

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 \$143.53 billion 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. It has contributed \$8.55 billion in capital subscription and \$9.92 billion to special funds since joining in 1966.

Japanese companies and consultants have been awarded \$5.29 billion in procurement contracts (based on nationality of contractor) on ADB-financed projects since 1967.

In 2008, lending volume was \$10.49 billion (86 projects), with technical assistance at \$274.5 million (299 projects) and grant-financed projects at \$811.4 million (49 projects). This also generated \$1.65 billion in direct value-added cofinancing from financing partnerships operations.

Over the last 5 years (2004–2008), ADB's annual lending volume averaged \$7.70 billion, with technical assistance averaging \$231.5 million and grant-financed projects \$655.1 million.

As of 31 December 2008, the cumulative totals were \$143.53 billion in loans for 2,147 projects in 41 countries, \$4.08 billion for 263 grant projects, and \$3.55 billion for 6,599 technical assistance projects.

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

With headquarters in Manila, it has 26 offices around the world and more than 2,000 staff from over 50 countries.

Role in ADB

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

Shareholding and Voting Power

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 Special Fund, 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 \$8.60 billion at the end of 2008 (at exchange rates per resolution), accounting for 36.94% of the total ADF (committed). It compared with the 16.18% contribution from the United States and the 6.79% contribution from Canada.

ADB Institute Special Fund: 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 2008, the cumulative commitments amounted to \$141.29 million, excluding translation adjustments.

Japan Special Fund (JSF): Since 1988, Japan has been contributing to the JSF, which provides grants to ADB's borrowing members to help prepare projects and undertake technical or policy studies. The JSF supports 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 2008, have amounted to \$973.7 million.

Since its establishment, the JSF has financed \$1.07 billion of the cumulative total technical assistance approved by ADB.

Asian Development Bank

As of 31 December 2008

Japan Special Fund approvals by sector, 1 January–31 December 2008

Sector	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Agriculture and Natural Resources	13.5	25
Transport and Communications	10.1	18
Multisector	9.1	17
Education	4.5	8
Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy	4.5	8
Energy	4.4	8
Industry and Trade	3.8	7
Finance	2.9	5
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	1.9	3
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	0.4	1
TOTAL	55.0	100

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Japan also contributes to the Technical Assistance Special Fund (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 2008, Japan's contribution to TASF (committed) amounted to \$205.32 million.

Financing Partnerships and Cofinancing

ADB arranges cofinancing from bilateral, multilateral, export credit agencies, and commercial sources, in the form of grants for technical assistance and components of loan projects, loans, and credit enhancement such as guarantees and syndications. Cofinancing brings additional resources to ADB's project financing. In 2008, total direct value-added (DVA) cofinancing amounted to \$1.65 billion for 101 projects, of which \$1.57 billion was for 25 investment projects and \$84.2 million was for 76 technical assistance projects. Cumulative DVA cofinancing for the period 1970–2008 amounted to \$15.74 billion for 1,221 projects, of which \$14.97 billion was for 305 investment projects and \$772.65 million was for 916 technical assistance projects.

Cofinancing with Japan from 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2008 comprised the following.

Investment Projects:	10 projects, cofinancing of \$996.96 million
Commercial:	3 projects, cofinancing of \$38.05 million
Official:	6 projects, cofinancing of \$957.90 million
Grant:	1 project, cofinancing of \$1.00 million
Technical Assistance:	2 projects, cofinancing of \$0.33 million

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 (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.

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 more than \$2.0 billion in grants to ADB operations. Initially, trust funds were established through single-donor channel financing agreements targeting numbers 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, and regional cooperation and integration.

Japan has contributed to the following:

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. As of 31 December 2008, \$19.1 million remains available for commitment.

Investment projects cofinanced with Japan, 1 January 2004–31 December 2008

Country	Project	ADB Amount ^a (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Type of Cofinancing ^b
Bangladesh	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector)	120.00	60.00	O
Bhutan	Green Power Development	105.30	1.00	G
Cambodia	Second Power Transmission and Distribution	20.00	22.30	O
China, People's Republic of	Coal Mine Methane Development	117.40	20.00	O
	Municipal Natural Gas Infrastructure Development	50.00	4.50	C
India	NTPC ^c Capacity Expansion Financing Facility	75.00	28.00	C
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Nam Theun 2 Power Co. Ltd for the GMS Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project	50.00	5.56	C
Philippines	Power Sector Development Program	450.00	300.00	O
Samoa	Power Sector Expansion	42.00	38.00	O
Viet Nam	Ho Chi Minh City–Long Thanh–Dau Giay Expressway Construction	410.20	517.60	O

^a Loan, grant, or blend.

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

^c NTPC = National Thermal Power Corporation, Ltd.

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 Facility in 2008. 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. As of 31 December 2008, \$7.2 million remains available for commitment.

In total, the Government of Japan has committed up to \$100.0 million over 5 years to be distributed between ACEF and ICFF.

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

Established in 2000, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) supports poverty reduction and related social development activities that can add substantive value to ADB-financed projects, including program loans, sector loans, and projects loans. All DMCs are eligible for JFPR grants. An initial contribution of ¥10.0 billion (equivalent to about \$92.6 million at commitment date) was made by Japan, followed by subsequent contributions. Total JFPR funds made available up to 31 December 2008 amounted to approximately \$360.4 million. As of 31 December 2008, \$141.5 million remains available for commitment.

JFPR's objectives are to

- 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 significantly adds to the variety and effectiveness of the arsenal available to ADB for addressing poverty reduction concerns in its DMCs.

By 31 December 2008, a total of 124 JFPR grant projects (equivalent to \$315.1 million) have been approved by the Government of Japan, of which 116 grants have been approved by ADB (equivalent to \$300.3 million) while the rest await ADB approval.

ADB-approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction grant projects by region and country, as of 31 December 2008

Region / Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
Afghanistan	Community-Based Gender-Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor	4.00
	Road Employment Project for Settlement and Integration of Returning Refugees and Displaced Persons	15.00
	Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor	3.00
	Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project	20.00
	Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan	3.00
	Rural Recovery through Community-Based Irrigation Rehabilitation	5.00
	Balkh River Basin Water Resources Management	10.00
	North-South Corridor	20.00
	Rural Business Support	18.00
Development of Mini Hydropower Plants in Badakshan and Bamyan Provinces	12.00	

Region / Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
Azerbaijan	Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Mingechevir Rayon	2.50
	Mahalla Business Development*	1.50
	Affordable Services and Water Conservation for the Urban Poor**	1.00
Bangladesh	Supporting Livelihood Improvement for the Poor through Water Management Associations	0.90
	Social Development for Erosion-Affected Poor in the Jamuna Meghna Floodplains	0.79
Bhutan	Improving the Well-Being of Road Workers	0.50
	Rural Electricians Training Program	1.00
	Rural Skills Development	1.99
Cambodia	Community-Based Livelihood Enhancement for the Rural Poor	1.80
	Income for the Poor through Community-Based Environmental Improvements in Phnom Penh	1.00
	Improving the Livelihood of Poor Farmers in Southern Cambodia	1.80
	Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Poor Children in Ethnic Minority Areas	3.00
	Mainstreaming Labor-Based Road Maintenance to the National Roads Network	2.20
	Health Care Financing for the Poor	1.85
	Improving Primary School Access in Disadvantaged Communes	1.87
	Improving the Access of Poor Floating Communities on the Tonle Sap to Social Infrastructure and Livelihood Activities	1.00
	Women's Development Centers	1.80
	Building Community Capacity for Poverty Reduction Initiatives in the Tonle Sap Basin	1.50
	China, People's Republic of	Innovations for Participatory Flood Control by the Poor along the Yellow River
India	Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster Prone Areas of Gujarat	3.40
	Rainwater Harvesting and Slum Development in Rajasthan	1.90
	Restoration and Diversification of Livelihoods for Tsunami-Affected Poor and Marginalized People in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala	5.00
Indonesia	Supporting the Community-Based Basic Education for the Poor	3.20
	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Coastal Communities in the Special Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.50
	Seismically Upgraded Housing in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatera	2.00
	Restoration of Microenterprise and Microfinance in Aceh	2.00
	Enriching Lives of the Urban Poor through Food Fortification	1.75
	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Poor Coastal and Small Island Communities	1.50
	Rehabilitation of Coral Reef and Mangrove Resources in the Special Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.50
	Assisting Girl Street Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse	1.00
	Supporting Community Health Care Initiatives in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*	2.00
Kyrgyz Republic	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	1.00
	Reducing Vulnerability of the Poor to Natural Disasters	1.00
	Rural Livelihood Development	1.00
	Improving Livelihoods of Rural Women through Development of Handicrafts Industry	2.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Improving Access to Quality Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	1.00
	Sustainable Agroforestry Systems for Livelihood Enhancement of the Rural Poor	1.50
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solid Waste Management and Income Generation for Vientiane's Poor	1.00

* Project was canceled in 2006.

** Project was canceled in 2007.

Region / Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
	Supporting the Community-Managed Livelihood Improvement	1.00
	Reducing Poverty Among Ethnic Minority Women in the Nam Ngum River Basin	0.53
	Catalyzing Microfinance for the Poor	1.98
	Enhancing Capacity of Local Government Agencies and Lao Women's Union for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Northern Lao PDR	0.53
	Alternative Livelihood for Upland Ethnic Groups in Houaphanh Province	1.82
Maldives	Restoration of Livelihoods of the Tsunami-Affected Farmers in the Maldives	1.00
Micronesia, Federated States of	Weno Water Supply Well Remediation	0.98
Mongolia	Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in Ger Areas of Mongolia's Cities	2.20
	Expanding Employment Opportunities for Poor Disabled Persons	1.00
	Maternal Mortality Reduction	1.00
	Nonformal Skills Training for Unemployed Youth and Adults	1.00
	Community-Driven Development for Urban Poor in Ger Areas	1.50
	Community-Based Heating Supply in Rural Remote Areas	2.00
	Access to Health Services for Disadvantaged Groups in Ulaanbaatar	2.00
	Community-Based Local Road Upgrading and Maintenance in the Western Region of Mongolia	2.00
	Water Point and Extension Station Establishment for Poor Herding Families	2.00
	Poverty Reduction through Community-Based Natural Resource Management	2.00
	Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction from Poor Households	2.00
Nepal	Optimizing Productivity of Poor Water User Associations	1.00
	Supporting Poor and Disadvantaged Farmers through Civil Society Organizations	0.80
	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
Pakistan	Mobilizing the Poor for Better Access to Health	3.40
	Enhancing Road Improvement Benefits to Poor Communities in the North-West Frontier Province	1.00
	Iron and Folic Acid Fortification in Small-Scale Milling to Improve the Lives of the Poor, Especially Women and Children**	2.00
	Immediate Support to Poor and Vulnerable Households in Inaccessible Areas Devastated by the 2005 Earthquake	5.00
	Microfinance for the Poorest***	2.00
Papua New Guinea	Low-Cost Sanitation, Community Awareness, and Health Education Program	1.74
	Lae Port Livelihood and Social Improvement	1.50
Philippines	Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction in Metro Manila	3.60
	Supporting the Sustainable Livelihood for the Poor in Southern Philippines	2.80
	Renewable Energy and Livelihood Development for the Poor in Negros Occidental	1.50
	Social Protection for Poor Women Vendors in Mindanao Cities	1.00
	Off-Site and Off-City Relocation of Vulnerable Slum Communities of Muntinlupa City	1.00
	On-Site Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas	1.00
	Developing Financial Cooperatives	0.90

Region / Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
	Southern Leyte Landslide Disaster Assistance	3.00
	Developing Microinsurance Project	1.00
Sri Lanka	Public Works Restoration and Rehabilitation of Line Drainage Systems of Tsunami-Affected Local Government Roads	2.00
	Post-Tsunami Utility Connections for the Poor	2.00
	Infrastructure Maintenance to Reduce Rural Poverty	0.90
	Power Fund for the Poor	1.50
	Improvement of Rural Access Roads and Livelihood Development for the Poor	2.00
Tajikistan	Tajikistan Rural Poverty Reduction	2.90
	School Improvement	2.00
	Community-Based Rural Road Maintenance	1.80
	Community Participation and Public Information Campaign for Health Improvement	1.00
	Community-Based Rural Power Supply	2.00
	Sustainable Access for Isolated Rural Communities	2.00
	Community Participatory Flood Management	3.00
Uzbekistan	Supporting Innovative Poverty Reduction in Karakalpakstan	2.54
	Affordable Services and Water Conservation for the Urban Poor	1.50
	Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	1.50
Viet Nam	Expanding Benefits of the Poor through Urban Environmental Improvements	1.00
	Poverty Reduction in Red River Basin Irrigation Systems	0.82
	Promoting Silk Income for the Rural Poor in Central Highlands	0.62
	Community-Based Agricultural Extension and Training in Mountainous Districts	0.90
	Nutritious Food for 6-24 Month Old Children Vulnerable to Malnutrition in Poor Areas	1.99
	Improving Vitamin A Nutrition and Deworming for Poor and Vulnerable Children	1.00
	Expansion of Learning Opportunities for Ethnic Minority Youth	1.50
	Thanh Hoa Province Small Scale Infrastructure Investments and Services in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	2.00
	Community-Based Early Childhood Care and Development	1.90
	Livelihood Improvement of Vulnerable Ethnic Minority Communities Affected by the Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project in Quang Nam Province	2.00
	Demand-Driven Skills Training for Poverty Reduction in the Cuu Long (Mekong) River Delta	1.30
Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam)	Community Action for Preventing HIV/AIDS	8.00
Regional (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan)	Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children	6.85
Regional (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan)	Sustainable Food Fortification	2.00
Regional (Cambodia and Viet Nam)	Improving Poor Farmers' Livelihoods through Postharvest Technology	0.75
TOTAL	116 Grant Projects	300.30

** Project was canceled in 2007.

*** Project was canceled in 2008.

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. While the JFICT has been fully committed, about half of the projects are still under implementation and the Office of Cofinancing Operations (OCO) continues to provide administrative support.

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.

ADB-approved Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology grant projects, as of 31 December 2008

Country	Approved JFICT Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
Indonesia	Support for the Local Government Performance Measurement System	0.73
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Banking Automation in Support of Outreach, Efficiency, and Governance	0.65
	Upgrading of ICT and MIS at the Agriculture Promotion Bank	0.47
Mongolia	ICT for Innovating Rural Education in Mongolia	1.00
	ICT for Improving Rural Health Services in Mongolia (IIRHS)	1.00
Philippines	Developing the Philippine Business Registry	0.70
	Supporting Information Sharing and Exchange Among Civil Servants	0.50
Viet Nam	Electronic Health Insurance Membership Card	0.50
Regional	Asian Bonds Online Website	2.40
	Improving Poor Farmers' Livelihoods through Rice Information Technology	1.00
	Empowering the Rural Areas through Community E-Centers under the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Program	1.00
	Development of a Business Plan for a Center for Learning, Information, Communication, and Knowledge for Asia and the Pacific	0.18
	Developing a Database on Cross-Border Trade and Investment in BIMP-EAGA	0.30
TOTAL	13 Grant Projects	10.43

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, initially focusing on regional economies in transition. It seeks to set up partnerships with local training and research institutions and to enable DMCs to acquire assistance from foreign academics to jointly develop and conduct training programs, primarily in local languages. In 2005, the implementation of its programs was transferred to ADB Headquarters in Manila from the ADB Institute.

Since its inception, Japan has contributed about \$22 million in total. After deducting technical assistance approval commitments, uncommitted balance amounted to \$2.2 million as of 31 December 2008.

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, 20 institutions in 10 countries participate in the JSP. Between 1988 and 2008, Japan contributed \$100.10 million. A total of 2,417 scholarships have been awarded to recipients from 35 members. Of the total, 2,053 have already completed their courses. Women have received 823 scholarships. An average of 150 scholarships has been awarded each year (see www.adb.org.jsp).

Share of ADB's Procurement Contracts

Each year, ADB provides loans to fund projects and activities in its Asian and Pacific DMCs and several billion US dollars' worth of 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 \$6.97 billion in 2007 and \$7.52 billion in 2008. Cumulative procurement, as of 31 December 2008, was \$92.83 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, 2007–2008 Loans (project and program loans combined) and technical assistance based on nationality of contractor

Item	2007		2008		Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2008)	
	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Goods and Works	19.91	0.30	70.24	0.98	4,928.81	5.74
Consulting Services	8.57	2.60	15.83	4.16	362.68	5.23

Contractors/Suppliers Involved in ADB Projects

Contractors/suppliers from Japan involved in ADB loan projects, 1 January 2004–31 December 2008

Contractor/Supplier	Sector	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Kumagai Gumi Company, Ltd.	Transport and Communications	62.84
Taisei Corporation and China Gezhouba Water and Power Company	Energy	30.05
Sumitomo Corporation	Energy	28.41
Kubota Corporation	Agriculture and Natural Resources	18.40
Kitano Construction Corporation and World Kaihatsu Kogyo Company	Multisector	9.38
Furukawa Company, Ltd. and Fujikura, Ltd. (JV)	Energy	6.85
Chlorine Engineers Corporation, Ltd.	Multisector	5.98
Marushin Shitaka–Tundi Joint Venture	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	5.67
Tokura–Bangun Cipta, JO	Multisector	4.83
Mitsubishi Corporation and Birla NGK Insulators Pvt., Ltd.	Multisector	2.98

Consultants Involved in ADB Projects

As of 31 December 2008, 10,330 consultant contracts were awarded under ADB loan projects worth \$4.17 billion, of which 279 contracts were awarded to Japanese consultants worth \$291.8 million.

Top consultants (individual consultant and consulting firms) from Japan involved in ADB loan projects, 1 January 2004–31 December 2008

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Pacific Consultants International	17	25.80
Nippon Koei Company, Ltd.	15	18.61
Oriental Consultants Company, Ltd.	3	5.11
NJS Consultants Company, Ltd.	3	3.19
Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Company, Ltd.	7	2.12
Newjtec Incorporated/Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated	1	1.80
Padeco Company, Ltd.	2	0.46
CTI Engineering International Company, Ltd.	4	0.14
Pegasus Engineering Corporation	1	0.12
Japanese Individual Consultant	1	0.05

From 1 January 1985 to 31 December 2008, 18,104 consultant contracts were awarded under ADB technical assistance projects worth \$2.33 billion, of which 205 contracts were awarded to Japanese consultants worth \$60.2 million.

Top consultants (individual consultants and consulting firms) from Japan involved in ADB technical assistance projects, 1 January 2004–31 December 2008

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Padeco Company, Ltd.	10	4.42
Japanese Individual Consultants*	52	4.15
Pacific Consultants International	1	2.88
Nippon Koei Company, Ltd.	5	2.63
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Ltd.	3	2.17
Dainichi Consultant Incorporated	3	2.02
Oriental Consultants Company, Ltd.	4	1.70
IC Net, Ltd.	2	1.08
CTI Engineering International Company	1	0.89
Intern Consulting, Incorporated	1	0.65
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Company, Ltd.	1	0.61

* Consultant may have one or more contracts within the period covered.

Asian Development Bank Institute

Established in 1997 in Tokyo with the support of the Government of Japan, the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) helps Asian and Pacific DMCs identify suitable development strategies through research with medium- to long-range implications for development. The Institute complements ADB's operations in policy and institutional reform and good governance through capacity building, training, and dissemination of effective development strategies and best practices.

ADBI's research and capacity building focuses on understanding the dynamics of development in Asia and the Pacific for formulating long-term strategies for sustainable social and economic development, which have the greatest impact on reducing poverty. The Institute undertakes original and synthesis research using its in-house expertise combined with that of visiting scholars and external experts. Inclusive and sustainable growth, regional cooperation and integration, and governance for policies and institutions are the three key priority themes for the Institute's research and capacity-building programs.

Dr. Masahiro Kawai is the ADBI Dean. Dr. Kawai joined ADBI in January 2007 after serving as Head of ADB's Office of Regional Economic Integration (OREI) and Special Advisor to the ADB President in charge of regional economic cooperation and integration. Prior to his appointment at OREI, Mr. Kawai was a Professor at the University of Tokyo's Institute of Social Science.

ADBI (including conference room facilities) is located on the 8th Floor, Kasumigaseki Building, 3-2-5 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6008, Japan.

Tel +81 3 3593 5500

Fax +81 3 3593 5571

info@adbi.org

www.adbi.org

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 157 depository libraries worldwide.

ADB depository libraries in Japan

Host Institution	Contact Information
The National Diet Library	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 www.ndl.go.jp/en/service/tokyo/route.html
The Osaka Prefectural Nakanoshima Library	1-2-10 Nakanoshima Kita-su Osaka City, Osaka 530-0005, Japan Tel +81 6 6203 0474 (General Inquiries) www.library.pref.osaka.jp/nakato/english.html

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 9 2733 5707 Fax +81 9 2733 5680 library@urc.or.jp www.urc.or.jp/english/index.html
Plaza for International Cooperation	Mr. Hirofumi Takahashi, Manager Association for Promotion of International Cooperation (APIC) International Cooperation Promotion Center 1st Floor Koishikwa Urban Bldg., 5-3-13 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 112-0012, Japan Tel +81 3 3947 2491 Fax +81 3 3947 4491 apic3@gol.com

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. Tarumizu died in Tokyo on 21 February 2009. He was 78.

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

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

ADB Governor

The Honorable Kaoru Yasano, Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance, is the Governor for Japan in ADB effective 3 March 2009.

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. Kenji Kuronuma 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. Masahiko Aoki, Henri and Tomoyo Takahashi Professor Emeritus of Japanese Studies, and Senior Fellow, Department of Economics, Stanford Institute of Economics Policy Research, is a member of the ADB Institute Advisory Council.

Prof. Yuji Iwasawa, Professor of International Law and Director, Department of International Relations, University of Tokyo, is a member of the ADB Administrative Tribunal.

Japanese Staff in ADB

As of 31 December 2008, there were 125 Japanese professional staff members in ADB (96 men and 29 women), which represents 14.30% of the total professional staff, including 16 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.

Japanese Representative Office

ADB's Japanese Representative Office is located at the Yamato Seimei Building, 1-7 Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011, Japan.

Tel +81 3 3504 3160

Fax +81 3 3504 3165

adbjro@adb.org

www.adb.org/JRO

Kuniki Nakamori is the Resident Director General.

ADB Headquarters

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel +63 2 632 4444

Fax +63 2 636 2444

information@adb.org (general information)

adbpub@adb.org (publications)

www.adb.org