



Asian Development Bank Institute

A Quick Profile

ADBI – a think tank

A leading think tank for economic and social issues in developing Asian countries

2nd Best Government affiliated Think Tank in the world

Affiliated with – but separate from – ADB

Established in Tokyo
in 1996
Now in 21st year of operation

Dean of ADBI



Naoyuki Yoshino

Dr. Naoyuki Yoshino is the Dean of ADBI and Professor Emeritus at Keio University, Tokyo. He obtained his PhD from Johns Hopkins University.

Mission and Activities

Mission: ADBI provides intellectual input for policy makers in ADB's developing member countries. ADBI strives to be a trusted source of insight, knowledge, and information to which policy makers, academics, and others turn for guidance on issues related to Asia's development.

Activities

- Research
 - Capacity Building and Training
 - Asia Think Tank Secretariat
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- ADBI website: <http://www.adb.org/adbi/main>
 - Asia Pathways blog: <http://www.asiapathways-adbi.org/>



ADBI

A think tank

Conducts research and capacity building and training (CBT) for the benefit of developing member countries of the ADB

Dean Naoyuki Yoshino

Office in Tokyo, Japan

50 employees

Began operations in 1997

Funded by: Japan (main), Republic of Korea and Indonesia

ADB

A bank

Lends to governments for infrastructure and policy reform. Supports the private sector through lending, equity

President Takehiko Nakao

HQ in Manila, Philippines

31 Resident Missions and Other Offices

3,000 employees

Founded in 1966

67 shareholders (Top 5 are Japan, U.S., PRC, India, Australia)

Capacity Building and Training (CBT)

- Provides training of, and fostering dialogue among, governments officials from developing Asian countries
- 3 types of “events”
 - Policy dialogues
 - Training courses
 - E-learning
- Activities in 2016
 - 42 events
 - 22 in Japan and 20 in other Asian countries
 - 1,600 participants, mostly senior and mid-level government officials

Engaging the Private Sector in Public-Private Partnerships

Paul Wambui, Senior Economist, ADB

Key points

- Private finance can help reduce the huge infrastructure deficits in Asia.
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs) also bring technical and management expertise to public service provision.
- A central challenge of structuring a PPP around is allocating risks.
- Accurately estimating cost and revenue streams requires realistic demand analysis.
- Governments should reduce the expectation that contracts will be renegotiated.

Infrastructure needs in Asia are enormous. Governments can mobilize additional financial resources and gain access to valuable expertise by structuring projects as public-private partnerships (PPPs). However, enticing the private sector into infrastructure requires good policies, expertise in developing well-structured projects, and supportive institutions. Negotiating agreements with a clear allocation of risks and responsibilities across various stakeholders is key to a successful partnership.

Infrastructure: great needs, limited resources

Asia's infrastructure investment requirements are estimated to reach \$8 trillion in 2010-2020 (Table 1). About half that amount will be for energy projects (mostly electricity) with the remainder split among transport (30%), telecommunications, and water and sanitation. The bulk of financing is needed for new capacity, but about 30% is required to finance the replacement of existing facilities. Because infrastructure is considered a public good, the responsibility for its provision falls to the public sector.

However, government revenues are limited and severely constrained in many of Asia's developing countries. Revenue to domestic or international capital markets may be limited. Multilateral lenders such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) provide finance for infrastructure as a central part of their mandate, yet their resources are also limited. The high demand for finance (combined with limited financing capacity) encourages governments to find solutions in PPPs. Along with finance, the private sector offers technical, management, and operational expertise for large projects.

Encouraging private investment in public projects was the focus of the Asia Regional Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships held in June at the Asian Development Bank Institute in Tokyo. The event was co-organized with Agence Française de Développement and brought together experts and government officials working on PPPs from the region's developing member countries.

Asia Regional Workshop on Public-Private Partnerships: Engaging the Private Sector

3-5 June 2013

ADB, News paper

The event was organized by the Asian Development Bank Institute and the Centre of Public-Private, Economic and Social Agreements/Agencies/Development. Many participants were sponsored by the Central and West Asia Department of the Asian Development Bank. Presentation materials are available at <http://www.adbi.org/news/asia-regional-workshop-public-private-partnerships-engaging-private-sector>

Professor Naoyuki Yoshino Named New Dean of ADBI



ADB Dean Naoyuki Yoshino

ADB is pleased to announce the appointment of Naoyuki Yoshino as the Institute's new Dean, effective 1 April 2014. Mr. Yoshino, a Japanese national, was previously a Professor of Economics at Keio University. On this appointment, Mr. Yoshino said, "It is an honor to join this important institute. I look forward to working closely with partners and colleagues across Asia and the Pacific to continue ADBI's strong contribution to economic research and capacity development."

Mr. Yoshino holds a Doctorate degree in Economics from Johns Hopkins University (US) and a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Tohoku University (Japan). He also holds honorary doctorates from Göteborg University (Sweden) and Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (Germany). Mr. Yoshino has also been President of the Financial System Council of the Government of Japan.

Mr. Yoshino takes over from Masahiro Kawai, who joined ADBI as Dean in January 2007. During Mr. Kawai's tenure, ADBI solidified its position as a premier policy-oriented think tank in the Asia and Pacific region on development issues, particularly those related to regional cooperation and integration. ADBI is now ranked as the 5th best government-affiliated think tank globally, according to the University of Pennsylvania's annual Global Go-To Think Tank Index report. ■

In this issue

Professor Naoyuki Yoshino Named New Dean of ADBI	1
Capital Market Reform in Asia	2
Connecting Central Asia with Economic Centers	2
Labor Migration in Asia: Building Human Capital across Borders	3
Promoting Regional Cooperation and Integration in Asia	3
Exiting from Quantitative Easing	4
Role of Microfinance Programs in Promoting Financial Inclusion in India and Pakistan	4
Trade Gravity for Economics in Transition	4
Financial Liberalization, Allocation Efficiency, and Financial Stability	5
The New Landscape of Trade Policy in Asia and the Pacific	5
The Source of Financial Crisis	5
Recent Publications	6
Selected Upcoming Events	7
Recent Working Papers	7
Strategies for Maintaining Fiscal Soundness in Aging Societies	8



LABOR MIGRATION IN ASIA:

BUILDING EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS

