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CANADA-CUBA RELATIONS

*Clifton Beech**

I. INTRODUCTION

CANADA and Cuba have a history lasting over three centuries that revolves around mutually beneficial financial interests. The timing of U.S. embargoes on Cuba and the Canadian Prime Ministers' desires to foster their country's relationship with Cuba led to a staggering boost in tourism and trade. But recent improvement in relations between the United States and Cuba, along with the negative treatment of Cuba by Canada's current Prime Minister, have unraveled much of that good will and damaged relations between the two countries.

II. HISTORY OF CANADA-CUBA RELATIONS

Relations between Canada and Cuba can be traced back to the eighteenth century, when Canada began to trade codfish and beer for Cuban rum and sugar.¹ Cuba was the first country in the Caribbean region that Canada chose for a diplomatic mission.² Relations remained positive and continued to improve through the next two centuries. Two of Canada's largest banks, Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank of Canada, both opened offices and greatly expanded in Cuba by 1906.³ Canadian farmers would often migrate to Cuba to chase new crops, such as sugar.⁴ An official diplomatic relationship was established in 1945, just eight years before the start of the Cuban Revolution, when Prime Minister King appointed Emile Vaillancourt as the Canadian Minister to Cuba.⁵ Cuba appointed its own minister to Canada that same year.⁶ By 1950, both countries had upgraded their ministers to ambassadors.⁷

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1. *Canada-Cuba Relations*, EMBASSY OF CANADA TO CUBA, http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/cuba/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/canada_cuba.aspx?lang=eng (last modified Sep. 24, 2015).

2. *Id.*

3. See JOHN M. KIRK & PETER MCKENNA, *CANADA-CUBA RELATIONS: THE OTHER GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY 15* (Univ. of Fla. Press, 1997); see also JASON ZORBAS, *DIEFENBAKER AND LATIN AMERICA: THE PURSUIT OF CANADIAN AUTONOMY 117-18* (Cambridge Scholars Pub., 2011).

4. MICHAEL SMALL & JEFFREY SENIOR, *CUBA-CANADA ONE HUNDRED YEARS IN VIEW 1903-2003*, at 18 (Maria Luisa Muñoz, Charles-Antonie Rouyer & Violaine Philippe-Walker, trans., Sarah Haggard ed., 2003), available at <http://dfait-aci.canadiana.ca/view/ooe.b3657723f2?r=0&s=1>.

5. *Canada-Cuba Relations*, *supra* note 1.

6. SMALL & SENIOR, *supra* note 4, at 8.

7. *Id.*

After the Cuban Revolution ended in 1959, Canada was one of the only two countries in the western hemisphere to maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba.⁸ When Fidel Castro seized power over Cuba, the United States' control over the hemisphere was challenged and the relationship between the two countries ended.⁹ But Prime Minister Diefenbaker spurned the United States and instead set Canada's own foreign policy in regard to Cuba.¹⁰ Canada was not a member of the Organization of American States and had no obligation to follow the United States in its embargo.¹¹ Cuba desired to establish its own economic partners and replace the goods and services originally imported from the United States.¹² Canada was a powerful choice due to its proximity, technological similarity, and prior relations with Cuba.

But Canada's foreign policy after the Cuban Revolution prohibited the shipment of arms, munitions, military equipment, and "materials of a clearly strategic nature" because of its stance on not exporting arms to "areas of tension."¹³ Items found to have a strategic significance, such as airplane engines, were closely scrutinized; all other Canadian goods had no trade limitations.¹⁴ Prime Minister Diefenbaker based his decision on three main points: (1) Canada had not established embargoes on Soviet trade; (2) it would not be pressured into using embargoes elsewhere; and (3) it did not want to damage its international trade.¹⁵

In the 1970s, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau—the first North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) leader from a Western nation to visit Cuba since 1960¹⁶—began a lifelong friendship with Fidel Castro.¹⁷ The relationships between Trudeau, Castro and their respective countries were so strong that Castro served as a pallbearer at Trudeau's funeral in 2000.¹⁸ In 1998, the two countries even celebrated the opening of a Canadian-Cuban joint-venture airport in Havana, Cuba.¹⁹

III. CURRENT RELATIONS

Cuba is now represented in Canada by an embassy in Ottawa and con-

8. *Canada-Cuba Relations*, *supra* note 1.

9. SMALL & SENIOR, *supra* note 4, at 10.

10. SMALL & SENIOR, *supra* note 4, at 11.

11. *Id.*

12. *Id.*

13. Letter from John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister, Can., to John F. Kennedy, President, United States (Dec. 23, 1960), available at http://www.usask.ca/diefenbaker/galleries/virtual_exhibit/cuban_missile_crisis/trade_with_cuba.php.

14. *Id.*

15. *Id.*

16. *Castro Attends Trudeau's Funeral*, NEWS 24 (Oct. 3, 2000, 7:44 PM), <http://www.news24.com/xArchive/Archive/Castro-attends-Trudeaus-funeral-20001003>.

17. Interview by Paule Robitaille with Fidel Castro, CBC NEWS, <http://members.shaw.ca/saturang/cbc-castro.html> (last visited Jan. 29, 2015).

18. *Thousands Bid Farewell to Trudeau*, BBC NEWS (Oct. 3, 2000, 8:18 PM), <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/954918.stm>.

19. SMALL & SENIOR, *supra* note 4, at 14.

sulates in Montréal and Toronto.²⁰ Canada has had its own embassy in Havana since 1945.²¹ As of 2007, Canada was Cuba's second largest importer and fifth largest exporter and remained Cuba's largest source of tourism, accounting for forty percent of all visitors to the island.²² Canada is also one of Cuba's largest sources of foreign investment and has at least eighty-five companies operating in Cuba.²³ The strong economic ties between Canada and Cuba grew largely from a dearth of competition in most sectors.²⁴ But due to the warming relationship between Cuba and the United States, that is no longer the case.²⁵ This is especially true over the last decade.²⁶ Take, for instance, Cuban food purchases. In 2000, Cuba imported over \$408 million in Canadian food exports.²⁷ In 2002, however, the United States began allowing Cuba to purchase food, and Canada's exports to Cuba fell to \$325 million.²⁸ By 2009, that number had fallen to \$318 million; the United States, in contrast, exported over \$700 million that year.²⁹ The proximity of the United States to Cuba and cheaper logistical costs have led Cuba to place their economic interest ahead of their long founded relationship with Canada.³⁰ Currently, the most successful Canadian-Cuban joint ventures include hotels, travel companies, and mining companies.³¹

This swing towards to the United States was exacerbated by Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, who did not share his predecessor's positive attitude towards Cuba. Harper made little attempt to improve or maintain Canada's relationship with Cuba and even rejected a proposal to invite Cuba to the summit of the Organization of American States in Panama.³² Harper's antipathy towards Cuba stemmed from its revolutionary history and his skepticism towards closer relations with a communist regime.³³ Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's son, Justin Trudeau,

20. *Canada-Cuba Relations*, *supra* note 1.

21. *Id.*

22. Lana Wylie, *Reassessing Canada's Relationship with Cuba in an Era of Change*, in CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL, 11 FOREIGN POLICY FOR CANADA'S TOMORROW 9 (Oct. 2010), available at https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/reassessing_canadas_relationship_with_cuba_in_an_era_of_change.pdf; *Trade Relations Between Canada and Cuba*, CUBA TOURISM, <http://www.cubatourism.ca/cuba-faq/trade-relations-canada-cuba/> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

23. Radek Pilar, *Canada's Response to the Libertad Act*, U.S. EMBASSY CABLE (Dec. 5, 2006, 9:56 PM), <http://cables.mrkva.eu/cable.php?id=88243>.

24. Wylie, *supra* note 22, at 9.

25. *Id.*

26. *Id.* at 15.

27. *Id.*

28. *Id.*

29. *Id.*

30. *Id.*

31. SMALL & SENIOR, *supra* note 4, at 22.

32. Wojtek Gwiazda, *A Complicated Relationship, Canada and Cuba*, RCI (Apr. 13, 2015), <http://www.rcinet.ca/en/2015/04/13/a-complicated-relationship-canada-and-cuba/>.

33. Mark Kennedy, *As U.S. Moves to Normalize Relations with Cuba, Harper's Antipathy to the Communist Nation Evident at Summit*, NAT'L POST (Apr. 12, 2015, 8:21 PM), <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/canadian-politics/as-u-s-moves-to>

replaced Harper as Prime Minister on November 4, 2015.³⁴ Trudeau has made no statements as to the type of policy he desires towards Canada-Cuba relations at this time.

A. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Canada and Cuba are parties to at least nine bilateral agreements that remain in force: (1) an agreement on the sharing of forfeited assets or their equivalent funds;³⁵ (2) an extradition treaty;³⁶ (3) an audio-visual agreement to expand the production of film and television;³⁷ (4) an agreement relating to the hijacking of aircraft and other vessels;³⁸ (5) an air transport agreement;³⁹ (6) an agreement relating to the effect of the Cuban Revolution on property right claims and other causes of action;⁴⁰ (7) a mutual fisheries agreement;⁴¹ (8) an agreement establishing a line of credit for Cuba;⁴² and (9) a technical cooperation agreement.⁴³ The two countries were also parties to three bilateral agreements that have since been terminated: (1) an establishment of a commercial *modus vivendi*;⁴⁴ (2) an agreement on the bulk purchase of Cuban raw sugar;⁴⁵ and (3) an

normalize-relations-with-cuba-harpers-antipathy-to-the-communist-nation-evident-at-summit.

34. *Justin Trudeau sworn in as new Canada prime minister*, BBC (Nov. 4, 2015), <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-34725055>.
35. Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba Regarding the Sharing of Forfeited Assets or Their Equivalent Funds, Can.-Cuba, July 8, 2003, E104971, available at <http://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/text-texte.aspx?id=104971>.
36. Treaty between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on the Serving of Penal Sentences, Can.-Cuba, Jan. 7, 1999, 1999 Can.T.S. 24.
37. Audio-visual Co-production Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, Can.-Cuba, Apr. 27, 1998, 1999 Can.T.S. 26.
38. Exchange of Notes Constituting an Agreement to Renew and Amend the Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on Hijacking of Aircraft and Vessels and Other Offenses, Can.-Cuba, Feb. 12, 1998, 1998 Can.T.S. 5.
39. Air Transport Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba, Can.-Cuba, Feb. 12, 1998, 2000 Can.T.S. 31.
40. Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba Relating to the Settlement of Canadian Claims, Can.-Cuba, Nov. 7, 1980, 1981 Can.T.S. 18.
41. Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Republic of Cuba on Mutual Fisheries Relations, Can.-Cuba, May 12, 1977, 1977 Can.T.S. 17.
42. Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba Establishing a Development Line of Credit for Cuba, Can.-Cuba, Mar. 18, 1975, 1975 Can.T.S. 9.
43. Technical Co-operation Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, Can.-Cuba, Feb. 8, 1974, 1974 Can.T.S. 8.
44. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Cuba establishing a Commercial Modus Vivendi, Can.-Cuba, Nov. 21, 1927, available at <http://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/details.aspx?id=103018>.
45. Exchange of Notes between Canada and Cuba concerning Undertaking by the Canadian Government to Bulk Purchase Cuban Raw Sugar, Can.-Cuba, Mar. 31, 1951, available at <http://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/details.aspx?id=103017>.

older air-transport agreement.⁴⁶

B. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Canada and Cuba are both founding members of the United Nations, having signed the charter in 1945.⁴⁷ With the exception of the 1864 Convention and the III protocol, Canada and Cuba are both members to each Geneva Convention and protocol.⁴⁸ While Cuba has chosen to sign and ratify most of the Hague Conventions, it has not become a member state.⁴⁹ Canada is a member of the Hague conference and has ratified all Hague conventions.⁵⁰ Cuba has still not joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and has even condemned NATO's expansion into Europe.⁵¹ Both countries are members of the World Trade Organization.⁵² While Canada ratified the International Criminal Court, Cuba refused to because of the Rome Statute's unclear definition for a crime of aggression.⁵³

In addition to the above organizations and agreements, Canada and Cuba are also members to the following treaties, agreements, and organizations:

1. Human Rights and Related International Laws

- Inter-American Convention on the Nationality of Women⁵⁴
- International Institute for the Unification of Private Law⁵⁵

46. Air Transport Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, Can.-Cuba, Sept. 26, 1975, 1976 Can.T.S. 26.

47. U.N. Charter art. 2, para.4.

48. Treaties State Parties and Commentaries: Canada, INT'L COMM.OF THE RED CROSS, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/vwTreatiesByCountrySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=CA (last visited Jan. 30, 2016); Treaties State Parties and Commentaries: Cuba, INT'L COMM.OF THE RED CROSS, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/vwTreatiesByCountrySelected.xsp?xp_countrySelected=CU (last visited Jan. 30, 2016); Treaties State Parties and Commentaries: Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded of Armies in the Field, INT'L COMM. OF THE RED CROSS, https://www.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/States.xsp?xp_viewStates=Xages_NORMStatesParties&xp_treatySelected=120 (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

49. See *Non-Member Contracting States*, HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INT'L LAW, http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=states.nonmember (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

50. *Members*, HAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIVATE INT'L LAW, http://www.hcch.net/index_en.php?act=states.listing (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

51. Thomas Barrabi, *Cuba Defends Russia, Criticizes Economic Sanctions, NATO's Expansion In Eastern Europe*, INT'L BUS. TIMES (July 16, 2015, 9:53 AM), <http://www.ibtimes.com/cuba-defends-russia-criticizes-economic-sanctions-natos-expansion-eastern-europe-2011909>.

52. *Members and Observers*, WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/org6_e.htm (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

53. *Canada*, COALITION FOR THE INT'L COURT, <http://www.iccnw.org/?mod=country&iduct=31> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016); *Cuba*, COALITION FOR THE INT'L COURT, <https://www.iccnw.org/?mod=country&iduct=43> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

54. Convention on the Nationality of Women, Dec. 26, 1933, 4 O.A.S.T.S. 38.

55. *Membership*, UNIDROIT, <http://www.unidroit.org/about-unidroit/membership> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

- World Health Organization⁵⁶
- San Francisco Treaty⁵⁷
- Tokyo Convention⁵⁸
- Treaty of Tlatelolco (OPANAL)⁵⁹
- Warsaw Convention⁶⁰
- International Labour Organization⁶¹
- World Tourism Organization—Cuba is member but Canada pulled out in 2012 due to Zimbabwe's endorsement as a safe country to visit.⁶²
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties⁶³
- Seabed Arms Control Treaty⁶⁴
- 1926 Slavery Convention⁶⁵
- Ramsar Convention⁶⁶
- 1949 Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications⁶⁷
- Convention on Biological Diversity⁶⁸
- World Customs Organization⁶⁹
- Environmental Modification Convention⁷⁰

56. *Countries*, WORLD HEALTH ORG., <http://www.who.int/countries/en/> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

57. Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan, U.S.-Japan, Sept. 8, 1951, 136 U.N.T.S. 45 (entry into force Apr. 28, 1952).

58. *Convention On Offences And Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft*, INT'L CIVIL AVIATION ORG., http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/List%20of%20Parties/Tokyo_EN.pdf (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

59. *Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)*, NUCLEAR THREAT INITIATIVE, <http://www.nti.org/treaties-and-regimes/agency-prohibition-nuclear-weapons-latin-america-and-caribbean-opanal/> (Jan. 30, 2016).

60. *Contracting Parties To The Convention For The Unification Of Certain Rules Relating To International Carriage By Air*, INT'L CIVIL AVIATION ORG., http://www.icao.int/secretariat/legal/list%20of%20parties/wc-hp_en.pdf (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

61. *Alphabetical list of ILO member countries*, INT'L LABOR ORG., <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/reim/country.htm> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

62. *Member States*, WORLD TOURISM ORG., <http://www2.unwto.org/members/states> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016); Aislinn Laing, *Canada Pulls Out of World Tourism Organization Over Robert Mugabe Role*, THE TELEGRAPH (June 1, 2012), <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/zimbabwe/9306672/Canada-pulls-out-of-World-Tourism-Organisation-over-Robert-Mugabe-role.html>.

63. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, May 23, 1969, 1155 U.N.T.S. 331.

64. *Sealed Arms Control Treaty*, U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, <http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/treaties/seabed3.txt> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

65. Slavery Convention, Sept. 25, 1926, 60 U.N.T.S. 254.

66. *Country Profiles*, RAMSAR, <http://www.ramsar.org/country-profiles> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

67. Convention for the Suppression of, and Traffic in, Obscene Publication, Feb. 2, 1950, 46 U.N.T.S. 201.

68. *List of Parties*, CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, <https://www.cbd.int/information/parties.shtml> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

69. *Member States*, WORLD CUSTOMS ORG. (Aug. 6, 2015), <http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/WCO/Public/Global/PDF/About%20us/WCO%20Members/List%20of%20Members%20with%20membership%20date.ashx?db=web>.

70. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, Dec. 10, 1976, 1108 U.N.T.S. 17119.

- International Mobile Satellite Organization⁷¹
- International Maritime Organization⁷²

2. *Communications and Technology*

- Universal Postal Union⁷³
- International Telecommunications Union⁷⁴
- Inter-American Telecommunications Commission⁷⁵
- World Intellectual Property Organization⁷⁶
- World Meteorological Organization⁷⁷
- International Civil Aviation Organization⁷⁸
- International Atomic Energy Agency⁷⁹
- Outer Space Treaty⁸⁰
- North American Radio Broadcasting Agreement⁸¹
- International Telecommunications Satellite Organization⁸²
- International Hydrographic Organization⁸³
- International Committee of Military Medicine⁸⁴
- Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research⁸⁵

71. *Member States*, INT'L MOBILE SATELLITE ORG., <http://www.imso.org/public/MemberStates> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

72. *Member States*, INT'L MARITIME ORG., <http://www.imo.org/en/About/Membership/Pages/MemberStates.aspx> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

73. *Member Countries*, UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, <http://www.upu.int/en/the-upu/member-countries.html> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

74. *ITU Member States*, INT'L TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION, https://www.itu.int/online/mm/scripts/mm.list?_searchUstates&_languageid=1 (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

75. *Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)*, ORG. OF AMERICAN STATES, <https://www.citel.oas.org/en/Pages/About-Citel.aspx> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016) (explaining that all OAS member countries serve on commission); *Member States*, ORG. OF AMERICAN STATES, http://www.oas.org/en/member_states/default.asp (last visited Jan. 30, 2016) (listing Canada and Cuba as OAS member states).

76. *Member States*, WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROP. ORG., <http://www.wipo.int/members/en/> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

77. *Members of WMO with date of ratification/accession*, WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORG., https://www.wmo.int/pages/members/membership/index_en.php (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

78. *Member States*, INT'L CIVIL AVIATION ORG., <http://www.icao.int/MemberStates/Member%20States.Multilingual.pdf> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

79. *Member States*, INT'L ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, <https://www.iaea.org/about/memberstates> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

80. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, Jan. 27, 1967, 610 U.N.T.S. 205.

81. Telecommunication: North American Regional Broadcasting, March 29, 1946, 60 Stat. 1862.

82. *Member Countries*, INT'L TELECOMM. SATELLITE ORG., http://www.itso.int/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=485&Itemid=224&lang=en (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

83. *IHO membership*, INT'L HYDROGRAPHIC ORG., https://iho.int/srv1/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=452&lang=en (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

84. *Member States*, INT'L COMM. OF MILITARY MEDICINE, <http://www.cimm-icmm.org/page/anglais/memstatTxe.php>.

85. *Member Countries*, INTER-AMERICAN INST. FOR GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH, http://www.iai.int/?page_id=934 (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

- Biological Weapons Convention⁸⁶

3. Trade

- Inter-American Development Bank—Canada is a member but Cuba is not because it failed to ratify the establishing agreement after signing it.⁸⁷
- International Monetary Fund—Canada is a member and Cuba was a founding member but Castro renounced its membership to both the IMF and World Bank in 1964 after a dispute over a late loan payment.⁸⁸
- Food Aid Convention—Canada is a member owing commitment and Cuba is an eligible recipient.⁸⁹
- Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization⁹⁰
- International Seed Treaty⁹¹
- Food and Agriculture Organization⁹²
- International Grains Council⁹³

86. *Biological Weapons Convention Signatories and States-Parties*, ARMS CONTROL ASS'N, <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/bwcsig> (last updated Feb. 2015); see also Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, Apr. 10, 1972, 1015 U.N.T.S. 163.

87. *How the Inter-American Development Bank is Organized: Member Countries*, INTER-AMERICAN DEV. BANK, <http://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/how-the-inter-american-development-bank-is-organized,5998.html> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

88. Scott Morris, *Will Cuba Join the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank?*, CTR. FOR GLOBAL DEV. (December 22, 2014), <http://www.cgdev.org/blog/will-cuba-join-world-bank-and-inter-american-development-bank>.

89. Food Aid Convention art. III, ann. B, Apr. 13, 1999, 2073 U.N.T.S. 135.

90. *Recent History: Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Since 1979*, NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES ORG., <http://www.nafo.int/about/frames/hist-recent.html> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

91. *List of Countries*, INT'L TREATY ON PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRIC., http://www.planttreaty.org/list_of_countries (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

92. *FAO Members*, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORG., <http://www.fao.org/legal/home/fao-members/en/> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).

93. *Grains Trade and Food Security Cooperation*, INT'L GRAINS COUNCIL., <http://www.igc.int/en/aboutus/default.aspx#membership> (last visited Jan. 30, 2016).