Established in 1966, ADB has committed $323.17 billion in loans toward the vision of an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. New Zealand is a founding member of ADB.

NEW ZEALAND

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is dedicated to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 from the region—who have committed $323.17 billion in loans toward the vision of a region free of poverty.

Despite the region’s successes, issues still to be fully addressed include poverty and inequality, climate change, growing environmental pressures, and large infrastructure deficits.

New Zealand has provided $2.35 billion in capital subscription to ADB as of 31 December 2020. It has also contributed and committed $117.41 million to Special Funds since joining the bank in 1966. Companies and consultants from New Zealand have since been awarded $701.39 million in procurement contracts on ADB-financed projects.

In 2020, ADB’s lending volume was $26.9 billion (149 projects), with technical assistance at $293.56 million (275 projects) and grant-financed projects at $1.08 billion (62 projects). In addition, $16.41 billion in commitments from sovereign and nonsovereign cofinancing was generated.

From 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020, ADB’s annual lending volume averaged $19.69 billion. Investment grants and technical assistance funded by ADB and Special Funds resources averaged $805.5 million and $230.81 million, respectively, over the same period.

As of 31 December 2020, cumulative commitments (excluding cofinancing) were $323.17 billion in loans for 3,369 investment projects in 44 countries, $11.3 billion in 495 grants, and $5.01 billion in technical assistance grants, including regional technical assistance grants.

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

With its headquarters in Manila, ADB has 44 offices around the world, with 3,653 staff from 64 of its 68 members as of 31 December 2020.
FINANCING PARTNERSHIPS

ADB arranges cofinancing from bilateral and multilateral sources, export credit agencies, and commercial sources in the form of loans and grants, B loans, risk transfer arrangements, parallel loans and equity, guarantees, and cofinancing for transactions under ADB’s Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program and Microfinance Program. Cofinancing brings additional resources to ADB’s project financing. In 2020, total sovereign and nonsovereign cofinancing commitments amounted to $16.41 billion for 236 projects, of which $16.15 billion was for 111 investment projects, $185.79 million was for 125 technical assistance projects, and $76 million was mobilized through transaction advisory services. Cumulative sovereign and nonsovereign cofinancing commitments of $127.16 billion for 3,051 projects, of which $16.41 billion amounted to $12.82 billion for 236 projects, of which $16.15 billion was for 111 investment projects, $185.79 million was for 125 technical assistance projects, and $76 million was mobilized through transaction advisory services.

Cofinancing commitments with New Zealand from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020 comprised the following:

Projects

- **Sovereign:** 22 projects, cofinancing of $47.31 million
  - Grants: 14 projects, cofinancing of $44.39 million
  - Technical assistance: 9 projects, cofinancing of $12.82 million
- **Nonsovereign:** 1 project, cofinancing of $0.28 million


Trust Funds

Trust funds are key instruments to mobilize and channel external sources to finance technical assistance and components of investment projects. They play an important role in complementing ADB’s own funding resources. Initially, trust funds were established through single-donor channel financing agreements targeting a number of specific sectors. ADB has been increasingly switching to multi-donor trust funds covering thematic issues and theme-focused umbrella initiatives, called financing partnership facilities, which support priority areas such as water, clean energy, regional cooperation and integration, urban sector financing, and health. In close interaction with the fund contributors, ADB will use these resources strategically to promote innovation, enhance project quality, and provide critical support for project implementation.

**Investment Projects Cofinanced with New Zealand, 1 January 2016–31 December 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>ADB Amount ($)</th>
<th>Cofinancing Amount ($)</th>
<th>Type of Cofinancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>COVID-19 Active Response and Economic Support Program</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>9.90</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improving Internet Connectivity for the South Pacific</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Sustained Private Sector-Led Growth Reform Program – Subprogram 2</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustained Private Sector-Led Growth Reform Program – Subprogram 3</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>South Tarawa Renewable Energy</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening Economic Management Reform Program – Subprogram 1</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening Economic Management Reform Program – Subprogram 2</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>Improving Public Investment Management Program</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Town Electrification Investment Program – Tranche 1 – Additional Financing#</td>
<td>57.30</td>
<td>4.77</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Fiscal Resilience Improvement Program – Subprogram 1</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>Improved Fiscal Sustainability Reform Program</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>Building Macroeconomic Resilience Program – Subprogram 2</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening Macroeconomic Resilience Program</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>Improved Fiscal and Infrastructure Management Program</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Trade Finance Program†</td>
<td>43.95</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.

* G = sovereign grant cofinancing, NS = nonsovereign cofinancing.
* Anchor project was approved in prior year(s) with cofinancing committed in 2016–2020.
* The program limit for ADB’s regional Trade Finance Program (TFP) ($1 billion since 2009, and increased to $1.35 billion in 2018 and $2.15 billion in 2020) is the maximum exposure the TFP can assume at any one point in time. This limit has never been breached. Although the TFP exposure exceeds the program limit annually, this limit was not breached at any one point in time because TFP transactions tend to be short—on average less than 180 days—and the program limit can revolve (be reused) within a year. In addition, the TFP distributes risk exposures to various partners that leverage its capital resources. As a catalyst for private investments, ADB provides financial assistance to nonsovereign projects and financial intermediaries. Total commitments in loans and equity investments from ADB’s own funds in 2020 amounted to $1.4 billion for 38 transactions in economic and social infrastructure, finance sector, and agribusiness. ADB also actively mobilizes cofinancing from commercial and concessional sources. In 2020, ADB mobilized $1.9 billion of long-term project cofinancing and $3.3 billion of cofinancing through its Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program and Microfinance Program. Total outstanding balances and commitments of nonsovereign operations.
transactions funded by ADB’s own resources stood at $14.3 billion as of 31 December 2020.

New Zealand is supporting ADB’s Pacific Renewable Energy Program through a cash grant to cover letters of credit for projects under the program.

**PROCUREMENT**

Each year, ADB provides loans, grants, and technical assistance to fund projects and activities in its developing member countries; and several billion dollars in contracts to procure goods, works, and consulting services. Most contracts are awarded on the basis of international competition, which is open to firms and individuals from all ADB members.

**Share of ADB’s Procurement Contracts**

**Goods, Works, and Related Services**
ADB’s procurement contracts in Asia and the Pacific for goods, works, and related services under loan and grant operations totaled $14.19 billion in 2019 and $22.79 billion in 2020. Cumulative procurement since 1966 has been $216.35 billion covering 222,415 contracts. For contractors and suppliers from New Zealand, 628 contracts worth $316.21 million have been awarded since 1966.

**Consulting Services**
ADB’s procurement contracts in Asia and the Pacific for consulting services under loan, grant, and technical assistance operations totaled $756.72 million in 2019 and $732.11 million in 2020. Cumulative procurement since 1966 has been $14.13 billion covering 67,086 contracts. For consultants from New Zealand, 1,607 contracts worth $385.17 million have been awarded since 1966.
Grant Robertson is the Governor for New Zealand in ADB.

Caralee McLiesh is the Alternate Governor for New Zealand in ADB.

Syurkani Ishak Kasim (Indonesia) is the Director and Karen Murray (New Zealand) is the Alternate Director representing New Zealand on the ADB Board of Directors.

Bredina Drollet (Cook Islands) and Vahe Hovhannisyan (Armenia), together with the Director and Alternate Director, also provide technical advice and assist interested parties of the constituency members in their contacts with ADB.

The constituency that Director Ishak Kasim and Alternate Director Murray represent on the ADB Board of Directors also includes Armenia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Niue, Samoa, and Tonga.

As of 31 December 2020, there were 24 international staff from New Zealand in ADB (16 men and 8 women), which represents 1.82% of the total international staff, including five senior staff members.

ADB's 28th Annual Meeting was held in Auckland on 3–5 May 1995.

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Notes:
Figures are estimated by ADB, unless otherwise stated. “$” refers to United States dollars.
Data are updated as of 31 December 2020, unless otherwise indicated.