

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 \$133.30 billion to the vision of a region free of poverty

Japan—coequally with the United States—is the largest shareholder. It has contributed \$8.72 billion in capital subscription and \$9.88 billion to special funds since joining in 1966. Despite many successes, the region is still home to two thirds of the world's poor: nearly 1.9 billion people who live on \$2 a day or less, with 620 million struggling on less than \$1 a day.

Japanese companies and consultants have been awarded \$8.68 billion in procurement contracts on ADB-financed projects since 1967.

In 2007, ADB approved \$10.11 billion in loans, \$672.7 million in grants, and technical assistance of \$243.4 million. This also generated \$1.11 billion in direct value-added cofinancing from financing partnerships operations.

In addition to project 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:	\$8.72 billion*
Paid-in capital subscription:	\$610.43 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 2007, accounting for 37.13% of the total ADF (committed). It compared with the 16.26% contribution from the United States and the 6.80% 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 2007, the cumulative commitments amounted to \$121.3 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 2007 have amounted to \$956.4 million.

Since its establishment, the JSF has financed \$1,017.2 million of the cumulative total technical assistance approved by ADB.

* As of 31 December 2007.

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

Japan Special Fund approvals by sector, 1 January–31 December 2007.

Sector	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Health, Nutrition, and Social Protection	1.3	3.0
Law, Economic Management, and Public Policy	8.6	19.9
Transport and Communications	10.4	24.1
Finance	2.6	6.0
Energy	8.3	19.3
Multisector	3.3	7.7
Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	3.4	7.9
Agriculture and Natural Resources	3.4	7.9
Education	1.8	4.2
TOTAL	43.3	100.0

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.

TASF Contribution: \$205.32 million

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

On 23 May 2000, ADB's Board of Directors approved the establishment of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR). An initial contribution of ¥10 billion (equivalent to about \$92.6 million at commitment date) was made by the Government of Japan, followed by subsequent contributions. The total JFPR funds made available up to 31 December 2007 amounted to approximately \$360.4 million.

The JFPR grants support poverty reduction and related social development activities that can add substantive value to ADB-financed projects. ADB-financed projects include program loans, sector loans, and projects loans. All ADB DMCs are eligible for the JFPR. The 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.

The 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 2007, a total of 103 JFPR grant projects (equivalent to \$274.5 million) have been approved by the Government of Japan, of which 103 grants have been approved by ADB (equivalent to \$266.3 million).

ADB-approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction grant projects by region and country, as of 31 December 2007.

Region/ Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
Afghanistan	Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project	20.00
	Road Employment Project for Settlement and Integration of Returning Refugees and Displaced Persons	15.00
	Primary Health Care Partnership for the Poor	3.00
	Community-Based Gender-Sensitive Basic Education for the Poor	4.00
	Integrated Community Development in Northern Afghanistan	3.00
	Rural Recovery through Community-Based Irrigation Rehabilitation	5.00
	Balkh River Basin Integrated Water Resources Management	10.00
	North-South Corridor	20.00
	Rural Business Support	18.00
	Azerbaijan	Integration of Internally Displaced Persons in Mingechevir Rayon
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 Persons 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 Children in the 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	1.00
India	Rainwater Harvesting and Slum Development in Rajasthan	1.90
	Sustaining Income and Basic Human Needs of the Poor in Disaster-Prone Areas of Gujarat	3.40

* Project was cancelled in 2006.

** Project was cancelled in 2007.

ADB-approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction grant projects by region and country, as of 31 December 2007 (*continued*).

Region/ Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
	Restoration and Diversification of Livelihoods for Tsunami-Affected Poor and Marginalized People in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala	5.00
Indonesia	Assisting Girl Street Children at Risk of Sexual Abuse	1.00
	Supporting the Community-Based Basic Education for the Poor	3.20
	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Poor Coastal and Small Island Communities	1.50
	Enriching Lives of the Urban Poor through Food Fortification	1.75
	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Coastal Communities in the Special Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.50
	Rehabilitation of Coral Reef and Mangrove Resources in the Special Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.50
	Seismically Upgraded Housing in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatera	2.00
	Assistance for the Restoration of Microenterprise and Microfinance in Aceh	2.00
	Supporting Community Health Care Initiatives in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2.00*
Kyrgyz Republic	Reducing Vulnerability of Poor to Natural Disasters	1.00
	Reducing Neonatal Mortality	1.00
	Rural Livelihood Development	1.00
	Improving Livelihoods of Women through Development of Handicrafts Industry	2.00
	Improving Access to Quality Basic Education for Children with Special Needs	1.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Supporting the Community Managed Livelihood Improvement	1.00
	Poverty Reduction for Ethnic Minorities in the Nam Ngum Basin	0.53
	Solid Waste Management and Income Generation for Vientiane's Poor	1.00
	Sustainable Agroforestry Systems for Livelihood Enhancement of the Rural Poor	1.50
	Catalyzing Microfinance for the Poor	1.98
	Enhancing Institutional Capacity of Local Government Agencies and Lao Women's Union for Sustainable Poverty Reduction in Northern Lao PDR	0.53
Maldives	Restoration of Livelihoods of the Tsunami-Affected Farmers in the Maldives	1.00
Mongolia	Expanding Employment Opportunities for Poor Disabled Persons	1.00
	Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in Ger Areas of Mongolia's Cities	2.20
	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
Nepal	Supporting Poor and Disadvantaged Farmers through Civil Society Organizations	0.80
	Optimizing Productivity of Poor Water User Associations	1.00
	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

* Project was cancelled in 2006.

** Project was cancelled in 2007.

ADB-approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction grant projects by region and country, as of 31 December 2007 (*continued*).

Region/ Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
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
Pakistan	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	Supporting the Sustainable Livelihood for the Poor in Southern Philippines	2.80
	On-Site Urban Upgrading for Vulnerable Slum Communities of Payatas	1.00
	Off-Site and Off-City Relocation of Vulnerable Slum Communities of Muntinlupa City	1.00
	Social Protection for Poor Women Vendors in Mindanao Cities	1.00
	Strategic Private Sector Partnerships for Urban Poverty Reduction in Metro Manila	3.60
	Renewable Energy and Livelihood Development for the Poor in Negros Occidental	1.50
	Developing Financial Cooperatives	0.90
	Southern Leyte Landslide Disaster Assistance	3.00
Sri Lanka	Infrastructure Maintenance to Reduce Rural Poverty	0.90
	Power Fund for the Poor	1.50
	Public Work Restoration and Rehabilitation of Line Drainage Systems in Tsunami-Affected Local Government Roads	2.00
	Post-Tsunami Utility Connections for the Poor	2.00
Tajikistan	Rural Poverty Reduction	2.90
	School Improvement	2.00
	Community Participation and Public Information Campaign for Health Improvement	1.00
	Community-Based Rural Road Maintenance	1.80
	Community-Based Rural Power Supply	2.00
	Sustainable Access for Isolated Rural Communities	2.00
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	Promoting Silk Income for the Rural Poor in Central Highlands	0.62
	Poverty Reduction in Red River Basin Irrigation Systems	0.82
	Expanding Benefits to the Poor through Urban Environmental Improvements	1.00
	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

* Project was cancelled in 2006.

** Project was cancelled in 2007.

ADB-approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction grant projects by region and country, as of 31 December 2007 (*continued*).

Region/ Country	Approved JFPR Grant Projects	Amount (\$ million)
	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
Regional (CAM, LAO, and VIE)	Community Action for Preventing HIV/AIDS	8.00
Regional (AZE, KAZ, KGZ, MON, TAJ, and UZB)	Improving Nutrition for Poor Mothers and Children	6.85
Regional (KAZ, KGZ, MON, TAJ, and UZB)	Sustainable Food Fortification in Central Asia and Mongolia	2.00
Regional (CAM and VIE)	Improving Poor Farmers' Livelihoods through Post-Harvest Technology	0.75
TOTAL	103 Grant Projects	266.30

Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology

The Japan Fund for Information and Communication Technology (JFICT) was established in July 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 the Government of 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, most 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 2007 (*continued*).

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 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.

The JSP is funded by the Government of Japan and administered by ADB. Currently, 20 institutions in 10 countries participate in the JSP. Between 1988 and 2007, Japan contributed \$92.6 million. A total of 2,234 scholarships have been awarded to recipients from 35 members. Of the total, 1,888 have already completed their courses. Women have received 751 scholarships. Recently, an average of about 150 scholarships has been awarded each year (see www.adb.org/jsp).

Japan Fund for Public Policy Training

The Japan Fund for Public Policy Training was established in March 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 will enable DMCs to acquire assistance from foreign academics to jointly develop and conduct training programs, primarily in local languages. After late 2005, the ADB Headquarters in Manila took over the implementation of its programs, from the ADB Institute.

Since its inception, Japan has contributed about \$22 million in total, of which \$2.4 million had been spent on program support.

Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia

Japan and ADB entered into a strategic partnership for the Enhanced Sustainable Development for Asia (ESDA) in May 2007 focusing on investment promotion, regional cooperation and integration, and energy efficiency in Asia. ESDA comprises two pillars: (i) ADB–JBIC Accelerated Cofinancing Scheme (ACFA), and (ii) establishment of two trust funds: the Asian Clean Energy Fund and the Investment Climate Facilitation Fund. The first project cofinanced under ACFA was the Power Sector Expansion Project in Samoa, which was approved in 2007.

Cofinancing

ADB arranges cofinancing from commercial and official sources as additional resources for project financing. In 2007, total direct value-added (DVA) cofinancing amounted to \$1.11 billion for 78 projects, of which \$1.02 billion was for 18 investment projects and \$89.7 million was for 60 technical assistance projects. Cumulative DVA cofinancing for the period 1970–2007 amounted to \$14.45 billion for 1,127 projects, of which \$13.76 billion was for 287 investment projects and \$688.46 million was for 840 technical assistance projects.

Cofinancing with Japan from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007 comprised the following.

Investment Projects:	8 projects, cofinancing of \$429.09 million
Commercial:	4 projects, cofinancing of \$48.79 million
Official:	4 projects, cofinancing of \$380.30 million
Technical Assistance:	1 project, cofinancing of \$0.03 million

Loan projects cofinanced with Japan, 1 January 2003–31 December 2007.

Country	Project	ADB Loan Amount (\$ million)	Cofinancing Amount (\$ million)	Type of Cofinancing ^a
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	75.00	4.50	C
India	NTPC ^b 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
Thailand	BLCP Power	40.00	10.73	C

^a C = commercial cofinancing, O = official loan cofinancing.

^b 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 DMCs and several billion US dollars' worth of contracts to procure goods and consulting services.

From 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2007, ADB approved about \$34.38 billion in loans for 335 projects, \$2.92 billion in grants for 163 projects, and \$1.05 billion in technical assistance for 1,339 projects. As of 31 December 2007, the cumulative totals were \$133.30 billion in loans for 2,080 projects in 41 countries, \$3.27 billion for 221 grant projects, and \$3.26 billion for 6,347 technical assistance projects, including regional technical assistance projects.

Procurement contracts for goods and related services, civil works, and consulting services under loan and technical assistance operations totaled \$6.49 billion in 2006 and \$7.13 billion from 1 January to 31 December 2007. Cumulative procurement as of 31 December 2007 was \$94.37 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, 2006–2007.

Item	2006		2007		Cumulative (as of 31 Dec 2007)	
	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total	Amount (\$ million)	% of Total
Goods and Related Services, and Civil Works	288.74	3.73	279.15	4.13	8,344.06	9.52
Consulting Services	11.92	3.32	6.17	1.71	339.58	5.02

Contractors/Suppliers Involved in ADB Projects

Contractors/suppliers from Japan involved in ADB loan projects,
1 January 2002–31 December 2007.

Contractor/Supplier	Sector	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Kumagai Gumi Company, Ltd.	Transport and Communications	71.30
Taisei Corporation and China Gezhouba Water and Power Company	Energy	29.32
Sumitomo Corporation	Energy	25.94
Mitsubishi Corporation	Energy	16.86
Kubota Corporation	Agriculture and Natural Resources	15.18
Marubeni Corporation	Education	11.43
Kitano Construction Corporation and World Kaihatsu Kogyo Company	Multisector	8.62
Furukawa Company, Ltd. and Fujikura, Ltd. (JV)	Energy	6.85
Chlorine Engineers Corporation Ltd.	Multisector	5.98
Waco-Ebara JV	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Waste Management	2.70

Consultants Involved in ADB Projects

From 1 January 1985 to 31 December 2007, consultants were involved in 6,429 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$3.08 billion. During the same period, consultants from Japan were involved in 105 contracts for ADB loan projects worth \$156.91 million.

Top consultants (individual consultants and consulting firms) from Japan involved in ADB loan projects, 1 January 2003–31 December 2007.

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Pacific Consultants International/OIDCI Phil.	19	36.43
Nippon Koei Company, Ltd.	10	12.98
Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Company, Ltd.	14	10.58
Oriental Consultants Company, Ltd.	3	4.91
NJS Consultants Company, Ltd.	3	3.23
Newjtec Incorporated/Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated	1	1.80
Padeco/Team Consult/Management SOL	2	0.48
CTI Engineering International Company, Ltd.	4	0.14
Pegasus Engineering Corp.	1	0.12
Japanese Individual Consultants*	2	0.09
Tadahiko Yagyū, Maritime Structure	1	0.03

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

From 1 January 1985 to 31 December 2007, consultants were involved in 16,414 contracts for ADB technical assistance projects worth \$2.15 billion. During the same period, consultants from Japan were involved in 185 contracts for ADB technical assistance projects worth \$54.2 million.

Top consultants (individual consultants and consulting firms) from Japan involved in ADB technical assistance projects, 1 January 2003–31 December 2007.

Consultant	Number of Times Contracted	Contract Amount (\$ million)
Pacific Consultants International	2	3.93
Japanese Individual Consultants*	47	3.41
Dainichi Consultant Incorporated	5	2.66
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	4	2.47
Padeco Company, Ltd.	6	2.44
Oriental Consultants Company, Ltd.	4	1.70
Tokyo Electric Power Company, Ltd.	2	1.14
IC Net, Ltd.	2	1.08
CTI Engineering International Company	1	0.89
Intem Consulting, Incorporated	1	0.65
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting	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, ADB Institute helps Asian and Pacific DMCs identify suitable development strategies through research with 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.

The ADB Institute'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. Poverty, governance, and private sector development studies are an important part of the Institute's research program.

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.

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

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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 165 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
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
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
Plaza for International Cooperation	Mr. Hirofumi Takahashi, Manager Association for Promotion of International Cooperation (APIC) International Cooperation Promotion Center 1 st 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 Fujjoka	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. Sato died in Tokyo on 20 October 2002. He was 69.

ADB Governor

The Honorable Fukushiro Nukaga, Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance, is the Chair of the ADB Board of Governors and the Governor for Japan in ADB.

ADB Alternate Governor

Mr. Toshihiko Fukui, Governor, Bank of Japan, is the Alternate Governor for Japan in ADB.

ADB Executive Director

Mr. Masaki Omura is the ADB Executive Director for Japan. Prior to his appointment in 2004, Mr. Omura was Director General, Kinki Finance Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

ADB Alternate Executive Director

Mr. Atsushi Mizuno is the ADB Alternate Executive Director for Japan. Prior to his appointment in 2005, Mr. Mizuno was Deputy Director, Development Institutions Division, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

ADB Executive Director's Advisors

Mr. Mitsunori Motohashi and **Mr. Takeshi Murazawa**, 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 Tomoye 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 2007, there were 119 Japanese professional staff members in ADB (91 men and 28 women), which represents 14.05% of the total professional staff, including 13 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.

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