

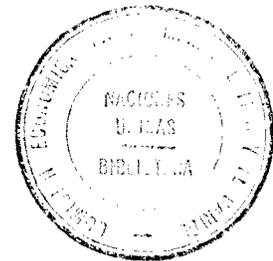
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE



TRADE PROCEDURE GUIDE (PART VIII)

CUBA



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean



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CUBA

1. IMPORT REGIME

1.1. Customs duty policy

The State Finance Committee is the body charged with drawing up and carrying out policy in regard to State budgetary revenue and in particular, taxation policy including customs duties, as well as overseeing the application of laws related to taxes and other, non-tax, revenues.

The Customs Department of the Republic of Cuba is the body authorized to control supervisory and collection functions at all ports and airports and the International Post Office on National Soil.

According to their character and destination, imports are classified as:

- (i) imports of a commercial nature providing supplies for the people and for the development of the country; and
- (ii) occasional and non-business imports despatched to natural or juridical persons (Act 22 of 16 April 1979).

The legal provisions which apply to imports of a commercial nature are:

- (i) The Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba and the General Provisions; and
- (ii) Law no. 1092 of Customs procedure and its Regulation (Decree no. 3278), both of the 5 February 1963. The Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba, in force since February 1958, is based on Customs Co-operation Council (NCCA) nomenclature and has 100 chapters and 21 sections, with their corresponding clauses and subclauses.

For the purposes of the application of customs charges the tariff has two columns.

General Tariff: This is the basis of the tariff and is applied to products and merchandise coming from those countries which do not have trade treaties, agreements or arrangements with the Republic of Cuba.

Contractual or Most Favoured Nation Tariff: This is applied to imports coming from countries with which the Republic of Cuba has trade treaties, agreements or arrangements. This Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Tariff applies also to products originating from signatory countries of the Geneva Convention.

Under the Conventional Tariff, this tariff establishes preferences for imports from the U.S.A., but due to the economic and trade blockage imposed by the Government of the United States by Presidential Decree in 1962, these preferences do not obtain.

1.1.1. Duties on imports

The duties which are established in the Tariff applicable to imported products and merchandise will have as their basis:

- (a) An "ad-valorem" duty or
- (b) a "specific" duty or
- (c) a "compound" duty or
- (d) an "alternative" duty.

(a) By "ad-valorem" duty is meant the percentage ratio which is applied to the normal value of the products and merchandise.

(b) By "specific" duty is meant that which is placed on products and merchandise on the basis of weight, number, length, volume or group of units and on a fixed quantity.

(c) By "compound" duty is meant one composed of an ad-valorem duty and a specific one.

(d) By "alternative" duty is meant the larger duty applicable as the result of an option between an "ad-valorem" duty and a "specific" one.

With regard to consular duties, Article 23, Clause (1) of Resolution no. 168 of 15 June 1971 of the Ministry of External Affairs, provides exemption from the payment of consular duties for certifications, declarations, annotations or any formalities required by commercial imports by state enterprises or institutions of External Trade.

The specific duties on weight are based on the gross weight (KB), the gross weight with tare (KBTL) or the net weight (KN). In the first case, the weight of the containers, crating and contents, also including the weight of tying materials, wrappings and other packaging material, that of the inner and outer containers as defined in Article 29 of these provisions and the cratings defined in Article 30, is included. When the tariffs are calculated on the basis of the gross weight with tare (KBTL) the imported articles will be subject to tax according to the difference in weight between the gross weight and the percentage reduction deducted for containers, crating, wrapping and the like in which the articles are contained.

The net weight is established by including crating, bands, wrappings or immediate packaging, other than cases or boxes. Goods which pay duty by their net weight must be separately declared and assessed, according to the duties which are applicable to the contents and external recipients, excluding boxes, pins, feathers and similar articles whose weight will include the boxes which contain them, and articles displayed in paper, cartons, card board boxes, or wood; these will be assessed exclusive of the weight of the latter. In the cases of liquor, compounds of spirits, wines, vinegar, cider, champagne, etc., the real volume will be converted to litres as a basis for the tax. The real volume of the liquids will be determined separately from the weight of barrels, casks, bottles or flasks, as may be the case. The same applies to baskets and boxes. Esparto grass, straw, or any other material used as insulation or packing will be added to the weight of the exterior package.

1.2. Trade requirements

Exchange transactions are carried out through the National Bank of Cuba, which is the Central Bank of the State with its own juridical patrimony and personality. As such, it is charged with directing, executing and controlling the monetary and credit policies of the State and the Government. Among its chief functions are those of granting and obtaining credits in foreign currency except for credits to which the Cuban State is a party, and to execute banking operations with the outside

world; - centralizing and controlling all income, expenditures, payments and adjustments in foreign currency, both at home and abroad. Transactions involving foreign currency are exclusively conducted through the National Bank of Cuba.

Imports are arranged chiefly by the System of Letters of Credit opened by the National Bank of Cuba, although the System of documentary collection on sight is also used, generally for small transactions; letters of credit opened by the National Bank are governed by the uniform practices and rules for documentary credits issued by the International Chamber of Commerce (1974 Revision.) One can get in touch with the Cuban market through:

- (i) Trade offices abroad;
- (ii) Cuban enterprises involved in overseas trade; and
- (iii) Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba.

Trade offers can be sent to the organizations named above and must include information on the characteristics of the merchandise, quantity, terms of payment, containers and packing, despatch dates and other usual data.

Temporary admission of those products and merchandise which will undergo a total or partial finishing process, manipulation or transformation for re-exportation purposes is allowed. They are: raw materials, intermediate products or articles to be totally or partially finished on national territory; containers intended for export merchandise; parts, accessories and components completely finished and needing no further transformation but under the express condition that they are beyond doubt complementary elements needed to complete the manufacture of goods destined for export; and those which, in conformity with international conventions, treaties and agreements of which the Republic of Cuba is a signatory, must be admitted under the regime of temporary admission.

In addition, temporary Importation will be allowed of those products and merchandise which are not submitted in Cuba to a total or partial process of finishing, transformation or other manipulation of an industrial nature and which are re-exported on completion of the designated objective; these are the items covered by clauses 100-03-01 to 100-03-04 and 100-05-01 to 100-05-03 of the Customs Tariff of the Republic of Cuba;

and those named in agreements, treaties and accords of which the Republic of Cuba is signatory, as well as those included in the relevant legal dispositions. Products brought in for exhibitions, fairs, congresses and similar activities cannot be sold, given away, encumbered nor turned over to third parties, but can be donated or sold to the State, an overseas trade enterprise or other authorized agencies or institutions.

The documents required for shipments destined for Cuba can be divided into:

(a) Basic documents

- (i) Trade invoice; and
- (ii) Bill of Lading or Air Waybill

Additionally and for the purposes of the authorization of their despatch and removal from port warehouses, a customs declaration from the importer or consignee must be presented on arrival of the goods in port. This requirement applies even to those articles which are exempt from customs duties, enjoy special legal exemption or are temporarily admitted.

(b) Complementary documents

- (i) Certificate of Origin;
- (ii) Certificate of Quality;
- (iii) Animal and/or Plant Health Certificates;
- (iv) Veterinary Certificates; and
- (v) Invoice of Goods Shipped.

1.2.1. Licences

Import licences are not required.

1.2.2. Invoices

i. Commercial

This may be made out in the language of the country from which it is issued, but when that language uses special characters, it is to be accompanied by a translation into Spanish, English or French. No special model for Commercial Invoices exists

and the usual forms are acceptable. Every commercial invoice must, at the very least, contain the following data: name and address of the seller of the goods; location of the goods at time of sale; date of sale and of the sale contract; name and address of the buyer; number and type of the packages, brand, numbering and contents of the packages; gross and net weight according to the metric system; price per tariff unit; total value of the invoice, FOB value which must appear at the bottom of the column on the extreme right of the invoice, and below the latter the CIF value, stating in the inner column the freight charge (sea or air) and the insurance if the contract is made on this basis; and any other data which the buyer may request.

ii. Consular

This is only required in the case of incidental or non-trade imports whose value is less than two hundred dollars; these must be accompanied by a consular invoice obtained by the sender in the Cuban Consular Office in the country of despatch or origin.

iii. Pro-forma invoice

This is not required. See item on Trade Requirements.

iv. Packing list

The packing list is required only in the case of imports of artificial (synthetic) oils, (this in triplicate) and in imports of vegetable derivation, save in cases expressly authorized by the Phytosanitary Import Regulations.

1.2.3. Bill of Lading or Air Waybill Certificate

For shipments despatched to Cuba, a complete set of "clean on board" bills of lading made up of three originals and four copies, with all copies being signed. Both the bill of lading and the aircargo letter or airline certificate can be issued "to order" (with the endorsement either blank or bearing a person's name) and in them the commercial information usually required must appear.

In the bills of lading the Cuban Government requires the following information: indication of the port of embarkation; names of seller and buyer; indication of port of destination; brands and numbers of packages, boxes, etc., all details concerning weight (in kilograms or pounds) volume, etc.; exact amount of insurance; amount of freight charge; quantity of originals issued; date on which the cargo will be received; number of the bill of lading, and signature of the captain or authorized person. Postal packages of a commercial nature are governed by provisions of the International Postal conventions to which Cuba belongs.

1.2.4. Certificates

Of Origin: This is required save where the country is stipulated by the contracting parties.

The products of countries receiving preferential treatment when coming from a third country under a bill of lading issued in the third country, must carry a certificate of origin of the place from which they were originally despatched. Also, in the case of products harvested or manufactured in Cuba which are being re-imported into the country without having been substantially altered the certification of origin issued by the customs at the place from which they were re-exported to Cuba is required.

Of Quality: This is required in the case of imports destined for overseas trade enterprises, unless the contrary is stipulated by the contracting parties. In the case of fabrics, a certificate of quality validated by the Chamber of Commerce must accompany the commercial invoice, giving the following specifications: type of yarn of which the threads are made; numbers of threads per square inch; dye used on the fabric and whether it is fabric dyed by the roll or made with threads already dyed; and an indication of whether it is a plain, unpatterned, knitted, brocaded, etc.. in the cases of linen, cotton, rayon, nylon threads and other synthetic threads.

Of Animal and/or Plant Health: A certificate is required for all imports of vegetable derivation except in cases authorized by the phytosanitary import regulations concerned with imports.

The Office of Plant Health is the agency of the Ministry of Agriculture charged with authorizing and controlling the import and export of plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruit and fresh vegetables, vegetable flours, grains, woods, fibres of vegetable origin, fish, flour, micro-organisms and soils.

Any agency, or any natural or juridical person intending to import or export products regulated by Plant Health must seek a phytosanitary permit at least 60 days beforehand in order to carry out the operation concerned.

The phytosanitary requirements for importation are the following:

- (i) Presentation of a phytosanitary certificate according to the FAO convention, issued by the competent authority of the exporting country.
- (ii) What pests and diseases the product must be free of.
- (iii) What phytosanitary conditions, the container or package must meet.
- (iv) Certificate of fumigation if fumigation has been necessary at the point of origin; product, dose and concentration being specified.
- (v) Any other measure required.

On arrival in the country Quarantine Inspectors verify if imports conform to the prescribed regulations.

Veterinary: This is necessary for all importation of animals or products of animal origin. The State health service in question is the Institute of Veterinary Medicine of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Imports and exports are carefully monitored by the veterinary service to guarantee rigorous fulfilment of national requirements and of those of foreign importers in all that concerns international trade in live animals, products of animal origin including semen; and of agricultural products wherever necessary. The Cuban veterinary service carries out systematic critical analyses in order to ensure compliance with Article XX of GATT that health measures be not applied in international trade a manner constituting arbitrary discriminations or disguised restrictions.

Of Insurance: The Cuban National Insurance Company (ESICUBA) an organ of the State Finance Committee is responsible for international insurance operations, and its purpose is to insure any national property which may be internationally at risk and whose replacement would involve expenditure of foreign currency.

1.2.5. Technical specifications

For vital sanitary and veterinary standards see item 1.2.4. on certificates.

Technical specifications for edible oils and fats are: acidity of less than 0.6 percent (expressed in oleic acid). Electric current is 110/220 volts, 60 cycles single phase, 220/440 triple phase. The metric system (international system) of weights and measures is in force.

1.2.6. Advertising material

The temporary admission regime (see item 1.2.) allows the importation of programmes and merchandise intended for exhibition in fairs, expositions and other similar events, as well as equipment and tools necessary for the mounting of such exhibits.

The import of advertising materials is subject to the provisions of conventions which Cuba has signed in this area, as follows:

- (i) International convention to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising material.

- (ii) Additional Protocol to the convention concerning customs facilities for tourism on the importation of tourist advertising documents and materials.

Any advertising material not covered by these conventions is governed by the provisions of the Customs Tariff.

1.2.7. Labelling

Shipping documents for merchandise exported to Cuba must comply, as regards marks and other specifications, with the stipulations laid down in the contracts by the contracting parties. All industrial products must bear the name of the country of origin.

1.2.8. Plans or Trade Marks

When the trade mark of the product is registered in Cuba, this fact must be stated on the containers. In the absence of a trade mark, the names and addresses of the manufacturer or exporter, as well as of the Cuban importer, must appear on them.

1.2.9. Packing

Packing and the marks thereon must be as specified in the contracts. There is no objection to import of goods packed in wood shavings or similar products, provided they are free from pieces of earth.

1.3. Fines and penalties

There is no overall provision for fines and penalties affecting the foreign supplier of goods imported into Cuba. Fines and penalties for non-compliance or delay in the execution of contracts may be specified in the contracts themselves.

1.4. Samples

Samples with no commercial value, but having value for customs purposes when sent in the normal way, pay only the duties specified in the Customs Tariff.

Nevertheless, samples specifically listed in chapter 100 of this Tariff, as well as those governed by the provisions of the International Convention on import of commercial samples and advertising material, to which Cuba is a signatory, shall be free from duty.

Such samples must be accompanied by their commercial invoice, except when they are brought by the commercial traveller, (duly accredited as such by customs officials) as part of his accompanied baggage.

1.5. Shipment restrictions

In view of the relative paucity of regular shipping services to and from Cuba (especially in the Caribbean region) suppliers of merchandise imports into Cuba must only use the Cuban freight company (Empresa Cubana de Fletes - CUFLET) as shipping agent. This company usually requires thirty days notice and must be informed of the date on which the merchandise will be available for packing. This notice must also indicate the type, specifications and value of the merchandise; type of shipment; quantity and port of lading. On the basis of this notification CUFLET will inform the seller of the name of the vessel, the port and the date of arrival for collection of the shipment.

The postal service is limited to letters of normal type; in braille; or unsealed parcels containing printed material. It is forbidden to send by mail coins or bank notes, stamps, cheques and other financial instruments.

As indicated in the General Tariff Dispositions of the Republic of Cuba, there is a list of products whose importation is forbidden for reasons of health, public order, or public or national interest.

1.6. Distribution channels

The external trade of Cuba is an exclusive function of the State. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is the organism responsible for directing, executing and controlling the implementation of State and

Government policy with regard to external trade activity.

Among the main responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade are the following:

- (i) To guide and supervise, within its area of responsibility, the trading activities of the foreign trade enterprises - whether or not they belong to the Ministry itself - to ensure the complete and timely implementation of their export and import plans.
- (ii) To study and promote initiatives for the increase and diversification of the exports of the country and import substitution possibilities.
- (iii) To create favourable conditions for the development of foreign trade with all countries willing to maintain trading relations with Cuba on the basis of equality, respect and mutual benefit.
- (iv) To formulate guidelines, carry out and sign conventions or documents negotiated with foreign countries, as the Government may instruct in each case according to the provisions of the economic and social development plan.

Cuban trade offices are administrative units established abroad by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for the purpose of orienting and developing commercial relations of the Republic of Cuba with the country or region where each of them is situated; in addition each one advises its respective diplomatic mission on trade matters, and participates in the negotiation of trade treaties, conventions, protocols and agreements.

The foreign trade enterprises and other entities legally empowered to this effect, are the operative organs responsible for the commercial activities of import and export, enjoy independent legal personality and operate with their own endowment and administration, each under a director in whom the legal responsibility of the enterprise is vested.

For the development of external trade activity the enterprises are divided into importing enterprises (nine), exporting enterprises (nine), and mixed enterprises (twenty-three). In addition there are service enterprises, such as NAVECARIBE, CUFLET, CUBANA DE AVIACION and CUBACONTROL, whose activity has a direct bearing on Caribbean trade.

The Chamber of Commerce established in February 1983 is an autonomous body created for the purpose of promoting and co-operating in the development of the commercial relations of Cuba with other countries.

Amongst its chief functions are those of developing and maintaining abroad relations with chambers of commerce, organs and institutions of international trade, economic institutions, foreign trade enterprises and firms, stock markets, as well as with businessmen and industrialists; it organizes and directs Cuban participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions and co-operates in the preparation of these within Cuba.

The Court of Foreign Trade Arbitration functions as a subsidiary organ of the Chamber of Commerce and its purpose is to hear and settle disputes arising between parties in their international trade contractual relationships.

1.7. Agents or representatives

The Chamber of Commerce keeps the national register of foreign trade representatives, in which must be registered all private foreign enterprises intending to establish permanent offices or agencies in Cuba with the sole purpose of carrying out their direct buying and selling negotiations with the foreign trade enterprises.

In addition, the Chamber of Commerce provides the service of industrial property agent to Cuban enterprises and organisms and to foreign entities. These services consist in carrying out the necessary formalities in Cuba and abroad for the registration, renovation, modification or extension of trade marks, patents for inventions and other **industrial property rights** at the request of the Cuban or foreign enterprises concerned.

2. EXPORT REGIME

Since the foreign trade of Cuba is the exclusive responsibility of the State, exports are effected through the Cuban foreign trade enterprises, or through economic institutions and entities legally empowered for this.

Decisions regarding export products and quantities emanate from the five-year and annual operative plans formulated by the Junta Central de Planificación - (JUCEPLAN).

The Ministry of Foreign Trade, the National Bank of Cuba, the Customs of the Republic of Cuba and other organisms control the circulation of merchandise and ensure that export is carried out by authorized organs and entities.

Payment for exports involving transfer of currency from abroad to Cuba in favour of State organisms, public or private enterprises, or others is effected through the National Bank of Cuba.

National economic development has made it possible to carry out in recent years profitable activities in association with foreign interests in various countries, and these activities have been formalized by the establishment of joint enterprises financed by Cuban and foreign capital and by means of other forms of bilateral and multilateral economic association.

The establishment and functioning of these types of enterprises are regulated by Act No. 50 of February 1982.

2.1. Export procedures

These are the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other authorized bodies.

2.2. Exports subject to special requirements

Export of coins, precious stones and metals, as well as securities or other instruments denominated in Cuban or foreign currency are subject to such rules as may be laid down by the National Bank of Cuba.

2.3. Export promotion directorate

The Ministry of Foreign Trade has an export promotion directorate among whose responsibilities is that of encouraging and guiding the promotion abroad of products likely to increase exports and diversify markets. With the assistance of the Market Research Institute (Instituto de Coyuntura e Investigación de Mercados) and the Chamber of Commerce this directorate develops these activities with special emphasis, in recent years, on the Caribbean region.

2.4. Free zones

Though there are no free zones, there are special duty free shops for the exclusive use of diplomats and foreign residents in the country, and others for the use of tourists.

3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS AND INTEGRATION SCHEMES

3.1. Bilateral

Special importance is given in Cuba to commercial and economic agreements and conventions, since it is in them that the conditions are created and the indispensable legal foundations laid for the viability of trade and economic relations with the outside world.

The Republic of Cuba has signed trade treaties with more than 40 countries since 1959. These include commercial agreements, conventions and mixed treaties; payments conventions; economic treaties for granting of credits and for financial collaboration; conventions and protocols for scientific co-operation, technical assistance and specialized training; agreements for supply of machinery, industrial plant, public works, fishing ports, irrigation, etc.

3.2. Multilateral

Cuba is a signatory of the following treaties and agreements:

- United Nations Organization (UNO)
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
- Latin American Economic System (SELA)

- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Latin American Civil Aviation Commission
- International Sugar Council (ISC)
- International Wheat Council (IWC)
- Permanent Court of Arbitration
- Convention on Collaboration and Mutual Assistance on Customs Issues, Berlin 1962
- International Convention to facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, Geneva 1962
- Convention concerning Customs facilities for Tourism, New York 1954
- Customs Convention concerning facilities for the Importation of Goods for Display or Use at Exhibitions, Fairs, Meetings or Similar Events, Brussels 1961
- Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA)
- International Air Transport Association (IATA)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization
- Latin American Energy Organization
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- Universal Postal Union for the Americas and Spain

4. AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN FOREIGN TRADE

- Ministerio del Comercio Exterior (MINCEX)
(Ministry of Foreign Trade)
Infanta No. 16, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 7006
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Alimentos (ALIMPORT)
(Cuban Food Importing Company)
Infanta No. 16, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 7006
Telex: 51-1454
- Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos
de Transporte Ligero y sus Piezas (AUTOIMPORT)
(Central Enterprise for Supply and Sale of Light Transport
Equipment and Parts)
Galiano No. 213 entre Concordia y Virtudes
Ciudad, Habana, Cuba. Tlx. 51-1417
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Aviación (AVIAIMPORT)
(Cuban Aircraft Importing Company)
Calle 23 No. 64, Vedado, C. Habana Cuba
Telex: 51-1135
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Productos Mecánicos y -
Equipos Varios (CUBAEQUIPOS)
(Cuban Enterprise for the Import of Mechanical Products
and General Equipment)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 6052
Telex: 51-1371
- Empresa Importadora de Objetivos Electroenergético
(ENERGOIMPORT)
(Enterprise for the Import of Electrical Generating
Equipment)
Calle 7ma. No. 2602, Miramar, C. Habana, Cuba
Telex: 51-1812
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Ferrocarriles (FECUIMPORT)
(Cuban Railway Import Company)
7ma. Ave. No. 6209 Miramar, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 6003
Telex: 51-1144
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Maquinarias y Equipos
(MAQUIMPORT)
(Cuban Machinery and Equipment Import Company)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 6052
Telex: 51-1371
- Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Frutas Tropicales (CUBAFRUTAS)
(Cuban Tropical Fruit Export Company)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 6683
Telex: 51-1849

- Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Productos Industriales (CUBAINDUSTRIA)
(Cuban Industrial Products Export Company)
Calle 15 No. 410 entre F y G, Vedado, C. Habana Cuba
Telex: 51-1849
- Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Minerales y Metales (CUBANIQUEL)
(Cuban Mineral and Metal Export Company)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba
Telex: 51-1178
- Empresa Cubana del Tabaco (CUBATABACO)
(Cuban Tobacco Company)
O'Reilly No. 104, Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 6557
Telex 51-1174
- Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Azúcar y sus derivados (CUBAZUCAR)
(Cuban Sugar and Sugar Products Export Company)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, C. Habana, Cuba, P.O. Box 6647
Telex: 51-1147
- Distribuidora de Acuñaciones Cubanas, S.A.
(Cuban Minting and Distribution Company)
Aguilar No. 411 esq. a Lamparilla, Ciudad de La Habana
- Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales
(Cuban Cultural Property Fund)
Muralla No. 107 esq. a San Ignacio, C. de La Habana, Cuba
- Unión de Empresas Constructoras Caribe (UNECA)
(Caribe Union of Building Enterprises)
Ave. 9na. No. 614 entre 6 y 10, Miramar
Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba
- Exportadora del Caribe (CARIBEX)
(Caribbean Export Company)
Ensenada de Pote y Atarés, Habana Vieja, Cuba
- Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Ventas de Equipos
de Construcción (CONSTRUIMPORT)
(Central Enterprise for the Supply and Sale of Building Equipment)
Carretera de Varona Km 1 1/2, Capdevila
Ciudad de La Habana Cuba
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Artículos de Consumo General
(CONSUMIMPORT)
(Cuban Enterprise for the Import of Articles for General
Consumption)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado
Ciudad de La Habana Cuba

- Empresa de Correos, Prensa y Filatelia (COPREFIL)
(Postal, Press and Philatelic Company)
O'Reilly No. 524
Ciudad de La Habana, Cuba
- Importadora y Exportadora de Plantas Alimentarias, sus
Completamientos y Derivados
(Enterprise for the Import and Export of Food Plants,
Ancillary Products and Derivatives)
Calle 22 No. 313 entre 3ra. y 5ta. Miramar
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Buques
Mercantes y de Pesca (MARPESEA)
(Cuban Merchant and Fishing Vessel Import and Export Company)
Calle 26 No. 580, Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Productos
Médicos (MEDICUBA)
(Cuban Medical Products Import and Export Company)
Máximo Gómez No. 1 esq. a Egido
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Productos Químicos
(QUIMIMPORT)
(Cuban Chemical Products Import Company)
Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Productos
Técnicos (TECNOIMPORT)
(Cuban Technical Products Import and Export Company)
Infanta No. 16, Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Ventas de Maquinarias
Agrícolas y sus Piezas (TRACTOIMPORT)
(Central Enterprise for Supply and Sale of Agricultural
Machinery and Parts)
Ave. Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos de
Transportes Pesados y sus Piezas (TRANSIMPORT)
(Central Enterprise for Supply and Sale of Heavy Transport
Equipment and Parts)
Calle 102 y Ave. 63, Marianao
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa de Navegación Mambisa
(Mambisa Shipping Company)
San Ignacio No. 104
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa de Navegación Caribe
(Caribe Shipping Company)
Lamparilla No. 2, 4to. piso
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Consignataria Mambisa
(Mambisa Shipping Agency)
Lamparilla No. 2, 2do piso
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Cubana de Fletes (CUFLET)
(Cuban Freight Company)
Oficios No. 170 entre Teniente Rey y Amargura
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Metales, Combustibles
y Lubricantes (CUBAMETALES)
(Cuban Enterprise for the Import of Metals, Fuels and
Lubricants)
Infanta No. 16, Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Cubana Importadora de Fibras, Tejidos, Cueros
y sus Productos (CUBATEX)
(Cuban Enterprise for the Import of Fibres, Textiles,
Leather and their Products)
Calle 23 No. 55 Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Comercial de Industrias de Materiales,
Construcción y Turismos (ECIMACT)
(Commercial Enterprise for the Materials, Construction
and Tourism Industries)
Ave. Independencia y 19 de mayo
Plaza de la Revolución
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Comercial para la Industria Metalúrgica y Metal
Mecánica (ECIMETAL)
(Commercial Enterprise for the Metallurgical and Metal
Construction Industry)
Ave. Independencia y 19 de mayo
Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba

- Empresa de Grabaciones y Ediciones Musicales (EGREM)
(Music Recording and Publishing Company)
Campanario No. 315 entre San Miguel y Neptuno
C. Habana, Cuba

- Empresa Importadora y Distribuidora para la Ciencia y la Técnica
(Import and Distributing Enterprise for Science and Technology)
Industria y Barcelona
Ciudad de La Habana
Cuba
- Empresa Cubana de Radio y Televisión
(Cuban Radio and Television Company)
Calle 110 No. 512, esq. a 5ta.
B, Miramar
C. Habana
Cuba
- Empresa Distribuidora Internacional de Películas (ICAIC)
(International Film Distribution Company)
Calle 23 No. 1155, Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Importadora y Exportadora de Infraestructura (IMEXIN)
(Infrastructural Import and Export Company)
5ta. Ave. No. 1007 esq. a 12
Miramar
C. Habana, Cuba
- Unión de Empresas Terminales Mambisas
(Terminal Enterprises Union)
Calle 39 y 6
Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa Cubana de Aviación
(Cuban Airline Company)
Calle 23 y P
Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa de Seguros Internacionales (ESICUBA)
(International Insurance Company)
Obispo No. 257
3er. piso
C. Habana, Cuba
- Empresa de Turismo Internacional (CUBATUR)
(International Tourist Company)
Calle 23 No. 156
Vedado
C. Habana, Cuba

- Banco Nacional de Cuba
(National Bank of Cuba)
Cuba No. 402
C. Habana
Cuba

- Corte de Arbitraje de Comercio Exterior
(Court of Foreign Trade Arbitration)
Calle 21 No. 661
Vedado
C. Habana
Cuba

- Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba
(Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba)
Calle 21 No. 661
Vedado
C. Habana
Cuba

5. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

Cuba is a signatory to the Customs Convention concerning facilities granted for the import of merchandise for presentation or use in an exposition, a fair or a congress, or similar event (Brussels 1961) (see section 1.2. on temporary admission regime).

6. CHAMBERS AND ASSOCIATIONS OF COMMERCE

- Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba
Calle 21 No. 661
Vedado
C. Habana
Cuba