Group of Twenty (G20) Summit
Chair Letter

DEAR DELEGATES,

Welcome to the G20 Summit at CNYMUN 2026! As the world continues to develop and expand, the need for unification to create problem-solving initiatives is ever more apparent. In this year's Summit, we hope to see cooperation and critical thinking to help push new ideas into action that promote sustainable growth and technological responsibility. Your chairs for this conference are Emily Thomas and Jisan Lamichhane.

ABOUT THE CHAIRS:

Emily Thomas is currently a Junior at Fayetteville-Manlius High School. This is her third year of MUN and her first year chairing. Outside of MUN, she is a part of FM's student council, helps out at Ender Road Elementary School, volunteers at St. Joseph's Hospital, and has a part-time job at Sno-Top. In her spare time, she enjoys hanging out with her friends, watching TV shows like Gilmore Girls and Grey's Anatomy, listening to music, traveling, shopping, skiing, playing guitar, singing, baking, and hiking. She is eager to welcome CNYMUN 2026 G20 Summit delegates and have a great conference.

Jisan Lamichhane is currently a Senior at Jamesville-DeWitt High School and is ecstatic to chair CNYMUN 2026. This is his fourth year of MUN and his second time chairing at an MUN conference. Outside of MUN, he helps lead the JD Boys Varsity Soccer Team, conducts research at Upstate, and works a part-time job at Kumon. In his spare time, he can be found riding his bike around the community, learning new tumbling skills, and annoying his little sister. One of his favorite pastimes is going out to eat, especially at fast food locations such as Chick-fil-A and Popeyes. He is very excited to meet all of the G20's Delegates and can't wait to create many lasting memories.

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE:

The Group of Twenty (G20) Summit is a leading global forum for discussing economic issues. It was formed in 1999 and serves as a group that meets to orchestrate global policies on climate, health, trade, and other global problems. The group consists of 19 countries, the African Union (AU), and the European Union (EU).

The G20 operates through two different tracks, the Finance track and the Sherpa track, which work in unison and with international diplomacy to work out the policies of the world's biggest economies. The Finance track focuses on the details of the monetary and fiscal policy, focusing on global taxation, financial stability, and preventing global economic disaster.[1] Sequentially, the Sherpa track and the "Sherpas" themselves are representatives, serving to negotiate for their leaders. Overall, the main difference between the Sherpa and Finance tracks is that the Sherpa track serves to organize initiatives regarding climate change, while the Finance track focuses primarily on finances.[2] These two tracks have been of use in demanding situations such as in the Covid-19 pandemic response, where the Sherpa tracks health working group handled international cooperation and coordination of all public health needs throughout the crisis and the Finance Track had a main focus on mobilizing funds for the pandemic and economic support for things specifically like Debt Service Suspension initiative for lower income countries.[3]

As the G20 summit is an informal forum,
There is a rotating annual presidency of the Summit, which organizes the meetings, sets the agendas, and implements the agenda and policies.

Your topics for the G20 Summit at CNYMUN 2026 will be:

1. Balancing Global Economic Growth and Climate Commitments
2. Regulation of Emerging AI Technologies

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE:

Keeping in line with CNYMUN tradition, all committees will follow Harvard style debate, meaning delegates are prohibited from using pre-written clauses and/or resolutions during committee. Doing so will make a delegate ineligible for awards. To be eligible for awards, delegates must submit a Georgetown style position paper per each topic, meaning that each topic should be one page,

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[1] *Finance Track*. www.g20.in/en/workstreams/finance-track.html.
[2] "G20 Sherpa Track." G20 Information Centre, University of Toronto, www.g20.utoronto.ca/sherpa/index.html
[3] *Finance track*. https://www.g20.in/en/workstreams/finance-track.html#:~:text=G20%20Finance%20Track%20discusses%20global,FIF)%20for%20pandemic%20PPR%20etc.

single spaced, with a font size of 12 in Times New Roman. Position papers should outline the stance of your delegation and demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of your topics. The use of AI is prohibited and will result in disqualification from awards. When deciding on awards, chairs will look favorably upon delegates who have put significant effort into preparation prior to the conference, collaborate with other delegates without being overbearing, remain within the bounds of their nation's policies, and encourage other's voices to be heard. CNYMUN committees are structured using a tiered structure, designating each committee as open, intermediate, or advanced. G20 Summit is designated as an **intermediate** committee.

Please share position papers prior to the start of the conference. The chairs' emails are listed below for you to contact about any research, position paper, or committee inquiries. It is recommended that all delegates share their position papers to both chair's emails, although chairs will ask for any hard copies of position papers at the start of committee session one if necessary.

We encourage you to scan our delegate preparation resources and award structure on www.cnymun.org. We wish you the best of luck and can't wait to see what you bring to CNYMUN 2026!

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TOPIC 1: BALANCING GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

Balancing global economic and climate commitments has proven to be an immense challenge for the world. Although they stand as different topics, their ideas intermingle into complex patterns of balance and debate. The G20 stands as a particular leading player within this, as its members generate around 80% of the greenhouse emissions in the world.[4] The two issues need to be addressed together to ensure the wellbeing of the globe.

The earliest attempts of international cooperation to balance global economic growth and climate commitments on a broad scale was the Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 mainly by developing nations in the G20 Summit but also including larger nations and Unions such as the European Union, which had the goals of setting binding emission reduction targets for developed countries. Overall, the protocol had an overall positive impact; however, it could have also possibly slowed participating nations'per capita GDP growth, which shines through as an example of some of the cons of this debate and the conditions that come alongside it.[5] Even today, the protocol's effectiveness is unclear and questioned.

Replacing the Kyoto Protocol, in 2015, the Paris Agreement pinpointed a shift towards sustainable development, recognizing the need for not only ambitious climate actions but also sustainable development together. The Agreement addresses the need for financial and technological assistance, specifically for developing countries to be able to achieve their climate goals while simultaneously adapting to climate change impacts.[6] Recently, the United States under Donald Trump's administration, withdrew from the agreement for the second time as of January 20, 2025 after the country rejoined in 2021

[4]UNEP. "Emissions Gap Report 2023." United Nations Environment Programme, 2023, www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2023

[5] Tech, J. M.-G. (2018, March 12). *Does cutting greenhouse gas emissions hurt economic growth?*. Futurity. https://www.futurity.org/emissions-economic-growth-kyoto-protocol-1700992/#:~:text=%E2%80%9CThe%20Kyoto%20Protocol%20was%20successful,year%2C%20Cifci%20and%20Oliver%20estimate.

[6] Unfccc.int. (n.d.). https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement#:~:text=Implementation%20of%20the%20Paris%20Agreement,compared%20to%20the%20previous%20version.

under President Joe Biden.[7] The United States is the only G20 nation not a member of the Paris agreement.

Throughout this time, the ideas of the two different models, "green growth" and "degrowth," have remained a subject of heavy debate on what various countries should take as a proper procedure. While green growth endorses compatibility and argues that economic growth and climate mitigation can be compatible, it also has disadvantages, as it's challenging to materialize properly and often is hard to begin. Subsequently, degrowth advocates that the only way in which humans can have the possibility of meeting climate goals is through reducing the size of our economy. The policymakers within these countries' decisions and different platforms of ways they choose to deal with conflict often follow these models, or a mix of both, with the Van Den Bergh strategy of growth, with a combination of both ideals.[8] Japan, a member of the G20 Summit is a nation that has utilized green growth, and has viewed it as an opportunity rather than a barrier, and by setting large goals and investments into green growth, it opens a pathway for Japan to become a global leader within the transition to a more sustainable and decarbonized economy.[9] Additionally, the United Kingdom has implemented certain public policies that have been observed to share the ideals of degrowth within reducing energy use and limiting air travel. Overall green growth tends to stand out as the more popular option, and sometimes even combines with degrowth.[10]

The impacts of climate change on the world economy are seen through the financial cost of things such as global warming. Climate change caused by global warming has severe impacts on weather tragedies like record breaking heat waves and intense wildfires, which in turn impact economies; in fact, economic losses from climate change amounted to $1.5 trillion prior to 2019.[11] These losses particularly impact the connections within the G20 as different countries, specifically smaller and poorer countries, are disproportionately affected, even though they have the smallest share of global emissions. These immense losses encourage the need for an equitable low-carbon transition.

Additionally, challenges in emerging markets serve as a prevalent topic as the necessity for a net-zero transition, and the desire for that arises. The transition to net-zero emissions by 2050 requires substantial climate change mitigation investments within these emerging markets. To achieve that, according to the International Energy Agency, countries will need to invest $2 trillion annually by 2030 to reach that goal, with the majority of funding flowing to the energy industry. This is a fivefold increase from the current $400 billion of climate investments planned throughout the next 7 years.[12]

Certain moves, such as phasing out the coal power plants, which are singularly the most significant source of greenhouse gas emissions (21%)[13], also serve as another considerable bump in the road. The new power plants in emerging markets are young and need private and public support for their development. Upgrading infrastructure and implementing emission-reducing measures can be challenging. Capital spending globally on physical assets for the energy and land-use transition could

[7] CRS products from the Library of Congress | congress.gov | Library of Congress. (n.d.-a). https://www.congress.gov/crs-products

[8] *Economic growth in the era of climate change*. Yale Environment Review. (2017, July 13). https://environment-review.yale.edu/economic-growth-era-climate-change#:~:text=The%20worsening%20symptoms%20of%20climate,to%20consumers%20than%20traditional%20goods.

[9] *Revisiting Japan's sustainable growth strategy*. Climate Bonds. (2025, July 24). https://www.climatebonds.net/data-insights/publications/revisiting-japans-sustainable-growth-strategy#:~:text=Japan%20has%20positioned%20itself%20as,economy%20while%20revitalising%20regional%20industry.

[10] *Degrowth is Popular! | Explore degrowth*. (n.d.). Explore Degrowth. https://explore.degrowth.net/degrowth/degrowth-is-popular/#:~:text=:%20EuroNews%20%2C%202024.-,5.,housing%2C%20internet%2C%20and%20childcare.

[11] Vikas, Namita. "Balancing the Climate Transition with Economic Growth: A Tug of War or a Surge in the Same Direction?" *GARP*, 27 Aug. 2024, www.garp.org/risk-intelligence/sustainability-climate/balan\cing-climate-transition-240822.

[12] *Emerging economies need much more private financing for climate transition*. (2023, October 2). IMF. https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2023/10/02/emerging-economies-need-much-more-private-financing-for-climate-transition

[13] International Energy Agency. "Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Energy Data Explorer – Data Tools." *IEA*, 2 Aug. 2024, www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/greenhouse-gas-emissions-from-energy-data-explorer.

eventually amount to $9.2 trillion from the years 2021-2050, and costs such as reskilling social safety nets and new technology add further strain onto budgets.[14]

The situation at hand coincides with the difficulty for financial institutions to ignore the impacts of climate risks, especially as exposure to high-emitting, hard-to-abate sectors is not adequately aligned with the pre-existing transition that will likely cost financial institutions $2.2 trillion despite the possible early action to transition in 2026. In addition, every year that action is delayed within the transition, an extra $150 billion could be added to costs due to changes in markets and overall credit risk.[15] Delayed climate action poses not only a threat to the ecological systems around us, but also a financial threat. These changes require a change in credit underwriting processes, investment strategies, sectoral decarbonization protocols, stakeholder engagement, and internal capacity in building mainstream functions. Additionally, the need for changing financial sectors, green finance mechanisms, sectoral transition and trade and supply chain alongside the resilience that comes with it are vital changes that need to be addressed and properly made.[16] The need for economic focus within the countries for these sectors heavily focuses on the environmental need as it serves for people, and the global economy altogether.

From the high-stakes economic losses to the environmental degradation present, negative-impact financial threats have a need to be addressed. These threats include a lack of bankable projects, ambiguous information, obscure transitions, finance instruments/missing labels, and nascent technologies. Due to these considerable risks, financial institutions tend to go with safer, proven payback histories which shun away from the challenges of the financing of emerging market decarbonization efforts.[17] The Bank of America, Citigroup, and JPMorgan Chase are all examples of banks who withdrew from the net-zero transition as the risks presented as of 2024.[18] This risk itself stands as a hurdle that needs to be overcome for transition.

Different finance models also present various advantages and concerns on economies and the climate. The risk from innovative finance models stems from traditional funding. Traditional financing often falls short of meeting the needs, primarily as emerging markets work out problems with limited access to capital, higher borrowing costs, and investor hesitations and economic worries. However, innovative financing can address these issues while providing the required manageability with the necessary amount of money. An example of a traditional finance model falling short of meeting the needs is that it doesn't prioritize working capital allocation and provides an outsiders perspective rather than a true and in-depth analysis that is often needed in these cases.[19] To fully address the finance gap, innovative finance reaches out beyond commercial debt financing and attracts private and institutional capital, while also focusing on reducing risk and creating an enabling investment environment.[20] Addressing innovative financing poses a new opportunity and way to achieve further progress and financial prosperity.

Addressing internally on the G20's own nations' renewable energy is vital, as the G20 singlehandedly

[14] Mckinsely. (n.d.). *The Net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring*. McKinsey & Company. https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/sustainability/our-insights/the-net-zero-transition-what-it-would-cost-what-it-could-bring

[15] *US$150 billion per year: Tallying the cost of delayed climate action*. (2025, August 14). Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment. https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/news/us150-billion-year-tallying-cost-delayed-climate-action#%3A~%3Atext%3DOn%20top%20of%20that%2C%20for%2Cin%20market%20and%20credit%20risk

[16] Cchanse, & Cchanse. (2024, December 18). *Climate change is a source of financial risk - San Francisco Fed*. Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. https://www.frbsf.org/research-and-insights/publications/economic-letter/2021/02/climate-change-is-source-of-financial-risk/#:~:text=From%20these%20consequences%2C%20the%20financial,extreme%20events%20and%20adverse%20trends.

[17] *Opinion: How to close the world's $1 trillion renewable energy gap*. (2025, June 3). World Economic Forum. https://www.weforum.org/stories/2022/09/renewable-energy-gap-solar-finance/

[18] *Quitting climate alliances risks trust and transparency for banks | IEEFA*. (n.d.). https://ieefa.org/resources/quitting-climate-alliances-risks-trust-and-transparency-banks#:~:text=Starting%20in%202024%2C%20major%20banks,39%25%20of%20the%20total%20assets.

[19] Stable Money. (n.d.). *A guide to traditional approaches to financial management*. Stable Money App. https://stablemoney.in/blog/what-is-the-traditional-approach-to-financial-management

[20] Financing-sustainable-resilient-infrastructure- . https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/879411/financing-sustainable-resilient-infrastructure-asean3.pdf

can generate enough renewable energy to supply the world. The G20 group includes 67% of the world's population, containing vast stretches of land and potential. Within that, G20 member states have a very high potential for renewable energy, and as the member states contain 33.6 million km^2 of land that solar energy projects could potentially be set up on, or 31.1 million km^2 of land where wind energy projects have the potential to come together.[21] Conversely, as the G20 contains 87% of all energy-related carbon dioxide emissions that cause global warming, its members are crucial for the halt of emitting greenhouse gases, and addressing the issues associated with the use of greenhouse gases.[22]

Furthermore, the G20 governments are spending nearly three times as much on fossil fuels as renewables currently. In a 2023 renewable support display, it was estimated that $168 billion was going into renewable energy in comparison to the $535 billion in fossil fuel subsidies.[23] These enormous spending disparities truly emphasize the need for accessibility of renewable energy and the need for support and monetary development within the funds for renewables. Under the assumption of a public-private investment relationship, G20 governments may need to double their financial support.

A pressing challenge within the G20 Summit is displayed in the African Union, particularly in its impact on many different countries. Currently, 600 million Africans lack electricity, which presents itself as an issue, particularly in terms of renewable energy. With the need to move forward with ensuring accessible renewable energy, it adds further difficulty to nations without the presence of electricity. AU countries themself are only responsible for 1.2% of historical emissions (excluding South Africa), showing how developing countries make up smaller percentages of CO_2 emissions but face some of the most severe consequences. Within Africa itself, to reach zero-net by 2050, the union must jump directly to renewables.[24] A particular advantage the AU presents is the potential to become an energy exporter, which would generate income, demonstrating its importance for movements and new initiatives for renewable energy, especially in developing countries.

Alongside climate commitments, these statistics highlight the effect on the world, which not only affects monetary funds but also the world itself, and why it is necessary to put into action. Every year from 2015 to 2024 has been recorded as the warmest year on record, and the G20 countries need to take proper measures to meet the Paris Agreement to limit warming to below 2 degrees Celsius. The need for action and the forces of G20 members need to come forth to prevent irreversible damage from global warming and climate change.[25]

[21] Sven Teske, & Saori Miyake. (2025, June 20). G20 countries could produce enough renewable energy for the whole world — what needs to happen. *Down to Earth*. https://www.downtoearth.org.in/renewable-energy/g20-countries-could-produce-enough-renewable-energy-for-the-whole-world-what-needs-to-happen#:~:text=They%20have%2033.6%20million%20sq,to%20prevent%20further%20climate%20change.

[22] Saori Miyake, Highlights•The G20's transition to renewable energy is critical, & AbstractThe Group of Twenty (G20) represents the world's largest economies. *Solar and wind energy potential under land-resource constrained conditions in the group of twenty (G20)*. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1364032124003484

[23] G20 governments are spending three times as much on fossil fuels as renewables | International Institute for Sustainable Development. (n.d.-c). https://www.iisd.org/articles/press-release/g20-spending-three-times-fossil-fuels-renewables

[24] Oyeniyi Abe Research partner: Centre for Comparative Law, & Victor Azubike Assistant Professor in Law. (2025, February 25). *600 million Africans don't have electricity – the green energy transition must start with them*. The Conversation. https://theconversation.com/600-million-africans-dont-have-electricity-the-green-energy-transition-must-start-with-them-245282

[25] *G20 climate strategies insufficient to meet Paris agreement goals*. The Joint Research Centre: EU Science Hub. (2025, January 31). https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news-and-updates/g20-climate-strategies-insufficient-meet-paris-agreement-goals-2025-01-31_en

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

1. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of different approaches to renewable energy?
2. How can fossil fuel subsidies properly be eliminated in a manner that would economically benefit countries?
3. How can G20 countries encourage international cooperation while simultaneously making sure that national economic priorities are respected?

HELPFUL SOURCES:

G20 Climate Strategies insufficient to meet Paris Agreement goals.
https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/jrc-news-and-updates/g20-climate-strategies-insufficient-meet-paris-agreement-goals-2025-01-31_en

How the G20 Can Build on the World Economy's Recent Resilience. IMF Blog
https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2024/02/26/how-the-g20-can-build-on-the-world-economys-recent-resilience

Principles for an Inclusive and Sustainable Global Economy
https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Revised-Discussion-Paper-South-Africa-G20.pdf

Balancing the Climate Transition with Economic Growth a Tug of War or a Surge in the same direction?
https://www.garp.org/risk-intelligence/sustainability-climate/balancing-climate-transition-240822

TOPIC 2: REGULATION OF EMERGING AI TECHNOLOGIES

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies are quickly evolving and becoming increasingly prevalent in numerous industries, with around 78% of companies already having adopted new AI systems as of 2025.[26] As AI grows increasingly to influence different critical sectors in healthcare, finance, transportation, and national security, the appropriate global frameworks must be created and implemented. As the G20 represents the world's largest economies, within that, the most advanced AI developers- it holds the responsibility for balanced approaches to foster innovation, while keeping needed safeguards in place. However, the debate over AI regulation has become polarized between innovation and control, with some asserting that excessive regulation could disrupt AI growth and capability, while others are adamant that immediate regulation is needed to combat the foreseeable environmental degradation, ethical abuses, economic inequality, and privacy violations.[27] When left to grow through innovation, AI could lead to potential breakthroughs in medicine, technology, and engineering. It's no question AI is much more advanced than humans, when humans use it precisely, the opportunity for new learning increases greatly. However, if left unchecked, AI could increase environmental harm through massive resource consumption, deepen social divides through automation of jobs, and violate personal rights through invasive data practices. Seeing this, it is apparent that the regulation of AI extends beyond the actual technologies themselves, and more towards controlling the societal impacts of what seems to be such a novel innovation.

Although its impacts feel sudden, the roots of AI have been laid since the early 1950s. In June of 1956, American computer scientist John McCarthy sought to create an initiative to learn more about the complex uses for machine learning. This initiative culminated in the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence, a 8-week long conference with over 47 participating members, all of whom were leaders in the fields of mathematics, computer science, and cognitive psychology. Their primary goal was to find a way to use intelligent machines to "solve problems reserved for humans."[28] Following the conference, the foremost example of AI that achieved these goals was exhibited by the Logic Theorist, widely renowned as the first AI model. The purpose of the Logic Theorist was to prove mathematical theorems, and it successfully demonstrated this when it proved 38 of 52 theorems in the *Principia Mathematica*, a highly regarded mathematical reasoning text.[29] The results of the Logic Theorist showed more than just its computational abilities, however, its ability to essentially recreate the human mind and use reason to solve complex problems surprised many, giving people a glimpse to the future world surrounded by the rapidly evolving field of AI that we now live in today.

Since then, AI has proliferated across a multitude of industries, with many different applications for the technology. The progression of AI has ranged from small scale user-input reactive machine models such as IBM's Deep Blue, to more modern, larger scale machines with higher capabilities such as the Language Processing and Generative AI features of Chat GPT. Primarily, AI has permeated the healthcare sector in efforts to decrease diagnostic time, increase accuracy, improve patient data management, and enhance doctor-patient communication. In finance sectors, AI has been implemented to increase detection of fraudulent transactions as they happen, assess users credit risk with greater accuracy, and automate communication with users for customer service. In fact, over 70% of banks globally use AI for common use cases such as risk management, fraud detection, and automation.[30] AI has also made

[26] Jordana Alexandrea. "How Many Companies Will Use AI in 2025? Key Statistics and Industry Trends." *Hostinger Tutorials*, 6 May 2025, www.hostinger.com/tutorials/how-many-companies-use-ai?

[27] Salvador, Santino Regilme. "Artificial Intelligence Colonialism: Environmental Damage, Labor Exploitation, and Human Rights Crises in the Global South." Johns Hopkins University Press, 2024.

[28] Admin. "Ai Was Born at a US Summer Camp 68 Years Ago. Here's Why That Event Still Matters Today." *International Science Council*, 6 May 2025, council.science/blog/ai-was-born-at-a-us-summer-camp-68-years-ago-heres-why-that-event-still-matters-today/.

[29] Sloat, Sarah. "The First AI Started a 70-Year Debate." *Popular Science*, 3 Oct. 2023, www.popsci.com/technology/the-first-ai-logic-theorist/.

[30] Moore, Timothy. "12 Ways Artificial Intelligence (AI) Is Being Used in Banks." *SoFi*, 14 July 2025, www.sofi.com/learn/content/artificial-intelligence-for-banking/?utm_source. Accessed 4 Sept. 2025.

significant contributions to industries in retail and e-commerce as it is responsible for personalized recommendations, targeted marketing, and even inventory management.[31] Although all these implementations seem wonderful, many of them face major detriments that raise concerns about data privacy, algorithmic bias, and job displacement. Without clear and enforced boundaries AI can amplify misinformation, reduce transparency, and threaten the safety of the public. Some examples of these instances include realistic deepfakes of political figures, and algorithms favoring certain types of political/social content, creating bias through media. All these issues make AI a top priority to be addressed by policy makers worldwide to ensure its developments help progress society.

A leading G20 member, ranked number one in global AI leadership by Stanford, and home to the some of the most prominent AI leaders in the world such as Open AI, Anthropic, Google, and Microsoft, the United States faces significant pressure to balance their legislative efforts while maintaining a progressive environment for these companies to expand.[32] Understanding this, in October of 2023, President Biden announced an executive order focusing on AI innovation while maintaining ethical standards such as integrating AI through clean energy sources, maintaining labor protections, and considering the effects of AI on local communities.[33] In efforts to prevent serious data risks involved with training these large-scale AI models, Biden initiated the Defense Production Act (DPA), which ensures that these companies are self-reporting training, development, and safety measures they are taking with these AI models to the government. These actions taken by the Biden administration model after the AI Bill of Rights, introduced by the White House Office for Science and Technology Policy to help integrate AI and its functionalities into American society safely. Supporting the administration's efforts, several companies leading innovators in AI such as Microsoft, Google, and Open AI all expressed their commitment to policies supporting transparency and safety.[34]

Although these efforts by the Biden Administration were proactive in the prevention of AI overexpansion, on President Trump's first day in office, the efforts made through Biden's executive order were immediately revoked and replaced with new initiatives towards deregulation.[35] Actions such as these follow similar AI policies as China, which takes a more lenient stance on AI regulation, factoring AI growth as priority. On the contrary, the EU expresses their concerns over the new deregulatory stance the US has taken on AI, showing their commitment to the regulation of AI practices. These efforts by the Trump administration have been to help the US in AI advances, prioritizing economic competitiveness, however, they do so in oversight to the implications of a deregulated AI development space. Without government oversight to the development of AI, it poses a risk to public safety due to privacy breaches. Recognizing this, the US Congress is in the efforts of passing multiple bills under the Algorithmic Accountability Act (AAA) to help mitigate the potential biases, discrimination, and inaccuracies due to faulty data.[36]

While the US is shifting towards a deregulated approach to AI legislation, other prominent entities, such as the EU, are making sure that AI is thoroughly governed through comprehensive frameworks. The EU has taken this approach through the EU AI Act, which was written in 2023 and is the first comprehensive law governing corporate AI use.[37] Taking a firm stance on AI regulation, the EU AI Act

[31] "The 7 Sectors Most Impacted by Artificial Intelligence." *ecaptureDtech*, ecapturedtech.com/us/blog/sectors-ai. Accessed 20 Aug. 2025.
[32] staff, Stanford HAI. "Global AI Power Rankings: Stanford Hai Tool Ranks 36 Countries in AI." *Stanford HAI*, hai.stanford.edu/news/global-ai-power-rankings-stanford-hai-tool-ranks-36-countries-in-ai. Accessed 22 Aug. 2025.
[33] *Highlights of the 2023 Executive Order on Artificial Intelligence for Congress | Congress.Gov | Library of Congress*, www.congress.gov/crs-product/R47843. Accessed 21 Aug. 2025.
[34] Shear, Michael D., et al. "Pressured by Biden, A.I. Companies Agree to Guardrails on New Tools." *The New York Times*, 21 July 2023, www.nytimes.com/2023/07/21/us/politics/ai-regulation-biden.html.
[35] "Removing Barriers to American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence." *The White House*, The United States Government, 23 Jan. 2025, www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/removing-barriers-to-american-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence/.
[36] "Algorithmic Accountability Act: The Essential Guide: Nightfall AI Security 101." *The Essential Guide | Nightfall AI Security 101*, www.nightfall.ai/ai-security-101/algorithmic-accountability-act. Accessed 21 Aug. 2025.
[37] *Artificial Intelligence Act - Consilium.Europa.Eu*, www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/artificial-intelligence/. Accessed 22 Aug. 2025.

categorizes different types of AI into four risk-based categories, with different levels of legislation for each category. While minimal to no risk AI systems such as AI powered games may face little to no regulation, high to unacceptable risk AI systems that might be used to track biometric information and employment decisions, posing risks to human rights and safety face far stricter scrutiny and governance.[38] These regulations may include adherence to greater levels of transparency and safety precautions, which, if not met, could result in direct fines. While seemingly an effective way to regulate AI, there is still much debate over what constitutes "Low Risk AI" versus "High Risk AI" and that these vague labels could result in overregulation of the less dangerous systems while the AI systems actually needing regulation go unnoticed. Despite concerns about the validity of these risk assessment tools, AI companies across the EU recognize the importance of regulation to address safety concerns and in the most part are compliant with the regulation initiatives.

The UK, another top AI powerhouse and G20 member, has taken a different approach to the current situation. While the UK currently does not have any AI-specific laws or regulation on the use or development of AI, it does have organizations that recommend non-binding guidelines for the UK to follow. A major contributor to these guidelines is the Center for Data Ethics and Innovation (CDEI). The role of the CDEI in the UK is to ensure that AI is used ethically and responsibly in order to fulfill the full capacity to which it can benefit the economy and society.[39] Without strict government intervention such as in the EU, the nation allows for a pro-innovation environment for the development of AI while keeping intact some guidelines provided by the CDEI such as principles following fairness and diversity within data sets that train AI to prevent algorithmic bias. This follows a similar principle that many other member nations of the G20 follow, such as the US, Japan, Australia, Brazil, and Canada, who don't want innovation to be hindered by regulation.

[38] *Artificial Intelligence Act*
[39] "OECD Stip Compass." *EC*, stip.oecd.org/stip/interactive-dashboards/responsible-organizations/UnitedKingdom%7C%7C18. Accessed 22 Aug. 2025.

While still in the process of developing AI infrastructure, the African Union is taking on a firm stance regarding the responsible and ethical development of AI across the continent. Recognizing that the whole of Africa encompasses a wide variety of people, languages, and cultures, the African union has made it their priority to include diversity and inclusivity and representation into their AI models and their integration into local economies. To begin with the proper development of AI, the AU is currently focusing on increasing their human capital in AI computer sciences in the youth. [40] Seeing this, it is apparent that AI development is being taken seriously across the globe.

While the regulations of AI to fight against misuse and privacy remain a central part towards the debate of AI regulation over innovation, another key part is the impact that AI has over the environment and job security. Estimates given by the National University suggest that by 2030, over 380 million jobs could be lost due to AI proliferation.[41] This is a result of the increasing number of employers reducing their workforce to replace automated AI machinery. In fact, 40% of employers foresee AI further reducing their current workforce in efforts to improve efficiency and cut costs.[42] As a result, hundreds of thousands, even millions of people, will need to transition to new locations to find work, or even acquire new skill sets to work in fields that aren't as affected by AI, such as creative arts and skilled trades.

Currently, jobs that require unskilled labor and pay low wages are the highest at risk as they are the easiest automated. Not only do job cuts in these fields leave people helpless, they also target individuals who are already facing economic hardships and inequality. Seeing these inequalities, labor unions such as the Writers Guild of America (WGA) went on to protest against the use of generative AI in their

[40] "African Ministers Adopt Landmark Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy, African Digital Compact to Drive Africa's Development and Inclusive Growth | African Union." *Au.int*, 2025, au.int/en/pressreleases/20240617/african-ministers-adopt-landmark-continental-artificial-intelligence-strategy? Accessed 14 Sept. 2025.
[41] Prestianni, Timothy. "59 AI Job Statistics: Future of U.S. Jobs." *National University*, National University, 30 June 2025, www.nu.edu/blog/ai-job-statistics/.
[42] Prestianni, Timothy

field, as it was overshadowing the creative work of authentic human writers.[43] Unions making efforts such as these are vital to highlight the injustices that people are facing as society transforms with new AI technologies. These injustices are especially apparent in higher developed countries, which many members of the G20 are, where AI infrastructure has already been established.

Not only is AI transforming job availability, it is also posing a great threat to the environment, and early regulatory frameworks are lagging behind. Current frameworks are more focussed on addressing the immediate effects of AI systems, failing to look at long-term effects. Additionally, it is very difficult to quantify the energy usage of AI models accurately, making it hard to address the issue effectively. To run the data centers that power these AI systems, energy from fossil fuels is used, leading to greenhouse gas emissions. In total, these emissions make up for 2.5%-3.7% of the global greenhouse gas emissions, comparable to that of the aviation industry (2.5%).[44] Even training just one AI model can release up to 600,000 pounds of carbon dioxide. [45] Despite these astonishing figures, many of the early regulatory frameworks fail to address the environmental costs of the growing AI industry, as they have been primarily focussed on the urgent ethical, privacy, and security concerns. Without such initiative, AI's growth could reap unrepairable damage to our global environmental progress, and set us back on our goals to achieve a sustainable future. In a time where AI continues to rapidly evolve, regulation vs. innovation continues to take the stage as the main debate. Delegates of G20 are expected to create viable solutions and efforts that determine how AI innovation can thrive, while also responsibly protecting society from the effects of AI growth. We encourage delegates to approach this issue with long term effects in mind, in order to maximize the benefits of AI, while minimizing its harms, creating a future where technological advancements align with ethical responsibility.

[43] "Hollywood Writers Went on Strike to Protect Their Livelihoods from Generative AI. Their Remarkable Victory Matters for All Workers." *Brookings*, 23 May 2024, www.brookings.edu/articles/hollywood-writers-went-on-strike-to-protect-their-livelihoods-from-generative-ai-their-remarkable-victory-matters-for-all-workers/.
[44] "Ai's Growing Carbon Footprint." *State of the Planet*, news.climate.columbia.edu/2023/06/09/ais-growing-carbon-footprint/?utm_source=chatgpt.com. Accessed 22 Aug. 2025.
[45] "Ai's Growing Carbon Footprint."

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

1. Is a risk based regulatory framework better than an all-encompassing set of laws?
2. How can governments incentivise greener AI practices?
3. Should AI be allowed to penetrate high risk sectors such as criminal justice and healthcare?

HELPFUL SOURCES:

AI has an environmental problem. Here's what the world can do about that. UNEP
https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/ai-has-environmental-problem-heres-what-world-can-do-about

How will AI impact the global workforce?
https://www.goldmansachs.com/insights/articles/how-will-ai-affect-the-global-workforce

AI regulations around the world: Trends, takeaways & what to watch heading into 2025
https://www.diligent.com/resources/guides/ai-regulations-around-the-world

Balancing market innovation incentives and regulation in AI: Challenges and Opportunities
https://www.brookings.edu/articles/balancing-market-innovation-incentives-and-regulation-in-ai-challenges-and-opportunities/