



## Multilateral Organisations

# Asian Development Bank

### Asia's leading multilateral development bank

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1966. It aims to eradicate extreme poverty and foster inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in the Asia and Pacific region by providing loans, grants, equity investments and technical assistance to its member countries. It facilitates policy dialogue, offers advisory services and mobilises financial resources through co-financing operations. Thanks to its AAA credit rating, the Bank is able to borrow at attractive interest rates on global capital markets and can lend to its borrowers at favourable conditions. The ADB is majority-owned by Asian countries.

The ADB includes the following two main entities:

- **ADB** (founded in 1966) provides sovereign and non-sovereign repayable loans from its ordinary capital resources at concessional loan terms.
- **Asian Development Fund (ADF)** (founded in 1973) provides grant-based assistance and is the ADB's main instrument to support the poorest and most fragile member countries.



Regional development focus  
Asia and the Pacific

Headquarter  
Manila, Philippines

Established in  
1966 (ADF in 1973)

Member countries  
68, organised into 12  
voting groups

Borrowing countries  
41

Lending volume in 2022 (USD)  
20.2 billion

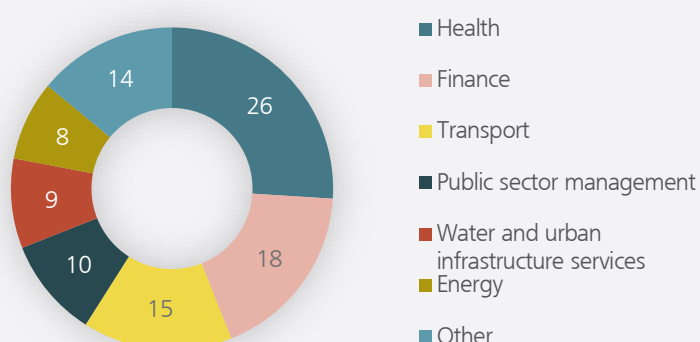
Total portfolio 2022 (USD)  
177.7 billion

### The ADB's seven operational priorities

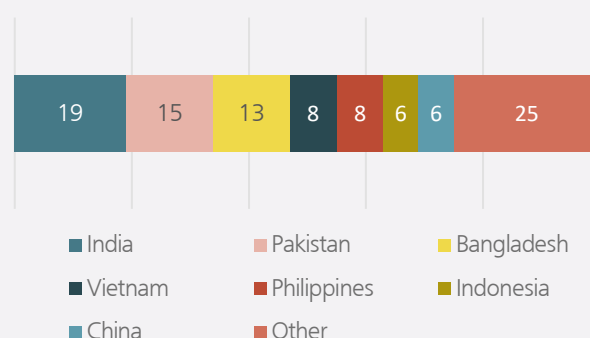
	Addressing poverty and reducing inequalities		Promoting rural development and food security
	Promoting gender equality		Strengthening governance and institutional capacity
	Addressing climate change, resilience and environmental sustainability		Fostering regional cooperation and integration
			Making cities more livable

### ADB portfolio: Investing in core sectors across Asia and the Pacific

Main sectors (in %, 2021)



Main borrowers (in %, 2021)



## ADB: Successful cooperation with Switzerland for over 50 years

The ADB is a priority partner under Switzerland's International Cooperation Strategy 2021-2024 to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development in Asia. As a member of a voting group in the governing body of the ADB, Switzerland actively participates in the discussions and decisions of the ADB to fulfil its supervisory role as a shareholder. Switzerland is committed to:

- promoting the Bank's results-orientation, effectiveness, efficiency and targeted financing of development projects according to the ADB's core expertise and strategic priorities;
- supporting the Bank's commitment to develop, improve and comply with international environmental, social and governance standards;
- encouraging the Bank to focus on renewable energy projects and to support its recipient countries' exit strategies from fossil fuels;
- ensuring an adequate capitalisation and maintaining the ADB's AAA credit rating.

The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation jointly determine the positions Switzerland adopts in the ADB. Switzerland's interests are represented by a Governor appointed by the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research and an Alternate Governor appointed by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

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Swiss accession

1967

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Swiss voting group

Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland

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Swiss voting share ADB

0.76 per cent

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Swiss paid-in capital ADB up to 2021 (USD)

43.4 million

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Swiss burden share ADF

0.91 per cent

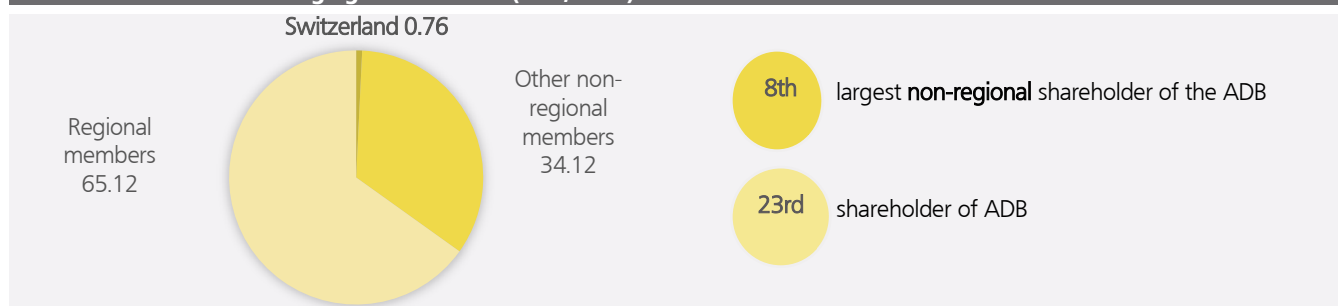
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Swiss contribution to ADF-13 2021-24 (CHF)

25.5 million

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### Switzerland's share of voting rights in the ADB (in %, 2023)



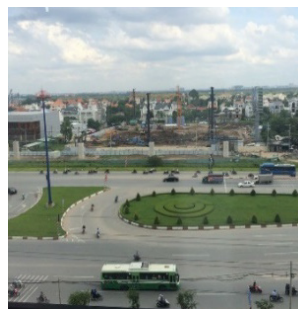
### Project example: Addressing the challenges of fragile and conflict-affected situations

Switzerland has committed CHF 25.5 million to the ADF for 2021-24 and contributes to supporting the most vulnerable and poorest countries of the Asia and Pacific region. Switzerland's contribution allows the ADF to focus on countries in fragile and conflict-affected situations and Small Island Developing States, where achieving inclusive development gains requires targeted policy action adapted to the specific challenges of these contexts.



### Project example: Vietnam Fintech Program

Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) represent a critical foundation of Vietnam's economy. As of 2019, they account for 98% of registered enterprises, 50% of employment, and 40% of GDP. The objective of the Vietnam Fintech program is to improve SMEs' access to finance by enhancing the regulatory environment for innovative fintech solutions, developing a digital finance ecosystem, and supporting the digital transformation of Vietnam's financial sector. New digital banking services and fintech applications will help to reduce credit lenders' transaction costs and improve credit history of borrowers, making it thus more attractive for commercial banks to serve the SME segment with much needed capital. Planned measures include advisory support and fintech trainings. SECO's contribution of USD 5 million is part of a larger ADB financial sector Technical Assistance called "Expanding Inclusive and Climate Finance in Vietnam".



### Further information:

[www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch](http://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch)    [www.eda.admin.ch/deza](http://www.eda.admin.ch/deza)    [www.adb.org](http://www.adb.org)

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