Cuba government-operated banks, while the US\$1.69 billion value included only funds generated within the Republic of Cuba.

Year	Bank Lending
2000	US\$1.690 billion
1999	US\$1.5227 billion
1998	US\$1.0054 billion
1997	US\$779.1 million
1996	US\$500 million

Minister Soberon reported that the loans are focused primarily toward Republic of Cuba-based companies (Republic of Cuba government-operated companies, joint ventures, economic associations, etc.) that focus on exports and those that focus on substituting imports. Annual interest rates are reportedly in the range of 12%, compared to the 12% to 22% rates paid by Republic of Cuba government-operated companies in the international markets. He also said that Republic of Cuba government-operated banks loaned an estimated 7 billion Pesos to Republic of Cuba-based companies in all of 2000, compared with 4.96 billion Pesos in 1999, and 3.938 billion Pesos in 1998.

MARCH 2001 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 March 2001 prices with end of March 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

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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, within unofficial price variances established by the government of the Republic of Cuba.

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-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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>KEY: LB- per pound. U- Per unit. # End of March 2001 price. ()- End of March 2000 price. NA- not available. SSB-soda-sized bottle. S- Soft. H- Hard. B- Bunch. Prices in Cuban Pesos.</p>	

Food Product	Havana	Camaguey	Santiago de Cuba
Rice (LB)	5-6 (5)	5 (4)	5 (3.5)
Black Beans (LB)	6-7 (8)	7 (7)	7 (8)
Pork (LB)	25 (25))	17-18 (16)	18-19 (15)

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Cooking Fat (LB)	14 (15)	17 (15))	17 (14)
Lamb (LB)	25 (25)	17 (14))	16 (15)
Ham (LB) boned	40 (35)	NA (29)	NA (NA)
Garlic (U)	.5-1 (1-1.5)	.5-.6 (.5-.6)	.3-.5 (1)
Onion (LB)	5-8 (5-8)	4 (2-3)	3 (3)
Tomato (LB)	3-6 (2-4)	2 (1.5)	3-4 (2)
Lettuce (B)	4 (2)	1 (1) small	1 (1) small
Cabbage (U)	5 (4)	2-3 (2-3)	2 (2-3)
Cucumber (LB)	3-5 (2-3)	1.2 (3)	1.5 (1.5)
Carrots (LB)	3 (3)	1.5 (1.5)	3 (2)
Malanga (LB)	3-4 (3-4)	3-4 (3)	3.5 (3)
Yucca (LB)	2 (2)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Sweet Potato (LB)	1.5 (2-3)	1(1.2)	1 (1)
Squash (LB)	2 (2)	1 (1.2)	1.5 (1)
Tomato Sauce (BSB)	10 (10)	8 (8)	10 (10)
Limes (U)	.5-1 (1)	.33 (.33)	.15 (NA)
Oranges (U)	.5-1 (.5-1)	.25 (NA)	.33 (.25)
Tangerines (U)	NA (NA)	NA (.2)	NA (.25)
Grapefruit (U)	1 (1)	NA (NA)	NA (NA)
Pineapple (U)	10-20 (8-15)	5-8 (5-10)	10-15 (6-7)
Papaya (LB)	4 (4)	2 (2)	1.5 (1)
Banana (U) Fruit	.5-1 (.5-1)	.5-.6 (.6)	.5 (.5)
Banana (U) Soft Cooking	1-4 (2-4)	1.5-2 (1-2)	1.5-2 (1-2)
Banana (U) Hard Cooking	.5 (.5)	.25 (.25)	.2 (.2)
String Beans (B)	5 (5)	3 (3)	2 (2)
Peanuts (LB)	8 (10)	8 (10)	8 (10)
Corn Meal (LB)	5 (8)	2.5 (3)	3 (2)

Updated Speaking Schedule

Mr. John S. Kavulich II, President of the U.S.-Cuba Trade and Economic Council, has accepted a jointly issued invitation from the Stamford, Connecticut-based **The World Affairs Forum** and the Stamford, Connecticut-based **Chamber of Commerce of Stamford**, to deliver a presentation beginning at 8:00 a.m. and concluding at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, 26 April 2001 at the Holiday Inn Select (700 Main Street in Stamford, Connecticut). The topic of the presentation will be “*Cuba: What United States Companies Can Do Today, What United States Companies Are Doing.*” For additional information, please contact Ms. Eileen Heaphy at telephone (203) 356-0340; facsimile (203) 348-7130; e-mail: info@worldaffairsforum.com; and Internet <http://www.worldaffairsforum.org>

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://wwwcaribbeangaming.net>

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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