

## TF03 Accepted Policy Briefs

Total: 46

- 3.1.1 Central Bank Digital Currencies: opportunity for developing a new, just and equitable global payment system
- 3.1.2 Addressing the Uneven Geographical Coverage and Coordination Issues of the Global Financial Safety Net
- 3.1.3 Making the IMF fit for purpose: An evaluation of the Fund's current interest rate policy
- 3.1.4 How to build a more equitable and inclusive global financial safety net?
- 3.1.5 Digital Currencies in the Developing World: Coordinating and Sandboxing CBDCs
- 3.1.6 A Path to Inclusive and Resilient Global Monetary Architecture: Exploring the Potential of Central Bank Digital Currencies
- 3.1.7 Reforming the IMF Surcharge Rate Policy to avoid Procyclical Lending
- 3.1.8 Rethinking the role of central bank currency swaps to strengthen the Global Financial Safety Net for developing countries: New empirical evidence
- 3.1.9 Navigating technological evolution in global monetary affairs: transitioning from the Bretton Woods system to the era of international digital monies
- 3.1.10 Transition plans: putting the g20 principles into practice
- 3.1.11 Towards a More Robust and Equitable Global Financial Safety Net
- 3.1.12 Reimagining the IMF's Quota System and Representation in Africa's Interest
- 3.1.13 Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to mitigate the crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Global South
- 3.2.1 From Conditionality to Commitment: A Sustainability-linked Approach to Financing the Green Transition
- 3.2.2 One size does not fit all – Analyzing the applicability of options for expanding lending capacity across MDBs
- 3.2.3 Reallocating Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to African Financial Institutions
- 3.2.4 Enhancing Local Currency Lending by Multilateral Development Banks: A Critical Reform Agenda
- 3.2.5 Roads for MDBs to help to close the financial and technical gaps for fossil fuels phase-out in developing countries.
- 3.2.6 Improving focus of Multilateral Development Banks for better supporting modern challenges of sustainable development
- 3.2.7 Utilising Sovereign Wealth Funds for Climate Finance: A Strategic Approach to Enhance MDBs' Role in the Sustainable Green Transition
- 3.2.8 Public-Public Collaborations: Catalysing a Global Public Development Bank Ecosystem for SDG Financing

- 3.2.9 Restoring purpose, instilling inclusivity: Reforming Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) for infrastructure resilience in emerging market developing economies (EMDEs)
- 3.2.10 Financing a Sustainable Future: Global Challenges and Equitable Finance
- 3.2.11 Capital Increases at MDBs should be targeted towards Africa
- 3.3.1 How the G20 can help Caribbean SIDS escape from their debt-climate change trap
- 3.3.2 Proposals to Strengthen the Sovereign Debt Restructuring Framework
- 3.3.3 Navigating Global Debt Challenges through G20: Brazil's Role in a Shaping a Just Order with a Rights Based Approach
- 3.3.4 Policy Brief on Domestic Debt Restructuring
- 3.3.5 Breaking the Vicious Cycle of Debt and Climate Crisis: Debt Relief for a Green and Inclusive Recovery
- 3.3.6 Public Debt and sustainable development in the post-pandemic era: a Global South view
- 3.3.7 Mobilizing Innovative Sources of Finance: Lessons from the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST)
- 3.3.8 How can the G20 contribute to debt sustainability in low- and middle-income countries?
- 3.3.9 Financing resilient prosperity in Small Islands Developing States
- 3.3.10 Debt Workout Laws
- 3.3.11 Financing Solutions for Developing Countries: Quick Wins
- 3.4.1 The Way of the Water: Defining a Global Tax Policy for Oceanic Resources
- 3.4.2 Building on Pillar One's Amount A to Reform Taxation of Multinational Enterprises
- 3.4.3 Getting an equal piece of the pie: Taxing the digital economy in South Asia and Latin America
- 3.4.4 Improving Tax Expenditure Reporting to Enhance Tax Expenditure Policy Making
- 3.4.5 A fairer global tax architecture
- 3.5.1 Financing Climate and Health Solutions
- 3.5.2 The economic, social and environmental potential of SDRs
- 3.5.3 From Crisis to Reform: How the G20 Can Support the Reform of the International Financial Architecture to Unlock Private Capital for African LICs
- 3.5.4 Intergenerational equity at the center of international finance architecture reforms: a youth-led policy guide
- 3.5.5 International Financial Reforms For An Equitable, Nature-Positive Economy And The Sustainable Development Goals
- 3.5.6 Towards another formulation of the financing problem: Can the G20 serve as a driver of policies for prosperity and sustainability?

## TF02 Merged Policy Briefs

Total: 5

- Merge # 1 (TF3.3)
  - An Inclusive G20 Strategy to Scale 'Debt-for-Nature/Climate Swaps' for Effective Climate and Biodiversity Action in Developing Countries
  - Mainstreaming Debt Swaps for Climate and Nature: Enhancing the G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments
  - Debt and climate: empowering debt for climate swaps to finance the green transition in Africa
- Merge # 2 (TF3.4)
  - The UN and the G20
  - How the OECD's tax deal drives gender and racial discrimination