Before the covid-19 pandemic, Cuba was already suffering the worst economic crisis since the 1990s after the collapse of the socialist camp. In addition to basically maintaining the central planning model (with some modest reforms) that was unable to increase GDP growth and production, Cuba has suffered significant cuts in its economic relationship with Venezuela and Trumps’ aggressive policies that strengthened the U.S. embargo. Evaluating the impact of these three factors, the presentations shows the domestic macroeconomic indicators and the impact of the two external variables.

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