

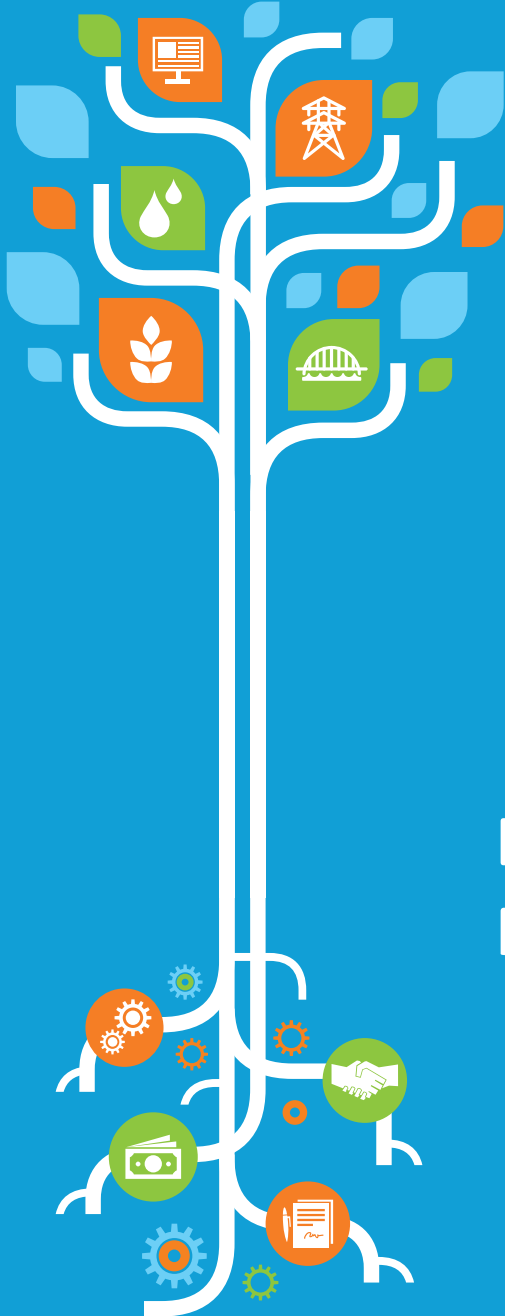
The views expressed in this presentation are the views of the author/s and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this presentation and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use. The countries listed in this presentation do not imply any view on ADB's part as to sovereignty or independent status or necessarily conform to ADB's terminology.

ADB

Business Opportunities Seminar 2024

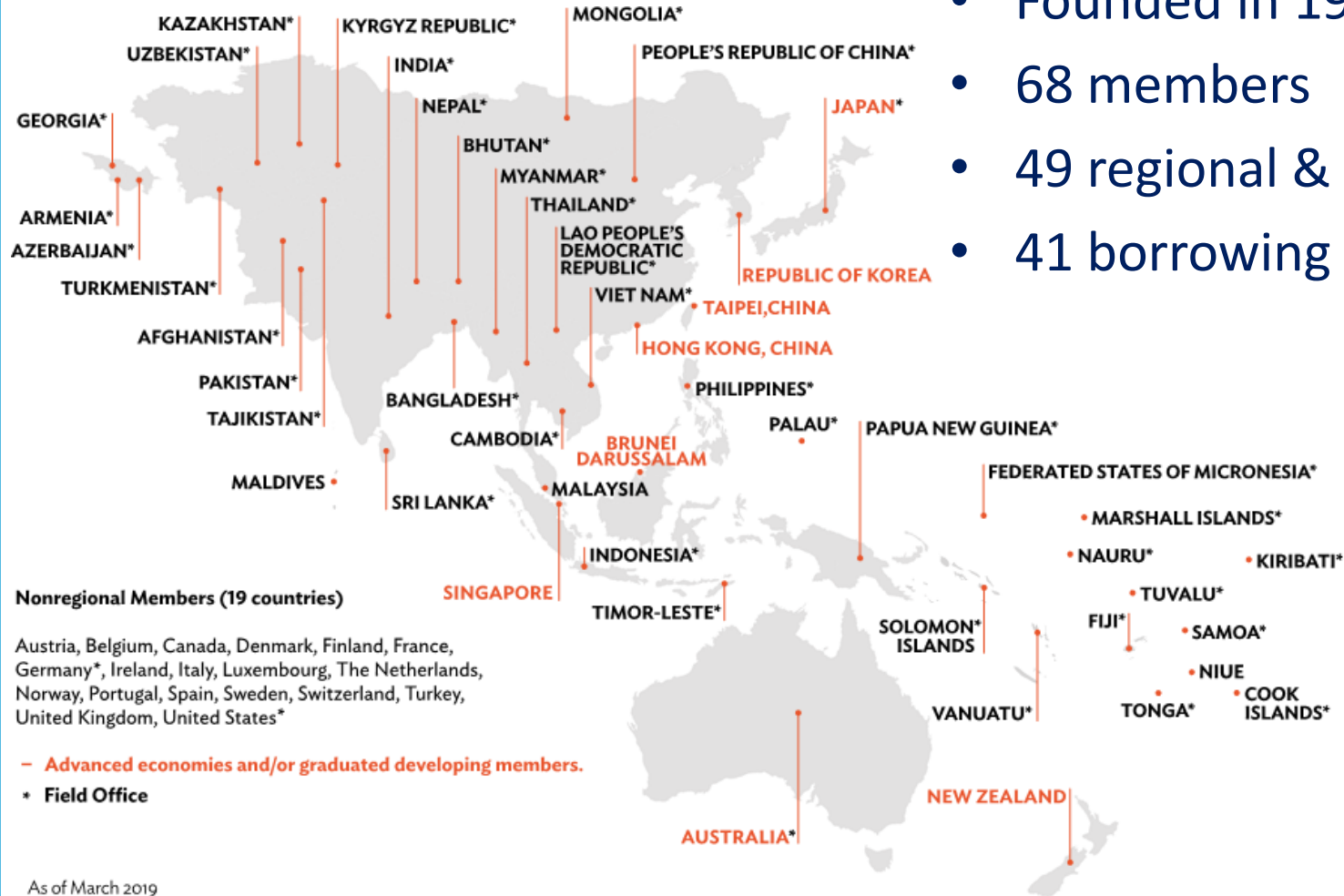
Doing Business with the Asian Development Bank – Procurement System and Opportunities

BUSINESS
OPPORTUNITIES



A Brief about ADB

- Founded in 1966, HQ in Philippines
- 68 members
- 49 regional & 19 non-regional
- 41 borrowing members



As of March 2019

Main Instruments: Loan/Grants, Technical Assistance, Equity and Guarantees

Delivered through: ADB's own resources (ordinary; concessional; special funds) and cofinancing

Largest borrowers in 2022: India, Philippines, Uzbekistan, PR China, Bangladesh

Asian Development Bank

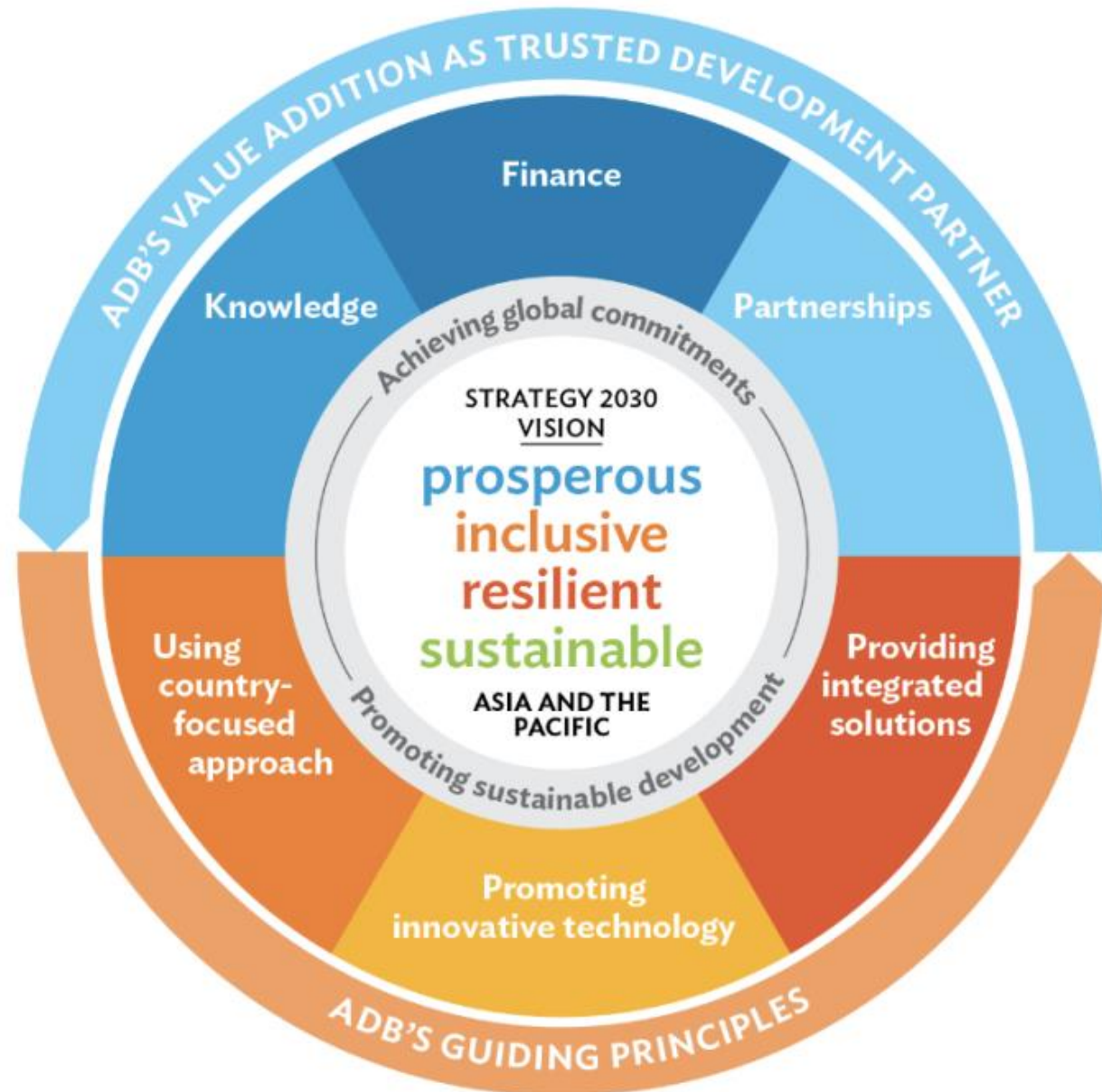
- From 31 members at its establishment in 1966, ADB has grown to encompass 68 members—of which 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 19 outside. www.adb.org/about/members
- ADB offers a range of financial products that help developing member countries (DMCs) build economic growth and social development. These tools include loans, technical assistance, and grants.
- Public sector (sovereign) financing is extended to DMC governments and public sector entities, such as state-owned enterprises. Sovereign lending or financing secured by a government guarantee forms the greater part of ADB's development assistance.
- Non-sovereign financing supports privately held and state-sponsored companies in Asia and the Pacific with emphasis on commercially viable transactions that generate attractive financial returns while also delivering on ADB's mission to promote environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic growth



ADB Vision

Value addition

Guiding principles



ADB Operational Priorities

Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities.

Accelerating progress in gender equality.

Tackling climate change.

Making cities more livable.

Promoting rural development and food security.

Strengthening governance and institutional capacity.

Fostering regional cooperation and integration.



How ADB finances projects?



Public sector (sovereign) financing

Financial products for developing member country governments and public sector entities



Private sector (nonsovereign) financing

Direct financial assistance to private sector projects



ADB funds and resources

ADB funds activities in various sectors through loans and grants, financed from ordinary capital resources as well as special and trust funds.



Cofinancing partnerships

To create greater synergies, ADB partners with others to finance development projects in the region.

With multilaterals, bilaterals, and private institutions

With commercial financial institutions

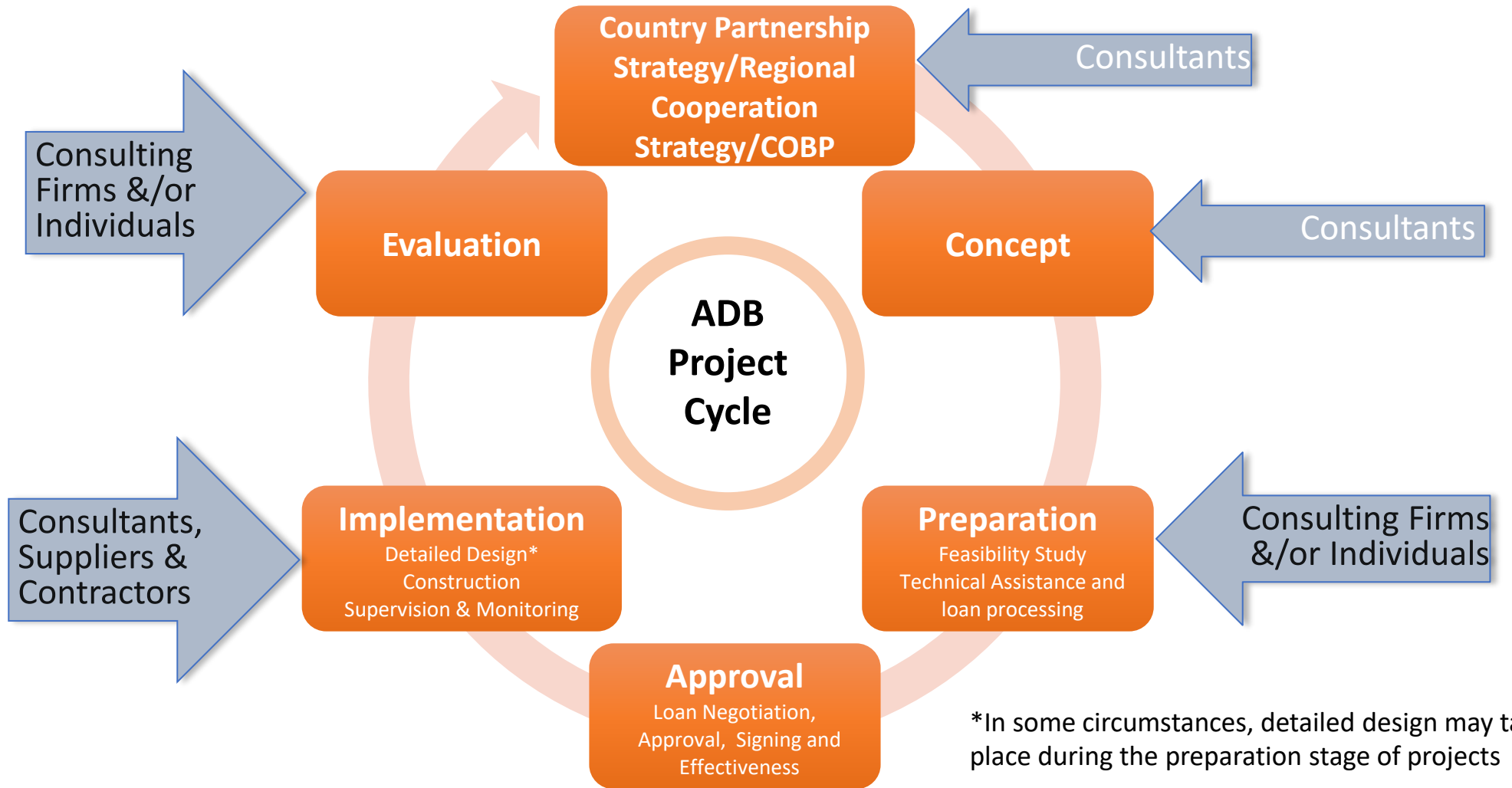


ADB Project Cycle

- www.adb.org/news/videos/adbs-project-cycle
- The various stages from country programming to project completion and evaluation are known collectively as ADB's project cycle. Documents produced in the course of a project are disclosed throughout the project cycle according to the disclosure requirements specified under the [Access to Information Policy](#).



When is Private Sector engaged in ADB Projects?



ADB Resource person

Galiya Ismakova

Director, Procurement

Asian Development Bank

gismakova@adb.org

[https://www.linkedin.com/in/
galiya-ismakova-4a49232b/](https://www.linkedin.com/in/galiya-ismakova-4a49232b/)

