

# **REPUBLIC OF CUBA**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
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# Cuba

[Click here](#) for map of Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: [The World Factbook](#) -Cuba

## **Government type**

Communist state

## **Independence**

20 May 1902 (from Spain 10 December 1898; administered by the US from 1898 to 1902); not acknowledged by the Cuban Government as a day of independence

## **Constitution**

24 February 1976; amended July 1992 and June 2002

## **Legal system**

Based on Spanish civil law and influenced by American legal concepts, with large elements of Communist legal theory; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

## **Administrative divisions**

14 provinces and 1 special municipality\*; Camaguey, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Ciudad de La Habana, Granma, Guantanamo, Holguin, Isla de la Juventud\*, La Habana, Las Tunas, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara

Source: [The World Factbook](#) - Cuba

Cuba consists of the island of Cuba (the largest and second-most populous of the Greater Antilles), the Isle of Youth and several adjacent small islands. Cuba is located in the northern Caribbean at the confluence of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Cuba is south of the eastern United States and the Bahamas, west of the Turks and Caicos Islands and Haiti and east of Mexico. The Cayman Islands and Jamaica are to the south.

Independent Cuba was often ruled by authoritarian political and military figures who either obtained or remained in power by force. Fulgencio Batista, an army sergeant, organized a non-commissioned officer revolt in September 1933 and wielded significant power behind the scenes until he was elected president in 1940. Many political figures and movements that wanted a return to the government according to the Constitution of 1940 disputed Batista's undemocratic rule.

On July 26, 1953, Fidel Castro, who had been involved in increasingly violent political activity before Batista's coup, led a failed attack on the Moncada army barracks in Santiago de Cuba in which more than 100 died. After defending himself in a trial open to national and international media, he was convicted and jailed, and subsequently was freed in an act of clemency, before going into exile in Mexico. There he organized the "26th of July Movement" with the goal of overthrowing Batista, and the group sailed to Cuba on board the yacht Granma, landing in the eastern part of the island in December 1956.

Batista's dictatorial rule fueled increasing popular discontent and the rise of many active urban and rural resistance groups, a fertile political environment for Castro's 26th of July Movement. Faced with a corrupt and ineffective military--itself dispirited by a U.S. Government embargo on weapons sales to Cuba--and public indignation and revulsion at his brutality toward opponents, Batista fled on January 1, 1959. Although he had promised a return to constitutional rule and democratic elections along with social reforms, Castro used his control of the military to consolidate his power by repressing all dissent from his decisions, marginalizing other resistance figures, and imprisoning or executing thousands of opponents. As the revolution became more radical, hundreds of thousands of Cubans fled the island.

Castro declared Cuba a socialist state on April 16, 1961. For the next 30 years, Castro pursued close relations with the Soviet Union and worked in concert with the geopolitical goals of Soviet communism, funding and fomenting violent subversive and insurrectional activities, as well as military adventurism, until the demise of the U.S.S.R. in 1991.

Relations between the United States and Cuba deteriorated rapidly as the Cuban regime expropriated U.S. properties and moved toward adoption of a one-party communist system. In response, the United States imposed an embargo on Cuba in October 1960, and, in response to Castro's provocations, broke diplomatic relations on January 3, 1961. Tensions between the two governments peaked during the October 1962 missile crisis.

The end of the Cold War precipitated a deep economic crisis for Cuba that was referred to as the "Special Period", which included cutbacks on transport and electricity and even food rationing. In response, the United States tightened up its trade embargo, hoping it would lead to Castro's downfall.

In August 2006 Castro temporarily ceded power to his brother Raúl as he underwent and then recovered from intestinal surgery. With Castro's illness the future of the Cuban Revolution is uncertain. Generations of Cubans have had little experience in participatory government. The inevitable end of the aging Castro's personal rule will remove the one figure who embodies the revolution and provides the final authority in government policy. What will follow is unknowable, but actors in the contest for control will include the Cuban Communist Party, the Cuban military, the U.S. government, Cuban exiles, and international businesses, but probably not the Cuban people.

Sources: Cuban Research Institute; [www.lacc.fiu.edu/](http://www.lacc.fiu.edu/), Historia; Cuba Government, [www.cubagob.cu/](http://www.cubagob.cu/)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	Cuba	Argentina	Chile	1
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2005	11,259,905	38,428	15,806	
Female estimated population (,000), 2005	5,803,787	19,592	7,982	
Male estimated population (,000), 2005	5,773,905	18,836	7,824	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	--	96	98	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.2	1.17	1.23	
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2005	19.2	27	27	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2005	15.7 <sup>vi</sup>	15	12	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2005	--	12	10	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2005	76	88	86	
Rural population (%), 2005	24	12	14	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	0.48	1.35	1.48	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.37	-0.06	-0.72	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	--	14.3 <sup>i</sup>	13	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	--	15 <sup>i</sup>	13	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	--	13.5 <sup>i</sup>	13	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2003	3.1	3.2 <sup>ii</sup>	4.4 <sup>iii</sup>	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2003	2.9	3.2 <sup>ii</sup>	4.1 <sup>iii</sup>	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	1.9	15 <sup>iv</sup>	7.9 <sup>vi</sup>	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	39.23	44 <sup>iv</sup>	35 <sup>vi</sup>	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	59.86	73 <sup>iv</sup>	73 <sup>vi</sup>	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1999/2000; <sup>ii</sup> 1991; <sup>iii</sup> 1992; <sup>iv</sup> 1999, Aged 10 years and over, Excluding the rural population of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Par and Amap, Month of September; <sup>v</sup> Aged 10 years and over, Months of May and October, 28 urban agglomerations; <sup>vi</sup> Total of both man and women age 60+

1.2 Economy	Cuba	Argentina	Chile	2
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	45.51	102,191	64,154	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2005	4,165	2,694	4,118	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2006	--	401,817	148,945	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	--	10,594	9,561	
<b>Sectors</b>				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	--	11.1	8.8	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	--	34.8	34.3	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	--	54.1	56.9	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2004	117.2	10.7	4.4	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	--	62.7	63.3	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	--	11.4	11.4	

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Statistics Division:

<sup>a</sup> Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; <sup>b</sup> Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat; <sup>c</sup> Population Division of the UN Secretariat; <sup>d1</sup> UNESCO; <sup>d2</sup> UNESCO; <sup>e1</sup> ILO; <sup>e2</sup> ILO/OECD

<sup>2</sup> World Bank - Data and Statistics:

<sup>a</sup> Quick Reference Tables; <sup>b</sup> Data Profile Tables; <sup>c</sup> Country at a Glance

1.3 Public Spending	Cuba	Argentina	Chile	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				1
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	--	1.4 <sup>i</sup>	3.3	a
Education (% of GNP), 1991	9.7	3.5	3.6	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	--	4.2	2.2	
Health (% of GDP), 2004	6.3	2.4 <sup>ii</sup>	2.7	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	--	1.3	3.6	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	--	1.3	3.3	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	--	4.4	9.1	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	--	9.6	8.7	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Data refer to the ministry of education only; <sup>ii</sup> 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Cuba 1991-1995	Cuba 1996-2000	Latin America & Caribbean average <sup>2</sup> 1996-2000	Excluding Caribbean average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Middle income group average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>3</sup>	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			0.69	0.74	0.59
Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			0.69	0.74	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			0.58	0.58	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			..	..	0.70
Police	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			..	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			0.34	0.37	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			2.16	2.16	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	--	--			
	(% pop.)			..	..	6.05
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	--	--	6.6	5.6	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	--	--	20.3	19.7	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	--	--			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	--	--			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		--	--	1.8	2.0	4.2

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

<sup>1</sup> UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>2</sup> Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

## 2. Legal Structure

Cuban politics take place within a framework of a socialist republic. Cuba is constitutionally defined as a "socialist state guided by the principles of José Martí, and the political ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin". The present constitution of 1992 also ascribes the role of the Partido Comunista Cubano (PCC) to be the "leading force of society and of the state".

Sources: Government of Cuba; [www.cuba.cu/gobierno/](http://www.cuba.cu/gobierno/)

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

The National Assembly of the People's Power is a unicameral legislature with 609 members who are selected by a special candidate commission. They serve 5 year terms.

Legislative power is exercised through the Asamblea Nacional de Poder Popular (National Assembly of the People's Power), which is constituted as the maximum authority of the state.

The National Assembly convenes twice a year in ordinary periods of sessions. It has, though, permanent commissions to look after issues of legislative interest. Among its permanent or temporary commissions are those in charge of issues concerning the economy, the sugar industry, food production, industries, transportation and communications, constructions, foreign affairs, public health, defense and interior order. The National Assembly also has permanent departments that oversee the work of the Commissions, Local Assemblies of the People's Power, International Relations, Judicial Affairs and the Administration.

#### Fact box::

The Assembly's current President is Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada. Elections: last held 19 January 2003.

The Council of State of Cuba is a 31 member body of the government of Cuba, elected by the National Assembly of People's Power. It has the authority to exercise most legislative power between sessions of the National Assembly of People's Power, subject to its approval, and to call the National Assembly of People's Power into session between its scheduled twice yearly sessions. The membership consists of a President, a Secretary, a First Vice President, five Vice Presidents, and 27 additional members. The President, the Secretary, the First Vice President, and the five Vice Presidents are also members of the Council of Ministers.

Source: Cuba Political System; [www.parlamentocubano.cu/](http://www.parlamentocubano.cu/)

### 2.2 Executive Branch

On July 31, 2006, during the 2006 Cuban transfer of duties, Fidel Castro delegated his duties as President of the Council of State, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and the post of commander in chief of the armed forces to his younger brother, first Vice President Raúl Castro.



Cuba is led by President Fidel Castro, who is Chief of State, Head of Government, Prime Minister, First Secretary of the Partido Comunista Cubano (PCC), and Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The Ministry of Interior is the principal organ of state security and control.

**Fact box:**

*Chief of state  
and head of  
government:*  
President Fidel  
Castro (since  
1959)

Executive power is exercised by the government, which is represented by the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest ranking executive and administrative body and constitutes the government of the Republic of Cuba. Its membership consists of the President of the Council of Ministers, the Secretary, the First Vice President, and the five Vice Presidents of the Council of State, the heads of the national ministries, and such other members as established by law.

Source: Government Structure; [www.cubagob.cu](http://www.cubagob.cu)

### 2.3 Judiciary Branch

The members of the judicial branch of government are elected by the National Assembly.<sup>1</sup>

Although the constitution theoretically provides for independent courts, it explicitly subordinates them to the National Assembly and to the Council of State. The People's Supreme Court is the highest judicial body.

Cuban courts are organized into three tiers that match the governmental divisions (national or Supreme Court, provincial, and municipal). Most civil and criminal cases tried at the municipal and provincial levels. Cases that involve a potential sentence longer than eight years or complex civil law issues are heard at the provincial or supreme level.

Source: Cuban Parliament; [www.parlamentocubano.cu/](http://www.parlamentocubano.cu/)

### 2.4 Local Government

The descriptions of responsibilities involving the local municipal are depicted under Chapter 12, Article 103 of the Cuban Constitution.

Cuba of is divided into fourteen provinces and a special municipality according to the last Political-Administrative Division of 1976. Each one of these provinces is subdivided into municipalities and zones. So-called Popular Counsels or candidates of the National, Provincial, and Municipal Assemblies of the Popular Power run the zones.

Source: Constitution of the Republic of Cuba; [www.uc3m.es/uc3m/inst/MGP/conscub](http://www.uc3m.es/uc3m/inst/MGP/conscub), Government of Cuba; [www.netforcuba.org](http://www.netforcuba.org)

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<sup>1</sup> [.parlamentocubano.cu/](http://www.parlamentocubano.cu/)

### 3. The State and Civil Society

**T**he Cuban government is ideologically marked by the conception that a single party (Partido Comunista Cubano) can solve the agendas of the state without considering the opinions of other social sectors that may oppose the communist party.

A 1996 public declaration of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party defined civil society as a 'socialist' construct, which included the official mass organizations and non-governmental organizations "that acted within the law, did not attempt to undermine the system and...together with the revolutionary state, pursued the common objective of constructing socialism."

The rights to freedom of expression, association, assembly, movement, and of the press remain restricted under Cuban law. By criminalizing enemy propaganda, the spreading of "unauthorized news and the insulting of patriotic symbols, the government effectively denies freedom of speech under the guise of protecting state security.

In 1996, Congress adopted various documents and resolutions in which: socialism and the single party were affirmed; minimum margins for private initiative were established; the leading role to be played in the reform process by state enterprises was stressed; and socialist principles, such as planned economic management and the role of the state as the guarantor of community ownership, were ratified. The government maintains the pre-eminence of socialist state.

Source: Human Rights Watch- World Report Cuba, NACLA Report on the Americas (March/April 1999)

#### 3.1 Ombudsperson

Cuba lacks an independent mechanism, such as an Ombudsperson, that deals with complaints of the violation of rights and provides remedies for such violations.

Source: Director del Centro de Estudios Sociales Independiente; [www.cubanet.org/civil/estudios/](http://www.cubanet.org/civil/estudios/)

#### 3.2 NGOs and Civil Society

The Ministry of Justice currently has a total of 2,200 legally registered civil associations or NGOs. Looking specifically at developmental NGOs, some observers put their numbers around 50, while in reality there is probably only half this figure. At the same time, there are other more publicly active groups that are not legally registered with the Ministry of Justice, yet contribute significantly to the country's social development.

Foreign NGOs always need a Cuban counterpart organization. All interactions by local and foreign NGOs are generally very dependent on the approval by the government.

Sources: Peace and Conflict Monitor; [www.monitor.upeace.org/archive](http://www.monitor.upeace.org/archive)

The Assembly to Promote Civil Society in Cuba is a coalition of 365 independent civil society groups within Cuba. All these groups have been unable to obtain official recognition by the Ministry of Justice, because they are accused of demonstrating political dissent by advocating for democracy.

The goals of the Assembly are to help educate the social self towards the re-establishment of civil society.

The Assembly's course of action is based upon:

- The formation of a democratic culture
- The development of a social movement
- The strengthening of the Assembly's organization
- The communications among groups to promote the civil society
- The use of all available means to combat poverty and seek the betterment of the community's life conditions
- The development of a true knowledge of Cuba's history, in all its dimensions: economic, social and political.
- The undertaking of activities and projects aimed at the protection and conservation of natural resources and the ecosystem.
- The promotion of a true culture on labor rights

Sources: Asamblea Sociedad Civil; [www.asambleasociedadcivilcuba.info/](http://www.asambleasociedadcivilcuba.info/)

## 4. Civil Service

### 4.1 Legal basis

The legal basis for a professional civil service is described along with its public functions in Article 10 of the Cuban Constitution of 1976.

Article 10: All of the organs of the State, its leaders, civil employees, and employees, shall act within the limits of their respective competencies and have the obligation to strictly observe the socialist legality and respectfully guard the life of all of society.

Source: Political Database of the Americas; <http://pdba.georgetown.edu>

### 4.2 Recruitment

Resolution No. 8/2005 of General Regulation over Cuban Labor Relations, establishes diverse work contract modalities that includes applications, and examinations. The state indiscriminately accepts applications from men, women, and youth. The state requires medical certificates from public employees and that all employees act in the advancement of a socialist state.

Source: Internacional Labor Organization; [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org)

### 4.3 Promotion

A system of management of the public service guarantees that the success of the career of the public servant is determined by the degree of efficiency of his or her performance and professionalism.

Source: Participacion Ciudadana de Cuba; [www.pciudadana.org](http://www.pciudadana.org)

### 4.4 Remuneration

It is provided that every Cuban public servant will receive set salaries that aim to distribute wealth more equitably among workers. Law 1100 of 1963 guaranteed the social security to all the workers of the country. It also stipulated the age of retirement to 55 years for the women and 60 years for men.

Source: Desarrollo Social- Cuban Government; [www.cubagob.cu/](http://www.cubagob.cu/)

### 4.5 Training

The Ministry of the Economy and Planning provides training to develop the capacity for providing service to citizens. It aims to equip Cuban managers with the knowledge, techniques and abilities they need to assume an effective role in the transformation and further modernization of the public sector.

Source: Cuban Government; [www.cubagob.cu/](http://www.cubagob.cu/)

### 4.6 Gender

The Family Code, adopted to the 1976 Cuban Constitution, asserts that women and men have equal rights and responsibilities regarding marriage, divorce, raising

children, maintaining the home, and pursuing a career. Women were subject to the same restrictions on property ownership as men. The law provides up to 1 year of maternity leave and grants working mothers preferential access to goods and services. Approximately 40 percent of all women worked, and they were well represented in many professions. According to the Cuban Women's Federation (FMC), a mass organization affiliated with the Communist Party, in 2000, women held 33 percent of managerial positions.

Source: Federation of Cuban Women; [www.efn.org](http://www.efn.org)

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2006 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2006 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
66	Cuba	3.5	--	--	--	3	1.8 - 4.7
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2006

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Although the Cuban leadership has stated unequivocally that it will not stray from the path of socialism and privatization is out of the question, the latter is in fact already occurring through a method that is the very essence of corruption, being the outright theft of public assets by politician and/or enterprise directors.

Source: Corruption and the Cuban Transition; ASCE 2000

The visible rise in corruption associated with bribe-taking and misuse of office, particularly associated with the international tourism industry and other sectors of the economy that operate with foreign currencies, has triggered steps within the Cuban government and the Cuban Communist Party to address the most obvious excesses.

Source: Corruption and the Cuban Transition; ASCE 2000

### 5.2 Ethics

In May 2001, the Cuban Government set up a ministry to root out corruption and improve efficiency in its economy. The aim of the Ministry for Auditing and Control is to elevate and guarantee honesty and discipline in the administration of state resources.

Sources: Cuba's anti-corruption ministry; [www.news.bbc.co.uk](http://www.news.bbc.co.uk)

## 6. e-Government

### **6.1 e-Government UPAN link:**

The UN e-Government Readiness Knowledge Base provides extensive data and information on e-Government Readiness and e-Participation and is frequently updated. The country profile for Cuba on this database can be found at the following website:

**<http://www.unpan.org/egovkb/profilecountry.aspx?ID=43>**

## 7. Links

6.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Presidency of Republic	<a href="http://www.cubagob.cu/">http://www.cubagob.cu/</a>
Communist Party of Cuba	<a href="http://www.pcc.cu/pccweb/">http://www.pcc.cu/pccweb/</a>
Cuban Portal	<a href="http://www.cu">http://www.cu</a>
Granma-Communist Party of Cuba Newspaper	<a href="http://www.granma.cu/">http://www.granma.cu/</a>
National Assembly of the People's Power	<a href="http://www.parlamentocubano.cu">http://www.parlamentocubano.cu</a>
Minister of Foreign Relations	<a href="http://america.cubaminrex.cu/index.htm">http://america.cubaminrex.cu/index.htm</a>
Minister of Superior Education	<a href="http://www.mes.edu.cu/">http://www.mes.edu.cu/</a>
Minister of Finance	<a href="http://www.mfp.cu/">http://www.mfp.cu/</a>

6.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Centro Latinoamericano de Administración Para el Desarrollo (CLAD)	<a href="http://www.clad.org.ve">http://www.clad.org.ve</a>
Development Gateway	<a href="http://www.developmentgateway.org/countryprofile/...">http://www.developmentgateway.org/countryprofile/...</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/...">http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/...</a>
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	<a href="http://www.iadb.org">http://www.iadb.org</a>
Organization of American States (OAS)	<a href="http://www.oas.org">http://www.oas.org</a>
Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) - OAS	<a href="http://www.upd.oas.org">http://www.upd.oas.org</a>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.pnud.org.cu/">http://www.pnud.org.cu/</a>
UNPAN	<a href="http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp">http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp</a>
World Bank (WB)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/cu">http://www.worldbank.org/cu</a>