Exhibit 42

10/24/2019

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Putin in Havana: oil and much more



by Javier Ortiz — July 12, 2014 in Society





Las corporaciones rusas se encargarían a partir del año 2015 de tres proyectos de perforación petrolera en las aguas profundas del Golfo de México.











Rosneft, a state-owned Russian company will start searching and extracting oil in Cuba supported by an agreement signed with the Cuban corporation CUPET. Both companies will work together in ground and offshore projects in the promising Exclusive Economic Zone in the Gulf of Mexico, where last August, 2013, a Russian platform explored the marine subsoil in search for hydrocarbons.

The agreement was signed at Havana's Revolution Palace, before the Russian President, Vladimir Putin and his Cuban counterpart, Raul Castor, during the twelve hour visit of the Russian representative to Cuba.



10/24/2019

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new oilfields will be taken in the Cuban maritime platform. Zarubezhneft S.A. and NK Rosneft S.A. have undertaken an active cooperation with CUPET for that purpose".

Starting on 2015, the Russian enterprises will take on three drilling projects in the deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico, as had been previously announced by a high Cuban official.

Rosneft has come to Cuba and it does not need to worry about the US blockade against Cuba: it has been already sanctioned economically by Washingtong. Igor Sechin, one of the signatories of the agreement and president of the said Russian oil company, is included in a black list by the US Treasury, as he was among those sanctioned after the diplomatic crisis derived from territorial disputes between Russia and Ukraine.

"We will aid our Cuban friends to overcome the illegal blockade imposed by the US", said the Russian president to his Cuban homologue, after signing ten documents on cooperation.

Vladimir Putin and Raul Castro talked about perspectives for increasing Russian investments in Cuba, as well as tourist flows. Russia also expressed its interest in locating in the Caribbean island GLONASS stations, their version of GPS, "for providing Cuba products, services and technologies in the field of Earth teledetection and satellite telecommunications", noted Putin to Prensa Latina news agency.

Another important project is the joint construction of an international cargo airport in San Antonio de los Baños, closeto Mariel harbor, where lays a military air base originally built by the US in the 40's.

Putin commented on the interest by Russian entrepreneurs to invest in Mariel's Special Development Zone, in fields such as "the manufacture of assembled plastic products, spare parts for cars, the assembling of tractors and heavy machinery for the railroad industry".

Moscow is serious about retaking the economic alliance with Cuba in view of the advance by other European investors in sectors its entrepreneurs could have made the most of.

Prior to his visit to Havana, the Russian president stated that "during the 90's, our bilateral cooperation was reduced, and foreign partners from other nations moved ahead us. For instance, Canada offered Cuba promising joint projects in mining and Europeans boosted tourism".

Apart from oil, the main Russian investment (one billion dollars) will be on the construction of power plants in the western part of the island. Its implementation will represent the comeback of the Russian heavy industry two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Raul Castro personally waved Putin good bye at the Jose Marti International Airport. Twelve hours earlier, he had been welcomed by Cuban first vice-president Miguel Diaz-Canel. The heat Putin must have sensed on his arrival in Cuba must have reminded him he was once again in Havana, though the welcoming must have showed him he was in a different Cuba.

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Exhibit 43

Cuba Block 9 Production Sharing Contract

Melbana Energy (Operator) 30% Sonangol 70%



Overview of Block 9 PSC, Onshore Cuba

World class exploration block with large footprint in proven hydrocarbon system, on trend with the giant Varadero oil field The Block 9 Production Sharing Contract ("**Block 9**"), is a large onshore area of 2,344km² located on the north coast of Cuba, 140 km east of Havana, in a proven hydrocarbon system and along trend with the multi-billion barrel Varadero oil field.

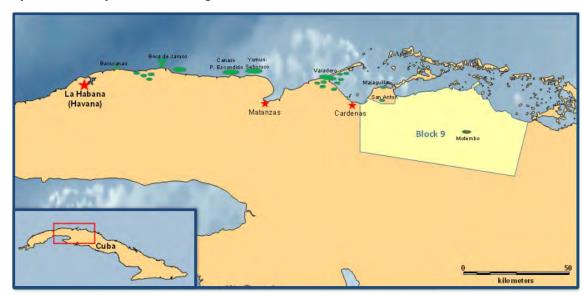


Figure 1 - Block 9 location map showing adjacent fields

A number of prior oil discoveries reducing exploration risk

Block 9 has multiple other producing fields within close proximity and the Motembo field, a working oil system that has produced a high quality light crude (up to 64.5° API oil) within Block 9. Melbana Energy is prequalified as an onshore and shallow water operator in Cuba and was awarded a 100% interest in Block 9 in September 2015. Melbana's established position in Cuba provides it a strong early mover advantage.

Joint Venture with Sonangol – National Oil Company of Angola

In December 2019, Melbana entered into a binding Heads of Agreement ("**HOA**") with Sonangol – Africa's second largest oil producer – for that entity to acquire a 70% interest in Block 9 in return it for funding 85% of the cost of two exploration wells and repaying Melbana's past costs. The HOA was replaced with a more detailed Farm-in Agreement in May 2020.

Drilling Program

Melbana, as Operator, is advanced in its planning for a two well exploration program expected to commence in Q4 2020. The program will test four separate targets with a total prospective resource of 236 million barrels of oil (best estimate),¹ with the best target estimated to have a 32% chance of success.¹ The first well will twin a previous well that flowed hydrocarbons to the surface and the second well will test a structure that may be the source of the Motembo oil field.

Prospective volumes assessed by McDaniel & Associates, an independent expert with over 20 years experience in Cuba

Block 9 is estimated to contain 14.8 billion barrels of Oil-in-Place with Prospective Resources of 676 million barrels (best estimate)¹.

A discovery would be able to be developed quickly and cheaply due to the proximity of Block 9 to existing oil field infrastructure.

Cuba - Open for business

In 2014 the Cuban Government passed the Foreign Investment Act to encourage new investment in Cuba, including setting a corporate tax rate between 15% and 22.5% with a corporate tax holiday for the first eight years. There are multiple modern land drilling rigs currently operating in Cuba. Block 9 consists largely of low-lying farm land and there are sealed roads that connect Block 9 to Havana. A deep water port with an oil terminal is within 75km and international airport within 40km.

Cuba currently produces approximately 45,000 barrels of oil per day and 3 million cubic metres of gas. Oil production meets 50% of the domestic consumption, with the balance satisfied by imports. The majority of the oil industry is currently operated by the national oil company, CUPET. The Canadian company, Sherritt International, has been producing oil in Cuba for over 25 years.



Prospectivity Assessment of Block 9

Melbana's technical personnel have significant global experience in analogous geology and petroleum systems to Cuba. Their technical assessment has identified the following three play types in Block 9:

- 1. Lower Sheet Play (approximately 2,000 3,500 metres depth);
- 2. Upper Sheet Play (approximately 800 3,000 metres depth); and
- 3. Shallow Tertiary Play (approximately 400 1,200 metres depth).

A key aspect of Melbana's technical review of Block 9 is the development of Melbana's new integrated seismic interpretation methodology. This methodology is a new predictive structural/stratigraphic geoscientific approach resulting in a subsurface model that can be applied broadly across a wide range of complex settings, including Block 9. New knowledge acquired through the Block 9 research has been instrumental in Melbana building a more comprehensive integrated seismic interpretation methodology. Technical development includes, but is not limited to, preparation of relevant data sets and integration of seismic interpretation based on a) stress and driving forces on plate tectonic and kinematic models, b) outcrop and well data, c) biostratigraphy, d) gravity and e) velocity data.



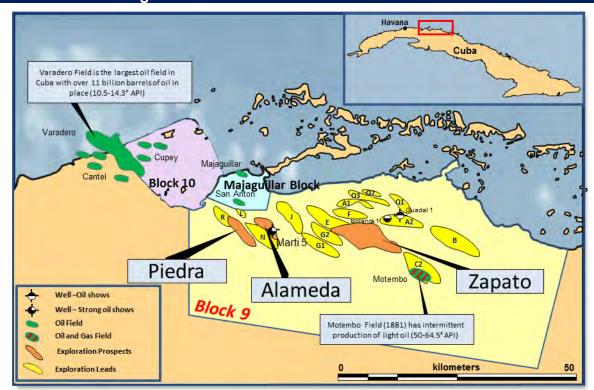
The Lower Sheet Play, which is a conventional fractured carbonate reservoir, similar to existing producing fields in Cuba, is located at depths typically between 2,000 and 3,500 metres. In offsetting Cuban fields, these reservoirs can be highly productive, with reported initial well rates of up to 4,000 barrels of oil per day.

Oil recoveries to date suggest that the Lower Sheet Play has potential for higher quality crude oil than that produced from adjacent fields. It has demonstrated prospectivity in the western and central areas of Block 9 and is likely to be prospective in the east of Block 9, where an absence of seismic data limits the assessment.

Melbana's technical assessment has identified a total of 19 structural prospects and leads which have been prioritized to arrive at the two locations that have been selected for the current drilling program (Alameda and Zapato, as shown in Figure 2).

The recoverable volumes have been conservatively estimated using the historical recovery factor for nearby Cuban fields.

Due to the large volume of potential Oil-In-Place, the use of modern enhanced oil recovery techniques combined with the potential for lighter crude in the targeted structures offers the further potential for a substantial increase in oil recovery.



Use of modern enhanced oil recovery techniques offers substantial potential for further increases in oil recovery

Figure 2 - Block 9 PSC with high graded drilling targets

Additional potential is anticipated in the Upper Sheet and Tertiary plays, however these have not been quantified at this stage. There are numerous oil recoveries from old wells in the Upper Sheet in Block 9 and production from this play in nearby fields. The Tertiary play is likely to contain heavier oil and more data is needed to establish its level of productivity before it can be adequately characterised.

Melbana has optimised the potential drilling program to enable the acquisition of valuable information about both plays during the drilling of wells to the Lower Sheet objectives.

Alameda Prospect - highest ranked prospect in Block 9

The Alameda Prospect is currently the highest ranked exploration target in Block 9 PSC.

Alameda Prospect is the highest ranked prospect, supported by recoveries from two old wells Alameda is a large structure located in the western part of Block 9 and is in a similar structural position to the Varadero field, the largest oil field in Cuba, approximately 35km away.

The proposed Alameda-1 well will test a combined exploration potential of over 3 billion barrels Oil-in-Place and 141 million barrels of oil aggregate (best estimate)¹, as shown in Table 1).

The primary objective at Alameda ranges in depth from approximately 3,000 to 3,700 metres (see Figure 3).

The presence of oil in the Alameda structure is supported by the Marti-5 well drilled within the prospect closure in a down flank position nearly 30 years ago and which recovered 24° API oil and had numerous oil shows extending over a 850 metre gross interval from the Lower Sheet section.

Independent
Expert McDaniel
& Associates
estimates
Alameda
prospective
resource
potential as up
to 280 million
barrels of oil¹

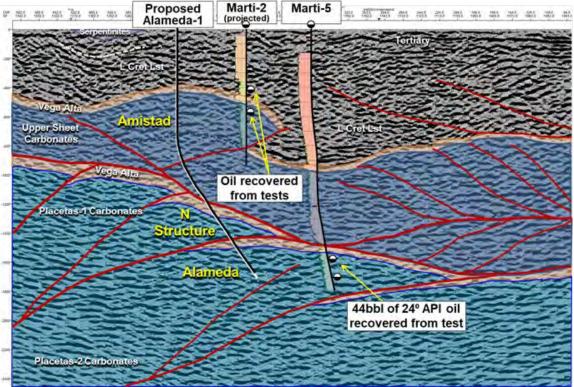


Figure 3 - Schematic cross section for proposed Alameda-1 well

The Alameda exploration well has been designed as a mildly deviated well, with a total measured depth of 4,000m to enable the well to penetrate three independent exploration objectives; the primary Alameda objective as well as the shallower N and Amistad/U1 objectives.

While characterised as an exploration well, the chance of success at Alameda-1 benefits from two old wells, Marti-2 and Marti-5, both of which recovered oil from Amistad/ U1 and Alameda objectives respectively. The Amistad/U1 objective is a structure indicated on seismic as being updip of the tested oil recoveries in the Marti-2 well. Alameda-1 is estimated to take approximately 80 days to drill. In the event of a discovery at Alameda there would be significant follow up potential, with a number of additional prospects and leads in close proximity.

Table 1 - Exploration Prospective Resource estimates for objectives of Alameda-1 well

	Chance	Prospective Resource (million barrels) ¹				
Objective	of Success	Low	Best	High	Mean	
Amistad/U1	15%	24	60	132	71	
N	23%	4	9	20	11	
Alameda	32%	39	72	128	79	

The Alameda-1 well will test three independent exploration objectives with a total prospect resource of 141 million barrels of oil (best estimate)¹.

Zapato Prospects – High Priority Exploration Drill Opportunities

The proposed Zapato-1 well location is in the central portion of Block 9 and is designed to test a Lower Sheet closure in close proximity to the shallower Motembo oil field, which has historically produced a high quality light oil. The Zapato feature has a crest at approximately 2,000 metres and is a robust structure with nearly 1,000 metres of vertical relief.

Block 9 has high quality detailed pre-existing gravity and magnetic data sets. In the type of geology present in Cuba it is common to use a combination of seismic, magnetic and gravity data sets to define prospectivity. Melbana commissioned a gravity and magnetic study over the Zapato prospect from Cuba's specialist technical laboratory, CEINPET. The study indicated a strong gravity and magnetic alignment with the structural interpretation Melbana's technical team derived from seismic and surface data. This result is supportive of Melbana's assessment of the prospectivity of Zapato as a large carbonate duplex structure along strike from the Motembo discovery which produced a light oil $(50-64.5^{\circ}\text{API})$.

Independent
Expert McDaniel
& Associates
estimates
Zapato
prospective
resource
potential as up
to 214 million
barrels of oil¹

Carbonate duplex structures such as Zapato are being targeted by Melbana due to their potential to contain Varadero style oil accumulations and are able to be identified using this technique by their combined gravity and magnetic response which differentiates them from low prospectivity intervals.

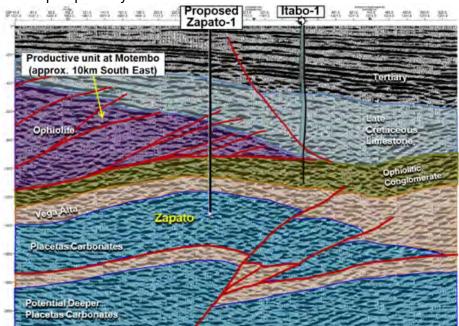


Figure 4 - Schematic cross section through Zapato Prospect

Table 2 - Exploration Prospective Resource estimates for objectives of Zapato-1 well

	Chance	Prospective Resource (million barrels) ¹				
Objective	Objective of Success		Best	High	Mean	
Zapato	23%	38	95	214	114	

Business Overview

Cuba Drilling Program

Melbana is proceeding with detailed planning for a two well drilling campaign in Block 9 expected to commence in Q4 2020. It has completed an international tender for rigs and services, undertaken field work and has received all material permits to commence the drilling of the first well, Alameda-1. This two well drilling campaign is estimated to cost in the range of US\$20-30 million which is funded 85% by Sonangol and 15% by Melbana.

Melbana expects to make announcements shortly on contractor appointments.

Contact Details

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Notes

¹ **Prospective Resources Cautionary Statement**: The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Future exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons. All quoted volumes have been taken from Independent Expert McDaniel & Associates Competent Persons Report June 30, 2018, as adjusted by Melbana for areas released.

Contingent and Prospective Resources: Unless otherwise specified, the information that relates to Contingent Resources and Prospective Resources for Melbana is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr. Peter Stickland, who is a Director of the company and has more than 29 years of relevant experience. Mr. Stickland is a member of the European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers and the Petroleum and Exploration Society of Australia. Mr. Stickland consents to the publication of the resource assessments contained herein. The Contingent Resource and Prospective Resource estimates are consistent with the definitions of hydrocarbon resources that appear in the Listing Rules. Conversion factors: 6 Bscf gas equals 1 MMboe; 1 bbl condensate equals 1 boe; "MMstb" means million stock tank barrels of oil.

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Exhibit 44



Cuba Oil & Gas 2017 Summit Presentation

February 2017





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Forward-looking Statements and Resources

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Presentation Overview

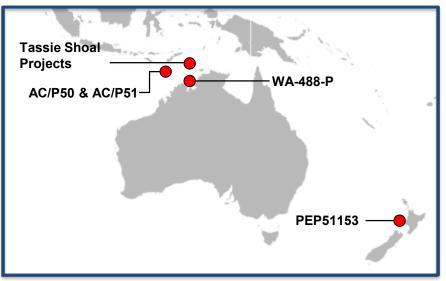
- V
- Overview of Melbana Energy
- V
- Cuba oil & gas prospectivity and operating environment
- **V**
- Exploration history of Block 9
- **V**
- Melbana process for Block 9 so far
- **V**
- Identified prospectivity of Block 9
- V
- Next steps

Corporate Overview

Melbana Energy: Company Overview

- Australian listed (ASX: MAY) petroleum exploration company
- Only ASX listed company with Cuban energy industry exposure
- Identified enormous exploration potential in Cuba Block 9
- Seeking early drilling opportunities in Block 9
- Onshore New Zealand high impact drilling of the Pukatea prospect anticipated late 2017
- Portfolio also includes high impact projects offshore in Australia, including Beehive prospect
- Disciplined strategy focused on:
 - Cuba Block 9
 - High-impact, low cost activity from Australia/NZ portfolio
 - Fiscal discipline across all activities





Experienced Leadership

Board & Management

Board of Directors



Peter Stickland Managing Director & CEO



Andrew Purcell Non-Executive Chairman



Michael Sandy Non-Executive Director

Senior Team



Colin Naylor CFO & Company Secretary



Robert Zammit Exec Manager – Commercial & BD



Errol
Johnstone
Chief
Geoscientist



Dean
Johnstone
Senior
Geoscientist



Dr. Rafael Tenreyro Cuba Representative

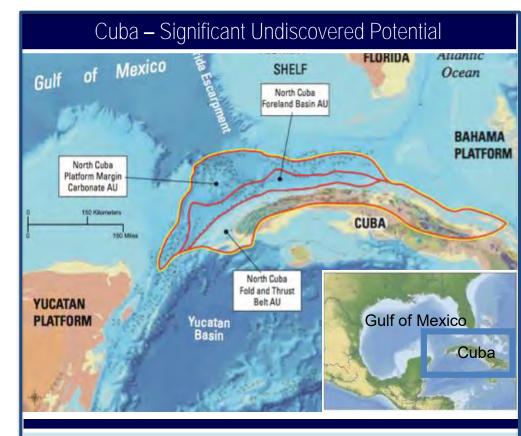
Melbana staff experienced with Cuban-style geology

Cuba

Cuba Oil and Gas Potential

Untapped Region of the Gulf of Mexico

- The Gulf of Mexico is one of the world's great petroleum mega provinces
 - Cuba represents the underexplored south-eastern margin of this province
- US Geological Survey estimates undiscovered technically recoverable reserves of 4.6 billion barrels in North Cuba
 - Largest field Varadero: >11
 billion barrels OOIP
- Cuba currently producing ~45,000 barrels of oil and 3 million cubic metres of gas per day, but seeking to grow production
 - Imports ~50% of oil
 - Local market for oil and gas
- Limited application of modern exploration techniques due to 50+ year US embargo



US Geological Survey (2004): "Total undiscovered technically recoverable reserves in North Cuba Basin of 4.6 billion barrels of crude oil, 9.8Tcf of natural gas and 900 million barrels of natural **gas liquids"**

Oil and gas industry in Cuba

Map of acreage holdings in Cuba



- Established international oil industry participation
- Significant areas of Cuba is not yet leased
- International operators reporting globally competitive operating costs in Cuba of ~US\$7/barrel.

Cuba - Re-emerging as an investment destination

Policy changes having positive impact

- Cuba has implemented an attractive fiscal regime:
 - New Law of Foreign Investment in 2014, including 8 year profit tax exemption
- Cuba reached a deal with "Paris Club" creditor nations late 2015 - an important step to normalizing relations with international finance community
- Increasing foreign interest in Cuba including Australia, with former Trade Minister Andrew Robb leading first Australian business mission, including Melbana Energy, to Havana in early 2016
- Wider and easier access to internet is a plus for doing business
- US airlines now have direct flights to Cuba



Melbana Progress On Block 9 So Far

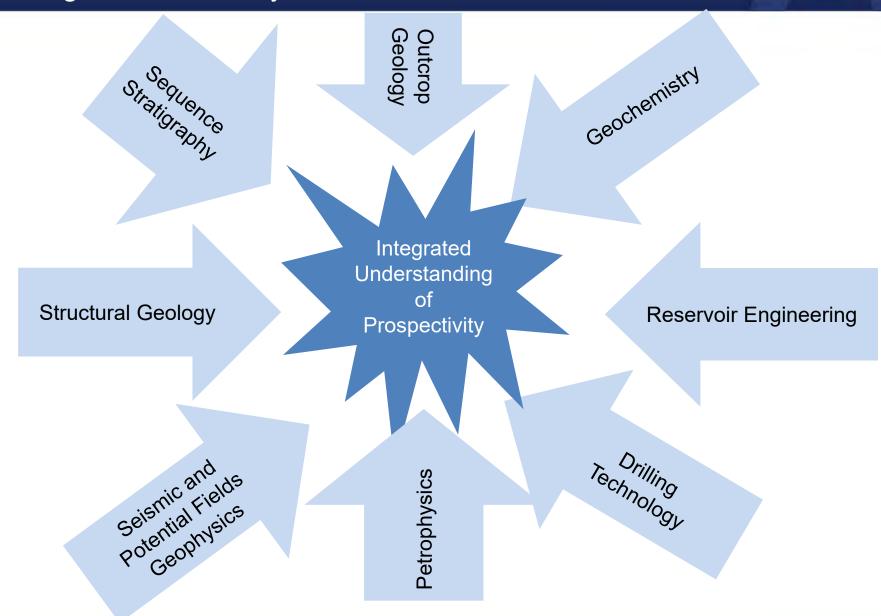
PSC (2,380 km² or 588,000 acres) located onshore and close to infrastructure

- Commenced pre-qualification in 2012
- Prequalified as Operator early 2013
- Identified Block 9 as preferred opportunity
- Commenced direct negotiations with Cupet for Block 9 PSC
- September 2015 Melbana Energy (100%*) awarded Block 9 PSC in for 25 year term



- 8 ½ year Exploration Period divided into four sub-periods, with withdrawal options at the end of each sub-period
- Low first Exploration sub-period commitment consisting of studies and seismic reprocessing
- Mid 2016 opened Havana office and appointed experienced, high calibre in country representative to facilitate accelerated activity
- Substantial data aggregation and integration work undertaken to provide a block wide stratigraphic interpretation

Melbana Exploration philosophy: 4 Filed 09/29/20 Page 23 of 358 Integration is the key



Brief Exploration History of Block 9

Lightly explored, natural oil seeps and several small oil discoveries

Pre 1959:

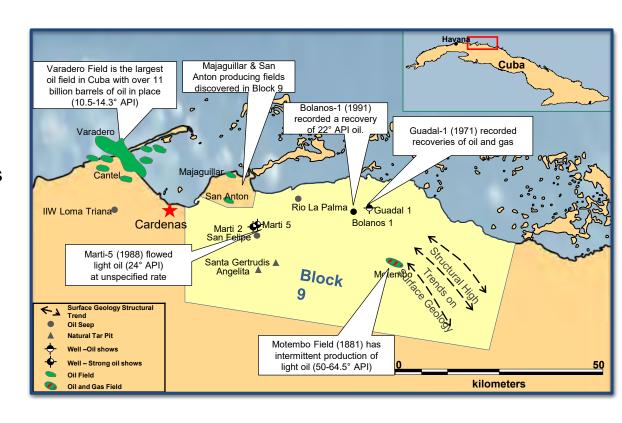
- Asphalt mined from surface deposits
- Motembo discovery light oil, shallow, produced 5+ mmstb
- Numerous other shallow wells, many with oil shows/recoveries

1959-1991:

- Some early seismic acquisition
- Number of wells drilled with oil recoveries (some located preseismic)

1991-2006:

- First international PSC for Block 9
- Shallow drilling, but results in two producing discoveries (now excised from Block 9)

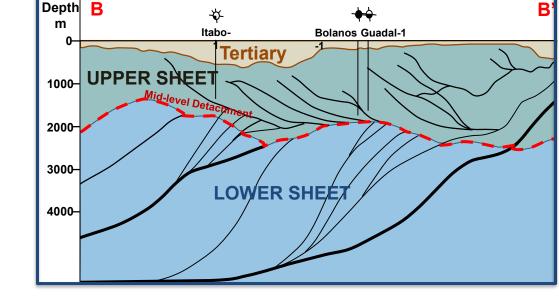


Block 9: Geological Characteristics

Multiple plays in large compressional fold belt

Lower Sheet

- Reservoir
 - Predominantly of fine grained, fractured carbonates
 - Targeting same main productive zone in existing fields in Cuba – Varadero wells have initial rates up to ~3000 barrels/day per well
- Structure
 - Large scale, broad thrusted anticlines
 - Definable on current coarse 2D seismic data grid



Upper Sheet

- Numerous smaller scale structures
- However, prospects hard to define on coarse 2D seismic data grid
- Multiple oil recoveries to date

Tertiary

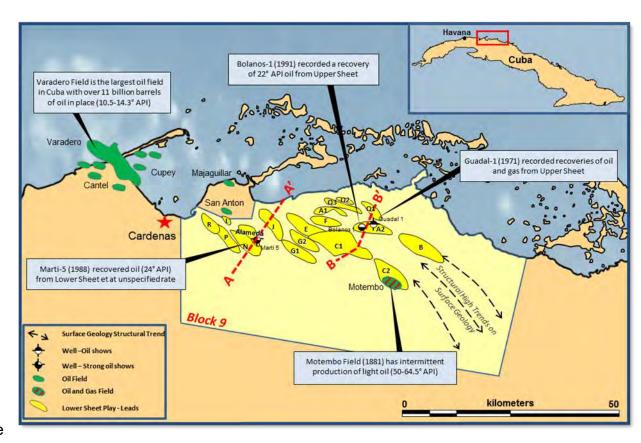
- Younger carbonate and clastic reservoirs
- Only mild structural deformation
- Heavy oils may require enhanced recovery methods

Cuba Block 9 – Exploration Resource Potential

Multi-billion barrel oil in place exploration potential identified

Lower Sheet Play

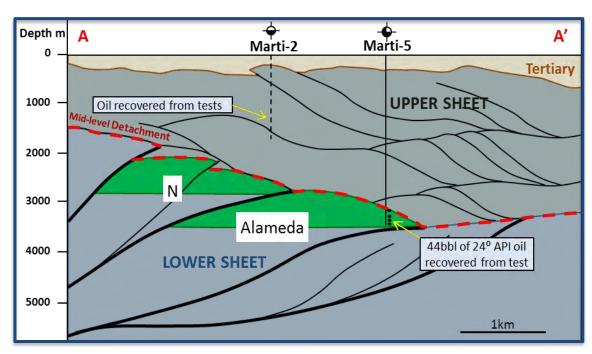
- Exploration potential for over 12 billion barrels of oil-in-place with Prospective Resources of ~600 million barrels (unrisked Best Estimate, 100% basis)*
- 18 individual leads identified in conventional "Lower Sheet Play"
- Depths between 2,000 and 3,500 metres
- High potential Alameda prospect identified close to historical oil recoveries
- Recoverable volumes conservatively estimated using the historical 5% recovery factor for nearby Cuban fields
- Potential for higher quality light crude oil suggested by historical oil recoveries



Alameda prospect: close to historical oil recoveries

High impact prospect, currently designing well for potential 2018 drilling

- Large structure in western part of Block 9
- Primary objective in depth range from 3,000 to 3,700 metres
- Marti-5 (drilled 1988) recovered lighter oil (24° API) and had oil shows over a 850 metre gross interval from the Lower Sheet
- Potential for shallow secondary objectives
- Currently designing well to test Alameda with potential for drilling early in 2018



Prospective Resources (MMstb)					
Alameda Prospect	CoS*	Low	Best	High	Mean
Oil in Place (100%)	32%	62	1,293	4,278	1,829
Prospective Resource (100%)		3	65	214	91
Prospective Resource (NEI**)		2	44	144	61

Prospective Resources Cautionary Statement: The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Future exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.

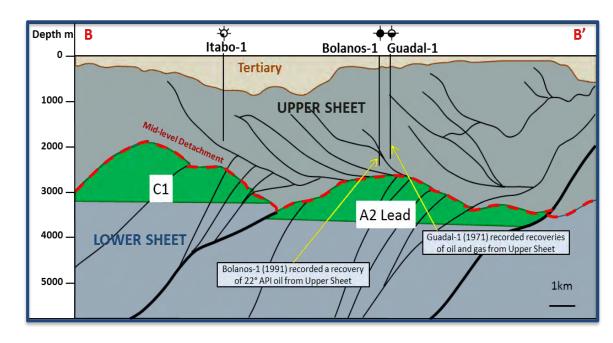
^{*}Chance of Success

^{**}Net Entitlement Interest based on Production Sharing Contract

Central Area: High Potential A2 and C1 Leads

Multiple structures with hundred million barrel exploration potential

- A2 is a large structure supported by two nearby shallow wells that recovered oil from the upper sheet above the deeper A2 lower sheet target
- C1 lead is also a large structure
- C1 lead is only 13km from the historical Motembo oil fled which has produced very light oil.
- Assessing A2 and C1 leads for early drilling in Q1 2018



Prospective Resource (100%, MMstb)					
	CoS*	Low	Best	High	Mean
A2 Lead	21%	9	69	213	93
C1 Lead	25%	5	71	297	118

Prospective Resources Cautionary Statement: The estimated quantities of petroleum that may potentially be recovered by the application of a future development project(s) relate to undiscovered accumulations. These estimates have both an associated risk of discovery and a risk of development. Future exploration appraisal and evaluation is required to determine the existence of a significant quantity of potentially moveable hydrocarbons.

^{*}Chance of Success

Cuba Block-9 Operating Environment

Onshore accessible area in close proximity to active oil industry

- Block 9 consists largely of low-lying farm land
- A number of sealed roads cross Block 9
- Largest nearby city is Cardenas (population ~100,000) approximately 5km west of Block 9
- ~40km from international airport
- ~75km from deep water port with oil terminal
- ~160km east of Havana
- There are a number of modern land drilling rigs currently operating in Cuba
- Preliminary discussions held with drill rig owners and equipment providers

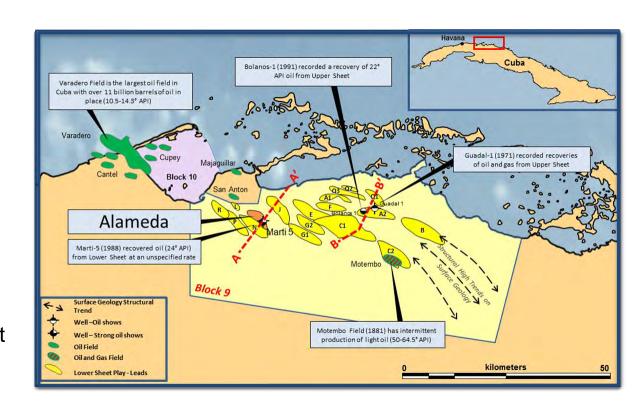




Cuba Block 9 – Near Term Activities

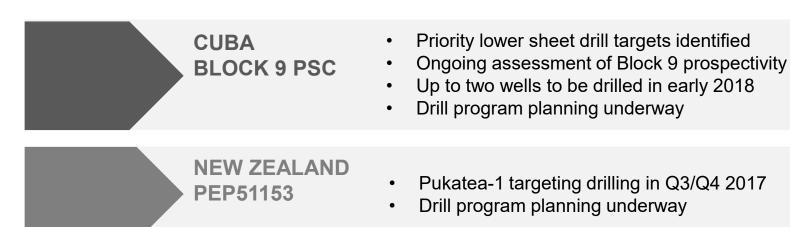
Integrate data and investigate potential for early drilling in 2018

- Continue to integrate data to provide a comprehensive picture of the geology of Block 9
- Develop drilling program for possible accelerated drilling in Block 9 to test the exploration potential of the Lower Sheet Play
- Potential drilling in Q1 2018
- Investigate merits of additional seismic data acquisition
- Monitor drilling of high impact exploration well currently drilling in Block 10, operated by Sherritt, adjacent (and on trend) to Block 9.



Melbana Energy - Indicative Activity Pipeline

Key upcoming activities in Cuba, NZ and Australia



- AUSTRALIA WA-488-P
- Farmout process ongoing
- If farmout successful, potential drilling of Beehive in 2018

Summary and Conclusions



Melbana strategy to target projects with appropriate risk reward profile



Building a portfolio of high impact drilling opportunities in Cuba and Australia/N7



Cuba has excellent oil & gas prospectivity and demonstrated modest operating costs



Existing fields, oil recoveries and seeps demonstrate a high quality active petroleum system in Block 9



Melbana's technical assessment has demonstrated world class, large scale exploration potential of Block 9



High quality prospects support potential to accelerate drilling in Block 9





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Exhibit 45

11 July 2004 & CubaNews

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Castrol supplies lubricants in venture with Cubapetróleo

BY LARRY LUXNER

spacious mansion on the corner of Quinta Avenida and Calle 6 — right at Lthe entrance to Havana's Miramar suburb — serves as the headquarters of Castrol Cuba S.A., one of the island's oldest foreign joint ventures.

Established in 1992, the venture is a 50-50 partnership between state-run Cubapetróleo and Castrol B.V., a unit of Castrol Holland).

Castrol itself is part of BP, which purchased Burmah Castrol Ltd. in 2000 for \$4.7 billion.

Castrol, founded in 1899, is best known for its sponsorship of championship race-car drivers; nostalgic black-and-white reproductions of old Castrol advertisements adorn the company's reception room.

Carlos Machtus, general manager of Castrol Cuba S.A., said Castrol has sold its products on the island since the late 1950s. Last year, the venture sold 7 million liters of lubricants worth \$12 million to Cuba's automotive, industrial, agricultural and maritime sectors.

This joint venture was established with the objective of delivering products to the U.S. dollar market," Machtus told CubaNews in a recent interview. "Lubrication is a need anywhere in the world, and although the automotive industry is our most visible [sector], it's not the most important in Cuba.'

Rather, Castrol's largest customers here are the mining, cement, energy, power generation and transport sectors.

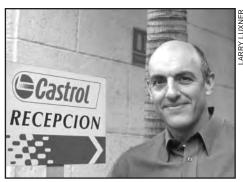
Among its top clients are Canada's Sherritt International, which operates a nickel mine in Moa, and Cementos Cienfuegos S.A., an outdated cement plant currently being modernized with \$105 million in Spanish capital (see CubaNews, April 2004, page 6).

Divided by sector, Castrol Cuba's market consists of commercial vehicle fleets (40%); mining, power generation and other heavy in-

dustry (30%); the shipping industry, including container vessels and fishing fleets (20%), and privately owned passenger vehicles (10%).

"Castrol is bringing in the most advanced technology to Cuba, and of course there's a demand for our products," he said. "Lubrication is not a luxury. If you have more money, you can buy more wine, but lubrication is essential because your car has to function. And if a power plant fails, there's no light."

Machtus, a Spaniard, arrived in Cuba two



Carlos Machtus, manager of Castrol Cuba S.A.

years ago. As general manager of Castrol, he heads a staff of 40 at company headquarters in Miramar and at a warehouse in the Havana suburb of Lawton.

What's it like to do business here, we asked Machtus.

"It's really like in any other country," he responded. "You have to sell, you have to collect money, you have to decide which product is for whom. In this sense, it's quite normal. Of course, since 40% of our products come from outside Cuba and are the most sophisticated ones, you have to be very cautious.'

In Cuba, Castrol produces mineral oils at the Cubalub plant near the Port of Havana, and at another factory in Santiago de Cuba.

"Our business starts with base oils, which make up 90% of the product, plus additives. Lubricant companies normally don't produce base oils; those are produced in the refinery.

"We import base oils from Italy. The Cuban government also imports base oils from Italy, Venezuela, wherever they can find it," he said. "Here, there is no base oils production, because there must be a critical mass and that requires a huge investment."

Cuba's total market for lubricants is around 70 million liters, which is divided between the peso market and the dollar market. The peso market (around 55 million liters), is 100% dominated by Cubalub, while the dollar market (comprising the remaining 15 million liters) is worth around \$20 million, and is split evenly between Cubalub and Castrol.

That makes Cubalub both a competitor and an indirect partner of Castrol, since the two companies have a production agreement.

Machtus said Castrol doesn't sell directly to Cuba's sugar industry, since that's part of the peso market, though sugar harvesters occasionally use Castrol lubricants.

At the moment, Castrol offers 150 different products and sizes to the Cuban market. At the retail level, however, only a handful of products are available.

In mid-April, at the Cupet-Cimex gas station along Quinta Avenida in Miramar, a one-gallon jug of Castrol SAE-50 motor oil was selling for \$14.20, while a similar-sized jug of Cubalub cost \$11.00. Since then, retail prices at dollar stores have risen 10-15%.

Machtus declined to discuss profits, saying only that "if we're here, it's because our business is profitable." \square

Details: Carlos Machtus. Castrol Cuba S.A.. Calle 6, #319, esq. 5ta Avenida, Miramar, La Habana. Tel: +53 7 204-2005. Fax: +53 7 204-0878. E-mail: machtus@castrol.minbas.cu.

Sherritt chairman Delaney: persistence has paid off in Cuba

long Cuba's northeastern coast, 65 kms from the U.S. Naval Base at Guantána-▲mo Bay, sits one of the world's most impressive nickel deposits.

If past experience is any guide, Sherritt International Corp. — which already operates a profitable nickel mine in the area — has a very good chance of sealing a new deal with the Cuban government.

"It's one of the cheapest nickel expansion opportunities on the planet," said Ian W. Delaney, Sherritt's low-profile executive chairman. "We haven't put the final pin into [the deal] yet. But we are going to do it."

Delaney is probably right. That's because Sherritt has shown a unique and consistent ability to roll with the punches and take advantage of evolving opportunities in Cuba.

Sherritt, which operates the Moa mine in a 50-50 venture with the Cuban government,

produced just over 8,000 tons of nickel in the first quarter of 2004. The company's realized nickel prices averaged \$8.66/lb during the quarter, up 60% over the first quarter of last year, and 45% over the fourth quarter of 2003.

Besides the nickel mine, Sherritt operates oil wells, an experimental vegetable farm in Matanzas, and a soya processing plant in Santiago de Cuba. It also holds a 25% indirect stake in the Hotel Meliá Las Américas on popular Varadero Beach. Its power unit, Energas, produces more than 10% of the island's electricity and is hoping to produce 20% by 2007 (see CubaNews, June 2004, page 10).

In 2003, Cuban operations contributed 30% of Sherritt's annual revenues of \$821 million.

Much of Sherritt's success in Cuba is due to Delaney himself. His skill at navigating the Cuban economy's ebbs and flows are legendary. And his insights serve as a how-to guide

for other Canadian companies trying to succeed on the island.

Delaney, dubbed the "Smiling Barracuda" for his deal-making prowess, says a successful Cuban strategy boils down to education, relationships and effective cash management.

Canadian bosses often complain that their Cuban partners overstaff joint ventures as they do non-profit state enterprises. Sherritt solved the problem by giving Cuban partners courses in business, finance and marketing.

"We spent a lot of money to send Cubans to Canada to study management," says Delaney. "But it's paid off."

Delaney's second strength is his clear love of the Cuban people, evidenced in his monthly trips to the island. "It's so easy to fall in love with the culture here," he says. "Cubans are easy to get to know, and they party readily.'

- PETER DIEKMEYER

Exhibit 46



HOME

Cuba seeks more tests of deepwater potential

Despite early exploratory disappointment and a longstanding trade embargo by the US, the Cuban government seeks more foreign help in the assessment of its deepwater oil and gas potential.

Author — Bob Tippee

Dec 7th, 2015

DEEPWATER WELLS IN THE CUBAN EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

FIG. 1



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Despite early exploratory disappointment and a longstanding trade embargo by the US, the Cuban government seeks more foreign help in the assessment of its deepwater oil and gas potential.

The country's national oil company and a Canadian operator, meanwhile, are drilling wells of increasing lateral displacement from land to further develop near-offshore reserves of mostly heavy oil along the northern coast.

At a conference called Safe Seas-Clean Seas in Havana Oct. 19-21, officials from state-owned Cuba Petroleo (Cupet) said negotiations are in progress with Sonangol of Angola and Petroleos de Venezuela SA for deepwater blocks in the 114,000-sq-km Cuban Exclusive Economic Zone (CEEZ) in the Gulf of Mexico.

Since the fatal Macondo blowout and spill off Louisiana in April 2010, the prospect of deepwater drilling off Cuba has raised concern in the US and elsewhere in the greater Caribbean area about spill prevention and response. Although the Cuban government has implemented a safety regime modeled on UK regulation, the system is untested and sparsely equipped. And despite restoration of US-Cuban diplomatic relations late last year and a measured easing of travel restrictions, the 53-year-old embargo remains in place.

It represents not only a problem for the rapid movements of people and equipment required by any response to an offshore accident but also a risk for oil and gas producers contemplating deepwater projects off Cuba (OGJ, Nov. 2, 2015, p. 36).

Four deepwater wells

Since Cuba opened the CEEZ to foreign investment in 1999, operators working under production-sharing contracts (PSCs) have drilled four deepwater wells in the area, which lies off the northwestern part of the island nation. All the drilling occurred during 2003-12 (Fig. 1). The only other offshore drilling since 2003 was in shallow water off the island of Cayo Coco in central-northern Cuba.

None of the offshore wells found commercial hydrocarbons. Three of the wells drilled in recent years had oil shows but lacked effective seals.

The Repsol Yamagua 1X well, drilled in 2003-04 by the Ocean Rig Eirik Raude semisubmersible rig in 1,656 m of water, went to 3,374 m TD. It had shows of 19.5° gravity oil in a Lower Eocene breccia section above 2,700 m. The well also yielded poor oil shows from Cretaceous dolomites.

In 2011-12, the Saipem Scarabeo 9 semi-specially assembled to meet content restrictions of US sanctions-drilled three deepwater wells:

Case 1:19-cv-01277-APM Document 47-4 Filed 09/29/20 Page 39 of 358

- Repsol Jaguey 1X, bottomed at 4,528 m in 1,778 m of water. It had shows of oxidized oil in Early Cretaceous carbonates below 4,324 m.
- Petronas Catoche 1X, went to 4,640 m in 2,234 m of water with gas shows in Upper Cretaceous and live and oxidized oil in Lower Cretaceous carbonates.

PDVSA Cabo de Santonio 1X bottomed at 4,225 m in Lower Cretaceous carbonates with no reported results. Water depth is 2,128 m.

Zarubezhneft of Russia operated the post-2003 shallow-water well, L-01. Drilling by the Songa Mercur semi encountered technical problems and difficult geology and didn't reach target depth. The rig left Cuban waters in June 2013.

Earlier deepwater assessment of the CEEZ came via the former Deep Sea Drilling Project, which drilled six scientific holes with the Glomar Challenger drillship during 1980-81. One of those tests, at Site 535, had shows of live and oxidized oil in Lower Cretaceous pelagic limestone. The hole went to 4,164 m in 3,455.5 m of water.

From seismic surveys shot over the CEEZ during 1984-2011 Cupet has 31,193 line-km of 2D and 13,005 sq km of 3D data.

Oil traces in the Site 535, Yamagua, and Jaguey wells correlate chemically with crude produced in the northern heavy oil belt, which accounts for 97% of Cuban production.

The oil in those fields is 6.3°-37° gravity with 0.27-9% sulfur, generated from Upper Jurassic pelagic carbonates.

Oil in the Catoche well correlates with oil from old onshore fields inland from the northern-belt producers.

Cupet officials note that no CEEZ well yet has tested Upper Jurassic sequences, which contain the main source rocks and reservoirs of southern Cuban oil fields and are productive throughout the Gulf of Mexico.

The Cuban industry

The government reports Cuban oil and gas production at 80,000 boe/d and crude output at 52,000 b/d. The country relies on imports, mainly under subsidized terms from Venezuela, to meet most of its demand, estimated by US Energy Information Administration at 171,000 b/d.

Cupet operates four refineries. Havana's 36,400-b/d Nico Lopez refinery, which has a 12,500-b/d catalytic cracker, is the only facility with conversion capacity. The others are hydroskimmers: Camilo Cienfuegos, 65,000 b/d, at Cienfuegos; Hermanos Diaz, 30,000 b/d, at Santiago; and Sergio Soto, 2,800 b/d, at Sancti Spiritus.

Cuban refineries run little Cuban crude. Most of the heavy oil produced along the northern coast is diluted with naphtha and trucked to power plants for combustion.

The largest producing field is Varadero, near a resort town of the same name at the eastern end of the heavy oil belt about 125 km from Havana. Cupet estimates the Varadero resource at 11.3 billion bbl of oil in place. Recovery factors throughout the belt are low: 7-10%.

Wells on the northern coast are drilled directionally from land to penetrate subsea targets along multiple thrust sheets in the nearshore foreland basin. The Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous reservoirs are fractured and karstified pelagic carbonates sealed by Paleogene shales.

In resort areas, surface locations and gathering stations are on the landward side of a coastal highway, obscured from view in recreational areas by berms and hedgerows.

Cupet officials say the longest well drilled in the area is in Varadero West field. The main hole in the VDW 1007 well went to 22,513 ft MD, with 5,552 ft TVD and displacement of 18,751 ft. A lateral hole in the well had 21,877 ft MD, 5,433 ft TVD, and 18,133 ft displacement.

Drilling in the northern heavy oil belt uses water-based mud and frequently encounters large intervals of reactive clays. Early drilling phases are especially complicated, and problems with hole stability and lost circulation are frequent.

International service companies working with Cupet include Great Wall Drilling Co., a subsidiary of China National Petroleum Corp.; Schlumberger; and Latitude Energy Services of Barbados.

Non-Cuban operators

The main non-Cuban operator in Cuba is Sherritt International Corp., a Toronto metals-mining company. Active in Cuba more than 20 years, Sherritt operates Puerto Escondido, Yumuri, and Varadero West oil fields under two PSCs.

In May 2014 the company negotiated a 10-year extension to the Puerto Escondido-Yumuri PSC. It has drilled eight wells, one more than required by the extension terms, and has ended the extension drilling program. Six of the wells produce oil, one is suspended, and one has been abandoned.

The company says production from the extension program fell below expectations and has lowered its expectation for gross working interest production in Cuba this year to an average of 18,500 b/d of oil from a previously forecast 19,000 b/d, with output in the third quarter having slipped to 17,693 b/d from 18,607 b/d in the second quarter. Average production in 2014 was 19,456 b/d.

Sherritt also has trimmed capital spending in Cuba for the late months of 2015.

In December 2014 Sherritt signed new exploration PSCs for 967-sq-km Block 8A in central Cuba and 261-sq-km Block 10 in northern Cuba. The contracts have 25-year terms and work commitments requiring reprocessing and acquisition of seismic data within 2 years.

In June 2014, Cupet signed separate agreements with CNPC and Rosneft of Russia. With CNPC it has a framework agreement covering production enhancement and

drilling and other services supporting offshore exploration. The Rosneft agreement involves cooperation in enhanced recovery and other work in existing fields.

Exhibit 47



Recent Trends in Cuba's Mining and Petroleum Industries

On December 17, 2014, President Obama announced that the United States would begin discussions to restore diplomatic relations with the Government of Cuba and embark on a longer term process of normalization of relations between the two countries. The U.S. Government had officially severed diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961 in response to political changes and economic measures taken by the Cuban Government upon the instatement of a Revolutionary Administration on January 1, 1959. Among these measures were Cuba's cancellation of all U.S.-owned mining contracts in Cuba and expropriation of U.S.-owned mining concessions. In 1962, President Kennedy declared an embargo on all trade between the United States and Cuba, including a total freeze of Cuban-owned assets in the U.S., and

the prohibition of U.S. public and private investments in Cuba, including investments in mining (U.S. Department of Justice, 1972, p. 71).

On January 15, 2015, the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Treasury published regulatory amendments to the Cuba sanctions in accordance with President Obama's December 2014 policy announcement (The White House, 2014; U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2015). These amendments, however, did not include changes to restrictions regarding U.S. investments in mining. This Fact Sheet provides information regarding the current supply of and demand for mineral commodities produced in Cuba (fig. 1) and information on the structure of its minerals sector in 2014 (table 1).

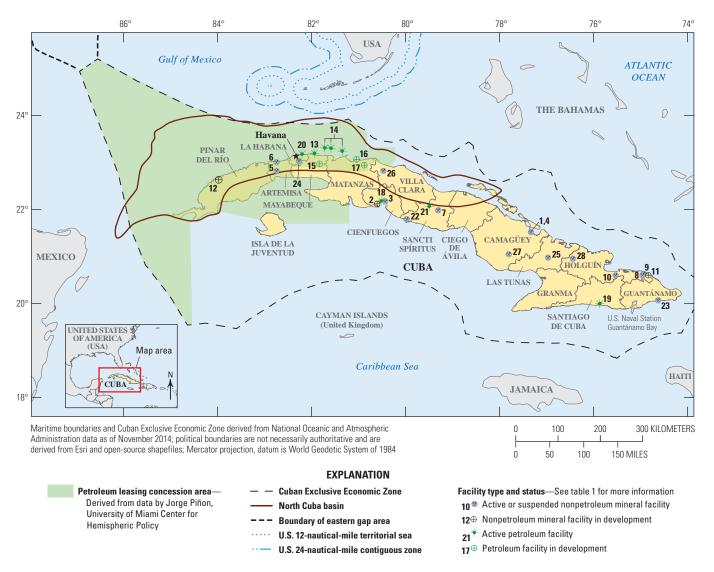


Figure 1. Mines, mineral processing facilities, and petroleum facilities in Cuba in 2014. Information on individual facilities (1–28), including operational status, is shown in table 1. The term "in development" includes all operational statuses provided in table 1 except active and suspended.

U.S. Department of the Interior Fact Sheet 2015–3032
U.S. Geological Survey ver. 2.0, March 2018

Background

In 2014, Cuba had a population of more than 11 million people and a land area of about 111,000 square kilometers, which is comparable to the population and land area of the U.S. State of Ohio. In 2010 (the latest year for which data were available), Cuba's per capita gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity was \$10,200; this amount was three times less than that of Mississippi, which was the U.S. State with the lowest per capita GDP (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2014; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2014).

In 2013, Cuba was estimated to be among the world's top 10 producers of cobalt and nickel, which are the country's leading mineral exports. Cuba exports ammonia, nitrogenous fertilizer, and zeolites to Europe and to other Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) nations, but most other mineral commodities are consumed domestically. Production at most mineral processing facilities is significantly below those facilities' design capacities, and the quantity of output is not sufficient to support an export market (Kuck, 2014; Shedd, 2014; Soto-Viruet, 2016).

About one-third of Cuba's domestic petroleum demand is met by near-offshore and onshore production of extra heavy crude oil. Since at least 2007, the remaining two-thirds of Cuba's petroleum demand has been met by imports from Venezuela. There is currently no deepwater production of hydrocarbons.

Cuba's Mineral Resources and Production Facilities

Cuba hosts a variety of fuel and nonfuel mineral resources in complex geologic terranes. Its mineral endowment includes chromite deposits in preserved fragments of oceanic crust known as ophiolites, and laterite soils that developed on top of the ophiolites; these laterite soils contain the country's most significant reserves of cobalt and nickel. In addition to cobalt and nickel, Cuba's metallic mineral resources include copper and zinc in volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits, copper in porphyry deposits, iron in laterite and skarn deposits, precious metals in epithermal deposits, manganese oxide in stratabound deposits, and tungsten in vein deposits. The country's industrial mineral resources include currently mined, volcanically derived bentonite, feldspar, and high-purity zeolite minerals, as well as gypsum, kaolin, lime, high-grade limestone, marble, and sand from carbonate terranes. Manufactured industrial mineral products include ammonia, cement, sulfuric acid, steel, and urea. The leading mines, mineral processing facilities, and hydrocarbon concessions in Cuba are shown in figure 1 and table 1.

Hydrocarbons produced in Cuba include natural gas, crude oil, and refinery products. Most Cuban hydrocarbon production comes from structural traps in carbonate reservoirs located both onshore and offshore in the North Cuba fold and thrust belt, although hydrocarbon seeps have been reported in every province in Cuba. Current petroleum production in Cuba is centered east of Havana along the northern coastlines of the Provinces of Matanzas and Mayabeque, mostly at Sherritt International Corp. of Canada's three near-offshore facilities at Puerto Escondido, Varadero West, and Yumuri (fig. 1; table 1). The country's largest capacity refinery is the Nico López refinery in Havana, which processes both domestic and imported petroleum. The

second largest capacity refinery, the Cienfuegos refinery, processes only Venezuelan crude oil (Nerurkar and Sullivan, 2011; U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2013).

Historical Perspective on Cuba's Mineral Industries

Prior to January 1, 1959, U.S. citizens and companies were allowed to explore for and develop mineral resources in Cuba as individuals or in partnership with Cuban companies. U.S. companies had large holdings in Cuban mining and hydrocarbon assets, including the Moa Bay nickel operation, and U.S. petroleum companies operated several refineries in Cuba. In the early 1900s, geologists from the United States documented Cuba's mineral resources, such as chromium, iron ore, and manganese; and during World War I and World War II, U.S. geologists explored for strategic minerals (Hayes and others, 1901; Burchard, 1919; Park, 1942; Page and McAllister, 1944; Guild, 1947). From 1916 to 1940, the United States imported more than 720,000 metric tons of chromite ore from Cuba (Thayer, 1942).

By a series of actions taken after the Cuban Revolution, however, the Cuban Government confiscated, expropriated, intervened, nationalized, and by various means took the properties of American nationals without compensation. In 1964, the United States enacted Public Law 88-666, which added Title V to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. This law authorized the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to consider the claims of U.S. nationals against the Government of Cuba for "losses resulting from the nationalization, expropriation, intervention or other taking of, or special measures directed against, property, including any rights or interests therein owned wholly or partially, directly or indirectly" since January 1, 1959. Although it did not provide for the payment of these losses, the statute provided for determination by the Commission of the validity and amounts of such claims and for the certification of the findings by the Secretary of State, in order to provide appropriate information that would be useful in future negotiations of a claims settlement agreement (U.S. Department of Justice, 1972, p. 69-71).

The Government of Cuba established trade agreements with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) prompting U.S. companies to halt operations at their Cuban petroleum refineries owing to Cold War tensions between the United States and U.S.S.R. Subsequently, Cuba nationalized its petroleum refineries, expropriated U.S. property held within its territory, and began to develop its mineral industry independently. When the U.S.S.R. was dissolved in 1991, Cuba's economic growth plummeted and the mining industry suffered from a lack of investment. In 1958, Cuba had been the third-ranked nickel producing country in the world, but by 1963 it was ranked sixth, and by 2013 it was ranked tenth. In 1959, Cuba accounted for 4% of the world's copper production, but since 2001, no copper production in Cuba has been reported (Johnson, 1964; Copeland and others, 2011).

In 2004, the USGS released a hydrocarbon resource assessment of the North Cuba basin and its three sub-basins. The assessment area covered the northern one-half of the island and the portion of Cuba's maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that extends into the Gulf of Mexico to the north, northwest, and west of the island (fig. 1). The total amount of undiscovered

technically recoverable hydrocarbons was estimated to be 9.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, 4.6 billion barrels of crude oil, and 0.9 billion barrels of natural gas liquids (U.S. Geological Survey, 2004). About 70% of this oil was estimated to be located no more than 50 to 80 kilometers (km) offshore along the length of the western and northern coasts of the island. Petroleum leasing concession areas within Cuba's maritime EEZ (fig. 1) have been claimed by such companies as Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. (Brazil), Petroliam Nasional Berhad (Malaysia), JSC Zarubezhneft (Russia), Repsol S.A. (Spain), and Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (Venezuela) (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2013).

Recent Developments in Cuba's Mineral Industries

Cuba's current crude oil and associated natural gas production from onshore and shallow water coastal reservoirs is approximately 50,000 barrels per day of liquids and about 20,000 barrels per day oil equivalent of natural gas. Venezuela is a business partner in most of Cuba's downstream petroleum industry through the joint venture (JV) Cuvenpetrol S.A. In 2010, China won a bid from the Government of Cuba to construct a refinery at Matanzas and upgrade the receiving terminal that processes and stores shipments of crude oil from Venezuela, but as of yearend 2014, no known start date had been announced. A Soviet-built petroleum pipeline connecting the Matanzas production fields to the Cienfuegos refinery has not been operational since initial performance tests were conducted in 1991. In 2011, Cuba's hydrocarbon imports included refinery products (which accounted for about 60% of total hydrocarbon imports) and crude petroleum (about 40%) (Nerurkar and Sullivan, 2011; Jorge Piñon, University of Texas at Austin, written commun., 2015).

As of 2015, deepwater drilling by such foreign companies as Repsol S.A. of Spain and JSC Zarubezhneft of Russia has resulted in no discovery of commercial quantities of oil or gas. The country's extreme northwestern maritime boundary with the United States and Mexico—an area referred to as the eastern gap—remains to be legally delimited. The current claim nearest to this area is located approximately 150 km to the southeast, although no exploratory drilling has yet taken place in the westernmost portions of Cuba's EEZ (fig. 1). This area is beyond the U.S. EEZ but is in waters determined to be within the U.S. extended continental shelf and is potentially able to be leased for development of seabed mineral resources (U.S. Department of State, 2014).

In 2010, Ferroniquel S.A. (a joint venture between Cubaniquel and the Government of Venezuela) began work to complete construction and commence ferronickel production at the Las Camariocas project in Cupey. Construction of the plant at Las Camariocas started in the 1980s but was only about two-thirds complete when its financing was lost with the breakup of the U.S.S.R. Startup of the plant had been expected in 2013, but no information indicating progress on the project was available at that time. Since at least 2010, the Government of Cuba has been seeking to expand the country's capacity to produce ammonia and urea. Construction at several projects, including an ammonia and urea production facility at Calicito in Cienfuegos Province announced in 2010 by Cuvenpeq S.A., has yet to begin (Apodaca, 2011). The Revolución de Octubre plant in Nuevitas reported production of 65,000 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and ammonium nitrate production at yearend 2014,

with the majority of the ammonium nitrate intended for export (Cuban News Agency, 2014). Cuba has imported an average of 8,000 metric tons per year of ammonia and phosphatic fertilizers from countries in North Africa, including Egypt, Libya, and Morocco, from 2010 through 2013. Lime was produced at seven small commercial plants throughout the country using outdated technology and very limited automation of production processes. Exports of zeolites have been reported since at least 2006; in 2013, an estimated 4,500 metric tons of zeolite were exported to Europe and Latin American countries.

Foreign Direct Investment Trends in Cuba

Cuba's real GDP was \$70 billion in 2013, which was relatively low compared with larger LAC economies, but greater than LAC countries of similar area, GDP, and (or) population, including Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. Among these countries, Cuba had the highest GDP each year from 1990 through 2013 (fig. 2). The Government of Cuba passed law No. 77 (Foreign Investment Act) in 1995, which allows for foreign direct investment (FDI) in the country. Economic growth rebounded as a result of this change and followed a positive trajectory similar to that of the other small economy countries in the region. Excluding Bolivia, mining and quarrying activities of the smaller countries in the region accounted for less than 3% of their GDP, and manufacturing decreased overall in each country from 1990 to 2013 (fig. 3). Economic growth remained constrained in Cuba owing partly to the limitations of its small economy, but even more so to Government controls on FDI, pricing, and the labor market (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2014).

The leading sectors to receive FDI in Cuba have been agriculture, natural resources, and tourism. From 1990 through 2009, Cuba received about \$3.5 billion in FDI, of which 86% was received from only 20 of about 250 foreign investors. In the 1990s, the Government of Cuba granted foreign partners majority control, but starting in 2011, the Government has sought a 51% or more share in joint ventures. In Cuba, law No. 77 allows for 100% foreign ownership of businesses, but as of 2011, only six wholly foreign-owned firms were operating in the country. The average maximum share of foreign ownership allowed in mining and oil and gas for LAC countries as of 2010 was about 96% and 86%, respectively. In Cuba, foreign joint venture investors are granted dominant market shares and the Government restricts competition and profit margins. Also, FDI firms in Cuba must pay wages to an employment agency in hard currency, but the agency compensates workers in local currency, which essentially devalues the wages by as much as 90% (Feinberg, 2012).

From 1990 through 1999, the mining sector was the second-ranked sector for FDI, receiving on average 15% to 20% of the total. Europe was Cuba's leading trade partner with 47% of total trade, followed by countries from North America and South America (37%) and Asia (14%). Sherritt International was the second largest foreign investor in the country through its production of nickel and cobalt at Moa Bay and its investments in agriculture, oil and gas development, power generation, telecommunications, and tourism. In 2014, the company continued to be the largest independent energy producer in Cuba through nationwide petroleum and power operations.

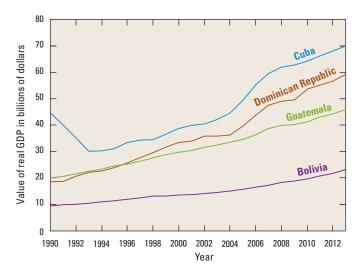


Figure 2. Annual gross domestic product (GDP) for Cuba and selected other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean from 1990 to 2013. Data from United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2014).

By 2000, the value of mining and quarrying had increased by 127% to \$614 million, or by 1.4% of the GDP, from that of 1993 when it accounted for 0.9% of the GDP; the value decreased again to \$396 million in 2002 and remained flat through 2013 when the value was \$434 million (0.6% of the GDP) (fig. 3). During the same period, the value of Cuba's industrial manufacturing sector increased to \$10.9 billion in 2013 from \$5.8 billion in 1993. The percent share of industrial manufacturing in the GDP, however, decreased to 15.6% in 2013 from 18.3% in 1993, reflecting growth in other sectors (fig. 3) (Torres, 2001; United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2014).

In the 2000s, the Government of Cuba focused on statebacked projects involving China and Venezuela, the latter of which primarily involved the trade of Venezuelan crude petroleum in exchange for Cuban medical personnel. In 2013, China and Venezuela each received between 10% and 20% of Cuba's exported goods. From 2009 through 2013, the annual growth rate in the value of mineral exports from Cuba was about 9%; China, Belize, and Estonia were the top three recipients of Cuba's mineral exports, together accounting for 90.6% of the total. In 2013, China, United Kingdom, and Belgium together received 73.3% of Cuba's total mineral exports. The annual percentage growth rate in the value of exported basic manufactures was 29.5%. In 2009, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Honduras together received 62.1% of Cuba's basic manufactures, and in 2013, Togo, Venezuela, and the Dominican Republic together received 66.5% of Cuba's basic manufactures (Feinberg, 2012).

As the productivity of Cuba's manufacturing and mining sectors decreased steadily, the country's current level of industrial production as a whole, which included the agricultural sector, has been estimated to be operating at about 50% of that prior to 1990. Merchandise exports were reported to be less than 10% of national output in 2010 (the last year data were available) and agricultural imports are reported to consume a large, but unspecified, share of Cuba's limited export earnings (Feinberg, 2012).

In November 2014, Cuba's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment announced 246 development projects for which it was seeking \$8 billion in foreign investment. The Government

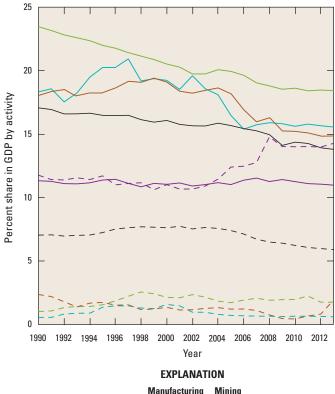


Figure 3. The percentage share of mining and manufacturing in the annual gross domestic product (GDP) for Cuba, selected other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and all LAC countries from 1990 to 2013. Data from United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (2014).

of Cuba specifically stated that Cuba will remain a state-driven economy dominated by large Government holding companies and that most foreign ventures will retain a majority Cuban ownership. Among the portfolio of projects, 86 are in the petroleum sector (the sector with the greatest number of prospective projects) and 10 projects each are in the manufacturing and mining sectors. In the energy sector, the country is offering joint ventures in petroleum extraction from onshore and offshore blocks, but also reported that it hopes to increase the share of electricity produced by renewable sources to 24% by 2030 from 4% in 2014. Foreign investment opportunities are being offered in biomass and solar energy production and hydroelectric power, and the Government announced that it will allow 100% foreign ownership in wind farms. Regardless of whether energy ventures are partially or fully foreign owned, output will be required to be sold at predetermined prices to state distribution systems. Included in the guidelines released by the Cuban Government, joint-venture firms will be required to provide business plans that make projections for their potential impact on the country's balance of payments. The guidelines prevent the privatization of State-held businesses, but allow foreign investment entities to partner with domestic business cooperatives. Small-scale private enterprises, however, will not be allowed to partner with foreign investment entities (Feinberg, 2014).

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Table 1. Mines, mineral processing facilities, and petroleum facilities in Cuba in 2014.

[The location of each facility is shown in figure 1. Location and distance information is based on publicly available information and may be approximate for some sites. Information on mining operators refers to that reported by the Cuban Government and (or) by mining companies in 2014. The information is from a U.S. Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook country report (Soto-Viruet, 2016) and from open-source company reports and does not include information on ownership owing to outstanding mining property claims as submitted by U.S. citizens to the U.S. Department of Justice. Accordingly, both table 1 and figure 1 should not be relied upon with respect to any claim that may exist or be asserted. Operational status: A, active production; E, exploration; N, negotiations; P, planned; S, suspended; UC, under construction. NA, not available]

Label shown in figure 1	Commodity	Facility name (if available) or facility description	Operator	Location	Operational status
1	Ammonia	Revolución de Octubre plant	NA	Nuevitas, Camagüey Province	A
2	Ammonia and urea	Calicito ammonia plant	Cuvenpeq S.A.	Calicito, Cienfuegos Province	P
3	Cement	Cienfuegos cement plant	Cementos Cienfuegos S.A.	Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos Province	A
4	Cement	Nuevitas cement plant	Fábrica de Cemento 26 de julio	Nuevitas, Camagüey Province	A
5	Cement	Artemisa cement plant	Fábrica de Cemento Mártires de Artemisa	Artemisa, Artemisa Province	A
6	Cement	Mariel cement plant	Cementos Curazao N.V.	Barrio Mujica, Mariel, Artemisa Province	A
7	Cement	Siguaney cement plant	Fábrica de Cemento Siguaney	Siguaney, Sancti Spíritus Province	A
8	Nickel-cobalt	Ernesto Che Guevara Mine and processing plant	Empresa Niquelífera Ernesto Che Guevara	Punta Gorda, Holguín Province	A
9	Nickel-cobalt	Moa Bay Mine and processing plant	Moa Nickel S.A.	Moa, Holguín Province	A
10	Nickel-cobalt	René Ramos Latour Mine and processing plant	Empresa Niquelífera Comandante René Ramos Latour	Nicaro, Holguín Province	S
11	Nickel-cobalt	Las Camariocas Mine and processing plant	Empresa Mixta Ferroniquel S.A.	Cupey, Holguín Province	UC
12	Lead-zinc	Castellanos and Santa Lucia plant	NA	Near Santa Lucia, Pinar del Rio Province	UC
13	Petroleum (crude)	Northern coast operations	Empresa de Perforación y Extracción de Petróleo del Centro	Northern coast between Havana and Cardenas, primarily in Mayabeque Province	A
14	Petroleum (crude)	Puerto Escondido, Varadero West, and Yumuri operations	Sherritt International Corp.	Puerto Escondido, Varadero West, and Yumuri	A
15, 16	Petroleum (crude)	Block 8A (offshore) and Block 10 (onshore)	Sherritt International Corp.	Northern coasts of Mayabeque and Matanzas Provinces	Е
17	Petroleum (crude)	Block 9 (onshore)	MEO Australia Ltd.	North of Colón, Matanzas Province	. N
18	Petroleum (refinery products)	Cienfuegos refinery	PDV-Cupet S.A.	Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos Province	A
19	Petroleum (refinery products)	Hermanos Díaz refinery	Government	Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba Province	A
20	Petroleum (refinery products)	Ñico López refinery	Government	City of Havana	A
21	Petroleum (refinery products)	Sergio Soto refinery	Government	Cabaiguan, Sancti Spíritus Province	A
22	Sand	Algaba quarry	NA	Near Trinidad, Sancti Spíritus Province	A
23	Sand	Cajobabo operations	NA	Imias, Guantánamo Province	A
24	Steel products	Cotorro steel mill	Antillana de Acero, Grupo Metalúrgico Acinox	Cotorro, La Habana Province	A
25	Steel products	Las Tunas steel mill	Empresa de Aceros Inoxidables, Grupo Metalúrgico Acinox	Las Tunas, Las Tunas Province	A
26	Zeolites	Tasajeras plant	Empresa Geominera Holguín	Villa Clara Province	A
27	Zeolites	El Chorillo plant	Empresa Geominera Holguín	Camagüey Province	A
28	Zeolites	San Andrés plant	Empresa Geominera Holguín	Holguín Province	A

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Exhibit 48



2015 Minerals Yearbook

CUBA [ADVANCE RELEASE]

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY OF CUBA

By Yadira Soto-Viruet

In 2015, Cuba was estimated to rank 7th (tied with the Philippines) among the world's leading producers of cobalt, which was a byproduct of nickel processing, and 10th among the world's leading producers of nickel. Other mineral commodities produced in the country included bentonite, cement, crushed stone, feldspar, gypsum, kaolin, lime, limestone, marble, nitrogen, salt, silica sand, sulfuric acid, and zeolites. Cuba also produced crude petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum refinery products. According to the Centro para la Promocion del Comercio Exterior y la Inversion Extranjera de Cuba [Center for Promotion of Foreign Trade and Investment] (CEPEC), the country had significant mineral resources of cobalt and nickel and less significant mineral resources of chromium, iron ore, and manganese. Nickel was one of the leading sources of foreign exchange and export earnings in the country, generating earnings equivalent to tourism revenue. Identified mineral resources in the country also included copper, gold, lead, silver, tungsten, and zinc and such industrial minerals as asbestos, barite, basalt, bentonite, clay, feldspar, gabbro, garnet, graphite, kyanite, magnesite, mica, mineral salt, olivine, phosphorite, quartz, quartz sand, quartzite, and semiprecious stones (Jimenez, 2015, p. 5, 16; Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investments, 2016, p. 139; Schnebele, 2017; Shedd, 2017).

Cuba imported most of its crude petroleum supply from Venezuela; however, the country's crude petroleum imports had been affected by Venezuela's economic and political crisis. In 2015, crude petroleum imports from Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA) decreased by 11% compared with those of 2012 and by 3% compared with those of 2014. The Government-owned Union Cuba-Petroleo (CUPET) is responsible for exploring, producing, refining, and marketing the country's petroleum and its derivatives (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2016; Petróleos de Venezuela S.A, 2014, p. 108; 2016, p. 70).

The U.S. Government imposed an embargo on all trade between the United States and Cuba in 1960 and officially severed diplomatic relations in 1961. In December 2014, the President of the United States announced that the United States would begin discussions to restore diplomatic relations with Cuba and embark on a long-term process of normalization of relations between the two countries. In January 2015, the Government of the United States published regulatory amendments to the Cuba sanctions in accordance with the December 2014 announcement. These measures made changes in the implementation of the embargo but did not lift the embargo. Most transactions involving Cuba, including private and public investment in mineral production, continue to be prohibited. On July 1, a major step in the normalization process between the United States and Cuba was reached when the President of the United States announced the decision to reestablish diplomatic relations between the two countries. On July 20, the Embassy of the United States reopened in Havana

and Cuba's Embassy reopened in Washington, DC (White House, The, 2014; U.S. Department of State, 2015; U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2015; Wacaster and others, 2015).

Minerals in the National Economy

In 2015, Cuba's real gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 4.3% compared with that of 2014. The industrial manufacturing sector (excluding the sugar industry) made up about 13% of the country's GDP; the construction sector, about 6%; the sector that included electricity, gas, and water, about 1.4%; and the mining and quarrying sector, about 0.6%. Employment in the mining and quarrying sector increased by 4% to 28,900 workers in 2015 compared with 27,700 workers in 2014. During the year, about 336 enterprises operated in the industrial manufacturing sector and about 20 enterprises operated in the mining and quarrying sector (Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información 2016a, p. 12; 2016c, p. 7; 2016d, p. 18–19).

According to the Portfolio of Opportunities for Foreign Investment, in 2014, the most significant sector for foreign capital was tourism and real estate (52%), followed by the energy and mining sector (11%), and the industrial manufacturing sector (10%). In the mining sector, the country was offering foreign investment opportunities for prospecting, exploration, mining, and commercialization of copper, gold, lead, silver, zinc, and other minerals, such as kaolin, mica, and tungsten. The offering included the regions of Pinar del Rio (Hierro Mantua copper deposit), Central Cuba (10 prospects for copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc), Ciego-Camaguey-Tunas (13 prospects for copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc), Holguin and Macizo Sagua-Baracoa (12 prospects for chromium, copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc), Sierra Maestra (10 prospects for copper, gold, lead, silver, and zinc), and the Special Municipality of the Isle of Youth (8 prospects for kaolin, mica, and tungsten). In the energy sector, Cuba was offering joint ventures in both onshore and offshore petroleum extraction, including 52 offshore blocks located in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Gulf of Mexico; 25 onshore blocks available throughout the country; and 8 shallow-water blocks, which are located in the Provinces of Artemisa, Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Granma, Matanzas, Mayabeque, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus, and Villa Clara (Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investments, 2016, p. 12, 121–123, 141).

Government Policies and Programs

Cuba's mining sector is regulated by the Ley de Minas (Mining Law, law No. 76 of January 23, 1995). The law establishes the mining policy and regulations, which guarantee the protection, development, and rational use of the mineral resources. The Ministerio de Energia y Minas [Ministry of Energy and Mines; Law Decree No. 301] is the entity

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responsible for establishing Government policy for the energy and mining sectors. In 2014, Cuba's National Peoples' Power Assembly approved the new Ley de Inversion Extranjera [Law of Foreign Investment], law No. 118. The law establishes the new legal framework for foreign investment in the country. The types of businesses that can be adopted through foreign investment include joint ventures, international economic association agreements, and companies with 100% foreign capital investment. The law states that a 15% tax on net profits shall be paid by joint ventures and by domestic and foreign investors and partners in international economic association agreements. Joint ventures and partners in international economic association contracts shall be exempt from paying taxes on profits for a period of 8 years from the date of their incorporation, but the Council of Ministers shall be entitled to extend the tax exemption period. The exploitation of natural resources, whether renewable or nonrenewable, could have the profit tax rate increased by up to 50% (Centro para la Promocion del Comercio Exterior y la Inversion Extranjera de Cuba, 2014, p. 5; Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba, 2014, p. 177, 179, 185; Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investments, 2016, p. 13).

Production

In 2015, zeolites production increased by 18% to 50,800 metric tons (t) from 43,100 t in 2014; salt, by 17% to 285,000 t from 243,000 t; cobalt (estimated), by 16% to 4,300 t from 3,700 t; and nickel (estimated), by 12% to 56,400 t from 50,400 t. Bentonite production decreased by 29% to 500 t from 700 t; marble, by 28% to 7,700 cubic meters from 10,700 cubic meters; volcanic ash, by 24% to 99,900 t from 131,200 t (revised); silica sand, by 15% to 24,800 cubic meters from 29,300 cubic meters (revised); crude steel, by 14% to 221,800 t from 257,700 t; and kaolin, by 12% to 1,500 t from 1,700 t. Data on mineral production are in table 1.

Structure of the Mineral Industry

Petroleum refinery products were produced by CUPET at the Hermanos Díaz, Ñico López, and Sergio Soto refineries, and by the joint venture of PDVSA and CUPET (PDV-CUPET S.A.) at the Cienfuegos refinery. The Ñico López refinery is located in the city of Havana and processed domestic and imported petroleum; the Cienfuegos refinery processed only Venezuelan crude petroleum (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2016). Nickel was produced by Government-owned Empresa Niquelífera Ernesto Che Guevara and Moa Nickel S.A., which was a joint venture of Sherritt International Corp. of Canada (Sherritt) and the Government (50% each). Table 2 is a list of major mineral industry facilities

Mineral Trade

In 2015, the total value of Cuba's exports decreased by 25% to about \$167 million from \$222 million in 2014 and the total value of imports increased by 3% to about \$582 million from \$566 million in 2014. In 2014, mining products accounted for about 15% of Cuba's total exports. The country's major export trade partners included Canada, China, the Netherlands, Spain, and Venezuela, and its major import trade partners included China, Spain, and Venezuela. According to PDVSA,

in 2015, Cuba imported from PDVSA about 87,000 barrels per day (bbl/d), which was about 31.8 million barrels per year (Mbbl/yr) compared with 90,000 bbl/d in 2014, which was about 32.9 Mbbl/yr. In 2014, the country imported about 9.2 million barrels (Mbbl) of fuel oil, 2.7 Mbbl of motor gasoline, and 925,000 barrels of liquefied petroleum gas (Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información, 2015, p.12–18; 2016b, p. 15; 2016d, p. 35; Petróleos de Venezuela S.A, 2016, p. 70).

Commodity Review

Metals

Cobalt and Nickel.—Moa Nickel's mines are mined by open pit methods and processed at its facilities at Moa into mixed sulfides (containing nickel and cobalt). The mixed sulfides are transported to the company's refining facilities in Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada. Moa Nickel's operations included the Central Moa projects (Camarioca Norte, Camarioca Sur, Limestone Mud, Moa Occidental, Moa Oriental, Playa La Vaca-Zona, Septentrional II, and Yagrumaje Oeste concessions) and the Eastern Satellites projects (Cantarrana, La Delta, and Santa Teresita concessions), which cover a total area of about 12,282 hectares. As of December 31, total proven and probable reserves at Central Moa and Eastern Satellites were reported as 60.48 million metric tons (Mt) at average grades of 43.8% iron, 1.15% nickel, and 0.12% cobalt. Measured, indicated, and inferred mineral resources at Central Moa were reported as 10.92 Mt at average grades of 44.1% iron, 1.16% nickel, and 0.14% cobalt; 7.54 Mt at average grades of 43.0% iron, 1.25% nickel, and 0.13% cobalt; and 5.60 Mt at average grades of 47.4% iron, 1.46% nickel, and 0.10% cobalt, respectively. The measured and inferred mineral resources at Eastern Satellites were reported as 3.29 Mt at average grades of 45.5% iron, 1.24% nickel, and 0.15% cobalt and 4.36 Mt at average grades of 45.2% iron, 1.30% nickel, and 0.14% cobalt, respectively (Sherritt International Corp., 2016a, p. 1, 10, 16, 17, 18, 82, 85, 87).

In 2015, total production of finished nickel and cobalt was 33,705 t and 3,733 t (100% basis), respectively, compared with 32,909 t and 3,210 t (100% basis), respectively, in 2014. The construction of the 2,000-metric-ton-per-day sulfuric acid plant at Moa was underway in 2015 and was expected to be completed by the second half of 2016. Sherritt reported that the new plant would provide the necessary sulfuric acid production capacity to eliminate all the company's purchases of sulfuric acid (Sherritt International Corp., 2016b, p. 1, 6, 32).

Lead and Zinc.—Empresa Minera del Caribe (Emincar) continued with its plans to develop the Castellanos and Santa Lucia lead-zinc deposit, which is located in Pinar del Rio Province. Emincar expected to produce lead and zinc concentrates at a total investment cost of about \$300 million and to produce nearly 1 Mt of lead and zinc concentrate, mainly for export, within 11 years (Garcia, 2013; Diario de Cuba, 2016; Havana Reporter, The, 2016).

Mineral Fuels

Petroleum.—The country's proven crude petroleum reserves were estimated to be about 124 Mbbl, and its natural gas

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reserves were estimated to be 70.8 billion cubic meters. Sherritt held working interests (ranging from 40% to 100%) in various petroleum production-sharing contracts (PSCs) with CUPET. According to Sherritt, Cuba's petroleum accounted for more than 90% of the company's total production. Sherritt operated the Puerto Escondido, the Varadero West, and the Yumuri oilfields, which are located on the northern coast between Havana and Cardenas. The company's share of the petroleum produced from these three fields combined (based on the percentage of its working interest) was 18,257 bbl/d in 2015 compared with 19,456 bbl/d in 2014, which was a decrease of about 6%. The decrease in petroleum production was mainly attributed to natural reservoir declines. As of 2015, eight wells were drilled in the Puerto Escondido and Yumuri fields, which was part of an agreement signed with the Government in 2014 for a 10-year extension of the Puerto Escondido and Yumuri PSCs. During the year, Sherritt reprocessed and identified drilling locations in Block 10, which is located in Cardenas Bay on the north coast of Cuba and covers about 261 square kilometers (km²). The company reported that it would focus on the preparation and drilling of the block in 2016, and the first well was planned for mid-2016 (Sherritt International Corp., 2015, p. 15, 28; 2016b, p. 2, 25; 2016c; U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 2016).

On September 3, CUPET awarded to MEO Australia Ltd. (MEO) a 100% interest in the Block 9 PSC, which is located on the north coast of Cuba about 130 kilometers east of Havana and covers an area of 2,380 km². The block is also located near the Valero oilfield and contained the Motembo field, which was the first Cuban oilfield (discovered in 1881). The exploration period of the PSC was divided into four subperiods totaling 8.5 years with a withdrawal option at the end of each subperiod. The exploration phase included an initial period of 18 months during which existing exploration data would be evaluated and reprocessed before MEO decided whether to continue with a 24-month exploration subperiod, which would include the acquisition of new two-dimensional seismic data (MEO Australia Ltd., 2014, p. 1; 2015; 2016, p. 12).

In 2015, CUPET agreed to PSCs with PDV and Group Sonangol of Angola to drill exploratory deepwater wells in the country's maritime EEZ, which extends into the Gulf of Mexico to the north, northwest, and west of the island. The PSCs included drilling exploratory wells as deep as 7,000 meters (m) in waters of up to a depth of 3,000 m. The drilling was expected to begin in 2016 or 2017. As of 2015, exploration drillings conducted along the northwest coast of the country by foreign companies, such as PDVSA, Repsol S.A. of Spain, and JSC Zarubezhneft of Russia, had resulted in no discovery of commercial quantities of petroleum and gas (Hamre, 2015; Jamaica Observer, 2015; Wacaster and others, 2015).

Outlook

Cuba's GDP was forecasted to increase by 2% in 2016 (Havana Times.org, 2015; Frank, 2015). The process toward normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba is expected to continue in 2016. The country continues to seek foreign investment for further development of its hydrocarbons and mineral resources, such as copper, gold, silver, lead, and zinc.

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 $\label{table 1} TABLE~1$ CUBA: PRODUCTION OF MINERAL COMMODITIES 1

(Metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commodity ^{2, 3}	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
METALS					
Cobalt, mine output, Co content ^e	5,100	4,900	4,200	3,700	4,300
Nickel, mine output, recoverable laterite	72,500	68,200	66,000	50,400	56,400
(limonitic and serpentinic), Ni content ^e					
Steel, crude	282,100	277,000	267,200	257,700	221,800
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS	_				
Cement, hydraulic	1,736,300	1,824,800	1,659,000	1,579,900	1,517,800
Clay:	_				
Bentonite	1,244	670	335	700	500
Kaolin	3,000	4,000	3,600	1,700	1,500
Feldspar	3,100	3,800	3,200	3,600	3,300
Gypsum thousand metric to	ns 131	131	87	98	91
Lime	38,000	54,100	52,400	51,500 ^r	51,500
Nitrogen, N content of ammonia	45,200	59,200	63,700	58,600 ^r	58,500
Pumice and related materials, volcanic ash	96,500	256,000	278,900	131,200 ^r	99,900
Salt thousand metric to	ns 281	216	222	243	285
Sand:	<u>—</u>				
Calcareous thousand cubic meter	ers 1,785	1,811	1,732	1,702	1,783
Silica cubic mete	ers 20,400	24,700	26,100	29,300 ^r	24,800
Stone:					
Crushed thousand cubic meter	ers 3,542	3,943	4,196	4,226	4,311
Limestone thousand metric to	ns 2,700	2,800	2,800	2,000	1,900
Marble cubic mete	ers 6,700	7,800	9,600	10,700	7,700
Sulfuric acid thousand metric to	ns 417	399	409	404	406
Zeolites	44,600	41,900	43,800	43,100	50,800
INDUSTRIAL MINERALS					
Natural gas, marketed thousand cubic meter	ers 1,019,800	1,034,500	1,066,000	1,199,900	1,244,500
Petroleum:					
Crude ⁴ thousand 42-gallon barre	els 19,422	19,340	18,683	18,736 ^r	18,700 e
Refinery products: ⁵	<u>—</u>				
Asphalt metric to	ns 79,600	81,100	83,000	61,300 ^r	61,300 e
Petroleum coke thousand 42-gallon barre	els 37	7	99	68 ^r	70 °
Gasoline, motor	o. 4,286	3,539	5,729	4,728 ^r	4,700 e
Fuel oil d	o. 17,321	18,802	17,548	17,266 ^r	17,300 e
Kerosene	o. 28	236	223	190 ^r	200 e
Liquefied petroleum gas d	o. 585	483	857	779 ^r	780 ^e
	o. 340	330	333	346 ^r	350 ^e
Naphtha d	o. 1,341	2,106	1,425	1,764 ^r	1,800 e
 	o. 23,938	25,502	26,214	25,141 ^r	25,200 e

^eEstimated; estimated data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; may not add to totals shown. ^rRevised. do. Ditto.

¹Table includes data available through August 5, 2016.

²In addition to the commodities listed, Cuba also produced crude construction materials, but available information was inadequate to make reliable estimates of output.

³Source: Oficina Nacional de Estadistica e Información, Anuario Estadistico de Cuba 2015 [Statistical Yearbook of Cuba 2015].

⁴Production has been converted from metric tons to barrels by using the U.S. Energy Information Administration's factor of 6.449 barrels per metric ton (bbl/t) of crude petroleum.

⁵Production has been converted from metric tons to barrels by using the U.S. Energy Information Administration's factors of 5.51 bbl/t for petroleum coke; 8.53 bbl/t for motor gasoline; 7.46 bbl/t for distillate fuel oil; 7.73 bbl/t for kerosene; 11.63 bbl/t for liquefied petroleum gas; 7.00 bbl/t for lubricants; and 8.22 bbl/t for naphtha.

⁶Total does not include asphalt.

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${\it TABLE~2}$ CUBA: STRUCTURE OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY IN 2015

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Commo	odity	Major operating companies and major equity owners	Location of main facilities	Annual capacity ^e
Cement	oury	Cementos Cienfuegos S.A. (Government, 50%, and	Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos	1,500
Comone		Holcim Ltd., 50%)	Province	1,000
Do.		Fábrica de Cemento 26 de julio	Nuevitas, Camaguey Province	600
Do.		Fábrica de Cemento Mártires de Artemisa	Artemisa, Artemisa Province	600
Do.		Cementos Curazao N.V.	Barrio Mujica, Mariel, Artemisa Province	1,110
Do.		Fábrica de Cemento Siguaney	Siguaney, Sancti Spiritus Province	300
Cobalt		Moa Nickel S.A. (Government, 50%, and Sherritt	Moa Bay Mine and processing	4
		International Corp., 50%)	plant, Moa, Holguin Province	
Gypsum		Empresa de Materiales de la Construcción de	Punta Alegre, Ciego de Avila	NA
		Ciego de Avila	Province	
Nickel		Empresa Niquelífera Ernesto Che Guevara (Government, 100%)	Ernesto Che Guevara Mine and processing plant, Punta Gorda, Holguin Province	34
Do.		Moa Nickel S.A. (Government, 50%, and Sherritt International Corp., 50%)	Moa Bay Mine and processing plant, Moa, Holguin Province	37
Do.		Empresa Niquelífera Comandante René Ramos Latour (Government, 100%)	René Ramos Latour Mine and processing plant, Nicaro, Holguin Province	12 1
Nitrogen (ammonia)		NA	Revolución de Octubre plant, Nuevitas, Camaguey Province	200
Petroleum:				
Crude	thousand 42-gallon barrels	Empresa de Perforación y Extracción de Petróleo del Centro	Northern coast between Havana and Cardenas, primarily Mayabeque Province	12
Do.	do.	Sherritt International Corp. (gross working interests of 40% to 100% in various production-sharing contracts with the Government)	Puerto Escondido, Varadero West, and Yumuri	7,100
Refinery products	do.	PDV-CUPET S.A. (Government, 51%, and Petróleos de Venezuela S.A., 49%)	Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos Province	23,700
Do.	do.	Hermanos Díaz refinery (Government, 100%)	Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba Province	11,000
Do.	do.	Ñico López refinery (Government, 100%)	City of Havana	13,300
Do.	do.	Sergio Soto refinery (Government, 100%)	Cabaiguan, Sancti Spiritus Province	1,000.
Sand		Algaba quarry	Near Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus Province	50
Do.		Malabe quarry	NA	30
Do.		Cajobabo	Imias, Guantanamo Province	NA
Steel		Grupo Metalúrgico Acinox (Government, 100%), including:	Cotorro, La Havana Province	
		Antillana de Acero		600
Do.		Camagüey	Las Tunas, Las Tunas Province	370
Do.		Four other steel plants	NA	NA 75
Zeolites		Empresa Geominera Holguin	San Andres plant, Holguin Province	75
Do.		do.	El Chorillo plant, Camaguey Province; Tasajeras plant, Villa Clara Province	NA

^eEstimated. Do., do. Ditto. NA Not available.

¹Operations suspended in March 2012.

Exhibit 49

CUPET'S ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN IN THE US



Source: CUBATRADE MAGAZINE. August 2017 Edition "How to travel to Cuba: Special Report". (p 75).

Exhibit 50

VOLUTION

With cheap oil from Venezuela drying up, Cuba pushes forward with plans to expand oil and gas production while shifting to renewable energy. The goal? To become energy independent

By Doreen Hemlock

hen the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Cuba lost its hefty supplies of subsidized Soviet oil that it used domestically and sold on world markets for hard currency. Cuban farmers turned from tractors to oxen and city dwellers from buses to bicycles, as imported oil and foreign exchange dwindled.

Struggling with blackouts, the country began an aggressive drive to develop its own oil and gas production. Later, it supplemented domestic supplies with heavily subsidized oil from Venezuela.

Now, as Venezuela's economy nosedives and shipments of subsidized Venezuelan oil shrink, Cuba again is pushing to become more energy independent. The island wants to lure investment to expand oil and gas production. It's also shifting into renewable energy, aiming to burn more sugar waste and other biomass as fuel and to install new solar and wind farms, often with foreign partners.

This energy report looks at the most recent developments.

PART ONE: OIL & GAS

While there may be oil in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Cuba, the island is aiming its fossil fuel future, at least in the near term, on land-based operations

Cuba produces nearly half the oil and gas it uses, but that still leaves a yawning, expensive deficit. To cut the cost of importing the shortfall, the government wants to produce more.

Drilling for oil far from the island's shore is a tough and expensive sell for the global oil firms that Cuba needs to help develop its potential reserves, but there is interest among foreign investors in expanding production in wells on land—and using pipes that extend horizontally into the sea to grab oil near the coast line.

State oil group Union Cuba Petroleo (Cupet) hosted an energy, oil and gas conference in Havana in late September to tout business opportunities for drilling and other energy-related services in Cuba. More than 200 people attended from 70-plus companies, representing countries as diverse as the United States, China, Australia, Trinidad & Tobago, Lebanon and Ireland.

Center stage at the event: Melbana Energy Limited, the small, publicly-traded Australian company that this year raised \$5 million for an onshore block just east of the Varadero oil field, Cuba's most productive to date. Melbana signed a production sharing agreement with Cuba in 2015 to explore the block and has been assessing its potential since then. It now aims to drill two onshore wells on the block starting mid-2018 at a projected cost of between \$20 million and \$30 million, and it's looking for additional partners to help finance the project, said Peter Stickland, Melbana managing director and chief executive.

"The block is a lot better than we thought when we first started looking at it," Stickland told *Cuba Trade*. He estimated its exploration potential at 12 billion barrels of oil equivalent in place, and its recoverable potential of around 600 million barrels, more oil than the Varadero field. He's optimistic about finding partners, since Melbana previously brought in Brazil's Petrobras and Italy's ENI for projects in Australia. Indeed, the company already has started the permitting process for its wells and has hired Cupet's former director of exploration, Rafael Tenreyro, as its Cuban representative to handle requirements.

Cuba made headlines for decades in its search for oil in deep waters offshore in the Gulf of Mexico, not far from where rigs operate in U.S. and Mexican waters. Spain's Repsol and other companies have drilled four deep-water wells since 2004 but made no commercially viable finds. Repsol alone reported spending more than \$100 million in its Cuba ventures.

Expensive explorations of offshore oil potential such as these are less likely going forward, say analysts, especially in an era of lower oil prices. Oil majors now prefer to drill offshore where they know there are deposits to pump, and "Cuba's offshore oil reserves have not been proven," said Jorge Piñon, who leads the

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Latin America and Caribbean Energy Program at the Jackson School of Geosciences of The University of Texas at Austin.

Onshore drilling in Cuba holds promise because of its proven track record, industry leaders say. Cuba now gets its domestic production – roughly 45,000 barrels of oil and 3 million cubic meters of gas per day – from wells drilled on land. While many have pipe systems that extend as far as three miles out to sea to pump oil from coastal waters, onshore drilling and production is much cheaper than offshore because it doesn't require supply ships or tankers or rigs in the sea.

"We're one of the few countries in the world where almost all the wells are horizontal, and we do it ourselves," Cupet engineer Eredio Puentes Gonzalez told *Cuba Trade*. "We're used to working in unfavorable circumstances. So, our philosophy is to find solutions not only based on engineering but ingenuity."

Cuba needs onshore investment, however, because its existing wells are maturing and their production declining – onshore output has slipped 11 percent in the past decade or so. To raise production, Cuba needs either to find new productive wells or employ new technologies to boost output from existing ones through so-called "secondary recovery," said Puentes Gonzalez.

U.S. oil industry veteran Lee Hunt, a partner in Texas consulting firm Hunt Petty LLP, thinks U.S. companies could get involved in Cuban oil despite Washington's embargo. Recent U.S.-Cuba accords call for cooperation dealing with oil spills and pollution in coastal waters, and much of U.S. oil equipment aims to protect the environment. Hunt would like the U.S. government to grant export licenses to sell such U.S. products as booms, dispersants, and conminment devices to Cuba. "With U.S. purchases, Cuba could reduce the cost of a [drilling] operation by up to 50 percent," partly by slashing delivery time on items now bought in distant China and Europe, Hunt told *Cuba Trade*.

Houston-based attorney Felix Chevalier said there's talk of forming a U.S. Energy Coalition on Cuba, similar to the U.S. Agriculture Coalition for Cuba, to pursue energy development on the island and advocate an end to the U.S. embargo. Meanwhile, under current U.S. law, companies can begin talks with potential partners for Cuba projects that may be allowed later.

"Sooner or later, the embargo will be lifted," Chevalier told a panel discussion in Havana at the Cuba Energy Oil and Gas conference, organized largely by Global Event Partners of the United Kingdom.

Some non-U.S. companies are seeking a foothold in Cuba's energy industry now before the U.S. embargo ends and before they face full-on U.S. competition. Among them: businesses from Trinidad & Tobago, the twin-island nation off Venezuela's coast

Cuba

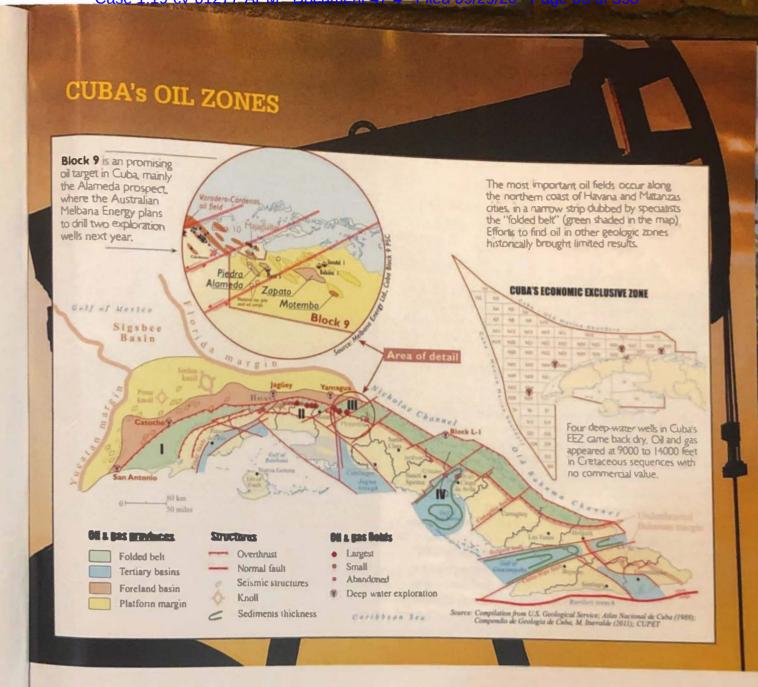
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with a rich history in oil and gas. They see a chance to replace Cuba's supplies from struggling Venezuela – and to help their nation become more global.

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The National Gas Company Group of Trinidad & Tobago is interested in developing pipes, storage, and other infrastructure to supply cooking gas to the central part of Cuba, from Camaguey to Cienfuegos, said Alvin Dookie, business manager at group affiliate Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd. The likely price tag for the project: \$50 million to \$150 million. Trinidad could also supply the cooking gas for the project, substituting for gas that Cuba currently buys from Venezuela or other traders. "Our different iator is that we are a producer, not a trader" and can ensure long-term supplies from an island relatively close by, said Dookie. "If the U.S. embargo is lifted, our comparative advantage goes away because of U.S. proximity. But right now, Cuba can't access U.S. barrels."

To be sure, foreign companies face challenges in entering Cuba's oil and gas business, as Trinidad's Perfection Services Limited learned. The small business offers drilling fluids, in-

spections, training, and other services for wells. CEO Desmond Roberts first worked with Cuba in 2004 in a project linked to Repsol's deep-water drilling. But when Perfection Services registered as a commercial supplier in Cuba – a requirement to submit contract proposals – the process took more than 18 months.

What's more, securing contracts may require offering Cuba credit for longer periods than in other countries, squeezang profit margins. But Perfection Services' business manager David Soverall said he prefers steady, long-term relations to big, fast bucks "If we know we have a five-year contract, we know we are eating little and living long," Soverall said, using a typical Trinidadian expression.

Longer term, Cuban officials remain confident that major oil companies will find commercially viable deposits in it, deep waters offshore to help meet the island's needs. Cupet has been working with BGP, a division of China's National Petroleum Co., to offer investors more detailed seismic studies and maps of the ocean floor to help with exploration and potential drilling. Said Cupet's business manager Pedro Urquiza: "If God gave oil to Mexico and the United States, we surely got some too."

PART TWO: RENEWABLE ENERGY

As part of its drive to achieve energy independence, Cuba is pushing to derive nearly a quarter of its power from renewables by twelve years from now

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Cuba has set a goal to produce 24 percent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030, up from about 4 percent in 2014. Here's the strategy for that \$4 billion-plus plan, as told to Cuba Trade by Rosell Guerra Campaña, director of renewable energy at Cuba's Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The presentation, offered in Spanish, has been edited for space and clarity.

Rosell Guerra: Our energy policy aims to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels and make the environment more sustainable. By generating 24 percent of our electricity from renewables in 2030, we can substitute 1.5 million tons of fossil fuel per year and cut carbon dioxide emissions by 6 million tons per year.

To meet our objective, we aim to install 2,284 MW in major, new generating capacity powered by renewables. That includes 25 biomass plants with a capacity to produce 872 MW, 14 wind farms that can produce 656 MW, solar parks that can produce 700 MW, and small hydroelectric plants that can produce 56 MW. The investment for imported equipment and other supplies for those projects likely will run about \$4 billion. And that's not including outlays for locally-made products or domestic agriculture.

There's progress already. So far this year, the state has reached agreements with foreign companies on renewable energy projects worth more than \$1 billion.

BIOMASS: Of the 25 new bioenergy plants we seek, four have secured financing and are being developed by the state sugar group Azcuba. Seven are being negotiated as joint ventures with foreign partners, including the Ciro Redondo project now under construction. And there are 14 more projects available in the investment portfolio open to investors. Azcuba is handling all the biomass projects.

WIND: Of the 14 new wind farms, the state electric company Union Electrica has financing to develop three. At least two European companies are looking to develop the others as 100 percent foreign-owned projects. They would sell electricity to the Union Electrica through power-purchase agreements. Banks want those companies to measure the wind at the farm sites for a year before they lend money for turbines and installation. So, the companies now are working on those studies.

SOLAR: Last year, we built 22 photovoltaic solar parks in Cuba, and this year, we're building another 32. With the financing we've secured and negotiations with investors, we expect next year to add 56 more parks with a capacity of 224 MW, including 100 MW in projects with foreign partners. Things are advancing so fast that we may increase our plans for generation from new solar parks from the initially proposed 700MW to 1,200MW by



adding more parks to the investment portfolio.

HYDROELECTRICITY: The new hydroelectric plants will be small, mostly in mountainous areas. They'll be added on existing dams to the exit channels for water used for irrigation and other purposes.

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200,000 more solar water heaters on homes by 2022, helping to cut dependence on electricity from power plants. Studies show each solar water heater saves the grid an average 22 kilowatt hours per month. The government is subsidizing the price of the heaters, and it's modernizing and expanding the factory in Morón in Ciego de Avila province where the heaters are made.

There also are plans to install 20,000 more solar panels on homes, schools and other buildings not connected to the grid, mainly in rural areas.

PRIORITY: The renewables program has top priority for



Cuba, because it helps increase our energy independence and reduce; our energy costs. Less expensive energy spurs the economy.

There's a social component in all this. Our system guarantees a mi timum level of electricity to residents at very low, subsidized prices [currently starting at less than 1 U.S. cent per kilowatt hour and rising progressively based on consumption.] Several years ^ago, when oil prices were higher, Cuba was producing electricity at a cost of about 20 cents per kilowatt hour. Today, with oil prices lo ver and some efficiencies, our production cost is down, likely to around 12 cents per kilowatt hour. But the more we can reduce the production cost, the better for the state and for the society.

Renewables help the environment, too. While Cuba is not a major polluter in global terms, the electricity sector is the top source of emissions in the country. Shifting to renewables can CHALLENGES: Financing is a challenge, of course. But

stem pollution.

the government has modernized the law and rules for foreign investment. We've had foreign investors in energy in Cuba for decades in the oil and gas sector. Canada's Sherritt International is a partner in gas venture Energas, which has been producing electricity for the grid since the 1990s. Energas has expanded operations numerous times, proof that private production of electricity for the grid can work.

STRENGTHS: Some countries have conflicts in energy policy, because their electric companies discourage energy production outside their own large power plants. But in Cuba, we encourage "distributed energy" through smaller plants and on homes. One reason is that our country gets hit by hurricanes, and with smaller production units we can isolate different parts of the system when one part is damaged by a storm. We've also learned that the closer energy production is to the user, the smaller the losses in the distribution system. It's more efficient.

PART THREE: HERE COMES THE SUN

On the sun-drenched island of Cuba, the problem with solar power is not technology or an adequate supply of solar radiation. It's financing.

Cuba is preparing to open its first solar park 100 percent-owned by foreign investors. Hive Energy of the United Kingdom aims to start construction mid-2018 on a 50MW project in the Mariel Special Economic Development Zone, one of the largest solar ventures on the island.

Hive Energy was awarded rights to the project in May 2016, and it signed an agreement in September 2017 for Cuba's electric company Union Electrica to buy the power generated from the solar park for 25 years, said Bernardo Fernandez, the company's director for Latin America and the Caribbean. Now, as Hive is seeking funds to build the project at a cost topping \$67 million, Fernandez told Cuba Trade: "We have to be creative."

Financing is a key challenge for energy projects in Cuba today, because the communist-led nation is not a member of international financial institutions like the World Bank (see story page 58). And while Cuba recently renegotiated its debt with countries in the Paris Club, it does not have a strong track record in payments over decades. What's more, the U.S. embargo and potential fines from Washington boost the perception of risk, making some private non-U.S. banks skittish about Cuba business.

"And the Trump presidency has made matters more difficult for financing," said Matthew Perks, CEO of New Energy Events, which organizes the annual Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum.

To finance its project, Hive is asking potential equipment suppliers in China to extend long repayment terms for their products, and it's reaching out to development banks in the Netherlands and other European nations. Once the solar park is up and running, it would pay those funders with money received from Cuba's electric company for the energy purchased, said Fernandez

Hive Energy launched in 2010, tapping incentives for renewables in the United Kingdom. As those incentives waned, the company expanded overseas. It now has offices in Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Mauritius, and Turkey.

In Cuba, Hive's project enjoys special benefits because of its location inside the Mariel zone, recently created to lure foreign investment. Ventures in Mariel pay lower taxes than elsewhere on the island. They also have access to a "one-stop shop" for government assistance in permits and other paperwork.

The one-stop office "fast-tracked our project and allowed us to eliminate roughly six months worth of permitting that we'd



have had to do anywhere else on the island," Fernandez told the Yet even in Marie Line (... October.

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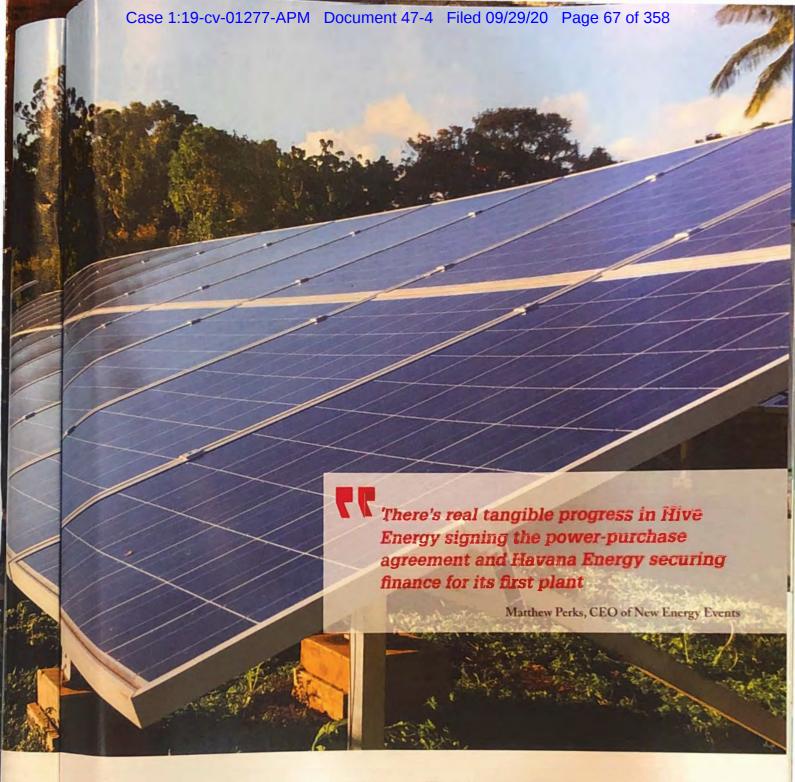
electi

2030

Hive has a 25 your die vned by foreign ventures.

Hive plans : sites about seven four miles) apart. Until the Zone gets more to a second site will a second site will feed power into the man for a different province; Artemist Havana, and Pinar del Riv, and Fernandez.

Being the first 100 percent foreign-owned solar company



authorized in Cuba presented some challenges, of course. While Cuban officials understood the project development process in general terms, they were unfamiliar with some specifics for renewabless such as the financing mechanisms, Fernandez said.

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rmisa.

Cuban officials now are moving up the learning curve, he told the Caribbean conference. Thanks to that learning, Pernandez is optimistic that Cuba will produce 24 percent of its electricity from renewables—though it may take a bit longer than 2030 because of extra time needed to secure financing.

Hive's funding plan is similar to that of Havana Energy of

the United Kingdom, which acquired capital from China; Havana Energy's first joint-venture plant with Cuba's state sugar group obtained supplier credit from the Shanghai Electric Co. Now, Havana Energy is looking to develop wind and solar projects in Cuba too, said CEO Andrew MacDonald.

"There's real tangible progress in Hive Energy signing the power-purchase agreement and Havana Energy securing finance for its first plant," said New Energy Events' Perks. "The big question remains: Will finance flow to more Cuban projects, given the current political situation?" *

Exhibit 51

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Cuba Energy Oil and Gas Conference a Huge Success

Published 3 years ago - CUBA BUSINESS REPORT STAFF

Last week's <u>Cuba Energy Oil and Gas Conference</u> (CEOG) was a stellar success for the oil industry in Cuba, and especially for Unión Cuba Petrolia (<u>CUPET</u>). Scheduled to take place only two weeks after the devastation of Hurricane Irma, it was all systems go. For CUPET, not even nature's wrath was going to stop the Cubans from assuring this very important conference went forward as planned.

aul Gilbert, Event Director at Global Event Partners (GEP Events, organizers of the event) said that the Cuba Energy Oil and Gas Conference, "exceeded all of the steering committees expectation with attendees from over 80 companies, traveling from 25 countries all descending on Cuba to have one aim, to develop Cuba's offshore oil and gas sectors. It was a testament to CUPET for opening up and defining a clear message that they are looking to work with international experts from across the oil and gas value chain. Once again, this was evident at Cuba Energy, Oil and Gas and we are delighted to have hosted the event so successfully."



One of the panels of experts from the two day Cuba Energy Oil and Gas Conference in Havana.

Opening keynote speeches were
delivered by Cuba's Ministry of Energy,
CUPET spring eventions and the British Ambassa

CUPET senior executives, and the British Ambassador in Havana. A Canadian lawyer from Gowling WLG Consulting gave an extremely insightful speech on doing business with Cuba. Many more interesting presentations were delivered on the geological, environmental, legal, and business aspects of the oil and gas sector in Cuba.

Senior executives from CUPET and international corporations either currently doing business in Cuba or interested in entering the Cuban market gave presentations.

CUPET presented its new available blocks – both onshore and offshore for exploration as well as explaining the qualification process to become involved with the oil industry.

Peter Stickland, <u>Melbana Energy</u>'s CEO gave an update on his company's exploration and potential of Block 9, an area just east of Varadero. For the last several years, Melbana has been in Cuba. The company will begin drilling operations next year.

The Conference was also one of the best networking opportunities for guests by virtue of the business matching services offered by GEP Events.

Contributing to the success of this conference were two 'add-ons' to the two day affair. One was Houston attorney Felix Chevalier's hosted event, a US-Cuba Workshop followed by dinner at the five star Destino restaurant in Miramar. The pre-conference workshop audience was attended not only by American business executives but also the CEOs of international corporations.

Mr. Chevalier said, "Companies from around the world, including multi-national corporations with a presence in the United States, seek to keep abreast of U.S. policies. They do so because the U.S. has previously implemented regulations that adversely affected foreign based companies trading with Cuba.

"Although there's an embargo restricting trade and travel by the U.S. against Cuba, there are exceptions and special licenses U.S. firms can utilize to trade with Cuba. Our workshop addressed those issues," he explained.

A second 'add-on' or 'bonus' for delegates was a field trip to the CUPET – Greatwall Drilling Company site in Matanzas. CUPET and Greatwall Drilling's directors and engineers led the site visit and onsite presentations. The field visit was followed by luncheon at the Kike-Kcho restaurant in the Varadero Marina.

The attending audience was global and included nationals from Ireland to Iraq, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, to nations of the Latin American Caribbean region and, of course, <u>the Chinese</u>. Interesting to note, executives from some of the largest global oil corporations showed up, demonstrating Cuba is viewed as a serious contender.

The Melia Cohiba Hotel was able to clean up after Hurricane Irma and get on with the task of delivering an excellent conference location, marvelous buffets, cocktails, and attentive staff – reaffirming their position as one of the top conference venues in Havana.

CUPET is very pleased with the outcome of this two day conference.

Source: https://www.cubabusinessreport.com/cuba-energy-oil-and-gas-conference-a-huge-success/

Exhibit 52

US DELEGATION IN CUBAN OIL CONFERENCE

Some 150 companies explore the potential of Cuba's energy sector

By EFE PHOTO:FILE September 27, 2017 - 3:55 P.M.



Some 150 companies explore the potential of Cuba's energy sector

More than 300 representatives of some 150 oil companies and companies in the energy sector today explore, in a business forum in Havana, the investment potential in Cuba, which needs to raise its production of crude oil and gas, most of it destined to generate electricity, and reduce its dependence on Venezuela. Sponsored by the state-owned Cuba-Oil Union (Cupet), which controls the sector on the island, "Cuba Energy, Oil and Gas" will bring together until next Friday executives of the Canadian company Sherrit, the Spanish company Repsol, Coco Mexico, the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) and the Australian company Melbana Energy, among others. Melbana Energy CEO Peter Stickland today emphasized to Efe the "potential" to invest offered by the Caribbean nation, where the company has a project on the

north coast of Cuba that will "move in the next months from the geophysical studies stage to a second stage of exploration". "We are very optimistic. We hope that by mid-2018 we will be drilling," Stickland pointed out regarding the "high odds of success" of the works in the so-called Block 9, located east of the beach town of Varadero (Matanzas province), about 150 kilometers from Havana. The holding of this event takes place at a time when Cuba seeks to relaunch its oil exploration projects, both in deep and shallow waters, with the help of foreign capital, to reduce its energy dependence from abroad, of almost 50%, and in the midst of the recession which the island is currently going through. The main support of the Cuban energy system is the subsidized crude oil it receives from Venezuela, which reached 100,000 barrels per day; but in recent times, due to the economic crises in the South American country and the drop in oil prices, shipments have reduced to more than half. "Cuba produces 45,000 barrels of crude oil and 3 million cubic meters of gas per day, of which a large percentage goes to electricity generation. We want to speed up the extraction, but we cannot do it alone," said the head of Cupet's Exploration Group, Osvaldo Lopez. López recalled Cupet's more than 25 years' experience and highlighted the advantages offered by the Cuban Foreign Investment Act that make the island a "safe" destination for foreign capital. In addition to the working sessions, the conference will include visits to the extraction areas in Matanzas Bay, where 79 of the 90 oil wells have resumed operations following the passage of the powerful hurricane Irma, which hit the country's northern coastline hard between last September 8th and 10th. Yesterday a workshop on investment prospects in Cuba for U.S. entrepreneurs took place, organized by the legal firm Chevalier as a platform for understanding and promoting business opportunities on the island.

Exhibit 53

[Bryan Cave Letterhead]

Melanie P. Rheinecker Direct: (314) 259-2439 Fax: (314) 552-8439

melanie.rheinecker@bryancave.com

October 3, 2007

Via EDGAR and By Courier

Securities and Exchange Commission 450 Fifth Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20549-3561

Attention: Joshua Ravitz

Attorney-Advisor

Re: Gulfstream International Group, Inc. Registration Statement on Form S-1 File No. 333-144366

Filed July 5, 2007 Dear Mr. Ravitz:

We are writing this letter on behalf of Gulfstream International Group, Inc. (the "Company" or the "Registrant") in response to the letter of the Staff of the Commission (the "Staff") dated August 3, 2007 regarding the above-referenced filing.

This letter sets forth each comment of the Staff in the comment letter (numbered in accordance with the comment letter) and, following each comment, sets forth the Company's response. We are enclosing a copy of the Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement, together with a copy which is marked to show the changes from the initial filing.

General

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3. We note from page one that you charter flights to Cuba, which is identified as a state sponsor of terrorism by the State Department and subject to export controls and sanctions. Please describe for us your operations in and contracts with Cuba. Your response should describe your current, past and anticipated operations in and contacts with Cuba, including through affiliates and other direct and indirect arrangements.

<u>Response</u>: Gulfstream currently provides Gulfstream Air Charter, Inc. ("GAC") with aircraft and administrative services to perform daily passenger charter service from Miami International Airport to Jose Marti International Airport in Havana, Cuba. GAC has the requisite Travel Service Provider ("TSP") (License Number CU-66888) and Carrier Service Provider ("CSP") (License Number CU-66886) licenses issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). CSPs provide carrier-type services to U.S. persons, who are licensed to engage in travel related transactions with respect to Cuba. These services include contracting with U.S. and foreign airlines to provide charter air transportation services between designated U.S. and Cuban airports. TSPs act as travel agents and sell tickets to licensed U.S. persons for travel to Cuba and provide certain other travel related services

Cuba Charter Flights

For more than twenty-five years, Thomas L. Cooper ("Cooper"), either working through Gulfstream or another entity, has arranged charter flights between Miami, Florida and Havana, Cuba for passengers who are licensed to engage in travel related transactions

Gulfstream received its TSP and CSP license from OFAC in 1990 and the Cuba flights were performed pursuant to these licenses until September 2003. GAC obtained its CSP and TSP licenses from OFAC on February 12, 2001. In mid 2003, Cooper decided to transfer the Cuba charter operation from Gulfstream to GAC for business purposes. After entering into a services agreement with Gulfstream, GAC began to arrange charter flights on a regular basis on September 1, 2003.

From September 1, 2003 until approximately mid July 2004, GAC and Gulfstream contracted with Continental Airlines and other airlines to arrange charter flights to Cuba. These airlines operated large jet aircraft. After OFAC amended its Regulations on June 16, 2004, GAC had to reduce the aircraft seats in the market. GAC terminated its agreement with Continental and chartered smaller Beechcraft aircraft (with 19 passenger seats) from Gulfstream.

Since July 2004, GAC has offered charter air transportation services to licensed passengers, with Gulfstream acting as the direct air carrier and providing administrative services.

The CSP license authorizes GAC to arrange charter flights to and from Cuba. GAC also can arrange for Cuban government entities — such as Havanatur — to provide ground, fuel, ticketing, and other services in connection with the charter flights. The TSP license authorizes GAC to sell tickets for travel to, from, and within Cuba. GAC can sell these tickets on the flights it arranges and on the charter flights that other CSPs arrange. The TSP license also permits GAC to make hotel and ground arrangements in Cuba and assist licensed travelers with Cuban entry visa applications and Cuban passport applications.

In accordance with its CSP license, GAC negotiates contracts with U.S. airlines to determine whether they have the right-sized aircraft available in Miami during Customs business hours of 8:00am until 10:00pm to operate charters to and from Cuba. These contracts identify the obligations of each party. Generally, the carriers provide the aircraft, crew, insurance, ticketing and fueling services, and baggage screening services in Miami. GAC assists carriers by verifying OFAC-required documentation at the airport in Miami and by contracting with Havanatur for ground and other services in Cuba.

After GAC signs a particular contract, it files a public charter prospectus with the U.S. Department of Transportation ("DOT"). This prospectus identifies the carrier, the aircraft type, the aircraft capacity, and the flight schedule (including routing) for the public charter flights. The prospectus also identifies the financial security arrangement that GAC maintains to guarantee the transportation. GAC has a surety bond for this purpose. After DOT approves the prospectus, GAC notifies licensed TSPs that GAC's approved public charter flights are open for reservations. GAC, as mentioned above, also has a TSP license. It uses this license to (a) sell tickets on the charter flights that it arranges to and from Cuba; (b) sell tickets on the charter flights that other licensed CSPs arrange to and from Cuba; and (c) make other travel arrangements for licensed travelers. These other arrangements include booking hotel reservations, making ground arrangements, and assisting with Cuban visa or passport applications.

GAC has established business relationships with reputable TSPs, so that they can sell tickets on GAC charter flights. The TSPs have direct contact with the licensed passengers. GAC pays commissions to TSPs that sell tickets on the GAC charter flights. While GAC does sell some tickets on its own charter flights under its TSP license, this represents a very small portion of its Cuba business.

Services in Havana

Havanatur, S.A. is a Cuban government agency that has the sole authority to process requests from CSPs for landing rights in Cuba. Havanatur may grant or deny these requests using its own governmental discretion. For example, in June 2004, after OFAC implemented new restrictions on travel to Cuba, Havanatur denied landing rights for all large aircraft operations that were scheduled and approved for July 2004.

Havanatur also arranges for Cuban Customs and Immigration officers to clear passengers who arrive in and depart from Cuba on the charter flights. Havanatur, moreover, offers airport services to CSPs. These services include groundhandling, passenger check-in, baggage screening, and other services. GAC needs Havanatur's airport services because OFAC will not permit GAC employees to perform these functions.

In addition to the above government services, Havanatur acts as a travel agency and sells tickets on GAC charter flights to Cuban originating passengers, who are licensed to travel from Cuba to the United States. Persons to whom Havanatur may sell tickets include foreign government officials traveling to the United States on official government business, Cuban immigrants with U.S. immigration entry visas or other travel documents, and Cuban non-immigrants with U.S. entry visas.

Another Cuban entity with which GAC has had contact is Empresa Cubana de Aeropuertos y Servicios Aeronautico ("ECASA"). This Cuban government entity provides fueling services in Havana.

Services Agreement

Gulfstream's Cuba Division assists GAC under the administrative services agreement identified above. Under this agreement, Gulfstream attends to some of the day to day activities at GAC's office. Gulfstream assists passengers with questions or in making their travel arrangements. Gulfstream also assists GAC by making sure that all accounts are current. Gulfstream prepares invoices to TSPs for the amounts they owe GAC for tickets and other travel services.

In addition, Gulfstream assists GAC by maintaining records of the flights and of the passengers and by preparing reports of the flight activities. Gulfstream also assists with the Cuba airport operations. On behalf of GAC, Gulfstream requests landing rights from Havanatur for the charter flights. Gulfstream assists at the airport by (a) verifying documentation of each licensed passenger, (b) finalizing the manifest, and (c) collecting the excess baggage charges and U.S. taxes.

Gulfstream also assists GAC in reconciling accounts with Havanatur. GAC has the final authority to approve any payments or credits to Havanatur. Gulfstream occasionally contacts Havanatur, on behalf of GAC, to discuss lost baggage issues and other customer issues.

4. Discuss the materiality to you of the operations and contacts described in your response to the foregoing comment, in light of Cuba's status as a state sponsor of terrorism. Please also discuss whether the operations or contacts constitute a material investment risk to your security holders.

<u>Response</u>: In response to the Staff's comment, the Company has added a risk factor, noting that Cuba's designation as a state sponsor of terrorism could have a material impact on the Company. In addition, the Company has added a risk factor noting the potential impact of having Cuba operations on the market for the Company's common stock. The Company has added disclosure regarding the materiality of its operations and contacts in Cuba to Management's Discussion and Analysis, as described in the Company's response to the Staff's comment #5.

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6. Your qualitative materiality analysis also should address whether the government of Cuba or entities controlled by it receive cash or act as intermediaries in connection with your operations or, to the best of your knowledge, those of your affiliates.

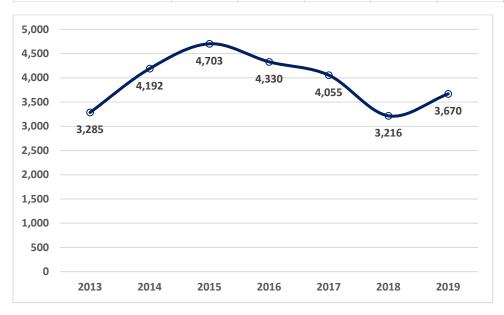
<u>Response</u>: The Company has provided details regarding this issue in its response to the Staff's comment #3. For services provided by Havantur and ECASA, GAC makes payments to Celimar, S.A. ("Celimar"). The Company believes that Celimar is a parent company to both Havantur and ECASA. Reconciliations are done on a monthly basis and GAC wire transfers funds to a bank account as directed by Havantur in accordance with U.S. Treasury Department rules and regulations. While the Company does not act as an intermediary or receive any payments from the Cuban government or any of its agencies, the agencies described above do act as intermediaries and make and receive payments from GAC.

Exhibit 54

US CHARTER FLIGHTS TO CUBA

Charter flights to Cuba. 2013-2019.

Charter flights to Cuba	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	3,285	4,192	4,703	4,330	4,055	3,216	3,670



Source: Havana Consulting Group

Exhibit 55

This is Google's cache of https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2007-09-25-0709250060-story.html. It is a snapshot of the page as it appeared on Aug 17, 2020 17:11:02 GMT. The current page could have changed in the meantime. Learn more.

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In Cuba, a hard river to clean

By Michael Martinez, Tribune correspondent

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

SEPTEMBER 25, 2007 | HAVANA

or 6 miles, the Luyano River wends past a panorama of Havana -- residences, businesses, industry -- before it spills into Havana Bay, one of the busiest but most polluted ports on the Caribbean.

Compared to the 156-mile Chicago River, the Luyano may seem like a stream, but it packs quite a punch on Havana's environment as the largest of three rivers feeding the capital's bay.

Now, after a decade of studies, the watershed's dirtiest river is receiving its first wastewater treatment plant, funded with \$4 million from international partners and \$20 million from Cuba's government, according to the international financing body Global Environment Facility.

The waterway is a case study in how Havana's growth has overwhelmed its century-old public water works, forcing the Luyano and other rivers to become dumping grounds, experts and officials say.

Since the late 1990s, Cuba has been cleaning up the bay through closures, relocations and renovations of 15 industries, officials say. Between 2000 and 2005, oxygen was up, and contaminants such as phosphorous, nitrogen and suspended solids were largely down, sometimes by more than half, GEF figures show.

Untreated sewage ravages bay

Still, tons of untreated sewage and contaminants flow annually through the Luyano, starkly evident earlier this month when rain rinsed the city's drains.

Ariel Castillo, who has lived the past 25 of his 31 years in a riverbank home, dreads such rainfall; it creates a foul odor in his neighborhood and an unnatural plume in the waterway.

"It's a devil of a mess," Castillo said.

Two-thirds of a mile away, crews are laying the foundations to a plant that will treat wastewater from 62,000 inhabitants, but they are behind schedule and experiencing millions of dollars in overruns, according to Cuban and United Nations Development Program officials.

Such inefficiencies have distressed interim leader Raul Castro.

For now, the unfolding plant, which also calls for more than 9 miles of new sewer lines, resembles a crater, half of a football field in size, with some concrete footings.

For all its ambitions to clean the river and ultimately help the Caribbean, the plant is just a drop in the bucket against the estimated \$30 billion needed to modernize Havana's sewer system and leaky underground water lines, said geography professor Joseph Scarpaci of Virginia Tech, co-author of "Havana: Two Faces of the Antillean Metropolis."

That estimate is based on his discovery of Soviet documents from the mid-1980s that calculated \$10 billion to \$15 billion was needed to modernize treatment of Havana's wastewater, most of which is now dumped in rivers and the sea, Scarpaci said.

In their early years, Chicago and Eastern Seaboard cities also dumped raw sewage into their open waters, Scarpaci noted.

"I salute the government, but the dollar amount they're talking about is insignificant when you look at the larger scope," Scarpaci said of the Luyano project. Cuban officials acknowledge the challenge.

Sewer system built in 1915

"The city's sewer system, built in 1915 and designed to manage the wastewater of an urban area that housed 300,000 inhabitants at the time, now functions with the same capacity for a population of approximately 1 million," the government newspaper Granma said.

With the Nico Lopez oil refinery also on its shore, Havana Bay is a daily dumping ground for 51.8 tons of organic matter and 12 tons each of hydrocarbons and suspended solids, said Eudel Cepero, research analyst in environmental science at Florida International University. He's also author of a draft environmental report to the university's "Havana and Its Landscapes" project, funded by southern Florida developers, which looks at potential renovation of Havana.

Like its counterparts in Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba, Havana Bay is notable for its shape: a narrow mouth with a bulbous harbor. While aesthetically alluring, the enclosure exacerbates

pollution because nine days pass before water cycles out of the bay, Scarpaci said. As a result, a black ring resembling tar lines the sea walls.

As the second-largest watershed in the capital, Havana Bay is fed by the Luyano, Martin Perez and Arroyo Tadeo Rivers, which account for 35 percent of its contamination, according to Gricel Acosta, environment program analyst in Havana for the UN Development Program. Of the three, the Luyano is the filthiest, accounting for 90 percent of the tributaries' pollutants, she said.

For those who live and work along the Luyano, the plant's construction is welcome, but many doubt they will fish in it during their lifetimes.

Down the block, 20 families of squatters have been living for up to two decades on the riverbank in a shantytown nicknamed the Banana Plantation for the surrounding dense foliage.

Its residents hold out hope for the river and won't move. One longtime resident, a laborer, displayed recent fines exceeding \$40 recently; his average monthly salary is about \$15.

"I like the tranquility here, aside from the cars" passing on the busy Via Blanca corridor, said the laborer, asking for anonymity out of fear that authorities will force him to move.

mjmartinez@tribune.com

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Exhibit 56

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Cuba's Energy Challenge: Fueling the Engine of Future Economic Growth

Jorge R. Piñón

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CUBA'S ENERGY CHALLENGE:Fueling the Engine of Future Economic Growth

By Jorge R. Piñón

<u>Cuba's Energy Challenge;</u> Fueling the Engine of Future Economic Growth

Introduction

Cuba's economy and infrastructure, in shambles following the economic crisis caused by the end of Soviet aid in 1991, improved growing after the government enacted a series of "market reforms" in 1993. The inevitable continuation of these policies, particularly in a post central planning system, would create substantial benefits and investment opportunities for national and foreign companies alike. For the past ten years, these market reforms, oriented toward attracting foreign investment, have certainly paid off in the energy sector.

As Cuba's economy evolves, through a comprehensive construction boom, necessary in order to rebuild the country's service infrastructure and basic industries, and creating thousands of labor-intensive jobs in the process, the country could become a considerable target market for energy related products and services. Of paramount importance in the island's economic recovery is the development of a long-term comprehensive national energy plan, which promotes and balances three key factors; economic growth, energy conservation, and the protection of the environment.

This paper, by providing some historical background, and an overview of the current market, could be used as a road map for both the private and public sectors through Cuba's development process and should also raise some issues and alternatives that warrant further debate, in the following areas;

Hydrocarbon exploration and production
Oil refining and natural gas processing
Environmental remediation
Oil products logistics and distribution
Gasoline marketing and convenience retailing
Oil products commercialization
Electric power generation and transmission
Renewable energy sources
Sugar cane ethanol

Exploration and Production

Prior to the 1940s, oil and gas exploration and production in Cuba were confined primarily to shallow drilling and recovery, associated with numerous oil seeps in western and central Cuba. Since the mid nineteenth century, some of these oil seeps, such as the

heavy tars (asphalt) of Cárdenas Bay, and the light condensates (naphtha) of Motembo, among others, have been exploited for commercial purposes.

Shallow exploratory activity by U.S. and Cuban companies in the 1940s and 1950s eventually resulted in the discovery of several small commercial oil fields in La Habana, Matanzas, and Las Villas provinces. Eventually commercial fields were developed, the most important of which were Jatibonico and Jarahueca. With the exception of the Cristales Field, most of the oil discovered during this period was high sulphur heavy crude oil with over 5 percent sulphur and an average gravity of 18 degrees API.

U.S. companies and private investor syndicates, in association with Cuban partners, were the main participants in the oil and gas upstream sector during the 1950s. Among them were Consolidated Cuban Petroleum Corporation, which had production in Motembo and Bacuranao; and Corporación General de Petroleo de Cuba S.A., owned by various associates of the government of Fulgencio Batista, with production in Motembo and Jarahueca Fields, and operating concessions from Kerr-McGee Oil in Jatibonico and from Gulf Oil Company in Placetas, among others. (1)

Other major U.S. oil companies, such as Standard Oil of New Jersey (ESSO) and Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco), conducted various geological and geophysical studies, and exploratory drilling work in central and eastern Cuba without any success in the 1950s. Cuban oil production in 1958 was less than 50,000 tons annually, approximately the equivalent of 1,000 barrels per day (b/d). Most U.S. companies ceased exploratory operations in 1959, and all physical production assets of both U.S. and Cuban companies were expropriated by the government by early 1960.

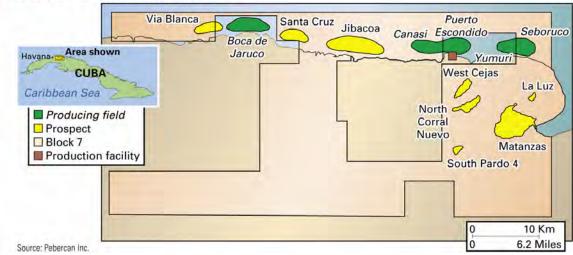
Cuba has two oil-bearing provinces, the northern province, which is part of the Florida-Bahamian Plate, and the southern province which is part of the Caribbean Plate. Most discoveries in the northern province have been low gravity (heavy), high sulphur quality crude oil, along with associated natural gas in pre-Upper Cretaceous Campanian plays along a 150 km stretch of the coastal and onshore region between Guanabo and Corralillo. The southern province has seen some exploratory work in the past in the Golfo de Guacanayabo, Golfo de Ana María and Jardines de la Reina, with no promising results.

During the 1960s, exploration results were also poor; with only several small oil discoveries made. Results changed during the 1970s, with Soviet assistance and the discovery of the Varadero Oil Field in 1971. After the fall of the former Soviet Union in 1991, Cuba opened in 1993-94 its oil and gas exploration and production sector to foreign oil companies, with a total of 33 onshore and coastal blocks offered during its first international bidding.

In order to attract foreign oil companies to explore and produce Cuba's hydrocarbon resources, the Cuban government through Unión Cubapetroleo (Cupet), the state oil company under the Ministry of Basic Industry (Minbas), adopted a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA). A PSA is a contractual format used by many countries and generally accepted by major international oil companies.

Most PSAs are contracts in which the international oil company assumes all risks and expenses, and works as a contractor to the national oil company. In the event of a commercial discovery, the foreign oil company is allowed to recover its expenses and share in profits from the field's production. The term or duration of the contract, along with costs and production share, are negotiable, and vary according to the complexity and level of risk of the work. The foreign oil company generally pays a 30 percent corporate tax on its profits to the host government. The foreign company is also allowed to dispose of its share of production by exporting it or selling it to the national oil company at world price levels. Due to the quality of Cuba's current production of crude oil and the final end-use of the same, the price basis for the island's production is a discounted price off U.S. Gulf Coast No. 6 fuel oil. Under PSAs, the title/ownership of the hydrocarbons belongs to the state, along with the production's associated assets and other infrastructure. Cuba's PSAs allows for international arbitration in case of a dispute.

FIELDS, PROSPECTS ON NORTH CUBA BLOCK 7



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Among the early entrants were Sweden's Taurus, Canada's Northwest Energy and Talisman, Brazil's Braspetro, and France's Total. Drilling by Total in 1994 resulted in two dry holes, the second well being abandoned prior to reaching the objective horizon, that is, the originally planned depth of the well. Talisman eventually sold its interest to Northwest Energy's parent, the Sherritt Corporation which has become Cuba's preferred and most successful, upstream partner.

Cuba has seen over US\$1 billion spent since 1991 in its upstream oil and gas sector with good results. Crude oil production reached a level of 50,000 barrels per day in 2001 from 18,000 barrels per day in 1992. The majority of the production from the Varadero, Puerto Escondido and Boca de Jaruco fields is between 9 to 12 degrees API gravity heavy crude oil. With ultimate primary recovery around 9-10% of the oil in place, and estimated recoverable reserves at 1 billion barrels, and assuming a reserves to production rate of forty years, the production from these fields could reach about 25 million barrels per year

or about 70,000 b/d. Most of these recently discovered heavy oil production, are the results of the Production Sharing Agreement between Cupet and Canada's Sherritt, using horizontal drilling technology and enhanced recovery and production methods.

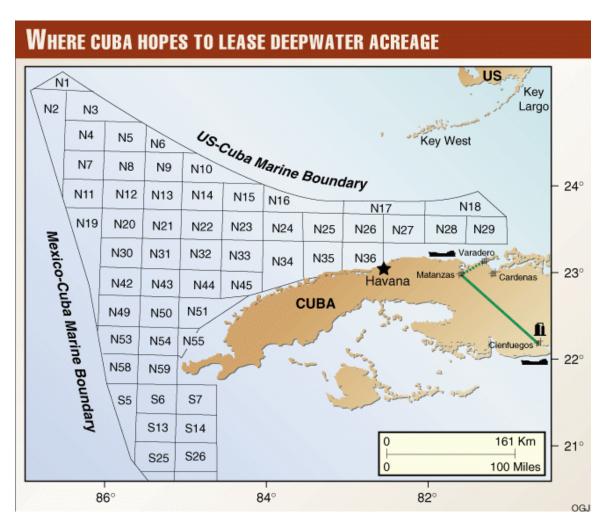
Year end 2003 financial statements published by Sherritt International in March 2004, show gross working interest oil production in Cuba was 41,226 b/d from 38,256 b/d in 2002, demonstrating the success of the various exploration PSAs and production enhancement contracts between the Canadian company and Cupet. Net working interest, or net sales volumes, which represent Sherritt's share of gross working interest production in 2003, amounted to 21,203 b/d from 21,682 in 2002, a two percent decrease due to lower capital spending and "below expectation" production from the Puerto Escondido and Canasi fields. Sherritt has ceased any new exploration activity in Cuba until certain income tax calculation methodology differences are settled between the company and Cuban tax authorities; ongoing exploration and production activities remain unaffected. Cuban investments represent approximately a third of both total revenues and capital assets for this Canadian oil independent.

The future of Cuba's oil and gas exploration and production sector could very well be in the deep offshore Gulf of Mexico waters, along the western approaches to the Florida Straits and the eastern extension of Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula. In industry circles this area has been christened as the "Donut Hole". Cuba's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Gulf of Mexico is an 112,000 square kilometers area that has been divided in 59 exploration blocks of approximately 2,000 sq km each at an average depth of 2,000 meters, with some blocks as deep as 4,000 meters. The EEZ lies within demarcation boundaries, between Mexico, Cuba, and the United States, agreed upon during the administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. In June 2000, Mexico and the United States signed an agreement that demarcates each country's rights to the Western Gulf of Mexico. The agreement gives Mexico control of over 60 percent of the "Donut Hole". The agreement provides for a ten-year moratorium during which neither country may exploit the region's resources.

Industry experts categorized this area as high risk from the technical geosciences standpoint; but some reports indicate some hydrocarbon potential exists, with Cupet officials, quoted in Cuba's official government newspaper *Granma*, estimating a potential of more than 2 to 4 billion barrels of recoverable reserves. Given the possible presence of a sufficiently large structure, technical risks might be reduced to acceptable levels. Another advantage would be that these undiscovered reserves are likely to be of light crude oil, and not the heavy high sulfur quality that Cuba's onshore and coastal wells currently produce.

Cupet is currently in conversations with various large oil companies, such as Brazil's Petrobras and others and in 2001 signed an agreement with Spain's Repsol-YPF to explore Cuba's new hydrocarbon "frontiers." Repsol's agreement is broad and encompasses exploration and production, fuels marketing, electricity, and refining activities. In oil exploration, Repsol has partnered with Cupet to conduct seismic studies and explore six EEZ blocks; N25, N26, N27, N28, N29, and N36. The Spanish oil company will provide the initial capital, and has committed to two exploratory wells.

Recent press reports indicate that Repsol has contracted the world's largest offshore drilling platform, the Erik Raude, at an estimated cost of \$195,000 per day. The platform, currently working in Canadian waters, will be drilling in Cuban waters by early in the second quarter of 2004. As discussed above, this type of deep water exploration is expensive and has a high degree of geological and technical risk, risks that companies like Repsol-YPF and Petrobras certainly have the necessary deep water expertise to handle; however, the anticipated payoff would have to exist for most international oil companies even to consider it. If successful, the 1,650 meters deep project would take from three to five years to bring into full development at an estimated total cost of between US\$1 to 3 billion.



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During the September 2003 visit to Cuba of Brazil's President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Petrobras announced a new oil technology agreement with Cupet. This marks Petrobras's return since its major exploration setback in 2001. In 1998 Petrobras, in association (60/40) with Canada's Sherritt International, announced their first Cuban offshore wildcat project (block 50), 32 km north of Cuba's Ciego de Avila province at Cayo Felipe, a coral formation off Cayo Coco/Cayo Guillermo. At the time Petrobras's geological

surveys estimated the potential of oil reserves at 500 million barrels. After three years of work, US\$15 million dollars, and reaching the 4,000 meters depth, they declared the well a dry hole. Petrobras's experience in Cuba is nothing new in the high risk/high reward environment of oil and gas exploration; it is simply the nature of the business.

Over the last decade Cuba's upstream program has been successful; having reached a milestone production threshold of 71,000 barrels of crude oil per day in 2003. Future studies and exploratory results in the Gulf of Mexico's EEZ waters will determine the industry's future and investment potential; an investment potential possibly worth tens of billions of dollars.

Natural Gas

Cuba's natural gas production is all associated gas (natural gas-methane, found within the crude oil reservoirs). The island's geology to date has not proved to be a major source of reservoirs rich in dry, non associated natural gas, which could have made Cuba a net exporter of piped gas to Florida or a liquefied natural gas (LNG) exporter such as Trinidad and Tobago.

Cuba-Trinidad and Tobago Hydrocarbon Comparison 2002					
9	Reserves Crude Oil (mmbls) Natural Gas (bcf)			action bls) Natural Gas (bcf)	
Cuba:	750.0	2,500	49.3	17.7	
<u>T & T:</u>	716.0	23,450	141.5	490.0	
Source; O	GJ				

Cuba's associated gas production from the Varadero fields has been flared for many years, creating a considerable air and visual pollution in the tourist sensitive area, not to mention the hydrogen sulfide (H2S) smell of "rotten eggs" along the Via Blanca highway as it approaches Varadero. Pressure from tourist groups and economic incentives influenced Cupet to seek a business solution to the problem, and once again a new business venture was developed with Canada's Sherritt.

Locally produced associated natural gas from the Varadero, Jaruco and Puerto Escondido fields is now being used as fuel for onsite power generating plants of 173 megawatts (MW) and 33 MW respectively. The power plants and related sour gas processing units are being built by Energas, a joint venture in which Sherritt has a one-third indirect interest, along with Cupet, which supplies gas at no cost to the joint venture, and Unión Eléctrica, which buys all the power from the plants. Each has a one-third interest in Energas. The \$250 million dollar project is being financed by Sherritt International. Depending on the natural gas reserves of the recently discovered Puerto Escondido field, additional generating capacity could be built.

Cupet is also in the process of building a system of pipelines that will move natural gas and crude oil production from Puerto Escondido, Santa Cruz del Norte to Boca de Jaruco and then on to La Habana, and crude oil to the oil super port in Matanzas. Associated natural gas processing (sour gas) plants are also in line and more are projected. There are today approximately 240,000 households in metropolitan La Habana that are connected and use natural gas as a cooking and water heating fuel. This fuel is mostly associated natural gas from the Puerto Escondido/Boca de Jaruco fields, but it also includes some naphtha manufactured gas. Manufactured gas, "gas de la calle", plants are located in the La Habana neighborhoods of Marianao, Cerro, and Plaza de la Revolución.

The inevitable rationalization of the oil refining industry in Cuba (discussed in more detailed below), and its environmentally sensitive tourist industry, will force Cuba to consider, and probably develop an energy policy that should rely heavily on clean burning natural gas as its fuel of choice. Cuba's future natural gas needs could be sourced as LNG from Trinidad and Tobago, as Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic are currently doing, or by piped natural gas from Mexico or the United States, through undersea natural gas pipelines that could be built from the Yúcatan or Florida. These pipeline options are technologically feasible today, just as the various 95 miles, \$650 million dollar natural gas underwater pipeline projects between the Bahamas and Florida have demonstrated.

Oil Refining

It was in Regla, a suburb located on the east side of La Habana harbor, where oil refining was started in Cuba during the 1890s by John D. Rockefeller's partner, John Archibold. The Belot refinery, as it was known at the time, was eventually owned and operated by Standard Oil of New Jersey (Esso), and it was expanded from 8,000 b/d to 35,000 b/d in 1958. In 1957, Shell Oil, which had operated in Cuba as a fuels marketer since 1922, built its own 28,500 b/d refinery, also in Regla. Cuba's third oil refinery, with a capacity of 20,000 b/d, was built in 1957 by Texaco in the eastern city of Santiago de Cuba. All international oil companies' refining and marketing assets were nationalized without compensation in 1960. There were also a number of small distillation units (topping plants) located together with some of Cuba's shallow light crude oil production fields such as; Refinería Cabaiguan, Refinería Jarahueca and Refinería Santa María, among others.

The Esso and Shell refineries in Regla have been interconnected and are currently operating as a single site refinery, now called Ñico López refinery. The Hermanos Díaz (Texaco) refinery in Santiago de Cuba peaked production at 71,000 b/d in 1989, was idle for over a decade, and is currently reported to be back in production. The Hermanos Díaz refinery also has a lubricants facility, and a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) bottling operation, both operated as joint ventures with Castrol and Elf, respectively. (See the section below entitled Fuels Marketing). Actual refinery production data is difficult to asses due to the lack of reliability of the units, product contamination, off-specification of product, and intermediate feedstock qualities. U.S. Department of Energy/Energy Information Administration (DOE/EIA) data shows that Cuba's refinery system

processed 56,000 b/d in 2000, less than 20 percent of the system's total capacity. (See Supply/Demand Balance section below.)

Over the years, Cuba's refineries have undergone some processing upgrades, such as; middle distillates and reformer feed hydrotreating, sulphur recovery, and naphtha stabilization, in order to meet new environmental standards in transportation fuels quality. According to Cupet, Cuba's refinery system has a capacity of approximately 3 million tons; actual refinery production data is not readably available. The Nico Lopez La Habana refinery processes medium to light foreign crude oil grades blended with heavier Cuban quality crude. Even though most Cuban crude oil production is directly earmarked as electric power plant fuel, about twenty percent has gone into refinery processing.

From 1985 through 1991, with financial and technical assistance from the former Soviet Union, Cuba built a 76,000 b/d refinery in its southern port city of Cienfuegos, which has never become commercially operational. This refinery, technologically obsolete today, has a similar configuration to the Schwedt (Veba-BP) refinery located near the Polish border of the former East Germany. The Cienfuegos refinery still requires a catalytic cracker, vacuum distillation unit and other extensive modifications, at an estimated cost of at least US\$200 million dollars. Over the years many national oil companies such as; Pemex (Mexico), PDVSA (Venezuela), Ecopetrol (Colombia) and Petrobras (Brazil), have evaluated the economic and strategic potential of upgrading and activating the Cienfuegos refinery. All have reached the same conclusion: no economic or strategic justification currently exists for such a major investment. Cienfuegos, could function solely as a third-party merchant refinery for refined products exports, as it has been suggested, to take advantage of price arbitrage between the United States, Europe and the Caribbean, but this does not make sense. Caribbean Basin merchant refinery capacity stands today at 1.255 million b/d, not counting on Venezuela's 1.282 million b/d, ample processing capacity to meet the region's demand. However, within an overall national energy strategy, the Cienfuegos Refinery could become the cornerstone of Cuba's future oil processing industry at some point in the future.

Cuba's Ñico López (La Habana) and Hermanos Díaz (Santiago de Cuba) refineries are technologically obsolete, energy inefficient, and huge environmental threats; they should be shut down. The 5.2 sq km La Habana harbor is one of the world's ten most polluted harbors of the world. According to the Center for International Policy's: Cuba Project report; "The worst sources of pollution of the waters in the bay are the López Refinery, sewage, cargo boats and cruise ships docked at the harbor, and the untreated waters of three rivers that flow into the bay." The Hermanos Díaz refinery is also one of the main culprits in the contamination of the 11.9 sq km Santiago de Cuba harbor. (2)

Even though the former refinery owners might seek some sort of financial compensation for Cuba's expropriation of their assets, in private they express very little hope of reinvesting in these obsolete plants, which now are of very little value, not to mention the additional burden of assuming their environmental liabilities. These old sites should be remediated and turned into distribution facilities for refined products supplied via pipeline from the Matanzas superport, thereby avoiding tanker traffic in tourist-sensitive

Havana harbor. Santiago de Cuba could be supplied via coastal tankers once the Cienfuegos refinery becomes operational.

Cuba should also consider enacting legislation so that only doubled hauled tankers can use its territorial waters, in order to safeguard its US\$1 billion per year tourist trade. This would increase the cost of fuels; but the cost and impact to the tourist industry as the result of a major oil spill, as in the Exxon *Valdez* or Spain's *Prestige*, would be disastrous and should be avoided at all costs. A major catastrophe was avoided in March of 1998 when two oil tankers, the Panamanian-registered *Shavadar* and the St.Vincent/Grenadines-registered *El Bravo* collided in Matanzas Bay, spilling crude oil in the near by coastal areas; fortunately for Cuban tourism, no oil reached Varadero.

Cuba's Refinery Capacity 2002 (mb/d)*					
Hermanos	<u>Distillation</u> <u>Crude</u> <u>Vacuum</u>		Cracking	Reforming	<u>Cat-Hydro</u> <u>Treating</u>
Díaz (Santiago)	101.5	37.5	0	7.5	29.7(1)
Ñico López (La Habana)	121.8	38.2	14.7	5.0	28.5(1)
Cienfuegos	76.0	0	0	7.5	7.7
Sergio Soto (Cabaiguan)	2.1	0	0	_0_	0
Total	301.4	75.7	14.7	20.0	65.9

Source OGJ Note: *The volumes above are name-plate capacity. Actual capacity depends on the quality of the feed, and the levels of operational efficiency and maintenance of the units. (1) Reformer feed and straight run distillates.

The repositioning of Cuba's refinery assets; dismantling of Nico López and Hermanos Díaz refineries, the retrofitting of the sites into refined products import and distribution facilities, and the completion of the Cienfuegos refinery, would require investments of over \$350 million dollars.

The environmental remediation and clean up of the refinery sites' top and sub soil, below- ground water table, and surrounding marine waters and wetlands could well amount to over \$100 million dollars.

Logistics and Distribution

The main foreign crude oil unloading facility in Cuba is found in the north coast port city of Matanzas, east of La Habana. The facility includes a 187 km – 21 inches crude oil pipeline with a capacity of 134,000 b/d, connecting the port with the Cienfuegos refinery located on the south central coast of the island. Other pipelines connect the port facility with the Ñico López refinery in La Habana, the thermal electric power plants in Santa Cruz del Norte and Matanzas, and the crude oil fields of Varadero and Jaruco/Puerto Escondido.

The Matanzas facility consists of a 45,000 deadweight ton (dwt) fuel oil dock in the Bayona area of Matanzas harbor and three deep water docks, also used for lightering, equipped to handle 150,000, 70,000,and 35,000 dwt tankers respectively. Data on the crude oil, refined products, and LPG storage capacity of the facility are not available. This facility also addresses the inherent environmental risk associated with marine transportation of oil and oil products by localizing the risk in one site rather than multiple sites, such as La Habana and Cienfuegos.

The refineries in La Habana and Santiago de Cuba can handle ships of up to 30,000 dwt on a limited basis, and the Cienfuegos refinery can handle up to 52,000 dwt vessels. Other ports such as Mariel, Nuevitas and Manzanillo also have limited liquids handling and storage facilities.

It has been suggested that Cuba could also become a third party crude oil transshipment and lightering point for ultra large crude carriers (ULCCs) and very large crude carriers (VLCCs) carrying oil from the Middle East to Atlantic coast refineries. This idea lacks economic and strategic merit, because ample throughput space is available in the Caribbean, and the Louisiana Offshore Oil Super Port (LOOP), providing lightering and shipping services from the U.S. Gulf Coast to refineries in the Midwest. Even with today's high shipping standards and double hauled tankers, lightering and transshipment of crude oil is an enterprise that would jeopardize Cuba's environmentally sensitive coasts and harbors and should be minimized and avoided.

In a future free market environment, Cuba's ports are going to be a focus of substantial investment opportunities worth hundreds of millions of dollars, as facilities are upgraded and modernized to accommodate anticipated increase in general dry cargo, liquids, and passenger traffic. The main ports for oil products and transportation fuels distribution would be; Mariel, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos and Nueva Gerona.

Fuels Marketing

Major oil brands began marketing operations in Cuba after 1925, when import duties were removed, which up to then had given Standard Oil of New Jersey (Esso) a virtual monopoly over the market by having the only refinery on the island. Companies such as Shell, Atlantic Richfield (Sinclair), Texaco, Quaker State, California Oil Company (Chevron) and others, participated in the Cuban market until 1960 with a wide range of products such as; transportation fuels, lubricants and greases, chemicals, asphalt and LPG.

Prior to the current central planning economic system, Cuba was one of the most advanced countries of the world in the per capita ownership of automobiles, second only to Venezuela in Latin America and far ahead of Southern Europe and Asia. Today Cuba's vehicular fleet is limited to automobiles and trucks owned and operated by state enterprises, foreign entities, and state-owned car rental companies servicing the tourist trade. Private vehicles are few and the motor pool is made up mostly of 1950's vintage U.S. automobiles along with some Russian Ladas, 1970s Argentine built Fords and 1980s Italian Alfa Romeos.

There are over 200 gasoline service stations in Cuba today, and most of them are out of service due to the lack of product or spare parts for its equipment. About 140 of them are operated by CIMEX, a company controlled by the Ministry of Interior (MINIT), which services the tourist and dollar trade. A smaller number of service stations operated by Cupet and Corporación Cubalse, under the brand Oro Negro, also serve the dollar market.

In an effort to replace kerosene and electricity as cooking fuel, in 2002, Cupet formed two LPG bottling and marketing joint ventures in La Habana and Santiago de Cuba. Cubana de Gas S.A., a joint venture with the London office of Dutch-owned oil trading company Trafigura Beheer meets the growing demand of this product in La Habana, while a similar joint venture with French-based Total, Elf-Gas Cuba S.A., operates in Santiago de Cuba. In order to meet the demand for automotive oils and industrial lubricants and greases similar blending, packaging, and marketing joint ventures operate in La Habana and Santiago de Cuba by Total-Elf and Castrol Cuba, S.A., a Dutch subsidiary of BP's Castrol.

The country's road and rail infrastructures are geographically sound due to the island's topography, and reaches all of its major metropolitan centers. The island's 60,000 km road network, of which half is paved and includes 638 km of expressways and approximately 5,000 km of standard gauge railroad lines, would support a quick growth for the transportation fuels sector. There are definitely considerable investment opportunities for an expanded rail and road mass transit system.

As the island's transportation infrastructure is upgraded, and the general Cuban population begins the process of creating economic wealth and disposable income, substantial investment opportunities will also develop for transportation fuels marketing and its associated convenience services such as food stores, fast food, and automotive parts and repairs.

Electric Power

Cuba's light and power industry began during the second half of the nineteenth century. At first it was closely associated with the railway and public urban electric tramway systems. Not only La Habana, but many other Cuban cities had electric power before the turn of the century such as, Cienfuegos and Sagua La Grande (1892); Pinar del Rio (1893); Santa Clara, Regla, and Caibarien (1895); and Santiago de Cuba (1897). During the Cuban War of Independence from Spain, General José Miro Argenter wrote in his diary how the "brilliance of La Habana's electric lights could be seen on the horizon and mesmerized the mambises" (Cuban rebels) as they marched south of the capital during Antonio Maceo's invasion of the western provinces in 1896. (3)

During and following the U.S. occupation of Cuba, numerous foreign-owned power companies were formed throughout the island. Canadian, German, British and American investors built, owned and operated power plants; in 1902 in La Habana, Compañia de Electricidad de Cuba was formed by British investors, Canadian invested in the Havana Electric Railway Company in 1899 and in 1908 formed the Camaguey Electric Company; and in 1908 the Compañia Anónima Eléctrica Alemana Cubana was formed in Cárdenas by German investors. During the second half of the 1920s a consolidation of Cuba's electric and power industry resulted in the near monopoly of the Compañia Cubana de Electricidad in 1928, whose major shareholder was the American and Foreign Power Company, part of the JP Morgan Trust. The public electric system was nationalized in 1960 and it is currently operated by Unión Eléctrica, part of the Ministry of Basic Industries. (1)

Installed generating capacity in Cuba today is 4,490 MW; with 14.38 billion kwh of production covering 13.37 billion kwh of demand in 2001. Cuba's oil fired system is made up of obsolete and aging equipment from the United States, the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The average age of the units is over twenty years, with some units with over 60 years of service. The newest units are located in Matanzas, Felton and Cienfuegos; these were built with Japanese, French and Slovak technology. The distribution and transmission network has been deteriorating due to lack of maintenance, and consists of 6,816 km of 220 and 110 kv transmission lines, 9,224 km of subtransmission lines to 33 kv; and 33,400 km of primary distribution lines and 26,923 km of secondary distribution lines. Cuba's power plants boiler systems have been retrofitted over the years in order to process, as discussed earlier, its north coast's heavy crude oil production as plant fuel. Some small hydroelectric capacity exists (43 MW) in Manicaragua, along with approximately 800 MW of biomass (bagasse) sourced electricity generated by the sugar industry.

Cuba's Thermoelectric Power Plants					
Name	Location	<u>Units</u>	<u>MW</u>		
Eliseo Caamaño	Pinar del Rio	1	6.9		
Maximo Gómez	Mariel	8	600.0		
Este Habana	Santa Cruz del Norte	3	300.0		
Antonio Maceo	Regla	2	104.0		
Frank País	Regla	2	40.0		
Antonio Guiteras	Matanzas	1	330.0		
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes	Cienfuegos	6	351.0		
10 de Octubre	Nuevitas	2	500.0		
Raul Martínez	Ciego de Avila	3	26.5		
Lidio Ramón Pérez (Felton)	Mayari	1	500.0		
Antonio Maceo (Renté)	Santiago de Cuba	6	500.0		
Other			_27.0		
Total Unión Eléctrica			3,285.0 MW		
Co-Gen Producers*			1,205.0		
Total Capacity			$\overline{4,490.0} MW$		
•					
Source; EIA/DOE *Energas, Hydro, and Sugar Industry among others.					

While the Cuban electrical system has serious problems, additional generating capacity and recent major repairs and maintenance programs have led to a decline in the number of blackouts and other technical problems. Cuba's electric power system has seen substantial growth in the last ten years; nearly 12 percent growth in generating capacity from 3.988 million kilowatts (kw) in 1992 to 4.486 million kw in 2001. Thermal electric generation grew by 38 percent, from 9.8 billion kilowatt hours (kwh) in 1992 to 13.5 billion kwh in 2001; and consumption grew by 33 percent, from 10.1 billion kwh in 1992 to 13.5 billion kwh in 2001. Over ninety percent of the island has electricity.

As early as 1956, the government of Fulgencio Batista was discussing the possible construction of a nuclear power plant with Compañia Cubana de Electricidad. But it was not until 1983 that construction of Cuba's first nuclear power plant began at Juragua, near the south central coastal city of Cienfuegos, the result of a formal agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Cuba in 1976. The project would save Cuba hundreds of millions of dollars a year in imported oil. But in September of 1992 after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Cuban government stopped construction of the facility, and the incomplete buildings for the reactors were mothballed. The Juragua 1 buildings were about 90 percent completed but only nearly 40 percent of the reactor equipment was in place. Juragua 2 building facilities were about 25 percent completed. Various attempts have been made to revive the project but they have all failed. It is estimated that it would take over US\$1 billion to complete the two 440 MW reactors project, which is reported to have major construction defects, and deteriorated equipment due to improper mothballing.

In recent years the Cuban government has explored various BOOT (built, own, operate, transfer) business ventures with foreign companies in order to expand and upgrade its power generation capacity. Future upgrade and modernization improvements to the electric power industry, undertaken to support a developing economic and industrial system, could very well require hundreds of million of dollars of investments. We should again underscore the importance of evaluating, within a national energy policy, the economic and strategic validity of a fuel switching program from an oil fired to a natural gas/LNG fired boiler system for electric power plants and other major industrial projects.

Supply – Demand Balance

An analysis of Cuba's past petroleum supply/demand patterns during the twenty-year period (1970-1991) of Soviet economic influence would be quite complicated. According to economist Jorge Pérez-López, an economic central planning system along with; sugar for energy barters, subsidized sugar prices, and the re-exports of Soviet oil and refined products, "contributed to questionable investment decisions in energy intensive industries and to wasteful consumption practices." (4)

Therefore, it is more productive to look toward future energy consumption trends based on an anticipated free market system, and on the island's economic growth engines of; tourism, agriculture, oil and mining, and a highly educated labor pool willing to work at competitive rates. This labor advantage, along with possible advantageous tariff regulations, and the close proximity to U.S. markets, would create large number of jobs in the *maquiladora*, pharmaceuticals, engineering design, and financial and computer customer service industries.

Rice University's economists Amy Myers Jaffe and Ronald Soligo, project that as the result of these market changes generating an annual per capita gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 4 percent, along with an annual population growth rate of 0.5 percent, Cuba's oil energy consumption would nearly double from 179,000 b/d (boe) in 1998 to 349,000 b/d (boe) by the year 2015. (5)

Cuba's 2000 Petroleum Supply- Demand Balance (mb/d)					
	<u>Crude</u> <u>Production</u>	Crude/Prod. Imports	Refinery Production	Product Exports	Apparent Consumption
Crude Oil	41	15	56	-	-
NGL/LPG	1	1	4	0	4
Gasoline	-	1	14	(3)	11
Jet Fuel	-	8	0	(3)	4
Kerosene	-	0	5	0	5
Distillate	-	28	8	0	35
Fuel Oil	-	79	15	0	93
Asphalt	-	0	n/a	0	n/a
Gain/Loss	-	-	(5)	-	-
Other		1		0	9
Total	42	133	52	(7)	161

Source: EIA/DOE

Note: Some totals might not balance due to; product in transit, inventory balances, gain and losses, and

refinery feedstocks accounting.

As of 2002 Cuba had a deficit of approximately 100,000 b/d of oil/products in order to meet internal demands. Almost all of Cuba's heavy oil production is use directly as boiler fuel in the electric power, cement, and nickel industries. Less than 10 percent goes into refinery (Nico López) processing. Under an advantageous financial agreement, Cuba receives 53,000 b/d of crude oil and/or refined products from Venezuela. This agreement made in May 2002 calls for the oil to be repaid over a fifteen-year period with an annual interest rate of 2 percent and an initial two-year repayment grace period. The shortfall balance of approximately 50,000 b/d of crude oil or oil products is purchased by Cuba on the international market.

Based on oil reserves of 1 billion barrels, it is estimated that Cuba could sustain production rates of about 70,000 b/d of crude oil for the next 40 years. With future demand expected to reach the 350,000 b/d level within the next fifteen years Cuba will continue to be a net importer of oil, not considering EEZ potential.

Cuba is advantageously located within the oil producing and processing Caribbean/Gulf of Mexico Basin region which today has nearly 50 percent of the Western Hemisphere's oil producing and refining capacity. This will allow Cuba, in a future free market environment, to exploit the economic benefits of oil products as a commodity, as well as to take advantage of its arbitrage and fungible characteristics; along with its associated short-haul transportation costs.

Ethanol

Sugar cane based Ethanol deserves high consideration and focus within Cuba's national energy policy. It would create considerable economic benefits in new investments and employment creation. It would also support the sugar cane industry, preserving a large number of agricultural jobs, that otherwise would have been lost. Also, it would support the national balance of payments by reducing the demand for imported oil and creating a new export revenue source.

Ethanol (ethyl/grain alcohol) is made by the fermentation of sugars (sugar cane), or starches from potatoes, corn, or wheat. Ethanol is used today as an additive to gasoline in many countries, particularly in the United States and Brazil. In the United States, approximately 2 billion gallons of ethanol are added to gasoline each year to increase octane and improve emissions quality. In most areas ethanol, or other "oxygenates", are blended to a 10 percent ratio with gasoline; even thought it can be use in higher concentrations or in its pure form. The demand for ethanol in the United States will increase in the future due to environmental and underground water contamination concerns of other oxygenates currently used such as methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE).

Cuba's production of ethanol would reduce its dependence on imported oil and would supplement refinery capacity saving hundreds of millions of dollars per year, plus it would become a new source of export revenue. Cuba has the production capacity (in sugar cane) to compete with Brazil as a major exporter, and its proximity to the U.S. gives it a price advantage over Brazil. Ethanol is low in reactivity and high in oxygen content, making it an effective tool in reducing ozone pollution and it's a safe replacement for petroleum-based toxic octane enhancers, such as benzene, toluene, and xylene.

It was no surprise that during President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's visit to Cuba in September, 2003, a \$20 million fuel ethanol production agreement was signed between Brazil and Cuba. This aid will finance the planting of approximately 400,000 tons of sugar cane and the construction of a 100,000 liters per day processing plant. The production of 100,000 liters per day of ethanol, assuming a 10 percent ratio and a domestic demand of 1.7 million liters of gasoline per day, represents about a 6 percent reduction of import needs valued at about US\$8 million per year.

Renewable Energy

As part of its energy conservation policies after the 1991 economic crisis, Cuba began an aggressive program of developing renewable energy projects. Conventional sources such as biomass, hydro, solar, wind, and even exploiting the peat reserves located in the Cienega de Zapata have been considered and pursued.

For many years Cuba's sugar mills have burned waste cane solids (bagasse) as fuel to power their boilers, but the process is inefficient due to the age and condition of the turbines. With a more advanced and efficient technology the system could become an important contributor of co-generation to the national grid generating up to 100 kWh per

ton of sugar cane from the current average of 20 kwh/ton. Due to poor sugar cane production levels, low sugar world prices, and the deteriorating conditions of its older than fifty years processing technology, Cuba announced in June 2002 the closing of 71 of its 156 sugar mills. Today only 22 of Cuba's sugar mills co-generation plants were connected, and able to contribute to the national grid. (6)

The only major hydro project in Cuba is the hydroelectric plant Robustiano León, a 3 units, 43 MW plant located in the central town of Manicaragua using the waters of the Hanabanilla River. Throughout Cuba there are more than 175 (138 <50 kw, 32 <500 kw, 5 <5000 kw) small rural hydro-generators of which 26 are connected to the national grid. Just like the small hydro projects, solar (photovoltaics), and wind power projects are important contributors of electricity for schools, health clinics, irrigation, and small rural communities, particularly in Eastern Cuba.

Summary

In conclusion, Cuba's energy challenge begins with its future economic growth and rising standard of living within a free market environment. This anticipated growth will depend largely on the development of a competitively priced, readily available, environmentally sound long termed energy plan. There will be no sector, industry or infrastructure group that will not be directly impacted and or influenced by such a comprehensive energy policy. A new energy policy should embrace energy conservation, modernization of the energy infrastructure, and a balance sourcing of oil/gas supplies in a way that protects the island's environment. This future reconstruction period, along with the search and development of new energy sources, will also provide national and foreign firms alike many investment opportunities worth billions of dollars.

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About the author

Jorge R. Piñón is an international energy consultant in Miami and Research Associate at the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies, University of Miami.

Mr. Piñón has over twenty five years of international downstream oil and gas experience with companies such as Shell, Transworld Oil, and Amoco-British Petroleum BP. Among his most recent assignments were President of Amoco Oil de México, México City and General Manager of Supply and Logistics for BP's Western Mediterranean operations based in Madrid, Spain. Jorge Piñón holds a degree in International Economics and Latin American Studies from the University of Florida.

Exhibit 57

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND PLANNING

INSTRUCTION NO. 02/07

May 25, 2007

PROCEDURE FOR THE ACQUISITION, LOADING AND USE OF FUEL USAGE CARDS

Legal Basis

Agreement No. 5959, for administrative control, adopted by the Executive Committee of the Cabinet on April 2, 2007, in its second part, subsection eight, stipulates that the Ministry of Economy and Planning is responsible for guiding policy in relation to the distribution of the main material resources, drafting balances and exercising control of the implementation and use of fuel.

For its part, subsection ten of section two establishes that the Ministry of Economy and Planning is the body responsible for providing national energy policy in coordination with the Ministry of Basic Industry and the corresponding bodies, controlling the implementation of the same, as well as the use of all energy carriers.

It has been confirmed that the use of fuel usage cards allows superior control of this in the entities, agencies or bodies, which leads to more efficient and rational use.

It is necessary to establish a procedure that will allow operations performed with fuel usage cards to be standardized, which will be added to the efforts made by the country to enhance control over resources in general and over energy carriers in particular.

In virtue of the foregoing, the following is issued:

Instruction 2/2007

PROCEDURE FOR THE ACQUISITION, LOADING AND USE OF

FUEL USAGE CARDS

- 1. This procedure will be applicable to all entities, agencies or bodies that acquire fuel via state fuel usage cards to be used for state and weighted vehicles.
- 2. The directors and senior leadership of the entities, agencies and bodies will be responsible for acquiring fuel via fuel usage cards, the control and use of which will be in accordance with that established in this procedure.
- 3. The senior leadership of entities, agencies and bodies will be responsible for ensuring that they do not purchase more fuel than that assigned on a monthly basis by the Ministry of Economy and Planning.
- 4. The senior leadership of entities, agencies and bodies shall designate the party or parties responsible for carrying out the procedures related to fuel usage cards with regard to their loading, reloading, loss or other matters.

Regarding the purchase of Fuel Usage Cards

- 1. All entities, agencies and bodies that acquire fuel via fuel usage cards must establish contractual relationships with the entity responsible for the sale and loading of the same, in accordance with that established herein.
- 2. The purchase of fuel usage cards may only be performed after authorization is received from the corresponding higher body, providing documentary evidence in the accounting section of this authorization.
- 3. Each entity shall have a minimum of 1.5 fuel cards per vehicle.

Regarding the fuel assignment process

- 1. After the approval of the total fuel assigned by the Ministry of Economy and Planning, this will be reported by CUPET (*Unión Cuba-Petróleo* [Cuba Oil Union]), which will in turn communicate the assignment plan for each body to FINCIMEX, in both national and local currency.
- 2. Each agency or body will decide its territorial or administrative allocation, as appropriate, but will not be allowed to purchase more than that assigned by the Ministry of Economy and Planning in both currencies for the month in question.
- 3. Upon receiving the operational plan approved by the senior leadership of each entity using via card, the department established by the same as being responsible for allocating fuel on an individual basis will proceed to inform the department responsible for card-loading, via a breakdown of the fuel authorized to be loaded on each card.
- 4. The party responsible for allocating fuel on an individual basis at each entity, agency of body will take into account the activity to be performed, the activity level, the actual consumption index for the automotive equipment and the available inventory from previous months.
- 5. The highest authorities of the entities, agencies and bodies must provide, on a monthly basis, information on the fuel used via cards, using National Office of Statistics Form 5073. The information included must be correct for auditing purposes.

Regarding the process for loading Fuel Usage Cards

- 1. Fuel usage cards will be loaded by the person designated by the management of the entity, agency or body upon receiving from the higher body, in the case of entities, written communication of the figure approved for the operations plan.
- For the loading of fuel usage cards, FINCIMEX has established the advance delivery of a check, which will be certified by the bank, when appropriate, according the regulations in force.
- 3. After delivery of the corresponding check to FINCIMEX by the entity, agency or body, FINCIMEX will issue a proof of deposit document.
- 4. Once cards are loaded, a receipt will be provided accrediting the operation.
- 5. If loading is performed before the month for which the figure was approved for the operations plan, this must be well-defined by the accounting department.
- 6. Once cards are loaded, they will be delivered in the box via a document signed by the receiving and delivering parties.

Regarding the use of fuel usage cards

- It is prohibited to designate personnel (timekeeper) at the entity, agency or body who will have cards enabled with fuel and who, being located at a gas station, will decide upon or receive guidelines on the amounts of fuel to fill into the vehicles of their entity, agency or body.
- 2. Each vehicle will have a magnetic card, as authorized in conformance with section seven of this Instruction.

- 3. In the case of specific tasks, such as home recoveries, mass Battle of Ideas operations, the distribution of water in pipes, public festivals, protests and other similar activities for which the vehicles of various state entities must be used, including private vehicles, it is authorized that several vehicles be filled with a minimum number of fuel cards, always avoiding the timekeeper.
- 4. In the case of individual vehicles providing transportation for state tasks, this requires a letter signed and stamped by the Chair of the Municipal Administrative Council certifying that the vehicle has been authorized to be filled via state fuel usage cards. It will specify the term of the document, which in no case will be greater than 6 months. For this, the form in Annex 1, will be used, which must be implemented in the shortest amount of time possible. This letter will be filed at the office of the Chair of the Municipal Administrative Council.
- 5. Filling fuel in containers with the established safety [measures] using a fuel usage card must always be authorized by an entity, agency or body. This will also require the submission of a letter, signed and stamped by the Vice-Chair of the Municipal Administrative Council designated as Head of the Management Position for the control of Fuel. This will specify the term of the document, which in no case may be greater than 12 months. For this, the form in Annex No. 2. will be used. This letter will be filed at the office of the Vice-Chair of the Municipal Administrative Council.
- 6. To fill fuel into a tanker truck via a fuel usage card, the authorization of the Provincial Commission for the redistribution of fuel will be required. Also, the vehicle must have the corresponding placard identifying it as such.
- 7. In the cases listed in the foregoing section, the entity must also issue a document, signed and stamped by the director, for each withdrawal of fuel by a vehicle or person. This shall contain the following information: vehicle registration, first and last names and identity card of the person, type of fuel and amount.
- 8. Card losses shall be immediately reported to FINCIMEX, accompanied by documentation of this operation for the cancellation of the same.

Regarding weighted vehicles:

- 1. With regard to weighted vehicles, until a specific magnetic card exists for this type, the authorized fuel will be loaded on a state fuel usage card, following the procedure established in this instruction. In these cases, the highest authority of the entity, agency or body will issue a permanent official document certifying its weight and authorization to be filled with fuel via these cards, which will include the following information:
- First and last names and identity card of the person who has the weighted vehicle
- Vehicle brand
- Vehicle model
- Vehicle tag
- Motor number
- Number of the resolution authorizing the weight
- Number of the fuel usage card to be used
- 1. Two annexes corresponding to the authorization for private vehicles to be filled with fuel via state cards and the authorization for the filling of fuel into containers form an integral part of this Instruction.
- 2. The Ministry of Finance and Prices is responsible for issuing the internal control procedure for fuel cards.

LET THIS INSTRUCTION BE PUBLISHED in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba.

LET THIS INSTRUCTION BE COMMUNICATED to the Secretariat of the Cabinet, the Heads of the Central Administrative Bodies of the State, the Chairs of the Provincial Administrative Councils and the Special Municipality of the Isla de la Juventud, as well as the appropriate natural and legal persons.

LET THE ORIGINAL BE FILED, duly signed, in the Legal Directorate of this Ministry.

ISSUED in the city of Havana, on May 25, 2007.

José Luis Rodríguez García

Annex 1 instruction 2/07			
Authorization to fill private	vehicles via state fuel card	ds.	
Municipal Administrative C	Council		
File No.	Date		
To: First and Last Names	of the Gas Station Manage	er	
Dear comrade,			
You are authorized to fill we state magnetic card of the used) for the following we will be a seen of the following we will be a seen of the magnetic forms of the magnetic fo	entity:	or B83 gasoline fuel, (as appropriate) via the _ in order to _(purpose for which said fuel will	be
First and Last Names of th	ne Chair.		
Signature and stamp			

Annex 2 instruction 2/07
Authorization to fill fuel into containers
Municipal Administrative Council
File No. Date
To: First and Last Names of the Gas Station Manager
Dear comrade,
You are authorized to fill CONTAINERS of up to 200 liters (diesel, B90 gasoline or B83 gasoline fuel) via the state fuel usage card of the entity: in order to(purpose for which said fuel will be used) for the following vehicles or persons: • Vehicle registration: • Name of the person authorized to fill it:
 Identity card: Numbers of the magnetic cards: Expiration date:
First and Last Names of the Vice-Chair.
Signature and stamp

Exhibit 58



Words of welcome from the CIMEX group

Leticia Morales González Economic Vice-president CIMEX





INSTITUTIONAL PRESENTATION CIMEX BUSINESS GROUP

SPANISH

IN



Limited Corporation of 100% Cuban capital, incorporated on June 28, 1978, we have 18 branches for the execution of the commercial activity, 9 specialized divisions, to fulfill the corporate purpose of CIMEX and 9 subsidiaries.





INSTITUTIONAL PRESENTATION CIMEX BUSINESS GROUP



Edificio Sierra Maestra Irae/ 0 y 2, Miramar, Playa, Havana, Cuba. Phone. (537) 203-9815, 203-9845, 203-9846



CORPORATION CIMEX, S.A.



We are dedicated to the Wholesale and Retail Import, Export and Marketing of Products and Services, aimed at meeting the needs of our customers and guaranteeing contributions to the country's economy, with advanced technological supports, high credibility and a renewed quality, assisted by a work team that is distinguished by its professionalism, discipline and commitment to the organization.

It is our goal, to be leaders in the Cuban market, achieving higher levels of satisfaction for our domestic and foreign customers, with quality and flexibility of management and integration of our processes ensuring innovation and compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements of stakeholders, and in an environment of control and prevention of all kinds of risks.





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- Diversification of activities.
- Geographical dispersion by having activities throughout the national territory.
- High degree of automation of technological and information processes whose quality and modernity allow real-time control and decision-making.
- A workforce with good cultural level, professional training and a sense of belonging to the organization. More than 33 thousand workers in the country]



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INVESTMENTS



The CIMEX Business Group has created a country-wide infrastructure for trade and services, mainly in the period from 1996 to 2015. developing a significant level of investment.

As the objective of the investment process for the coming years, it has considered the maintenance and updating of the infrastructure created in terms of trade and services in general, including systems with modern controls and technologies, which allow for sustained growth.



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INCOME



In the last 10 years, the annual rate of revenue growth was 9.8% and for profit 6.0%, with a good return on invested capital.

In 2015, revenues exceeded 2.6 billion pesos.



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- Trade in goods and services both wholesale and retail.
- Logistics.
- Financial Services.
- Real estate.



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WHOLESALER



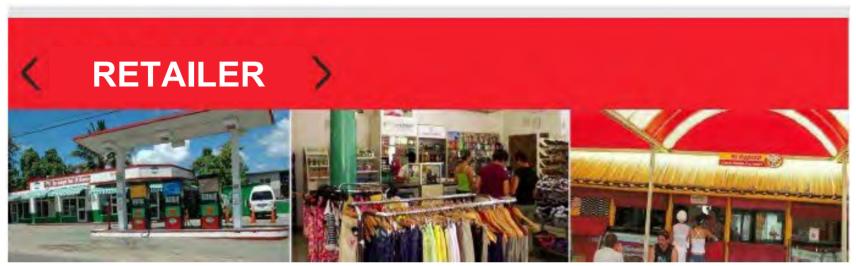
TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES

- It carries out its own foreign trade activities (import and export).
- It has an entity that it uses to carry out customs procedures and inspection of goods.
- It has a network of stores and warehouses for wholesale sales throughout the country.

It exports various products from its own brands such as Caney and Varadero rum, Cubita and Caracolillo coffee, charcoal and other soft drink and preserves brands.



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THE RETAIL TRADE IS CARRIED OUT IN THE 168 MUNICIPALITIES OF THE COUNTRY AND FOR THIS PURPOSE IT HAS VARIOUS COMMERCIAL FACILITIES:

1558 Stores of different sizes of which there are:

- 39 per department.
- 178 mixed.
- 181 specialized units including 8 Duty Free.
- 1160 proximity points (551 sales points and 502 kiosks).
- 667 fuel Service Stations.

- 241 Cafes.
- 21 Bread and Pastry selling points.
- 22 Restaurants.
- 16 Bars Cafes (Snack-Bars).
- 38 Independent photo-services establishments.
- 36 Photography Sales Points included in other retail establishments.



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LOGISTICS





FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ACTIVITY WITH:

- An 100% Cuban container shipping company, operating to and from Mediterranean ports. Portugal. Canada. Central America. South America and the Caribbean, operating an average of approximately 6 vessels per year and carrying an average of approximately 45,900 containers per year.
- 8 warehouse bases across the country.
- A carrier to ensure the distribution of goods nationally that also has workshop infrastructure for the maintenance and repair of its own transport equipment and those of other customers.
- Infrastructure and qualified personnel for repair and maintenance services both that are both for construction and energy.
- A network of workshops to provide commercial guarantee services, in addition to 65 service points in the municipalities.
- A network of food processing centers across the country.



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FINANCIAL SERVICES

FINCIMEX SA. OPERATING UNDER LICENSE FROM THE CENTRAL BANK OF CUBA:

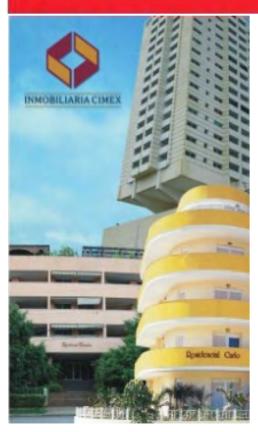
- It has the only Electronic Card Processing Center in Cuba, with internationally approved media and systems, and supported through partnership with a leading foreign bank.
- It operates the international VISA, MASTERCARD AND CABAL cards, as well as issuing and operating all domestic cards in their various services.
- The quality of its work has been internationally recognized by achieving levels similar to a small country in Europe in terms of electronic fraud.
- Account for the development of its work with the affiliation of the entire service network that it operates in Cuba.
- It operates all family remittances received by official means, with the country's banks processing the payment of the remittances to beneficiaries.
- It is an exclusive Western Union agent and has 527 locations, 264 of them of CIMEX for the payment of remittances throughout the national territory. It has its own website on the Internet (www.aisremesascuba.com), to process the sending of remittances via the Internet from any country to beneficiaries in Cuba.





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REAL ESTATE



- It carries out the management of buildings and marketing in the leasing of apartments, homes, commercial premises and offices in the national territory.
- It manages the legal and accounting order of its real estate assets.
- It controls the shareholding in 6 mixed real estate companies, one of them in liquidation.
- It has 15 buildings, 8 of them owned by CIMEX Real Estate and 7 mixed;
 with a housing footprint of 610 apartments.



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OTHER ACTIVITIES OTHER ACTIVITIES

- SERVICES for distribution and shipment of packages and national and international courier services.
- Services of bonded warehouses and consignment of goods. Industrial park.
- Audit, consulting and balance sheet certification services.
- Production and marketing of jewelry.
- Food services. (Catering)
- Advertising services, promotional materials, movie playback and cable TV signals.
- Clinic and pet shops.
- Decoration with ornamental plants and execution and maintenance of gardens.
- Production and development of software, Computational technical support. Infrastructure.



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Exhibit 59

CUBAN MARKET INFORMATION ON LUBRICANT OILS

- Economic and Commercial Section of the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in Havana.

Counselor José María Aller.
Date of production: 02/02/05
Expiration date: 08/31/05

1. - tariff treatment, according to the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba

TARIFF ITEM	DESCRIPTION	AD VALOREM TARIFF	
*2710.19.31	Lubricant oils without additives	3%	
*2710.19.32	Lubricant oils with additives	3%	
*3403.19.00	The others	15%	

(*) The corresponding tariff subheadings in the Cuban Fee Schedule are 2710.19.71/72 (*) There is a complete coincidence between the Cuban and Argentine fee schedule for

this tariff subheading.

It should be noted that, according to the list of tariff preferences granted by Cuba to Argentina under the Economic Complementation Agreement (Acuerdo de Complementación Económica, ACE. 45), currently in force between the two countries, these items have not benefited from any tariff preference.

2. - internal taxes, wholesalers, retailers.

They don't exist. However, in shaping prices of products for retail sale that are intended for sale in the business chains (all state-owned) that sell in convertible Cuban pesos (one convertible Cuban peso = 1 US dollar), the Government sets a minimum margin between the price at which the products are purchased (cost price) and the price for sale to the public (retail price), which has an effect that is similar to a VAT.

The current regulation on the subject is Resolution No. P–156-2004 of the Ministry of Finance and Prices of Cuba.

These indexes are applied on the CIF CUBAN PORT price plus all handling, storage, transportation and other expenses, until the goods are received by the retail point of sale (car accessories stores and service stations).

Retail prices are generally calculated as follows:

RETAIL PRICES = CIF PRICES + NATIONALIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES + MINIMUM COMMERCIAL MARGIN.

NATIONALIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES are generally surcharged with a percentage of about 10%.

For the products of the consultation, the MINIMUM COMMERCIAL MARGIN between the cost prices of the stores and their retail prices in convertible Cuban pesos, as established by the local Ministry of Finance and Prices, is 120%.

3. - entry restrictions: they don't exist.

4. -Retail prices

Below is a list of the lubricants with the largest presence in the two networks of service centers existing in Cuba (CUPET- CIMEX and ORO NEGRO), and their respective retail prices in convertible Cuban pesos.

A.- ORO NEGRO

Lubricants CASTROL TTS CASTROL GTX CASTROL GTX CASTROL GTX (Magnatec) CASTROL GTX (Magnatec) CASTROL RX SUPER HD CUBALUB MULTI A B CUPET- CIMEX	Amount 1 liter 1/4 gallon 1 gallon 1 liter 4.5 liters 1 gallon 5 liters	Price 14.20 4.50 15.65 9.00 31.85 22.25 10.20	Clarification (motorbikes) (petrol engines) (petrol engines) (synthetic) (synthetic) (SAE 15W-40) (motorcycle petrol, diesel)
Lubricants SUPERMIXT 2T SUPERMULTIGRADO IADA (Spain) IADA (Spain) IADA 2T (Spain) CASTROL SUPER TT (2T) CASTROL HD40	Amount 950 ml 4 liters 1 liter 1 liter 1 liter 950 ml 1/4 gallon	Price 3.30 9.40 3.70 3.55 38.5 8.40 3.45	Clarification (motorbikes) (Italian lubricant) (Cuban lubricant) (engine oil) (15W-40) (engine oil) (SAE 40) (Scooter)
CASTROL GTX CASTROL GTX CASTROL HD 40 SERVISOL SERVISOL SERVISOL 2T MULTISOL MULTISOL MULTISOL	946 ml 1 gallon 1 gallon 4 liters 4 liters 950ml 950 ml 950ml 500 ml	4.50 15.65 12.40 11.70 13.60 2.50 3.30 3.05 2.10	(SAE 20W-50) (SAE 20W-50) (engine oil) (SAE 20W-50) (SAE 15W-40) (motor oil) (SAE 15W-40) (Standard transmission) (SAE 20W-50)

Clarification: "Servisol" and "Multisol" are lubricant brands owned by the Cuban holding company "Corporación Cimex," which commissions its production abroad and sells it exclusively in Cuba.

5. - statistical data

In Cuba, there are no published broken-down foreign trade statistics, which could give an idea of the import levels of lubricating oils according to their origin.

In this regard we offer the figures published in the Statistical Yearbook of Cuba, in its 2003 edition (the last one available), corresponding to imports of petroleum-based lubricating oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals and others oils, during the 1999-2002 period.

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Value (in thousands of US\$)	47433	55446	22327	29425

It should be noted that during 2004 there was a consumption, within the country, according to unofficial sources, of about 85000 Tn of lubricating oils, of which between 65000 and 70000 Tn correspond to the production of the local business "Cubalub." More than 70% of the remaining amount corresponds to productions of the joint venture "Castrol Cuba S.A.," and the rest to imports of finished lubricants, made through foreign firms established in the country.

6. - market description

6.1 – Currency

In Cuba there are two currencies, the "Cuban peso" and the "convertible peso." The latter is equivalent to a US dollar, with legal value only on the island.

In correspondence with the above, there are two clearly differentiated markets in the country: the internal market in Cuban pesos, through which goods and services are channeled, both to the population and to companies, subsidized by the Cuban state; and the domestic market in convertible Cuban pesos, originated as a result of the opening of this economy to the outside world, carried out from 1993.

Transactions between Cuban companies are conducted in Cuban pesos (CUP) or convertible pesos (CUC), and payments to joint ventures in the country or to foreign companies by Cuban companies are made in the currency agreed between the parties (U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, euros, pounds sterling, Swiss francs, etc.). For this purpose, Cuban companies must make a request for the purchase of foreign currencies to the Central Bank of Cuba, with the corresponding supporting documentation, with a waiting period of 10 bank business days for payments in the national territory and 16 bank business days for payments outside the national territory.

6.2 - general considerations

In Cuba, the vast majority of companies are state-owned, and there is only one group of them that has government authorization to carry out imports, usually of certain schedules of products.

In everyday commercial practice, the instructions received from the Government are determinant. These guidelines tend to maximize overall the purchase of domestic products, determine the amount of the annual budget for imports, often require certain financing conditions, and limit travel and other expenses in which company may incur in order to carry out the imports.

In addition, to decide on their imports, Cuban companies generally use, according to government regulations, a method known as "Concurrency Analysis." This system, similar to a tender but less formal, has among its rules the comparison of bids from at least three suppliers (usually many more) in aspects such as quality, prices and transportation costs, with particular emphasis on the facilities and terms of financing of each bidder.

The concurrency analysis purchasing system also means that there are, by definition, no fixed suppliers for virtually any category of products, so exporting companies must ensure that their competitiveness is maintained over time. While this may be inconvenient for companies operating regularly on the market, it is an advantage for those seeking to be incorporated as new suppliers, with priority given, by indications from the Government, to local producers, and between foreign suppliers, to direct producers.

Finally it should be noted that, as state ownership has the majority in the business sector, most purchases made abroad by Cuban importing companies can be considered to be government purchases.

6.3 - Local lubricant oil market

In Cuba there are two producers and distributors of lubricating oils, which constitute the main suppliers of the domestic market for these products. They are "Cubalub" and "Castrol Cuba S.A."

The latter is a joint venture, whose presence in the country is long-standing, producing and distributing in Cuba lubricating oils and greases for automotive, nautical and industrial use, constituted with 50% foreign capital (Castrol) and 50% Cuban capital (CUPET Group). It is the main supplier on the island of lubricating oils for nautical use, for which it has an adequate distribution infrastructure, although it also shares the Cuban market for automotive and industrial oils with "Cubalub," its predominant presence being found in the chains of local service centers that sell using convertible Cuban pesos to the population.

This firm directly imports the base oils and raw materials and supplies that it needs for its purposes.

For its part the "Cubalub" company supplies approximately 80% to 83% of the demand for lubricants in this market (although it does not produce lubricants of nautical formula). Whereas, in general, the lubricants produced by this company do not reach the current high international quality standards for these products (with the exception of a diesel oil intended for Mercedes-Benz engines, whose use in Cuba is approved by the manufacturer of this prestigious brand, as well as a certain amount of super-light synthetic lubricating oil), and that the prices of these productions turn out to be the cheapest possible in this market, "Cubalub" customers can be broken down, in order of importance, as follows:

- 1. Cuban state-owned enterprises whose budgets are limited, which in many cases operate only with Cuban pesos (they do not have accounts in convertible Cuban pesos), and which also have fleets of vehicles that do not necessarily require the use of lubricants of the highest quality.
- 2. Private cars, in the hands of individuals. These consist largely of models manufactured in the former Soviet Union, mainly Ladas and Moskvich, and also include some Argentine cars still in circulation, whose mass purchases were made during the 1970s, such as the FIAT-125 and the PEUGEOT 404, which do not require the use of the latest generation lubricants. A significant number of American-branded cars, manufactured between the 1940s and 1960s, which are still in use in the country should also be included in this category.

The remaining percent of this market (approximately 20%), is shared between the "Castrol Cuba S.A." company, which, according to unofficial sources consulted, controls between 70% and 80% of it, and a few foreign firms such as "Total" (French), "PDVESA" (Venezuelan), "Cogelsa" and "Oliver Química" (both from Spain), "Belray" (Italian), and Shell (English), among others.

This market sector mainly contains those local companies that enjoy greater purchasing capacity in convertible Cuban pesos (with which they can buy the currencies from the Central Bank of Cuba to make payments to foreign companies), and that have with the most modern state-owned fleet of vehicles in the country.

In this regard, since the 1990s increasingly significant imports of cars have been taking place in Cuba, particularly for the international tourism sector, and to a lesser extent for state-owned companies, foreign and public-private companies and agencies based on the island, as well as foreign diplomats, entrepreneurs and technicians based in the country. These purchases include cars made in Japan (Toyota, Nissan, Mitsubishi), Korea (Daewoo, Hyundai), Italy (Fiat), France (Peugeot, Citroen, Renault) and Germany (Mercedes-Benz, VW, BMW, AUDI), which are the modern car brands that are the most common in Cuba.

The company Repsol YPF has recently started the sale of lubricants in Cuba through the Spanish firm "RX BRICOLATGES," which has a Branch office in Havana. So far, these sales are limited to the institutional sector and local transport firms.

In summary, it could be said that the country follows the policy of importing base oils to produce finished oils, with which it meets its essential needs in the most economical way possible.

On the other hand, given that domestic production is still far from able to supply the full range of lubricants, especially those of superior grades demanded by the market, which will have to continue to expand as the country progresses in its modernization, a level of imports is maintained that is currently covered by a reduced, although stable and well-established, group of foreign suppliers, who have managed to position themselves on the island after several years of sustained promotional work.

6.4 - Distribution channels

The local sale of lubricating oils is mainly carried out through two channels, namely:

a)- Wholesale distributors that sell to companies and institutions.

In this case, imports are carried out through the company "Cubametales," belonging to the local Ministry of Foreign Trade (Ministerio del Comercio Exterior local, MINCEX), specialized in the import of fuels and lubricants for the use of any company or entity in the country that requests them, as well as through other import companies, belonging to different sectors of the economy (such as international tourism, transport, etc.), responsible for importing goods mainly for entities of the sector or corporate Group but may also do so for companies that are not part of the group in question (known locally as third-party sales).

In most cases, once the goods are imported, the importing companies themselves (all state-owned) have storage and transport systems that allow them to act as wholesale distributors, billing the imported products through purchase and sale relationships.

These importers commonly use the "import of consignment goods" modality when dealing with the products of the consultation. It is carried out by means of a commission contract, signed between the Cuban importer (commissioner) and the foreign supplier (consignee or principal), under which the latter undertakes to supply to the Cuban entity, goods that will be paid to it as they are sold in the national territory. The Cuban importer receives, deposits and manages the sale of the goods under its own name, but on behalf of the foreign supplier.

b)- The two state chains of service centers in the country: "Cupet- Cimex," belonging to the Cimex Corporation and "Oro Negro," belonging to the Cubalse Corporation). They carry out the retail distribution of these products to the public, private companies and temporary resident foreign citizens in the country, in convertible Cuban pesos.

In this second case, each of the aforementioned Trade and Services Corporations ("Cimex" and "Cubalse"), has a Purchasing Center that carries out the imports to supply its corresponding chain of service centers, as well as also to its fleet of vehicles (administrative and services). It should be noted that the Cimex Corporation has, among other entities that consume high amounts of lubricants, a taxi agency, a car rental firm, a large fleet of luxury buses for the transport of tourists, and an extensive fleet of trucks for the transport of goods, while the Cubalse Corporation owns a car rental agency, as well as an extensive fleet of trucks and vans intended for the transport of goods, and at the same time as it is the dealer of the "PEUGEOT" and "FIAT" brands in the country, among others, and has a network of workshops that provide repair and maintenance services for cars of these brands.

The aforementioned service centers are largely supplied with the lubricating oils produced and distributed by "Castrol Cuba S.A.," and to a lesser extent those produced and distributed by "Cubalub," as well as others supplied by a number of foreign firms with branch offices in Havana, many of which have in the country warehouses of goods under an In Bond customs system.

Officials from both chains informed this branch office, that at this time they are not importing lubricants, generally following the tendency to replace direct imports with purchases of nationalized goods through the aforementioned foreign firms.

As noted in point 2 of this report, one element that typifies this market segment is the setting by the state of high profit margins (around 120% for lubricants) between the import prices (CIF Habana) and the retail prices in convertible Cuban pesos, with a redistributive intent.

6.5 - list of potential importers and distributors

CUBAMETALES – Company belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Trade (MINCEX), traditional importer and marketer of fuels and lubricants in Cuba.

Infanta 16 Esq. a 23 Edificio del MINCEX 4to. Piso, Vedado, Plaza, Habana.

Tel.: (537) 54-3118, 55-0525, 54 2466.

Fax: (537) 833-1255.

Mr. Angel Bernal, Commercial Director. Email: abernal@cubametal.mincex.cu

Ms. Gloria Rondón, lubricant oil purchasing specialist.

Email: <u>lubrica@cubametal.mincex.cu</u>

TRANSTUR IMPORTER AND INSURANCE – Importing firm of the Transtur Business Group, the main carrier of the tourism sector in Cuba.

Calle 160 No. 519, Esq. 17A, Siboney, Playa, Havana.

Tel.: (537) 208 6899 / 6900 / 6905 (Switchboard).

Fax: (537) 204 6763.

Email: director@atm.transtur.cu Néstor E. Suárez Fernández, Director.

Mr. Emilio Carrero Suárez, Deputy Director.

Note:Officials of this company reported that they recently closed the tender for the purchase of lubricants corresponding to the year 2005, according to which the firms "Castrol Cuba S.A." and "Total" (the latter from France) were selected.

DSY COMMERCIAL AND SERVICE FIRM – Importing and marketing firm belonging to the TRADEX Group of the Ministry of Local Transport (MITRANS), which imports nautical equipment (mainly engines) of the "Yamaha" brand, lubricating oils, car and bus spare parts for the "Volvo" and "VW" brands, among other items.

Calle 25 s/n (bajos) e/ Espada y Hospital, Central Havana, Havana.

Tel.: (537) 878 9532 / 34 (Switchboard).

Fax: (537) 878 9533.

Email: dsy@dsy.transnet.cu

Mr. Aldo N. Pérez Olivares, Director.

Mr. Alberto González Rodríguez, Principal Purchasing Specialist.

Email: alberto@dsy.transnet.cu

COMERCIAL DIVEP— Marketing company belonging to the DIVEP Group of the Ministry of Basic Industry (Ministerio de la Industria Básica, MINBAS), which has 109 establishments selling to companies (not to the public) throughout the country. It sells tires, light equipment, batteries, and lubricating oils, among other items.

Calle 198 e/ 35 y 37, Reparto La Coronela, La Lisa, Havana.

Mr. Gilberto Castellanos Casares, Director of the Automotive Division.

Email: gilberto@autodivep.co.cu

Mr. Rolando Sevila, commercial specialist (he is in charge of the purchase of lubricants).

Tel.: (537) 262 5038.

Email: rolando@autodivep.co.cu

Note:As reported by the contacted official, this company will shortly begin to also perform import functions.

CUBALUB – Cuban state company, belonging to the "Cubapetroleo Group" (CUPET) of the local Basic Industry, main producer and distributor of lubricants and greases for automotive and industrial use on the island (does not produce lubricants with a nautical formula), which supplies about 80% of the Cuban market for these products. It directly imports the base oils, raw materials and supplies it needs for its purposes, as well as some finished lubricating oils that, given their specificity and low consumer demand, do not justify their production in the country.

Calle Oficios Nro. 154 entre Amargura y Teniente Rey, Habana Vieja, Havana.

Tel.: (537) 861-6512, 861-6513, 863-5153 (Switchboard).

Fax: 862-1980, 867-9197.

Email: karelia@cubalub.cupet.cu

Mr. Francisco Trespando, Commercial Director.

Email: paco@cubalub.cupet.cu

6.6 - Foreign companies with offices in Cuba, interested in marketing (or representing) the products of the consultation

The companies included in this category are direct suppliers of products to the wholesale domestic market, for the retail network or industrial and/or institutional consumption, as the case may be.

Their competitive advantage over other suppliers is that they understand the peculiarities of the Cuban market, thus having more elements to assume the cost of delays and other inconveniences related to the charging of the goods (typical element of this market), for which in many cases they operate by obtaining the services of the financial houses located on the island (discount in bills of exchange and other payment instruments, widely used in Cuba).

These companies usually work with front-line banks. They buy the goods abroad, then market them to Cuban buyers, paying the foreign suppliers, in most cases, with a letter

of credit. When operating with these firms, Argentine companies are advised to only use the aforementioned payment instrument.

RX BRICOLATGES – Spanish firm with Representative Office in Havana.

Ave. 3ra. B No. Esq. 44, Miramar, Playa, Havana.

Tel.: (537) 204 3160 / 61 / 62 (Switchboard).

Fax: (537) 204 3162.

Email: bricokit@ceniai.inf.cu

Mr. Francisco Javier Trilla Folch, Representative.

Mr. Wilfredo Lorentzo, Sales Specialist (in charge of lubricants).

Cell.: (537) 263 5049.

Note:In a consultation with Mr Lorentzo, he stated that they would be interested in principle in investigating business opportunities in the lines of lubricating oils for use in aviation and unconventional lubricant oils for industrial use.

6.7 - Fairs and exhibitions in Cuba

Cuban entrepreneurs have a fair culture and they commonly attend such events, either as exhibitors or as accredited visitors.

The country has an extensive program of international trade fairs and exhibitions throughout the year, increasingly showing the tendency to hold sectoral (specialized) fairs.

The specialized fair that best suits the presentation of lubricating oils in Cuba is the "International Transport Fair," which this year will celebrate its VIII edition. The following is an overview of this event:

VIII International Transport Fair, FIT

Date of holding fair: 21 to 24 September 2004.

Fair Ground: EXPOCUBA.

Organizer: Ministry of Transport of Cuba.

Character: Specialized. Frequency: Annual.

Theme: Vehicles for commercial, industrial and utility use, their equipment and parts. Equipment for stations and service workshops. Paints, varnishes, lubricating oils and other vehicle care products. Tools, batteries and tires. Tire repair equipment. Equipment and systems for commercial aviation. Equipment for the maintenance and repair of ships, maritime control and port facilities.

On the other hand, the most important international fair of general character on the island is the "International Havana Fair" (FIHAV), which has been held annually since 1982, always during the first week of November, and attended by many countries.

The entities to be contacted to organize participation in the aforementioned fairs are:

PABEXPO - Fairground of the Havana Convention Palace, directly subordinate to the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, which occupies a total area of 20,000 m2, of which 14,000 are indoors. It hosts most of the international specialized fairs held in the country.

Ave. 17 entre 174 y 190, Siboney (Apartado Postal 16046), Playa, Havana, Cuba.

TEL: (537) 202 6011 to 19 (Ext. 733).

Fax: 271-9065, 202-8382. Email: pabexpo1@palco.cu

Ms. Wilma Sarrias, Head of the Department of Organization and Promotion of Fairs and

Exhibitions.

Tel.: (537) 271-6614 (Direct). Email: wilma@palco.cu

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA (CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE LA REPUBLICA DE CUBA, CCRC) - The country's only Chamber of Commerce, subordinated to the local Ministry of Foreign Trade, aimed at foreign trade activity, which in addition to the universal Chamber of Commerce functions, performs public (official) functions such as the administration of commercial registrations, the issuance of certificates and

certifications, the administration of warranty seals, etc.).

Calle 21 No. 701, Vedado, Plaza, Havana.

Tel.: (537) 55-1321/22/24 (Reception).

Fax: 833-3042.

Web: www.camaracuba.com

Ms. Patricia Ponte, Director of Institutional Relations.

Tel.: (537) 831-1160.

E-mail: relint@camara.com.cu

Ms. Diana Rivas, civil servant in charge of Latin America.

Tel.: (537) 830-3509.

Email: relasm@camara.com.cu

6.8 – International maritime cargo shipping (Shipping companies)

The shipping companies that carry out regular transport of goods from Argentina bound for Cuba (all transfer in Jamaica with Cuban shipping companies, because of the trade embargo on the island), are:

1. - COSTA CONTAINER LINES

Costamar Agencia Marítima S.A. (Representative in Argentina)

Calle Libertad 860, 1er piso, 1012 Capital Federal, C1003ABK Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Tel.: 54 11 5128-0550 Fax: 54 11 5128-0560

Email: info@costamarargentina.com.ar

Contact Cargos: Mr. Martín Fernando Zaputovich. Email: <u>zaputovich@costamarargentina.com.ar</u>

graziani@costamarargentina.com.ar

2. - ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION CO.

Star Shipping Argentina S.A. (Representative in Argentina)

Av. Córdoba 883, floor 10, CP 1054, Buenos Aires.

Tel.: (54 11) 4312-6868 Fax: (54 11) 4312-7655

Email: starshipping@starshipping.com.ar

Web: www.zim.co.il

Mr. Sergio Sánchez, Director General.

Cell: (54) 9-11-5329-6631.

Email: ssanchez@starshipping.com.ar
Mr. Jorge Barich, Manager for the Americas.

Cell: (54) 9-11-5327-4134.

Email: jbarich@starshipping.com.ar

3. - P&O NEDLLOYD

P&O NEDLLOYD ARGENTINA B.V. (Agent in Argentina)

Av. del Libertador Gral. San Martín 602, piso 16, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Tel.: 54 11 5550-7100. Fax: 54 11 5550-7127. Export trading Section: Tel.: (54 11) 5550-7130 / 32. Daniel Debonis, General Manager.

Email: d.debonis@ponl.com

Natalia Fernandez

Email: <u>natalia.fernandez@ponl.com</u> **Mar Pacifico S.A.** (Agent in Mendoza)

Rufino Ortega 128, Mendoza (CP. 5500), Argentine Republic.

Fax: 54 261 438-0519

E-mail: <u>luciana.ferreyra@marpacifico.com</u> / <u>guillermo.cruzado@marpacifico.com</u>

NOTE: This line is about to suspend services to the Caribbean

Exhibit 60

Castrol and Cuba, a partnership in successful lubrication

Created: Saturday 06/05/2017 - 12:35 p.m.

Credits: □Norland Rosendo González/ Photos: Sergei Montalvo

Category: Cars (/automotive)

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In 1954, Castrol lubricants "landed" in Cuba. There has been a close relationship between the brand and this island ever since. When you ask drivers which oil they prefer, they don't think twice before answering: the best, Castrol.



In 1983, production began in Cuba of some of the lubricants in demand in the domestic market, but the marriage between the brand and the island was consummated in 1992, with the founding of the mixed company Castrol Cuba, which has CUPET (*Union Cuba-Petróleo* [Cuba Oil Union]) as its other partner.

A quarter of a century on, as noted by Iván Soler, the chairman of the General Shareholders' Meeting of Castrol Cuba S.A., in an exclusive interview with Excelencias del Motor: "both parties are very satisfied with the business".

What are the strategic sectors that you attach the greatest importance to in Cuba?

We are devoted to supplying lubricants for various sectors: automotive, industry, mining, maritime; right now, we are very interested in the port of Mariel, because of the merchant ships that need our products. We also have technologies that contribute to the development of agriculture and the pharmaceutical industry, which is so important in Cuba. For each one of those markets, we have specific products that meet the needs of those applications.

What other areas are you exploring for the business?

We are willing to enter all the markets that offer us opportunities. In Cuba, specifically, in addition to the abovementioned sectors, we can increase business in electricity generation, tourism, take advantage of the evergrowing traffic of cruise ships through this region, as well as the modernization of the fleet of vehicles, trucks, buses. The demand for lubricants is going to increase, and Castrol wants to be there, to meet the needs of customers.





For more than a century, we have been developing lubricants that are always the most advanced and of the highest quality. In keeping with the demands of modern technologies, our production of low-viscosity oils is increasing. In Cuba, we are well-positioned in the market and we regard that experience as a privilege.

Are you satisfied with the quality of Cuban production of Castrol lubricants?

In Havana, more than 40 percent of the products that we place in the Cuban market are made, with the highest quality; the formulas and technologies are our own. The rest, we bring from Europe.

What are the leading products in the Cuban market?



Essentially, we have four ranges of lubricants that are valued by our customers, given the competitive advantages and the quality. Among the most highly demanded products here are GTX and Magnatec for cars, and Ultramax and Vecton for trucks and buses; the four of them are internationally renowned and are sold in more than 80 countries. Our families of products for the other sectors are very broad.

Castrol takes part in the world's most prestigious races in Formula One, Moto GP, but in Cuba, there is a competition that bears its stamp... Yes, it's the Castrol Cup for old cars, the Cuban Rally, which has been raced twelve times and is something we are proud of in Havana. Thus, Castrol and Cuba have a "marriage" that is always forging ahead in business, but without forgetting its history.

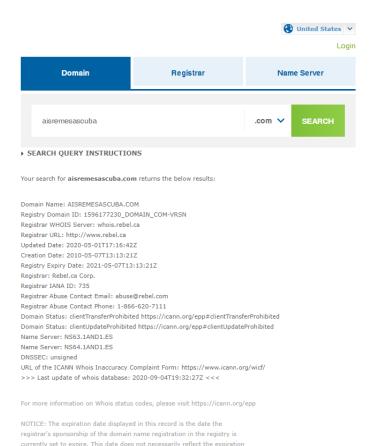
Credits: Norland Rosendo González/ Photos: Sergei Montalvo:

Exhibit 61

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Verisign's WHOIS tool allows users to look up records in the registry database for all registered .com, .net, .name, .cc, .tv and .edu domain names. It also supports Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) such as . 그 ム, .닷컴, .닷넷 and . ১ 소 .

Search Whois:



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date of the domain name registrant's agreement with the sponsoring registrar. Users may consult the sponsoring registrar's Whois database to view the registrar's reported date of expiration for this registration.

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By submitting a Whois search, the user agrees to abide by the Terms of Use.

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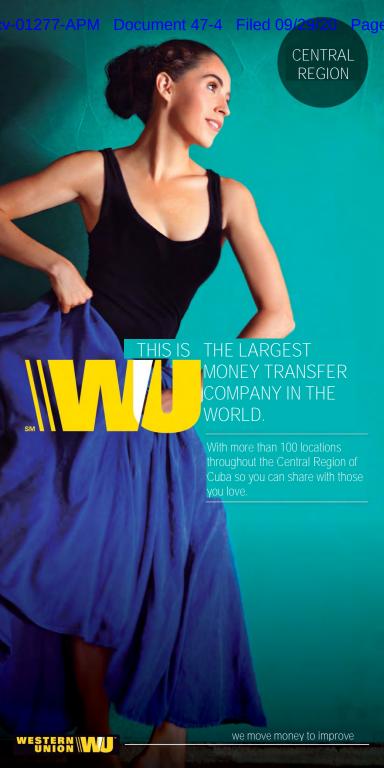
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Exhibit 62

WESTERN UNION (WU) located in confiscated properties



	PROVINCE: SANCTI SPIRITUS				
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS		
Cabaiguan 🧘	es.	La Revoltosa Store	Ave. Camilo Cienfuegos, Esq. Ave. de La Libertad		
\$	ADECA	Cadeca Cabaiguan Branch Office	Ave. Libertad No. 82, e/. Beremundo Paz y Manuel Brito		
Fomento	ē.	Almacen de Fomento Store	Céspedes No.125 Aguilera y José del Carmen		
		Cadeca Fomento Branch Office	Maceo No. 7 entre Céspedes y Martí		
Jatibonico	<u> </u>	Oro Negro Jatibonico	Maceo No.184 e/ Paseo Martí y Juan Blas Hernandez		
\$	ADECA	Cadeca Jatibonico Branch Office	Juan Blas No. 51, e/Villuenda y Maceo		
La Sierpe	ē.	La Sierpe Store	Calle 1ra No. 11 e/ 2da y 4ta		
\$	ADECA	Cadeca La Sierpe Branch Office	Ave. 6 s/n, entre Calle No.11 y Calle 9		
Sancti \$ Spíritus	ADECA	Cadeca S. Spiritus Management	Independencia No. 31 Sur, e/ Ave. Mártires y Ernesto Valés Muñoz		
Spiritus 🔽	IIIO	TRD Perla de Cuba Store	Calle Antonio Guiteras S/N y		

:v-01277-APM**CENTRAHEREGION OF PUBBO**9/29/20

AN LEG ē ě ě

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CADECA

CADECA

Taguasco

Trinidad

Yaguajay

CADECA ä

Cadeca Trinidad Branch Office (Currency Exchange) La Loma Store

Panamericana Fl Alamo Store

Cadeca Taguasco Branch Office

Cadeca Trinidad Branch Office

Cadeca Yaguajay Branch Office

La Fragancia Store

Havana Store

Taguasco Store

El Chiquito Market

Servi Cupet Trinidad

Ave. Emilio Nuñez No.15 Gral. González s/n, e/ Panchito Gómez y Camilo Cienfuegos

e/ Independencia y Luz Caballero Calle Antonio Guiteras No.2 e/

No. 234/Beremundo Pazy Nieves Morejón

Calle Céspedes, s/n, Esq. Cte. Fajardo

Camilo Cienfuegos s/n, entre Pedro M.

Rodríguez y Jorge Ruiz Ramírez

Calle Frank País Esg. a Francisco

Calle Antonio Maceo No. 304 entre

Camilo Cienfuegos y Lino Pérez

José Martí No. 164 E/ Lino Pérez

Independencia y Luz y Cabal Ave. Camilo Cienfuegos

Abel Santamaría S/N

Javier Zerguera

Carretera de Casilda

y Camilo Cienfuegos

Esq. Camilo Cienfuegos

PROVINCE: CIENFUEGOS				
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS	
Abreu	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Abreu Branch Office	Ave.Libertade/SerafínSánchezyAulet	
		Cupet Abreus	Calle Libertad S/N	
Aguada de	ě	Amistad Store	Martí No. 178	
Pasajeros	\$ADECA	Cadeca Aguada Branch Office	Martí No. 152, e/ Calixto García y Camilo Cienfuegos	
Cienfuegos	(1)	Servi Pueblo Griffo	Calle 63 reparto Pueblo Griffo Cienfuegos	
l	Patternoon	Francia Moderna Store	Ave 52 e/ 33 y 35 Cienfuegos	
	- E	Casa Mimbre Store	Avenida 60, Esq. Calle 35	
	- Č	Imago Store	Ave 5 de Septiembre y Calle 51	
	\$10ECA	Cadeca Cienfuegos Management	Ave 56, No. 3316 e/ 33 y 35	
	MIE	TRD La Eureka Store	AVE 54 No. 3108 E/31 Y 33 / CALLE 35 E/52 Y 54 (2da terminal)	
Cruces	- E	Variedades Store	Paseo de Gómez y Alemán	
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Cruces Branch Office	Paseo Gómez, e/ José Luis Robar y Pepe Alemán	
Cumanayagu	J (B)	Servi Cumanayagua	Cumanayagua Cienfuegos	

A Machado 1 E Cienfuegos y Artime Céspedes No. 81 E/Martí y Máximo

Machado E/Camilo Cienfuegos y Artimes Calle Antonio Machado No. 101

e/ Napoleón Diego y Rafael Trejo

Goitisolo E DR Machin y Tinito Cruz

e/ Camilo Cienfuegos y Portela

Maceo 11 E Aulet y Céspedes

Céspedes No. 81 E/ Martí y

Máximo Gómez

DR Machin E Goitisolo y Martí

Camilo Cienfuegos S/N

E San Agustín y Maceo Estrada Palma no. 47

Cadeca Cumanayagua

Santa Isabel Store

Cadeca Lajas

La Amistad Store

Cadeca Palmira

Cupet Rodas

TRD La Casa Grande Store

Cadeca Rodas Branch Office

El Nilo Store

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Lajas

Palmira

Rodas

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:v-01277	7-AP	M ^{CENTRAL} REGION OF PROVINCE: VILLA	OF-CUBA 09/29/20 Page CLARA
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Caibarien	Patanessana	Fin de Siglo Store	Ave. 9, e/ 8 y 10
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Caibarien Branch Office	Calle 10, No. 907 e/ 9 y 11
	MIEO	TRD Caribe La Villa Blanca	Avenida 7 S/N esquina 10 Caibarien Villa Clara
Camajuani	Ž.	La Teresita Store	Juaquin Paneca # 28
	Fanamericana	Vueltas Store	Juan Bruno Zayas Esq.
	G ADECA	Cadeca Camajuani Branch Office	Joaquín Panaca No. 34
Cifuentes	1	Cupet Cifuentes	Juan Bruno Zayas # 53
	SADECA	Cadeca Cifuentes Branch Office	Calixto Garcia No. 21 e/ Martí y Felipe Pasos
Corralillo	ē.	La Elegante Store	Leoncio Vidal # 73 entre Martí y Luis C
	SADECA	Cadeca Corralillo Branch Office	Leoncio Vidal No. 3, e/ Céspedes y Máximo Gómez
Encrucijada ,	ě	Los Dependientes Store	Central Oeste # 5
	SADECA	Cadeca Encrucijada Branch Office	Central Oeste 21 B
Manicaragua	ð	El Encanto Store	Juan Bruno Zayas Norte
	SADECA	Cadeca Manicaragua Branch Office	Juan Bruno Zayas No. 6 e Ave Libertad
Placetas	Ž.	La Opera Store	Calle 2da. Este e/ C. Central y 1ra.
	SADECA	Cadeca Placetas Branch Office	Calle 1ra del Oeste No. 26, e/ Carretera Central y 1ra
Quemado de Güines	Panamana	Las Modas Store	CalleCentral2EsquinaAvenidaCentral
de Guiries	\$ADECA	Cadeca Quemado de Güines Branch Office	Ave. José Martí sn Norte e/ Tomás Martínez y Francisco Peraza
Ranchuelo	Patiente	Panamericana Store, El Cañonazo	Calle Línea
Ranchacio	SADECA	Cadeca Ranchuelo Branch Office	Juan B. Contreras No. 28 Esq. A Maceo
Remedios	Ö	La Union Store	Máximo Gómez # 134 entre Independencia y Jose Antonio Pena
IVEITIEGIOS	SADECA	Cadeca Remedios Branch Office	Máximo Gómez No.77 e/ Alejandro del Rio y Balmaseda
Sagua la	Ö	La Sirena Store	Maceo 93, Esq. Carmen Ribalta
Grande	¢, speca	Cadeca Sagua la Grande Branch Office	Maceo No. 82, e/ Carmen Ribalta y Calixto García
	Ø	La Mariposa Store	Carretera Central e/ San Pedro y Virtudez

Santa Clara Calle Maceo #263 e Maestra Doña Nely Coffee Store #1120 09/29/20 de Page v-01277-APM Document 47-4 CENTRAL REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: VILLACLARA **TOWN AGENCY ADDRESS** Carreterra Central, Banda Santa Clara ě Variedades Riviera Store Esperanza # 452 Calle Independencia ē Praga Store e/ Máximo Gómez y Villuendas CADECA Cadeca Santa Clara Branch Office Cuba No. 2, Esq. A Trista Parque Vidal S/N entre Martha **V** IRD TRD Centro Comercial Parque Abreu y Padre Chao (Shopping Center) ě La Central Store Independencia # 118 Santo Domingo Independencia No. 91 e/ Fructuoso CADECA Cadeca Santo Domingo Branch Rodríguez y Eustaguio Delgado Office CENTRAL REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: CIEGO DE AVILA **TOWN AGENCY ADDRESS** Baraqua TiCupet Cimex Gaspar Carretera Central KM 488 El Centro CADECA Cadeca Baragua Branch Office Passeo 46 el 2 y 3 Gaspar Bolivia Servi Cupet Sofia Calle Línea 95A CADECA Cadeca Bolivia Branch Office Coco Peredo Esq. Carlos Coello Servi Cupet Ceballo Carretera Ciro Redo Ceballos Calle Martí, No. 72, e/ Agramonte Chambas Ø La Esperanza Store y Capdevila Same Cadeca Chambas Branch Office Martí 21, e/ Agramonte y Capdevila Independencia #70, e/ Hto. del Ciego de Ávila El Tropico Store Castillo y Maceo Independencia 118, e/ Simón CADECA Cadeca Ciego de Ávila Reyes y Maceo Management ā Marcial Gómez, s/n, TRD Cruz Verde Store Esq. Independencia ě Calle Chicho Valdes S/N. Extremo La Tropical Hardware Store Oeste, Ciego de Ávila ē Calle 2da No. 48, entre Línea y Panamericana Ensueno Store Paseo, Gaspar TP Encanto Ciego Calle Maceo e/Liberta de Independencia ä TP Libertad Calle Libertad e/ H. Castillo y Maceo Calle Antonio Maceo No.1 Ciro Redondo SC El Fortín Esq. Ciro Redondo

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Ave. Los Patriotas S/N

La Amistad Store

<i>(</i> €)	7.02.101	7.557.200
Ciro Redondo	Cadeca Ciro Redondo Branch Office	Camilo Cienfuegos 42 Ciro Redondo
Falla	Servi Cupet Falla	Circuito Nortw S/N Falla
Florencia	La Colonial Store	Martí 123 Florencia

Méndez Penate 18 e/M. Hernández Cadeca Florencia Branch Office y Agramonte ē El Nacional Store Calle Independencia S/N Majagua Majagua CADECA Cadeca Majagua Branch Office Independencias/n, esquina Paseo Martí Avenida de Tarafa Entre 8 y 9 Moron ĕ Panamericana La Única Store Morón Ciego de Ávila Martí 299, e/ Enrique Varona y ē El Encanto Store Coronel Cervantes Martí 348. e/ Gonzalo Arena v CADECA Cadeca Moron Branch Office Serafin Sánchez TRD Los Balcones Store Ave. Tarafa, No.1

El Encanto Store Martí 299, el Enrique Varona y Coronel Cervantes

Cadeca Moron Branch Office Martí 348, el Gonzalo Arena y Serafin Sánchez

TRD Los Balcones Store Ave. Tarafa, No.1

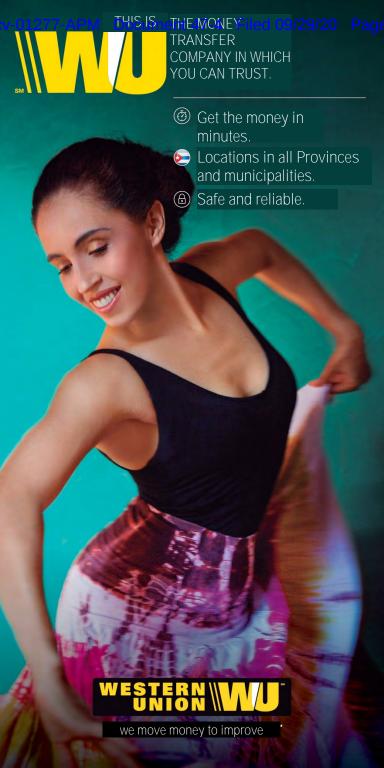
Primero de Enero Servi Centro 1ro de Enero Calle x entre x y final localidad Primero enero

Cadeca 1ro de Enero Branch Office Boulevard Esq. Línea Violeta

Venezuela Servi Cupet Simón Reyes (Alba Store) Carretera A Bolivia KM 1 y Med

Via Venezuela El Via Jaqueyal y C. Ancha

Cadeca Venezuela Branch Office Via Venezuela E/ Via Jagueyal y C. Ancha





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TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Colón	V IJ ®	TRD La Nueva Store	Calle 2da, Reparto Hermanos Cruz
Consolación del Sur	Fanamoricana	La Villa Store	Avenida 51 Esquina 64
	MILO	TRD EI Dandy Store	Calle 53 # 5221 e/ 62 y 64
	SADECA	Cadeca Consolación del Sur Branch Office	Avenida 51 No. 6226 entre 62 y 62 Consolación del Sur
Cortés	SADECA	Cadeca Cortés Branch Office	Calle Julio A. Mella No. 41 A esquina Norte, Cortés, Sandino
Guane	\$ADECA	Cadeca Guane Branch Office	Isabel Rubio 128, entre Capitán Murrieta y Ramón Pérez, Guane
Isabel Rubio	ē.	La Defensa Store	Calle Isabel Rubio, s/n
La Palma	ē	La Palma Store	Calle Liberto No. 114 esquina Martí
	SADECA	Cadeca La Palma Branch Office	Calle Maceo No. 29-D e/ Liberato de Azcuy y Comandante Ruz, La Palma
Los Palacios	ē	Caiguanabo Store	Calle 24 S/N E 21 y 23
	&ADECA	Cadeca Los Palacios Branch Office	Calle 23 No. 2414 entre 24 y 26 Los Palacios
Mantua	(3)	Servi Cupet El Pinar	Calle José Martí No.1
	SADECA	Cadeca Mantua Branch Office	Calle José Martí No. 119, Mantua.
Minas de	(B)	Servi Cupet El Cobre	Calle 1era. No. 28 Minas de Matahambre
Matahambre	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Minas de Matahambre Branch Office	Calle 1era No. 71, Minas de Matahambre
Pinar del Río	@	Oro Negro Pinar del Río	Carretera Central KM 87
	(3)	Oro Negro Entronque Herradura	Calle 151 Ent. Herradura
	<u>ā</u>	Centro Comercial La Alameda (Shopping Center)	Carretera Luis Lazo esq. B. Cuba Libre. P. del Río
	(1)	Servi Cupet América	Calle Rafael Morales No. 238 e/n Van Troi y Frank País. P. del Río
	<u>ā</u>	La Coloma Store	Calle Camilo Cienfuegos La Coloma
	<u>ē</u>	The Branch Office Point of Sale	Gerardo Medina # 633/ave. Borrego y carretera a Viñales
	ě	El Fuego Store	Calle Martí, s/n, Esq. Osmani Arenado
	<u>ē</u>	La Mia Store	Calle Gerardo Medina No. 68 e/ A. Ascuy e I. de Armas
	SADECA	Cadeca Martí	Calle Martí #46 E/ Gerardo Medina
	SADECA	Cadeca Ciencias Medica Branch Office	Kilómetro 187, Carretera Central, Pinar del Río

San Juan : y√011£277	@ '-AP	SC Oro Negro San Juan y Martír <mark>Document 47-4</mark>	Carretera Panamericana Filed 09/29/20 Page		
	WESTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: PINAR DEL RÍO				
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS		
San Juan y Martínez	ē	San Juan Store	Calle Libertad s/n		
y iviai tii iez	M ∐Ø	TRD Nueva Moda Store	Francisco Rivera 125		
	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca San J. Martínez Branch Office	Avenida Montes de Oca No. 1-B, San Juan y Martínez.		
San Luis	(3)	Oro Negro San Luis	Juana Romero No. 4 esq. Moncada. San Luis		
	SADECA	Cadeca San Luis Branch Office	Calle Moncada No. 48 A, San Luis.		
Sandino	Fanamericana	Suchel Store	Zona N Centro Comercial		
	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Sandino Branch Office	Zona K Calle D No. 4 e/ 9 y 11, Sandino.		
Viñales	(B)	Servi Cupet Viñales	Calle Salvador Cisnero s/n		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Viñales Branch Office	Salvador Cisneros No. 92, Viñales.		
		WESTERN REGION C PROVINCE: ARTEM			
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS		
Alquizar	Ö	Centro Comercial Alquizar (Shopping Center)	Calle 82, esq. 87		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Alquizar Branch Office	Calle 82 s/n e/ 85 y 87 Alquizar		
Artemisa	ē	El Caribe Store	Calle 48, e/ 29 y 31		
	S ADECA	Cadeca Artemisa Branch Office	Calle 25 S/N E/ 48 Y 50		
Bahía Honda	Ž.	La Bahia Store	Ave. 23 s/n, e/ 30 y 29		
	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Bahía Honda Branch	Calle 30 # 2115 e/ 21 y 23 Bahía		
		Office	Honda		
Bauta	ē	POS Los Mangos	Calle 148 E 235 y 235 A		
	ē	POS Los Cocos	Calle Panamericana, Los Cocos, Playa Baracoa, Bauta		
	(3)	Cupet Bauta Store	Ave. 251 Final		
	G ADECA	Cadeca Bauta Branch Office	Ave. 51 e/ 152 y 154.		
			O II NI 100 / 045 047		
	MIO	TRD La Pequeña Store	Calle N.138 e/ 245 y 247		

Boca de Mariel 277	Fanamericana — A P	Novedades Store M Document 47-4	Calle 90, e/ 5ta. y 7ma. Filed 09/29/20 Page
Calmillo	Fanamericana	Mixta Repartico Store	Filed 09/29/20 Page Ave. 43, e/ 34 y 36
	SADECA	Cadeca Caimito Branch Office	Ave.41 No.3523 e/ 34 y 36.
	0	WESTERN REGION C PROVINCE: ARTEM	
TOWN	<u> </u>	AGENCY	ADDRESS
Candelaria	ē	El Modelo Store	Avenida No. 3402 e/ 34 y 36
Ceiba	9	Servi Oro Negro Ceiba	Doble vía Ceiba del Agua rotonda Ceiba S/N
Guanajay	\$ADECA	Cadeca Guanajay Branch Office	Ave. 63 No. 7001 e/ 70 y 72
Guira de	- Daniel Constitution	Boutique La Fama	Calle 82 , E/ 95 y 97, Guira de Melena
Melena	Fananciana	Guira de Melena Point of Sale	Calle 82, e/ 101 y 103
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Guira de Melena Branch Office	Ave.89 e/ 84 y 86, guira de melena
Mariel	(1)	Servi Cupet Cabañas	Ave. 37 Calle Principal Cabañas
	ē	TP Mariel	Calle 124 Esq. 73 Mariel
	SADECA	Cadeca Mariel Branch Office	Ave. 63 s/n e/ 128 y 131 Mariel
Rpto. San Francisco	Fanamericana	La Moda Store	Calle 90, e/ 97 y 99
San Antonio	Pankanana	Casa Iza Store	Ave.41, #5608, e/ 56 y 58
	MILO	TRD As de Oro Store	Calle 57 Esq. 78 San Antonio de los Banos
	SADECA	Cadeca San Antonio Branch Office	Ave.41 #6003 e/60 y 62
San Cristobal	Patanessana	La Amistad Store	Calle Maceo, Esq. Capitán Reyes
	Ö	López Peña Store	Super Mercado López Peña
	SADECA	Cadeca San Cristobal Branch Office	Maceo No. 121 e/. Rafael Peña y Capitán Reyes. San Cristóbal
Santa Cruz de los Pinos	Fanamericana	Santa Cruz Store (La Comercial)	Maceo No. 83 Santa Cruz de los Pinos
Tapaste	Facilities	Tapaste Point of Sale	Ave. 19 E/ 24 y 26, Tapaste, SA
		WESTERN REGIO PROVINCE: ISLA DE	
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
La Demajagua	(3)	Servicentro La Demajagua	Calle 8 s/n % 3 y 5.
Nueva Gerona	Panamiricana	Centro Comercial Variedades (Shopping Center)	Paseo José Martí s/n % 22 y 24

	å	El Pinero Store	Ave. 33, No. 2610, e/ 26 y 28
:v-01277	-AP	M Document 47-4 Cadeca Nueva Gerona Branch	Filed 09/29/20 Page Calle José Martí, No. 2002, Esq. 20
0	Butter	Office	
Santa Fe	Fanamericana	La Fe Point of Sale Cadeca Santa Fe Branch Office	Calle 9 s/n % 8 y 10 Calle 9, Esq. 8
	S ADECA		· ·
		WESTERN REGION OF PROVINCE: HAVA	
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
10 de Octubre	Patienterana	TP Variedades	Amado #62 E/ Mayia y Goss Vibo
	(3)	SC Porvenir y Bouza	Porvenir y Bouza
	ē	TP Puerto Habana	Vía Blanca y Fábrica
	<u>ā</u>	TP Aranguren	Aranguren y Panchito Gómez
	ē	Brimart Store	Calzada De 10 De Oct. E/ Concepción Y S. Fco.
	è	La Estrella Store	Vía Blanca Esq. Dureges
	SADECA	Cadeca Concha y Luyano Branch Office	Calzada De Luyano, No. 708, E/ Concha y Porvenir
	SADECA	Cadeca Toyo Branch Office	Calzada de 10 de Octubre, No. 361, E/ Rodríguez y Calzada De Luyano
Alamar	\$10ECA	Cadeca East Management	Edificio A-55, Zona 1
Aldabo	ē	TP Aldabo y E	Calle 13 E/ C.Núñez y Nac.Aldabo
Altahabana	ē.	Altahabana Store	Calle E, No. 15810, E/ N Y 12
		TRD Centro Comercial Altahabana (Shopping Center)	100 y F, Rpto. Altahabana, Boyeros
		TP Aldabo	Calle E Esq. Aldabo Althabana
Arroyo 6	1	SC Managua	Ave. Independencia #2042 Esq. Calzada de Managua
ivararijo	ē	La Palma Store	Porvenir y Georgia
	ě	Perla Store	Calle Perla E/ Pasaje B y Lindero
Boyeros	Ž.	TP Tipica Boyeros	Avenida Indep. y Van Troi. Boyeros
	ē	Boyeros and Camaguey Store	Ave Independ S N E Camagüey y Boyeros
	ē.	Airport Store	Terminal No. 2, Aeropuerto José Martí
	SADECA	Cadeca Santiago de Las Vegas	Calle 13 E/ 4ta y 8va
Calabazar	Panking	Renacer Store	Calle 114, Esq. 283, Calabazar
Capri	ē	Capri Store	Calzada de Bejucal y Guttemberg
Casino Deportivo		Casino Deportivo Store	Calle 9, E/ Aranguren y Canal

Center ∀ 4 01277		Domino Store M Document 47-4 Photoservice El Primor	San Rafael E/ Amistad E Industria Filed 09/29/20 Page Belascoain 353 E/San Rafael y San Miguel
	ē	Maisi Store	Infanta Esq. San José
		WESTERN REGION O	
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Center Havana	Panales	POS Otero	Hospital 468 E/ San Miguel y Neptuno
riavaria	ē	Almacenes Ultra	Reina #109, E/ Rayo y Ángeles
	ē	Yumuri Store	Belascoain # 602 Esq. Reina
	ē	La Filosofía Store	Neptuno Esq. A San Nicolás
	Ö	Centro Comercial Carlos III (Shopping Center)	Ave. Salv. Allende, E/ Retiro y Arbol Seco
	SADECA	Cadeca Belascoaín Management	Belascoaín No. 462, E/ Zanja y Salud
	OH IN	TRD Centro Comercial Variedades Galiano (Shopping Center)	Ave Italia No. 252 E/ San Miguel y San Rafael Centro Habana
		TRD Centro Comercial La Epoca (Shopping Center)	No. 302 al 308 E/ Neptuno y San Miguel
Cerro	Ž.	Primera del Cerro Store	Santa Catalina
		Cadeca Branch Off. Ayestarán and Aranguren	Ayestarán y Aranguren
Cojimar	Ø	TP Cojimar	Carretera del Morro No. 22 E/ G y 21
Cotorro	(B)	SC Cotorro	Avenida 101 Y 36 Torriente-Magdalena
	Patalonicana	El Compás Store	Ave. 101, Esq. 18
	SADECA	Cadeca Parque Cotorro	Calle 101 E/ 18 y 20
Fontanar	Ø.	TP Fontanar	Calle 239/229 Y 200 Fontanar
Guanabacoa	Ö	CC Rotonda de Guanabacoa	Vía Blanca y Carretera Vieja de Guanabacoa, Guanabacoa
	Panamericana"	La Arcada Store	Martí No.179 E/ Lamas y Cruz Verde
Guanabo	(B)	Servi Cupet Rotonda de Guanabo	Calle 462 Y 5ta. Ave.
	SADECA	Cadeca Guanabo Branch Office	5ta. Ave. E/ 476 y 478
Havana East	ē	TP el Sol	3ra No. 340 Edificio Técnico Extranjero Zona1
	<u>ā</u>	TP Primavera	Martí E/ M. De Girón y Enrique Hart C. Florido
Old Havana	ð	El Mundo de Las Maravillas Store	Monte 613, E/ Carmen y Figura
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Obispo and Compostela	Obispo Esq. Compostela

w 01277		TRD La Isla de Cuba Store M Document 47-4	Monte Esq. Factoría
La Coronela		Giraldilla Store	Filed 09/29/20 Page Calle222 E/33 y 35
Lisa	Patternan	Casa de San Agustín	Calle 4ta Entre 230 y 232.
		WESTERN REGION (PROVINCE: HAV	
TOW	N	AGENCY	ADDRESS
Lisa	- E	Autopista Store	Autopista y 244
Marianao	ē.	TP Feria 51 and 162	51 Y 162 Marianao La Lisa
	Ø.	La Sirena Store	Ave. 51, E/ 132 y 134
	ð	Store 100 and 51	Calle 100 S/N Esq. 51
	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Office 51 and 112	Ave. 51 y 112
Mazorra 🕼	50 📵	Servi Cupet Pequeño Gigante	Ave. Rancho Boyeros, Frente Hosp. Psiq.
Miramar	Ø	Centro Comercial La Puntilla (Shopping Center)	1ra. E/ A y B
	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Business Center	1 3ra E/ 70 y 80 2 Edificio Santa Clara
	MIE	TRD Market 3rd and 70	Calle 3era E 66 y 70 Playa
Nuevo Vedado 🍱		Centro Comercial Puentes Grandes (Shopping Center)	51 Esquina 26 Municipio Plaza
Playa	CIMEX	Cubapack Division	Calle 22 No. 4115 E/ 41 y 47, Playa, La Habana
	- E	Le Select	5ta Avenida Esquina 30, Miramar
	Ø.	Bazar 22	Calle 22 E/ 3era y 5ta Playa
	ē	TP Flores	Calle 174 Entre 1ra A y 5ta.Playa
Ento	(1)	SC Tropicana	Ave. 41 Esquina 70. Playa
	Fastimentons	TP 3rd and 38th	Calle 38 y Tercera, Playa
	ð	TP Coyula	Ave. 19 Esquina 74.Playa
	Ö	Centro C Almendares (Shopping Center)	Calle 39 Esquina 42. Playa
	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Office 17 and 84	Calle 17, Nr. 8225, E/ 82 y 84
	ð	TRD Store 5th and 42nd	Calle 5ta A E/ 40 y 42 No. 42
	Ö	TRD La Copa Store	Calle 1ra E/ 42 y 44
	ē	TRD Centro Comercial Flores (Shopping Center)	Calle 176 E/1era y 5ta Playa

Plaza (**) V- 01277 -	400	Servi Cupet Boyeros and Nyes Ocument 47-4	Ave. Rancho Boyeros Filed 09/29/20 Page
	<u> </u>	TRD Galerias Paseo	E Paseo y Calle A
Punta 🐽 Brava	B	Servi Cupet Punta Brava	Ave. 251 E/ 34 y 36
Regla		Rápido Los Enamorados	Céspedes Esq. Maceo
		WESTERN REGION (PROVINCE: HAV	ANA
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Regla	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Regla Management	Martí No. 361, E/27 De Noviembre y Aranguren
Rincón	Ž.	TP Rincón	Las 4 Esquinas Rincón
Rpto Eléctrico	ā	El Eléctrico Store	Calle Martí y Ave. 7ma
Rpto. Camilo Cienfuegos	Manoricana	TY Solymar	Rpto. Camilo Cienfuegos Habana del Este
San Miguel del Padrón	HOTO	Photoservice Colorama	Calzada De Güines 826 E/ Pepe Prieto y Miranda
San Miguel del Padrón	ð	TP La Balear	Calzada de San Miguel Esq. Santa Rosa
	Fastimeticana	El Mirador de Diezmero Store	Calzada de Güines, Esq. San Miguel
Santa Fe	<u>ā</u>	Santa Fe Store	Calle 1ra., E/ 294 y 296
Santiago De Las Vegas		La Marquesita Store	Calle 13, E/ 4 y 6
Tarará	ē.	Tarará Galapagos	Km 17 Vía Blanca
Vedado 🤷 i	B	SC Tangana	Calzada E/ 13 y 15 Plaza De La Revolución
	ā	TP Línea and 12	Línea y 12 Vedado
Esso	®	SC G and 25	G Y 25 Plaza
Esso	(B)	SC El Modelo	Línea y E
	ē.	Focsa Store	Calle 17, Esq. M
	ā	El Danubio Store	Ave. 26, Esq. A 23
	Ö	La Premier Store	Calle 11, Esq. 4
	ф ловсл	Cadeca Branch Office 23 and J	23 E/ J y M
Villa	ē	La Palma Store	Edificio 34
Panamericana	100	Cadeca Villa Panamericana Branch Office	Calle 78, Esq. 5ta. Ave., Edificio 96, Bajos

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.V-01211	-71	Mw Esteknoredion (PROVINCE: MATA	
TOW	N	AGENCY	ADDRESS
Calimete	ē	El Horizonte Store	Independencia #102 E/ Montana y Varona
	SADECA	Cadeca Calimete Branch Office	Independencia # 87 E/ Cárdenas y Carreño
Cardenas	Pantamana	Puerta Del Sol Store	Calle Ruiz #568, E/ Calzada y Cnel. Verdugo
	SADECA	Cadeca Cárdenas Branch Office	Ayllón No. 552, Esq. Coronel Verdugo
	V ∏Ø	TRD, Bello Atardecer Store	Calle Real, Esquina Calzada
Cienaga de Z	'apata	Servi Cupet Girón	Playa Girón
Colón	ě	La Reina Store	Martí No. 125, E/ Máximo Gómez Y Colón
	G ADECA	Cadeca Colon Branch Office	Martí 92, Esq. Colón
	MIID	TRD, La Central Store	Máximo Gómez 83 Mario Muñoz
Girón	SADECA	Cadeca Girón Branch Office	Localidad De Girón
Jaguey Grande	Fahamericana	Centro Comercial Praga (Shopping Center)	Calle 13 Esq. 56
	&ADECA	Cadeca Jaguey Grande Branch Office	Calle 11, No. 5408 E/ 54 y 56
	MIG	TRD, La Barbarita Store	Calle 15 1109 Entre 11 Y 13
Jovellanos 🌜	a	Servi Cupet El Central	Ctra Central Calle 7, # 162 Entre 12 y 14 Coliseo
	ē.	Panamericana La Cubana Store	Calle 11, E/T 20y22 Jovellanos
	SADECA	Cadeca Jovellanos Branch Office	Avenida 12 A E/ 9 B y 11 # 919 Jovellanos
Limonar	ě	Panamericana La Central Store	Calle Máximo Gómez E/T 24 De Febrero y López Coloma
	SADECA	Cadeca Limonar Branch Office	Máximo Gómez # 71-A Limonar
Los Arabos	(1)	El Festival Store	Calle Marte #87 E/5ta Y Zenen
	&ADECA	Cadeca Los Arabos Branch Office	Martí # 83 E/ Calle 5ta y García Vigoa
Martí	1	Servi Cupet Tricontinental	Calle Maceo 206 E/ Cosme De La Torriente Y Paseo Martí
	SADECA	Cadeca Martí Branch Office	Maceo Interior 156-A, E/ Julio A. Mella Y Frank País
Matanzas	Ø.	Centro Comercial Todo En Uno (Shopping Center)	Calle 54 Autopista Sur
	(0)		

Calzada Esq. Palma

Calle Medio #28810, E/ Ayuntamiento y Sta. Teresa

SC Las Brisas

Centro Comercial Variedades (Shopping Center)

Cadeca Matanzas Management

Document 47-4

Pedro Betancourt CADECA

Playa Larga 500000

Santa Marta S

Perico

San Luis

Unión de

Varadero

Reyes

:v-01277-APM

CADECA Cadeca Perico Branch Office Cadeca Playa Larga Branch Office

Servi El Modelo

La Bomba Store

Betancourt

ě

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Cadeca Branch Off, Pedro

TP San Luis Market Cadeca Santa Marta Branch Office El Encanto Store

ĕ Office Servi Kawama

Cadeca Union De Reyes Branch CADECA Office

CADECA CADECA

Cadeca 8000 Taquillas (Hicacos Shopping Center) Cadeca Arenas Blancas Branch

Primera Avenida E/T 2da Y 2da A Santa Marta

Martí

Avenida 1ra F/44 Y 46 Hotel Arenas Blancas Ave 64

Calle 24 E/ 25 Y 27

Entronque Playa Larga Calzada De San Luis E/T

Calle Libertad

Betancourt

Calle 24 E/ 27 Y 29 # 2731 Pedro

Calle Martí #181 E/ Infiesta v González

Infiesta # 73 E/ Bernal y Ramón Illa

San Francisco y Las Mercedes

Independencia S/N, E/ Antonio

Maceo y Máximo Gómez

Máximo Gómez # 65 E/

Independencia y José



WESTERN REGION OF CUBA v-01277-APM PROVINCE! MAYABEIQUE09/29/20 Page			
TOW	N	AGENCY	ADDRESS
San Nicolás de Bari Batabanó	(1)	Servi Cupet Batabanó	Calle 64, #7110, e/ 71 y 73 Calle68#303e.ave.3ray
	SADECA	Cadeca Batabanó Branch Office	5ta. surgidero Batabano
Bejucal	Ø	Bejucal Store	Calle 13, Esq. A
_	CADECA	Cadeca Bejucal Branch Office	Calle 11 Esq. 12 – Bejucal.
Güines	Ø.	Panorama Store	Ave. 77, #9009 e/ 90 y 92
	G ADECA	Cadeca Güines Branch Office	Ave.77 # 9203 e/ 92 y 94
Jaruco	1	Servi Cupet El Faro	Avenida 25 # 1001 e/ 10 Y 12
	SADECA	Cadeca Jaruco Branch Office	Calle 18 #2502 e/ 25 y 27
Madruga	ē.	La Estrella Market	Ave. 31 SN E 30 Y 32
	CADECA	Cadeca Madruga Branch Office	Calle 36 No.2701 e/ 27 y 29 - Madruga
Melena del Sur	Fanamericana	Las Américas Store	Calle 34 Sn E 31 Y 33
aci cai	G ADECA	Cadeca Melena del Sur Branch Office	Calle 26 s/n e/ 43 y 45
Nueva Paz	(B)	Servi Cupet Oro Negro KM 79	Oro Negro Autopista KM 80 Nueva Paz
	Fanancricana	Casa Verde Store	Calle 12 # 1905 e/ 19 Y 21
	SADECA	Cadeca Nueva Paz Branch Office	Calle 12 esquina 21
Quivican	(3)	Oro Negro El Impacto	Avenida 21 # 1038 e/ 10 Y 12
	SADECA	Cadeca Quivican Branch Office	Ave. 21 No.1616 e/ 16 y 18
San José	Patternance	La Época Store	Ave. 47 No.6417 , e/ 64 y 68
de Las Lajas	SADECA	Cadeca San José de las Lajas Branch Office	Ave. 47 No. 4836 Esq. 54
	MID	TRD Dita San Jose	Ave. 47 e/ 54 y 48 San Joséde las Lajas Mayabeque
San Nicolás de Bari		Servi Cupet San Nicolás	Avenida 55 Esq. 44
	\$ADECA	Cadeca San Nicolás de Bari Branch Office	Ave. 55 No. 3009 e/ 30 y 32 San Nicolás de Bari
Santa Cruz del Norte	\$ADECA	Cadeca Santa Cruz del Norte Branch Office	Calle 13 s/n e/ 4 y 6
Sta Cruz	Patamericana	KM 50 Via Blanca Sta Cruz	KM 50 Vía Blanca Sta Cruz
		Santa Cruz Store	Calle 22, s/n



:v-01277	-AP	MEASTERN REGION C PROVINCE: CAMA	DF CUBA LIEU 09/29/20 Page GUEY
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Camagüey	Passan	El Encanto Store	Calle Maceo #52, Esq. General Gómez.
	SADECA	Cadeca Maceo Branch Office	Calle Maceo No.10 E/ Gral. Gómez y Plaza Maceo.
	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Playa Santa Lucia	Ave Tararaco Playa Santa Lucia (Centro Comercial Tiendas Caracol).
	SADECA	Cadeca Camagüey Management	República No. 353 E/ San Esteban y Sta Rita.
	MIE	TRD Centro Comercial Calle Cuba (Shopping Center)	Carretera Central Oeste y E/ Calle Cuba y Ave La Libertad.
Carlos M de Céspedes	Panamoricana	El Bazar Store	Calle 17 S/N E 12 y 14.
Cespeues	\$ADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes	Calle 17 S /N E 12 y 14.
Esmeralda	ē	Esmeralda Store	Martí No. 13 E/ Jorge Fernández Bello y Capdevila.
	SADECA	Cadeca Esmeralda Branch Office	Calle Martí Esq. Francisco Alvarez.
Florida	ě	El Encanto Store	General Gómez S/N, Esq. Paseo Martí.
	G ADECA	Cadeca Florida Branch Office	Calixto García No. 228 E Julio Sanguily y Paseo Martí.
Guáima 🚳	(1)	Servi Cupet El Alamo	Carretera Central, Km. 651
	SADECA	Cadeca Guáimaro Branch Office	Constitución No. 99 E/Máximo Gómez y Gabriel García.
Jimaguayu	SADECA	Cadeca Jimaguayu Branch Office	Comunidad Jimaguayu.
Minas	Fanamericana	La Nueva Store	Cisneros No. 158 E Aguero y Boza.
	&ADECA	Cadeca Minas Branch Office	Cisneros No. 116 E Carlos J. Finlay y Ayestaran.
Najasa	(1)	Servi Cupet Najasa	Cuatro Caminos Najasa.
	SADECA	Cadeca Najasa Branch Office	Carretera de Cubanacan Edificio de Poli Servicios Cuatro Caminos.
Nuevitas	Ø	Los Marinos Stores	Agramonte No. 56 E/ Maceo y Calixto García.
	G ADECA	Cadeca Nuevitas Branch Office	Oscar Primelles No. 29 E/ Calixto García y Camilo Cienfuegos
	V ∏O	TRD La Sirena Store	Avenida 1ro de Mayo S/N, Nuevitas.
La Caridad 📵	1	Servi Cupet Freedom	Carretera Central, Esq. Avenida de La Libertad.
Perucho Figueredo	ē	Gran Plaza Store	La Vigía, Esq. Camino de La Matanza.
Playa	ē.	La Sirena Store	Carretera Central No.402 E/ G y H.
Santa Cruz del Sur	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Santa Cruz del Sur	Calle E S/N E Central y Línea.

Sibanicú V-01277	7-AP	Casa Nueva Store M Document 47-4	Carretera Central 138 E M Filed 09/29/20s Page	
EASTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: CAMAGUEY				
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS	
Sibanicú	SADECA	Cadeca Sibanicú Branch Office	Carretera Central E Raúl Perozo y Marcelino Castaneda.	
Sierra de Cubitas	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Sierra de Cubitas	Mario Herrero Toscano No.169 E Martí.	
Vertientes	Ø.	Nuevo Siglo Store	Calle Línea E 4 Y 5 Vertientes.	
Vertientes	SADECA	Cadeca Vertientes Branch Office	Calle Línea E/ 5ta y 6ta.	
EASTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: LAS TUNAS				
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS	
Amancio	(1)	Servi Cupet Los Pinos	Ave. Sergio Reyno, s/n.	
	SADECA	Cadeca Amancio Branch Office	Esquina Esperanza No. 48 B.	
Colombia	Ž.	La Colombiana Store	Calle 13 s/n, e/ 20 y Ave. C. González.	
	SADECA	Cadeca Colombia Branch Office	Avenida Candido González No. 152 E /11 y 13 Reparto Progreso.	
Jesús Menéndez	Patternesson	La Indiana Store	Calle 3 S/N Pueblo Viejo.	
Menendez	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Jesús Menéndez	Calle 28 S/ N Batey.	
Jobabo	Ö	El Amanecer Store	Calle Patricio Lubumba No. 2 Reparto Batey 2.	
	SADECA	Cadeca Jobabo Branch Office	Fernando Álvarez 3c Centro Del Pueblo.	
Las Tunas	ē	La Época Store	Vicente García Esq. 24 de Febrero.	
	SADECA	Cadeca Buena Vista Branch Office	Ave 1ro De Enero S/N, Rpto: Buena Vista, Las Tunas.	
	SADECA	Cadeca Las Tunas Management	Colón Nr. 141 E/ Francisco Vega y Francisco Varona.	
	MID	TRD Casa Azul Store	Vicente García Esquina Francisco Vega.	
	V ∫∏ D	TRD Villa Azul Store	Libertad S/N Esquina Norte.	
	- D	La Nueva Store	Vicente García #28, Esq. Fco. Vega y J. Santana.	
Majibacoa	SADECA	Cadeca Majibacoa Branch Office	Calle 1ra S/ N Calixto Majibacoa.	
Manatí	<u> </u>	Las Caobas Store	Ave. Julio A. Mella No. 112.	
	SADECA	Cadeca Manatí Branch Office	Calle Alberto Olivares 17 A E/ Frank País y Cristino Naranjo.	

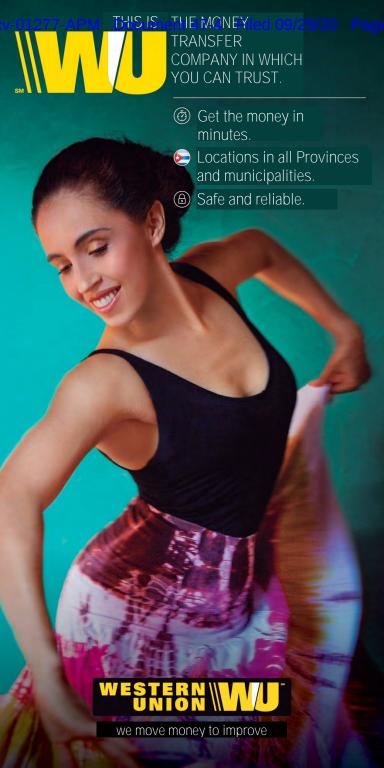
Puerto Padre V-01277	ē '-AP	Centro Comercial La Reforma Mahop Document 47-4	Ave. Libertad, e/ 24 de Febrero y		
	SADECA	Cadeca Puerto Padre Branch Office	Carlos Manuel de Céspedes No. 56 E/Ave. Máximo Gómez y Angel Ameijeiras.		
	WESTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: HOLGUÍN				
TOWI	N	AGENCY	ADDRESS		
Antilla	(B)	Servi Cupet Nipe	Carlos M de Céspedes No.152 Antilla.		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Antilla Branch Office	Ave. José Martí 16 Antilla.		
Baguano	(B)	Servi Cupet Baguanos	Calle A Barrio Parra.		
	SADECA	Cadeca Baguanos Branch Office	Calle A 3 E /6ta y 8va		
Banes	ē	Los Locos Store	Ave. Cárdenas s/n, e/ Martí y Céspedes.		
	SADECA	Cadeca Banes Branch Office	Ave. Cárdenas 108 Esq. Martí Banes.		
Buenaventura	ē	La Violeta Store	Ave. José Martí 53a, Esq. José Antonio Echeverría.		
Cacocum	Patternana	Point of Sale Cacocum	Rúben Bravo SN.		
Calixto Garcia	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Calixto García Branch Office	Calle Manuel Azcunce 78 E Camilo Cienfuegos y Antonio Maceo.		
Cueto	Pantana	La Victoria Store	Carlos Céspedes, José Martí, Eduardo.		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Cueto Branch Office	Antonio Maceo No. 25 E Eduardo Rey y Martí Cueto.		
Frank País	SADECA	Cadeca Frank País Branch Office	Calle Libertad No 2.		
Gibara	Pantamonana	Villa Blanca Store	Calle Independencia 1 Luz Caballero.		
Holguín	ē	El Encanto Store	Libertad#213, e/Martí y Luz Caballero.		
	ē	Las Baleares Store	Avenida Libertad, Esq. Ángel Guerra.		
	Ž.	La Central Store	Prolongación Frexes y Carretera Central.		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Melilla Branch Office	Calle No.5 Edificio 14 apt.1B/C y E Melilla Holguín		
	\$10ECA	Cadeca Guardalavaca Branch Office	Playa Guardalavaca Holguín		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Libertad Branch Office	Boulevard No. 205 E Martí y Luz Caballero		
	VIJ®	TRD Luz de Yara Store	Calle Maceo Esq. Frexes		
	- E	La Moda Cubana Store	Calle Libertad S/N Esquina Frexes. Centro de Ciudad. Holguín		
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Frexes Branch Office	Calle Frexes No. 128 e/ Cervantes y Narciso López		
Mayari	Patalentiana	La Tropical Store	Martí 37, e/ Bayamo y Valenzuela.		

:v-01277 Moa	-AP	Cadeca Mayari Branch Office M Document 47-4 Moa Store	Camilo Cienfuegos No. 118 Reparto Playa/29/20 Page Mariana Grajales s/n.
	SADECA	Cadeca Moa Branch Office	Camilo Cienfuegos No. 118 Reparto Playa.
	ě	EASTERN REGION O	_
TOWN	Patienelizara	AGENCY	ADDRESS
Rafael Freyre	ē	El Progreso Store	Calle 10 Esq. 13 No. 55 Rafael Freyre.
Sagua de Tanamo	\$10ECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Sagua deTanamo	Calle Martí 38 E. Carlos M. Céspedes y Moncada, Sagua de Tanamo.
San German		El Danubio Store	Ave. 23, #1203, e/ 12 y 14.
Urbano Noris	\$10ECA	Cadeca Urbano Noris Branch Office	Calle 27 No. 1201 A E/ 12 y 14 Centro Ciudad.
Velasco	1	SC Velasco	Avenida 26, Esq. Calle 41.
CENTRAL REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: GRANMA			
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Bartolome	Ž.	La Plata Store	Ave. Maso S N.
Maso	SADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. Bartolome Maso	Ave. Maso 18 Bartolome Maso.
Bayamo	Pantanana	Las Novedades Store	Ave. Frank País, s/n, Esq. Calle 2da.
	SADECA	Cadeca Granma Management	Calle Saco #105 e/ Mármol y General García.
Buey Arriba	⊈ ADECA	Cadeca Buey Arriba Branch Office	Calle Fabricio Ojeda S N E/ Coronel Liens y Alfredo Marrero.
Campechuela	Ö	Coliseo Store	Martí s/n, e/ Peralejo y Coliseo.
	SADECA	Cadeca Campechuela Branch Office	Calle Agramonte 11 E/ 27 De Noviembre y 10 De Octubre.
Cauto Cristo §	ADECA	Cadeca Cauto Cristo Branch Office	Calle Cristino Naranjo 11 E/ Rafael R y Frank País Rep. Oeste.
Granma	MIIO	TRD EI Arte Store	General García # 63 % José Antonio Saco y C. Figueredo.
Guisa	SADECA	Cadeca Guisa Branch Office	Calle General Milanes 160 E/ Florentin Bargaza y Martí.
Jiguani	Ž.	La Victoria Store	Calle Gral Rabi 63 y Esq. Luz C.
	SADECA	Cadeca Jiguani Branch Office	Angel Guardia 129 E y Gral Reyes y Gral Rabi.
Manzanillo	Ö	La Primavera Store	Martí Esq. Bateria.

Media Luna 5 V-0127	<u>фловса</u> 7-ДР	Cadeca Media Luna Branch Office M Document 47-4	Antonio Ballestero 16 y El Carmen. Filed 09/29/20 Page
Niquero	Fanancouguna	La Niquereña Store	Martí S N Esq. 2 De Diciembre.
	SADECA	Cadeca Niquero Branch Office	Céspedes 60 E Placido y Martí.
Pilon	(1)	Servi Cupet Servi Mar	Carretera Marea Del Portillo
		EASTERN REGION (
		PROVINCE: GRA	
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Rio Cauto	SADECA	Cadeca Rio Cauto Branch Office	Calle Antonio Maceo S N.
San Juan		La Violeta Store	Calle Gral García No 151 Esq. Figueredo San Juan Bayamo Granma.
Yara	ā	La Elegante Store	Ave. José Martí.
Yara	\$ADECA	Cadeca Yara Branch Office	Ave. Martí 81 E Carlos Amengual y Perucho Figueredo.
		WESTERN REGION	OF CUBA
		PROVINCE: SANTIAG	O DE CUBA
TOW	N	AGENCY	ADDRESS
Abel Santamaría		Otoño Store	Micro 1 Reparto Santa María.
Alto Songo	1	Servicentro Songo	Ricardo Rizo Alto Songo.
Contramaestr	e <u>a</u>	La Ilusión Store	Carr. Central No. 107, Edificio Rodríguez, Esq. Carr. Maffo.
	SADECA	Cadeca Contramaestre Branch Office	Ave No. 6 E 7 y 9 Rpto Frank Pais.
Guama	- D	Guama Store	Calle Principal S N Chivirico.
	SADECA	Cadeca Guama Branch Office	Calle 11 2 E E y F Chivirico Guama.
Mella	Fanamericana	La Palma Store	Calle 3ra S N E Central y Estadium Mella.
	S ADECA	Cadeca Mella Branch Office	La Palza S N Mella.
Palma Soriano	(B)	Servicentro Palma	Martí Baja. Palma Soriano.
30118110	Fanamericana	El Regalo Store	Martí Alta s/n, e/ Corombe y 26 de Julio.
	S ADECA	Cadeca Palma Soriano	Calle Martí 167 E Donato Mármol y Quintín.
Quintero	1	Servicentro Quintero	Km 2.5 Alto De Quintero.
Reparto Sueños	AND A SEC.	Fantasia Store	Avenida Céspedes Entre D y E.
San Luis	Ö	La Victoria Store	Calle Maceo Esq. Martí.
	SADECA	Cadeca San Luis Branch Office	Calle Martí S N E Carbo y Céspedes.

Santiago V e 01 5277	Ž.	Photoservice La Catedral M Document 47-4 Boutique La Maison	Calle San Pedro E/ San Pagilio y Hogi 29/20 Page Manduley S/S E/T 1 y 3, Vista Alegre.		
	ě	Variedades De Garzon Store	Ave. Garzón y Ave. Martí. Stgo.		
	Ö	Mueblería Enramada	Enramada No.52, Esq. Peralejo.		
	EASTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: SANTIAGO DE CUBA				
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS		
Santiago de Cuba		La Violeta Store	Sto. Tomás, s/n, e/ S. Gerónimo y Enramada.		
40 0404	Ø.	4th. and Garzón Store	Ave. Garzón s/n, Esq. Calle Cuarta.		
	ā	La Sorpresa Store	Bloque J, s/n, Distrito José Martí.		
	ē	Fin de Año Store	Capitán Cuevas y Ave. 12 de agosto.		
	SADECA	Cadeca Santiago Provincial Directorate	Aguilera 508 E Reloj y Clarin.		
	SADECA	Cadeca Santiago de Cuba Enramada	Enramadas E Calvario y Carnicería.		
	\$ADECA \$ADECA	Cadeca Ferreiro Branch Office	Ave. los Conquistadores e/ Núñez de Balboa y Ave.Garzón (Esplanada de Ferreiro)		
	4,	Cadeca Inmobiliaria Branch Office	Calle 4ta No. 202 e/ 7 y 9. Reparto Vista Alegre.		
	\$10EC1	Cadeca Branch Off. Centro de Negocios La Alameda (Business Center)	Avenida del Caney e/ 15 y 17		
	∆ ÌÍØ	Cadeca José Martí District Branch Office	Centro Comercial Bloque B Distrito José Martí.		
	MIED	TRD Plaza de Marte Store	Garzón # 4		
		TRD Variedades Enramadas Store	Calle Enramadas entre San Pedro y San Félix.		
Segundo Frente	Fanamoricana	La Mayarisera Store	Calle Jesús Menéndez S N 2do Frente.		
	(B)	Cadeca Segundo Frente Branch Office	Ave. Martí E Mártires De Barbados y Luis.		
Songo La Maya	NAME OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER,	La Nacional Store	Pérez Carbo No. 4.		
Tercer Frente	1	Servi Cupet El Mambi	Carretera File S N Cruce de Los Baños, 3er frente		
Store Alameda		Alameda Store	José A. Saco / F. Pena y Coron.		
Vista Alegre	MIO	TRD Vista Alegre Store	Avenida General Cebreco entre 13 y 15 Vista Alegre.		
WESTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: GUANTÁNAMO					
TOWN	ı	AGENCY	ADDRESS		

Baracoa V-01277 Caimanera		Servi Cupet La Pasada M Document 47-4 Servi Cupet Caimanera	Martí No. 147 e/ Juracion y Paul Caporo Bonilla/120 Page Carretera y quinta S/N.
El Salvador	(B)	Servi Cupet El Salvador	Entrada al Salvador.Rpto Militar.
El Salvador	SADECA	Cadeca El Salvador Branch Office	Calle 23 SN. Batey
Guantánamo	Ö	La Sucursal Store	Calixto García e/ E. Girot.
WESTERN REGION OF CUBA PROVINCE: GUANTÁNAMO			
TOWN		AGENCY	ADDRESS
Guantánamo	SADECA	Cadeca Provincial Directorate	Pedro Agustín Pérez % Carretera y Emilio Girot.
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Martí Branch Office	Martí e/ Roberto Sánchez y Libano Suárez.
	\$ADECA	Cadeca Branch Off. San Antonio del Sur	San Antonio del Sur.
	SADECA	Cadeca Guantanamo Branch Office	Calixto García Esq. Prado.
	MIN	TRD La Tijera Store	Calle Los Maceos esquina Aguilera.
	<u>@</u>	La República Store	Pedro Agustín Pérez entre Emilio Giro Crombet.
Imias	®	Servi Cupet Imias	Km 2.
Imias	SADECA	Cadeca Imias Branch Office	Calle B # 193 A e/ 4 y 5.
La Máquina	SADECA	Cadeca La Máquina Branch Office	La máquina, Maisí.
Maisí	(B)	Servi Cupet Maisí	La Máquina.
Manuel Tames	s 👜	Servi Cupet Jamaica	Bartolomé Maso Esquina
Niceto Perez		Cadeca Niceto Pérez Branch Office	Calle 6 Esq. 4 La Yaya.
Palenque	SADECA	Cadeca Palenque Branch Office	Palenque, Yateras.





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Cimex Tienda Boyeros Y Camaguey

Ave Independ S N E Camaguey Y Boyeros

Boyeros, La Habana

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-7-6497806

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Cimex Tienda Gran Plaza

La Vigia Esq Camino De La Matanza

Camaguey, Camagey

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +537-01-010203

→ Directions

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Cimex Tienda Los Marinos

Agramonte 56 E Maceo Y Calixto Garcia

Nuevitas, Camagey

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-32-45175

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Cimex Tienda La Nueva

Cisneros No 158 E Aguero Y Boza

Minas, Camagey

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-32-696404

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Encanto

Maceo 52 Esq Gnral Gomez

Camaguey, Camagey

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-32-287264

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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✓ Pick Up Cash

✓ Quick Pay

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Libertad

Carr Central Esq Ave De La Libertad

Camaguey, Camagey

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +52-32-297240

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Hours

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Encrucijada > Cimex Tienda Los Dependientes

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Los Dependientes

Central Oeste 5

Encrucijada, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-892368

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Camagey > Vertientes > Cimex Tienda Nuevo Siglo

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Nuevo Siglo

Linea E 4 Y 5 Vertientes

Vertientes, Camagey

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-32-307502

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Quemado De Guines > Cimex Tienda Las Modas

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Las Modas

Central 2 Esquina Ave Central Quemado De Guines, Villa Clara Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-697592

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servicentro Sagua Y Besada

Ctera De Sagua No 156 Santa Clara, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 10:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-209198

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Cifuentes > Cimex Cupet Cifuentes

Edit Search



Western Union® agent location

Cimex Cupet Cifuentes

Juan Bruno Zayas 53 Cifuentes, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-695129

→ Directions



Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Mariposa

Ctera Central % San Pedro Y Virtudez

Santa Clara, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-225768

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Praga

Indepen E Maximo Gomez Y Villuendas

Santa Clara, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-209135

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Camajuani > Cimex

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex

Juan Bruno Zayas Esq Camajuani, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +537-42-212121

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Manicaragua > Cimex Tienda El Encanto

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Encanto

Juan Bruno Zayas Norte Manicaragua, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-491109

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Corralillo > Cimex Tienda La Elegante

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Elegante

Leoncio Vidal 73 E Marti Y Luis C

Corralillo, Villa Clara

Agent | Closed • Until 9:00 AM

Phone: +53-42-686491

→ Directions

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- ✓ Pick Up Cash
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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Central

Indepen 118

Santo Domingo, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-402220

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Ciego De Avila > Cimex Servi Cupet Falla

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Falla

Circuito Norte S N Falla Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-568432

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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- ✓ Pick Up Cash
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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Sagua La Grande > Cimex Tienda La Sirena

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Sirena

Maceo 93 Esq Carmen Ribalta Sagua La Grande, Villa Clara Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-664980

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Cienfuegos > Lajas > Cimex Tienda Santa Isabel

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Santa Isabel

Dr Machin E Goitisolo Y Marti

Lajas, Cienfuegos

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-43-579239

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Cienfuegos > Cruces > Cimex Tienda Variedades

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Variedades

Paseo De Gomez Y Aleman

Cruces, Cienfuegos

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-43-572390

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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✓ Pick Up Cash

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Camajuani > Cimex Tienda La Teresita

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Teresita

Juaquin Paneca 28 Camajuani, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-481492

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servicentro Ranchuelo

Coronel Acebo No27 Esq Leoncio Vidal

Ranchuelo, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-451614

→ Directions

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Services

Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Cartagena

Base De Camiones Cartagena Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +7-43-588234

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Cienfuegos > Cumanayagua > Cimex Tienda El Nilo

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Nilo

A Machado 1 E Cfuegos Y Artime

Cumanayagua, Cienfuegos

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-43-433740

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Placetas > Cimex Tienda La Opera

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Opera

2da Este E C Central Y 1ra

Placetas, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-884115

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Villa Clara > Remedios > Cimex Tienda La Union

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Union

Maximo G 134 E Indepen Y Jose A Pena

Remedios, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-395247

→ Directions

Services

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Fin De Siglo

9 E 8 Y 10

Caibarien, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-364440

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Photo Service Caibarien

Ave 9na E 8 Y 10 Caibarien, Villa Clara

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-42-351170

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Sancti Spritus > Fomento > Cimex Tienda El Almacen De Fomento

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Almacen De Fomento

Cespedes 125 Aguilera Y Jose Carmen

Fomento, Sancti Spritus

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-41-461607

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Cienfuegos > Rodas > Cimex Cupet Rodas

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Cupet Rodas

Maceo 11 E Aulet Y Cespedes

Rodas, Cienfuegos

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-43-549606

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Home > Cuba > Holgun > Antilla > Cimex Servi Cupet Nipe

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Nipe

Carlos M De Cespedes No 152 Antilla

Antilla, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-888713





Services Hours

Start in store

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Home > Cuba > Camagey > Carlos M De Cespedes > Cimex Tienda El Bazar

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Bazar

17 S N E 12 Y 14

Carlos M De Cespedes, Camagey

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-32-569481

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Habana

Cespedes S N Esq Cte Fajardo Sancti Spiritus, Sancti Spritus Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-41-328510

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Los Locos

Cardenas S N E Marti Y Cespedes

Banes, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-83549

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Sirena

Ctera Central No 402 E G Y H Santa Cruz Del Sur, Camagey Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-32-322276

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Najasa

4 Caminos Najasa

Najasa, Camagey

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-32-864287

→ Directions

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Services Hours

Start in store

- ✓ Pick Up Cash
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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet El Alamo

Ctera Central Km 651 Guaimaro, Camagey

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-32-83117

→ Directions

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Services Hours

Start in store

- ✓ Pick Up Cash
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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Colombiana

13 S N E 20 Y C Gonzalez

Colombia, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-625047

→ Directions

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Home > Cuba > Las Tunas > Amancio > Cimex Servi Cupet Los Pinos

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Los Pinos

Sergio Reyno S N Amancio, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-693223

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Violetera

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4 Ctera Bolivia Y Pasaje 1ro De Enero Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-622495



Services Hours

Start in store

✓ Pick Up Cash

✓ Quick Pay

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Home > Cuba > Ciego De Avila > Primero De Enero > Cimex Servicentro 1ro De Enero

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servicentro 1ro De Enero

X E X Y Final Localidad Primero Enero Primero De Enero, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-632385

→ Directions

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✓ Pick Up Cash

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Sofia

Linea 95 A

Bolivia, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-491510

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp El Alba

Ctera A Bolivia Km 1 Y Med Venezuela, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-659440

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Amanecer

Patricio Lubumba 2 Reparto Batey 2

Jobabo, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-627422

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Pv La Banana

1ra Norte Poblado Pesqueria Baragua

Baragua, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33422132

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Home > Cuba > Ciego De Avila > Baragua > Cimex Cupet Cimex Gaspar

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Cupet Cimex Gaspar

Ctera Central Km 488 El Centro Baragua, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-435281



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Home > Cuba > Las Tunas > Manati > Cimex Tienda Las Caobas

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Las Caobas

Julio A Mella Nr 112 Manati, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-2041289

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex FerreterÍA La Tropical

Chicho Valdes S N Extremo Oeste Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-215486

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp La Unica

Ave De Tarafa E 8 Y 9 Moron

Moron, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-504388

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Epoca

Vicente Garcia Esq 24 De Febrero

Las Tunas, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-346851

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Nueva

Vicente G 28 E Fco Vega Y J Santana

Las Tunas, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-346303

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp Micro A

Eduardo M Fnl Y Sexta Microa Vista Herm

Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-266117

→ Directions

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Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp Ensueno

2da No 48 E Linea Y Paseo Gaspar

Baragua, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-435321

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

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Cimex Tp Libertad

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Libertad E H Castillo Y Maceo Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-200706

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Tropico

Indepen 70 E Hto Del Castillo Y Maceo Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-266316

→ Directions
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Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp Encanto Ciego

Maceo E Libertad E Indepen Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-266350

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Sc Tarafa

Ave Tarafa Esq 4

Moron, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-502906

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Encanto

Marti 299 E Enrique V Y Crnel Cervantes

Moron, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-502156

→ Directions



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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Ceballo

Sc Ceballo Ctera Ciro Redo Ciego De Avila, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-237172



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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Sc El Fortin

Antonio M No 1 Esq Ciro Redondo Ciro Redondo, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-30-536481

→ Directions

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Amistad

Ave Los Patriotas S N Ciro Redondo, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-536873

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Home > Cuba > Las Tunas > Puerto Padre > Cimex Ctro Com La Reforma

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Ctro Com La Reforma

Libertad E 24 02 Y Angel Ameijeiras

Puerto Padre, Las Tunas

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-515232

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp El Reloj

Orlando Gonzalez Majagua Majagua, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33398227





Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda El Nacional

Indepen S N Majagua Majagua, Ciego De Avila Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-399170



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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Cc La Molienda

C Central 46 E Cmdte Fajardo Y A Parera

Holguin, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-45253224

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Colonial

Marti 123 Florencia

Florencia, Ciego De Avila

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-33-559248

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Indiana

3 S N Pueblo Viejo Jesus Menendez, Las Tunas Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-31-582702



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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Mayarisera

Jesus Menendez S N 2do Frente Segundo Frente, Santiago De Cuba Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-22-425581

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Primavera

Marti Esq Bateria Manzanillo, Granma

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-23-577115

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Services Hours

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex La Perla

Juan Blas Hndez E Maceo Y Cisnero Jatibonico, Sancti Spritus Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-53-41884636

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Niquerena

Marti S N Esq 2 De Diciembre

Niquero, Granma

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-23-592533

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Cimex Tienda La Central

Prolongacion Frexes Y Ctera Central Holguin, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-468452

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Moa

Mariana Grajales S N

Moa, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-68559

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Moda Cubana

Libertad S N Esquina Frexes

Holguin, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-421140

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Victoria

Carlos Cespedes Jose Marti Eduardo

Cueto, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-298319

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Violeta

Jose Marti 53a E Jose A Echeverria

Calixto Garcia, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-2041399

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda Las Baleares

Ave Libertad Esquina Angel Guerra

Holguin, Holgun, 12500

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +537-24-468104

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Loma

Ave Emilio Nunez No 15 Yaguajay, Sancti Spritus Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-41-554056

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Jamaica

Bartolome Mazo Esq Manuel Tames, Guantnamo Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-7-398454

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Plata

Ave Maso S N

Bartolome Maso, Granma

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-23-595439

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Servi Cupet Cacocum

Ctera Central Km 10 1 2 Via Bayamo

Cacocum, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +537-24-327538

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Tropical

Marti 37 E Bayamo Y Valenzuela

Mayari, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-503150

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Fortuna

Ave 26 Esq 41 Gibara, Holgun

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-24-24315

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Sierpe

1ra No 11 E 2da Y 4ta La Sierpe, Sancti Spritus Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-41-434136

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tp El Alamo

Camiloc 234 Beremundo Y Nieves Morejon

Cabaiguan, Sancti Spritus

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-041-664023

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Fragancia

Antonio G No 2 E Indepen Y Luz Y Cabal Sancti Spiritus, Sancti Spritus

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-041-328941

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Western Union® agent location

Cimex Tienda La Violeta

Gral Garcia No 151 Esq Fgdo San Juan

Bayamo, Granma

Agent | Open • Until 9:00 PM

Phone: +53-23-427313

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