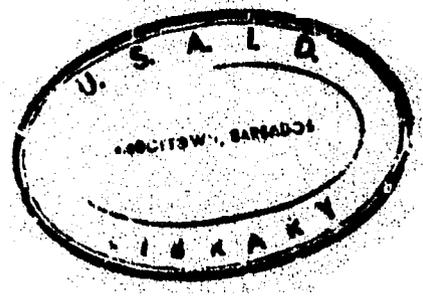


PN-AAN-016
150-29578

62

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



BASIC INFORMATION

AMERICAN OVERSEAS

APRIL 1979

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BASIC INFORMATION

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BASIC INFORMATION

GENERAL

The Caribbean Development Bank 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 the Bank.)

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 and the United States of America was held in Antigua to consider the Report of a team of experts which had been commissioned by Canada, the United Kingdom and the USA to make an economic survey of Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands.

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 US\$50 million. 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 Governments of the Commonwealth Caribbean Countries and Territories accepted the Report and established a Committee of officials to work out details for the establishment of the Caribbean Development Bank, including the preparation of a Draft Agreement.

The Draft Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Development Bank 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 the Bank was set up and a Project Director was subsequently appointed. The Committee was responsible for all arrangements leading up to the establishment of the Bank, including the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, ratifications and the Inaugural Meeting of the Board of Governors. The Committee received assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

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, Bahamas on January 31, 1970.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations 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.

LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

The permanent headquarters of the Caribbean Development Bank is located at Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados. The building was erected by the Government of Barbados as part of its obligations under the Headquarters Agreement between the Bank and that Government.

The Projects Department of the Bank is now temporarily located in the former Cable and Wireless Training School, about half a mile away from the permanent headquarters.

Postal Address: Caribbean Development Bank
Wildey
St. Michael
Barbados.

P. O. Box No. : 408.

Cable Address : CARIBANK.

Telex No. : WB 287

Telephone No. : 61152

PURPOSE

In accordance with Article 1 of its Charter, the purpose of the Bank 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".

FUNCTIONS

Under Article 2 of its Charter the Bank has the following functions -

- "(a) 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;
- (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 private and public investment in development projects by, among other means, aiding financial institutions in the region and supporting the establishment of consortia;
- (f) to cooperate and assist in the 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".

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Bank is open to

- (a) States and Territories of the region; and
- (b) non-regional States which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialised agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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

The membership of the Bank is now twenty - eighteen regional and two non-regional members. Venezuela and Colombia were admitted to membership as regional members on April 25, 1973 and November 22, 1974 respectively.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The financial resources of the Bank consist of (1) Ordinary Capital Resources comprising mainly subscribed capital and borrowings and (2) Special Funds Resources which may be established or accepted by the Bank.

Ordinary Capital Resources

The original authorised capital stock of the Bank was US\$50,000,000. At the Second Annual Meeting in 1972, the authorised capital stock was increased by US\$50,000,000 and again, in 1974, at the Fourth Annual Meeting a further increase of US\$92,000,000 in callable shares only was approved thereby bringing the total authorised capital stock to US\$192,000,000. This is divided into 10,000 paid-up shares and 28,400 callable shares, having a par value of US\$5,000 each, in terms of weight and fineness in effect in 1969. 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 the Bank to meet its obligations incurred on borrowings or on guarantees chargeable to the Ordinary Operations of the Bank.

(The members of the Bank and their subscriptions to ordinary capital are listed in Appendix 1).

The Bank can increase its Ordinary Capital Resources by increasing its capital (necessitating a 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. The Bank has already raised four such loans (one from the Export-Import Bank of Japan in the sum of 2 billion yen which was allowed to lapse by mutual consent), another from the World Bank in the sum of US\$20 million, a market loan of US\$5 million on the Trinidad and Tobago capital market and one equivalent to US\$4.131 million from the European Investment Bank.

The Bank has also renewed 2-year bonds in the sum of US\$9.75 million to Central Banks of regional member countries.

Special Funds Resources

Special operations are financed from the Special Development Fund and other Special Funds.

The Special Development Fund which is established under the Charter and into which the Bank may receive contributions or loans 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.

The Bank can also accept contributions or loans for other special funds which it may administer on terms agreed with its donors so long as the purposes are consistent with its objectives and functions.

The Charter requires that the Special Funds of the Bank must be held, used, committed, invested or otherwise disposed of entirely separate from the Ordinary Capital Resources of the Bank.

The Charter precludes the allocation to any special fund of any part of paid-up capital or reserve of the Bank or from funds borrowed by the Bank for inclusion in its Ordinary Capital Resources. 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 March 31, 1979, the Special Development Fund was made up of US\$79,612,000 as follows:

	<u>US\$'000</u>
(a) Canadian Contributions	19,497
(b) United Kingdom Contributions	13,877
(c) United States of America Loans	22,000
(d) Venezuelan Contribution	10,000
(e) Colombian Contribution	4,984
(f) Federal Republic of Germany Loan	9,026
(g) New Zealand Contribution	228

As at March 31, 1979, other Special Funds totalling US\$108,445,000 were as follows:

	<u>US\$'000</u>	
(a) Agricultural Fund:		
(i) Canadian Contribution	7,251	
(ii) United States of America Loan	10,000	17,251
(b) United States of America Loan for Housing Funds:		
(i) Primary Market	5,061	
(ii) Secondary Mortgage Market	2,874	
(iii) Technical Assistance	465	8,400
(c) Counterpart Contribution Fund (Loan from Trinidad and Tobago)		4,167
(d) Commercial Livestock Production Fund (Contribution from Canada)		2,000
(e) Venezuelan Trust Fund		25,022
(f) Agribusiness Development Fund (Loan from the USA)		6,500
(g) Pre-Investment Programme (Inter-American Development Bank)		
(i) Grant Funds	1,000	
(ii) Loan Funds	500	1,500
(h) Caribbean Development Facility (Loan from the USA)		20,000
(i) Global Loan (Inter-American Development Bank)		12,000
(j) Federal Military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Loan		5,000
(k) Technical Assistance Fund and other grants		6,605

LENDING ACTIVITIES

The Bank's lending activities are divided into two major categories: Ordinary operations and Special operations.

Ordinary operations are those financed from the Ordinary Capital Resources of the Bank.

Special operations are those financed from the Special Funds Resources of the Bank.

A project may combine aspects financed by ordinary operations and other aspects financed by special operations.

The Bank 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 economic development of the Region.

The Bank will not, however, finance an undertaking in the territory of a member if that member objects to such financing.

The Bank'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, manufacture, mining, tourism (particularly small and medium sized regionally owned hotels)*, transportation, housing (low and lower/middle income), student loans and infrastructure and services related to the development of these sectors of the economy. High priority is given to the financing of regional projects.

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

Specific private development projects, whose individual financing requirements are not in the opinion of the Bank large enough to warrant the direct supervision of the Bank, may be financed through loans or guarantees of loans to national development banks or other suitable entities.

* While giving priority to small and medium sized regionally owned hotels, it is realised that in special circumstances larger type luxury hotels owned by Governments might be deserving of support from CDB.

The Bank 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.

The Bank may also guarantee, whether as primary obligor or secondary obligor, in whole or in part, loans made by other investors for the economic development of member countries.

Article 1 of the Charter requires the Bank to have "special and urgent regard to the needs of the less developed members of the region". Accordingly, while the Bank's ordinary operations embrace all its regional member countries, the major part of its special operations continue to be in the less developed member countries.

Methods of Loan Financing^{1/}

In making direct loans or participating in them, the Bank, 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 of distinguishing between local and foreign exchange expenditures, and having regard to the economic circumstances of borrowing regional member countries, the Borrower is asked simply to make an appropriate contribution to the cost of the project financed by the Bank.

The Bank'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 the Bank.

^{1/}

The Bank is also empowered under Article 13 of its Charter to make equity investments but there are strict limitations on the Bank's exercise of this power.

Interest and other Charges

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

The interest charged by the Bank on its loans, inclusive of a commission in ordinary operations and a service fee in special operations, is computed on the amount of outstanding loan. On loans made from Ordinary Capital Resources the Bank also levies a commitment fee.

On guarantees given by it, the Bank charges a commission (comprising a guarantee fee plus a service charge) on the outstanding balance of the amount guaranteed.

All loan repayments shall ordinarily be made in the currency loaned. Amortization and grace periods shall be such as are, in the opinion of the Bank, appropriate for the loan concerned.

Project Appraisal

In appraising (and where necessary, preparing) the projects that it proposes to finance, the Bank has regard to their technical, commercial, financial, economic cost-benefit, legal, organizational and managerial, environmental and social points of view; 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.

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

General Conditions

The Bank 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, the Bank requires that the proceeds of loans, investments or other financing by the Bank be used only for procurement of goods and services produced in member countries or in other countries which in the opinion of the Board of Directors have contributed substantially to the resources of the Bank.

In cases where the recipient of a loan or guarantee is not itself a member government, the Bank 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, the Bank 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 the Bank. In cases of a direct loan made by the Bank, 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 the Bank. On the basis of these inquiries, the Bank 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 or guarantee, the Bank deals only with the applicant or authorised representative, not with intermediaries.

Basic information which the Bank 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 will help to establish the economic and technical feasibility of the project. If all pertinent data are not available, the applicant should inform the Bank 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 the Bank, 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

The Bank commenced operations in 1970 when it made its first loan from Ordinary Capital Resources in October of that year. The first loan from Special Funds Resources was made in April 1971. Projects financed so far by the Bank from both Ordinary Capital and Special Funds Resources 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, airport buildings, hotels and tourist facilities agricultural credit, small and medium industries, residential mortgages and student loans, through national development banks and other intermediaries.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Charter provides that the Bank shall 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; to provide appropriate technical assistance particularly by undertaking or commissioning pre-investment surveys, and by assisting in the identification and preparation of project proposals; and generally to provide technical advice and assistance which serve its purpose and come within its functions.

Under these provisions the Bank may provide technical assistance to its regional member countries, their subsidiary entities, or private entities within their countries. It may also supply technical assistance to international or regional institutions where appropriate.

Technical assistance of a non-reimbursable nature is charged to the Bank's net income and to any special funds received by the Bank for this purpose.

Methods of Operation

Technical assistance may be provided through advisory services, consultants or experts for specific missions on a contract basis (short-term or long-term and associated with project implementation or assisting an institution), or in cooperation with national or international institutions.

Fields of Activity

Member governments, governmental entities, private enterprises and international or regional institutions may request technical assistance from the Bank. The technical assistance operations of the Bank include:

1. Technical assistance in connection with specific loan projects in -
 - (a) identifying projects suitable for financing by the Bank or other sources, such as assisting in pre-investment studies;
 - (b) preparing and working out projects on which the Bank can take action, such as assisting in the preparation of feasibility studies and appropriate applications for loan financing;
 - (c) the implementation of loan projects and in helping in the initial operating period; and
 - (d) the follow-up phase of projects, after they have gone into operation.

2. Technical assistance not directly related to specific loan projects -
 - (a) Advisory operations - These operations are designed to give advice in specific fields of economic activity, as well as in respect of overall planning of economic development, whether on a regional, sub-regional or national basis.
 - (b) Implementing operations - These operations arise out of advice or recommendations previously rendered. Implementing operations may be carried out separately or in conjunction with advisory operations.
 - (c) Educational operations - These operations consist of training activities and the assignment of experts for:
 - (i) training activities in the field, such as assistance for the training of technicians of regional developing member countries, in various economic development activities, at regional or national institutes, agencies or organizations;
 - (ii) training activities at the Bank, either by providing special training courses to trainees or by assigning trainees for practical work to individual staff officers.

(d) Institutional operations - These operations entail the provision of financial or advisory assistance or the contribution of expertise for establishing or strengthening research institutions dedicated to the general purposes of economic development or for other specialized economic activities not directly related to the financing of loan projects.

3. Coordinating activities - In addition to the abovementioned technical assistance operations, the Bank will, if requested, assist in the coordination of various technical assistance operations which have been or are being carried out within the Region or within particular countries of the Region or which are being planned for the future.

Financing Technical Assistance

The technical assistance which the Bank extends may be either wholly or partially reimbursable or non-reimbursable.

Technical Assistance Approvals

Technical assistance activities undertaken by the Bank cover projects in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, livestock and marketing, development financing institutions, tourism, industry and industrial estates, rural electrification, housing, air and sea transport, mineral research, statistical services and others. A number of loans given by the Bank both from Ordinary Capital and Special Funds Resources owed their origin to technical assistance activities undertaken by the Bank.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Charter requires the Bank 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 the Bank shall be to assist regional members in the coordination 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.

The Bank is also recognised under the Treaty Establishing the Caribbean Community as an "Associate Institution" of the Community, that is to say, one pursuing the same broad purposes as the Community itself.

The Bank has therefore promoted projects which have a direct "integration" aspect in three sectors, agriculture, transportation and industry. The first is the production of foodstuffs in less developed member countries for export to more developed countries. (This ties in well with the CARICOM Agricultural Marketing Protocol under which CARICOM member countries - in particular the more developed ones - agree to provide a market for agricultural produce from the less developed member countries).

More generally and importantly, the Bank has initiated the process of promoting and financing regional agricultural (including fisheries and livestock) projects as part of the Regional Food Plan, accepted by the Conference of Heads of Governments of the Caribbean Community in December 1975.

The second area is the provision of adequate intra-regional transportation facilities. The Bank has already made loans to regional projects in Shipping and Air Transport.

Thirdly, the Bank, within the limits of its financial and technical resources, is now either promoting or actively exploring the possibilities of financing 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.

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, the Bank is indirectly contributing to the CARICOM integration process.

BOARD APPROVAL

Only the Board of Directors is authorised to take decisions concerning loans, equity investments, guarantees, borrowings by the Bank, furnishing of technical assistance and other operations of the Bank.

Acknowledgement by the Bank of the receipt of an application, its study by Bank staff or request for additional information, or discussions regarding conditions or guarantees, should not be construed as indicating that the Bank 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 the Bank'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 recommendation on the basis of a staff study.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Bank has a Board of Governors, a Board of Directors, a President, a Vice-President and other officers and staff.

Board of Governors

The Board of Governors is the highest policy-making body of the Bank. Each member country nominates one Governor and one Alternate Governor. For this purpose, the member territories of Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands are regarded as one member. Each Governor casts the votes of the member territory or territories which he represents. Voting power is roughly proportional to shares subscribed, with a slight weighting in favour of the smaller member territories (as shown in Appendix 11(A)). At a special Meeting of the Board of Governors held in 1971, the Board decided that Commonwealth Caribbean Members should always have a majority of the voting power in the Bank and a majority of the number of Directors. All the powers of the Bank 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 of the Bank, election of Directors and the President, amendment of the Charter, and termination of the operations of the Bank.

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 the Bank. 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. (A list of Governors and Alternate Governors is at Appendix 11).

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors comprises eleven directors, nine representing the regional members of the Bank and two 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 for him when he is not present. (A list of Directors, Alternate Directors and voting groups is at Appendix III).

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

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 the Bank, borrowing programmes, technical assistance and other operations of the Bank; it also approves the administrative budget of the Bank and submits accounts pertaining to each financial year for approval by the Board of Governors.

The voting power of the Board of Directors is shown at Appendix III(A).

President

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

Vice-President

The 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.

Bank Staff

As at April 1, 1979, the Bank had a professional staff of 66 drawn from 14 countries, and 80 non-professional staff mainly from Barbados.

The President is advised by the following Directors of Departments:

Administration;
Economics and Programming;
Finance;
Legal; and
Projects.

(A list of Directors of Departments is at Appendix IV).

2

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK^{1/}

APPENDIX 1

US (1969) Dollars^{2/}

	Total No. of Shares	Callable Shares	Paid-up Shares	Total Subscribed Capital	Callable Capital	Paid-up Capital
<u>Regional States</u>						
Jamaica	6,127	5,007	1,120	30,635,000	25,035,000	5,600,000
Trinidad and Tobago	4,213	3,443	770	21,065,000	17,215,000	3,850,000
Bahamas	1,806	1,476	330	9,030,000	7,330,000	1,650,000
Colombia	1,642	1,342	300	8,210,000	6,710,000	1,500,000
Venezuela	1,642	1,342	300	8,210,000	6,710,000	1,500,000
Guyana	1,313	1,073	240	6,565,000	5,365,000	1,200,000
Barbados	1,150	940	210	5,750,000	4,700,000	1,050,000
Antigua	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
Belize	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
Dominica	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
Grenada	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
St. Lucia	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
St. Vincent	272	222	50	1,360,000	1,110,000	250,000
Montserrat	69	56.5	12.5	345,000	282,500	62,500
British Virgin Islands	69	56.5	12.5	345,000	282,500	62,500
Cayman Islands	69	56.5	12.5	345,000	282,500	62,500
Turks and Caicos Islands	69	56.5	12.5	345,000	282,500	62,500
<u>Non-Regional States</u>						
Canada	5,477	4,477	1,000	27,385,000	22,385,000	5,000,000
United Kingdom	5,477	4,477	1,000	27,385,000	22,385,000	5,000,000
	31,027	25,357	5,670	155,135,000	126,735,000	28,350,000
Unassigned Shares	7,373	3,043	4,330	36,865,000	15,215,000	21,650,000
	38,400	28,400	10,000	192,000,000	142,000,000	50,000,000

^{1/} As at April 1979

^{2/} The United States (1969) dollar is equivalent to 1.2068348 current United States dollars.

APPENDIX II

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
(As of April 1, 1979)

His Excellency
Mr. V. H. Courtenay

Rt. Hon. J. Hart

Hon. W. Wheatley

Belize

United Kingdom

Montserrat, British Virgin
Islands, Cayman Islands,
Turks & Caicos Islands

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Vice-Chairman

COUNTRY

GOVERNOR

ALTERNATE

Antigua

Hon. J. E. St. Luce
Minister of Finance

Mr. P. Merchant

Bahamas

Hon. A. D. Hanna
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance

Mr. T. Donaldson
Governor
Central Bank of the
Bahamas

Barbados

Hon. H. B. St. John
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Caribbean
Affairs, External Trade,
Industry and Tourism

Mr. L. V. H. Lewis
President
Barbados National Bank

Belize

His Excellency
Mr. V. H. Courtenay
Minister without Portfolio
and Ambassador to CARICOM

Mr. G. R. Graham

Canada

Hon. J. Chretien
Minister of Finance

Mr. M. Dupuy
President
Canadian International
Development Agency

Colombia

Sr. Dr. J. G. Parra
Minister of Finance

Sr. Dn. R. Gama
General Manager
Banco de la Republica

Dominica

Capt. the Hon.
V. A. J. Riviere
Minister of Finance and
Consumer Protection

Mr. A. Lazare
Permanent Secretary
Department of Industry
and Housing
Office of the Prime
Minister

28

2.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>GOVERNOR</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Grenada	(Vacant)	Mr. L. F. Wilson, Jr. Permanent Secretary (Finance)
Guyana	Hon. F. E. Hope Minister of Finance	Mr. H. Wilkinson Secretary to the Treasury
Jamaica	Hon. E. Bell Minister of Finance and Planning	Mr. H. G. Barber Financial Secretary
Montserrat) British Virgin Islands) Cayman Islands) Turks and Caicos Islands)	Hon. W. Wheatley Chief Minister British Virgin Islands	Hon. J. A. Osborne Chief Minister and Minister of Finance Montserrat
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	Hon. C.A.P. Southwell Premier and Minister of Finance, Trade, Industry and Tourism	(Vacant)
St. Lucia	Hon. J. G. Compton Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Hon. W. G. Mallet Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism
St. Vincent	Hon. R. M. Cato Premier and Minister of Finance	Mr. C. I. Martin Financial Secretary
Trinidad and Tobago	Dr. the Hon. E.E. Williams Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Hon. G. Chambers Minister of Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries
United Kingdom	Rt. Hon. J. Hart Minister for Overseas Development Ministry of Overseas Development	Mr. C. R. A. Rae Under-Secretary Ministry of Overseas Development
Venezuela	Dr. H. Hurtado President Venezuelan Investment Fund	Dr. R. Figueredo Planchart President Institute of Foreign Trade

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANKVoting 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
<u>REGIONAL</u>						
Jamaica	6127				6277	18.69
Trinidad and Tobago	4213				4363	12.99
Bahamas	1806				1956	5.82
Colombia	1642				1792	5.33
Venezuela	1642				1792	5.33
Guyana	1313				1463	4.36
Barbados	1150				1300	3.87
Antigua	272				422	1.26
Belize	272				422	1.26
Dominica	272				422	1.26
Grenada	272				422	1.26
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	272				422	1.26
St. Lucia	272				422	1.26
St. Vincent	272				422	1.26
(Montserrat	69)					
(British Virgin Islands	69)				426	1.27
(Cayman Islands	69)					
(Turks and Caicos Islands	69)					
<u>NON-REGIONAL</u>						
Canada	5477				5627	16.76
United Kingdom	5477				5627	16.76
Total	31027				33577	100.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND VOTING GROUPS

(As of April 1, 1979)

Chairman: Mr. W. G. Demas
President

<u>DIRECTOR</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>	<u>COUNTRY OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED</u>
<u>REGIONAL</u>		
Mr. H. G. Barber	Miss J. Ferguson	Jamaica
Mr. U. Baksh	(Vacant)	Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. A. D. Augustin	Mr. W. Murray	Guyana
Mr. S. Entage	Mr. H. E. Williams	Barbados
Mr. W. Rolle	Mr. E. Marshallack	Bahamas and Belize
Mr. A. Lazare	Mr. C. I. Martin	(Dominica, Grenada, (St. Lucia, St. Vincent
Mr. P. Merchant	Mr. K. Cassell	(Antigua, St. Kitts/Nevis/ (Anguilla, Montserrat, (British Virgin Islands, (Cayman Islands, Turks and (Caicos Islands
Dr. J. V. Mogollon	Dr. L. A. Forero	Colombia
Mr. A. Torres	Mr. A. Vargas	Venezuela
<u>NON-REGIONAL</u>		
Mr. J. Toller	Mr. S. Free	Canada
Mr. J. C. Edwards	Miss A. Archbold	United Kingdom

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Voting Powers - Board of Directors
(Article 32 of Agreement)

Directors For:	No. of Shares + 150 =	No. of Votes per Member	No. of Votes per Director	% of Total Votes
<u>REGIONAL</u>				
Jamaica	6127	6277	6277	18.69
Trinidad and Tobago	4213	4363	4363	12.99
(Bahamas	1936	1956)	2378	7.08
(Belize	272	422)		
Colombia	1642	1792	1792	5.33
Venezuela	1642	1792	1792	5.33
Guyana	1313	1463	1463	4.36
Barbados	1150	1300	1300	3.87
Dominica)	272	422)	1688	5.04
Grenada)	272	422)		
St. Lucia)	272	422)		
St. Vincent)	272	422)		
(Antigua	272	422)		
(St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	272	422)		
(Montserrat	69)			
(British Virgin Islands	69)	426)		
(Cayman Islands	69)		1270	3.79
(Turks and Caicos Islands	69)			
<u>NON-REGIONAL</u>				
Canada	5477	5627	5627	16.76
United Kingdom	5477	5627	5627	16.76
Total	31027	33577	33577	100.00

APPENDIX IV

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

(As of April 1, 1979)

President	Mr. W. G. Demas
Vice-President and General Counsel	Mr. N. V. Nicholls
Secretary and Director of Administration Department	Mr. C. A. Sorhaindo
Director of Projects Department	Dr. L. G. Campbell
Director of Economics and Programming Department	Mr. F. A. R. Mullings
Treasurer and Controller	Mr. J. Siewrattan