

Asian Development Bank & Japan

FACT SHEET

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is dedicated to reducing poverty in the Asia and Pacific region through pro-poor sustainable economic growth, social development, and good governance.

Established in 1966, it is owned by 67 member nations—48 from the region—who have committed \$167.1 billion in loans to the vision of a region free of poverty.

Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to two-thirds of the world's poor: 1.8 billion people who live on less than \$2 a day, with 903 million struggling on less than \$1.25 a day.

Japan—coequally with the United States—is the largest shareholder and has contributed \$8.55 billion in capital subscription as of 1 April 2009. As of December 2010, it has contributed and committed \$28.06 billion to special funds since joining in 1966.

Japanese companies and consultants have been awarded \$5.38 billion in procurement contracts (based on nationality of contractor) on ADB-financed projects since 1967.

In 2010, lending volume was \$11.46 billion (106 projects), with technical assistance at \$175 million (243 projects) and grant-financed projects at \$982 million (40 projects). In addition, \$3.67 billion in direct value-added loan, grant, and technical assistance cofinancing was generated.

From 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010, ADB's annual lending volume averaged \$10.3 billion. In addition, technical assistance and investment grants funded by ADB and special funds resources averaged \$692.6 million and \$175.4 million in technical assistance over the same period.

As of 31 December 2010, the cumulative totals excluding cofinancing were \$167.1 billion in loans for 2,328 projects in 42 countries, \$4.4 billion in 163 grants, and \$3.15 billion in technical assistance grants, including regional technical assistance grants.

In addition to loans, grants, and technical assistance, ADB uses guarantees and equity investments to help its developing member countries.

With headquarters in Manila, ADB has 30 offices around the world with 2,833 staff from 59 members as of 31 December 2010.

In this brochure, "\$" refers to US dollars.

Shareholding and Voting Power

Japan is one of the two largest shareholders in ADB; the other is the United States.

Figures are as of 1 April 2009, before the fifth general capital increase process began. The process is ongoing, and the final figures are expected to be available by 30 June 2011. Current subscription levels are available from the Office of the Secretary.

Number of shares held:	552,210 (15.57% of total shares)
Votes:	565,442 (12.76% of total membership, 19.61% of total regional membership)
Overall capital subscription:	\$8.55 billion
Paid-in capital subscription:	\$598.57 million

Contributions to Special Funds Resources

Japan has been the top contributor to ADB's Special Funds, such as the Asian Development Fund, ADB Institute, and Japan Special Fund.

Asian Development Fund (ADF): Japan's contribution to the ADF, ADB's window for concessional lending to its borrowing members, totaled \$10.08 billion at the end of 2010 (at exchange rates per resolution), accounting for 37.92% of the total ADF (committed). It compared with the 14.17% contribution from the United States and the 6.78% contribution from Australia.

ADB Institute: This special fund covers the operation costs of ADB Institute, which helps ADB's developing member countries (DMCs) identify suitable development strategies. As of 31 December 2010, the cumulative commitments amounted to \$165.60 million, excluding translation adjustments.

Japan Special Fund (JSF): Between 1988–2008, Japan contributed to the JSF, which provided grants to ADB's borrowing members to help prepare projects and undertake technical or policy studies. The JSF-supported activities related to environment protection, gender and development, private sector promotion, and finance sector reform. Japan's contributions to the JSF (committed), as of 31 December 2010, have amounted to \$973.7 million.

From 1988–2010, the JSF has financed \$1.17 billion of the cumulative total technical assistance approved by ADB.

Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF): Japan also contributes to the TASF, which provides grants to borrowing members to facilitate the flow and efficient utilization of development finance to DMCs and to enhance their development capacity. As of 31 December 2010, Japan's contribution to the TASF (committed) amounted to \$335.0 million.

Asian Development Bank

As of 31 December 2010

Enhanced JFPR TA Approvals by Sector, 1 January–31 December 2010

Sector	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources	4.48	17.64
Education	1.20	4.73
Energy	5.10	20.09
Finance	1.00	3.94
Industry and Trade	1.00	3.94
Multisector	3.90	15.36
Public Sector Management	2.58	10.16
Transport and ICT	3.03	11.93
Water Supply and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	3.10	12.21
TOTAL	25.39	100.00

JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, ICT = information and communication technology, TA = technical assistance.

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Trust Funds

Trust funds are key instruments to mobilize and channel grants from external sources to finance technical assistance and components of investment projects. They play an important role in complementing ADB's own grant resources. So far, bilateral, multilateral, and private sector partners have contributed about \$3.3 billion in grants to ADB operations. Initially, trust funds were established through single-donor channel financing agreements targeting a number of specific sectors. Over time, ADB has been increasingly switching to multidonor trust funds covering thematic issues. A more recent development is the establishment of trust funds under theme-focused umbrella initiatives called financing partnership facilities, which support priority areas in ADB Strategy 2020, such as water, clean energy, regional cooperation and integration, and urban sector financing.

Japan has contributed to the following:

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

In 2009, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), originally established in 2000, expanded its scope of grant assistance to provide technical assistance (TA) grants in addition to project grants. The JFPR thus combines Japan's project grant and TA support under one umbrella, and paves the way for a more comprehensive approach to the use of these funds toward addressing poverty, building up human resources, and empowering institutions and communities in Asia and the Pacific. The JFPR is the primary vehicle for regular Japanese TA and grant assistance and the single largest trust fund within ADB.

The JFPR seeks to add substantive value and development impact to ADB assistance through grants for poverty reduction and TA activities.

JFPR project grants have the following objectives:

- support well-targeted poverty reduction and social development activities that have a direct impact on the poor and on socially or economically excluded or vulnerable groups;
- stimulate the self-help capacities of the poor;
- stimulate widespread stakeholder participation at the community level; and
- provide a systematic impact on DMCs' operations and approaches toward sustainable poverty reduction.

JFPR TA grants have the following objectives:

- enhance the capacity of executing agencies and other development partners, including implementing and operating projects;
- formulate and coordinate development strategies, plans, and

programs; and undertake studies related to sectors, policies, and issues;

- improve knowledge about development issues in Asia and the Pacific and foster inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional cooperation and integration among DMCs; and
- identify, formulate, and prepare development projects.

By 31 December 2010, total JFPR funds made available amounted to approximately \$445.8 million, and a total of 146 JFPR grant projects (equivalent to \$370.3 million) and 37 JFPR technical assistance (equivalent to \$33.5 million) have been approved by the Government of Japan. A total of 137 JFPR grant projects (equivalent to \$352.9 million), and 30 JFPR technical assistance (equivalent to \$25.4 million) have been approved by ADB.

The URL www.adb.org/JFPR/grant.asp provides the details of JFPR, including the list of approved grants.

Asian Clean Energy Fund

Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) is a single-donor fund supported by Japan under the Clean Energy Financing Partnership Facility. In 2008, the Government of Japan remitted \$23.1 million to ACEF for allocations to clean energy projects in ADB's DMCs. Total ACEF funds made available up to 31 December 2010 amounted to approximately \$48.1 million.

Investment Climate Facilitation Fund

Japan made its initial contribution of \$11.5 million to the Investment Climate Facilitation Fund (ICFF), which was established under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility in 2008. Total ICFF funds made available up to 31 December 2010 amounted to approximately \$32.2 million. Its objective is to finance activities supported by ADB, including technical assistance and grant provision to investment projects that promote investments in DMCs and facilitate regional cooperation and integration through construction of basic infrastructure, facilitation of investment climate, capacity building, and promotion of good governance.

Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology

The Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology (JFICT) was established in 2001 initially for a 3-year period to harness the potential of information and communication technology (ICT) and bridge the growing digital divide in Asia and the Pacific. ADB is administering the JFICT, which is financed with a contribution of ¥1,273.3 million (approximately \$10.7 million) from Japan. The JFICT was originally scheduled to close by 31 July 2004 but was extended to accommodate new proposals. In 2006, two projects with the total amount of \$0.97 million were approved by ADB for implementation, bringing total commitments to \$10.43 million. The implementation of all projects are already completed, while two are still awaiting financial closing.

In line with ADB's strategic approach for ICT, the JFICT-funded projects have a strong relation to, and enhance the effectiveness and impact of the ADB Poverty Reduction Strategy. The strategic approach recognizes ADB's limited financial and human resources and consists of three strategic thrusts—creating an enabling environment, building human resources, and developing ICT applications and information content.

Japan Fund for Public Policy Training

The Japan Fund for Public Policy Training (JFPPT) was established in 2004 as a trust fund to enhance DMCs' capacity building for public policy management focusing on regional economies in transition such as Viet Nam, the Lao PDR, and Cambodia. The Viet Nam Resident

Mission Country Director functions as the Acting Program Manager of the JFPPT. The Public Policy Training Program training facility in Ha Noi continues to operate efficiently with the establishment of strict administrative procedures and systems for the effective implementation of the technical assistance program.

Since its inception, Japan has contributed about \$22 million in total.

Japan Scholarship Program

The Japan Scholarship Program (JSP) was established in 1988 to provide an opportunity for well-qualified citizens of DMCs to undertake postgraduate studies in economics, management, science and technology, and other development-related fields at selected educational institutions in Asia and the Pacific.

JSP is funded by Japan and administered by ADB. Currently, 27 institutions in 10 countries participate in the JSP. Between 1988 and 2010, Japan contributed \$116.12 million. A total of 2,696 scholarships have been awarded to recipients from 35 members. Of the total, 2,362 have already completed their courses. Women have received 925 scholarships. An average of 155 new scholarships a year has been awarded during the last ten years (see www.adb.org.jsp).

Cofinancing

ADB arranges cofinancing from bilateral, multilateral, export credit agencies, and commercial sources in the form of grants for technical assistance and components of investment projects, loans, and syndications. Cofinancing brings additional resources to ADB's project financing. In 2010, total direct value-added (DVA) cofinancing amounted to \$3.67 billion for 156 projects of which \$3.52 billion was for 43 investment projects and \$151.0 million for 113 technical assistance

projects. Cumulative DVA cofinancing for the period 1970–2010 amounted to \$19.8 billion for 1,670 projects, of which \$18.8 billion was for 495 investment projects and \$988.0 million was for 1,175 technical assistance projects.

Cofinancing with Japan from 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2010 comprised the following:

Projects*:	84 projects, cofinancing of \$2.22 billion
Grants:	70 projects, cofinancing of \$183.46 million
Official loans:	12 projects, cofinancing of \$2.01 billion
Commercial loans and syndications:	2 projects, cofinancing of \$32.50 million
Technical Assistance Grants:	57 projects, cofinancing of \$66.36 million

*A project with more than one source of cofinancing is counted once.

Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia

Japan and ADB entered into a strategic partnership for the Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA) in 2007, focusing on investment promotion, regional cooperation and integration, and energy efficiency in Asia. ESDA comprises two pillars: (i) ADB–Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) (now Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA]) Accelerated Cofinancing Scheme with ADB (ACFA), and (ii) establishment of two trust funds: the Asian Clean Energy Fund (ACEF) and the Investment Climate Facilitation Fund (ICFF) (see Trust Funds section).

By way of ACFA, Japan, through JICA, agreed to provide concessional yen loans for an aggregate \$1 billion–\$2 billion over the next 5 years to jointly cofinance ADB projects. The first ADB project under ACFA was realized in 2007 with a loan of \$38 million for the Power Sector Expansion Project in Samoa.

Projects Cofinanced with Japan, 1 January 2006–31 December 2010

Country	Project	ADB Amount ^a (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Type of Cofinancing ^b
Afghanistan	North–South Corridor	–	20.00	G
	Rural Business Support	–	18.00	G
	Development of Mini Hydropower Plants in Badakshan and Bamyan Provinces	–	12.00	G
Bangladesh	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector)	120.00	60.00	O
	Padma Bridge	615.00	300.00	O
	Developing Inclusive Insurance Sector	–	2.00	G
Bhutan	Green Power Development	105.30	1.00	G
	Rural Electricians Training Program	–	1.00	G
	Rural Skills Development	–	1.99	G
	Farm Roads to Support Poor Farmers' Livelihoods	–	3.00	G
	Upgrading Schools and Integrated Disaster Education Project	–	3.00	G
Cambodia	Second Power Transmission and Distribution	20.00	22.30	O
	Building Community Capacity for Poverty Reduction Initiatives in the Tonle Sap Basin	–	1.50	G
	Piloting the Post-Harvest Technology and Skills Bridging Program for Rural Poor	–	2.00	G
China, People's Republic of	Municipal Natural Gas Infrastructure Development	75.00	4.50	C
Georgia	Road Corridor Investment Program, Tranche 1	118.80	170.00	O
India	NTPC ^c Capacity Expansion Financing Facility	75.00	28.00	C
	Restoration and Diversification of Livelihoods for Tsunami-Affected Poor and Marginalized People in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala	–	5.00	G
	Capacity Building and Livelihood Enhancement of Poor Water Users	–	2.00	G
	Supporting Microentrepreneurship for Women's Empowerment	–	3.00	G
	Improving Small Farmers' Access to Market in Bihar and Maharashtra	–	3.00	G
Indonesia	Rice Fortification for the Poor	–	2.00	G
Kazakhstan	CAREC Transport Corridor I (Zhambyl Oblast Section) [Western Europe–Western People's Republic of China International Transit Corridor] Investment Program – Tranche 3	173.00	68.00	O

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Table continued

Country	Project	ADB Amount ^a (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Type of Cofinancing ^b
Kyrgyz Republic	Improving Livelihoods of Rural Women through Development of Handicrafts Industry	–	2.00	G
	Improving Access to Quality Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	–	1.00	G
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	Upgrading of ICT and MIS at the Agriculture Promotion Bank	–	0.47	G
	Catalyzing Microfinance for the Poor	–	1.98	G
	Enhancing Capacity of Local Government Agencies and Lao Women's Union for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Northern Lao PDR	–	0.53	G
	Alternative Livelihood for Upland Ethnic Groups in Houaphanh Province	–	1.82	G
	Developing Model Healthy Villages in Northern Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	3.00	G
Marshall Islands	Improved Energy Supply for Poor Households	–	1.76	G
Federated States of Micronesia	Weno Water Supply Well Remediation	–	0.98	G
Mongolia	Social Sectors Support Program	60.00	30.00	O
	Nonformal Skills Training for Unemployed Youth and Adults	–	1.00	G
	Community-Driven Development for Urban Poor in Ger Areas	–	1.50	G
	Community-Based Heating Supply in Rural Remote Areas	–	2.00	G
	Access to Health Services for Disadvantaged Groups in Ulaanbaatar	–	2.00	G
	Community-Based Local Road Upgrading and Maintenance in the Western Region of Mongolia	–	2.00	G
	Water Point and Extension Station Establishment for Poor Herding Families	–	2.00	G
	Poverty Reduction through Community-Based Natural Resource Management	–	2.00	G
	Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction from Poor Households	–	2.00	G
	Reducing Persistent Chronic Malnutrition in Children in Mongolia	–	2.00	G
	Protecting the Health Status of the Poor During the Financial Crisis	–	3.00	G
	Early Childhood Education for Rural, Nomadic, and Migrant Children	–	2.89	G
	Demonstration Project for Improved Electricity Services to the Low-Income Communities in Rural Areas	–	2.40	G
	Promoting Inclusive Financial Services for the Poor	–	2.50	G
	Nepal	Improving the Livelihoods of Poor Farmers and Disadvantaged Groups in the Eastern Development Region	–	1.00
Strengthening Decentralized Support for Vulnerable and Conflict-Affected Families and Children		–	2.00	G
Establishing Women and Children Service Centers		–	0.75	G
Capacity Building for the Promotion of Legal Identity Among the Poor in Nepal		–	2.00	G
Flour Fortification in Chakki Mills		–	1.80	G
Pakistan	Iron and Folic Acid Fortification in Small-Scale Milling to Improve the Lives of the Poor, Especially Women and Children	–	2.00	G
	Immediate Support to Poor and Vulnerable Households in Inaccessible Areas Devastated by the 2005 Earthquake	–	5.00	G
	Microfinance for the Poorest	–	2.00	G
Philippines	Development Policy Support Program, Subprogram 2	250.00	100.00	O
	Development Policy Support Program, Subprogram 3	250.00	100.00	O
	Philippine Energy Efficiency	31.10	1.50	G
	Power Sector Development Program	450.00	300.00	O
	Supporting Information Sharing and Exchange among Civil Servants	–	0.50	G
	Developing Financial Cooperatives	–	0.90	G
	Southern Leyte Landslide Disaster Assistance	–	3.00	G
	Developing Microinsurance Project	–	1.00	G
Papua New Guinea	Lae Port Livelihood and Social Improvement	–	1.50	G
	Extending the Socioeconomic Benefits of an Improved Road Network to Roadside Communities	–	2.00	G
Sri Lanka	Improvement of Rural Access Roads and Livelihood Development for the Poor	–	2.00	G
	Improving Connectivity to Support Livelihoods and Gender Equality	–	3.00	G
	Post-Conflict Emergency Assistance for Livelihood Restoration of Resettled Internally Displaced People in the North	–	2.50	G
Samoa	Power Sector Expansion	42.00	38.00	O
Tajikistan	Community-Based Rural Power Supply	–	2.00	G
	Sustainable Access for Isolated Rural Communities	–	2.00	G
	Community Participatory Flood Management	–	3.00	G
Timor-Leste	Our Roads Our Future – Supporting Local Governance and Community-Based Infrastructure Works	–	3.00	G
Uzbekistan	Talimarjan Power	350.00	300.00	O
	Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	–	1.50	G
Viet Nam	Ho Chi Minh City–Long Thanh–Dau Giay Expressway Construction	410.20	517.60	O
	Nutritious Food for 6–24 Month Old Children Vulnerable to Malnutrition in Poor Areas	–	1.99	G
	Improving Vitamin A Nutrition and Deworming for Poor and Vulnerable Children	–	1.00	G
	Expansion of Learning Opportunities for Ethnic Minority Youth	–	1.50	G
	Thanh Hoa Province Small Scale Infrastructure Investments and Services in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	–	2.00	G
	Community-Based Early Childhood Care and Development	–	1.90	G
	Livelihood Improvement of Vulnerable Ethnic Minority Communities Affected by the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project in Quang Nam Province	–	2.00	G
	Demand-Driven Skills Training for Poverty Reduction in the Cuu Long (Mekong) River Delta	–	1.30	G
	Formalizing Microfinance Institutions	–	1.50	G
	Regional	Social Protection of the Vulnerable in the Pacific (Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, and Tonga)	–	3.00

– = nil, CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation, ICT = information and communications technology, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MIS = management information system, NTPC = National Thermal Power Corporation, Ltd.

^a Loan, grant, or blend.

^b C = commercial cofinancing, G = grant cofinancing, O = official loan cofinancing.

^c NTPC = National Thermal Power Corporation, Ltd.

Share of ADB's Procurement Contracts

Each year, ADB provides loans to fund projects and activities in its Asian and Pacific developing members and several billion dollars in contracts to procure goods and consulting services.

Procurement contracts for goods and related services, civil works, and consulting services under loan and technical assistance operations totaled \$10.74 billion in 2009 and \$6.92 billion in 2010. Cumulative procurement as of 31 December 2010 was \$105.44 billion. Most contracts were awarded on the basis of international competition, which is open to firms and individuals from any ADB member country, regional or nonregional.

ADB is making efforts to boost procurement in Japan. For that purpose, ADB holds business opportunities seminars in Japan every year. The Japanese Representative Office supplements these efforts regularly.

Japan's Share of Procurement Contracts, 2009–2010 Loans (Project and Program Loans Combined) and Technical Assistance Based on Nationality of Contractor

Item	2009		2010		Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2010)	
	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Goods and Works	76.88	0.75	47.90	0.74	4,987.55	5.11
Consulting Services	13.17	3.03	14.64	3.52	404.75	5.20

Contractors/Suppliers Involved in ADB Projects

From 1 January 1968 to 31 December 2010, contractors and suppliers were involved in 186,186 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$97.66 billion. During the same period, contractors and suppliers from Japan were involved in 5,570 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$4,987.55 million.

Contractors/Suppliers from Japan Involved in ADB Loan Projects, 1 January 2006–31 December 2010

Contractor/Supplier	Sector	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Kumagai Gumi	Transport and ICT	76.06
Sumitomo Corporation	Energy	42.72
Itochu Corporation	Transport and ICT	35.11
Mitsubishi Corporation	Energy	23.59
Ogawa Seiki Co., Ltd.	Energy	21.54
Kubota Corporation	Agriculture and Natural Resources	17.46
Furukawa Company, Ltd. and Fujikura, Ltd. (JV)	Energy	6.15
Marushin Shitaka-Tundi Joint Venture	Water Supply and Other Municipal Infrastructure and Services	5.59
Toyota Tsusho Corporation	Agriculture and Natural Resources	1.53
Jalux Incorporated	Transport and ICT	1.52

ICT = information and communication technology.

Consultants Involved in ADB Projects

From 1 January 1968 to 31 December 2010, consultants were involved in 11,643 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$4.63 billion. During the same period, consultants from Japan were involved in 296 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$320.45 million.

Top Consultants (Individual Consultants and Consulting Firms) from Japan Involved in ADB Loan Projects, 1 January 2006–31 December 2010

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Katahira and Engineers International	3	16.58
Nippon Koei Company, Ltd.	5	12.40
Oriental Consultants (Pacific Consultants)	2	9.12
Pacific Consultants International	7	5.92
Padeco Company, Ltd.	5	3.71
NJS Consultants Company, Ltd.	2	3.48
Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Company, Ltd.	4	1.20
Japan Port Consultants, Ltd.	1	0.64
Pegasus Engineering Corp.	1	0.12
Tuv Rheinland Japan Ltd.	1	0.04
Individual consultants	4	0.33

From 1 January 1968 to 31 December 2010, consultants were involved in 22,350 contracts for ADB technical assistance projects worth \$3.15 billion. During the same period, consultants from Japan were involved in 268 contracts for ADB technical assistance projects worth \$84.30 million.

Top Consultants (Individual Consultants and Consulting Firms) from Japan Involved in ADB Technical Assistance Projects, 1 January 2006–31 December 2010

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Padeco Company, Ltd.	9	4.65
Oriental Consultants Company, Ltd.	3	2.13
Katahira and Engineers International	2	2.09
Dainichi Consultant Inc. (Transportation)	3	2.02
Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. (Water Supply)	3	1.77
Almec Corporation	2	1.41
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Ltd.	1	1.02
Japan Development Institute (JDI)	1	0.70
IC Net Limited	1	0.59
Nagoya University	1	0.56
Individual consultants	75	5.20

Depository Libraries

ADB's Depository Library Program was established in response to increasing public interest in the activities of multilateral development institutions. Many ADB documents available to the public are stored in 155 depository libraries worldwide.

ADB Depository Libraries in Japan

Host Institution	Contact Information
Fukuoka Asian Urban Research Center Library	Ms. Naoko Takiyama Fukuoka City Hall North Annex 6F 1-10-1, Tenjin Chuo-ku Fukuoka 810-0001 Japan Tel: +81 92 733 5707 Fax: +81 92 733 5680 library@urc.or.jp www.urc.or.jp/english/index.html
The National Diet Library	Ms. Yuko Arai Library Cooperation Department International Cooperation Division 1-10-1 Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8924, Japan Tel +81 3 3581 2331 Fax +81 3 3581 1330 kokan@ndl.go.jp
The Osaka Prefectural Nakanoshima Library	1-2-10 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku Osaka City Osaka 530-0005, Japan Tel +81 6 6203 0474 (General Inquiries) bib2@library.pref.osaka.jp www.library.pref.osaka.jp/nakato/english.html

ADB Presidents

Mr. Takeshi Watanabe*	24 November 1966–24 November 1972
Mr. Shiro Inoue**	25 November 1972–23 November 1976
Mr. Taroichi Yoshida	24 November 1976–23 November 1981
Mr. Masao Fujioka	24 November 1981–23 November 1989
Mr. Kimimasa Tarumizu***	24 November 1989–23 November 1993
Mr. Mitsuo Sato****	24 November 1993–15 January 1999
Mr. Tadao Chino*****	16 January 1999–31 January 2005
Mr. Haruhiko Kuroda	1 February 2005–present

* Mr. Watanabe died on 23 August 2010. He was 104.

** Mr. Inoue died on 11 July 2010. He was 95.

*** Mr. Tarumizu died on 21 February 2009. He was 78.

**** Mr. Sato died on 20 October 2002. He was 69.

***** Mr. Chino died on 18 July 2008. He was 74.

ADB Governor

The Honorable Yoshihiko Noda, Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance, is the Governor for Japan in ADB effective 19 January 2010.

ADB Alternate Governor

Mr. Masaaki Shirakawa, Governor, Bank of Japan, is the Alternate Governor for Japan in ADB.

ADB Executive Director

Mr. Masakazu Sakaguchi is the ADB Executive Director for Japan. Prior to his appointment in 2008, Mr. Sakaguchi was Deputy Director General, Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

ADB Alternate Executive Director

Mr. Yasuto Watanabe is the ADB Alternate Executive Director for Japan. Prior to his appointment in 2008, Mr. Watanabe was Senior Deputy Director, Regional Financial Cooperation Division, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

ADB Executive Director's Advisors

Mr. Akira Sato and Mr. Aki Tsuda, together with the Executive Director and Alternate Executive Director, also provide technical advice and assist interested parties from Japan in their contacts with ADB.

Members of Senior Advisory Councils

Mr. Masahisa Fujita, President and Chief Research Officer, Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry (REIT), is a member of the ADB Institute Advisory Council.

Prof. Yuji Iwasawa, Professor of International Law, University of Tokyo, is a judge of the ADB Administrative Tribunal.

Japanese Staff in ADB

As of 31 December 2010, there were 138 Japanese international staff members in ADB (103 men and 35 women), which represents 13.48% of the total international staff, including 25 senior staff members.

Annual Meetings

ADB held its inaugural Annual Meeting in Tokyo on 24–26 November 1966. ADB also held its 20th Annual Meeting in Osaka on 27–29 April 1987, its 30th Annual Meeting in Fukuoka on 11–13 May 1997, and the 40th Annual Meeting in Kyoto on 6–7 May 2007.

Office of Cofinancing Operations

Mr. Tadashi Kondo is head of cofinancing operations, while **Mr. Kazuo Kojima** is the coordinator for Japan funds as Senior Financing Partnerships Specialist.

Japanese Representative Office

ADB's Japanese Representative Office is located at the Kasumigaseki Building 8F, 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6008, Japan
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Mr. Kuniki Nakamori is the Resident Director General.

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