

# The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century

the Cuban Economy-Archibald R.M. Ritter 2004-05-09 Cuba faced an economic meltdown of catastrophic proportions in the early 1990s when covert subsidies from the former Soviet Union disappeared. Policies instituted by the island republic's government to handle the worst problems have had inconsistent results. Opening the economy to foreign enterprise has resulted in positive growth in tourism and nickel and cigar exports. However, remnants of the older economy, including the sugar and biotechnological industries, have only experienced a decrease in capital and importance. Basic educational and health services have been maintained surprisingly well, but the standard of living is still far below the highs of the 1980s. With contributions from many leading Cuba scholars, The Cuban Economy offers not only an analysis of the economy since 1990, but also a look towards future prospects.

The Cuban Economy at the Start of the Twenty-first Century-Vice Provost for International Affairs Antonio Medero Professor of Mexican and Latin American Politics and Economics and Chairman of the Harvard Academy for International and Area Studies Jorge I Domínguez 2004 Cuban and American social scientists and policy experts examine Cuba's development trajectory by delving into issues ranging from the political economy of reform to their impact on specific sectors including export development, foreign direct investment, and U.S.-Cuba trade.

Cuban Economists on the Cuban Economy-Al Campbell 2013 Brings together some of Cuba's most prominent economists to examine Cuba's economic history and analyze changes in policy during the years since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The Cuban Economy in the Nineties-United Nations. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean 1997

Open for Business-Richard Feinberg 2016-06-14 An expert guide to Cuba's economic opening to the outside world. Ninety miles across the Straits of Florida, an exciting new revolution is afoot. This time, instead of guerillas marching down the streets of Havana, it is a global economy that will upend Cuba. Now opening to the world, what new forms is this nascent economy likely to take? Open for Business: The New Cuban Economy, Richard E. Feinberg's new book, examines the Cuban economy as it makes its early steps into developing a more dynamic market economy. He examines key issues like the role foreign investors will play, how Cubans will forge a path to entrepreneurship, and the roadmaps suggested by other emerging economies. As Cuba's economy awakens from the post-Castro dream, it will do so with a flavor that is uniquely Cuban. Feinberg's book—enriched by interviews and in-depth field research conducted over the last five years—speaks both to Cuba's legacy and to its new horizons on the world stage.

The Cuban Economy- 1984

The Cuban Economy- 1968

The Cuban Economy-Antonio Jorge 1989-01-01

The Cuban Economy-United States. Central Intelligence Agency 1976

Cuba-Jorge Salazar-Carrillo 2017-09-29 This book is a study of Cuba's economic development under communism over the last fifty-five years. The authors find that Cuba's socioeconomic development has gone backward since the Cuban Revolution in 1959. The authors conclude that Fidel Castro's revolution has been an economic disaster for Cuba. The book first outlines Cuba's economic position prior to the revolution. It reviews Cuba's rankings with respect to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in the 1950s and examines the strength of pre-Castro Cuba's foreign reserves and the health of its monetary system. It also presents pre-Castro Cuba's investments in health care and education and documents the island's development potential in the 1950s. The last few chapters describe the precipitous decline in all of these areas of Cuba's economy under Castro. Despite the socioeconomic catastrophe of the Castro years, the authors envision a post-Castro Cuba, where this book can provide a benchmark to measure the developmental success that the Cuban work-ethic and entrepreneurial spirit can generate in a free-market system.

No More Free Lunch-Claes Brundenius 2013-09-24 In September 2010, the Cuban government decided to embark on an economic reform program, unprecedented after the Revolution in 1959. This opened up opportunities for Cuban economists and scholars to participate in the development of the reform program. Thanks to grants from SSRC (Social Sciences Research Council, New York) and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, several researchers from the Cuban think tank CEEC (Center for Studies of the Cuban Economy, Havana) got an opportunity to visit countries that could be of interest for the reform process, notably Vietnam, but also Brazil, South Africa and Norway. The result of these field visits and a subsequent workshop involving contributions from Cuban as well as non-Cuban scholars, this volume showcases unprecedented new insights into the process and prospects for reform along many dimensions, including foreign direct investment, import substitution, entrepreneurship and business creation, science and technology development, and fiscal policies. The resulting analysis, in a comparative perspective, provides a framework for future research as well as for business practice and policymaking.

The Cuban Economy-Andrew S. Zimbalist 1989

The Cuban Economy in the First Two Decades of the Revolution-Carmelo Mesa-Lago 1982

The Cuban Economy-Great Britain. Foreign and Commonwealth Office 1982

The Cuban Economy in a New Era-Jorge I. Domínguez 2018 The Cuban Economy in a New Era diagnoses the ills afflicting Cuba's economy and examines seven areas: macroeconomic policy, central planning, small and medium private enterprises, nonagricultural cooperatives, financing options for the new private sector, state enterprise management, and relations with international financial institutions.

Cuba After Castro-Edward Gonzalez 2004-06-29 When the end of the Castro era arrives, the successor government and the Cuban people will need to answer certain questions: How is Castro's more than four-decade rule likely to affect a post-Castro Cuba? What will be the political, social, and economic challenges Cuba will confront? What are the impediments to Cuba's economic development and democratic transition? The authors examine Castro's political legacies, Cuba's generational and racial divisions, its demographic predicament, the legacy of a centralized economy, and the need for industrial restructuring.

Aspects of the Cuban Economy: Castro policies as related to secondary exports and industries-Irving Peter Pflaum 1960

The Cuban Economy-National Foreign Assessment Center (U.S.) 1981

The Cuban Economy- 2008 There is widespread discussion both within and outside Cuba concerning what direction the Cuban economy will go under its new interim president Raúl Castro. This short paper is intended to contribute two pieces of information that are needed to intelligently discuss that issue- where Cuba & rsquo;s economy stands today, and what type of reforms Cuba & rsquo;s political and economic leadership say they intend to implement. Its goal is to compactly present current information on some of the key economic issues Cuba faces in regards to both the present and the near future, and thereby give a solidly information-based picture of Cuba & rsquo;s current economic reality. It presents two central conclusions. First, that the evidence supports that there indeed has been real and meaningful accelerated improvement in the Cuban economy in recent years, and at the same time Cuba remains far from being able to meet many of its citizens & rsquo; economic needs in accord with its own principals of human development. Second, that Cuba intends to continue the process of economic reform that it has been engaged in since at least the early 1990s. This will involve significant restructuring of aspects of how the economy functions, with a central concern with improved efficiency. Cuba intends to introduce some (further) market-mechanisms and in certain areas even markets. But the whole reform process will be conducted in a frame that intends to keep both efficiency considerations and market instruments subordinated to their central goal of building socialism. Two aspects are particularly important in assuring that capitalism-like instruments remain subordinate. The first is an expanded role of the entire population in determining both what is most socially desired, and in presenting ideas on how to improve the economy. The second is the continued use of central planning even as they shift many appropriate decisions in their planning and management process out from the central ministries to the regions and especially to the enterprises. -- Cuba ; Current Economic Conditions ; Socialism

Cuba, Restructuring the Economy-Julio Carranza Valdés 1996 The study includes an analysis of the internal, as well as the external, structural constraints on the Cuban economy in the 1990s, a detailed analysis of the options for monetary and fiscal reform and proposals for the development of what might be termed a mixed economy, organized according to socialist principles. There is also a chapter discussing some of the responses, both from within Cuba and from abroad, to the original publication. The introduction by Ruth Pearson discusses the significance of this book for the economic and political debates currently facing Cuba.

The Cuban Economy-Rafael Romeu 2011 This publication examines the contemporary state of Cuba's economy at a time of great transformation. Using econometric and other macroeconomic analysis tools, its authors have taken advantage of the recent availability of official economic statistics to offer new insights into longstanding questions about Cuba's economic behavior. Cuba's economy is embarking on one of the most sweeping transformations it has encountered since the Revolution began in 1959, with a series of decisions that have begun to transform Cuba's economic landscape.

The Cuban Economy-Ernesto Guevara 1964

The Cuban Economy- 1976

Development Prospects in Cuba-Pedro Monreal 2002 The 1990s witnessed significant changes in the Cuban economy. The first half of the decade focused on obtaining the adjustments necessary to enable the country to overcome its profound economic crisis. The second half was characterized by the reality and possibilities of economic recovery. The overarching question of this volume is what comes after recovery?

The Cuban Economy-United States. Central Intelligence Agency 1976

The State of the Cuban Economy in 1962-John Duncan Powell 1962

The Importance of the Cuban Economy-Ron Buchanan 1979

Measuring Cuban Economic Performance-Jorge F. Perez-Lopez 2014-11-11 Analysts attempting to assess economic growth in revolutionary Cuba are faced with two formidable obstacles: (1) official macroeconomic indicators published by the government are scarce and sometimes inconsistent because of frequent changes in the method of calculation; and (2) these indicators are not compatible with those produced by market economies because of differences in national income concepts. Because of these obstacles, it is difficult to analyze the performance of Cuba's economy over time and to compare its economic performance directly with that of other nations. Using a variant of the method developed by Abram Bergson to estimate the growth rates of the Soviet Union and subsequently applied to centrally planned economies in Eastern Europe, Jorge Perez-López has estimated the growth rate of the Cuban economy in real terms for the 1965-1982 period. His estimated indexes suggest that the Cuban economy expanded at a considerably slower pace than would be implied by official data. By constructing yardsticks of economic performance for revolutionary Cuba that are compatible with those used by Western nations, Perez-López provides for the first time a basis for analyzing the real growth of the Cuban economy during the revolutionary period.

Economic Sanctions as an Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy-Helen Osieja 2006-04-24 Economic sanctions have been used as an instrument of American foreign policy ever since the Taft administration adopted the Dollar Diplomacy. This dissertation analyzes the trade Embargo the United States imposed upon Cuba after the Revolution from different perspectives: from the political, considering the main guidelines of American foreign policy toward Latin America, especially during the Cold War, and from the juridical, considering different perspectives of customary international law. Since the embargo was imposed only after American property had been expropriated without compensation, the dissertation analyzes the legality of expropriation, seen from the perspective of both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, and the legality of economic sanctions as a legitimate peaceful reprisal. Due to the fact that the American embargo against Cuba is quasi-total, that is, consists of a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of these, and finally, to assess the effectiveness of economic sanctions as an instrument of foreign policy. Many books and articles have been written about this very controversial embargo, almost as old as the Cuban Revolution itself. For the Cubans, it constitutes and "economic blockade," and a violation of Cuba's right to free trade; for the Americans, it is a reprisal for the confiscation of American property. Nonetheless, since the embargo, as stated above, is not a sanction itself but a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of the sanctions that comprise the embargo and its legality, according to customary international law. Another aim of this dissertation is to prove why the American embargo against Cuba has only enhanced Castro's power and further centralized it. A brief chapter about the economic sanctions the United States imposed upon Chile under President Salvador Allende and the fall of his regime serves to compare the two cases with some similarities where sanctions were applied- in the first without success and in the second with success. Finally, the dissertation aims to prove that a lifting of the American embargo against Cuba is highly unlikely unless there is a change of regime in that nation of the Caribbean.

Translations on the Cuban Economy-United States. Joint Publications Research Service 1962

Aspects of the Cuban Economy: National Institute for the Tourist Industry-Irving Peter Pflaum 1960

Aspects of the Cuban Economy: Fidelista finances-Irving Peter Pflaum 1960

The Most Outstanding Aspects of the Cuban Economy, 1959-83- 1984\*

The Cuban Economy- 1989

Cuban Economic and Social Development-Jorge I. Domínguez 2012 The Cuban economy has been transformed over the course of the last decade, and these changes are now likely to accelerate. In this edited volume, prominent Cuban economists and sociologists present a clear analysis of Cuba's economic and social circumstances and suggest steps for Cuba to reactivate economic growth and improve the welfare of its citizens. These authors focus first on trade, capital inflows, exchange rates, monetary and fiscal policy, and the agricultural sector. In a second section, a multidisciplinary team of sociologists and an economist map how reforms in economic and social policies have produced declines in the social standing of some specific groups and economic mobility for others. A joint collaboration between scholars at Harvard University and in Cuba, this book includes the same editors and many of the same authors of The Cuban Economy at the Start of the Twenty-First Century (edited by Jorge I. Domínguez, Omar Everlery Pérez Villanueva, and Lorena G. Barberia), which is also part of the David Rockefeller Center series.

Development and Prospects of the Cuban Economy-Banco Nacional de Cuba 1975

Cooperatives and Socialism-Camila Piñeiro Harnecker 2012-11-29 This book demonstrates that the cooperative model is based on principles essential to building a more just and democratic society. It is argued that this is the best economic reform alternative to neoliberal capitalism and authoritarian socialism in Cuba, and that this model can also radically transform other economies around the world.

Cuba's Aborted Reform-Carmelo Mesa-Lago 2005-01-01 "Mesa-Lago and Pérez-López have achieved the rarest of feats: they have given us a dispassionate, data-rich, comparative, provocative, and policy-oriented analysis of Cuba's aborted economic reforms of the last decade."--Ted Henken, Baruch College, CUNY "The most calm and careful analysis yet of Cuba in 2005."--Irving Louis Horowitz, Rutgers University "An excellent contribution to the economic literature in Cuba . . . A must read for scholars interested in Cuban affairs, as well as for those with broader concerns such as U.S. foreign policy and general prescriptions for countries transiting to more liberal economic policies . . . Timely and well documented . . . Highly recommended for those interested in the island, U.S.-Cuba relations, and Latin American affairs generally."--Sergio Diaz-Briquets, senior vice president, Casals & Associates, international management consulting and communications firm "Informative. Comprehensive. Systematically comparative. Mesa-Lago and Pérez-López bring their years of path-breaking excellent research on the Cuban economy to describe how Cuba responded to the crisis provoked by the collapse of the Soviet Union ... A sure and clear guide to understanding Cuba's economy today."--Jorge Domínguez, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, Harvard University "Timely proposes moderate recommendations on desirable economic reforms in post-Castro Cuba . . . recommend[ed] to all who have interests, not only in the Cuban economy, but also [in] economic development and social welfare in general, and in transition from socialist systems towards the market."--Kanako Yamaoka, Institute of Developing

Economies This volume analyzes Cuban socioeconomic policies and evaluates their performance since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp. It provides a brief historical background to the crisis and analyzes in detail the deterioration and incomplete recovery since 1990. Comparing Cuba's performance with that of other Latin American and former socialist countries, it summarizes the views of noted Cuban economists and proposes policies that architects of the Cuban transition might wish to put in place after the passing of Castro. Focusing on economic and social policies and performance during the "Special Period in Time of Peace" (1990-2004), the authors draw on an impressive array of statistics (synthesized in 28 tables) to show that in 2005 Cuba has yet to return to economic levels of the late 1980s, and the access and quality of many of the highly touted social services--education, health care, social security, housing--also have not been restored to the levels achieved prior to the economic crisis triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, they argue, poverty has expanded and unequal access to foreign remittances combined with expanding income differences have exacerbated social inequalities and widened the consumption gap between those with access to hard currency and those without. The authors demonstrate that governmental concerns about a strengthening private sector resulting in loss of political control finally prompted the Cuban leadership to prioritize political over economic ends. It aborted the modest market-oriented reforms of 1993-1996 and actually reversed them in 2003-2004, recentralized the economy, drastically reduced the limited spaces for private economic activity, exerted increasing control over hard currency, prohibited the circulation of the dollar, and stepped up repressive measures on peaceful dissidents. Centralized economic control has been fully restored, even though it will undoubtedly result in further deterioration of economic conditions and declining standards of living. Carmelo Mesa-Lago is distinguished professor emeritus of economics and Latin American studies at the University of Pittsburgh. His most recent books include *Market, Socialist and Mixed Economies: Comparative Policy and Performance--Chile, Cuba, and Costa Rica* and *Las Reformas de Pensiones en America Latina y su Impacto en los Principios de la Seguridad Social*. Jorge Pérez-López is an international economist whose most recent books include *Conquering Nature: The Environmental Legacy of Socialism in Cuba* and *Cuba's Second Economy: From Behind the Scenes to Center Stage*.  
Recent Evolution of the Cuban Economy-Miguel Alejandro Figueras 1987 Paper reviews the various stages in the evolution of the Cuban economy during the 1975-85 decade.  
The Cuban Economy in the 1980's-Carmelo Mesa-Lago 1987\* Typescript.

## [MOBI] The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century

Thank you enormously much for downloading **the cuban economy at the start of the twenty first century**. Most likely you have knowledge that, people have look numerous times for their favorite books gone this the cuban economy at the start of the twenty first century, but end in the works in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a fine PDF once a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they juggled considering some harmful virus inside their computer. **the cuban economy at the start of the twenty first century** is affable in our digital library an online admission to it is set as public consequently you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in complex countries, allowing you to get the most less latency period to download any of our books subsequently this one. Merely said, the the cuban economy at the start of the twenty first century is universally compatible similar to any devices to read.

Related with The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century:

# [Btooom Tome 5](#)

## **The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century**

Find more pdf:

- [HomePage](#)

Download Books The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century , Download Books The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century Online , Download Books The Cuban Economy At

The Start Of The Twenty First Century Pdf , Download Books The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century For Free , Books The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century To Read , Read Online The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century Books , Free Ebook The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century Download , Ebooks The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century Free Download Pdf , Free Pdf Books The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century Download , Read Online Books The Cuban Economy At The Start Of The Twenty First Century For Free Without Downloading