



BETTER MONEY, MORE MONEY

**Unlocking Global
Public Investment**

“ **All dollars are not equal. It is not just the quantity of money that matters; the type and quality of money are just as important.** ”

Jayati Ghosh

Professor of Economics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and Co-chair, Independent Commission on Reform of International Corporate Taxation (ICRICT)



“ **GPI serves the international community with an alternative way of confronting crisis and taking action.** ”

Winnie Byanyima

Executive Director of UNAIDS and an Under-Secretary General of the UN



“ **GPI puts the global common good at the heart of international public finance.** ”

Mariana Mazzucato

Professor at University College London and Co-chair of the Global Commission on the Economics of Water



“ **It makes no sense to consider the political and economic institutions we have today as the end point in human development.** ”

Thomas Piketty

Professor at EHESS and at the Paris School of Economics



There is far too little investment in sustainable development. Unless this changes, we will exceed the last permissible planetary boundary, condemning future generations to a legacy of conflict and inequality. 2024 was the hottest year on record.¹

The Pact for the Future, agreed upon this week, contains high aspirations but unclear pathways to implementation. With only 15% of Sustainable Development Goals on track, more systematic changes in international cooperation are needed.²

While the Third Financing for Development conference (FFD3) in 2015 took place against the backdrop of a good year for multilateral cooperation, in 2025 the world will see conflict and rising geopolitical tensions. **We must partner to prioritize key agendas** within FFD4 and at key fora such as the G20 under the leadership of Brazil, South African and the U.S.

The Global Public Investment Network and its members will help build momentum for transformational decision-making in the months ahead.

The world needs Global Public Investment (GPI) to respond to our many inter-linking crises. Effective Global Public Investment means:

- All countries **benefit** from this investment, both directly and indirectly, building the global political consensus required to sustain it.
- All countries **contribute** finance according to their ability and responsibility, leading to shared burdens and joint engagement.
- Crucially, all countries **decide**, engaging in joint-ownership, modernizing for the 21st century, and making the spend more effective and accountable.

We call this the **ABCD of modern development finance** – All Benefit, Contribute, Decide.

There are significant opportunities over the next 12 months to make substantial progress on international financing reform, building a virtuous cycle between:

- **BETTER FINANCING:** More **accountable** systems leading to more effective financing in places where it is most needed and
- **MORE FINANCING:** Alongside improvements in cost-effectiveness there must be large increases in the **volume** of financing available.

The shifts we need will only be possible if we adopt the **narrative** of mutual benefit: from **cost** to **investment** — moving away from zero-sum economics to shared return. The GPI Network has identified four areas where intense work is required in the months ahead:

1

Renew the focus on international public finance at FFD4

Almost ten years ago, at the Addis Ababa FFD3 conference, attention was focused on private finance and domestic resources.³ While important, it underplayed the need for international public finance. This time, we must reassert the crucial role of global public investment in the international financial architecture, setting out why it is important, how it should be used, and how it can be raised.

Financing must go beyond the historic 0.7% target⁴ and be in line with new metrics on public value and eligibility, rather than relying on GNI per capita as the main criterion.

2

Reform & replenish the international financial institutions

There is urgent work underway to reform the Bretton Woods institutions in Washington and their sister funds around the world. The Bridgetown Initiative, campaigns to replenish IDA, and reviews of the Capital Adequacy Framework, along with better ways to review debt sustainability, have been leading these reforms.

However, beyond focusing solely on the quantity of money available, we also need to focus on its quality. Most importantly, a renewed shared accountability framework including all voices to guide and oversee these crucial global institutions.

3

Global & regional funds fit for the 21st century

Since the beginning of this century, a range of global funds have been established, particularly in the fields of health and climate. Their success in raising and spending funds varies. This year, a range of new funds are under discussion, focused on everything from tropical forests to social protection to disability.

Applying the ABCD principles to these funds, as part of a common agenda connecting public funders with private and philanthropic contributors, will ensure they are bigger, more effective, and more sustainable, with a broader, more inclusive donor and decision-making base.

4

Substantially increase the supply of non-reimbursable funds (including grants)

Progress is impossible without substantial new funding. We cannot continue to ask the world's poorer countries to indebt themselves to deliver global goods, unfairly bearing the cost for shocks and crises that they did not cause. That is why we call for parallel budget lines for global common objectives, alongside ring-fenced Official Development Assistance lines, and new sources of capital to support them.

We support the growing campaign for globally coordinated taxes on billionaires and corporations. We also support calls for innovative levies and mechanisms that can rebalance the global financial risks and benefits of the modern economy, including new taxes on fossil fuels, air transport and financial transactions, along with a reduction in harmful subsidies. The money is there — let's find it and put it to good use.

REFERENCES

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[3] United Nations, "Third International Conference on Financing for Development," United Nations, accessed September 12, 2024, <https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/index.html>.

[4] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "ODA and the 0.7% Target: A History," OECD Web Archive, accessed September 12, 2024, <https://web-archives.oecd.org/temp/2024-06-17/63452-the07odagtarget-ahistory.htm>.

The global finance system is **out of date.**

It suffers the hangovers of colonialism and isn't ready for the global challenges we face today.

What needs fixing?

The SDG commitment to solve common global challenges such as the climate crisis **cannot be met by ODA.**

Contributions **come from a small pool of donors** and are often based on their own national priorities.

Lack of meaningful representation means **poor decision-making and weaker impacts.**

We need a **new approach.**

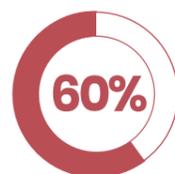
One that ensures sufficient quantities of finance and rebalances unjust power dynamics.

How would GPI help?

GPI would mean all countries committing funds according to a **fair-contribution formula**, based on capacity and responsibility.

GPI would involve a more **representative decision-making** structure, including civil society, enhancing legitimacy and effectiveness.

GPI's inclusive approach will provide the **long-term, reliable investments** we need to meet shared global ambitions without overburdening ODA.



60% of ODA spent on the provision of global public goods by members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (2017-21).



80% of ODA came from just 8 donors in 2022.



Most countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean already contribute to global initiatives.

USD 2.4 trillion

is needed annually by 2030 to meet the SDGs, much of which must be publicly sourced.

Global Public Investment is a transformative framework co-created to unlock more and better public resources to fund essential global public goods. In a world facing critical challenges—such as public health crises, pandemic preparedness, climate resilience, water and food security, and the digital divide—the demand for stronger global common goods has never been more urgent.

GPI offers a new approach to global public spending, ensuring that priorities in these crucial areas are adequately funded and equitably managed. It is not just about the *quantity* of funding—it's also about the *quality*. By joining our movement, you become part of a growing network dedicated to a fairer, more sustainable global future.

The GPI Network comprises over 50 organizations, including think tanks, community-based organizations, and civil society groups. These organizations are united in their belief that it is time to rethink international development financing, especially regarding funding global public goods.

Together, we advocate for fairer, more inclusive decision-making processes on how public funds are raised and allocated to address the world's most pressing challenges.



**Interested in joining us?
Reach out to us today!**

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