

3 Increasing Development Cooperation to Developing Countries by Emerging Donors and the Private-Sector

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, Türkiye, and private foundations, in addition to DAC members. Although only a few non-DAC countries report to DAC, according to DAC statistics alone, the total amount of aid provided in 2024 was more than \$17.9 billion by non-DAC countries, and approximately \$1 billion from private funds by those countries. Aid provided by non-profit organizations, including NGOs, from DAC and non-DAC countries, has reached approximately \$63.9 billion. ¹⁰

As stated in the “Sevilla Commitment,” adopted at the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) in July 2025, in order to close the financing gap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is essential to “provide and mobilize additional, innovative, adequate, affordable, predictable, and accessible financing from all sources.” Thus, funding by various actors, including through the mobilization of private finance, must be directed to developing countries.

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.

Under these circumstances, the transparency of development finance and other related matters were discussed in concrete terms at various international forums in 2025.

At the G7 Kananaskis Summit in June 2025, the G7 leaders expressed their commitment to promoting debt sustainability through transparent and fair development finance, calling on all international providers of finance to make similar efforts. Building on these discussions, at the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Development in October, the commitment to promoting debt sustainability and transparency was reaffirmed, and then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Miyaji emphasized the need for the G7 to continue working to ensure that all development cooperation providers conduct transparent and fair development finance that complies with international



Then State Minister for Foreign Affairs Miyaji attending the G7 Ministerial Meeting on Development (second from left)

rules and standards.

At the G20 Development Ministerial Meeting in July as well, then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Matsumoto called for the G20 to continue working to ensure that all development cooperation providers, including emerging donor countries, conduct transparent and fair development finance that complies with international rules and standards, which was reaffirmed in the meeting’s outcome document. Subsequently, the Leaders’ Declaration adopted at the G20 Johannesburg Summit held in November called on all stakeholders, including private creditors, to enhance debt transparency. Prime Minister Takaichi stated that infrastructure development that complies with international rules and standards of inclusiveness, transparency, and fairness, such as the “G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment,” and that takes debt sustainability into consideration, is essential. She also emphasized the need to enhance the



Then Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Matsumoto speaking at a side event of the G20 Development Ministerial Meeting

¹⁰ OECD database (OECD Data Explorer) (December 2025)

implementation of the debt restructuring process under the G20 “Common Framework” and to enhance debt transparency.

Japan will continue to work with the international community to ensure that aid for developing countries,

provided by emerging donors, is transparent, fair, and consistent with international rules and standards (see also Part III, Section 1 (4) on page 47, and Part V, Section 1 (2) on page 145).

Chart II-10 DAC List of ODA Recipients (Countries and Regions)

(Applied to 2024 disbursements)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Recipient Countries						
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)		Other Low Income Countries (LICs) (per capita GNI ≤ US\$1,135)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) (per capita GNI US\$1,136 - 4,465)		Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs) (per capita GNI US\$4,466–13,845)	
Afghanistan	Senegal	[North Korea] Syria	Algeria	Vanuatu	Albania	Marshall Islands
Angola	Sierra Leone		Bhutan	Viet Nam	Argentina	Mauritius
Bangladesh	Solomon Islands		Bolivia	Zimbabwe	Armenia	Mexico
Benin	Somalia		Cabo Verde		Azerbaijan	Moldova
Burkina Faso	South Sudan		Cameroon		Belarus	Montenegro
Burundi	Sudan		Republic of the Congo		Belize	[Montserrat]
Cambodia	Tanzania		Côte d'Ivoire		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Namibia
Central Africa	Timor-Leste		Egypt		Botswana	Nauru
Chad	Togo		Eswatini		Brazil	Niue
Comoros	Tuvalu		Ghana		China	North Macedonia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Uganda		Honduras		Columbia	Palau
Djibouti	Yemen		India		Costa Rica	[Palestine]
Eritrea	Zambia		Iran		Cuba	Panama
Ethiopia			Jordan		Dominica	Paraguay
Gambia			Kenya		Dominican Republic	Peru
Guinea			Kyrgyz Republic		Ecuador	[Saint Helena]
Guinea-Bissau			Lebanon		El Salvador	Saint Lucia
Haiti			Federated States of Micronesia		Equatorial Guinea	Saint Vincent
Kiribati			Mongolia		Fiji	Serbia
Laos			Morocco		Gabon	South Africa
Lesotho			Nicaragua		Georgia	Suriname
Liberia			Nigeria		Grenada	Thailand
Madagascar			Pakistan		Guatemala	Tonga
Malawi			Papua New Guinea		Guyana	Türkiye
Mali			Philippines		Indonesia	Turkmenistan
Mauritania			Samoa		Iraq	Venezuela
Mozambique			Sri Lanka		Jamaica	[Wallis and Futuna]
Myanmar			Tajikistan		Kazakhstan	
Nepal			[Tokelau]		Kosovo	
Niger			Tunisia		Libya	
Rwanda			Ukraine		Malaysia	
Sao Tome and Principe			Uzbekistan		Maldives	

Source: OECD website

Notes:

- GNI of each country is from 2022.

- Square brackets [] denote regional names.