

# MUNEA'26



# Study Guide G20

Agenda Item: 2026 Miami Summit  
Open Agenda

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## 1. Letter From the Secretary-General

Esteemed Participants,

My name is Mustafa Gürmeriç and I am serving as the Secretary General of MUNEA'26. It is a great honour to welcome you all to the 2nd edition of Ankara Erman Ilıcak Science High School's Model United Nations Conference, MUNEA'26.

This conference means a lot to me, not just because I helped organize it, but because I began my MUN career in 9th grade with MUNER'24, our school's mock MUN. Since then, I've continued to participate in conferences, and I've finally come back to where I started but this time not as a delegate, but as someone organizing it. This entire process has not only taught me a great deal but has also been a significant experience that has shaped who I am today.

As the MUNEA'26 community, we have dedicated ourselves fully to this process and worked tirelessly to bring you one of the best conferences possible. And I cannot conclude without thanking the entire academic community and the organizing team, especially my colleagues on the executive team for their contributions to this process.

And finally, dear delegates, I would like to thank you for joining us on this journey; it would not be complete without you. I hope you come to your committees well prepared and enjoy three days that are as academic and fun as possible. I look forward to seeing you all at our school from May 22–24. Debate. Collaborate. Make a Change.

Sincerely,

Mustafa Gürmeriç

Secretary General of MUNEA'26

## **2. Letter From the Under Secretary-General**

Esteemed Participants,

It is a great honor to welcome you all to MUNEA'26, G20: Miami Summit. My name is Umay Tamer and I am serving as your Under Secretary-General for these three days ahead. Currently, I am an 11th grader at Cezeri Green Technology VTAHS, Renewable Energy Technologies Department. As a member of almost 3 years, being a leader in G20 was the experience I loved most. Therefore, in my last conference I really hope that you will have fun, learn a lot, and shape memories of joy.

Before continuing my words I would like to thank a few people starting by the Executive Team. Secretary-General Mustafa Gürmeriç, Director-General Yiğit Efe Koçak, Deputy Secretary-General Hamza Taha Yilmazer, and Deputy Secretary-General Elif Aynacıoğlu, thank you for all the efforts you have put into making this edition real. I would also like to thank my dear friend Ceylin Özcan for inviting me and being the loveliest person ever. I wish to thank my Academic Assistant Asya Akkuş for her efforts through the process. My deepest gratitude goes to our CTM Davut Omon for being my little brother and helping this committee at the very last minute, your place is definitely irreplaceable. Last but not least, thank you Berat Burak Okyar for making a CIA committee and not inviting me, lots of love.

After all the personal thanks I would also like to thank every participant who comes to this committee, accompanying me through the last. The Group of 20 is a platform where you can both find diplomacy and be a one to order. Shaping the economic perspective of the globe is not easy but can be done swiftly if the right thoughts are shaped, others are kept, business is done, and beneficial decisions are made. Leading is the art to understand, care, and show yourself doing so (reasonable actions are not that common I guess). I hope we will add to

you for opening new windows with new skills, and preferably figuring things out reasonably.

You can always reach out to me for any questions or inquiries via [umaytamer@gmail.com](mailto:umaytamer@gmail.com).

As our Secretary-General said: Debate, Collaborate, See if America Was Made Great Again.

See you in Miami,

Umay Tamer

Under Secretary-General of the G20

### **3. Introduction to the Committee**

The Group of 20, or as in short G20, is an economic forum where global leaders meet annually to discuss the most emerging challenges of the global economy. G20 represents nearly 85% of global GDP, 75% of world trade and two-thirds of the world population. (OECD, 2025) The Group consists of 19 countries and two regional bodies: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, plus the African Union and European Union.

The G20 is commonly recognized as the premier economic forum for global cooperation. Because it brings together the world's most powerful economies and a consensus reached by them shapes the baseline for global market regulations, trade policies, and financial standards. With the economic powerfulness of the members, the Group still represents both developed nations and the fastest-growing emerging markets in. Nevertheless, it bridges the gap between the Global North and Global South - a place where superpowers and emerging economies can sit together. The G20 gets truly important during the moments of global economic collapses.

The G20 was founded in 1999, following the Asian financial crises. At first, the forum was for finance ministers, central bank governors from the major developed and economically emerging countries, of course, to discuss and find solutions to global economic problems. After the 2008 Economic Crises, G20 grew into a leader's Summit.

G20 does not have any charter nor does it hold a permanent secretariat (no headquarters, staff etc.). Therefore, the operational framework relies on a rotating leadership

system and two tracking mechanisms.<sup>1</sup> The next host, Presidency, is chosen via a fraction system which provides an equal opportunity to have leadership among the members. The country holding the Presidency is responsible for:

- Hosting the preparatory meetings and the final Leader's Summit,
- Setting the agenda priorities for the year,
- Making the decision of which non-member guest countries and regional blocks shall be invited.

Maybe most importantly, G20 is a consensus based organization, which means that every decision and final documents require full agreement. However, it should be noted that G20 final documents, Declarations, are legally non-binding commitments. The decisions are laid on trust fundamentals of agreements, not applicable consequences if they are not met. But this does not lighten the decisions carrying major geopolitical weight, and often dictate global economic policy.

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<sup>1</sup> This dual mechanism is: Financial Track and Sherpa Track. Since this committee will not operate with such detail they will not be further mentioned in the Study Guide. You can visit <https://saiia.org.za/g20-resource-centre/the-g20/> if you are interested in more.

#### **4. Introduction to the Agenda: G20 Miami Summit, 2026**

This meeting of G20 will be hosted under the umbrella of the United States of America's Presidency, in Miami. Since the beginning of their turn, the Presidency has focused on a sharp shift from the 2025 Johannesburg Summit. Last year's theme was "*Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability.*" which focused on climate-related disaster risks, structural reforms to development finance, and energy transitions through global cooperation. The Summit was not attended by the U.S., indeed boycotted, due to disagreements of structural ideology. In 2026, the U.S. Presidency stated that they are about practical solutions, real outcomes, and American leadership that delivers prosperity, security, and strength at home and around the globe. The G20 is turned back to its core mission of driving economic growth and prosperity to produce results. (G20, n.d.) The slogan is "The Best Is Yet To Come" and there are three established core topics to be discussed:

- Unleashing Economic Prosperity by Limiting Regulatory Burdens
- Unlocking Affordable and Secure Energy Supply Chains
- Pioneering Innovations in AI and Emerging Technologies

The committee will surely work on these matters and our agenda item can be stated as 2026, Miami Summit. However, as you might have seen before, originally it is an Open Agenda committee. Which means that, during the discussions made under the pre-selected core topics and existing global economic problems there will always be an open door of getting news from the world itself. As the discussions are made and statements are done, the leaders hold the authority to order their governments necessities that they see, and get results of their decisions as statements from the world's, public' opinions or other diplomats' answers. Therefore, it would be logical to say that the best introduction to an Open Agenda

can be done by the attendee themselves: by fully understanding the global landscape, countries' stances, the leader's country's stance and structure.

## **5. Current Global Landscape**

### **5.1. Economics**

Currently, the world is in a problematic state in many aspects, including economics and global trade. The general economic landscape of the world could be described as resilient under pressure, fundamentally slowing, and facing widening structural differences. While the global financial system has survived the back-to-back crises of the early 2020s (including the post-pandemic inflation increase and supply chain disruptions), it is now in a phase of slower growth.

Along with unpredictable and non-preventable disasters like the COVID-19 pandemic, strategic decisions concerning warfare affect global economics significantly. The global economy is currently facing a major difficulty after the outbreak of military conflict in the Middle East region in late February 2026. This geopolitical development disturbs the semi-stable financial conditions, leading to a considerable reduction in global growth forecasts. These developments, along with the fact that the momentum of post-pandemic recovery is slowing down, have affected the state of global economics significantly. While wealthy countries manage to adapt to these conditions, low-income states are not always able to keep their economies away from recession and debt.

As of 2026, it is possible to define the main issues of the global economy in three different titles. The first issue, as mentioned, is the big gap in power and recovery speed between wealthy countries and less economically strong ones. The second problem is the

military situations (especially those in the Middle East region) that cause an extreme amount of inflation. And the last one is certain strategies used by wealthy countries that lead low-income states to pay high interest rates.

The recent state of the global economy consists of two very different types of countries. On one side, we have ascending economies like the USA and some European Countries who are able to focus on maintaining and improving the living conditions for their citizens, while on the other side, 'developing' countries are not able to grow and improve. Most low-income countries are still not able to recover from the pandemic; in fact, many are in worse conditions than they were before the pandemic.

If things do not improve, there is a very real chance of an actual employment crisis because too many economies are not able to create new job opportunities. In the upcoming years, developing countries will struggle to create space for the large amounts of new and young workers, and if these states keep making no progress, the unemployment crisis of the youth can lead to global social distress along with mass migration.

Recent developments in warfare and military actions also affect the state of the global economy. While the recovery from the pandemic was gaining momentum, the crises in the Middle East completely destroyed the balance that was being built. Inflation rose, fuel prices reached an all-time high, which is also visible in the price of every daily item citizens purchase, and central banks cannot decrease interest rates and therefore cause certain currencies like the US dollar and Euro to increase in value while other currencies decrease in value.

## **5.2. Energy Markets**

Global energy markets are currently experiencing a deep transformation. They serve as a critical testing ground for fossil fuels and renewable energy sources. Today, energy markets are just as affected by active military conflicts, threats to trade routes, and the push toward national energy independence. The proximity between major crisis locations and oil production zones does not help ease the situation. As fuel prices rise, operational costs across transportation, shipping, and manufacturing sectors dependent on oil act as a trigger for high inflation.

In addition, in modern energy markets, the safety of the transportation process of fuel is just as important as how it is pulled out of the ground. Currently, the global energy trade is facing critical logistical issues across two vital locations: the Strait of Hormuz and the Suez Canal. A significant portion of the world's seaborne oil passes through these paths, and they are currently facing security threats because of warfare. This may cause some transporters to detour, which would add more time to the transportation process which may further increase prices. Countries who are more dependent on oil then experience the effects of this situation to a more extreme level, while bigger economies like the US do not face losses even comparable. Since many countries are dependent on their oil purchasing for food production, this crisis applies to food security just as much as energy.

### **5.3. Technological Developments**

2026 is a year which can be described as the most different step of technological advancement, so far. Technology is not only about software or apps, but more about a tool which shows national sovereignty, economic productivity, and military supremacy.

Recently, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed from a consumer hype (text and image generation) to a deep industrial and institutional infrastructure base. The global priority is for the deployment of autonomous digital systems which are capable of managing entire enterprise operations, optimizing logistics, and creating/operating workflow designs. Industry forecasts projects that show nearly 40% of global enterprise actions now feature task specific AI models designed to maximize labor productivity.

As can be seen from the starting point of the whole explanation, AI is at the center of technology, but it can not exist without physical hardware. The global semiconductor market is undergoing an important structural repricing, passing a historic 900 billion USD valuation. That shift is driven almost entirely by the demand of AI data centers. Moreover, technology giants have pre-committed and exhausted microchip factory productions well into 2027.

From countries' perspective technological power dictates economic dominance, especially G20 nations are engaged in a race of fierce technological advancements. The global hardware market is being reshaped with a focus on domestic manufacturing investments. (Those who produce required technology in their homeland can establish greater systems with low costs and take advantage of the high demand by boosting international trade.) Regardingly, countries treat semiconductor supply lines as critical national infrastructures rather than a regular commercial market.

The hidden crisis of the technological landscape of 2026 is energy, which is required to power next-generation computing and manufacturing. High performance AI data centers consume enormous amounts of electricity. Therefore, the global sector is tied to physical assets too. The growth speed of AI software in a country is constrained by whether the national grid can provide enough raw baseload power to sustain them.

## **6. Three Core Themes of the Summit**

### **6.1. Unleashing Economic Prosperity by Limiting Regulatory**

#### **Burdens**

Economic prosperity refers to a country's economic growth, security, and competitiveness. (Vision of Humanity, 2025) Prior G20 Presidencies have always linked the term "economic prosperity" with inclusive and sustainable growth. Economic success got determined via wealth redistribution, gender equality, and climate financing. However, current U.S. The presidency struck out the focus on these social mandates, and redefined the term based more on raw macroeconomic output, capital investment, labor productivity, and national competitiveness. Under this mindset, prosperity is strictly measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, market liquidities, and the capacity of private enterprises to expand without state friction.

A regulatory burden can be described as the administrative, financial, and operational costs imposed on businesses and individuals, for complying government mandates. When these burdens become overly complex or outdated they drag economies down, stall innovation and prevent investment opportunities. Regulatory burdens can be inspected under three main bases: ones with environmental impact assessments and causing a long period of

bureaucratic approvals before building vital infrastructures (like factories or energy grids), ones making over-standardization technology startups by restrictive data-privacy laws or legal restrictions of AI deployment, and ones regarding duplicative financial compliance which cause corporate capital to be tied up in legal departments rather than market investments (overlapping international banking liquidities and anti-money laundering reporting metrics such as frictions between the EU's MREL and the Financial Stability Board's TLAC rules can be major examples). However, as restrictive as these requirements might be seen, they are needed for governments' to track financial actions with standards. Because of this, rather than a no regulatory burden approach, it can be advised to always update the burdens according to developing technologies, financial markets, domestic and international observation, and cooperations for a safer, and convenient market. Regulatory burdens can be limited through structural reforms. In order to combat long wait times to get results from governments, strict and standardized deadlines for project approvals can be established. Financial compliance rules can be examined and modernized to make commercial lending easier. And for the modernization to be impactful in every aspect, agencies might discuss striking out old laws (if they do not have an equivalent in today's world) as they implement new ones.

Domestically limiting regulatory burdens (deregulation) by methods or required payments lowers the cost of doing business. It increases corporate profit margins, incentivizes domestic manufacturing, encourages entrepreneurship, and lowers consumer costs by accelerating the supply of goods and energy. On the other hand, deregulation stimulates international supply chains when major countries do so. Also, drives international corporate investments. However, systematic risks come with these benefits too. If major economies remove regulatory baselines just themselves, it can create cross-border friction, and make it

harder for multinational corporations to navigate conflicting national laws.

As the benefits and challenges are mentioned there should be an important question appearing in minds: Could every country manage regulatory burdens with this perspective? Well, the answer is not surprisingly no. Even as the G20, the strongest economies and capacities out there, the capacity and willingness to deregulate varies drastically. Emerging economies (the Global South) often lack the deep and needed resistant institutional frameworks to survive rapid or massive deregulations. For those countries, state regulation is a tool to prevent foreign exploitation, protect infant domestic industries, and shield local populations from severe labor or environmental disruption. Also finding a common ground in deregulation practice is hard because of ideological economic differences. Countries like China or Saudi Arabia utilize state-directed economic models. For these nations, limiting regulatory burdens would mean more than removing the hand of the state from the market, as state-owned enterprises (SOEs) are the backbone of their economic strategy. The ideological difference is referred to as state-capitalism versus market-capitalism.

Additionally, the U.S. prioritized the following sub-topics for this matter. The summit is expected to focus on:

- Reducing regulatory barriers that constrain growth and investment.
- Promoting pro-growth policies that strengthen national competitiveness.
- Encouraging best practices that support job creation and productivity.

## **6.2. Unlocking Affordable and Secure Energy Supply Chains**

An energy supply chain is the entirety of the global network, infrastructure, and the

periods required to discover, extract, refine, transport, and distribute energy resources to end customers. In the modern world, energy supply chains are described under two titles. A traditional baseload chain is mostly used for including the physical extraction sites (oil wells, coal mines, natural gas fields), maritime transit chokepoints, transcontinental pipelines, electrical grids, and processing facilities like refineries and power plants. On the other hand, clean-tech materials chain refers to the expanded version of the definition to include the critical minerals supply chain. Technologies such as solar energy production - photovoltaics (PV), wind turbines, and grid-scale lithium-ion batteries rely entirely on the extraction and refining of rare earth elements; lithium, cobalt, nickel, and graphite (which we referred to as minerals in the definition).

The criteria for evaluating an effective global energy supply chain lies under the balance of two critical conditions: affordability and security. Affordability requires energy markets to maintain a stable, predictable, and low price baseline. Energy is, and stays, affordable when its cost does not trigger domestic inflation, restrict industrial manufacturing productivity, or force governments to provide massive and economically draining public subsidies to protect its people. Meanwhile, security defines the resilience of the supply chain against any sudden disruptions. A secure energy chain is so diversified that it can withstand geopolitical blackmails, localized military conflicts, infrastructure sabotage, or climate disasters. True security means that no foreign adversary possesses the power to break down a sovereign nation's economy by a shutdown of fuel or mineral access.

The 2026 U.S. The G20 Presidency has introduced an approach to achieve these affordability and security, operating under the concept of "**Energy Abundance**". According to official U.S. framework documents, achieving affordability and security requires specific

principles. Rather than forcing an accelerated transition from fossil fuels, 2026 promotes energy addition. The concept puts forward maximizing the output of all available domestic energy sources including oil, natural gas, nuclear energy, and renewable energy types. Sovereign policy independence can not be left out of this policy group. A secure global market is shaped out of every nation freely choosing its own domestic energy mix, based on its geographical advantages. This creates the opposite atmosphere of conforming to rigid, over-centralized international climate timelines. Lastly, to lower costs of energy, infrastructure must be built rapidly. This includes not minding environmental limits of the long term, but focusing on short term wins and their effects on long term legacy. Streamlining administrative permitting pipelines allows for the rapid deployment of liquid natural gas (LNG) export terminals, pipelines, and next-generation nuclear reactors.

Regardless of focusing on a more sustainable environment or boosting the economy with all in hand there are major challenges countries face in the area of energy supply chains (P.S. There is less direct foreign influence for environmentally friendly options after the systems get installed.). Ongoing international conflicts, especially those in the Middle East and Eastern Europe, continue to threaten maritime transit lanes and pipeline networks. This systemic instability forces heavily dependent regions, such as Europe, to rely on variable spot-market pricing, risking sudden inflationary spikes. While G20 nations seek to diversify their energy technologies, the refining of critical clean energy materials remains highly concentrated. China currently controls roughly 60% of global critical mineral mining, 68% of lithium imports, and 85% of global rare earth processing. (International Energy Agency, 2025; German Marshall Fund, 2023) For Western nations, detaching from this supply chain to ensure security threatens to dramatically give up the affordability of energy transition

technologies. Finally, the most friction is between the nations supporting Energy Abundance and the pro-climate multilateralists. Critics state that moving away from the strict green energy mandates risks long term environmental change and ignores the climate vulnerabilities of developing states. Conversely, some argue that forcing premature green mandates causes artificial energy shortages, grid instability, and systemic economic contraction.

The U.S. priorities under this topic is as listed:

- Expanding access to affordable, reliable, and secure energy.
- Strengthening energy security for the United States and partners.
- Ensuring energy sources meet growing global demand.

### **6.3. Pioneering Innovations in AI and Emerging Technologies**

Artificial intelligence has been an essential part of the G20's agenda for years. It has become a significant discussion about how countries are governed. Governments are using artificial intelligence to grow their economies and improve public services. Therefore, new ideas in the areas of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies are going to be discussed at the G20 Miami Summit.

The G20 Miami Summit put artificial intelligence and emerging technologies on the agenda. The United States will host the 2026 G20 Summit and aim to help bring new ideas to life and eliminate regulations that slow down technology companies. The United States is convinced that artificial intelligence will grow faster and contribute more to the economy if regulations exist.

The United States seeks to establish technology supply networks, and train more workers in the technology industry. It ensures that new technologies provide benefits to businesses and ordinary people. However, different countries have different opinions about how AI must be controlled.

The United States encourages companies to take the leading role without strict regulations. Meanwhile, the European Union is more focused on protecting the rights and personal data of people. China thinks countries need to collaborate. It also wants the government to have significant authority over technology. Other developing countries, such as India and Brazil, aim to make sure that they can be able to benefit from artificial intelligence like China, the United States etc.

A new group of AI experts, which is named The United Nations International Panel on Artificial Intelligence, has been created at the United Nations. This group has scientists and experts from all over the world. Their job is to study AI and give governments advice so that all countries can join the discussion.

The main and most important issue at the Miami Summit is how countries will agree on the regulation of AI. Because some governments want universally mandatory regulations. Others want to establish their own rules.

Under the debating environment of this Summit and the topic of pioneering innovations following sub-matters will be discussed:

- Advancing pro-innovation policies to accelerate technology development and adoption.
- Deploying emerging technologies to drive economic growth and human flourishing.
- Strengthening manufacturing, supply chains, and skilled technology talent to drive innovation.

## **7. Key Actors and National Priorities**

The United States will host the 2026 G20 Summit in Miami. This means the U.S. will have a significant influence on the agenda. The Trump administration wants the G20 to focus on topics such as economic growth and new technologies. They also aim to make energy more accessible. The U.S. supports regulations for companies. The U.S. has created various working groups to address these issues.

China is a key actor in economic and artificial intelligence studies. By 2025, China produced %36 of all artificial intelligence studies worldwide according to Hong et al. (2025). At the Miami Summit, China will most likely defend international cooperation on technology. China also seeks to protect its own companies from the trade restrictions imposed by the United States.

The European Union is known for implementing regulations to ensure the safety of the public. It considers that artificial intelligence must respect human rights and protect personal data. The European Union aims to make artificial intelligence systems transparent, fair, and reliable. It could be in disagreement with the U.S. government on this matter, as the U.S. rejects extensive regulations.

India aims to become a leader in the area of artificial intelligence. But they plan to do it differently from the U.S. and China. India thinks that a wide variety of groups, like governments, businesses, and researchers, need to be involved in how artificial intelligence is used. India also defends the rights of developing countries by claiming that they must have access to artificial intelligence technology. Brazil and some of the developing economies are concerned that the Miami Summit will give priority to the interests of rich countries. They want the G20 to remain committed to supporting development and provide equal access to new technologies for every country.

Russia's participation could cause some tension. The conflict in Ukraine is still ongoing. This is dividing G20 members. Russia wants to stay involved in the discussions. It also wants to prevent economic isolation. However, many countries are criticizing Russia's actions.

Miami Summit will face some challenges. For example, the U.S. has decided not to discuss certain issues, such as climate change and gender equality. And, this situation has led to disagreements between the U.S. and other member countries. Summit participants will need to find a way to collaborate even though they have different views.

## **8. Questions to Be Considered**

1. Do the post pandemic effects of COVID-19 pursue in 2026 economic environment?  
Are government and private companies ready for a possible risk of pandemic? If not, how would the globe be affected and what measures shall be taken to ensure economic safety?
2. Can regulatory burdens be reduced under a consensus mindset? What measures should be implemented in order to do such reduction without damaging governments' domestic and international profits?
3. How can national competitiveness in the areas of energy production, technology, and market value be enhanced?
4. What are the best practices for supporting job creation and productivity?
5. How can access to secure, affordable, and reliable energy be improved for both developed and developing nations?
6. Do energy sources meet global demand, or will meet in the future (bearing in mind the growth of the demand)? If not, what measures can be taken to ensure the production and distribution of energy will be done?
7. What pro-innovation policies can be established, or existing ones advanced, for supporting technological development?
8. How can manufacturing, supply chains, and skilled technology talent be strengthened in order to enhance innovation?

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