



ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION
INTERNATIONAL

SJIIMUN 2025



COMMITTEE: G20

ISSUE: MITIGATING THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

STUDENT OFFICER: ISHAAN SETHI



INTRODUCTION

The Group of 20 (G20) summit, a platform for international economic cooperation, has recognised the importance of addressing migration and its economic impacts. As global leaders come together to discuss economic resilience and aim to further strengthen financial markets globally, multiple key factors including poverty, hunger and refugee crises should be put into major consideration.

Over the years, migration has become an increasingly significant global occurrence, with over 90 million people migrating outside of their country of origin between 1990 and 2015. The period between 2005 and 2010 saw a notable acceleration in migration, with the number of migrants, especially from the Middle East and Africa, doubling from the previous five-year period of 2000-2005.

Most developed, and some developing countries host more than one-third of the world's international migrants. Many of these immigrants play the roles of migrant workers and get employed either legally, or many times illegally in their countries of destination. Due to this, a key element to many destination countries' economic development has become immigration. However, many immigrants from low and middle-income countries lack awareness that they would indeed be contributing to the economy and the harsh reality is that many developed and developing countries do not implement appropriate policies to help improve this reality.

However, the impact that immigration has on our world, not only relating to the economy, is quite complicated. Multiple factors can be used to help us to analyse migration, such as the country in context or the economic conditions, along with the characteristics of the migration itself. To simplify this issue and to try and mitigate the economic impacts of migration, a nuanced solution that would consider and put both challenges and opportunities into play would be required.

Alongside this, it is also very crucial to understand the various economic challenges and possibilities of migration and the effects that they have on both origin and destination countries. For such a matter, potential strategies, for maximizing benefits while also reducing negative impacts, if created would be superbly beneficial.



DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

MIGRATION

The Movement of people or animals, including immigration, emigration, net migration, internal migration, and international migration.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The impact or effect on an economy (of a place, region, or country) of a particular activity, project or programme.

REMITTANCES

A sum of money sent by immigrants to their home country, typically to support family members or cover expenses.

BRAIN DRAIN

The movement of highly skilled and qualified people to a country where they can work in better conditions and earn more money.

LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

The process where workers move to areas with higher wages, influenced by factors such as wage gaps, demographic composition, and historical migration patterns.

FISCAL IMPACT

The direct, current, and public costs and revenues occurring to a local jurisdiction as a result of the development of land.

CIRCULAR MIGRATION

A repetition of legal migration by the same person between 2 or more countries.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

As stated earlier, the economic impacts of migration are highly complex and multifaceted, affecting multiple things in various ways. Understanding these impacts is very crucial as it allows us to understand both the matter at hand and how the issue may be tackled in terms of the creation of policies that will effectively help mitigate the negative consequences and maximize possible benefits.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

For origin countries, beneficial economic impacts have been well-documented over several years. Possible reduction in poverty through remittances or diaspora investments. Financial, human and even social capital from the diaspora would also help by directly contributing to meeting multiple social development goals, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) regarding health and education. Remittances and other possible contributions made by the migrants would additionally help improve overall living conditions in the country of origin. All these factors could lead to the creation of job opportunities both within the origin country and abroad, allowing for the younger population to attain beneficial and appropriate job skills, which when considered as a whole would be positively beneficial to the economy.

However, the implications of these MDGs and Human Development Indexes further complicate this matter. This is due to the existence of concerns regarding the matter of possible “Brain-Drains” or negative social consequences of migration on those that may be left behind.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON DESTINATION COUNTRIES

For destination countries, if the migration would be kept well managed, it could be very beneficial as it could help bridge any possible labour market gaps, possibly providing labour to allow for economic transformation. It could also possibly drive innovation through the migrants' dynamism, while also contributing to social security systems. Migration may pose challenges for managing urbanization, but could on the other hand be vital for the functioning of cities as centers of growth.

However, the possibilities of a large informal economy associated with weak labour migration management capacities and a lack of possible labour market policies may prevent multiple disarticulation countries from making the most of immigration.



GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONTEXT

In recent times, the global labour market situation has been on a line of improvement in a large number of G20 Countries. 2018 witnessed improvements in the unemployment rate of the labour force from 7.7% in 2017 to 7.4% within G20 Countries. Although, some countries such as South Africa, Italy, Turkey, and France, still face major challenges with high rates of unemployment.

The November 2024 G20 Summit, held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, had leaders setting ambitious goals regarding the lifting of 600 million people out of poverty by the year 2030; That, then, highlighted the urgent need to address issues such as poverty and overall health care that is being provided globally, which, in many cases, is the root cause of migration and even forced displacement. Experts within the field of this issue, have, for some time now, been emphasising the importance of recognizing any issues related to migration to be legitimate and to also address them in a perspective of human rights. Adding on, G20 Leaders have also acknowledged that migration also occurs due to possible issues that are structural, such as poverty, environmental disasters or even wars & conflict.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION

Recently, the United Nations noted that food insecurity, migration and displacement are in many ways linked to climate change, natural disasters, conflicts and even poverty (In the last G20 Summit, all these points were of major discussion). In 2020, the world faced the COVID-19 Pandemic, which allowed for these connections to be further highlighted due to reasons such as health crises, economic hardship, and even displacement, which drove increased migration in the Western parts of the world.

Fortunately, the G20 can play an essential role in addressing this issue of climate-induced migration. The G20 has, for quite some time, been contributing to multiple global climate finance mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund, which, up to a large extent, supports climate change mitigation and has already started multiple projects. However, there is also a need to consider possibly changing the funding patterns towards climate migrants' needs. The G20, additionally, can also play a vital role in facilitating possible engagement with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to guide financial efforts towards beneficial directions, which could include donating to local communities and funding any further research initiatives, especially for regions most affected by climate-induced migration. The MDBs would also help in providing key points of expertise to avoid any possible issues.



COVID-19 AND MIGRATION

The pandemic has had a severe impact on migrants, in multiple different ways including exposure to the virus itself, discrimination, violence, job losses, wage theft, separation from family and restricted/limited access to basic services such as protection, education and healthcare. Alongside this, majorly migrants, have been under the threat of unsafe and unguaranteed returns back to their homes.

This financial crisis has made it easier to view migration's economic impact as negative. However, in the long run, considering national planning, it would be very beneficial.

INTEGRATION CHALLENGES

Immigrants' economic contribution towards the economy of their host country can be analysed through multiple key factors of the economy, including the labour market, economic growth and overall public finance. The historical and political context of immigration in each country helps by playing a crucial role in determining any appropriate and effective policy that would extract the best out of the migrants' contributions.

2018 saw more than 10 million people migrating permanently or temporarily to the G20 Nations. This significant boost in numbers, even as of now, presents a significant number of challenges and opportunities for host nations in terms of economic development and strengthening.

As the G20 continues to fight this complex issue, it is quite clear that a detailed and effective solution would help mitigate the economic impacts of migration while being able to maximise the benefits for both, origin and destination countries.



MAJOR PARTIES INVOLVED

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

The UNHCR is a party that plays a major role in addressing a key aspect of this issue, forced displacement and refugee issues. The UNHCR works closely with the G20 Nations to promote and push for policies and measures that, as a whole, would allow for the reduction of disaster risks and climate change, resulting in a boost of positive and beneficial migration governance. These efforts, at the same time also aim to help prepare for and tackle any types of mass migration such as environmental or conflict-prone, all at the same time looking to minimize the drivers of migration due to climate change.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

The IOM is a party that collaborates with the UNHCR, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), World Bank and International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) to bring to notice the challenges of migration. It helps by providing expertise on matters such as trends/patterns of migration, implementation of policies and assistance in managing migration as a whole.

WORLD BANK

For this matter of discussion, the World Bank's role has been to finance the development projects that aim to help address the root causes of migration, especially in origin countries. The World Bank also helps to research the economic impacts of migration and gives insights and recommendations regarding economic and social policies that benefit both the origin and destination countries.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The EU is another party that has been at the forefront of addressing migration challenges, especially in the context of the refugee crisis. The EU has helped develop multiple comprehensive and detailed policies on migration and asylum, including efforts that address the root causes of migration in origin and destination countries. The EU, for some time, has been recognizing the complexity of this matter and has planned multiple policies and actions to help maximise benefits and minimise challenges relating to migration.



UNITED STATES

Being one of the major destination countries for immigration, the US plays an important role in forming global migration, border-control and integration policies that have had quite an impact on migration patterns as well as the economy in the past. The US, alongside the EU, has also planned to create more policies that would benefit this issue and the global economy.

GERMANY

Germany is also a country that has had a key role in addressing and taking action on issues caused by migration, particularly related to the context of the European Refugee Crisis. Germany hosted the G20 Summit in Hamburg in 2017, where topics such as Poverty, Hunger and the Refugee Crisis were discussed and kept at the highest priority. Germany has also been a key party that's been at the forefront of efforts to implement countless migrants into the labour market society.

TURKEY

Turkey has always been a nation that has played a huge role globally in helping migration, specifically due to its geographical location. During the period of the Syrian Refugee Crisis, Turkey was able to host many refugees; Although, now, Turkey faces multiple challenges economically and socially.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

The ILO is a governing body that works on the world's labour issues aims to encourage decent work for migrant labour workers and tries to support the development of fair migration policies. The ILO has worked with the OECD on countless occasions alongside the EU, to help developing countries create effective policies that help leverage immigration for the result of positive outcomes. They aim to develop lives and make immigration more effective overall and not only in terms of labour.

ORGANISATION OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

The OECD is an organisation that conducts detailed research on migration and the overall impacts it has. It has worked with the ILO on projects such as "Assessing the Economic Contribution of Labour Migration in Developing Countries as Countries of Destination



(ECLM)”, which was a research project conducted to analyse the differences in the economic impact that immigration has on low and middle-income countries.

BRAZIL

Hosting the G20 Summit in Nov 2024, Brazil plays a key role in establishing the topic and agenda of addressing the issue at hand. The Summit set an ambitious goal to lift 600 million people out of poverty by 2030, reinstating the urgent need to address poverty and global health care, which are the root causes of most migrations.

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

Date	Description of the event
1951	The United Nations adopted the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This allowed for the laying of the foundation for international law for refugees. This also allows for the establishment of important principles that benefit both the refugees and destination/origin countries. It also provides safety to the Refugees in situations where they may face danger or may experience forced migration.
1990-2015	During this period of 25 years, close to 90 million people migrated due to globalization, economic developments, and conflict in regions such as the Middle East and Africa. This era also witnessed the flow of remittances increase, which became a key source of finance for many of the developing nations.
2000-2005	Migration from many African and Middle Eastern Regions increased due to the start of many political and economic conflicts & instability alongside environmental challenges. The stability in multiple areas of these regions was the driving factor of the tons of people migrating so that better opportunities to work abroad could be found.
2005-2010	In the Middle Eastern region, due to the Iraqi Conflict (2003), Migration further accelerated and displaced a lot of the population of the region. The global financial crisis in 2008 further affected migration globally and caused some host countries to be diminished due to not being able to produce enough economic opportunities.
2010-2015	As stated earlier, the number of Migrants from the African and Middle Eastern regions increased, this time doubling compared to



	the 2000-2005 period, again due to similar reasons.
July 7-8 2017	The 2017 G20 Summit, held in Hamburg Germany, witnessed the discussion of multiple topics related to migration such as poverty, hunger and the refugee crisis itself. The Summit highlighted the need for international cooperation regarding this issue and pushed for the creation of migration policies that would benefit all parties involved, as a whole helping countries manage overall migration better.
2018	As of 2018, more than 10 Million had migrated permanently or temporarily into G20 Countries. This flow brought both opportunities and challenges, making Migration a big topic of discussion worldwide.
2019	In most G20 countries, the overall global market situation improved through the fact that unemployment rates decreased from 7.7% in 2017, to 7.4%. However, there were still some countries such as South Africa and Turkey, complicating efforts to integrate migrants into their local economies.
December 2020	The COVID-19 pandemic worsened the migration challenges globally, causing migrants to face increased exposure to health risks, losses of jobs, and restrictions on healthcare services. The pandemic also interfered with the flow of remittances to origin countries, having a further negative impact.
November 2024	At the November 2024 G20 Summit held in Rio de Janeiro Brazil, world leaders aimed to set determined goals, to as stated earlier, lift around 600 million people out of poverty by 2030. They made it clear that migration had some root causes which include Poverty, Climate Change and Conflict. Leaders also emphasised that all this must be done in a way that is most beneficial and effective, not only towards the economy, but the general state of countries as well.



RELEVANT UN TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS AND EVENTS

1. 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION AND 1967 PROTOCOL

Description: These provide legal bases for the protection and rights of refugees. While this may not directly related to Economic Migration, these pieces of documents allow for the creation of a basic/fundamental platform from which multiple factors could be introduced and discussed

Relevance: Such documents present the sheer significance of international cooperation, not only for addressing migration but the effects that it has on our world.

2. GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION, 2018

Description: This was an agreement adopted by the UN General Assembly in Dec 2018. This helps establish a comprehensive framework for international cooperation on migration and looks to address all topics within this issue.

Relevance: Emphasises the need to maximise the benefits produced by migration while minimising the negatives as much as possible. This agreement includes explanations regarding commitments to enhance migrants' input into the labour market while reducing brain drain.

3. 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Description: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes migration as one of the key driving factors of sustainable development. Specifically, Target 10.7, seeks to make it safer, orderly and respirable through policies that would be effectively monitored.

Relevance: The agenda emphasizes the importance of leveraging migration for all economic growth, poverty reduction and environmental improvement.

4. INTERNAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES, 1990

Description: This is a treaty that puts great emphasis on the standard that should be maintained for the treatment of migrant workers and their families while also building a great basis for the rights of workers in terms of multiple factors, such as wages, working and living conditions and social services.

Relevance: Emphasises the protection of migrant workers, which as a whole would drive the economy of both the origin and destination countries. However, could also cause some economic challenges



5. NEW YORK DECLARATION FOR REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS, 2016

Description: This declaration re-established global commitments in terms of reporting the lives and rights of not only migrants but also refugees and states that the responsibility should be shared equally among nations so that help can be maximised.

Relevance: This creates a basis for international cooperation in addressing many topics related to this issue as a whole.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE THE ISSUE

1. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MIGRATION POLICIES

- The European Union has implemented many policies that help address migration, such as:
 - The Common European Asylum System (CEAS), which looks to coordinate asylum procedures across all member states
 - Programs such as the European Agenda on Migration, 2015, which puts focus on addressing the root causes of migration in origin countries.
 - Investment in Africa through the creation of many indicators such as the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) which has helped with the creation of many job opportunities and reduction of improper migration.
- **Outcome:** While these efforts may have had success in managing migration itself, it has caused there to be some other challenges such as uneven sharing of burden among member states.

2. ILO-OECD COLLABORATION ON LABOR MITIGATION

- In the Intl. Labour Org (ILO) and Org for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have worked together on projects such as: “Assessing the Economic Contribution of Labour Migration in Developing Countries of Destination” (ECLM)
- **Outcome:** This initiative has provided important details regarding the contributions of migrants to the economics of both, host and origin countries.



3. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

- Countries like Germany have signed multiple Bilateral Agreements with many origin countries that help manage labour migration a lot more effectively. For example:
 - Germany has been in agreements with multiple Balkan Countries that have facilitated Labor migration while also being able to address the shortages of skills that are present in Germany.
- **Outcome:** While the agreements may have been successful for certain aspects, for others, they may not be the most effective or feasible solution due to the scale or the type of migration.

4. REMITTANCE FACILITATION PROGRAMS

- Financial Organizations such as the World Bank have worked and created solutions that have the overall aim to reduce transfer costs when sending remittances. An example would be through the initiative of the Global Remittances Working Group (GRWG)
- **Outcome:** Lower Remittance Costs allow for an increase in disposable income for the migrants and their families, although, do not address and are not able to look at the bigger picture regarding economic challenges relating to migration as a whole.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

1. ENHANCING LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

- Destination countries should try and invest more into programs that help make Migrant's entry into the formal labour market much easier. Examples of these programs could be Language Training to allow for easier and more effective communication, skills recognition and job placement/allocation services
- **Example:** Germany's "Integration Courses" that help provide training and cultural orientation for the migrants.

2. PROMOTING CIRCULAR MIGRATION

- Programs that would help promote circular migration programs would allow migrants to contemporary work in host/destination countries before they may be able to return back to home/origin countries with their new skills and savings.
- **Example:** The Philippines has been able to implement Circular Migration programs with Countries like Canada.



3. REDUCING REMITTANCE COSTS

- Governments of host/destination and origin/home countries should be willing and committed to working with the Financial Institutions to lower the remittance transfer fees that would not only help create access to banking services for migrants but would also help migrants and the economy through the gain of new skills.

4. ADDRESSING BRAIN DRAIN

- Origin Countries should work with Financial Institutions to aid the implementation of policies that encourage migrants with effective and positive skill sets to return home and contribute to the economy through multiple means, one being Diaspora Networks.

5. STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- The formation of multilateral frameworks like the Global Compact on Migration should be extended so that they can include binding commitments on Labour Market Integration and Social Protection.

OTHER RESOURCES

<https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/1951-refugee-convention> - This source provides a detailed overview of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Deeply explains the key principles and offers depth into the treaty and the many subtopics of this matter at hand.

<https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/1951-refugee-convention> - This source is a report that has analysed the data and statistics relating to the trends of international migration, both, in general and economic terms.

<https://www.migrationdataportal.org/> - The Migration Data Portal offers data on the up-to-date migration, relating to any political, economic, climatical, or any other updates. A valuable resource for understanding the depth of this issue.

<https://www.unhcr.org/emergencies/syria-emergency> - This page focuses on the Syrian Refugee Crisis and provides all kinds of necessary data needed to understand the topic.

https://www.g20germany.de/Webs/G20/EN/G20/Summit_documents/summit_documents_node.html - The Source is to do with the 2107 G20 Summit held in Hamburg Germany where multiple topics



relating to the economy and migration were discussed. Source analyses and explains the point discussed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/our_work/ICP/ares_65_170_un_general_assembly_resolution.pdf.
- Barros, Aline. “Post-G20 Rio: Promises to Address Root Causes of Migration, Global Displacement.” *Voice of America*, Voice of America (VOA News), 31 Dec. 2024, www.voanews.com/a/post-g20-rio-promises-to-address-root-causes-of-migration-global-displacement/7920243.html.
- documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n22/755/12/pdf/n2275512.pdf.
- documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n22/755/12/pdf/n2275512.pdf.
- Georgieva, Kristalina. “How the G20 Can Build on the World Economy’s Recent Resilience.” *IMF*, 26 Feb. 2024, www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2024/02/26/how-the-g20-can-build-on-the-world-economy-recent-resilience.
- eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM%3A2013%3A0292%3AFIN%3AEN%3APDF.
- Mehta, Priyanshu. “Can the G20 Help in Addressing Climate Migrant Financing Deficits?” *Orfonline.Org*, OBSERVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION (ORF), 2024, www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/can-the-g20-help-in-addressing-climate-migrant-financing-deficits.
- www.un.org/development/desa/en/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/RECOVER_BETTER_0722-1.pdf.
- www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2018/01/how-immigrants-contribute-to-developing-countries-economies_g1g88c66/9789264288737-en.pdf.



- Bizikova, Livia, et al. “How Can the G20 Effectively Address Migration?” *International Institute for Sustainable Development*, www.iisd.org/articles/insight/how-can-g20-effectively-address-migration.
- *G20germany*, www.g20germany.de/Webs/G20/EN/G20/Summit_documents/summit_documents_no_de.html.
- Refugees, UN High Commissioner for. “Syria Emergency.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/emergencies/syria-emergency.
- “Global Migration Data Portal.” *Migration Data Portal*, www.migrationdataportal.org/.
- www.oecd.org/en/publications/international-migration-outlook-2023_b0f40584-en.html.
- “The 1951 Refugee Convention.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/overview/1951-refugee-convention.
- United Nations. *ECONOMIC and SOCIAL CHALLENGES and OPPORTUNITIES a Compilation of the United Nations High-Level Advisory Board on Economic and Social Affairs*. 2020
- *How Immigrants Contribute to Developing Countries’ Economies*.
- Bizikova, Livia, et al. “How Can the G20 Effectively Address Migration?” *International Institute for Sustainable Development*, www.iisd.org/articles/insight/how-can-g20-effectively-address-migration.
- Bizikova, Livia, et al. “How Can the G20 Effectively Address Migration?” *International Institute for Sustainable Development*, www.iisd.org/articles/insight/how-can-g20-effectively-address-migration.



- Bizikova, Livia, et al. “How Can the G20 Effectively Address Migration?” *International Institute for Sustainable Development*, www.iisd.org/articles/insight/how-can-g20-effectively-address-migration.
- Refugees, UN High Commissioner for. “Syria Emergency.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/emergencies/syria-emergency.
- Refugees, UN High Commissioner for. “Syria Emergency.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/emergencies/syria-emergency.
- “Global Migration Data Portal.” *Migration Data Portal*, www.migrationdataportal.org/.
- www.oecd.org/en/publications/international-migration-outlook-2023_b0f40584-en.html.
- “The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.” *IPCC*, www.ipcc.ch/.
- www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/remittance#:~:text=remittance,-noun,order%20to%20pay%20for%20something.
- www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/remittance#:~:text=remittance,-noun,order%20to%20pay%20for%20something.
- “Labor Market Integration.” *Labor Market Integration - an Overview | ScienceDirect Topics*, www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/labor-market-integration#:~:text=Labor%20market%20integration%20refers%20to,composition%2C%20and%20historical%20migration%20patterns.
- “The Fiscal Impact of Immigration in the UK.” *Migration Observatory*, migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/briefings/the-fiscal-impact-of-immigration-in-the-uk/.
- “Circular Migration.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 21 Dec. 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circular_migration.



- “Home.” *IDMC - Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre*,
www.internal-displacement.org/.
- www.perplexity.ai/search/new?q=pending&newFrontendContextUUID=c874f7df-80ad-4559-8c07-168f7f41400d.
- www.perplexity.ai/search/give-me-information-regarding-VxTvg7wzS1ajWFjY55XDYA.
- www.perplexity.ai/search/g20-hamburg-and-brazil-meet-in-isNGmnurQfOOVQ_ATdFF8g.