

Recent years have seen an increase in aid for developing countries provided by non-DAC emerging donors, such as China, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Turkey, South Africa, and private foundations, in addition to the DAC members. Although only a few non-DAC countries report to DAC, according to DAC statistics alone, the total amount of aid provided in 2023 was more than \$17.4 billion by non-DAC countries, and approximately \$0.4 billion from private funds by those countries. Aid provided by non-profit organizations, including NGOs, from DAC and non-DAC countries, has reached approximately \$60 billion.¹⁰

As stated in the “Pact for the Future” adopted by the UN General Assembly during the Summit of the Future in September 2024, to bridge the financing gap for achieving the SDGs in developing countries, it is essential to “provide and mobilize sustainable, affordable, accessible, transparent and predictable development finance from all sources and the required means of implementation to developing countries.” Thus, funding by various actors must be directed to developing countries in order to achieve the SDGs.

While the flow of funds to developing countries is diversifying, it is essential to accurately grasp the flow of funds and to effectively utilize limited development finance in order for the international community to promote development cooperation in a coordinated manner. However, the statistics prepared and published by the DAC do not reveal the full details of aid for developing countries provided by non-DAC countries. It has also been pointed out that there are opaque and unfair lending practices that do not conform to international rules and standards.



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsuge and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Tajani of Italy (Photo: Agenzia ANSA/Italian MFA)

Under these circumstances, the transparency of development finance and other related matters were discussed in concrete terms at various international forums in 2024.

In the G7, the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Communiqué in April 2024 reaffirmed the promotion of transparency in development finance. Subsequently, at the G7 Apulia Summit in June, then Prime Minister Kishida pointed out the need to appropriately address debt issues and stated that it is important for all creditor countries and debtor countries to have a shared recognition of the importance of transparent and fair development finance that complies with international rules. It was further confirmed that all actors involved in development cooperation must work together to adhere to existing principles. In addition, there was a shared commitment to support the development of bankable projects in partner countries, including developing countries. Based on these discussions, at the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Development in October, then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsuge emphasized the importance of promoting transparent and fair development finance that complies with international rules and standards, including the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment.” The Communiqué of this meeting reaffirmed the G7’s determination to continue advancing high standards for quality, inclusive, and sustainable infrastructure, and to promote collaboration with various partners, including private sector entities.

In the G20, at the G20 Development Ministerial Meeting in July, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hosaka called for the G20 to continue working to ensure that all development cooperation



Discussion at the G7 Development Ministerial Meeting

providers conduct transparent and fair development finance that complies with international rules and standards, including the "G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment." The Ministerial Declaration issued at this meeting stated that the G20 reaffirms the importance of promoting development finance, respecting the applicable finance-related principles while noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability. The Leaders' Declaration adopted at the G20 Rio de Janeiro Summit held in November called for mobilizing new and additional domestic and international resources from all sources, while at the same time increasing their effectiveness, and noted the importance of transparency and mutual accountability.

Furthermore, the Ministerial Council Statement of the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in May, chaired by Japan, reiterated the call for all providers of development

cooperation to adhere more closely to international standards and practices that improve the effectiveness, transparency and accountability in development cooperation. The statement also underscored that development finance should be provided in a transparent and fair manner in line with existing international rules and standards. Additionally, it included a call for the international community to further enhance debt transparency through actions by all creditors and debtor countries, including through debt data sharing exercises.

Japan will continue to work with the international community to ensure that aid for developing countries, provided by emerging donors, is transparent and consistent with international standards and initiatives (see also Part III, Section 1 (4) on page 45, and Part V, Section 1 (2) on page 133).

Chart II-10

DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2022-2023 disbursements)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Recipient Countries						
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)		Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI ≤ US\$1,045)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1,046 - 4,095)		Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$4,096-12,695)	
Afghanistan	Sao Tome and Principe	[North Korea] Syria	Algeria Belize Bolivia Cabo Verde Cameroon Republic of the Congo Côte d'Ivoire Egypt El Salvador Eswatini Ghana Honduras India Indonesia Iran Kenya Kyrgyz Republic Federated States of Micronesia Mongolia Morocco Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan [Palestine] Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Sri Lanka Tajikistan [Tokelau] Tunisia Ukraine	Uzbekistan Vanuatu Viet Nam Zimbabwe	Albania Argentina Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana Brazil China Columbia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador Equatorial Guinea Fiji Gabon Georgia Grenada Guatemala Guyana Iraq Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Kosovo Lebanon Libya Malaysia Maldives Marshall Islands	Mauritius Mexico Moldova Montenegro [Montserrat] Namibia Nauru Niue North Macedonia Palau Panama Paraguay Peru [Saint Helena] Saint Lucia Saint Vincent Serbia South Africa Suriname Thailand Tonga Türkiye Turkmenistan Venezuela [Wallis and Futuna]
Angola	Senegal					
Bangladesh	Sierra Leone					
Benin	Solomon Islands					
Bhutan	Somalia					
Burkina Faso	South Sudan					
Burundi	Sudan					
Cambodia	Tanzania					
Central Africa	Timor-Leste					
Chad	Togo					
Comoros	Tuvalu					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Uganda					
Djibouti	Yemen					
Eritrea	Zambia					
Ethiopia						
Gambia						
Guinea						
Guinea-Bissau						
Haiti						
Kiribati						
Laos						
Lesotho						
Liberia						
Madagascar						
Malawi						
Mali						
Mauritania						
Mozambique						
Myanmar						
Nepal						
Niger						
Rwanda						

Source: OECD website

Notes:

- GNI of each country is from 2020.
- Countries that graduated from the DAC List of ODA Recipients in 2022: Antigua and Barbuda.
- Square brackets [] denote regional names.