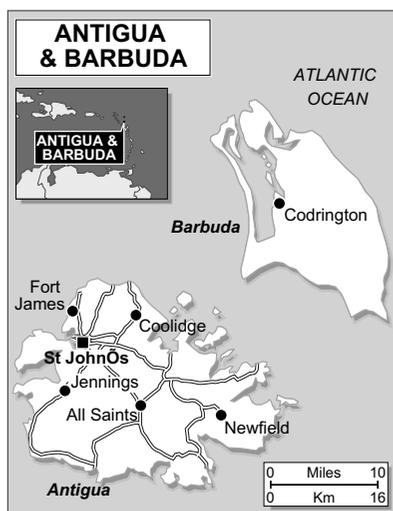


# Antigua and Barbuda



## COUNTRY PROFILE

### Historical profile

1493 Columbus sighted Antigua.  
1632 Antigua and Barbuda was settled by the British.  
1667 Control was passed to Great Britain after a brief period of French control.  
1674 First sugar colony was set up in Antigua by Christopher Codrington.  
1685 Codrington leased the island of Barbuda from the British crown and imported African slaves to help grow tobacco and sugar.  
1834 The slaves of Antigua were freed.  
1860 Barbuda reverted to the British crown.  
1871–1956 Antigua and Barbuda were administered together as part of the Leeward Islands federation.  
1946 Vere Bird formed the Antigua Labour Party (ALP).  
1958–62 Antigua and Barbuda became a member of the short-lived Federation of the West Indies.  
1967 The island of Antigua and its two dependencies, Barbuda and the uninhabited islet of Redonda, entered into a free association with other British dependencies in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Antigua became an associate member of the Commonwealth.  
1969 A Barbuda separatist movement was formed.  
1972 The sugar industry was closed down.

1981 Antigua and Barbuda achieved full independence as a unitary state, but retained the monarchy. The ALP won the first post-independence elections with Bird becoming prime minister.

1990 Vere Bird Junior, son of the prime minister, was declared unfit for office by a judicial enquiry, which uncovered links with money laundering.

1993 Prime Minister Vere Bird Senior resigned and was replaced by his son, Lester.

1994 The ALP, led by Lester Bird won the general elections.

1995 Riots erupted over the imposition of new taxes. Ivor Bird, brother of the prime minister was convicted of smuggling cocaine into the country. Hurricane Luis struck the islands and destroyed 75 per cent of all homes.

1998 Six Russian-owned banks were closed down by the government, which accused them of money laundering.

1999 The ALP won the elections. Hurricane José caused severe damage to the country's infrastructure.

2001 After the adoption of a series of banking recommendations the islands were declared co-operative in the fight against international money laundering.  
2002 The US\$22 million Nevis Street pier was officially opened.

2004 The United Progressive Party (UPP) won parliamentary elections, ousting the ALP, which had dominated politics since the 1950s. Winston Baldwin Spencer was sworn in as prime minister.

2006 The dispute between Antigua and Barbuda and the US, involving the World Trade Organisation, over the US ban on internet gambling continued despite a WTO ruling in 2005 in favour of the islands. The newly constructed Parliament Building in St John's was dedicated.

2007 Louise Lake-Tack was sworn in as governor general. The WTO ordered the US to pay Antigua compensation for loss of earnings during the disputed online gambling.

2009 US financier Sir Allen Stanford was charged by US prosecutors for a US\$7 billion investment (ponzi) fraud perpetrated through the Bank of Antigua. In parliamentary elections, the ruling UPP won nine out of 17 seats, the ALP seven, Barbuda People's Movement (BPM) one; the BPM voted with the government. Chief

## KEY FACTS

**Official name:** Antigua and Barbuda

**Head of State:** Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor General Louise Lake-Tack (from 17 Jul 2007)

**Head of government:** Prime Minister Winston Baldwin Spencer (UPP) (sworn in 2004; re-elected 12 Mar 2009)

**Ruling party:** United Progressive Party (UPP) (elected 2004; re-elected 12 Mar 2009)

**Area:** 280 square km (Antigua), 160 square km (Barbuda)

**Population:** 88,000 (2012)\*

**Capital:** St John's (Antigua); Codrington (Barbuda)

**Official language:** English

**Currency:** Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) = 100 cents

**Exchange rate:** EC\$2.70 per US\$ (fixed)

**GDP per capita:** US\$13,429 (2012)\*

**GDP real growth:** -2.96% (2012)\*

**GDP:** US\$1.18 billion (2012)\*

**Inflation:** 3.39% (2012)\*

**Balance of trade:** -US\$346.02 million (2012)\*

**Visitor numbers:** 230,000 (2010)

\* estimated figure

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financial regulator, Leroy King, was sacked by the government for allegedly collaborating with Sir Allen Stanford. 2010 Diplomatic relations were established between Antigua and Barbuda and Egypt.

2011 In January, Prime Minister Baldwin Spencer ratified the Revised Treaty of Basseterre, establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) economic union. The trial of alleged swindler, Allen Stanford was postponed in January while he underwent a detoxification programme to rid him of heavy doses of anti-anxiety and anti-depressant drugs, which rendered him incompetent to stand trial. On 1 August citizens of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) – Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines – were granted freedom of movement, allowing them to reside, work, establish businesses and provide services throughout the organisation. During the Commonwealth Heads of Government summit, on 28 October, the 16 countries in which the British monarch is Head of State unanimously agreed to change the royal line of succession from that of first born son to the first born child (regardless of its gender). The change will be enacted after the succession of Prince William (currently second in line to the throne, after his father Prince Charles).

2012 Allan Stanford was convicted of fraud by a court in Texas (US) on 6 March. He had defrauded around 30,000 people of US\$7 billion, with bogus investments through the Stanford International Bank in Antigua, using a corrupted finance official. Although investigators traced 30 bank accounts

worldwide operated by Stanford they failed to locate any more than 8 per cent of the missing funds. On 14 June, the Texas court sentenced Stanford to 110 years in jail for defrauding investors. 2013 On 6 June the World Bank board of directors approved a US\$10 million loan. The finance will support the government's efforts to improve public sector efficiency, strengthen capacity and institutions, and deliver better services to its citizens and residents.

### Political structure

#### Form of state

Independent state; it is a member of the Commonwealth.

#### The executive

The British monarch is the head of state, represented by a governor general who acts on the advice of the prime minister and the cabinet.

#### National legislature

The bicameral parliament has a 19-member House of Representatives (lower house), of which 17 members (16 Antiguan seats and one Barbudan) are directly elected in single seat constituencies for five-year terms. The remaining two seats are occupied by the Speaker and ex officio Attorney General appointed by the governor general, mainly on the advice of the prime minister.

Universal suffrage is at age 18 years.

The prime minister and the cabinet can be held responsible by the parliament.

#### Legal system

The legal system embodies the principles of English statutory and common law.

Antigua is responsible for its own magistrate's courts. The regional Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court is responsible for the high court and the court of appeals. The

final court of appeal is to the Privy Council in the UK.

#### Last elections

12 March 2009 (parliamentary)

**Results:** Parliamentary: the United Progress Party (UPP) won 51.1 per cent of the vote (nine seats out of 17), the Antigua Labour Party (ALP) 47 per cent (seven), Barbuda People's Movement (BPM) 1.1 per cent (one).

#### Next elections

March 2014 (parliamentary)

#### Political parties

##### Ruling party

United Progressive Party (UPP) (elected 2004; re-elected 12 Mar 2009)

##### Main opposition party

Antigua Labour Party (ALP)

##### Political situation

The government, in June 2009, sacked the Antigua and Barbuda chief financial regulator, Leroy King, following his arrest and expected extradition to the US. King was alleged to have accepted US\$100,000 in bribes, while aiding US financier Sir Allen Stanford (charged in February 2009 by US prosecutors for a US\$8 billion investment fraud perpetrated through the Bank of Antigua), by conducting sham audits and diverting the financial authority from looking closely at Stanford's business dealings.

In December 2009, US senate members lobbied the IMF and World Bank to deny bailout monies to Antigua and Barbuda until the government of the islands took responsibility for compensating US victims of Stanford's frauds.

In parliamentary elections held in March, the ruling UPP won nine out of 17 seats, the Antigua Labour Party (ALP) seven, Barbuda People's Movement (BPM) one; the BPM votes with the government.

#### Population

88,000 (2012)\*

**Last census:** 27 May 2011: 86,295 (provisional)

**Population density:** 170 inhabitants per square km. Urban population 30 per cent (2010 Unicef).

**Annual growth rate:** 1.8 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

#### Ethnic make-up

The majority of the population is of African descent; the remainder is of British, Portuguese, Lebanese and Syrian origin.

#### Religions

Anglican (90 per cent), Methodist, Moravian, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventists.

#### Education

**Literacy rate:** 90 per cent (2003)

**Enrolment rate:** Primary education 6–11 years: 50 per cent; secondary education

## KEY INDICATORS

## Antigua and Barbuda

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	*0.08	*0.09	*0.09	–9	*0.09
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	1.26	1.18	1.15	1.19	*1.18
GDP per capita	US\$	15,636	13,852	13,171	13,552	*13,429
GDP real growth	%	1.5	-10.3	-8.9	-0.5	*-3.0
Inflation	%	5.6	-0.6	3.4	3.3	*3.4
Exports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	78.2	71.5	34.8	43.5	–
Imports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	671.0	589.4	439.6	427.0	–
Balance of trade	US\$m	-592.8	-517.8	-404.8	-383.5	–
Current account	US\$m	-354.3	-261.6	-112.7	-120.1	-150.0
Total reserves minus gold	US\$m	138.0	127.9	136.6	133.0	–
Foreign exchange	US\$m	138.0	108.2	136.1	132.5	–
Exchange rate	per US\$	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70

\* estimated figure

33 per cent; tertiary education 20–24 years 6 per cent (2003).

## Health

**Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate:** 1.8 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef 2012)

**Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000):** 10 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

## Main cities

St John's (capital of Antigua, estimated population 21,993 in 2012), All Saints (5,125), Potters Village (3,331), Codrington (capital of Barbuda (1,325 in 2001).

## Languages spoken

English patois is widely spoken. French also spoken by a small number of people.

## Official language/s

English

## Media

### Press

**Dailies:** There are two local newspapers including *Antigua Sun* ([www.antiguasun.com](http://www.antiguasun.com)), which also produces a Sunday edition, and *The Daily Observer* ([www.antiguaobserver.com](http://www.antiguaobserver.com)).

### Broadcasting

The Antigua and Barbuda Broadcasting Service (ABS) ([www.cmatt.com](http://www.cmatt.com)), provides radio and TV services.

**Radio:** There are several radio stations, including ABS Radio and private, commercial stations, Observer Radio ([www.antiguaobserver.com](http://www.antiguaobserver.com)), ZDK Liberty Radio ([www.radiozdk.com](http://www.radiozdk.com)) and VIBZFM ([www.vibzfm.com](http://www.vibzfm.com)). Crusader Radio ([www.crusaderradio.com](http://www.crusaderradio.com)) is owned by the United Progressive political party and the Caribbean Radio Lighthouse ([www.mannelli.com/lighthouse](http://www.mannelli.com/lighthouse)) is a Christian station.

**Television:** The government-owned ABS TV operates two channels and a cable service.

**Other news agencies:** Caribbean Net News: [www.caribbeanetnews.com](http://www.caribbeanetnews.com)

## Economy

High-end tourism dominates the economy of Antigua and Barbuda, accounting for over half of GDP, which leaves the economy vulnerable to external shocks. The global economic crisis cut tourist numbers until 2010, when numbers returned as the tourist industry made special offers to stimulate its core business. Financial services are also an important component of the economy, offering offshore banking services.

GDP growth was adversely affected by the global economic crisis, falling from 1.5 per cent in 2008 to -10.3 per cent in 2009 and remaining in negative growth until a predicted 1 per cent growth in 2012. GDP per capita has fallen, from a

high of US\$15,636 in 2008 to US\$13,171 in 2010 and predicted to grow to US\$14,285 in 2012.

The necessary diversification of the economy is a difficult challenge as labour is attracted to the higher wages of the service sectors and away from agriculture and manufacturing industries. One area into which the islands have successfully diversified is the growing industry of internet gambling sites.

Agriculture is centred on the domestic market, but the lack of fresh water limits production. Manufacturing is limited to a *maquila* sector, producing principally bedding and electronic components.

## External trade

Antigua and Barbuda is a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) which comprises a common market and customs union. It is also a member of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) using the East Caribbean Dollar.

There is heavy dependence on imported food and energy. The large trading deficit is only partially offset by re-exports (mostly manufactured goods and fuel oil) and earnings from tourism and capital inflows.

## Imports

Principal imports include chemicals, fuel and related materials, food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, other manufactures.

**Main sources:** US (33 per cent of total in 2011), Trinidad & Tobago (4 per cent), UK (3.6 per cent).

## Exports

Principal exports include petroleum products while small-scale manufacturing enterprises produce bedding and handicrafts, and mechanical and electronic components for export.

**Main destinations:** US (39.8 per cent of total in 2011), UK (8.7 per cent), Barbados (7.8 per cent).

## Re-exports

Petroleum

## Agriculture

Agriculture typically accounts for around 4 per cent of GDP. Farming is faced with several problems that could weaken its contribution to GDP still further. A limited water supply, soil depletion and drought cause hardship and workers are turning to more lucrative employment in tourism and construction.

The majority of food grown is consumed locally. Fruit and sea-island cotton are grown for export.

Government policy is to encourage self-sufficiency in food. To expand agricultural production capacity, the government, with assistance from the European Development Fund, is promoting livestock development.

An agreement with Cuba has seen Antigua and Barbuda provided with technical assistance in a range of agricultural sectors, including tobacco, fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation.

Fishing is a growth area. There are shrimp and lobster farms in operation and the catch each year is over 300t. The typical annual fish catch is over 1,500t.

## Industry and manufacturing

Activity is centred on food processing, galvanised sheet, paints and light industries (mainly assembly of household appliances, vehicles, garments, paper products). Industry contributes 19 per cent to GDP, of which the construction sector contributes about 13 per cent. Construction activity has been dominated by housing and infrastructure repair as a result of hurricanes.

## Tourism

Tourism is centred on luxury beach resorts that provide visitors with comprehensive, private and often secluded holidays.

The tourist industry is the leading component of economic activity, providing an estimated 78.5 per cent of GDP in 2010 (US\$886.6 million).

Foreign earnings from tourism were US\$190 million in 2009, which was estimated to have doubled to US\$389.6 million in 2010. As revenue was US\$207 million in 2008 the trend demonstrates the cut in tourist numbers due to the global economic crisis.

Around 85 per cent of total employment was travel and tourism related in 2010 (24,000 jobs) with 22.6 per cent directly employed in the sector (6,300 jobs).

The growth in tourism has driven investment, which was estimated was US\$446.2 million, or 48.9 per cent of total investment in 2010.

The cruise liner business has grown to become a mainstay of the tourist industry, with passenger numbers having risen to 557,000 in 2010. The global economic crisis cut visitor numbers in general, and passenger numbers from 673,000 in 2007 to 317,000 in 2008, before they picked up by 19 per cent in 2009 to 367,000.

## Mining

There are known deposits of high quality barytes, limestone and clay. Redonda island was once an important source of phosphates and guano.

There are no known hydrocarbon reserves. Consumption of oil was 5,000 barrels per day (bpd) in 2008, all of which was imported.

In 2005, Antigua and Barbuda, plus a number of other Caribbean states, signed an agreement with Venezuela to establish PetroCaribe, a multi-national oil company to be owned by the participating states.

PetroCaribe buys low-priced Venezuelan crude oil under long-term payment plans.

### Energy

Total installed generating capacity was 27MW in 2007, producing over 100 million kilowatt hours. The state-owned Antigua Public Utilities Authority (APUA) is responsible for, among other utilities, overseeing electricity; it generates, manages the transmission lines and distributes electricity.

### Financial markets

#### Stock exchange

Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE)

### Banking and insurance

The seven members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines, share a common currency (the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$)) and central bank. The British Virgin Islands and Anguilla are associate members.

#### Central bank

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, St Kitts and Nevis.

#### Main financial centre

St John's

#### Offshore facilities

There is an offshore financial sector offering full tax haven facilities to international business companies, trusts, banks and insurance companies. A corporate income tax was introduced in 1999. The International Financial Sector Regulatory Authority has full oversight of the offshore sector. Service providers are required to report suspicious transactions to the authority under the money laundering legislation.

### Time

GMT minus four hours

### Geography

The country comprises three islands – Antigua, Barbuda and the uninhabited rocky islet of Redonda. They are situated along the outer edge of the Leeward Islands chain in the West Indies. Barbuda is the most northerly, 40km north of Antigua; Redonda is 40km south-west of Antigua. Guadeloupe lies to the south of the country, Montserrat to the south-west and St Kitts Nevis to the west.

### Hemisphere

Northern

### Climate

Tropical with temperature range from 21–32 degrees Celsius. Little variation throughout year, although driest from January–March.

### Entry requirements

#### Passports

Required by all.

#### Visa

Not required for most countries. For a full list of those who may visit for business or tourism without a visa visit [www.antigua-barbuda.com](http://www.antigua-barbuda.com). Visits must not exceed six months and visitors must have onward/return tickets, confirmation of accommodation.

#### Currency advice/regulations

No restrictions on import or export of local or foreign currency, as long as amount is declared on arrival and not exceeded on departure.

### Health (for visitors)

#### Mandatory precautions

Yellow fever vaccination certificate if arriving from an infected area.

#### Advisable precautions

Hepatitis A vaccination recommended. Water and food precautions advisable. Take medical kit.

### Hotels

An 8.5 per cent room tax and 10 per cent service charge are added to hotel bills.

### Public holidays (national)

#### Fixed dates

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 7 Oct (Merchant Holiday), 1 Nov (Independence Day), 9 Dec (VC Bird Day), 25 Dec (Christmas Day), 26 Dec (Boxing Day).

#### Variable dates

Good Friday, Easter Monday, Labour Day (first Mon in May), Whit Monday, Queen's Official Birthday (Jun), Caricom Day (Jul), Summer Carnival (first Mon and Tue in Aug).

### Working hours

#### Banking

Mon–Thur: 0800–1300, 1500–1700; Fri: 0800–1200, 1500–1700.

#### Government

Mon–Fri: 0800–1200, 1300–1630. Offices close at 1500 on Fridays.

#### Shops

Mon–Sat: 0830–1200, 1300–1700. Many shops close Thur 1200.

### Telecommunications

#### Mobile/cell phones

GSM 850/1900 services are available throughout the country.

### Electricity supply

220/110V AC, 60Hz. American-style two-pin plugs. Some hotels also have outlets for 240V AC; in this case European-style two-pin plugs are used.

### Getting there

#### Air

**National airline:** Antigua is a shareholder in LIAT, the regional Caribbean airline.

**International airport/s:** VC Bird International (ANU), 8km north-east of St John's; duty-free shop, restaurant, post office, car hire.

**Airport tax:** Departure tax: US\$20.

### Surface

**Main port/s:** St John's Deepwater Harbour, Falmouth Harbour, English Harbour.

### Getting about

#### National transport

**Air:** Scheduled daily services between Antigua and Barbuda.

**Road:** A network connects all main centres. Over 1,000km of roads, mainly all-weather.

**Buses:** Restricted service.

#### City transport

**Taxis:** Fixed rate system. Taxis are not metered and it is advisable to negotiate fares in advance.

#### Car hire

National or international licence required to obtain visitor's driving permit. Driving is on the left.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

### Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling code (IDD) for Antigua and Barbuda is +1 268, followed by subscriber's number.

### Chambers of Commerce

Antigua and Barbuda Chamber of Commerce and Industry, North and Popeshead Street, PO Box 774, St John's (tel: 462-0743; fax: 462-4575; email: [chamcom@candw.org](mailto:chamcom@candw.org)).

### Banking

Antigua and Barbuda Development Bank, 27 St Mary's St, Box 1279, St John's (tel: 462-0838; fax: 462-0839).

Antigua and Barbuda Investment Bank Ltd, High St, Box 1679, St John's (tel: 462-0067/1653; fax: 462-0804).

Antigua Commercial Bank, St Mary's and Thames Sts, PO Box 95, St John's (tel: 462-1217/9/2085/1860/4; fax: 462-1220).

Bank of Antigua, 1000 Airport Blvd, Box 315, St John's (tel: 462-4283; fax: 462-0040).

Bank of Nova Scotia, High St, Box 342, St John's (tel: 480-1500; fax: 480-1554).

Barclays Bank plc, High Street, Box 225, St John's (tel: 485-5000; fax: 462-4910).

Caribbean Banking Corporation Ltd, High Street, Box 1324, St John's (tel: 462-4217; fax: 462-5040).

CIBC Caribbean Ltd, High St and Corn Alley, Box 28, St John's (tel: 462-0836/7/0998/1278).

Royal Bank of Canada, High and Market Sts, Box 252, St John's (tel: 462-0325/6; fax: 462-1304).

Swiss American National Bank of Antigua, High St, Box 1302, St John's (tel: 462-4460; fax: 462-0274).

### **Central bank**

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, Agency Office, PO Box 741, Factory Road, St John's (tel: 462-2489; fax: 462-2490).

### **Stock exchange**

Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE), [www.ecseonline.com](http://www.ecseonline.com)

### **Travel information**

Antigua Hotels and Tourist Association (AHTA), Lower Redcliffe St, PO Box 454, St John's (tel: 462-0374/3703; fax: 462-3702; e-mail: [ahta@candw.ag](mailto:ahta@candw.ag)).

LIAT (1974) Ltd, PO Box 819, VC Bird International Airport (tel: 462-0700; fax: 462-4765).

### **Ministry of tourism**

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Environment, New Administration Building, Queen Elizabeth Highway, St John's (tel: 462-0787; fax: 462-2836).

### **National tourist organisation offices**

Antigua and Barbuda Department of Tourism, PO Box 363, Long and Thames Streets, St John's (tel: 462-0480, 462-0029; fax: 462-2483).

### **Ministries**

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Leader of Government Business in the Senate, Queen Elizabeth Highway, St John's (tel: 462-5933; fax: 462-3225).

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Planning and Co-operatives, Nevis and Temple Sts, St John's (tel: 462-1543/5571; fax: 462-6104).

Ministry of Education, Youth, Sports and Community Development, Church St, St John's (tel: 462-4959; fax: 462-4970).

Ministry of Finance and Social Security, High St, St John's (tel: 462-4301; fax: 462-1622/5093).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Queen Elizabeth Highway, St John's (tel: 462-4956; fax: 462-3225/9377).

Ministry of Health and Civil Service Affairs, Cross St, St John's (tel: 462-8783; fax: 462-9308/5003).

Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Nevis St, St John's (tel: 462-8867; fax: 462-2465).

Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, c/o State Insurance Building, Redcliffe St, St John's (tel: 462-0567; 462-1595).

Ministry of Public Utilities, Public Works and Energy, St John's St, St John's (tel: 462-3851/4772; fax: 462-4622).

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Commerce Affairs, Redcliffe Street, St John's (tel: 462-4951; fax: 462-5003).

### **Other useful addresses**

Antigua and Barbuda Embassy (USA), 3216 New Mexico Avenue, NW,

Washington DC 20016 (tel: (+1-202) 362-5122; fax: (+1-202) 362-5225).

Antigua Public Utility Authority (APUA), PO Box 416, St Mary's Street, St John's (tel: 462-4990; fax: 462-2516).

British High Commission, PO Box 483, 11 Old Parham Road, St John's (tel: 462-0008/9, 463-0010).

Cable and Wireless Telex Bureau, St Mary's Street, St John's (tel: 462-0840/2).

Directorate of Offshore Gaming, 2nd Floor, Mutual Finance Centre, 9 Factory Rd, Room 216, PO Box 588, St John's (tel: 481-3300; fax: 481-3305; e-mail: [director@antiguagaming.com](mailto:director@antiguagaming.com); internet site: <http://antiguagaming.d2g.com>).

Free Trade & Processing Zone, PO Box 817, St John's (tel: 460-5552; fax: 460-5553; e-mail: [ftpzone@candw.ag](mailto:ftpzone@candw.ag); internet site: <http://www.antiguafreezone.com>).

Industrial Development Board, 34 Newgate Street, St John's (tel: 462-1038; fax: 462-2836).

**Other news agencies:** Caribbean Net News: [www.caribbeanetnews.com](http://www.caribbeanetnews.com)

### **Internet sites**

Daily Observer: [www.antiguaobserver.com](http://www.antiguaobserver.com)

East Caribbean Central Bank: [www.eccb-centralbank.org](http://www.eccb-centralbank.org)

Investment and general information: [www.antigua-barbuda.com](http://www.antigua-barbuda.com)

Official travel guide: [www.geographia.com/an](http://www.geographia.com/an)