

The financial resources of the Bank consist of subscribed capital, reserves, funds raised through borrowings, and trust funds established by member countries. The Bank also has a special fund for lending on concessional terms to economically less-developed countries.

IADB is the world's largest regional development bank with authorized ordinary capital in excess of US \$100 billion. With this base, its lending capacity is about US \$8 billion per year, although lending levels for the next few years are unlikely to go much beyond US \$6 to \$7 billion. Since its inception, IADB has approved more than US \$70 billion in loans and generated more than US \$178 billion in related investment.

At its headquarters in Washington, D.C., the IADB maintains three regional departments supported by sector specialists. Each potential project is assigned a task manager who is responsible for coordinating and managing its involvement in the venture.

Canada has its own IADB executive director supported by a staff of three representatives who reside in Washington. They are responsible for commercial liaison, CIDA coordination and monitoring, as well as finance. The commercial liaison representative is the key contact person within IADB for Canadian companies interested in getting additional information about projects or setting up meetings with task managers. In addition to its Washington headquarters, IADB has offices in each of the borrowing countries. These offices are very active in the development, implementation and evaluation of projects.

In general, the IADB is shifting its emphasis from developing physical infrastructure such as roads and power plants, to more comprehensive social programs aimed at reducing social inequality and creating opportunity. These include projects in education, health, urban development and the environment. All of these activities will result in new opportunities for consultants in areas such as program development and institutional strengthening. A large proportion of the budget, however, will continue to concentrate on physical infrastructure and civil works such as schools, water supply and sewage systems, as well as soil and forestry conservation.

Canadian firms have traditionally fared less-well in projects funded by IADB than in Latin American projects funded by the World Bank. In part, this is because World Bank projects contract a larger amount of the lending to non-borrowing nations. It is also a function of the type of project funded by the IADB and the type of service or goods required. Canadians tend to do better at providing consulting services, and this represents a much smaller part of IADB's business.