- Asian Development Bank
- Funding Operations
- Green Bond Framework
- Appendices
ADB’s Vision
An Asia and Pacific region free of poverty

ADB’s Mission
To help our developing member countries reduce poverty and improve quality of life

ADB’s Mode of Operation
ADB finances projects and programs in the territories of its developing members.

Main instruments comprise loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

ADB also provides policy dialogues and advisory services and mobilizes financial resources through its cofinancing operations.
OUR STRUCTURE

• An international development finance institution
• President Takehiko Nakao
• Headquartered in Manila, Philippines
• Founded in 1966
• Owned by 67 members: 48 regional, 19 non-regional
• 32 field offices¹
• 2,997 employees from 60 countries¹

¹/ As of 31 December 2014

HOW WE HELPED IN 2014

Total approved financing² in 2014:
$22.93 billion

- Loans $12,919 million
- Grants $405 million
- Equity Investments $185 million
- Guarantees $20 million
- Technical Assistance $159 million
- Direct Value-Added Cofinancing $9,238 million

²/ Includes Ordinary Capital Resources, Special Funds Resources and Cofinancing Operations
Two-thirds of the world’s poor live in Asia

1.4 billion live on less than $2 a day

260 million people lack access to improved drinking water supply

1.5 billion people are still without sanitation access

1 out of 24 children dies before reaching age 5
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IS CHANGING FAST

AND SO IS ADB

2008
ADB’s long-term strategic framework Strategy 2020 commits us to help the region and its people develop through:
- Inclusive economic growth
- Environmentally sustainable growth
- Regional integration

2014
ADB’s Midterm Review of Strategy 2020 sharpens our operational focus to better address the development challenges of a transforming region through:
- Increased emphasis on inclusiveness
- Promoting innovation and resilience
- Strengthening support for middle-income countries
ADF-OCR MERGER to Boost Support for Region’s Poor

- ADB’s Board of Governors recently approved a groundbreaking initiative to combine the lending operations of the bank’s Asian Development Fund (ADF) with its ordinary capital resources (OCR) balance sheet.

- The merger will become effective on January 1, 2017.

- The merger will boost ADB’s total annual lending and grant approvals to as high as $20 billion—50% more than the current level. ADB assistance to poor countries will rise by up to 70%.

- The merger will further strengthen ADB’s creditworthiness and is perceived favorably by rating agencies:
  1. Strengthen ADB’s business profile (franchise value, etc.)
  2. Enhance financial profile (almost triple OCR equity base)
  3. Provide further diversification of OCR loan portfolio.
Strong Shareholder Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Borrowing Shareholders</th>
<th>Ratings¹</th>
<th>Shareholdings¹</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>A1/A+</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Aaa/AA+</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Aa3/AA-</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Aa2/AA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Aa1/AAA</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>AAA/AA</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27 Countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Shareholdings¹</strong></td>
<td><strong>66.9%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borrowing Shareholders</th>
<th>Ratings¹</th>
<th>Shareholdings¹</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People's Republic of China</td>
<td>Aa3/AA-</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Baa3/BBB-</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Baa3/BB+</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>A3/A-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>B3/B-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Baa1/BBB+</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Ba3/BB-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40 Countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Shareholdings¹</strong></td>
<td><strong>33.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals may not add up because of rounding.

1/ Percent of Total Subscribed Capital as of 31 December.
2/ Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s ratings are as of 20 October 2015. (Source: Bloomberg)
Solid Capital Structure

- ADB has raised its capital base five times since 1966
- Callable capital is available for the protection of ADB’s bondholders
- ADB has never made a call on its callable capital

### ADB Capital Structure as of 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid-in capital</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callable capital</td>
<td>141.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscribed capital</td>
<td>148.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Growth in ADB’s capital base

- ADB has raised its capital base five times since 1966
- Callable capital is available for the protection of ADB’s bondholders
- ADB has never made a call on its callable capital

### ADB Capital Structure as of 30 June 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>年份</th>
<th>可付资本</th>
<th>付入资本</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun-15</td>
<td>148.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approved Loans by Borrower

TOTAL – $167.1 billion
Cumulative, as of 30 June 2015

Legend:
- $0 - $500 million
- $501 - $2,000 million
- $2,001 - $5,000 million
- $5,001 - $10,000 million
- $10,001 - $15,000 million
- $15,001 million - and above

- Indonesia $27,880 mn
- People’s Republic of China $31,880 mn
- United Republic of Myanmar $192 mn
- People’s Republic of Korea $6,335 mn
- Fiji $417 mn
- Pakistan $15,508 mn
- Bangladesh $4,835 mn
- Singapore $178 mn
- Marshall Islands $4 mn
- Malaysia $1,994 mn
- Cook Islands $41 mn
- Nauru $5 mn
- Georgia $851 mn
- Afghanistan $135 mn
- Tajikistan $5 mn
- Nepal $49 mn
- Armenia $400 mn
- Turkmenistan $125 mn
- Kazakhstan $3,383 mn
- Kyrgyz Republic $20 mn
- Bangladesh $4,835 mn
- Lao People’s Democratic Republic $214 mn
- Hong Kong, China $102 mn
- Formosa, China $100 mn
- Federated States of Micronesia $9 mn
- Philippines $14,299 mn
- Palau $40 mn
- Republic of the Union of Myanmar $307 mn
- Bhutan $121 mn
- Timor-Leste $83 mn
- Tibet $83 mn
- Nepal $127 mn
- Maldives $12 mn
- Timor-Leste $83 mn
- Tonga $1 mn
- People’s Republic of China $31,880 mn
- Mongolia $306 mn
- Timor-Leste $83 mn
- Timor-Leste $83 mn
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- Timor-Leste $83 mn
- Timor-Leste $83 mn
- Timor-Lestr
Outstanding Effective Loans

$84.1 billion\(^1\) as of 30 June 2015

By Borrower

- India, 24.2%
- People’s Republic of China, 25.4%
- Indonesia, 10.5%
- Viet Nam, 6.3%
- Philippines, 7.3%
- Pakistan, 8.2%
- Others, 18.2%

By Sector

- Transport, 38.5%
- Agriculture, Natural Resources, & Rural Development, 5.6%
- Others, 1.3%
- Education, 2.9%
- Multisector, 3.4%
- Public Sector Management, 9.6%
- Water & Other Infrastructure & Services, 9.1%
- Energy, 22.5%
- Finance 7.2%

---

\(^1\) Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) Outstanding Effective Loans include Loans Outstanding at $56.5 billion (gross) and Undisbursed Effective Loans at $27.6 billion. Sovereign at $78.3 billion (93\%) and Non-sovereign at $5.8 billion (7\%).

Note: Percentages may not total 100\% because of rounding.
Operation Portfolio\(^1\) by Country

90.9% Sovereign, 9.1% Non-sovereign as of 30 June 2015

**Sovereign Country Concentration**

- India 23.1%
- People’s Republic of China 26.5%
- Philippines 9.8%
- Others 19.1%
- Pakistan 8.0%
- Indonesia 13.6%

**Non-sovereign Country Concentration**

- India 21.5%
- People’s Republic of China 21.5%
- Pakistan 6.6%
- Thailand 9.8%
- Indonesia 3.9%
- Viet Nam 3.8%
- Others 33.1%

---

1/ Exposure includes loans, guarantees, and equity investments. Note: Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding.
ADB lends primarily to the governments of member countries who afford ADB preferred creditor status.

ADB has strict policy with regard to non-accrual loans. If loan is overdue by:

- 60 days – no new loans
- 90 days – suspension of disbursements
- 6 months – non-accrual status

1/ Includes Loans Outstanding and Undisbursed Effective Loans as of 30 June 2015.
# Conservative Financial and Risk Management Policies

## Balance Sheet Overview

30 June 2015

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Loans</td>
<td>$56.5bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>$27.4bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$37.0bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$120.9bn</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES & EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>$66.0bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>$17.2bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$37.7bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$120.9bn</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Net of allowance for loan losses and inclusive of net unamortized loan origination costs.

2/ Mostly swap receivables and payables. Net payable for swaps is $1.8 billion.
Asian Development Bank

Funding Operations

Green Bond Framework

Appendices
ADB as a Borrower

- ADB is a leading AAA borrower in international and domestic capital markets, having issued bonds across various markets in 32 currencies.

- Borrowings finance Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) operations. OCR loans are generally made to developing members that have attained a higher level of economic development.

- ADB’s debt securities carry the highest possible investment ratings from major international credit rating agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FitchRatings</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody’s</td>
<td>Aaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard &amp; Poor’s</td>
<td>AAA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AAA Rating based on Strong Fundamentals

- “The ratings on Asian Development Bank reflect the unwavering public policy mandate and the preferred creditor treatment that will continue to support the bank’s extremely strong business profile, and that the institution will preserve a very strong financial profile by maintaining robust liquidity and funding, and strong capitalization.” – Standard and Poor’s, July 2015

- “Robust capital adequacy is underpinned by a healthy operating environment in the region, as well as sustained asset performance supported by its preferred creditor status. In a recently-approved measure, the ADB’s ordinary capital resources will be merged with the lending operations of its concessional financing arm, the Asian Development Fund. Effective 2017, the merged balance sheet will triple the ADB’s lending capacity and enhance its capital base, while diversifying lending operations and strengthening its business profile – Moody’s, July 2015

- “Due to its preferred creditor status, AsDB enjoys extremely low levels of loan impairments. The average rating of loans is BBB- as of FY-2014, which compares favourably to AAA-peers, and reflects the excellent performance of its loan book (no impairment on its sovereign portfolio).” – FitchRatings, July 2015
Selected Bond Issuances by ADB in Asia and the Pacific

1970
Japan  JPY 6bn bond

1995
Taipei, China  NTD 2.6bn bond
Republic of Korea  KRW 80bn bond

1998
Australia  AUD 1bn bond

2004
India  INR 5bn bond
Malaysia  MYR 400mn bond
Singapore  SGD 200mn bond

2005
People's Republic of China  CNY 1bn bond
Philippines  PHP 2.5bn bond
Thailand  THB 4bn bond

2007
Kazakhstan  KZT 6bn bond

2010
Hong Kong, China  International CNY 1.2bn bond
New Zealand  NZD 225mn bond

2013
Singapore  SGD 500mn bond

2014
India  INR 3bn bond

2015
Georgia  GEL 100mn bond
Hong Kong, China  International CNY 1.0bn bond
ADB Borrowings across Currencies

OUTSTANDING BORROWINGS\(^1\) – $66.0 billion

\(^1\) As of 30 June 2015.
Funding Availability at all times


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (actual, $ billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(indicative)

Ensure availability of funds at all times to meet operational needs

1/ ECP dealers include Banc of America Securities Limited, Barclays, Citibank, Goldman Sachs, ING Bank N.V., and UBS.
### GLOBAL / BENCHMARK BONDS

- Denominated in US Dollar and Euro
- In 3, 5, 7 or 10-year maturities
- $1 billion to $3 billion in size
- Issued at least once a year

**Documentation**
- GMTN Programme

**Clearing**
- Federal Reserve Book-Entry System

### FUNDING PLATFORMS

- ADB bonds issued in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, and UK are repo-eligible
- Included in various indices:
  - Barclays Capital Global Aggregate Index
  - Citigroup WBIG
  - JPM Euro Sterling Index
  - Markit iBoxx USD Indices
  - UBS Composite Bond Index – Australia
  - UBS Supra-Sovereign Index

**Documentation and Clearing**
- GMTN Programme - Euroclear and Clearstream; DTC
- AUD MTN Programme - Austraclear; Euroclear and Clearstream
- NZD MTN Programme - Austraclear NZ System; NZ Clearing System
- ACN Programme - CDP; HKMA; BNM; PDE (if applicable), TDCC; Euroclear and Clearstream
- MYR MTN Programme – Bank Negara Malaysia

### PRIVATE PLACEMENTS

- Tailor-fit to meet investor requirements (currency, size, tenor, structure)
- Thematic bonds: Water, Clean Energy and Green bonds
- Uridashi notes
- Retail-targeted bonds
- Structured notes

**Documentation**
- GMTN Programme
- ACNP Programme

---

**Financing Instruments**
Diversified Product and Currency Mix

Borrowings by Type: 2005 – YTD 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Currencies</th>
<th>No. of Transactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>113</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excluding Euro-Commercial Paper issuances (ECPs). Year 2015 figures include trades up to 20 October 2015.
ADB
in the US Dollar Market

Selected US$ Public Bond Issuances

- USD Public Offerings outstanding: Over $37 billion
- USD Global benchmark bonds issued YTD 2015: $9.25 billion
- 0% risk-weighted (Basel II)
- Strong sponsorship from underwriters
- Robust participation from broad investor base
Investors Demand for USD Global Bonds

BY GEOGRAPHY

BY INVESTOR TYPE

Note: Includes fixed, floating rate note (FRN) and reopenings on Global format. Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding.
ADB in the Kangaroo Market

- ADB has maintained a consistent presence in the Kangaroo market since 2006 with at least one issuance per year. As of 20 October 2015, ADB has A$10.15 billion principal outstanding.
- Year to date, ADB has issued about A$1.55 billion in Kangaroo bonds.

### AMOUNT | COUPON | MATURITY
--- | --- | ---
A$700 mn | 3.75% | Mar 2025
A$150 mn | 4.50% | Sep 2023
A$800 mn | 5.00% | Mar 2022
A$1.0 bn | 6.25% | Mar 2020
A$1.2 bn | 2.60% | Jan 2020
A$200 mn | Floating | May 2019
A$1.0 bn | 3.50% | May 2019
A$650 mn | 3.50% | Jul 2018
A$700 mn | 6.00% | Feb 2018
A$200 mn | Floating | Jul 2017
A$1.2 bn | 3.50% | Jul 2017
A$500 mn | 3.00% | Nov 2016
A$1.85 bn | 5.50% | Feb 2016
Investor Demand for Kangaroo Offerings

**BY GEOGRAPHY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Middle East and Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BY INVESTOR TYPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Central Banks/Official Institutions</th>
<th>Banks</th>
<th>Fund Managers/Insurance/Pension</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Distribution based on demand.
As of 20 October 2015, ADB has NZ$2.4 billion principal outstanding across four maturities.

Year of Maturity

- 2020: 0.300 3.875% NZ$300mn due Jan 2020
- 2019: 0.950 4.625% NZ$950mn due Mar 2019
- 2017: 1.000 3.250% NZ$1.0bn due Jul 2017
- 2016: 0.150 4.125% NZ$150mn due Oct 2016

Note: Distribution based on demand. Percentages may not exactly total 100% because of rounding.

Note: Distribution based on demand.
As of 20 October 2015, ADB has £1.7 billion principal outstanding across four maturities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Coupon</th>
<th>Maturity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£250mn</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>Dec 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£475mn</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>Dec 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£400mn</td>
<td>Floating Rate Note</td>
<td>Feb 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£575mn</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>Dec 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2005, ADB issued its inaugural RMB 1.0bn onshore RMB bonds (the "Panda Bonds") in China. ADB is the first foreign issuer in the onshore RMB market.

In 2010, ADB successfully launched its first offshore RMB bonds (the "Dimsum Bonds") with a principal amount of RMB 1.2bn with a 10-year maturity, extending the yield curve for the offshore RMB market.

To date, ADB has issued a total of RMB 4.5bn bonds, of which RMB 2.5bn are issued offshore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Maturity</th>
<th>Offshore</th>
<th>Onshore</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>COUPON</th>
<th>MATURITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMB1.2 bn</td>
<td>2.85%</td>
<td>Oct 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMB1.0 bn</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMB1.3 bn</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
<td>Nov 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMB1.0 bn</td>
<td>3.34%</td>
<td>Oct 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dynamic Participation in Private Placements


Responds to investor needs:
- Quick execution time
- Flexible issue size
- Broad maturity range
- Varied currency and interest rate structure

Note: Includes structured notes, institutional and retail-targeted transactions. Year 2015 figures include trades up to 20 October 2015.
Multi-currency Issuances

Outstanding Non-USD Issuances

1/ As of 30 September 2015.
2/ Excluding Euro-Commercial Paper issuances.
3/ BRL issuances are payable in USD or JPY.
4/ INR issuance is payable in USD.
ADB’s thematic bonds highlight its efforts to support key initiatives such as its water programs and clean energy projects through its AAA quality notes.

- ADB launched its first ever topical bonds (Uridashi) in 2010:
  - Two-tranche Water Bonds (total amount of $638 million equivalent)
  - Four-tranche Clean Energy Bonds (total amount of $233 million equivalent)

- In 2015, ADB has raised an equivalent of about $177 million from its sale of water bonds.

- ADB has issued approximately $2.3 billion equivalent in clean energy and water bonds since 2010.
Redemption Profile

Maturity Profile of Outstanding Borrowings
As of 30 September 2015

Note: Based on notional amounts. Bonds with put and call options were considered maturing on the first put or call date. Includes ECPs.
Energy Access in Asia and Pacific Region

4.2 Billion Population in Asia

1.8 Billion No. of people w/o access to clean cooking

615 Million People without access to electricity

ADB incorporates the principles of environmental sustainability in its investments across the region.
Background

- Asia’s overall national infrastructure needs are estimated to be around $8 trillion over 2010-2020 or approximately $730 billion per year with key priorities in energy and transport (82%)*
- Sustainable energy and transport solutions are not only good for the environment but are key national security issues for many developing and developed Asian countries
- ADB recognizes the importance of sustainable investments in the region and have been investing over $2 billion in clean energy projects each year since 2011.

* ADBI 4 Sept 2013.
Overview: ADB’s Project Cycle

1. Country Partnership Strategy
2. Preparation
3. Approval
4. Implementation
5. Evaluation

Source: http://www.adb.org/projects/cycle
1. **Project eligibility:** ADB’s Green Bond Framework defines eligible projects to support developing member countries seeking to adapt to and mitigate the consequences of climate change.

2. **Project Selection:** The project selection criteria will be implemented by sector specialists in coordination with the treasury department.

3. **Proceeds:** Green bond proceeds will be allocated to a subportfolio and tracked against disbursement of eligible projects.

4. **Reporting:** ADB will make available eligible project list and green bond annual newsletter online.

---

1/ With second opinion.

ADB US$500 Million 10-year Global Green Bond


**Highlights**
- ADB successfully priced a US$500 million Global green bond transaction due 19 March 2025. The bond pays a coupon of 2.125%.
- The bond was priced at a spread of +1 bp over Mid Swaps, and +12.45 basis points over the 2.0% US Treasury Notes due February 2025.

**Pricing Details**

- **Issuer:** ADB
- **Ratings:** Aaa/AAA/AAA
- **Format:** Global
- **Size:** US$500mn
- **Pricing Date:** 12 Mar 2015
- **Settlement Date:** 19 Mar 2015
- **Maturity Date:** 19 Mar 2025
- **Coupon:** 2.125%
- **Re-offer:** Mid Swaps+1 bp
  - UST + 12.45 bps
- **Bookrunners:**
  - Bank of America Merrill Lynch
  - Morgan Stanley
  - SEB AG

**Overall Distribution by Investor Type**

- Central Banks/Official Institutions: 16%
- Banks: 22%
- Fund Managers/Insurance/Pension: 61%
- Others: 1%

**Overall Distribution by Geography**

- Europe: 37%
- Asia: 31%
- North America ex-US: 22%
- US: 22%
- Middle East & Africa: 8%
Eligible Project Criteria

- Eligible Projects: selected pool of projects funded, in whole or in part, by ADB that promotes the transition to low-carbon and climate resilient growth as determined by ADB

√ Mitigation
  - Renewable Energy
    • Solar
    • Wind
    • Geothermal
    • Small Hydro (20MW and below)
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Sustainable Transport

√ Adaptation
  - Energy
  - Water and other Urban Infrastructure and Services
  - Transport

¹ Excludes fossil fuels.
Eligible Project: Waste Water Treatment and Reuse, PR China

PROJECT CATEGORY: Water sector

TOTAL LOAN: $120 million

OUTPUTS:
✓ Approximately 600 million tons of wastewater treated annually to Grade 1A Standard
✓ 11 million tons of treated water is reused annually

EXPECTED RESULTS:
✓ About 76,000 tons of CO$_2$ emissions reduced per year (25 years project life)
Eligible Project: Sarulla Geothermal Power Development, Indonesia

PROJECT CATEGORY: Renewable energy

TOTAL LOAN: $250 million

OUTPUTS:
✓ Approximately 350MW renewable power to be commissioned

EXPECTED RESULTS:
✓ About 1.3 million tons of CO$_2$ emissions avoided per year (30 years project life)
Eligible Project: Energy-Efficient Electric Vehicles, Philippines

PROJECT CATEGORY: Transport

TOTAL LOAN: $405 million
(of which $300 million is OCR)

OUTPUTS:
- About 100,000 e-trikes operating by 2017
- 5 solar charging stations of 200 kW each
- Lithium Ion battery supply chain created

EXPECTED RESULTS:
- About 332,150 tons of CO₂ emissions reduced per year (10 years project life)
- Asian Development Bank
- Funding Operations
- Green Bond Framework
- Appendices
APPENDIX 1: ADB IN THE NEWS
MANILA, PHILIPPINES - The Asian Development Bank (ADB) returned to the US dollar bond market yesterday with the pricing of a $2 billion 5-year global benchmark bond issue, proceeds of which will be part of ADB's ordinary capital resources and used in its non-concessional operations. "We are pleased with the transaction and the consistent sponsorship from investors globally which allowed us to upsize the transaction to $2 billion," said ADB Treasurer Pierre Van Peteghem.

The 5-year bond, with a coupon rate of 1.625% per annum payable semiannually and a maturity date of 26 August 2020, was priced at 99.461% to yield 16.1 basis points over the 1.625% US Treasury notes due July 2020.

The transaction was lead-managed by Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan and RBC. A syndicate group was also formed consisting of BNP Paribas, Citi, Credit Suisse, Daiwa, DBS Bank, Deutsche Bank, HSBC, Morgan Stanley, Nomura, and TD Securities. The issue achieved wide primary market distribution with 34% of the bonds placed in Asia, 25% in Europe, Middle East and Africa and 41% in the Americas. By investor type, 53% of the bonds went to central banks and official institutions, 38% to banks, and 9% to fund managers and other types of investors.

ADB plans to raise around $19 billion from the capital markets in 2015.

ADB, based in Manila, is dedicated to reducing poverty in Asia and the Pacific through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Established in 1966, it is owned by 67 members - 48 from the region. In 2014, ADB assistance totaled $22.9 billion, including cofinancing of $9.2 billion.

Asian Development Bank on Wednesday sold its first bond in Canadian dollars this year, which was also its largest print in the currency on a single visit.

By Jonathan Breen  02 Jun 2015

The supranational raised C$500m ($401.4m) with a June 2020 note, after aiming for a minimum target of C$300m. Leads HSBC and TD Securities priced the deal at mid-swaps plus 1bp, matching guidance exactly. The trade comes shortly after KfW took C$750m out of the market on May 28 with a 2020 tap.

“ADB saw the Canadian dollar market was strong after KfW tapped it last week, so it decided to bring a new issue,” said a syndicate official at one of the leads. “ADB did not come last week because it had a dollar deal out.”

Central banks dominated Tuesday’s trade, taking 68% of the paper. Bank treasuries took 26% and fund managers 6%. Asian investors took 43% of the allocations and investors from EMEA took 37%. Buyers in the Americas, including Canadian real money accounts, bought the rest.

The deal is the largest volume ADB has raised in a single visit to the currency, according to a banker on the mandate. The supranational last printed in Canadian dollars in September 2014, when it raised C$400m with a seven year.

Sole lead TD Securities priced that deal — the issuer’s first in over seven years — at mid-swaps plus 4bp.
ADB Prices $2 billion Global Benchmark Bond

Thursday, 28 May 2015 04:40

The FINANCIAL – The Asian Development Bank (ADB) returned to the US dollar bond market on May 27 with the pricing of a $2 billion 3-year global benchmark bond issue, proceeds of which will be part of ADB’s ordinary capital resources and used in its non-concessional operations.

“We are pleased with the transaction and the broad sponsorship from investors globally that allowed us to upsize the transaction to $2 billion,” said ADB Treasurer Pierre Van Peteghem.

The 3-year bond, with a coupon rate of 1.125% per annum payable semiannually and a maturity date of 5 June 2018, was priced at 99.915% to yield 15.4 basis points over the 1% US Treasury notes due May 2018, according to ADB.

The transaction was lead-managed by Citi, Credit Suisse, HSBC and Nomura. A syndicate group was also formed consisting of Bank of America Merrill Lynch, BNP Paribas, Daiwa, Deutsche Bank, JP Morgan, Mizuho, Morgan Stanley, RBC, SMBC Nikko, and TD Securities.

The issue achieved wide primary market distribution with 25% of the bonds placed in Asia, 37% in Europe, Middle East and Africa, and 38% in the Americas. By investor type, 73% of the bonds went to central banks and official institutions, 19% to banks, and 8% to fund managers and other types of investors.

ADB plans to raise about $19 billion from the capital markets in 2015.

ADB, based in Manila, is dedicated to reducing poverty in Asia and the Pacific through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Established in 1966, it is owned by 67 members - 48 from the region. In 2014, ADB assistance totaled $22.9 billion, including cofinancing of $9.2 billion.

Asian Development Bank Sells $500 Million in Green Bond for Climate Change Projects

By Lien Hoang

March 16 (BNA) – The Asian Development Bank has raised half a billion dollars through issuing its first-ever green bond, which will fund renewable energy and more efficient transportation as the region responds to climate change. The bond, announced March 13, is part of a small but growing area of investment. The global market for green debt recently topped $50 billion, more than double what it was about two years ago, according to Ulf Erlandsson, senior portfolio manager at the Fourth Swedish National Pension Fund (AP4).

“More and more people are coming around to seeing there's not a conflict in generating returns and investing green,” said Erlandsson, whose portfolio includes the new ADB bonds, adding that some institutional investors now are required to have green holdings.

ADB, which has long issued traditional debt, agreed that its inaugural green bonds have attracted new buyers. “We do see a number of investors that in the past have not participated,” ADB assistant treasurer Maria Lomotan told Bloomberg BNA.

Proceeds from the bonds, lead managed by BofA Merrill Lynch, Morgan Stanley, and SEB, will finance climate change adaptation projects “such as those which climate-proof water, energy, transport, or other urban infrastructure,” the ADB said in a statement.

ADB plans to secure green bond financing in other currencies in the future, including in the Australian dollar, Lomotan said.
APPENDIX 2: HIGHLIGHTS OF LOAN OPERATIONS
PROJECT SUMMARY:

The investment program will improve water supply and sanitation (WSS) services in six secondary towns of Georgia, thus improving the health conditions of the residents. It will (i) improve infrastructure; (ii) strengthen institutional effectiveness by (a) improving the technical and management capacities of the key water supply and sanitation service provider; and (b) developing the capacity of sector regulators to regulate tariffs, services standards, environmental protection, and drinking water quality in the long term.

Its components are as follows: (a) infrastructure improvement to rehabilitate, improve, and expand water supply and sanitation facilities and benefit approximately 335,000 residents; (b) institutional effectiveness in sector agencies to support more effective regulation of water supply and sanitation services; and (c) project implementation support with focus on detailed engineering; construction supervision; procurement; safeguards compliance; preparation of the subsequent tranches of the investment program; and a public awareness program on health, hygiene, sanitation, and water conservation.
Uzbekistan: Railway Efficiency

Railway Electrification Investment Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development impact:</th>
<th>Increased regional trade and accelerated economic growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector:</td>
<td>Transport and ICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic Classification:</td>
<td>Capacity development Economic growth Environmental sustainability Regional cooperation and integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Term:</td>
<td>2012 – 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB Financing:</td>
<td>$100 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROJECT SUMMARY:
The north-south corridor linking Europe through Central Asia to the Middle East and South Asia (CAREC Corridor 6) transits Uzbekistan from Keles on the border with Kazakhstan to Tashkent, Samarkand, Karshi, and Kumkurgan, before reaching Termez on the border with Afghanistan.

The corridor annually carries about 10 million tons of freight, including 1.6 million tons of humanitarian relief goods to Afghanistan (more than half its imports). Afghanistan expects more traffic from Uzbekistan and its northern neighbors via the corridor, especially after the ADB-funded Hairatan to Mazar-e-Sharif railway in northern Afghanistan was completed in 2010. The corridor will also enable the Uzbekistan provinces of Samarkand, Kashkadarya, and Surkhandarya to increase exports of cotton and its by-products, horticulture products, marble, oil, and gas. Overall, rail traffic is increasing and inadequate rail line capacity in some sections of the route creates bottlenecks. The remaining part of the rail corridor from Marakand to Termez is currently operated by less powerful diesel locomotives, and the slow, short trains limit throughput in the section. Electrification will help overcome capacity constraints and meet current and future traffic demand.

This investment will boost trade, promote regional connectivity, cut transport costs and lessen greenhouse gas emissions. The project includes (i) design, supply, and installation of electrification, signaling, and telecommunications components; (ii) associated civil works; and (iii) strengthening institutional capacity.
Viet Nam: New Model University

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

The project seeks to establish a new model university (NMU) focused on international standard teaching and research in science and technology. This NMU — the University of Science and Technology of Hanoi (USTH) — will demonstrate a new policy framework for the governance, financing, and quality assurance of universities in Viet Nam.

The USTH will be established in partnership with the Government of France and the Viet Nam Academy of Science and Technology (VAST). The Government of France will provide about €100 million to support development and operating costs until at least 2020, including provision of curricula, research capacity, the rector, academic staff, and scholarships.

The USTH opened in October 2010 using facilities at VAST and enrollments are expected to reach 1,000 by 2014. It will migrate to its new campus at Hoa Lac High Tech Park (HHTP), which is being developed in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), once it is ready.

**Higher Education Sector Development**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development impact:</th>
<th>Improved performance of the higher education system in Viet Nam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector:</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic Classification:</td>
<td>Capacity development Economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Term:</td>
<td>2012 - 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB Financing:</td>
<td>$170 million OCR, $20 million ADF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROJECT SUMMARY:

The project will improve urban infrastructure facilities and the environment in the cities of Kelamayi and Kuitun in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR), which will contribute to sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life for about 340,000 urban residents in the two project cities.

The development of XUAR, one of the poorest and most remote regions in the northwest with a large ethnic minority population of Uygur and other minority ethnic groups accounting for 46% and 15% of the total population, respectively, is one of the PRC's top priorities. XUAR is facing serious challenges regarding urbanization and remains poor in terms of economic growth. Water availability is a critical concern to the fragile ecology of XUAR, which is predominantly a desert territory characterized by strong winds, low rainfall, and a high evaporation rate. Infrastructure improvement and provision of basic urban services are needed to facilitate environmentally sustainable economic growth that is essential to improve urban living conditions.

The project aims to adopt an integrated approach to infrastructure development and environmental improvement. In each city, water management improvements will demonstrate the benefits to be obtained from active nonrevenue water management and optimized water distribution networks. The development strategy of Kelamayi, an oil rich city, and Kuitun focuses among others on their potential role in and contribution to Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation.
India: Post-Disaster Rehabilitation

Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development impact:</th>
<th>Improved economic and social condition in Uttarakhand after the 2013 disaster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector:</td>
<td>Multisector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Thematic Classification: | Capacity development  
Economic growth  
Social development  
Climate change |
| Project Term:       | 2013 – 2017                                                                |
| ADB Financing:      | $200 million                                                                |

**PROJECT SUMMARY:**

About 90% of Uttarakhand’s land area is mountainous and most is prone to natural disasters. During June 15-17 2013, major cloud bursts, Incessant rains and floods, resulted in heavy loss of life, the destruction of livelihoods and severe damage to basic infrastructure. The districts of Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi were the worst affected. These also happen to be important pilgrimage destinations. The disaster occurred during the peak pilgrimage season.

The floods washed away towns, and destroyed a large number of houses, public buildings, roads and bridges, rural and urban water and sanitation facilities, power transmission and distribution lines, telecommunications towers and irrigation systems. Close to 1 million people were affected. Almost 600 human lives were lost and more than 5,400 people are still reported missing. Government of India requested emergency assistance from ADB and the World Bank. The finance will be earmarked to rebuild basic infrastructure. Government of India and Government of Uttarakhand will focus on livelihoods. ADB already has operations in the state (in roads, energy, urban infrastructure and tourism) and will cover in these areas. The rehabilitation of damaged facilities in the energy sector will be financed through an existing ADB multitranche financing facility which still has sufficient funds for this purpose.
The State Accountability Revitalization (STAR) project aims to support the government’s key reform priorities aimed at improving the government’s accountability through stronger capacity of the internal auditors and public finance officers at the central and regional levels. The project focuses on providing incentives to auditors and finance officers to improve their capacity, improving the trainers’ capacity, implement the e-learning system, and implement the State Accountability Management Information System (SIMDA). These will promote good governance in public financial management and improve public service delivery for the benefit of Indonesian citizens.

STAR targets capacity development for decentralized public management to improve governance, including strengthening; (i) financial management systems of local governments; and (ii) national and local audit systems, and capacity for planning, policy making and financial management.
Appendix 3: Conservative Financial Policies

**Lending Limitation:** Under the policy, the total amount of disbursed loans, disbursed equity investments, and the related prudential buffer, and the maximum amount that could be demanded from ADB under its guarantee portfolio may not exceed the total of ADB's unimpaired subscribed capital, reserves, and surplus, exclusive of the special reserve.

**Borrowing Limitation:** ADB’s borrowing policy limits ADB’s gross outstanding borrowings to no more than the sum of callable capital of non-borrowing members, paid-in capital, and reserves (including surplus and special reserves).

**Risk Bearing Capacity:** ADB annually assesses its capital adequacy using a stress test methodology that entails, among other things, estimated non-accrual shocks and their impact on ADB's capital and income over the next 10 years. The framework provides ADB with the ability to assess its capital adequacy based on changing portfolio risk profiles as well as on ADB's characteristics as an MDB, including callable capital structure, preferred creditor status, and developmental mandate.

**Conservative Investment Guidelines:** The maximum allowable average duration of all investments outstanding is 4 years. ADB’s investment guidelines permit only high quality instruments such as government and government-agency debt and highly-rated corporate securities. Further, the Office of Risk Management monitors the investment portfolio on a daily basis and ensures compliance with prescribed limits.

For further details, please see ADB Financial Profile or go to http://www.adb.org/site/investors/credit-fundamentals/financial-and-risk-management-policies
Appendix 4: Safeguard Policy Statement

- Approved on 20 July 2009, the new Safeguard Policy Statement reaffirms and strengthens ADB’s commitment to ensuring that borrowers/clients meet ADB safeguard requirements to avoid, minimize, mitigate and/or compensate adverse impacts of ADB operations on the environment and project-affected people.

- The policy commits ADB to assessing country safeguard systems, assisting borrowers/clients to strengthen both their approaches and country capacity to manage environmental and social risks, and to increasing ADB oversight during implementation.

- As a central part of ADB’s mission to promote environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic growth, the new Safeguard Policy Statement consolidates and builds upon current ADB policies on Environment, Indigenous Peoples and Involuntary Resettlement that are already applied to all bank-supported projects in developing member countries (DMCs).

- The policy ensures that ADB’s safeguards are harmonized with other multilateral development banks and remain relevant to the evolving needs of DMCs and private sector clients.

- The policy contains new provisions on biodiversity conservation, community health and safety, and physical cultural resources. Key features include emphasis on capacity development of borrowers and more attention to safeguard implementation and supervision.


For further details, please see http://www.adb.org/site/safeguards/main
Appendix 5: Anticorruption and Integrity Policies

- Developing good governance and fighting corruption are core ADB strategic objectives and are crucial to effective, transparent and accountable aid, to which ADB committed by endorsing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

- ADB’s Office of Anticorruption and Integrity (OAI), an independent body since October 2009, is the initial point of contact for allegations of integrity violations involving ADB-related activities or ADB staff. Its mission is to ensure ADB and its partners maintain the highest ethical and professional standards, and prevent resources intended to improve the lives of the poor from being used to line the pockets of the unscrupulous.

- Any party found to have committed fraudulent, corrupt, coercive, collusive, obstructive practices, or other integrity violations identified by ADB risks being sanctioned with debarment. Debarred entities are ineligible to participate in ADB-financed, administered or supported activities. A debarred firm’s ineligibility extends to all employees and officers of a firm, and may extend to other principals and contractual employees of the firm. Debarred individuals may not participate in ADB-related activity, as individuals or through nomination by an eligible firm, unless they have completely disassociated themselves with an ineligible firm.

- Following the Harmonized Framework adopted by MDBs in 2006, the Agreement on Cross-Debarment was signed by ADB, the World Bank Group, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in Luxembourg on 9 April 2010. An important global milestone in the fight against corruption, this Agreement allows that an entity debarred by one of the participating MDBs be subsequently cross-debarred by the other participating MDBs, and constitutes an important step in strengthening global anticorruption efforts.

- The base sanction for integrity violations is 3-year debarment. The Integrity Oversight Committee (IOC) may impose a greater or lesser debarment period depending on the circumstances of each case. The IOC will be guided by the following ranges: 1) First debarments (including cases where a party has previously been given a reprimand) – 1 year to indefinite for individuals and 1 to 7 years for firms, 2) Second debarments – up to indefinite for individuals and up to 10 years for firms, 3) Subsequent debarments – up to indefinite for individuals and up to 20 years for firms.

- In accordance with ADB’s Anticorruption Policy, ADB’s zero tolerance to corruption is linked to broader support for governance and improvement in the quality and capacities of developing member countries (DMCs), with fraud and corruption detection training given to government agencies in several of these DMCs.

- ADB also organizes knowledge support activities to improve integrity awareness and skills. Since 2010 it is mandatory for all ADB staff to be briefed on the importance of fighting corruption and adherence to ADB’s Anticorruption Policy.

- For further details, please see http://www.adb.org/site/integrity/main
Appendix 6: Investment Climate Facilitation Fund

- The Investment Climate Facilitation Fund (ICFF) was established by the Government of Japan (GOJ) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2008 as a trust fund under the Regional Cooperation and Integration Financing Partnership Facility (RCIFPF) of ADB.

- The objective of ICFF is to promote investments in ADB’s developing member countries (DMCs) and facilitate regional cooperation and integration (RCI) through the construction of basic infrastructure, improvements in the investment climate, capacity building, and promotion of good governance, among others.

- Activities to be supported by ICFF are projects that:
  a. require collective efforts and actions of two or more countries to jointly respond to cross-border issues;
  b. are national in nature, but with significant regional dimensions and/or implications;
  c. facilitate regional policy dialogue, including the establishment of regional policies for greater RCI;
  d. support research and promote knowledge generation and dissemination among DMCs in the area of RCI;
  e. strengthen institutional capacity of regional and/or subregional groupings; or
  f. support regional partnership building with international institutions.

- All ADB DMCs are eligible for support from ICFF. Funding priority will be given to projects that promote financial sector development and regional investment. Likewise, projects which will promote the visibility of ICFF as well as those which will be implemented in cooperation with Japanese aid agencies will be prioritized.

- ADB has been appointed by GOJ as the administrator of ICFF.

- Project implementation, supervision, and monitoring are conducted by the concerned departments and offices following ADB’s standard policies, procedures, and guidelines, including consulting services and procurement, social and environmental safeguards, financial management and reporting, and anticorruption and governance, as amended from time to time.

- Total funds committed amounted to approximately $31.5 million as of 30 June 2015.
Appendix 7: Midterm Review of Strategy 2020

### ADB’s Strategic Priorities for 2014 – 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A. Sharpening ADB’s Operational Focus</strong></th>
<th><strong>B. Responding to the New Business Environment</strong></th>
<th><strong>C. Strengthening ADB’s Capacity and Effectiveness</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth</td>
<td>5. Middle-income countries</td>
<td>8. Financial resources and partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Environment and climate change</td>
<td>6. Private sector development and operations</td>
<td>9. Delivering value for money in ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Infrastructure development</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix 8: ADB’s Shareholders – 31 December 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Year of Membership</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Year of Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Republic of the Union of Myanmar</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Aaa/AA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>B3/B-</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>B1/B+</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Ba3/BB-</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>Aa1/AAA</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Baa1/BBB+</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Aa3/AA-</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>WR/NR</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>NR/NR</td>
<td>1993</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NON-REGIONAL MEMBERS</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Year of Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Aaa/AA+</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Aa3/AA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Aaa/AA+</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Aa2/AA</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Baa1/A+</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB-</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Aaa/AA+</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Ba1/BB+</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Baa2/BBB+</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Aaa/AAA</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Baa3/BB+</td>
<td>1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Aa1/AAA</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Aaa/AA+</td>
<td>1966</td>
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Note: Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s ratings are as of 20 October 2015. (Source: Bloomberg)
Appendix 9: Sources of Additional Information

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>ADB website</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investor website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/site/investors/main">www.adb.org/site/investors/main</a></td>
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<td>Strategy 2020</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies">www.adb.org/about/policies-and-strategies</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Operations</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/countries/main">www.adb.org/countries/main</a></td>
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<td>Annual Reports</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports">www.adb.org/documents/series/adb-annual-reports</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sectors and Themes</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/focus-areas">www.adb.org/focus-areas</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data and Research</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/data/main">www.adb.org/data/main</a></td>
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<td>Asian Bonds Monitor</td>
<td>asianbondsonline.adb.org</td>
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<tr>
<td>News and Events</td>
<td><a href="http://www.adb.org/news">www.adb.org/news</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg</td>
<td>ADB &lt;GO&gt;</td>
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- The term “country”, as used in the context of ADB, refers to a member of ADB and does not imply any view on the part of ADB as to the member’s sovereignty or independent status.

- In this publication, $ refer to US dollars.
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Treasury Department
Funding Division
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines

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Investor Website: www.adb.org/site/investors/main
Bloomberg: ADB <GO>
Tel. No.: +632 683-1204
Fax No.: +632 632-4120

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