

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**ON THE**

**ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM**

**2001**

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AIM	-	Asian Institute of Management
AIT	-	Asian Institute of Technology
DMC	-	developing member country
EWC	-	East-West Center
GRIPS	-	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
HKU	-	University of Hong Kong
IUJ	-	International University of Japan
JASAA	-	Japan-ADB Scholarship Alumni Association
JSP	-	Japan Scholarship Program
NU-GSID	-	Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University
NUS	-	National University of Singapore
SU-Civ Eng	-	Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Saitama University
UOM	-	University of Melbourne
UOS	-	University of Sydney
UOT	-	University of Tokyo

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB)-Japan Scholarship Program (JSP) was established in April 1988 with financing from the Government of Japan. The main objective of the ADB-JSP is to provide an opportunity for well-qualified citizens of ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) to undertake postgraduate studies in economics, management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at selected educational institutions in the Asia and Pacific region. Upon completion of their study programs, scholars are expected to contribute to the economic and social development of their home countries. The scholarships cover tuition, books, subsistence allowance, housing allowance, medical insurance, travel, and research subsidies. Currently, 18 institutions located in 10 countries within the Region participate in the Program (Appendix 1).

2. Between 1988<sup>1</sup> and 2001, the Government of Japan contributed around \$46.1 million to the ADB-JSP. A total of 1,334 scholarships were awarded to students from 34 member countries. Appendix 2 shows a breakdown of scholarships awarded with details for the 13 countries that had the highest number of recipients during the last 5 years. The number of new scholarships awarded annually grew from 49 in 1988 to 170 in 2001. Women received 389 scholarships. Of the 1,334 scholars, 992 have completed their courses: 19 scholars completed one-year courses, 899 completed master's courses, and 74 completed doctoral programs. Thirty-eight percent majored in science and technology, 34 percent in business and management, and 28 percent in economics. Appendix 3 provides a profile of all scholars and graduates to date, and Appendix 4 provides a profile of the scholars and graduates in 2001. The following table shows annual data on scholarships awarded and completed.

**Scholarships Awarded and Completed, 1988-2001**

<b>Status</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Total</b>
Awarded	49	60	73	59	64	79	71	87	127	113	131	116	135	170	1,334
Completed	0	8	43	46	76	65	58	74	75	81	133	98	114	121	992

3. Most scholars have attended the Asian Institute of Management (AIM) (266), followed by Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) with 189, International University of Japan (IUJ) with 124, University of Tokyo (UOT) with 101, East-West Center (EWC) with 86, and University of Hong Kong (HKU) and University of Sydney (UOS) with 77 each. Appendix 5 shows the scholarships awarded and completed at each of the designated institutions from 1997 to 2001.

<sup>1</sup> The academic year of the designated institutions varies; all statistical data in this report are based on calendar years.

## II. 2001 PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

### A. Scholarship Budget

4. In 2001, the Government of Japan contributed \$6.06 million to the ADB-JSP, an 8.4% increase from its \$5.59 million contribution in 2000. Because of an increase in the budget, a total of 300 scholarships were programmed, an increase of 20 over the number in 2000. The audited financial statements of the ADB-JSP as of 31 December 2001 are attached as Appendix 6.

### B. Scholarships

5. In 2001, 170 scholarships were awarded to scholars from 24 member countries.<sup>2</sup> The scholars were mainly from Viet Nam (24); Bangladesh (21); Philippines (16); Indonesia, Mongolia, and Nepal (13 each); Cambodia (10); People's Republic of China (9); Bhutan and Thailand (7 each); Pakistan (6); Kyrgyz Republic (5); India, Lao, People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar (4 each); Malaysia (3); Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan (2 each); and Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vanuatu (1 each). UOT and IUJ received the largest number of new scholars with 22 each, followed by AIM with 21; National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) with 17; AIT with 15; EWC with 11; UOS with 10; Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering of Saitama University (SU-Civ Eng) with 8; and National Centre for Development Studies, University of Auckland, University of Melbourne (UOM), and Graduate School of International Development of Nagoya University (NU-GSID) with 6 each. The other 20 new scholars were distributed among the remaining six designated institutions.

6. Scholarships awarded to women continued to increase from 10 (20%) in 1988 to 54 (32%) in 2001. About 92% of the total number of scholars pursued master's degrees and the remaining 8% doctoral degrees. The distribution supports the main thrust of the ADB-JSP initiative, which is to support master's degree-level programs that can be completed in 1-2 years. Of the 170 new scholars, 70 were enrolled in science and technology, 64 in economics, and 36 in business and management. Since the start of the ADB-JSP, the most popular fields of study, in order, have been science and technology, business and management, and economics, but in the last 3 years, there has been a growing interest in economics. The scholarships awarded and completed in 2001 by institution, gender, program, and field of study are summarized in Appendix 4.

7. In 2001, 121 scholarships were completed: 111 master's degree programs and 10 doctoral programs. Twenty scholars graduated from AIM; 17 from IUJ; 15 from GRIPS; 14 from AIT; 9 from UOT; 8 from EWC; 5 each from UOS, SU-Civ Eng, and UOM; 3 each from HKU, International Rice Research Institute, and Lahore University of Management Sciences; and 2 from Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Of the graduates, 44 completed courses in economics, 41 in science and technology, 36 in business and management. Forty-one (34%) of the graduates were women (Appendix 5).

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<sup>2</sup> Including the 154 ongoing scholarships, a total of 324 scholars were attending courses.

### C. New Developments and Program Improvements

8. In 2001, ADB continued to enhance close interaction with the institutions and scholars to exchange views and improve understanding of the objectives of the ADB-JSP. During the year, ADB staff visited EWC, National University of Singapore (NUS), and the five Japanese institutions; GRIPS, IUJ, NU-GSID, SU-Civ Eng and UOT (including the Department of Engineering, Institute of Environmental Studies, and School of International Health). The visits are expected to review recent academic developments and the progress of implementation of the ADB-JSP, to explain and clarify procedures and selection criteria, and to obtain feedback from administrators and scholars. The visits were useful and timely, and resulted in improved understanding between ADB and the institutions and in resolution of several outstanding issues. The following are highlights of the missions:

9. **East-West Center.** In conjunction with the 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of ADB, the ADB-JSP scholarship administrator hosted a gathering of EWC scholars at EWC on 11 May 2001. This was the first time that ADB representatives had visited EWC since its selection in August 1988. It was an opportune time to meet scholars and administrators at EWC and acquaint them with ADB operations. The occasion was attended by 31 scholars, an alumnus, and administrators. A scholar and an alumnus shared their experiences and expressed their deep thanks for the financial assistance through the ADB-JSP. They recognized the importance of rendering their knowledge and skills to assist in the development of their countries. The gathering provided a useful opportunity for ADB staff and scholars to exchange views on issues related to the Program.

10. ADB staff also met with deans, faculty, and scholarship administrators of EWC, the University of Hawaii, and the Japan-America Institute of Management Science. The Program was generally operating efficiently, and its officers were highly committed to its ideals. The highly professional management of the ADB-JSP impressed ADB staff. Students interviewed were very satisfied with the academic standards of EWC courses and readily recommended EWC to students from their home countries. The scholars were managing within their stipends. Scholars considered EWC a unique learning opportunity for them and were very thankful to the ADB-JSP for making it possible.

11. **Gathering of ADB-JSP Students.** In June 2001, a gathering of ADB-JSP students at the five Japanese institutions was held in Kasumigaseki, Japan. Ninety-four professors and students attended the occasion. Some officers from the Ministry of Finance and Japanese Representative Office staff were also present. All students and professors appreciated the gathering of ADB-JSP students, as the occasion provided a chance for them to exchange views and enabled them to continuously communicate with each other after the affair. The ADB-JSP is continuing efforts to maintain close contact with young people who may one day assume positions of responsibility in their home countries, and to help build a better understanding of ADB's role and activities.

12. **National University of Singapore.** ADB-JSP staff joined a technical assistance review mission led by staff of the Education, Health and Population Division (West) of the Agriculture and Social Sectors Department (West), visiting Phnom Penh, Cambodia in October 2001. The JSP Coordinator took the opportunity to promote the availability of ADB-JSP scholarships during meetings with executing agencies and the Cambodia Resident Mission. On the way back, the JSP Coordinator visited NUS to meet with professors and scholars. The

mission felt that the ADB-JSP is well managed and is well perceived in Singapore. It was noted that the scholarship privileges under the ADB-JSP are comparable with those of the Association of South East Asian Nations scholarship. NUS professors suggested that the environmental management course be added to the ADB-JSP. The issue of applicable courses will be discussed in the future review of the ADB-JSP.

13. **Japanese Institutions.** An ADB mission visited Tokyo, Japan in December 2001, to visit five Japanese institutions. ADB-JSP staff wanted to appraise recent academic developments and the progress of the ADB-JSP at each institution, and to check on the level of ADB-JSP funding compared with scholarships provided by other institutions such as the Japanese Ministry of Education, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; Association of International Education; Ministry of Finance; and Japanese Representative Office were also visited.

14. The institutions offer high standards of education in their respective fields such as international development/management at IUJ and NU-GSID, policy studies at GRIPS, environmental engineering at SU-Civ Eng, and civil engineering and international health at UOT. The ADB-JSP is well administered by the foreign student office, which handles the administration of the scholarships. Discussions centered on the coverage and selection procedures of the ADB-JSP. All 40 scholars met appreciated the ADB-JSP and expressed their intention to contribute to their home country's development upon completion of their studies.

15. The ADB-JSP reactivated the organization of the Japan-ADB Scholarship Alumni Association (JASAA) to create an international business and academic network through the use of the internet and regular gatherings of scholars at ADB headquarters and in selected cities. The alumni database was updated for the preparation of future tracer studies through the help of the designated institutions. JASAA aims to create opportunities for the current scholars and alumni to find friends with the same interests, opportunities for job search, and counseling for candidate students by current scholars. The ADB-JSP is also planning to come up with a directory of all ADB-JSP scholars, copies of which will be distributed to all.

16. The designated institutions advertise the ADB-JSP either separately or as part of their overall scholarship programs. The institutions' websites includes the ADB-JSP, which have been an effective tool in attracting potential candidates to apply to the institutions. To assist the designated institutions to diversify the geographical distribution of their scholars, ADB has publicized the ADB-JSP in selected newspapers, particularly in the Central Asian republics (this was the first time to publicize in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan), Bhutan, Cambodia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the South Pacific DMCs. The ADB-JSP brochure was updated and distributed widely throughout the designated institutions and ADB's regional and resident missions. The ADB-JSP website received an average of about 30 inquiries weekly in 2001.

17. ADB reported that it continued to receive many visitors involved with or interested in the ADB-JSP. ADB reiterated that the focus of the ADB-JSP would be on master's programs, further diversification in nationality and gender distribution among the candidates, and the need for further improving screening procedures for the selection of candidates.

#### D. ADB-JSP: Helping Students Get Quality Education

18. The ADB-JSP continues to attract a significant number of applicants as demonstrated by the large number of inquiries the ADB-JSP receives each week. The designated institutions consider the ADB-JSP as one of the most successful scholarship programs available in the Asia and Pacific region. On several occasions during a gathering of ADB-JSP scholars or during ADB-JSP staff visits to designated institutions, scholars expressed their appreciation of the ADB-JSP and expressed their intention to help their home country directly or indirectly upon completion of their studies. Some expressions of thanks sent to ADB follows:

*Thank you for the award of the ADB-JSP to me. It has enabled me to pursue a Master in Development Management in AIM. This apart from being personally beneficial to me, will also assist in increasing the capacity of the few women professionals working in Nepal.*

Chhaya Jha, a scholar from Nepal at AIM

*I would like to express my sincere thanks to the ADB and the Japanese Government for supporting my study. Your financial support is highly appreciated because without this scholarship, I would not have gotten a chance to come to AIT for further education. I consider this a valuable opportunity for me to acquire more knowledge so as to benefit my country as well as my career.*

To Dinh Kho, a scholar from Viet Nam at AIT

*Thank you very much to ADB-JSP. The Master in Development Studies contributed to the enhancement of my capacity so that I can actively participate in the formulation and implementation of my country's economic policy through work at the Central Bank of Cambodia.*

Khay Phousnith, a scholar from Cambodia at GRIPS

*I would like to express my gratitude to ADB and the Japanese Government, for giving me the chance to study in Japan and more specifically in the IUJ. I really appreciate and I will do my best in order to obtain the knowledge and find out and learn the Japanese culture and language. IUJ is a wonderful place, the lectures are very good and more importantly I got acquainted with the students from all over the world.*

Maral Madieva, a scholar from the Kyrgyz Republic at IUJ

*Because of a lack of funding, we have limited chances for higher education abroad. I am very grateful for ADB's scholarship because it is helping me to study in Japan.*

Kavita Raj Subramanian, a scholar from India at IUJ

*The scholarship was the best opportunity for me to get a broad knowledge of environmental field which was my specialized field. My supervisors are excellent in their research field and they have good capabilities and responsibilities, providing advice and*



*support. During my stay in Japan, I have gained lots of experience to build my life and how to apply the knowledge to serve my homeland. My sincere gratitude and heartiest thanks to ADB-JSP and Saitama University for giving me the opportunity to study in Japan. This study program is very helpful for me to develop my home country and for my occupation.*

Lokuhewage Meegolle Asha Udayamali, a scholar from Sri Lanka at SU-Civ Eng

*I would like to take this occasion to express my gratitude to ADB and the Government of Japan for granting me the means to pursue further studies in a field which will be of extreme value to my home institution, the Mindanao State University College of Medicine, and to the people of Mindanao whom we are committed to serve. I am sure you are aware of the painful crisis which we are presently undergoing in our part of the country and I hope to be of help in putting back the pieces when I come back from my studies in Public Health in Sydney.*

Giselle Lourdes M. Manalo, a doctor of medicine scholar from the Philippines at UOS

### **III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

19. The ADB-JSP was successfully and efficiently implemented in 2001, with 170 new scholarships awarded and 154 continuing scholars, for a total of 324 scholars at 18 institutions. A total of 121 scholars completed their programs. A good partnership has been established between ADB and the institutions, which proved to be beneficial to the overall administration of the Program. The ADB-JSP will focus on providing more scholarships for the master's degree level, with a few scholarships for PhD candidates who aim to pursue teaching and research. Continuing efforts will be made to promote the ADB-JSP among female candidates and in DMCs that are underrepresented, particularly, from Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Viet Nam in the Mekong Region.

20. The ADB-JSP will continue to enhance close interaction with the designated institutions, scholars, and alumni. After successful gatherings of scholars organized in Hawaii and Tokyo, similar receptions are planned in 2002 to include graduates. ADB staff plan to visit selected institutions to maintain close coordination and further review scholarship expenditures. While the ADB-JSP will maintain the same number of institutions as at present, ADB will review the programs offered at these institutions to explore additional fields of study to be included in the Program, especially in the areas of poverty reduction and environmental protection.

## DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>
Asian Institute of Management	Philippines	May 1988
Asian Institute of Technology	Thailand	May 1988
International Rice Research Institute/ University of the Philippines, Los Baños	Philippines	May 1988
University of Sydney	Australia	Jun 1988
East-West Center, University of Hawaii	Hawaii, USA	Aug 1988
Lahore University of Management Sciences	Pakistan	Aug 1988
International University of Japan	Japan	Sep 1988
Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	India	Dec 1988
National University of Singapore	Singapore	Mar 1989
University of Tokyo	Japan	Mar 1989
University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong, China	Jun 1989
National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University	Australia	Apr 1990
Saitama University	Japan	Aug 1995
University of Auckland	New Zealand	Aug 1995
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	Japan	Sep 1996
Thammasat University	Thailand	Sep 1996
University of Melbourne	Australia	Sep 1996
Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University	Japan	Aug 2000

**SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND COMPLETED  
TOP 13 NATIONALITIES, 1997 TO 2001**

Nationality	Academic Year										Total			
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		1988 to 2001			
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	%	C	%
China, People's Republic of	14	17	15	23	8	11	14	10	9	13	158	11.8	132	13.3
Philippines	11	10	4	13	6	6	6	5	16	2	123	9.2	97	9.8
Nepal	14	8	11	14	8	8	9	11	13	7	122	9.1	94	9.5
Bangladesh	7	5	8	8	9	7	15	7	21	12	107	8.0	70	7.1
Indonesia	6	6	11	7	16	8	13	12	13	16	107	8.0	81	8.2
Viet Nam	8	6	14	9	4	13	14	10	24	10	106	7.9	70	7.1
India	8	6	6	11	4	6	6	4	4	5	104	7.8	93	9.4
Pakistan	9	4	5	9	4	7	4	5	6	4	93	7.0	76	7.7
Sri Lanka	5	3	9	8	4	4	8	3	2	4	79	5.9	60	6.0
Myanmar	5	3	10	5	10	6	6	11	4	7	45	3.4	35	3.5
Mongolia	4	0	6	6	7	2	8	7	13	6	42	3.1	22	0
Thailand	2	2	8	3	5	5	4	5	7	5	41	3.1	32	3.2
Cambodia	2	0	5	3	6	4	4	4	10	5	32	2.4	18	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A = awarded, C = completed

**PROFILE OF ALL SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES TO DATE**

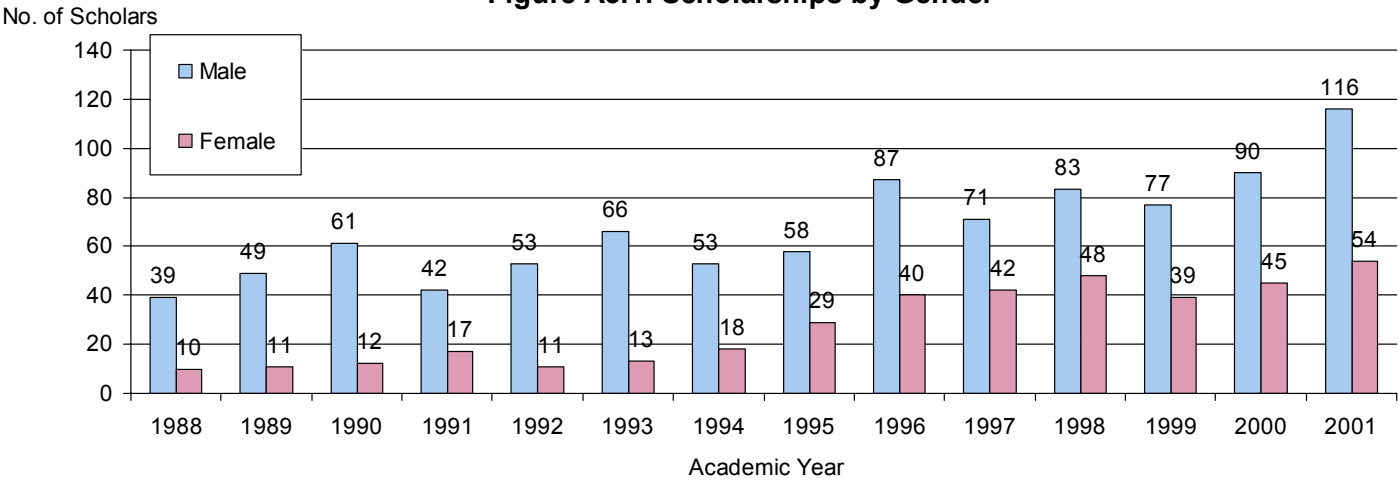
**Table A3.1: Scholars**

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study			
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Science & Technology	Economics	Total
1988	39	10	49	0	40	9	49	20	22	7	49
1989	49	11	60	0	47	13	60	23	22	15	60
1990	61	12	73	1	61	11	73	23	32	18	73
1991	42	17	59	0	57	2	59	24	19	16	59
1992	53	11	64	1	63	0	64	25	24	15	64
1993	66	13	79	7	68	4	79	24	32	23	79
1994	53	18	71	1	65	5	71	21	33	17	71
1995	58	29	87	0	83	4	87	27	37	23	87
1996	87	40	127	0	116	11	127	38	53	36	127
1997	71	42	113	0	103	10	113	40	37	36	113
1998	83	48	131	0	113	18	131	40	57	34	131
1999	77	39	116	0	109	7	116	33	46	37	116
2000	90	45	135	0	130	5	135	32	60	43	135
2001	116	54	170	0	165	5	170	36	70	64	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1,334</b>

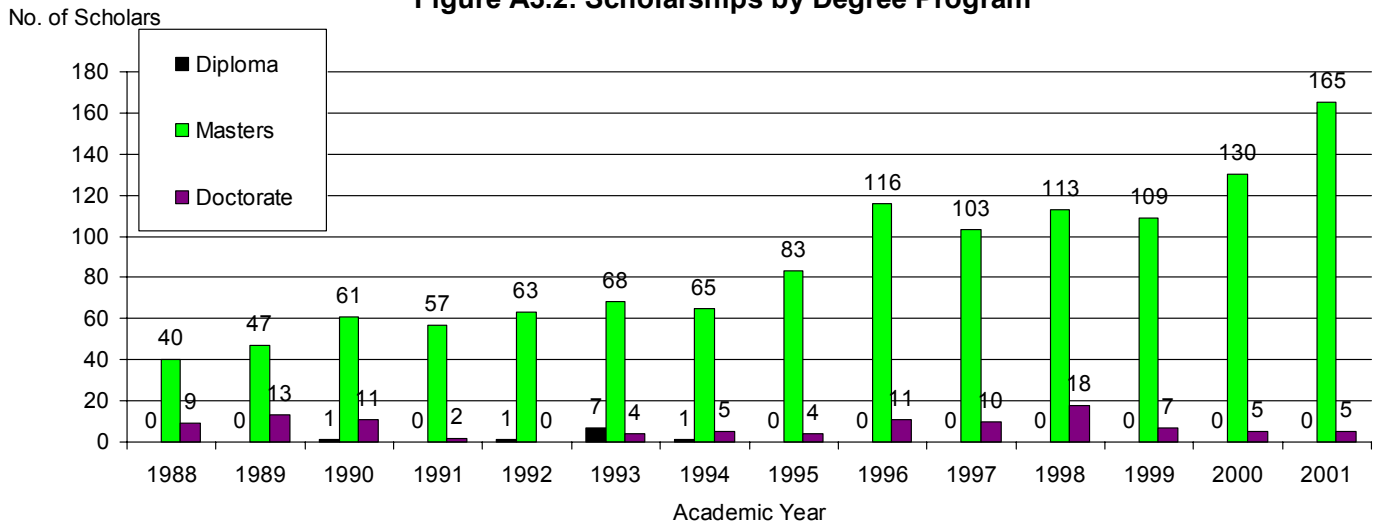
**Table A3.2: Graduates**

Academic Year	By Gender			By Degree Program				By Field of Study			
	Male	Female	Total	Certificate/ Diploma	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Science & Technology	Economics	Total
1989	6	2	8	0	5	3	8	0	6	2	8
1990	33	10	43	0	42	1	43	20	15	8	43
1991	39	7	46	0	44	2	46	19	15	12	46
1992	57	19	76	0	66	10	76	26	32	18	76
1993	49	16	65	1	54	10	65	22	24	19	65
1994	48	10	58	1	53	4	58	23	19	16	58
1995	67	7	74	1	73	0	74	28	28	18	74
1996	56	19	75	6	67	2	75	26	28	21	75
1997	48	33	81	3	74	4	81	31	22	28	81
1998	86	47	133	4	122	7	133	44	57	32	133
1999	67	31	98	1	86	11	98	30	36	32	98
2000	74	40	114	2	102	10	114	34	51	29	114
2001	80	41	121	0	111	10	121	36	41	44	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>992</b>

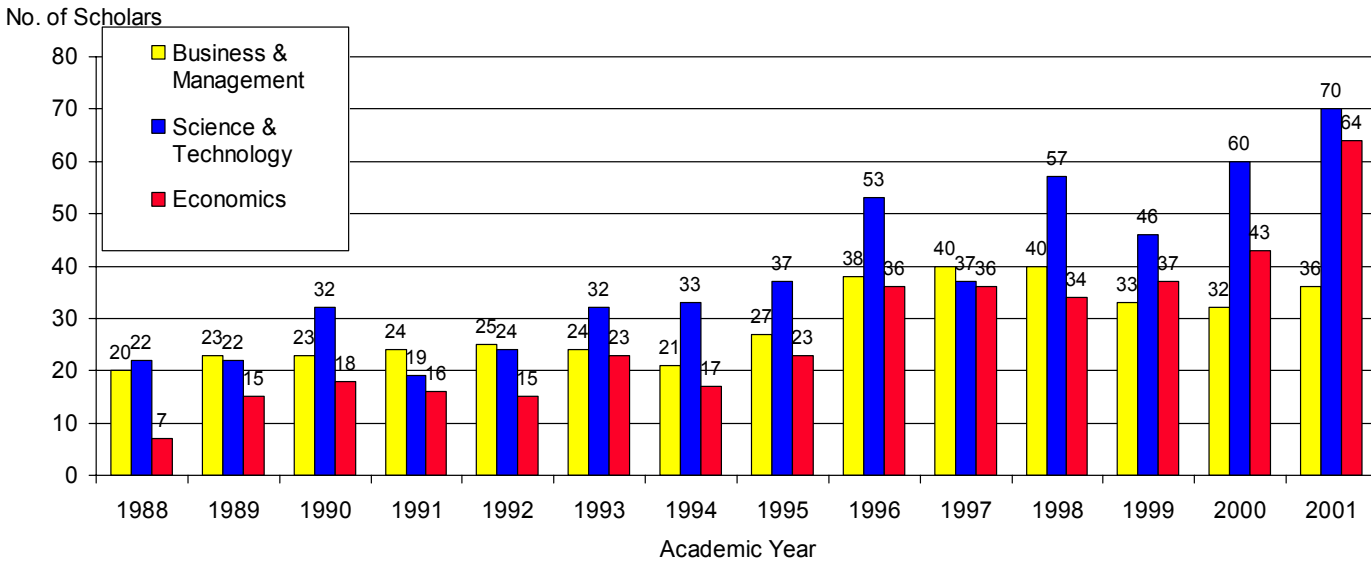
**Figure A3.1: Scholarships by Gender**



**Figure A3.2: Scholarships by Degree Program**



**Figure A3.3: Scholarships by Field of Study**



**PROFILE OF SCHOLARS AND GRADUATES FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2001**

**Table A4.1: Scholars**

Designated Institution	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study			
	Male	Female	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Science & Technology	Economics	Total
<b>AIM</b>	15	6	21	21	0	21	8	0	13	21
<b>AIT</b>	11	4	15	15	0	15	2	13	0	15
<b>EWC</b>	5	6	11	10	1	11	7	2	2	11
<b>GRIPS</b>	10	7	17	17	0	17	0	0	17	17
<b>HKU</b>	2	3	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
<b>IITD</b>	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
<b>IRRI</b>	4	0	4	3	1	4	0	4	0	4
<b>IUJ</b>	16	6	22	22	0	22	7	0	15	22
<b>LUMS</b>	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3
<b>NAGOYA</b>	2	4	6	6	0	6	0	0	6	6
<b>NCDS</b>	4	2	6	5	1	6	2	0	4	6
<b>NUS</b>	2	2	4	4	0	4	2	0	2	4
<b>SU-Civ Eng</b>	7	1	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
<b>TU</b>	2	1	3	3	0	3	0	2	1	3
<b>UOA</b>	3	3	6	5	1	6	0	5	1	6
<b>UOM</b>	4	2	6	6	0	6	3	3	0	6
<b>UOS</b>	6	4	10	10	0	10	2	5	3	10
<b>UOT-Civ Eng</b>	7	0	7	6	1	7	0	7	0	7
<b>UOT-Env</b>	8	0	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
<b>UOT-Intl Health</b>	4	3	7	7	0	7	0	7	0	7
<b>Total</b>	116	54	170	165	5	170	36	70	64	170

AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; EWC = East West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (formerly the Graduate School of Policy Science, SU); HKU = University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; IRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; Nagoya = Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University; NCDS = National Centre for Development Studies; NUS = National University of Singapore; SU-Civ Eng = Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, TU = Thammasat University; UOA = University of Auckland; UOM = University of Melbourne; UOS = University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = Department of Civil Engineering, University of Tokyo; UOT-Env = Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Tokyo; UOT-Intl Health =

*Continued on next page*

**Appendix 4: Profile of Scholars and Graduates for Academic Year 2001 (cont'd.)**

**Table A4.2: Graduates**

Designated Institution	By Gender			By Degree Program			By Field of Study			
	Male	Female	Total	Masters	Doctorate	Total	Business & Mgmt	Science & Technology	Economics	Total
<b>AIM</b>	11	9	20	20	0	20	7	0	13	20
<b>AIT</b>	13	1	14	14	0	14	3	11	0	14
<b>EWC</b>	2	6	8	7	1	8	4	3	1	8
<b>GRIPS</b>	10	5	15	15	0	15	0	0	15	15
<b>HKU</b>	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
<b>IITD</b>	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	2
<b>IRRI</b>	2	1	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
<b>IUJ</b>	13	4	17	17	0	17	7	0	10	17
<b>LUMS</b>	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	3
<b>NCDS</b>	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	4
<b>NUS</b>	3	1	4	4	0	4	3	0	1	4
<b>SU-Civ Eng</b>	3	2	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
<b>UOA</b>	2	2	4	3	1	4	0	2	2	4
<b>UOM</b>	2	3	5	5	0	5	4	1	0	5
<b>UOS</b>	2	3	5	4	1	5	2	2	1	5
<b>UOT-Civ Eng</b>	7	0	7	4	3	7	0	7	0	7
<b>UOT-Intl Health</b>	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	80	41	121	111	10	121	36	41	44	121

AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; EWC = East West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (formerly the Graduate School of Policy Science, SU); HKU = University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; IRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; Nagoya = Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University; NCDS = National Centre for Development Studies; NUS = National University of Singapore; SU-Civ Eng = Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, TU = Thammasat University; UOA = University of Auckland; UOM = University of Melbourne; UOS = University of Sydney; UOT-Civ Eng = Department of Civil Engineering, University of Tokyo; UOT-Env = Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Tokyo; UOT-Intl Health =

**SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND COMPLETED  
BY DESIGNATED INSTITUTION, 1997 TO 2001**

Designated Institution	Academic Year										Total			
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		1988 to 2001			
	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	%	C	%
AIM	21	20	25	24	15	20	22	20	21	20	266	19.9	233	23.5
AIT	15	13	15	18	16	14	18	18	15	14	189	14.2	164	16.5
EWC	15	8	7	6	8	14	8	7	11	8	86	6.4	66	6.7
GRIPS	5	0	4	4	5	2	10	2	17	15	41	3.1	23	2.3
HKU	3	1	10	10	4	3	11	8	5	3	77	5.8	52	5.2
IRRI	0	0	2	4	5	3	0	2	4	3	41	3.1	31	3.1
IITD	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	36	2.7	22	2.2
IUJ	7	8	10	12	18	7	16	10	22	17	124	9.3	82	8.3
LUMS	6	4	3	4	4	5	3	2	3	3	62	4.6	48	4.8
Nagoya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0.4	0	0.0
NCDS	5	4	8	9	7	7	5	8	6	4	69	5.2	50	5.0
NUS	4	8	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	55	4.1	48	4.8
SU-Civ Eng	1	0	5	9	5	1	11	5	8	5	40	3.0	20	2.0
TU	1	0	3	0	2	3	3	0	3	0	12	0.9	3	0.3
UOA	9	0	5	7	3	0	4	4	6	4	27	2.0	15	1.5
UOM	6	0	7	7	4	1	2	5	6	5	25	1.9	18	1.8
UOS	5	7	7	6	7	6	3	6	10	5	77	5.8	55	5.5
UOT- Civ Eng	8	5	6	7	6	7	10	8	7	7	73	5.5	54	5.4
UOT- Env	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0.6	0	0.0
UOT- Intl Health	1	0	5	0	2	1	5	5	7	2	20	1.5	8	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>100</b>

A = awarded; AIM = Asian Institute of Management; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; C = completed; EWC = East-West Center; GRIPS = National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (formerly the Graduate School of Policy Science, SU); HKU = University of Hong Kong; IITD = Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi; IRRI = International Rice Research Institute; IUJ = International University of Japan; LUMS = Lahore University of Management Sciences; Nagoya = Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University; NCDS = National Centre for Development Studies; NUS = National University of Singapore; SU-Civ Eng = Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, TU = Thammasat University; UOA = University of Auckland; UOM = University of Melbourne; UOS = University of Sydney; UOT- Civ Eng = Department of Civil Engineering, University of Tokyo; UOT- Env = Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Tokyo; UOT-Intl Health = School of International Health, University of Tokyo.



**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK -  
ADMINISTRATOR)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
31 DECEMBER 2001 AND 2000**

## **REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

Asian Development Bank – Administrator of the Japan Scholarship Programme

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of financial position and the related statements of activity and changes in net assets and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, in terms of United States dollars, the financial position of the Japan Scholarship Program (Asian Development Bank – Administrator) at 31 December 2001 and 2000, and the results of its activities and changes in net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Administrator's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the United States which require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for the opinion expressed above.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying statement of scholarship distributions for the year ended 31 December 2001 and cumulative to 31 December 2001 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements and in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Detroit, Michigan  
18 March 2002

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**31 December 2001 and 2000**

Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
DUE FROM BANKS (Note B)	\$ 712,700	\$ 2,769,677
INVESTMENTS (Notes B and C)		
Time deposits	1,885,462	-
ADVANCES TO DESIGNATED INSTITUTIONS	913,729	919,005
ACCRUED REVENUE	<u>519</u>	-
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 3,512,410</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,688,682</u></u>
 <b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES	\$ 32,950	\$ 29,995
UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS (Note D)	3,387,233	3,560,709
NET ASSETS (Note B)	<u>92,227</u>	<u>97,978</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 3,512,410</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,688,682</u></u>

The notes on pages 6 to 7 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS**

**For the Years Ended 31 December 2001 and 2000**

Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS (Note B)	<u>\$ 6,060,190</u>	<u>\$ 5,590,182</u>
REVENUE:		
Interest income on investments	85,981	-
Interest earned on bank account	80,041	293,007
Miscellaneous income	5,254	3,999
	<u>171,276</u>	<u>297,006</u>
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE	<u>6,231,466</u>	<u>5,887,188</u>
SCHOLARSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS (Note B)	<u>5,770,635</u>	<u>5,455,216</u>
EXPENSES:		
Administrative expenses	34,887	34,479
Advertisement cost	23,940	20,890
Other	20,422	23,355
	<u>79,249</u>	<u>78,724</u>
TOTAL SCHOLARSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES	<u>5,849,884</u>	<u>5,533,940</u>
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE IN EXCESS OF SCHOLARSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES	381,582	353,248
EXCHANGE LOSS - Net (Note B)	<u>(387,333)</u>	<u>(363,921)</u>
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS	(5,751)	(10,673)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>97,978</u>	<u>108,651</u>
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 92,227</u>	<u>\$ 97,978</u>

The notes on pages 6 to 7 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
For the Years Ended 31 December 2001 and 2000  
Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)**

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Contributions received	\$ 6,060,190	\$ 5,590,182
Interest on investments received	85,462	-
Interest earned on bank account	80,041	293,007
Miscellaneous income	5,254	3,999
Scholarship distributions	(6,326,168)	(5,806,525)
Expenses paid and other	(76,294)	(64,405)
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(171,515)	16,258
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Placements of time deposits	(100,310,448)	-
Maturities of time deposits	98,424,986	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,885,462)	-
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN DUE FROM BANKS	(2,056,977)	16,258
DUE FROM BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,769,677	2,753,419
DUE FROM BANKS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 712,700	\$ 2,769,677
<b>RECONCILIATION OF DECREASE IN NET ASSETS TO NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Decrease in net assets	\$ (5,751)	\$ (10,673)
Adjustments to reconcile decrease in net assets to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Decrease (increase) in advances to designated institutions	5,276	(149,489)
Increase in accrued revenue	(519)	-
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	2,955	14,319
(Decrease) increase in undisbursed commitments	(173,476)	162,101
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (171,515)	\$ 16,258

The notes on pages 6 to 7 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK-ADMINISTRATOR)**

**Notes to Financial Statements  
31 December 2001 and 2000**

**NOTE A - GENERAL**

The Japan Scholarship Program (the "Program") was established in April 1988 by agreement between the Government of Japan and the Asian Development Bank (the "Bank"), whereby the Government of Japan agreed to make contributions and the Bank agreed to act as administrator. The cumulative contributions made since inception up to 31 December 2001 were US\$ 46,124,461.

The Program is intended to offer an opportunity to selected individuals from developing member countries with a public or private sector background to undertake further studies at national or international institutions renowned for their programs in management, technology or any development-related field.

**NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT POLICIES**

Presentation of Financial Statements - Accounting for scholarship distributions is recognized in the financial statements using the commitment method. Under the commitment method of accounting, the full educational costs of approved scholars for the entire academic year are recorded. The financial statements show the net assets available for future commitments, subject to contingent liability as noted below (see Scholarship Distributions).

Functional Currency and Reporting Currency - The functional and reporting currency of the Program is the United States dollar. The financial statements of the Program are expressed in United States dollars.

Translation of Currencies - Assets and liabilities in currencies other than United States dollars are translated at the applicable rates of exchange at the end of a reporting period. Revenue, scholarship distributions, and expense amounts in currencies other than United States dollars are translated for each semi-monthly period at the applicable rates of exchange at the beginning of each period; such practice approximates the application of average rates in effect during the period. Exchange gains or losses on currency transactions between United States dollars and other currencies are included in revenue and expenses.

Investments - Time deposits are classified as "Held-to-Maturity" and are reported at cost.

Contributions by the Government of Japan are included in the financial statements from the date indicated by the Government of Japan that funds are expected to be made available. Such contributions and the net assets of the Program are restricted for the payment of scholarships and direct and identifiable expenses incurred by the Bank in the administration of the Program.

Scholarship Distributions relating to the current academic year are recognized in the financial statements of the Program at the commencement date of the approved scholarship. Upon completion of the scholarship, any undisbursed amounts are recorded as a reduction in scholarship distributions and undisbursed commitments.

The extension of the scholarship for the second or third year of the Program is conditional on the scholar maintaining a satisfactory level of performance as determined by the concerned institution. Such commitments are not reflected in the financial statements. The contingent liability for the scholars enrolled as of 31 December 2001 based on current costs is US\$ 2,831,372 (US\$ 3,163,385 – 2000).

Accounting Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the end of the year and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

Statement of Cash Flows - For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Program considers that its cash and cash equivalents are limited to “DUE FROM BANKS.”

## **NOTE C - INVESTMENTS**

The investment portfolio was composed wholly of investments denominated in United States dollar. As of 31 December 2001, the estimated fair value of the investments approximated cost. All such investments are due within one year.

The annualized rate of return on the average investments held during the year, based on the portfolio held at the beginning and end of each month was 3.31%.

Investments are governed by the Investment Authority approved by the Board of Directors in 1999. The Investment Authority allows investment in higher-yielding investment instruments. The main investment management objective is to maintain security and liquidity. Subject to these parameters, ADB seeks the highest possible return on its investments.

9)

**NOTE D - SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AND UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS**

As of 31 December 2001 the total number of annual scholarships awarded for academic years 1988-1989 through 2001-2002 was one thousand three hundred thirty four (1,334). As of 31 December 2000 the total number of annual scholarships awarded was one thousand one hundred sixty four (1,164). The selected scholars are enrolled in designated national or international institutions located in those member countries of the Bank with which the Bank has an agreement. Undisbursed commitments for scholarships under the Program as of 31 December 2001 totaled US\$3,387,233 (US\$ 3,560,709 – 2000).



**JAPAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM  
(ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK - ADMINISTRATOR)**

**STATEMENT OF SCHOLARSHIP DISTRIBUTIONS**

**For the Year Ended 31 December 2001 and**

**Cumulative to 31 December 2001**

Expressed in United States Dollars (Note B)

<b><u>DESIGNATED INSTITUTION</u></b>	<b><u>Distributions During 2001</u></b>	<b><u>Cumulative Distributions to 31 December 2001</u></b>
Asian Institute of Management	\$ 551,968	\$ 6,846,367
International University of Japan	1,048,376	6,779,403
University of Tokyo	828,628	6,339,879
Asian Institute of Technology	315,071	3,815,405
East-West Center	293,244	3,644,349
National Center for Development Studies	309,912	3,228,339
University of Hongkong	189,392	3,217,363
Saitama University	505,199	2,971,953
University of Sydney	197,833	2,309,996
Lahore University of Management Sciences	172,023	1,623,218
International Rice Research Institute	121,353	1,348,385
National University of Singapore	91,288	1,295,500
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	592,132	1,017,037
University of Auckland	103,955	844,694
University of Melbourne	50,170	774,346
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi	(39,328)	433,708
Institute of Environmental Studies	239,152	239,152
Graduate School of International Development	207,450	207,450
Thammasat University	<u>(7,183)</u>	<u>97,510</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$ 5,770,635</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 47,034,054</u></b>