

◆ Board of Directors and Auditors (As of July 1, 2008)



Deputy Governor
Hideto Fujii

Governor
Minoru Murofushi

Deputy Governor
Mikio Araki

Governor

Minoru Murofushi

Deputy Governor

Hideto Fujii

Deputy Governor

Mikio Araki

Senior Executive Director

Keiji Taga

Senior Executive Director

Hisato Nagaoka

Senior Executive Director

Yo Takeuchi

Senior Executive Director

Masanori Yanagi

Senior Executive Director

Tetsuhiko Shindo

Senior Executive Director

Hiroshi Takahashi

Senior Executive Director

Kenichiro Hirata

Senior Executive Director

Yasutoshi Kojima

Senior Executive Director

Kan Ishii

Senior Executive Director

Akiyoshi Horiuchi

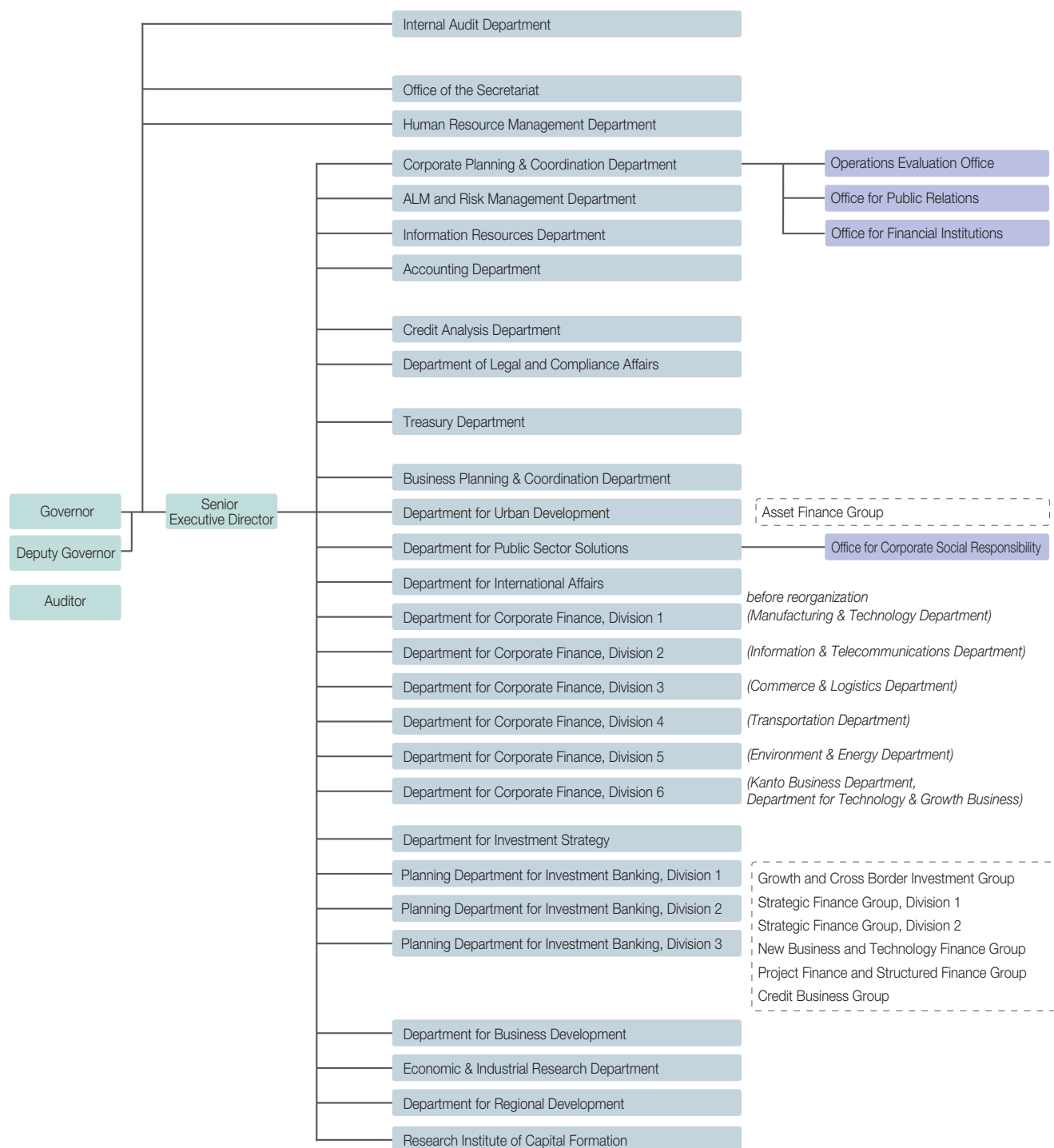
Auditor

Tsuyoshi Inoue

Auditor

Ryo Ishimori

◆ Organization Chart (As of April 1, 2008)



Branch offices, representative offices

Branch offices: Hokkaido, Tohoku, Niigata, Hokuriku, Tokai, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu, Minami-kyushu

Representative offices: Hakodate, Kushiro, Aomori, Toyama, Matsue, Okayama, Matsuyama, Oita

Overseas representative offices

New York, Los Angeles, London, Frankfurt, Singapore

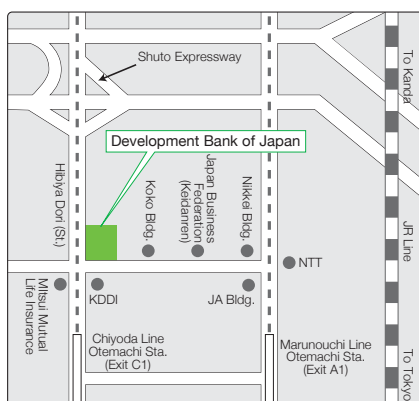
◆ Timeline

1951 April	Japan Development Bank established
1956 June	Hokkaido Development Finance Public Corporation established
1957 April	Hokkaido Development Finance Public Corporation reorganized as the Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation; branches opened in Sapporo and Sendai (currently, the Tohoku Branch)
1964 March	Partial revision of Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation Law (including creation of capital provision)
1972 June	Japan Development Bank Law revised 1) Objective revised to “promote both industrial and socio-economic progress” 2) Addition of investment and subdivided facility financing function involving large-scale industrial park construction business
1985 June	Japan Development Bank Law revised 1) Addition of investment function pertaining to business in such areas as research and development, urban development and energy use stipulated by government ordinance 2) Addition of R&D fund investment function
1986 September	Partial revision of Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation Law (including stipulation of zero-interest loans)
1991 April	Japan Development Bank Law revised 1) Expansion of scope of operations to include business using the transfer method 2) Issuance of Euroyen bonds 3) Creation of low interest rate loan system funded partially by sale of NTT shares
1991 April	Partial revision of Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation Law (including creation of low interest rate financing for the improvement of social capital)
1992 December	Japan Development Bank Law revised (creation of facility for additional government investment)
1997 September	Cabinet approval of bill entitled “Pertaining to Consolidation and Rationalization of Special-Purpose Companies, etc.” (decision to dissolve Japan Development Bank and Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation and consolidate into new bank)
1998 December	Japan Development Bank Law revised (establishment of end-of-fiscal-2003 sunset clause on measures for responding to financial market dysfunctions) 1) Addition to scope of funding of long-term working capital unrelated to facility acquisition 2) Addition to scope of operations of funds from redemption of corporate bonds 3) Addition of such functions as acquisition of publicly offered bonds
1998 December	Partial revision of Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation Law (establishment of end-of-fiscal-2003 sunset clause on measures for responding to financial market dysfunctions) 1) Addition to scope of funding of long-term working capital unrelated to facility acquisition 2) Addition of funds, including those from redemption of corporate bonds, to scope of operations
1999 June	Development Bank of Japan Law established
1999 October	Transfer of approval of all rights and responsibilities of Japan Development Bank and Hokkaido-Tohoku Development Finance Public Corporation to the Development Bank of Japan Transfer of financing operations from Japan Regional Development Corporation and Japan Environment Corporation
2002 May	Partial revision of Development Bank of Japan Law (introduction of spot inspections by the Financial Services Agency)
2005 December	Cabinet approval of The Important Policy of Administrative Reform (decisions on such items as our privatization as an single entity)
2006 May	Establishment of the Law for Advancing Administrative Reform to Realize a Streamlined and Efficient Government
2006 June	Policy-Based Financing Reform Plan decided upon by the Headquarters for the Implementation of Policy Finance Reform
2007 June	Establishment of Development Bank of Japan Inc. Law (New DBJ Law)
2008 October	Expected establishment of Development Bank of Japan Inc.

◆ Locations and Directory (As of July 1, 2008)

Head Office

9-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100-0004, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3270-3211
<http://www.dbj.go.jp/english/index.html>



Domestic Branch Offices, Representative Offices

Branch Offices:

Hokkaido
Tohoku
Niigata
Hokuriku
Tokai
Kansai
Chugoku
Shikoku
Kyushu
Minami-kyushu

Representative Offices:

Hakodate
Kushiro
Aomori
Toyama
Matsue
Okayama
Matsuyama
Oita

Overseas Representative Offices

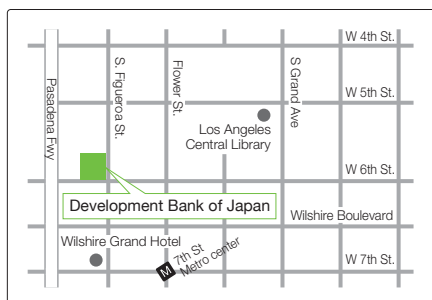
London Representative Office

New York Representative Office



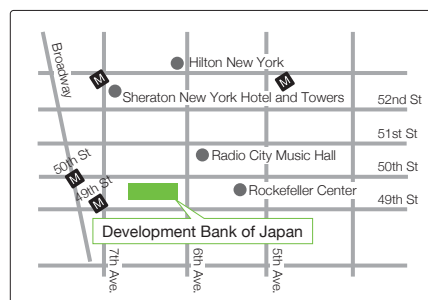
Los Angeles Representative Office

601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2190,
Los Angeles, CA 90017-5748, U.S.A.
Tel: +1-213-362-2980



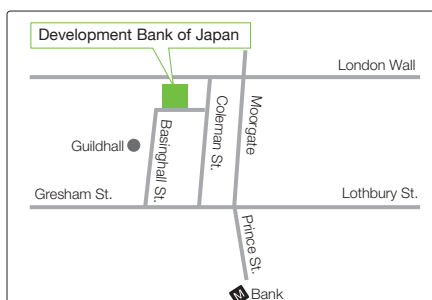
New York Representative Office

1251 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 830,
New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.
Tel: +1-212-221-0708



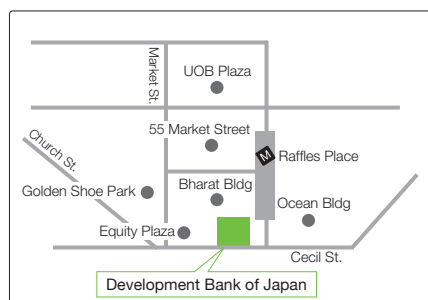
London Representative Office

Level 12 City Tower, 40 Basinghall Street,
London, EC2V 5DE, United Kingdom
Tel: +44-20-7638-6210



Singapore Representative Office

9 Raffles Place, #30-03 Republic Plaza,
Singapore 048619
Tel: +65-6221-1779





The shape and coloring of DBJ's logo seeks to convey the sense of creativity, energy and youthful vigor with which the Bank strives to meet continuously changing socio-economic needs. The emerging egg shape illustrates our efforts to shape a continuously unfolding future.

<http://www.dbj.go.jp/english/>



DBJ chose environmentally friendly paper and printing methods for the production of this report. This report is printed on paper certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) as being made from sustainably managed forests.