

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY
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Cuba

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards - Narrative

FAIRS Country Report

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Report Highlights:

Section(s) Updated: Sections VIII, IX & Appendices I, II & III

As required by U.S. statute, the United States maintains a trade embargo with Cuba. However, agricultural commodities are exempt provided that export transactions meet certain legal criteria. This report focuses on Cuba's regulatory environment as it relates to U.S. agricultural exports. Cuban requirements related to product labeling, sanitary product registration, and export documentation are similar to those of other Latin American countries. However, the key difference with exporting to Cuba, compared to other countries in the region, is that all U.S. agricultural exports must be channeled through one Cuban government agency, ALIMPORT.

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Disclaimer:

This report was prepared by the Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Miami, Florida, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

Section I. General Food Laws:

The government-operated Empresa Comercializadora de Alimentos (ALIMPORT) is the sole buying agency for U.S. agricultural products. ALIMPORT negotiates for client Cuban entities and handles all purchasing, documentation and logistics. Other Cuban agencies may import from non-U.S. sources, but in the case of the United States, ALIMPORT is the exclusive negotiating and procurement party.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for regulating imports of animals and animal products, as well as imports of plants and plant products. Live animals and animal product imports are regulated by the Ministry's Institute of Veterinary Medicine (IMV) and are subject to regulations of Decree 137 of 1993. Imports of live plants and plant products are regulated by the National Center for Plant Health (CNSV) and are subject to regulations set forth in Resolution 366 of 1990 and Resolution 435 of 1994.

Similarly, the Cuban Ministry of Health's Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety (INHA) is responsible for regulating imports of consumer-ready foods. USDA export certificates are required for bulk grain and meat products, particularly for fresh, frozen, and canned meats. Enforcement is carried out mostly at the port of entry, where scrutiny can be intense and at the importer warehouse level. Enforcement at the retail level is minimal.

U.S. exporters should keep in mind that USDA officials did not contact Cuban government officials to prepare this report due to legal or policy restrictions on such contacts. Therefore, we encourage U.S. exporters to work closely with the importer and/or the Cuban government to fully verify import requirements for agricultural goods.

Section II. Food Additive Regulations:

Cuban law does not cite any major restrictions on additives. Thus, if the additive is recognized as being suitable for human consumption, particularly by Codex standards, it is considered acceptable by the Cuban Ministry of Health.

U.S. exporters can obtain a complete list of additives that are acceptable to the Cuban Ministry of Health directly from the Ministry's Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety (INHA) listed in Appendix I. U.S. exporters wishing to introduce a food product containing a new additive into Cuba should contact the above specified agency and be prepared to submit the proper documentation/samples for scientific analysis prior to approval.

Section III. Pesticide and Other Contaminants:

The Ministry of Health is the agency charged with regulating pesticide/contaminant residues in foodstuffs. The Ministry uses its own list of approved products and acceptable tolerance levels for each. U.S. exporters may obtain a copy of these lists by contacting INHA. As a general rule of thumb, Codex maximum residue limits are acceptable for most foodstuffs. If a pesticide/contaminant is suspected of

affecting the food supply or producing illness, the Ministry of Health will remove it from its list of approved products until it can conduct the proper analysis and determine its impact on the consumer.

Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements:

Cuba has no special Municipal Waste Disposal Laws or product recycling regulations. The manufacturer has the flexibility to use any packaging material as long as it is acceptable for use with food products. PVC and similar materials are fully acceptable in Cuba.

Section V. Labeling Requirements:

All food products are required to be labeled in Spanish. Multilingual labels are acceptable as long as Spanish is one of the languages used on the label. Following is the information required by Cuban law on all prepackaged food product labels:

1. Name of the food product;
2. Country of origin;
3. Commercial brand name;
4. Name and address of the manufacturer;
5. Ingredients and additives;
6. Net content and drained weight;
7. Instructions for use;
8. Storage instructions; and
9. Date of manufacture or lot number/code and expiration date.

In addition to the above mandatory labeling requirements, Cuban authorities may also refer to internationally accepted Codex Alimentarius (Codex) standards if discrepancies with foreign labels exist. Codex, also known as the "food code," is a set of scientifically-based and globally-recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and recommendations for food products.

Standard U.S. product labels are generally acceptable. However, stick-on labels may be required to comply with the Spanish language requirement or any of the nine labeling requirements listed above that are not specified on the U.S. product label. It is recommended that any stick-on labels be affixed to the product prior to arrival in Cuba, so that the product is fully compliant at the port of entry, and the customs clearance process is not delayed. As mentioned earlier, the port of entry is the main point of enforcement. In addition, while stick-on labels will fulfill import requirements in the short term, U.S. companies seeking to export food products to Cuba over the long run should label their products according to Cuban requirements without the use of stick-on labels (to avoid any possible complications at the port of entry).

Cuban regulations do not specifically address labeling requirements for samples or institutional-packed products for the food service industry. However, in the case of institutional packed products, health authorities normally do not expect to see all the information required on labels of retail products. The boxes or cases in which institutional products are shipped must be labeled with the name or description

of the product and with the product size. The products themselves should be individually labeled with the same information as well. However, given that the end use of institutional packed products cannot always be guaranteed, it is recommended that they be labeled the same as retail products when possible.

Cuba has no specific standards regarding irradiated food products. U.S. standards on this subject are acceptable.

Section VI. Other Specific Standards:

U.S. exporters should ascertain whether their products will require a zoosanitary import permit (for animal products) or a phyto-sanitary import permit (for plant products) prior to exporting any agricultural product to Cuba. These permits, issued by the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture's IMV or CNSV, are normally obtained by the importer. The Cuban government requires the appropriate zoo/phyto-sanitary import permit from the importing party before any trade contract is executed. In order to obtain such permits, the following is usually required:

1. Commercial name of the product;
2. Scientific name of the product (if applicable);
3. Use of the product;
4. Method of transportation into Cuba;
5. Country of origin; and
6. Country from which the product is being delivered to Cuba.

In the case of meat products, a visit by a Cuban Ministry official to the farm and/or processing facility from which the products originate may be required prior to granting a zoosanitary import permit. Any plant product posing a risk to plant health will require a phyto-sanitary import permit. Such is the case for live plants or parts of plants, seeds, animal feeds, forestry products, products for industrial use such as cotton, tobacco, and medicinal plants and herbs. For the most part, processed consumer-ready food products are not subject to such requirements by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, U.S. exporters are urged to verify the need for any sanitary permits from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Also, all U.S. exporting companies must be registered with the government of Cuba prior to shipping any products to Cuba. Procedures have been streamlined and consist of sending the following documentation to ALIMPORT (see Appendix I for contact information):

1. Company name, address, short history, officers, and any other information demonstrating bona fides of the exporting company;
2. Technical specifications of the product(s);
3. Certificate of free sale;
4. Phyto-sanitary or health certificate.

Travelers carrying food samples into Cuba are required to declare the products to Cuban Customs. Be advised that Customs may request additional authorization/documentation by the appropriate regulatory

agency for products subject to special import requirements (i.e. meat products). As a general rule of thumb, the declared value of the merchandise should read "No Commercial Value" in the case of samples. Customs rulings taken against travelers or their luggage may be appealed. Initial claims should be made to the Chief of the Customs unit where the ruling was originally made. Claims can be escalated to the next highest level if need be.

Although compliance with health standards is verified mostly at the port of entry and at the importer warehouse level, the Cuban government does exercise some control, albeit on a very limited basis, at the retail level. When random inspections by health officials uncover irregularities such as spoiled product or product past its expiration, the product is usually confiscated. Store managers may be penalized depending on the severity of the violation. The same applies at the wholesale level, except in this case the scrutiny is more intense. At the wholesale level the penalties for violations are also higher. In addition to product confiscation and fines, penalties may also include total removal of the product from the island and temporary suspension of import privileges for the particular item in question.

Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements:

Prior to the shipment of any U.S. consumer-oriented food products to Cuba, U.S. exporters must ensure that their product undergoes sanitary product registration with INHA. Because ALIMPORT is the sole buying agency for U.S. products, they usually facilitate the sanitary product registration procedure with INHA. The following is required for purposes of sanitary product registration:

1. Company name;
2. Product;
3. Commercial name;
4. Name of the manufacturer;
5. Country of origin;
6. Physical and chemical specifications of the product;
7. Composition (list of ingredients);
8. Product label (must conform with Cuban Standard NC108:2001 or CODEX STAN 1-1985);
9. Date marking (date of minimum durability);
10. Packaging;
11. Food Additives;
12. Limits of metal contaminants;
13. Limits of microbiological contaminants;
14. Other contaminants;
15. Storage instructions;
16. Information required to decipher the lot code (if applicable);
17. Certificates
 - a. Certificate of free sale;
 - b. Operating certificate or sanitary license of the manufacturing establishment;
18. Instructions for use (and any other pertinent information about the product).

In addition to the above, three product samples are also required. There are no requirements for sample sizes for testing. However, U.S. exporters should use common sense in providing samples in quantities or sizes ample enough for laboratory analysis. Registration usually takes about 15 days from the time that all the documents and samples have been received.

Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements:

For information related to Cuban requirements for meat products exported from the United States, see the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service's (FSIS) Export Library entry for [Cuba - Meat and Poultry Import Requirements](#).

For information related to Cuban requirements for live animals exported from the United States, see USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS) website entry for [Cuba - Live Animal Import Requirements](#).

For information related to Cuban requirements for animal product exports from the United States, such as dairy products and pet foods, see the APHIS website entry for [Cuba - Animal Product Import Requirements](#).

Vitamins and nutritional products are considered pharmaceutical in nature, and they are not sold in supermarkets or retail food stores. These types of products are sold in pharmacies only.

Section IX. Import Procedures:

Despite some liberalizing moves in the last four years, the Cuban government maintains strict control on foreign trade. Customs entry must be handled by an authorized Customs Agent contracted and acting in the name of a Cuban state-controlled company legally allowed to import a given category of product. A list of such agents is provided in Appendix II B. of this report. The entry process begins with submittal of a customs merchandise declaration. This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents:

1. Shipping documents (original bill of lading, export certification where applicable, etc.)
2. Commercial invoice (original)
3. Packing list (original)
4. Certificate of Origin
5. Phyto-sanitary/zoo sanitary and fumigation certificates in the case of wood

All documents must be translated into Spanish. Cuban Customs offers some leeway in terms of documentation. For instance, Pro-forma invoices are temporarily accepted. Importers are also allowed to submit Customs declarations in advance of shipment arrivals, and make temporary or incomplete declarations when all the information necessary for clearance is not readily available. However, a commitment to submit a complete declaration and all the remaining documentation is required.

Shipments are inspected and cleared at three different levels. At the first level, merchandise goes through any one of three channels: green, orange or red. In the green channel, neither the documents nor the merchandise are inspected. In the orange channel, the documents are reviewed to determine if a physical inspection of the merchandise is required. In the red channel, clearance is granted only after the merchandise has been physically inspected. In the second clearance level, the documentation is reviewed again to determine if any errors in classification, valuation, or duty assessment may exist. The third and final level of clearance involves post clearance inspections, which may take place up to five years after the merchandise is imported into the country. Customs may apply administrative sanctions to any importer or customs agents found to be negligent or to exercise malicious intent.

Customs clearance time may vary depending on the volume of cargo entering Cuba at any given time, and the number of documents required for specific merchandise. The entire process may take one to three weeks depending on the effectiveness of the Customs Broker. Information contained in the Bill of Lading and pertaining to the consignee must be complete and accurate. Discrepancies in this regard will most likely delay the clearance process.

Decisions by Customs officials to reject merchandise may be appealed. Depending on the grounds for rejection, the head of the Customs Department or the Minister of Health will have the final say on whether or not merchandise can be imported into the country.

Applicable laws governing Customs procedures include:

1. Joint Resolution No. 1 Ministry of Finances and Prices – Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment
2. Customs Duties of the Republic of Cuba – 2014 Update
3. Decree No. 162: Customs Law of the Republic of Cuba (May 1996)
4. Decree No. 207: Customs Administrative Infractions (May 1996)

Cuba uses the nomenclature of the harmonized system up to 8 digits. Duties for most favored nations (WTO members and those with bilateral agreements with Cuba) average 10.3 percent. However, imports from the United States do not receive most favored nation treatment. Non-most favored nation duties currently average 16.6 percent. For more information on the subject, please refer to the Cuban Tariff Schedule which is available on the Cuban Customs Administration website (see Appendix III.B.).

Section X. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws:

All trademarks and brand names registered in Cuba are protected under Cuban law. The main legislation governing trademark registration is Decree No. 203-99: Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs (December 24, 1999). Trademark registration with the Cuban Office of Industrial Property (OCPI) is voluntary. U.S. exporters shipping their products to Cuba are advised to make every effort to register their trademarks and brand names in Cuba in order to obtain protection against infringement. A trademark registration is valid for ten years and may be renewed indefinitely for successive ten year periods. A list of registration fees is available on the OCPI website (see Appendix III.B). U.S.

exporters should be aware that although they may own the trademark for their product in the United States, this does not necessarily prevent someone else from registering it in Cuba. Legally established firms in Cuba, domestic and foreign, can register a trademark through their legal representative, a designated representative, or an official agent (see Appendix II.B for a list of such agents). Foreign firms not legally established in Cuba must conduct all business with the Cuban Office of Industrial Property through an official agent. For further information on the trademark registration process, U.S. exporters should consult with an official agent.

Section XI. U.S. Export Controls:

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) regulates exports to Cuba. Any person seeking to ship any goods, including samples, from the United States to Cuba directly or indirectly, must first obtain authorization from BIS. The U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) administers the Cuban Assets Control Regulations that regulate travel to Cuba and use of dollars by travelers in Cuba. Contact information for both BIS and OFAC can found in Appendix II.A.

Appendix I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts:

For general purchasing, documentation and logistics issues related to the importation of bulk and intermediate U.S. agricultural products:

ALIMPORT

Infanta #16, 3er Piso
Vedado, Plaza
La Habana, Cuba
Tel: 011 (537) 836-9583 to 86, 855-0573, 873-2014
Fax: 011 (537) 873-3151
E-mail: alimport@alimport.com.cu

For general purchasing, documentation and logistics issues related to the importation of processed U.S. agricultural products:

ALIMPORT MID

Calle 8 No. 508
E/5ta y 5ta B Playa
Tel: (537) 204-1395/1274
Fax: (537) 204-1395

For sanitary registration of food products and other food safety issues:

Instituto de Nutrición e Higiene de los Alimentos (Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety)

Ministerio de Salud Pública (Ministry of Public Health)
Infanta No. 1158 entre Llinás y Clavel
Centro Habana
Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba CP 10300
Tel: 011 (537) 878-1429, 878-5919, 870-5531 to 34
Fax: 011 (537) 833-8313
E-mail: dirinha@infomed.sld.cu & dsi@sinha.sld.cu

For labeling and other standards:

Oficina Nacional de Normalización (National Standards Office)

Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente (Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment)
Calle E No. 261 entre 11 y 13 Vedado
Plaza, La Habana 10400
Tel: 011 (537) 830-0803, 830-0732 ext. 12, 18 & 46 830-0825
Fax: 011 (537) 836-8048
E mail: nc@ncnorma.cu

For live animals and animal product import requirements:

Instituto de Medicina Veterinaria (Institute of Veterinary Medicine)

Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)

Calle 12 #355 E/ 15 y 17, Plaza de la Revolución

Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba CP 10400

Tel: 011 (537) 833-7077

Fax: n/a

E-mail: rbescofet@infomed.sld.cu, pssantos@infomed.sld.cu, egmerlo@infomed.sld.cu

For plant and plant product import requirements:

Centro Nacional de Sanidad Vegetal (National Plant Health Center)

Ministerio de Agricultura (Ministry of Agriculture)

Ayuntamiento No. 231

e/ Lombillo y San Pedro, Plaza de la Revolución

Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba

Tel: 011 (537) 879-1339, 870-0925, 881-5089

Fax: 011 (537) 870-3277

E-mail: cnsv@ceniai.inf.cu, director@sanidadvegetal.cu

Other:

Oficina Cubana de la Propiedad Industrial (Cuban Office of Industrial Property)

Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente (Ministry of Science, Technology & the Environment)

Calle Picota No. 15, Entre Luz y Acosta

Habana Vieja, Apartado 2180 Habana 2, C.P. 10200

Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba

Tel: 011 (537) 862-4379, 861-3602, 862-9771, 866-0557 to 59, 862-4395

Fax: 011 (537) 866-5610

E-mail: ocpi@ocpi.cu, info@ocpi.cu

Aduana General de la República de Cuba (Cuban Customs Administration)

Calle 6, Esquina a 39, Plaza Revolución

Ciudad de la Habana, Cuba CP 10400

Tel: 011 (537) 855-5466 to 71 ext. 227, 883-8282, 883-7575, 881-9732

E-mail: publico@agr.aduana.cu

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts:

A. U.S. Government Contacts

Caribbean Basin Agricultural Trade Office

Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
909 SE 1st. Ave, Suite 720
Miami, FL 33131
Tel: (305) 536-5300
Fax: (305) 536-7577
E-mail: atocaribbeanbasin@fas.usda.gov
Website: <http://www.cbato.fas.usda.gov>

Michael T. Henney, Director
Omar González, Agricultural Marketing Specialist
Graciela Juelle, Agricultural Marketing Assistant

Bureau of Industry and Security (Foreign Policy Division)

U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.
Tel: (202) 622-2480, 482-4252
Website: <https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/policy-guidance/country-guidance/sanctioned-destinations/cuba>

Office of Foreign Assets Control (Licensing Division)

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Treasury Annex
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20220
Tel: (202) 622-2480
Website: www.treas.gov/cuba

B. Non-U.S. Government Contacts

Accredited Customs Agents:

<p><u>ADESA</u> Avenida del Puerto E/LFCC y Pote Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 794-4041, 794-4396 ext. 258</p>	<p><u>AEROVARADERO S.A.</u> Carretera Wajay Km. 1 Aijm, Boyeros Tel: 011 (537) 266-4118, 649-0297 Fax: 011 (537) 266-4118</p>
<p><u>ALMACENES UNIVERSALES S.A.</u> Fabrica #45 E/Aspuru y LFCC Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 690-2367, 698-7344 Fax: 011 (537) 690-2341</p>	<p><u>CONSIG. MARITIMA CARIBEÑA</u> 5ta. Avenida No. 4001 E/40 y 42 Playa Tel: 011 (537) 204-1226 Fax: 011 (537) 204-1227</p>
<p><u>CUBACONTROL S.A.</u> Calle Conill Esquina 26 #580 Plaza Tel: 011 (537) 855-5737, 855-5720</p>	<p><u>CUBANACAN EXPRESS S.A.</u> 5ta-A #66 No. 6223, esq. 66, Playa Tel: 011 (537) 204-7848 Fax: 011 (537) 204-2499</p>
<p><u>CUBAPACK INTERNATIONAL, S.A.</u> Calle 22 #4115 E/41 y 47, Playa Tel: 011 (537) 204-1774 Fax: 011 (537) 204-2226</p>	<p><u>EMP. DE SERV. LOG., LOGIDEX</u> Loma No 674 E/Colon y Lombillo, Plaza Telefax: 011 (537) 855-5439</p>
<p><u>EMPRESA CONSG. MAMBISA</u> San Jose #65 E/ Prado y Zulueta Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 862-2061/65 Ext. 144 Fax: 011 (537) 866-8111</p>	<p><u>EMPRESA CORREOS DE CUBA</u> Desamparados #166 E/Habana y Compostela Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 861-2667, 862-9360 Fax: 011 (537) 861-2667</p>
<p><u>MUSEO NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES</u> Trocadero, Zulueta y Monserrate Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 863-9484, 861-3857 ext. 11 Fax: 011 (537) 862-9626</p>	<p><u>PALACIO DE CONVENCIONES</u> Calle-146/11 y 13 Rpart, Playa Tel: 011 (537) 208-6111 208-0653 Fax: 011 (537) 208-6111</p>
<p><u>SERVITALLY</u> Desamparados S/N Esq. Compostela Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 866-9138, 642-6156 Fax: 011 (537) 642-6156</p>	<p><u>TECNOTEX</u> Ave del Puerto, "Edificio La Marina" E/Justiz y Obrapia Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 861-7692, 861-3536, 861-064 Fax: 011 (537) 66-6270</p>
<p><u>TRANSCARGO</u> Fabrica No.54 E/ Aspuru y Linea Ferroc. Habana Vieja Tel: 011 (537) 690-5409, 794-1741 Fax: 011 (537) 698-6451</p>	

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Official agents specializing in trademark registration:

BUFETE INTERNACIONAL, CONSULTORES DE MARCAS Y PATENTES

Casa Matriz

5ta. Avenida No. 4002

Esquina 40, Playa

Ciudad de la Habana

Tel: 011 (537) 204-5126, 204-5127, 204-5736, 204-5737

Fax: 011 (537) 204-5125

E-mail: marcas@bufeteinternacional.cu

CLAIM, S.A.

Lamparilla # 2, Lonja del Comercio, Oficina 6

Habana Vieja, Ciudad de La Habana CP 10100

Tel: 011 (537) 33-0743, 33-0755, 866-0743, 866-0755

Fax: 011 (537) 33-0746

E-mail: dirmarpat@claim.com.cu & claim@claim.com.cu

CONSULTORIA JURIDICA INTERNACIONAL

Calle 16 No. 314, entre 3ra y 5ta. Avenida, Miramar

Playa, Ciudad de La Habana

Teléfonos: (537) 204-2490, 204-2469

Fax: (537) 204-2303

E-mail: cji@cji.co.cu

LEX, S.A. SERVICIOS JURIDICOS DE MARCAS Y PATENTES

Calle 1ra No. 1001, Esquina 10, Miramar

Playa, Ciudad de la Habana

Tel: 011 (537) 204-9093

Fax: 011 (537) 204-9533

E-mail: lexsa@lex-sa.cu

BUFETE ESPECIALIZADO

Calle 23 No. 501, Esquina a J. Vedado, Plaza de la Revolución

Ciudad de la Habana

Tel: 011 (537) 832-6813, 832-6024

Fax: 011 (537) 833-2159

E-mail: besnet@ceniai.inf.cu

APPENDIX III. USEFUL WEBSITES/LINKS

A. U.S. Government websites/links:

1. <http://www.fas.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2014-04/schedulebeligiblecommodities06-28-06.pdf> - USDA list of commodities (agricultural, fish & forestry) eligible for shipment to Cuba.
2. <http://www.bis.doc.gov/> - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security website. Information on exporting agricultural commodities to Cuba can be found at <http://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/policy-guidance/country-guidance/sanctioned-destinations/cuba>.
3. <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/pages/cuba.aspx> - U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control website. This site offers an overview of Cuban assets control regulations and guidelines and information on the Cuba sanctions program, including information on rules related to use of dollars by travelers and permitted travel.
4. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2886.htm> - U.S. Department of State fact sheet on U.S. relations with Cuba. This site offers general background information on the subject. More information on Cuba is available on the U.S. Department of State's Cuba page: <http://www.state.gov/p/wha/ci/cu/index.htm>.
5. <http://havana.usembassy.gov/> - U.S. Interests Section in Havana website. This site offers information on U.S. citizen services as well as USG and non-USG resources.
6. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cu.html> - Central Intelligence Agency's World Factbook website. The World Factbook provides general information on Cuba and other countries around the world.

B. Non-U.S. Government websites/links:

The websites listed below are provided for the reader's convenience; USDA does NOT in any way endorse, guarantee the accuracy of, or necessarily concur with the information contained in these websites.

1. <http://www1.lanic.utexas.edu/la/cb/cuba/> - The University of Texas' Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC) provides a comprehensive listing of websites related to Cuba. English & Spanish.
2. http://www.nconline.cubaindustria.cu/entrada_english.asp - Cuban Standards On-line. This site provides a catalog of Cuban standards which can be searched for free. Downloading is available to subscribers for a fee. Spanish & English.
3. <http://www.aduana.co.cu> - Cuban Customs Administration website. This site offers detailed information on Customs clearance legislation, requirements, procedures, accredited Customs agents, and other useful information. Cuba's duty schedule can be viewed at: <http://www.aduana.co.cu/images/stories/aduana/comercial/arancel-2014/goe-58.rar> (RAR compressed archive file requiring software to extract or unzip content). Spanish & English Section.
4. <http://www.ocpi.cu/> - Cuba Office of Intellectual Property. This site provides information on trademark registration, how to search for registered trademarks, and a list of official trademark registration agents.