

# CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

## BASIC INFORMATION

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**April 30, 2008**

## **BASIC INFORMATION**

Dollars (\$) throughout refer to United States Dollars

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## **BASIC INFORMATION**

### **1. GENERAL**

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) was established by the Agreement which was signed on October 18, 1969, at Kingston, Jamaica, and entered into force on January 26, 1970, for the purpose of contributing to the harmonious economic growth and development of the member countries in the Caribbean and promoting economic cooperation and integration among them, having special and urgent regard to the needs of the less developed members of the region (Article 1 of the Agreement establishing CDB).

### **2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

At the Canada/Commonwealth Caribbean Conference held in Ottawa in July 1966, it was decided that a study should be made of the possibility of establishing a financial institution to serve the Commonwealth Caribbean Countries and Territories. In November of the same year a conference of representatives of the Governments of Barbados, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Canada, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States of America (USA) was held in Antigua to consider the Report of a team of experts which had been commissioned by Canada, the UK and the USA to make an Economic Survey of Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands which was carried out by Dr. Carleen O'Loughlin.

One of the recommendations in the Report was that there should be established a Regional Development Bank for the Territories which were included in the Survey. However, representatives of the Conference, bearing in mind the decision of the Ottawa Conference, agreed that consideration should be given to the establishment of an institution to serve all the Commonwealth Countries and Territories of the Region.

With the concurrence of all Countries and Territories, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was requested to appoint a team of experts with the following terms of reference:

*“to undertake a study of the possibility of establishing a financial institution for regional development in the Caribbean which might be used as a method of financing projects of particular interest to the smaller areas as well as projects which might benefit the region as a whole”*

The team, whose Report was submitted in July 1967, recommended the establishment of a Caribbean development bank with an initial capital of \$50 million (mn). The Report was considered at a meeting of officials in Georgetown, Guyana, in August 1967 and its acceptance was recommended. At a conference held in Barbados in October 1967, the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth Caribbean Countries and Territories accepted the Report and established a Committee of officials to work out details for the establishment of CDB, including the preparation of a draft Agreement.

The draft Agreement establishing CDB was submitted early in 1968 and was finally adopted after three meetings at Ministerial level. At the last meeting in July 1969, a Preparatory Committee for the establishment of CDB was set up and a Project Director was subsequently appointed. The Committee was responsible for all arrangements leading up to the establishment of CDB, including the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, ratification and the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors. The Committee received assistance from the UNDP, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

The Agreement was signed at Kingston, Jamaica, on October 18, 1969, at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries of eighteen

Countries and Territories and entered into force on January 26, 1970. The Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors was held in Nassau, The Bahamas, on January 31, 1970.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) acted as the Depository for the Agreement and the Government of Barbados was appointed as Trustee for the receipt of payments of the first instalment of subscriptions towards share capital.

### **3. LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS**

The permanent Headquarters of CDB is located at Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados. The first building was erected by the Government of Barbados as part of its obligations under the Headquarters Agreement between CDB and that Government. In 1980, the Government donated two hectares of land adjacent to CDB's Headquarters for the construction of additional office accommodation, and this was completed in September 1984.

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#### 4. PURPOSE

In accordance with Article 1 of its Charter, the purpose of CDB is *"to contribute to the harmonious economic growth and development of the member countries in the Caribbean (hereinafter called the "region") and to promote economic cooperation and integration among them, having special and urgent regard to the needs of the less developed members of the region"*.

The Bank recently adopted the following Mission Statement:

“CDB intends to be the leading catalyst for development resources into the Region, working in an efficient, responsive and collaborative manner with our BMCs and other development partners, towards the systematic reduction of poverty in their countries through social and economic development.”

#### 5. FUNCTIONS

Under Article 2 of its Charter, CDB has the following functions:

- "(a) to assist regional members in the co-ordination of their development programmes with a view to achieving better utilization of their resources; making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly expansion of their international trade, in particular intra-regional trade;**

- (b) to mobilise within and outside the region additional financial resources for the development of the region;**
- (c) to finance projects and programmes contributing to the development of the region or any of the regional members;**
- (d) to provide appropriate technical assistance to its regional members, particularly by undertaking or commissioning pre-investment surveys and by assisting in the identification and preparation of project proposals;**
- (e) to promote public and private investment in development projects by, among other means, aiding financial institutions in the region and supporting the establishment of consortia;**
- (f) to co-operate and assist in other regional efforts designed to promote regional and locally controlled financial institutions and a regional market for credit and savings;**
- (g) to stimulate and encourage the development of capital markets within the region; and**
- (h) to undertake or promote such other activities as may advance its purpose".**

## 6. MEMBERSHIP

Membership of CDB is open to:

- (a) States and Territories of the Region;
- (b) non-Regional States which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency; and
- (c) Institutions

Admission to membership in CDB may be obtained upon the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the total number of Governors representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.

CDB's priorities are to broaden the membership base of the Bank, both borrowing and non-borrowing. Suriname (1997) has already been admitted as a borrowing member but formalities are yet to be completed. With the intention to have a more Pan-Caribbean flavour, initiatives have been taken to invite other non-English-speaking Caribbean countries to become members. The Bank is also seeking non-borrowing members which are keen on supporting its efforts through the provision of resources, thereby making their own contribution more cost-effective.

The membership of CDB is now twenty-six—twenty-one Regional and five non-Regional Members. Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico were admitted as Regional Members on April 25, 1973, November 22, 1974, and May 7, 1982, respectively. Anguilla, formerly part of the State of St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla, was admitted to membership on May 4, 1982. Haiti, was formally admitted on January 19, 2007. Italy, Germany and the

People's Republic of China were admitted as non-Regional non-Borrowing Members on November 2, 1988, October 27, 1989 and January 20, 1998, respectively.

Member Countries of CDB are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Canada, China, Colombia, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Germany, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom and Venezuela. (Members' subscriptions to ordinary capital are listed in Appendix 1).

## **7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

The financial resources of CDB consist of:

- (a) Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) comprising mainly subscribed capital and borrowings; and
- (b) Special Funds Resources (SFR) which may be established or accepted by CDB.

### **Ordinary Capital Resources**

The original authorised capital stock of CDB was 10,000 shares with a par value of \$5,000 each or an aggregate par value of \$50 million (mn) \$25 mn paid-up and \$25 mn callable), in terms of the weight and fineness in effect on September 1, 1969 (1969 dollars).

At the Second Annual Meeting of Governors in 1972, the authorised capital stock was increased by 10,000 shares or \$50 mn (1969 dollars) (\$25 mn paid-up and \$25 mn callable) and

again, in 1974, at the Fourth Annual Meeting a second increase of \$92 mn in callable shares only (18,400) was approved, thereby bringing the total authorised capital stock to \$192 mn (1969 dollars), divided into 10,000 paid-up shares and 28,400 callable shares.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting in 1979, approval was given for a third increase in the authorised capital stock of 8,289 shares or \$41.45 mn (1969 dollars)(\$16.57 mn paid-up and \$24.88 mn callable), bringing the total authorised capital stock to \$233.45 mn (1969 dollars) \$66.57 mn paid-up and \$166.88 mn callable). The increase is divided into 4,976 paid-up shares and 3,313 callable shares.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting in 1983 approved a reorganisation of the unassigned shares in the authorised capital stock between paid-up and callable shares, and a fourth increase in the authorised capital stock of \$14.05 mn (1969 dollars) in callable shares only (2,811), bringing the total authorised capital stock to 49,500 shares or \$247.5 mn (1969 dollars) (\$56.53 mn paid-up and \$190.97 mn callable).

At its Fifteenth Annual Meeting in 1985, the Board of Governors approved a fifth increase in the authorised capital stock of 8,470 shares (\$4.35 mn) (1969 dollars), bringing the total authorised capital stock to 57,970 shares (\$289.85 mn) (1969 dollars), made up of 13,240 paid-up shares (\$66.2 mn) and 44,730 callable shares (\$223.65 mn).

At its Eighteenth Annual Meeting in 1988, the Board of Governors approved a sixth increase in the authorised capital stock of 8,492 shares (\$42.46 mn) (1969 dollars) bringing the total authorised capital stock to 66,462 shares (\$332.31 mn) (1969 dollars), made up of 15,181 paid-up shares (\$75.91 mn) and 51,281 callable shares (\$256.4 mn). The increase is divided into 1,941 paid-up shares and 6,551 callable shares.

At its Twentieth Annual Meeting in 1990, the Board of Governors approved a general capital increase (GCI) of 48,538 shares (33,158 shares for subscription by each and every member in the proportion that its present stock bears to the total subscribed capital, and 15,380 unassigned shares), bringing total authorised capital to 115,000 shares.

On September 30, 1997 the Board of Governors adopted, by Special Procedure for Voting under Section 9 of the By-Laws of CDB, a Resolution to increase the authorised capital of CDB by 3,526 shares (made up of 272 paid-up shares and 3,254 callable shares) bringing the total authorised share capital stock to 118,526 shares. The shares authorised by this Resolution are reserved for issuance solely to give effect to a determination by the Board of Governors in respect of the initial subscription of Suriname if it is admitted to membership in CDB in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Agreement establishing the Bank.

On December 11, 1986, the Board of Directors of CDB agreed that, until such time as the Charter may be amended in respect of the Standard of Value:

- (i) the expression United States dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on September 1, 1969 be interpreted, pursuant to Article 59 of the Charter, to mean the "Special Drawing Right (SDR)" introduced by the International Monetary Fund, as the SDR was valued in terms of United States dollars immediately before the introduction of the basket method of valuing the SDR on July 1, 1974, such value being 1.206348 United States dollars for one SDR as at June 30, 1974 (the 1974 SDR); and

- (ii) the value of CDB's capital stock be expressed on the basis of such SDR for purposes of CDB's financial statements.

Of the authorised capital stock, subscribed shares total 108,846 made up of 23,833 paid-up and 85,013 callable shares. In accordance with the principle set out in the preceding paragraph, the value of the subscribed capital is 600.66 mn 1974 SDRs or \$712.96 mn, comprising paid-up capital totalling 132.83 mn SDRs (\$157.42 mn) and callable capital totalling 467.83 mn SDRs (\$555.54 mn). Appendices 1 and 1A show the distribution of the subscribed capital and the voting power.

Non-Regional Members may hold not more than 40% and Regional Members not less than 60%. The callable shares are subject to call only as and when required by CDB to meet its obligations incurred on borrowings for inclusion in its OCR or on guarantees chargeable to the Ordinary Operations.

CDB can increase its OCR by increasing its capital (necessitating not less than two-thirds vote of Governors representing not less than three-fourths of the total voting power of members) or by borrowing funds in Member Countries or elsewhere with the consent of the relevant authorities. CDB has already raised loans from the World Bank, market loans on the Trinidad and Tobago capital market, from the European Investment Bank (EIB), from the IDB, and market loans on the US and Japanese capital markets.

As at December 31, 2007, OCR comprised the following:

	<u>(\$'000)</u>
(a) Matured Subscriptions and Reserves	506,428
(b) EIB	29,334
(c) IDB	19,347
(d) Market Borrowings	<u>419,696</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u><u>974,805</u></u></b>

### **Special Funds Resources**

Special operations are financed from the Special Development Fund (SDF) and Other Special Funds (OSF).

The SDF, which is established under the Charter and into which CDB used to receive contributions and loans and now may receive contributions only, is used to make or to guarantee loans of high developmental priority, calling for longer maturities, longer deferred commencement of repayment of principal and lower interest rates than those determined for ordinary operations.

CDB can also accept contributions or loans for, and thereby establish, OSF which it may administer on terms agreed with donors so long as the purposes are consistent with its objectives and functions.

The Charter requires that the Special Funds of CDB must be held, used, committed, invested or otherwise disposed of entirely separate from the OCR.

The Charter precludes the allocation to any special fund of any part of paid-up capital or reserve of CDB or from funds borrowed by CDB for inclusion in its OCR. However, allocations may be made to any special fund from the net income arising from ordinary operations (Article 39 of the Charter refers).

As at December 31, 2007, the SDF was the equivalent of **\$644,840,000** as shown in the following table:

	(\$'000)
Anguilla	700
Antigua and Barbuda	1,652
The Bahamas	14,144
Barbados	14,140
Belize	3,740
British Virgin Islands	1,440
Canada	196,620
Cayman Islands	1,340
China	33,200
Colombia	28,533
Dominica	3,480
France	58,607
Germany	67,321
Grenada	1,800
Guyana	9,930
Haiti	650
Italy	51,160
Jamaica	23,020
Mexico	27,067
Montserrat	1,650
Netherlands	24,756
St. Kitts and Nevis	3,740
St. Lucia	3,740
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3,752
Sweden	4,061
Trinidad and Tobago	25,200
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,440
United Kingdom	163,675
United States of America	6,102
Venezuela	32,256
	<b>808,916</b>
Technical Assistance of Allocation 1/	(217,000)
	<b>591,916</b>
Accumulated Net Income	72,924
	<b>644,840</b>

1/ There is a balance of \$69,729,000 available of the amount allocated

An additional amount of **\$14,441,000** has been pledged but not yet contributed, by five Governments.

As at December 31, 2007, OSF equivalent to **\$349,211,000** were as follows:

	(\$'000)
<b>Other Special Funds</b>	
- Country Contributions/Loans	
(i) Canada	2,039
(ii) Nigeria	200
(iii) Trinidad and Tobago	139
(iv) USA	10,467
- Institutional Contributions/Loans	
(i) IDB	43,849
(ii) International Development Association	25,478
(iii) European Union	6,482
(iv) EIB	1,472
- Non-Reimbursable Contributions	
(i) CDB/BNTF	166,087
(ii) Other Grant Funds	49,788
- Reserves	43,210
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349,211</b>

## **8. LENDING ACTIVITIES**

CDB's lending activities are divided into two major categories: Ordinary Operations and Special Operations.

Ordinary Operations are those financed from the OCR of CDB.

Special Operations are those financed from the SFR of CDB.

A project may combine aspects financed as Ordinary Operations and other aspects financed as Special Operations.

CDB may make or participate in direct loans to governments of its Regional Member Countries, to any of their agencies or political sub-divisions and to both public and private entities and enterprises operating within such countries, as well as to international or regional agencies or entities concerned with the economic development of the Region.

CDB will not, however, finance an undertaking in the Territory of a Member if that Member objects to such financing.

CDB's operations provide principally for the financing of specific projects, whether forming part of national, sub-regional or regional development programmes in such fields as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, marketing, manufacturing, mining, refining, tourism, export services, transportation, housing (low and lower/middle income), education (including student loans and training for human resource development), power, water, sewerage, infrastructure and related services, waste management, environment protection and poverty reduction.

The focus of these projects is always on the ability to promote social equity and protect the environment. CDB's BMCs are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. As a result, the Bank has introduced mechanisms to help BMCs to mitigate and recover from disasters. This is especially important for the Region's poor, who are disproportionately affected by disasters. Special attention is given to ensure that the intervention by CDB promotes social equity and environment protection.

The listing does not necessarily exclude proposals in other sectors which are in conformity with CDB's purposes and come within its functions.

Specific private sector development projects, which are considered not large enough to warrant direct supervision of CDB, may be financed through loans or guarantees of loans to national development banks or other suitable intermediaries. CDB has also invested in two regional equity funds targeted at small and medium-sized firms in the BMCs.

CDB may also make or participate in loans to facilitate pre-investment and feasibility studies and project preparation, if it considers the project to be worthy of detailed investigation.

Article 1 of the Charter requires CDB to have "special and urgent regard to the needs of the less developed members of the region". Accordingly, while CDB's ordinary operations embrace all of its Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs), the major part of its special operations continue to be in the Less Developed Member Countries.

## **Methods of Loan Financing**<sup>2/</sup>

In making direct loans or participating in them, CDB, in accordance with Article 15 (n) of the Charter, provides financing by furnishing the borrower with currencies to meet the foreign exchange costs of the project, and, in exceptional circumstances and to a limited extent, some local currency to meet local expenditures from the local currency provided by the Government of that Territory.

However, in practice, because of the impracticability, in most cases, of distinguishing between local and foreign exchange expenditures and having regard to the economic circumstances of BMCs, the borrower is asked simply to make an appropriate contribution to the cost of the project financed by CDB.

CDB's ability to finance local expenditures in its special operations is determined in each case by the agreement under which the funds are made available to CDB.

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**2/ CDB is also empowered under Article 13 of its Charter to make equity investments, but there are strict limitations on CDB's exercise of this power**

For the purposes of its lending operations, CDB groups BMCs as follows:

where financing is from the OCR:

- Group 1** - The Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Trinidad and Tobago
- Group 2** - Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands
- Group 3** - Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands
- Group 4** - Guyana, Haiti

where financing is from the Unified SDF and other available interest-free contributions to the SFR:

- Group 1** - The Bahamas, Barbados\*; British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands; Trinidad and Tobago\*
- Group 2** - Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda; Turks and Caicos Islands;
- Group 3** - Belize, Dominica, Grenada\*\*, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
- Group 4** - Guyana, Haiti

**\* Relocated to Group 2 for the purpose of accessing Capital Loans**

**\*\* Group 4 lending terms will apply to this Country**

## **Interest and other Charges**

In making a loan, the rate of interest, the schedule of repayment and other charges shall be such as are, in the opinion of CDB, appropriate for the loan concerned.

The interest charged by CDB on all loans made in its ordinary operations and the service fee in SDF operations, are computed on the amount of loan outstanding. On loans made from OCR, CDB also levies a commitment fee of 1% per annum on the amount undisbursed, and, on loans directly to the private sector, a 1% front-end fee. One half of the front-end fee is payable as a deposit as a condition of project appraisal and the remainder is payable on loan approval. The deposit is refundable if the loan is not recommended or approved, but is retained by CDB if the loan is approved.

CDB charges a variable interest rate on amounts outstanding in respect of loans from CDB's OCR approved after April 1, 1984. The interest rate is reviewed semi-annually to take effect in respect of each such loan on the day following the first due date after June 30 and December 31 in each year for the payment of interest or on such other date as CDB may specify. The current interest rate on loans from the OCR to the public sector is 6.03% per annum. In the case of the private sector, the current interest rate on loans approved after March 15, 1991 is 8.03% per annum with the commitment fee of 1% per annum on undisbursed balances and the front-end fee equivalent to 1%.

Loans from the OCR are repayable over varying periods, depending on the grouping of the BMC, and the maximum periods (inclusive of a five-year grace period) will not exceed:

- (a) 17 years for Groups 1 and 2 Countries; and
- (b) 22 years for Groups 3 and 4 Countries.

Grace and repayment periods are determined on the basis of the project's projected cash flow and the borrower's ability to repay. Where loans are made to finance lines of credit, the maximum repayment period will not exceed three years longer than the weighted average term of the subloans to be financed.

The rate of interest and other terms of loans financed from the Unified SDF and other available interest-free contributions to the SFR are summarised below.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Maximum Maturity (Including Grace Period) (Years)</b>	<b>Maximum Grace Period (Years)</b>	<b>Interest Rate Per Annum (%)</b>	<b>Upper Lending Limit (%)</b>
1	10	5	5	80
2	25	5	4	80
3	30	10	2.5	90
4	30	10	2	90
Regional	25	7	2.5	to be determined

The interest rate on loans financed from the SDF includes a service charge of 1% per annum.

All loan repayments shall ordinarily be made in the currency loaned except for loans made from the unified resources of the SDF, in which case the currency of repayment is United States dollars. Amortisation and grace periods shall be such as are, in the opinion of CDB, appropriate for the loan concerned.

## **Project Appraisal**

In appraising and/or preparing prospective projects, CDB considers their technical, commercial, financial, economic cost-benefit, legal, organisational and managerial, environmental validity; their effect on the general development activity of the country concerned; their contribution to the removal of economic bottlenecks; the capacity of the borrowing country to service additional external debt; the introduction of appropriate technologies to raise the contribution to domestic output and productivity; and the expansion of employment opportunities.

Projects are now looked at through a “poverty prism”, assessing the prospective impact on poverty and on vulnerability.

In respect of the environment, CDB requires its borrowers to undertake an impact assessment of project proposals to ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and that any environmental consequences are taken into account in the project design. Terms of Reference for pre-investment and feasibility studies are to include environmental analysis. CDB will consider additional funding to cover the cost of mitigation measures required.

In considering the application for a loan, CDB pays due regard to the ability of the borrower to obtain financing elsewhere on terms and conditions that CDB considers reasonable.

## **General Conditions**

CDB generally requires that borrowers seek competitive bids from potential suppliers, that engineering plans and specifications be drawn up independent of the suppliers, and, if

appropriate, that independent consulting engineers be retained by borrowers.

Except in special circumstances, CDB requires that the proceeds of loans, investments or other financing by CDB be used only for procurement of goods and services produced in Member Countries and where the financing is made in CDB's Ordinary Operations in such other countries as may be permitted under agreements between CDB and lenders or donors to its resources or, when the financing is made in CDB's Special Operations, in those countries which have contributed substantially to the SDF and are permitted in the agreement between CDB and the lender or donor.

In cases where the recipient of a loan is not itself a member government, CDB may, where necessary, require the guarantee of the member government or another acceptable entity and, in the case of a loan for a private sector project, CDB normally requires the loan to be covered by adequate security either in the form of a first legal mortgage of land or in some other form acceptable to CDB. In cases of a direct loan made by CDB, the borrower is permitted to draw on the loan only to meet expenditures in connection with the project as they are actually incurred.

### **Loan Applications**

Prospective borrowers should address preliminary inquiries to CDB. On the basis of these inquiries, CDB will decide what additional information is required and will provide the prospective borrower with an appropriate Loan Application Form.

In processing an application for a loan, CDB deals only with the applicant or authorised representative, not with intermediaries.

Basic information which CDB requires in writing in order to study applications includes:

1. Brief history of business and principal activities of the proposed borrower in the case of applications from entities other than national governments. In addition, applications from public entities should specify the applicant agency's financial and legal relationship to its government; and, in the case of applications from private entities, the names of holding or subsidiary or associate companies, if any, along with their interest in or ownership relation to the borrower concerned.
2. A general description of the project.
3. A plan of operations for the activity including information, where appropriate, on:
  - kind and amount of products and services;
  - type and source of raw materials;
  - availability of transportation and other essential utilities;
  - manufacturing process and equipment;
  - procurement arrangements; and
  - management plans.
4. Feasibility studies, pre-investment surveys and any other information which help to establish the economic and technical feasibility of the project. If all pertinent data are not available, the applicant

should inform CDB of any plans for obtaining the additional information.

5. The total estimated cost of the project broken down into principal items and the basis of cost estimates including details of contingencies.
6. The size of the loan required from CDB, full details of the specific purposes for which the loan is sought, the proposed repayment schedule, and the amount and terms of the balance of total financing needed, including the applicant's own contribution.
7. Details and results of efforts, if any, made to obtain financing or facilities elsewhere.
8. Financial reports, when pertinent, for the previous three years of operation, including balance sheets and profit and loss statements.
9. Estimates of financial results and cash flow including the annual income, expenditures and profits anticipated in the first three years of operation or until the first year of full operation is reached, whichever is later.
10. Estimates, by main products or classes of products, of the volume and value of sales for each year until the project is expected to be in normal operation together with bases of these estimates, details of system of distribution, long-term sales contracts, if any, and other marketing arrangements.

## **Loan Approvals**

CDB commenced operations in 1970, and in October of that year made its first loan from OCR. The first loan from SFR was made in April 1971. Projects financed so far by CDB from both OCR and SFR cover a wide range of development activities including ports, agriculture, livestock, processing of agricultural products and marketing facilities, industrial estates, roads and bridges, water and electricity, sea and air transport equipment, airport buildings and runways, hotels and tourist facilities, agricultural credit, small and medium-sized industries, residential mortgages and human resource development, directly and indirectly, through national development banks and other authorised intermediaries.

In 1987, CDB made its first loan to assist a structural adjustment programme in one BMC; and in 1990, made a substantial loan for a similar programme in another BMC. Such assistance will be made in association with structural adjustment programmes funded by the World Bank Group.

## **9. EQUITY OPERATIONS**

Subject to certain limitations, CDB makes direct or indirect equity investments. CDB may make loans to financial intermediaries for the purchase of equity (including preference shares) or convertible debentures, and may consider investments in finance corporations whose major function is the purchase of equities.

In making direct investments (including preference shares) or convertible debentures, CDB invests only where it is necessary to supplement the investment activity of other regional development institutions or the local development finance institution. Investments may also be made to supplement a loan.

The minimum direct investment in special operations is \$100,000 and the maximum in ordinary operations is \$50,000. Investments may be made in new enterprises in the directly productive sectors providing that CDB's equity investment does not exceed one-third of the equity of the enterprise. Investment in certain special cases may also be made for the expansion of existing enterprises.

## **10. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

### **Purpose and Scope**

The Charter provides that CDB shall "assist regional members in the coordination of their development programmes with a view to achieving better utilisation of their resources, making their economies more complementary and promoting the orderly expansion of their international trade, in particular intra-regional trade; and "to provide appropriate technical assistance particularly by undertaking or commissioning pre-investment surveys, and by assisting in the identification and preparation of project proposals".

CDB's technical assistance (TA) operations are intended to complement its project operations by facilitating the transfer of techniques, the development of expertise and the identification and promotion of investment opportunities to its BMCs, thus boosting their absorptive capacity and accelerating economic and social development.

Under these provisions CDB may provide TA to its Regional Member Countries, their subsidiary entities, or private entities within their countries. It may also assist regional or international institutions where appropriate.

Increasingly, the emphasis of TA interventions has been on issues of governance institutional development and strengthening the role of civil society.

### **Method of Operation**

TA may be provided through consultant or expert services for specific missions on a contract basis or in cooperation with national, regional or international institutions. This assistance may take the form of short or long-term advisory, pre-investment, project implementation or institutional strengthening services.

### **Fields of Activity**

Member governments, governmental entities, private enterprises and international or regional institutions may request TA from CDB in the following fields: forestry, agriculture (including livestock, floriculture, aquaculture and fisheries), marketing, export trading, manufacturing, mining, tourism, tourism-related services, transportation, housing, infrastructure, planning (including statistics), accounting, banking, public financing and budgeting, the environment, human resource development, poverty reduction and productive sector-related activities in the basic needs sectors such as housing and education.

TA may be either project-related or non project-related.

1. Project related TA includes the following activities:

- (a) pre-investment studies of a general or specific nature for the identification of programmes or projects suitable for financing by CDB or other lending institutions;
- (b) provision of expertise to facilitate the project preparation and loan appraisal process by CDB;
- (c) technical, advisory and training services during the implementation and operational phases of capital projects; and
- (d) assistance of a remedial nature to correct problems and deficiencies arising in the course of project operation.

2. Non project-related TA is broader in scope and includes the following activities on a regional, sub-regional or national basis:

- (a) the provision of consultants to supply advisory services of a general or specific nature;
- (b) institutional support to national or regional bodies to introduce and implement more effective management systems; and

- (c) training programmes for the upgrading and training of staff as well as workshops and seminars to address development issues of a general, sectoral or project nature.

In addition to the abovementioned TA activities CDB will, if requested, assist in the planning and coordination of various TA operations which are being carried out at a national or regional level.

CDB also offers TA through the Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services (CTCS) Network. This initiative provides specialised hands-on TA mainly at low cost to manufacturing enterprises, hotels and service industries in the Region. Regional expertise is utilised to assist entrepreneurs and organisations in planning, appraising and implementing new projects. The CTCS Network helps enterprises to solve problems in production, accounting, marketing and overall management.

CTCS also helps in the selection of adequate machinery, equipment and their suppliers, with plant layout and production flow charts. Other assistance is offered in computerisation. Further a comprehensive database, as well as the databases of other networking institutions such as CARIRI in Trinidad and Tobago and UNIDO in Vienna, Austria, can supply specific literature in many fields. Contact with CTCS may be made directly to the CTCS Coordinator at the Headquarters of CDB or through the local development banks in CDB's BMCs.

## **Methods and Sources of Financing TA**

There are four possible methods of financing TA:

- (i) Grants;
- (ii) Contingently Recoverable Loans;
- (iii) Loans; and
- (iv) Some combinations of (i) to (iii).

**Grants:** These are non-repayable and usually cover non project-related TA such as general studies e.g. sector assessments, training, advisory services of a general nature, demonstration projects, as well as financing staff experts and short-term consultancy services for CDB, and other regional institutions.

**Contingently Recoverable Loans:** These relate specifically to pre-investment activity with a specific capital project in view. These are used to finance feasibility studies, project designs, technological assessments in the pre-investment/preparation phases of projects. CDB provides for the cost of this activity and interest is charged on the outstanding balance. If a capital project ensues then the full cost of the TA is recoverable from the first disbursement of the capital loan project, whether the project is financed by CDB or by other funding sources. However, if the results of the study show that the project is not feasible or, in the event that CDB determines for any reason that it will not fund the project and financing cannot be found from any other source, then CDB may by notice convert the loan and all interest secured thereon into a grant.

**Loans:** These are used specifically in the case of project implementation for capital loan projects which are considered

sufficiently viable to pay back the cost of the technical and advisory services provided.

***Combinations of Grants, Contingently Recoverable Loans and Loans:*** Loans may be mixed with grant funding proportionate to the viability of each project.

### **Funding Sources**

Non-reimbursable TA is funded from CDB's net income or any special funds received by the Bank for this purpose. Reimbursable TA operations are funded from CDB's SDF as well as OSF provided by bilateral or multilateral agencies.

### **Beneficiary Contribution**

As a condition of the provision of TA all beneficiaries shall agree to provide a minimum of 15% of total TA costs in cash or in kind. Beneficiaries matching contributions may include several local elements of project cost, such as office accommodation, professional, technical, secretarial, clerical services and local transportation.

### **Local Counterpart Personnel**

Beneficiaries are required to provide local personnel to understudy experts engaged in on-line, operational activities to ensure continuity on termination of the experts' assignments.

## **11. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The Charter requires CDB to promote economic cooperation and integration among its Regional Member Countries in the Caribbean and provides that, for this purpose, one of the functions of CDB shall be to assist regional members in the coordination of their development programmes with a view to achieving better utilisation of their resources, making their economies more complementary, and promoting the orderly expansion of their international trade, in particular, intra-regional trade.

CDB is also recognised under the Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) as an Associate Institution of the Community, that is to say, one pursuing the same broad purposes as the Community itself.

CDB has therefore promoted projects which have a direct "integration" aspect. In agriculture, for example, CDB has been involved in promoting agricultural diversification in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and rationalisation of the Windward Islands Banana Industry, and rehabilitation of the sugar industry of the More Developed Countries in addition to financing agricultural projects directly and through such regional institutions as the Caribbean Food Corporation.

In transportation, CDB has been actively involved in the provision of intra-regional transportation facilities. CDB has provided capital loans and TA to regional projects in shipping and air transport.

CDB continues to support viable regional projects in the industrial sector with a view to making industrial development in the various countries of the Region more complementary and less

competitive. Further, CDB has been assisting in the process of regional industrial programming which is aimed at orderly market sharing and the development of international competitive enterprises.

CDB has been making financial resources available to the University of the West Indies (UWI), another associate institution of CARICOM, for capital and TA projects, as part of an overall expansion programme of UWI. In association with the World Bank, CDB financed a technical and vocational education project and a solid waste management project in the OECS.

It should also be stressed that, by promoting and financing agricultural, industrial and infrastructural development in the Less Developed Countries on both a national and sub-regional basis, CDB is indirectly contributing to the CARICOM integration process.

## **12. BOARD APPROVAL**

Only the Board of Directors is authorised to take decisions concerning loans, equity investments, borrowings by CDB, TA, and other operations of CDB.

Acknowledgement by CDB of the receipt of an application, its study by CDB staff or request for additional information or discussions regarding conditions or guarantees, should not be construed as indicating that CDB has approved the application. Such approval comes only after the Board of Directors has considered the appraisal report on the project and has agreed to finance it since paragraph (c) of Article 15 of CDB's Charter provides that, "before a loan or guarantee is granted, the applicant shall have submitted an adequate loan or guarantee proposal and the President of the Bank shall have presented to the

Board of Directors a written report regarding the proposal together with his recommendations on the basis of a staff study.”

### **13. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

CDB has a Board of Governors, a Board of Directors, a President, two Vice-Presidents and other Officers and Staff.

#### **Board of Governors**

The Board of Governors is the highest policy-making body of CDB. Each Member Country nominates one Governor and one Alternate Governor. For this purpose, the Member Territories of Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands are regarded as one Member. Each Governor casts the votes of the Member Territory or Territories which he represents. Except as otherwise provided in the Charter, voting power is roughly proportional to shares subscribed, with a slight weighting in favour of the smaller Member Territories (as shown in Appendix 2A).

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors held in 1996, the Board decided that BMCs should always have a majority of the voting power in CDB and Regional Member Countries a majority of the number of Directors. All the powers of CDB are vested in the Board of Governors which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except on certain matters, such as admission of new members, change in capital stock, election of Directors and the President, amendment of the Charter, and termination of the operations of CDB.

The Board of Governors meets once a year, but may also be summoned as required. Meetings of the Board of Governors other than the Annual Meeting may be called by the Board of Directors whenever requested by a majority of the Members of

CDB. The Board of Governors at its Annual Meeting elects from among its Members a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen to hold office until the next election. Appendix 2 shows the Board of Governors and Voting Groups and Appendix 2A shows the Voting Powers of the Board of Governors.

### **Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors comprises twenty Directors, fourteen representing the Regional Members of CDB and six representing the non-Regional Members. Directors hold office for a term of two years and are eligible for selection for a further term or terms of office. Each Director appoints an Alternate with full power to act when the Director is not present (see Appendices 3 and 3A respectively, for the listing of the Board of Directors and Voting Groups, as well as Voting Power).

The Board of Directors is responsible for the general policy and direction of the operations of CDB.

The Board exercises all powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors, and, in conformity with the Charter, takes decisions concerning loans, guarantees and other investments by CDB, borrowing programmes, TA and other operations of CDB; it also approves the Administrative Budget of CDB and submits accounts pertaining to each financial year for approval by the Board of Governors.

The Board appoints the Audit and Post-Evaluation Committee which consists of four members of that Board who are appointed by the Board of Directors for a term of two years. The Committee's main responsibility is to monitor the efficiency and adequacy of financial and lending policies and procedures, thereby enhancing the credibility and objectivity of financial,

audit and post-implementation evaluation reports as well as the capacity of CDB to learn from its own experiences.

### **President**

The President, under the direction of the Board of Directors of which he is Chairman, is responsible for the organisation and operation of CDB, including appointment of Staff and investigation of loan proposals. He serves for a five-year term and may be re-elected.

### **Vice-Presidents**

There are two Vice-Presidents: a Vice-President (Finance) who also carries out the functions of Bank Secretary and a Vice-President (Operations). The ranking Vice-President exercises the authority and performs the functions of the President in the absence or incapacity of the President or while that office is vacant.

### **Staff**

At the end of 2007, the Staff compliment totalled 183 persons of whom 87 were professionals and the remainder support staff.

The Senior Management Group, which is chaired by the President, is responsible for the consideration of matters of a broad corporate nature. It is comprised of the Vice-President (Finance), the Vice-President (Operations), and the Directors of the various departments. (*A list of Directors of Departments and Deputy Directors is at Appendix 4*).

Management-Employee relations are assisted by the functioning of a Staff Association and Staff's financial welfare is

further promoted by the operations of the Caribank Cooperative Credit Union Limited.

## **APPENDICES**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL STOCK VOTING POWER AS AT APRIL 30, 2008**  
('000 1974 SDRs) <sup>1/</sup>

	Total No. of Shares	Percent of Caribbean	Percent of Total	Paid-up Shares	Callable Shares	Total Subscribed Capital	Paid-up Capital	Callable Capital	No. of Votes	Percent of Total Votes	Percent of Caribbean
<b>1. Regional States</b>											
<b>(a) Commonwealth Caribbean</b>											
Jamaica	19,342	32.25	17.77	4,235	15,107	96,710	21,176	75,534	19,492	17.38	31.40
Trinidad and Tobago	19,342	32.25	17.77	4,235	15,107	96,710	21,176	75,534	19,492	17.38	31.40
Bahamas, The	5,703	9.51	5.24	1,249	4,454	28,515	6,244	22,271	5,853	5.22	9.43
Guyana	4,167	6.95	3.83	912	3,255	20,835	4,562	16,273	4,317	3.85	6.95
Barbados	3,630	6.05	3.33	795	2,835	18,150	3,974	14,176	3,780	3.37	6.09
Antigua and Barbuda	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	4,295	940	3,355	1,009	0.90	1.63
Belize	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	4,295	940	3,355	1,009	0.90	1.63
Dominica	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	4,295	940	3,355	1,009	0.90	1.63
St. Kitts and Nevis	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	4,295	940	3,355	1,009	0.90	1.63
St. Lucia	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	4,295	940	3,355	1,009	0.90	1.63
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	4,295	940	3,355	1,009	0.90	1.63
Grenada	736	1.23	0.68	161	575	3,680	806	2,874	886	0.79	1.43
British Virgin Islands	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,065	233	832	1,184 <sup>2/</sup>	1.06	1.91
Cayman Islands	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,065	233	832	)	)	)
Montserrat	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,065	233	832	)	)	)
Turks and Caicos Islands	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,065	233	832	)	)	)
Anguilla	182	0.30	0.17	40	142	910	199	711	)	)	)
Haiti	875	1.46	0.80	192	683	4,375	958	3,417	1,025	0.91	1.65
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>59,983</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55.11</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>46,849</b>	<b>299,915</b>	<b>65,669</b>	<b>234,246</b>	<b>62,083</b>	<b>55.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>(b) Other Regional</b>											
Colombia	3,118		2.86	683	2,435	15,590	3,414	12,176	3,268	2.91	
Mexico	3,118		2.86	683	2,435	15,590	3,414	12,176	3,268	2.91	
Venezuela	3,118		2.86	683	2,435	15,590	3,414	12,176	3,268	2.91	
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>9,354</b>		<b>8.59</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>46,770</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>36,529</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>8.74</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,337</b>		<b>63.70</b>	<b>15,182</b>	<b>54,155</b>	<b>346,685</b>	<b>75,910</b>	<b>270,775</b>	<b>71,887</b>	<b>64.10</b>	

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL STOCK VOTING POWER AS AT APRIL 30, 2008**  
('000 1974 SDRs) <sup>1/</sup> *continued*

	<b>Total No. of Shares</b>	<b>Percent of Caribbean</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Paid-up Shares</b>	<b>Callable Shares</b>	<b>Total Subscribed Capital</b>	<b>Paid-up Capital</b>	<b>Callable Capital</b>	<b>No. of Votes</b>	<b>Percent of Total Votes</b>	<b>Percent of Caribbean</b>
<b>2. Non-Regional States</b>											
Canada	10,402		9.56	2,278	8,124	52,010	11,388	40,622	10,552	9.41	
United Kingdom	10,402		9.56	2,278	8,124	52,010	11,388	40,622	10,552	9.41	
China	6,235		5.73	1,365	4,870	31,175	6,826	24,349	6,385	5.69	
Germany	6,235		5.73	1,365	4,870	31,175	6,826	24,349	6,385	5.69	
Italy	6,235		5.73	1,365	4,870	31,175	6,826	24,349	6,385	5.69	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,509</b>		<b>36.30</b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>30,858</b>	<b>197,545</b>	<b>43,254</b>	<b>154,291</b>	<b>40,259</b>	<b>35.90</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108,846</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>23,833</b>	<b>85,013</b>	<b>544,230</b>	<b>119,165</b>	<b>425,065</b>	<b>112,146</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
<b>Additional Subscription</b>											
						<b>1,810</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>			
						<b>1,810</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>			
						<b>2,639</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>2,061</b>			
						<b>6,273</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>4,841</b>			
						<b>12,546</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>9,681</b>			
						<b>12,546</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>9,681</b>			
						<b>18,804</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>14,688</b>			
						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,428</b>	<b>13,666</b>	<b>42,762</b>		
						<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIBED SHARES INCLUDING ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>600,658</b>	<b>132,830</b>	<b>467,828</b>		

<sup>1/</sup> The SDR as valued on June 30, 1974 (1974 SDR) is equivalent to 1.206348 United States dollars.

<sup>2/</sup> In accordance with Article 3 paragraph 4 of the Agreement establishing the Bank and Board of Governors' Resolution No. 4/81, these Territories are considered as a single Member of the Bank for the purposes of of Articles 26 and 32 of the Agreement.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL STOCK VOTING POWER AS AT APRIL 30, 2008**  
(\$'000) <sup>1/</sup>

	Total No. of Shares	Percent of Caribbean	Percent of Total	Paid-up Shares	Callable Shares	Total Subscribed Capital	Paid-up Capital	Callable Capital	No. of Votes	Percent of Total Votes	Percent of Caribbean
<b>(a) Regional States</b>											
Jamaica	19,342	32.25	17.77	4,235	15,107	116,666	25,545	91,121	19,492	17.38	31.40
Trinidad and Tobago	19,342	32.25	17.77	4,235	15,107	116,666	25,545	91,121	19,492	17.38	31.40
Bahamas, The	5,703	9.51	5.24	1,249	4,454	34,399	7,532	26,867	5,853	5.22	9.43
Guyana	4,167	6.95	3.83	912	3,255	25,134	5,503	19,631	4,317	3.85	6.95
Barbados	3,630	6.05	3.33	795	2,835	21,895	4,794	17,101	3,780	3.37	6.09
Antigua and Barbuda	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	5,181	1,134	4,047	1,009	0.90	1.63
Belize	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	5,181	1,134	4,047	1,009	0.90	1.63
Dominica	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	5,181	1,134	4,047	1,009	0.90	1.63
St. Kitts and Nevis	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	5,181	1,134	4,047	1,009	0.90	1.63
St. Lucia	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	5,181	1,134	4,047	1,009	0.90	1.63
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	859	1.43	0.79	188	671	5,181	1,134	4,047	1,009	0.90	1.63
Grenada	736	1.23	0.68	161	575	4,439	972	3,467	886	0.79	1.43
British Virgin Islands	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,285	281	1,003	1,184 <sup>2/</sup>	1.06)	1.91)
Cayman Islands	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,285	281	1,003	)	)	)
Montserrat	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,285	281	1,003	)	)	)
Turks and Caicos Islands	213	0.36	0.20	47	166	1,285	281	1,003	)	)	)
Anguilla	182	0.30	0.17	40	142	1,098	240	857	)	)	)
Haiti	875	1.46	0.80	192	683	5,278	1,156	4,122	1,025	0.91	1.65
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>59,983</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>55.11</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>46,849</b>	<b>361,802</b>	<b>79,220</b>	<b>282,582</b>	<b>62,083</b>	<b>55.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>(b) Other Regional</b>											
Colombia	3,118		2.86	683	2,435	18,807	4,118	14,689	3,268	2.91	
Mexico	3,118		2.86	683	2,435	18,807	4,118	14,689	3,268	2.91	
Venezuela	3,118		2.86	683	2,435	18,807	4,118	14,689	3,268	2.91	
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>9,354</b>		<b>8.59</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>56,421</b>	<b>12,354</b>	<b>44,067</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>8.74</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,337</b>		<b>63.70</b>	<b>15,182</b>	<b>54,155</b>	<b>418,223</b>	<b>91,574</b>	<b>326,649</b>	<b>71,887</b>	<b>64.10</b>	

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL STOCK VOTING POWER AS AT APRIL 30, 2008**  
 (\$'000) <sup>1/</sup> *continued*

	<b>Total No. of Shares</b>	<b>Percent of Caribbean</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>Paid-up Shares</b>	<b>Callable Shares</b>	<b>Total Subscribed Capital</b>	<b>Paid-up Capital</b>	<b>Callable Capital</b>	<b>No. of Votes</b>	<b>Percent of Total Votes</b>	<b>Percent of Caribbean</b>
<b>2. Non-Regional States</b>											
Canada	10,402		9.56	2,278	8,124	62,742	13,738	49,004	10,552	9.41	
United Kingdom	10,402		9.56	2,278	8,124	62,742	13,738	49,004	10,552	9.41	
China	6,235		5.73	1,365	4,870	37,608	8,235	29,373	6,385	5.69	
Germany	6,235		5.73	1,365	4,870	37,608	8,235	29,373	6,385	5.69	
Italy	6,235		5.73	1,365	4,870	37,608	8,235	29,373	6,385	5.69	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,509</b>		<b>36.30</b>	<b>8,651</b>	<b>30,858</b>	<b>238,308</b>	<b>52,180</b>	<b>186,128</b>	<b>40,259</b>	<b>35.90</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108,846</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>23,833</b>	<b>85,013</b>	<b>656,531</b>	<b>143,754</b>	<b>512,777</b>	<b>112,146</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
<b>Additional Subscription</b>											
						<b>1,810</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>			
						<b>1,810</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>			
						<b>6,273</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>4,841</b>			
						<b>12,546</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>9,681</b>			
						<b>12,546</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>9,681</b>			
						<b>18,804</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>14,688</b>			
						<b>2,639</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>2,061</b>			
						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,428</b>	<b>13,666</b>	<b>42,762</b>		
						<b>TOTAL SUBSCRIBED SHARES INCLUDING ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS</b>			<b>712,959</b>	<b>157,420</b>	<b>555,539</b>

<sup>1/</sup>

The SDR as valued on June 30, 1974 (1974 SDR) is equivalent to 1.206348 United States dollars.

<sup>2/</sup>

In accordance with Article 3 paragraph 4 of the Agreement establishing the Bank and Board of Governors' Resolution No. 4/81, these Territories are considered as a single Member of the Bank for the purposes of of Articles 26 and 32 of the Agreement.

**APPENDIX 2****Page 1 of 3****BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND VOTING GROUPS  
(As at April 30, 2008)**

<b>The Hon. Maxime Bernier</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>Chairman</b>
<b>Sen. Hon. Dr. Emily Gaynor Dick-Forde</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>Vice-Chairman</b>
<b>Mr. Oscar Ivan Zuluaga</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Vice-Chairman</b>
<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GOVERNOR</b>	<b>ALTERNATE GOVERNOR</b>
Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos Islands	Hon. Ralph T. O'Neal Chief Minister and Minister of Finance British Virgin Islands	Hon. Lowell L. Lewis Chief Minister and Minister of Finance Montserrat
Antigua and Barbuda	Dr. the Hon. Errol Cort, Minister of Finance and the Economy	Mr. Whitfield Harris, Jr., Financial Secretary
The Bahamas	Hon. Zhivaro S. Laing Minister of State for Finance Ministry of Finance	Mr. Calvin Knowles Managing Director Bahamas Development Bank
Barbados	The Hon. David J.H. Thompson Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Development, Labour, Civil Service and Energy	Mr. Grantley Smith Director of Finance and Economic Affairs
Belize	The Rt. Hon. Dean Barrow Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Dr. Carla Barnett Economic and Fiscal Policy Adviser, Office of the Prime Minister
Canada	Hon. Maxime Bernier Minister of Foreign Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	<b>Vacant</b>

**APPENDIX 2**  
**Page 2 of 3**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GOVERNOR</b>	<b>ALTERNATE GOVERNOR</b>
Colombia	Mr. Oscar Ivan Zuluaga Minister of Finance and Public Credit	Mr. José Darío Uribe Governor Banco De la Republica
Dominica	Hon. Roosevelt Skerrit Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Planning and Overseas Nationals	Mrs. Rosamund Edwards Financial Secretary
Germany	Ms. Karin Kortmann Parliamentary State Secretary Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Dr. Rolf Wenzel Deputy Director General Federal Ministry of Finance
Grenada	Hon. Anthony Boatswain Minister of Economic Development, and Planning	<b>Vacant</b>
Guyana	H.E. Mr. Bharrat Jagdeo Executive President	Hon. Dr Ashni Singh Minister of Finance
Haiti	Hon. Daniel Dorsainvil Minister of the Economy and Finance	Mr. Raymond Magloire Governor Central Bank of Haiti
Italy	Mr. Tommaso Padoa- Schioppa Minister of the Economy and Finance	Mr. Ignazio Angeloni Director for International Financial Relations Ministry of the Economy and Finance
Jamaica	Hon. Audley Shaw Minister of Finance and Public Service	Dr. Wesley Hughes Director General Planning Institute of Jamaica
Mexico	Dr. Augustin Guillermo Carstens Carstens Secretary of Finance and Public Credit	Dr. Alejandro M. Werner Under-Secretary of Finance and Public Credit

**APPENDIX 2**  
**Page 3 of 3**

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>GOVERNOR</b>	<b>ALTERNATE GOVERNOR</b>
People's Republic of China	Mr. Zhou Xiaochuan Governor People's Bank of China	Mr. Ma Delun Assistant Governor People's Bank of China
St. Kitts and Nevis	Dr. the Hon. Denzil Douglas Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Information, Technology, Sustainable Development, Tourism, Sports and Culture	Hon. Joseph Parry Premier and Minister of Finance, Nevis Island Administration
St. Lucia	Hon. Stephenson King Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Mr. Isaac Anthony Permanent Secretary /Director of Finance Ministry of Finance, International Financial Services and Economic Affairs
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Dr. the Hon. Ralph Gonsalves Prime Minister and Minister for Finance	Hon. Louis Straker Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Trade
Trinidad and Tobago	Senator the Honourable Emily Gaynor Dick-Forde Minister of Planning, Housing and the Environment	Mr. Ewart Williams Governor Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom	The Rt. Hon. Douglas Alexander Secretary of State for International Development, Department for International Development	The Rt. Hon. Shahid Malik, M.P. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development, Department for International Development
Venezuela	Mr. Rafael Isea Romero President Venezuelan Economic and Social Development Bank (BANDES)	Mr. Rodolfo Sanz Vice Minister for Latin America, Ministry of Popular Power for Foreign Affairs

## APPENDIX 2A

### VOTING POWERS - BOARD OF GOVERNORS (Article 32 of Agreement)

Governors for:	No. of Shares	+ 150 =	No. of Votes per Member =	No. of Votes per Governor	% of Total Votes
<b>REGIONAL</b>					
Jamaica	19,342		19,492	19,492	17.38
Trinidad and Tobago	19,342		19,492	19,492	17.38
Bahamas, The	5,703		5,853	5,853	5.22
Guyana	4,167		4,317	4,317	3.85
Colombia	3,118		3,268	3,268	2.91
Mexico	3,118		3,268	3,268	2.91
Venezuela	3,118		3,268	3,268	2.91
Barbados	3,630		3,780	3,780	3.37
Antigua and Barbuda	859		1,009	1,009	0.90
Belize	859		1,009	1,009	0.90
Dominica	859		1,009	1,009	0.90
St. Kitts and Nevis	859		1,009	1,009	0.90
St. Lucia	859		1,009	1,009	0.91
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	859		1,009	1,009	0.90
Haiti	875			1,025	0.91
Grenada	736		886	886	0.79
(Anguilla (British Virgin Islands	182)				
(Cayman Islands	213)		1,184	1,184	1.06
(Montserrat	213)				
(Turks and Caicos ( Islands	213)				
<b>NON-REGIONAL</b>					
Canada	10,402		10,552	10,522	9.41
United Kingdom	10,402		10,552	10,522	9.41
China	6,235		6,385	6,385	5.69
Germany	6,235		6,385	6,385	5.69
Italy	6,235		6,385	6,385	5.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,846</b>		<b>112,146</b>	<b>112,146</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## APPENDIX 3

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND VOTING GROUPS (As at April 30, 2008) Chairman: Dr. Compton Bourne, President

DIRECTOR	ALTERNATE	COUNTRY OR GROUP OF
<b>Regional</b>		
Mrs. Rose Lemonius-Stewart	Ms. Sidjae Robinson	Jamaica
Mr. Anthony Bartholomew	Mr. Vishnu Dhanpaul	Trinidad and Tobago
Mrs. Ruth R. Millar	Mr. Calvin Knowles	The Bahamas
Mr. Keith Burrowes	Mr. Neermal Rekha	Guyana
Mrs. Juanita Thorington Powlett	Mr. Patick McCaskie	Barbados
Mr. Isaac Anthony	Mrs. Rosamund Edwards	Dominica and St. Lucia
Mr. Timothy Antoine	Mr. Maurice Edwards	Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Mr. Delton Jones	Ms. Yvonne Hyde	Belize and Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands
Mr. Whitfield Harris Jr.	Mrs. Janet Harris	Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis
Mr. Alberto de Brigard	Mr. Adolfo Meisel	Colombia
Mr. Luis Arias	Mr. Carlos Perez	Venezuela
Ms. Claudia Grayeb Bayata	Mr. Alejandro Ruiz Flores	Mexico
<b>Non Regional</b>		
Mrs. Kathryn Dunlop	Ms. Nalini Ablack	Canada
Ms. Elizabeth Carriere	Mr. Cedrik Schurich	United Kingdom
<b>Vacant</b>	Mr. Pablo Facchinei	Italy
Mr. Uwe Wolff	Dr. Julia Lehmann	Germany
Mrs. Jin Qi	Ms. Wang Lin	People's Republic of China

**APPENDIX 3A**

**VOTING POWERS - BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
(Article 32 of Agreement)**

<b>Directors for:</b>	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>+ 150 =</b>	<b>No. of Votes per Member =</b>	<b>No. of Votes per Governor</b>	<b>% of Total Votes</b>
<b>REGIONAL</b>					
1 Jamaica	19,342		19,492	19,492	17.54
1 Trinidad and Tobago	19,342		19,492	19,492	17.54
1 Bahamas, The	5,703		5,853	5,853	5.27
1 Guyana	4,167		4,317	4,317	3.88
1 Colombia	3,118		3,268	3,268	2.93
1 Mexico	3,118		3,268	3,268	2.93
1 Venezuela	3,118		3,268	3,268	2.93
1 Barbados	3,630		3,780	3,780	3.40
1 (Antigua and Barbuda (St. Kitts and Nevis)	859 859		1,009 1,009	2,018	1.82
1 (Dominica (St. Lucia)	859 859		1,009 1,009	2,018	1.82
1 (St. Vincent and the (Grenadines (Grenada)	859 736		1,009 886	1,895	1.71
(Belize (Anguilla (British Virgin (Islands)	859 182 213		1,009 ) ) 1,184)	2,193	1.98
1 (Cayman Islands (Montserrat (Turks and Caicos (Islands)	213 213 213		) ) )		
<b>NON-REGIONAL</b>					
1 Canada	10,402		10,552	10,552	9.50
1 United Kingdom	10,402		10,552	10,552	9.50
1 Germany	6,235		6,385	6,385	5.75
1 Italy	6,235		6,385	6,385	5.75
1 China	6,235		6,385	6,385	5.75
<b>17 TOTAL</b>	<b>107,971</b>		<b>111,121</b>	<b>111,121</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## APPENDIX 4

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS (As at April 30, 2008)

President	Dr. Compton Bourne*
Vice-President (Operations)	Mr. P. Desmond Brunton**
Vice-President (Finance)	Mr. Neville Grainger**
Director, Economics and Programming	Mr. Alan Slusher**
Director, Projects	Mr. Carlson Gough**
Director, Finance and Corporate Planning	Dr. Warren Smith**
General Counsel	Mr. Douglas Leys
Director, Information and Technology	Mr. Mark Taitt
Director, Human Resources and Administration	Mr. Frank Sampson

### DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Deputy Director, Information and Technology Management Services	Mrs. Kathleen R. Gordon
Deputy Director, Human Resources	Miss Jennifer Courtenay
Deputy Director, Corporate Planning	Mr. Adrian Debique
Deputy Director, Finance	Mr. Dennis Smellie
Deputy General Counsel	Mrs. Yvette Lemonias-Seale
Deputy Director, Evaluation and Oversight	Miss Anne Bramble

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\* Chairman, Senior Management Group  
\*\* Members, Senior Management Group