

U.S. Participation in the G7 and the G20

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Contents

Overview 1
Historical Context 3
Meetings and Outcomes 5
U.S. Participation and the Role of Congress 7
2026 Summits 8
G7 Summit 8
G20 Summit 9
Policy Options for Congress 11

Figures

Figure 1. G7 and G20 Members 2
Figure 2. G7 and G20 Emerging Markets: Share of Global GDP 4

Tables

Table 1. Rotating Presidency of the G7 and the G20 6
Table 2. Enacted Legislation with G7 and G20 Provisions: Select Examples 7

Contacts

Author Information 12

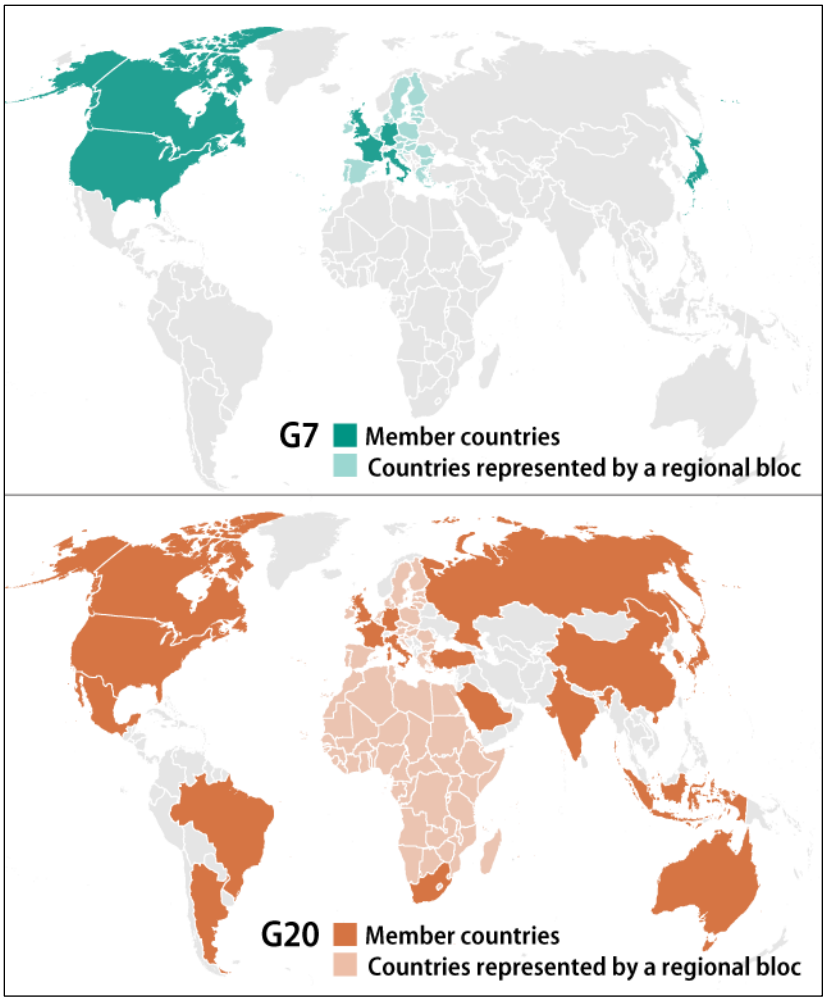
Overview

Governments engage formally through international organizations and less formally through international forums to coordinate economic and foreign policies. International organizations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are governed by official international agreements and have permanent offices with staff implementing and managing such agreements.

The Group of 7 (G7) and the Group of 20 (G20), in contrast, are informal forums for advancing international cooperation and coordination about economic and foreign policy issues. The G7 comprises seven economically developed democracies—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States—as well as the European Union (EU). G20 membership includes a mix of economically developed and emerging-market countries: the G7 members as well as Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey (Türkiye), and the African Union (AU) (**Figure 1**).[1]

[1] *Emerging markets* and *emerging market* countries are used interchangeably to describe countries with economies that are transitioning from a developing to a developed status.

Figure 1. G7 and G20 Members



Source: Map created by CRS.

Note: The European Union (EU) is a member of the G7 and the G20. The African Union (AU) is a member of the G20.

Leaders of the G7 and G20 countries generally meet annually at summits, and lower-level officials meet throughout the year. The forums initially focused on international economic and financial issues and over time have expanded to include a range of foreign policy issues. The G7 and G20 do not have permanent headquarters or staff and have at times worked in conjunction with formal international organizations. For example, G7 and G20 leaders have invited the heads of international organizations to participate in meetings, requested international organizations to examine specific policy issues, negotiated reforms of international organizations, and reiterated support for the policy goals of international organizations.

France holds the rotating G7 presidency in 2026 and hosted the annual summit on June 16-17, 2026, in Évian-les-Bains, a town in southeastern France. The summit focused on reducing global economic imbalances and rebuilding international solidarity.[2] The United States holds the G20

[2] The joint statements are available from the European Council and the Council of the European Union, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/06/17/g7-leaders-joint-statements-evian-france-16-17-june-2026/.

presidency in 2026, and the summit is scheduled for December 14-15, 2026, at Trump National Doral Resort in Miami, FL. U.S. priorities for the summit include refocusing the forum on its "core" mission of driving economic growth and prosperity.[3] In 2027, the United States and the UK are hosting the G7 and G20, respectively.

Historical Context

The G7 has roots back to the 1970s, and the G20 rose to prominence during the global financial crisis of 2008-2009.[4] Both forums run in parallel today.

G7

In the mid-1970s, leaders from a group of five developed countries—France, Germany, Japan, the UK, and the United States (known then as the Group of Five, or G5)—began meeting annually to discuss international economic issues, including the oil price shocks in the 1970s and changes in exchange rate policies. In the 1980s, G5 leaders broadened their discussions to include Canada and Italy, forming the G7. The EU began participating in the G5 meetings in the late 1970s and is a permanent member of the G7, although it does not host or chair G7 meetings.

G7 discussions originally focused on macroeconomic policies, including exchange rates, balance of payments, globalization, trade, and economic relations with developing countries. Over time, the G7's focus on macroeconomic policies expanded to include a variety of other global and transnational issues, including the environment, crime, drugs, AIDS, and terrorism.

In 1998, Russia joined the G7, creating the Group of Eight (G8). Russia participated in discussions about foreign policy issues; it did not usually participate in discussions on international economic policy, which continued to occur mainly at the G7 level. The G7 leaders of the G8 disinvited Russia in 2014, following Russia's illegal annexation of the Crimean region of Ukraine, and the group reverted to the G7.

G20

Starting in the early 1990s, emerging markets became more active in the international markets, and the Asian financial crisis of 1997-1998 demonstrated that problems in emerging-market countries can have spillover effects on developed economies. In 1999, finance ministers and central bank governors of the G7 partnered with their counterparts from 12 major emerging economies and the European Union to establish the G20, aimed at encouraging coordination between advanced and emerging economies.[5] Over the next decade, the highest-level G20 meetings were held among finance ministers and central bank governors.

At the behest of the G7 leaders, the G20 leaders met for the first time in November 2008 in Washington, DC, to discuss the global financial crisis. Emerging markets' economies had grown rapidly over the previous decade (**Figure 2**), and the decision to convene G20 leaders reflected recognition that emerging markets needed to be included in the discussions about the global

[3] G20 Miami 2026, "U.S. G20 Priorities," https://g20.org/#us-g20-priorities, accessed October 30, 2026.

[4] For more on the history of the G7 and G20, see, for example, *The Elgar Companion to the G7*, ed. Andreas Freytag and Peter Draper (Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2025), and John J. Kirton, *G20 Governance for a Globalized World* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 2013).

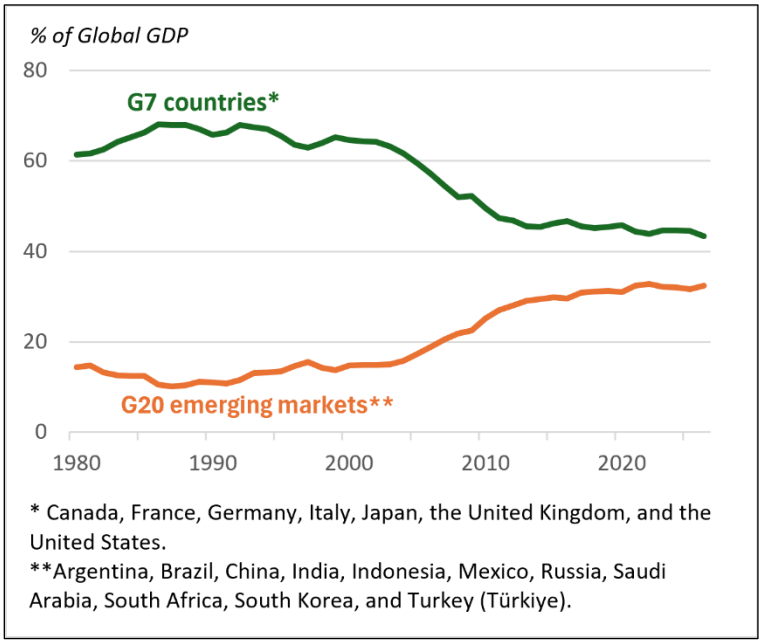
[5] The African Union joined in 2023 as the 21st member, though the name of the forum did not change. The AU has 55 member states, and the EU has 27.

response to the financial crisis at the highest levels. Emerging markets also began organizing their own summits in 2009 (see **text box** below).

At the third G20 summit, held in September 2009 in Pittsburgh, PA, the G20 leaders decided that going forward, the G20 would be the premier forum for international economic cooperation, implicitly supplanting the G7's role as such.[6] In practice, both forums have continued and it is not clear whether the G7's stature has changed. Former Treasury officials have attributed the G7's staying power to diplomatic inertia, a loss of the G20's momentum after the global financial crisis, and more like-minded economic and political structures among the G7 countries relative to the G20.[7] Over time, G20 discussions have broadened from economic issues to include foreign policy issues such as health, refugees, terrorism, and climate change. In 2010, the G20 leaders made Spain a "permanent guest invitee" in the G20, which enables Spain to participate in the meetings,[8] and the AU joined in the forum in 2023 at the invitation of the G20 leaders.

Figure 2. G7 and G20 Emerging Markets: Share of Global GDP

1980-2026



Source: Figure created by CRS using data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database.

Notes: GDP measured at current prices in U.S. dollars. 2026 data is a forecast. Data for Russia starts in 1992.

[6] G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, September 24-25, available at the University of Toronto G20 Information Center, https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2009/2009communique0925.html.

[7] Mark Sobel and Matthew P. Goodman, "G7 Needs the Right Kind of Reset," Center for Strategic and International Studies, June 12, 2020.

[8] Spain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "G-20 and the OECD," https://www.exteriores.gob.es/en/PoliticaExterior/Paginas/G20OCDE.aspx, accessed on October 30, 2026.

BRICS

In 2001, an economist at Goldman Sachs coined the term BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) to refer to a group of non-Western, rapidly growing emerging-market economies.[9] The term was taken seriously, particularly by Russia, and led to the creation of a new international forum specifically for emerging markets.[10] The BRIC foreign affairs ministers met for the first time in 2006, and the leaders began holding summits in 2009. South Africa joined in 2011, and the group updated its name to the BRICS.

In 2024 and 2025, six new countries joined the BRICS forum as members—Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. According to the BRICS website, BRICS leaders represent countries that account for almost half of the world's population and an estimated 40% of global GDP.[11] Ten "partner countries" also joined in 2025 (Belarus, Bolivia, Cuba, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Thailand, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam). Partner countries formally collaborate and participate in BRICS meetings without holding full membership status or say in the bloc's decisionmaking. The expanded BRICS grouping is sometimes referred to as BRICS+.

BRICS leaders discuss a range of issues at their meetings, and common themes include advocating for greater representation of emerging markets in global organizations, coordinating economic policy, reducing reliance on the U.S. dollar, and creating alternative finance systems.[12] The BRICS countries created the New Development Bank (colloquially called the BRICS Bank) in 2013 and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (colloquially called the BRICS Monetary Fund) in 2014, institutions that are intended to function similarly to the World Bank and IMF.

The original BRICS countries are all members of the G20 but focus on matters that are prioritized by developing countries at BRICS summits. Some observers assert the BRICS summits serve as counterweights to Western influence in global financial institutions.[13] U.S. policymakers have taken differing views of the BRICS forum. For example, the U.S. National Security Advisor in 2023 reportedly rejected the notion that the BRICS was evolving into a geopolitical rival to the United States.[14] In 2025, at the start of the 17th BRICS summit, President Trump cautioned that any country aligning itself with the "anti-American" policies of the BRICS could be subject to an additional 10% tariff rate on imports into the United States.[15]

The 18th BRICS summit was held in India on September 12-13, 2026. China is scheduled to host the 19th BRICS summit in 2027.

Meetings and Outcomes

The president of the G7 and the G20 rotates annually among members (**Table 1**). The rotating president sets the agenda, date, and location of the annual summit, and manages the group's secretarial, clerical, and administrative affairs. The rotating president also organizes meetings among lower-level officials before and after the summit. The leaders' personal representatives for the G7 and the G20, known as "sherpas," meet regularly, as do the G7 and G20 finance ministers, central bank governors, and foreign affairs ministers.[16]

[9] Jim O'Neill, "Building Better Global Economic BRICs," Goldman Sachs, Global Economic Paper No. 66, November 30, 2001.

[10] Rachel S. Salzman, *Russia, BRICS, and the Disruption of Global Order* (Georgetown University Press, 2019).

[11] BRICS, "About BRICS," https://www.brics2026.gov.in/about-us/, accessed October 30, 2026.

[12] Council on Foreign Relations, "What is the BRICS Group and Why Is It Expanding?," June 26, 2025.

[13] Council on Foreign Relations, "What is the BRICS Group and Why Is It Expanding?"

[14] Reuters, "White House: US Doesn't See BRICS Nations Turning into a Geopolitical Rival," August 22, 2023.

[15] Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump), "Any Country aligning themselves with the Anti-American policies of BRICS, will be charged an ADDITIONAL 10% Tariff. There will be no exceptions to this policy. Thank you for your attention to this matter!," Truth Social post, July 6, 2025, https://truthsocial.com/@realDonaldTrump/posts/114809574296066307.

[16] The term "sherpa" is a play on words. Typically, sherpas refer to local people in Nepal who are employed as guides for mountaineering expeditions in the Himalayas. The meetings held among leaders are referred to "summits," which also refers to the highest point of a mountain.

G20 presidents have also convened cabinet-level officials focused on nonfinance issues, such as energy, labor, and trade. The rotating president also has discretion to invite additional countries and international organizations to summits and meetings. In addition, the G7 and G20 parliamentary speakers usually meet annually, and the G20 president at times convenes meetings among businesses, think tanks, and civil society groups from member countries to inform G20 discussions.

The forums have led to the creation of a complex set of interactions among officials at many different levels of government. The interactions open communication channels, which can be particularly useful during crises. At the same time, it takes time and resources for the national agencies tasked with managing their countries' preparations for and participation in these meetings to execute their responsibilities.

Table 1. Rotating Presidency of the G7 and the G20

2016-Present

Year	G7 President	G20 President
2016	Japan	China
2017	Italy	Germany
2018	Canada	Argentina
2019	France	Japan
2020	United States	Saudi Arabia
2021	United Kingdom	Italy
2022	Germany	Indonesia
2023	Japan	India
2024	Italy	Brazil
2025	Canada	South Africa
2026	France	United States

Source: Compiled by CRS using data from the University of Toronto's G7 and G20 Information Centres.

After meeting, the groups usually release a statement summarizing the discussions and any commitments pledged by members. All agreements, comments, recommendations, and policy reforms reached by the G7 and G20 ministers, central bankers, and leaders are done so by consensus. There is no formal voting system and commitments are nonbinding; the G7 and G20 do not have a way to enforce implementation of the agreements at the national level beyond moral suasion.

Notable G7 outcomes have included, for example, calling for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, a debt-relief program for low-income countries in the late 1990s; proposing the creation of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in 2000; supporting the COVID-19 vaccine rollout to low-income countries in 2021; and coordinating sanctions in response to Russia's war against Ukraine in 2022. For the G20, examples of outcomes have included organizing the international response to the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, coordinating debt relief initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic, and strengthening the lending capacity of the multilateral development banks in the early 2020s, among other initiatives. At the same time, not all G7 and G20 meetings result in significant policy commitments or outcomes. The joint statements are sometimes vague, emphasizing platitudes and

repeating language from previous meetings. In some cases, participants have not reached consensus, and meetings have ended without a joint statement.[17]

U.S. Participation and the Role of Congress

The executive branch largely manages U.S. participation in the G7 and G20. The G7 and G20 work streams have generally evolved to each have a finance track and a foreign affairs track. Within the executive branch, the Department of the Treasury (the Treasury) manages the finance track, and the Department of State (State) manages the foreign affairs track. Depending on the topics on the forums' agendas, Treasury and State might coordinate with other federal agencies, such as the Departments of Energy and Labor and the U.S. Trade Representative. The White House, particularly through the National Security Council, is also involved in the G7 and G20 process.

Congress has tools for shaping U.S. participation in the G7 and the G20. The implementation of some U.S. commitments made by the executive branch in the G7 and G20 require legislation to implement, such as increasing funding to an international organization or reforming financial regulations. Members can support such legislation, oppose it, or condition their support on specific policy objectives. Congress also controls the funding of agencies involved in the G7 and G20 process. Members can also use hearings and reporting requirements to exercise oversight of the executive branch's engagement in the G7 and G20. Additionally, Members can use public statements to support or oppose an Administration's policy positions in the G7 and G20.

Congress has enacted a variety of legislation relevant to the G7 and the G20, including funding summits hosted by the United States, specifying which officials in the State Department are responsible for coordinating with G7 members, and directing the Administration to advance specific policy priorities in the G7 and G20. **Table 2** provides specific examples enacted since 2016.

Table 2. Enacted Legislation with G7 and G20 Provisions: Select Examples

2016-Present

Date Enacted	Legislation	Example of G7/G20-Related Provisions
09/02/2026	Continuing Appropriations Act, 2027 (Division A of the Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2027), P.L. 119-103, §135.	Amounts made available to "Department of the Treasury—Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses" can be used to host the G7 Financial Summit and other G7 related activities, as proposed in the President's FY2027 budget.
02/02/2026	Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026 (Division E of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026), P.L. 119-75.	Of the amount appropriated for the Departmental Offices of the Treasury Department for FY2026, an amount not to exceed $1.35 million shall be made available for hosting the G20 Financial Summit.
12/18/2025	Department of State Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Division E of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026), P.L. 119-60, §5401; 22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)(3).	Establishes that coordination with members of the G7 is a duty of the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.

[17] For example, the G7 summit held in Kananaskis, Canada, in 2025 ended without a traditional joint statement. Instead, the Canadian government issued a series of individual statements. For more information, see Koen Verhelst, Giorgio Leali, and Nick Taylor-Vaisey, "G7 Embraces 'Realpolitik' to Work around Disruptive Trump," *Politico*, June 18, 2026.

Date Enacted	Legislation	Example of G7/G20-Related Provisions
04/24/2024	Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity (REPO) for Ukrainians Act (Division F of Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes), P.L. 118-50, §105; 22 U.S.C. §9521 note.	Directs the President to take appropriate actions to coordinate with the G7, the EU, Australia, and other partners and allies of the United States regarding the disposition of immobilized Russian sovereign assets.
04/24/2024	End Financing for Hamas and State Sponsors of Terrorism Act, (Division Q of Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes), P.L. 118-50, §3.	Directs the Treasury Secretary to, through participation in the G7 and other appropriate fora, develop a strategy in coordination with U.S. allies and partners to ensure that Hamas is incapable of financing armed hostilities against Israel.
12/23/2022	Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022 (Section 5704 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023), P.L. 117-263; 22 U.S.C. §9522 note.	Establishes that it is the policy of the U.S. government to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation, to the maximum extent practicable, from participation in specific international organizations, including the G20.
12/18/2020	Save Our Seas 2.0 Act, P.L. 116-224, §203; 33 U.S.C. §4263.	Requires the President to direct the United States representatives at appropriate international bodies, including the G20, to use the voice and influence of the United States to combat marine debris.
12/20/2019	Fentanyl Sanctions Act, (Division F, Title LXXII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020), P.L. 116-92, §7217.	Directs the President to instruct the Secretary of State to intensify diplomatic efforts, including in appropriate international fora such as the UN, the G7, and the G20, to combat foreign opioid trafficking.
12/31/2018	Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018, P.L. 115-409; §302.	Establishes that Congress supports the proactive, strategic, and continuing high-level use of the G20 and other international bodies to pursue U.S. economic objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

Source: Compiled by CRS using www.congress.gov.

2026 Summits

G7 Summit

At the conclusion of the G7 summit in June 2026, the leaders released several joint statements.[18] The statement on economic growth focused on the need to reduce global imbalances, in which certain countries run large, persistent current account deficits while others have large surpluses. Global imbalances can create financial vulnerabilities and economic distortions. The United States, the UK, Australia, and Brazil are among the countries that run current account deficits;

[18] European Council and the Council of the European Union, G7 Leaders' Joint Statements – Evian, France, 16-17 June 2026, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/06/17/g7-leaders-joint-statements-evian-france-16-17-june-2026/.

examples of major current account surplus countries include China, Germany, Japan, and Norway.[19]

An additional statement on geopolitical issues reiterated leaders' support for Ukraine and the resumption of maritime traffic in the Strait of Hormuz and expressed concerns about North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs, among other issues. The leaders also issued statements calling for a coordinated response to the Ebola outbreak, secure supply chains for critical materials, safer digital spaces for minors, and an accelerated fight against cancer.[20] In his G7 presidency role, French President Emmanuel Macron invited leaders from outside the G7 (Egypt, India, Qatar, Ukraine, and the United Arab Emirates) to the summit.[21]

The G7 leaders also held an emergency virtual meeting on October 2, 2026, to coordinate responses to high energy prices. The leaders agreed to release, through the International Energy Agency, 100 million barrels of crude oil and diesel from reserves over four months.[22]

G20 Summit

As president of the G20 in 2026, the United States set the agenda and meetings for the year. Some key details about the December 2026 summit follow.

Core themes. The Trump Administration seeks to "return the G20 to focusing on its core mission of driving economic growth and prosperity" through "three core themes: unleashing economic prosperity by limiting regulatory burdens, unlocking affordable and secure energy supply chains, and pioneering innovations" in artificial intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies.[23] Some in Congress have suggested additional focus areas. In March 2026, for example, the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission held a hearing on how the G20 could be used as a vehicle to promote human rights issues, including freedom of religion.[24]

Attendees. The Trump Administration invited Russian Finance Minister Anton Siluanov to the Finance Ministerial in North Carolina in August 2026 and Russian President Vladimir Putin to the December 2026 summit. Neither official has attended a G20 meeting in person since Russia launched a full-scale war on Ukraine in 2022, and both are subject to U.S. sanctions. Under U.S. law, it is the policy of the U.S. government to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation, to the maximum extent practicable, from participation in specific international organizations, including the G20.[25] Some Members of Congress have opposed G20 invitations to

[19] Ben Steil and Yuma Schuster, "Global Imbalances Tracker," https://www.cfr.org/articles/global-imbalances-tracker updated August 12, 2026, and accessed October 30, 2026.

[20] European Council and the Council of the European Union, G7 Leaders' Joint Statements.

[21] Mark Landler, "Who Are the Leaders at the G7 Summit in France?," *New York Times*, June 16, 2026.

[22] European Council and Council of the European Union, G7 Leaders Statement on Global Energy Security and Market Stability, October 2, 2026, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2026/10/02/g7-leaders-statement-on-global-energy-security-and-market-stability/.

[23] G20 Miami 2026, "U.S. G20 Priorities," https://g20.org/#us-g20-priorities, accessed October 31, 2026.

[24] U.S. Congress, House Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, *U.S. Presidency of the G20–An Opportunity to Champion Human Rights*, 119th Cong., 1st sess., March 5, 2026.

[25] Isolate Russian Government Officials Act of 2022 (Section 5704 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023), P.L. 117-263; 22 U.S.C. §9522 note.

Russian officials,[26] and European finance ministers objected to the participation of Russia's finance minister in August 2026.[27]

The Trump Administration has also invited to the summit several countries that are not members of the G20, including Azerbaijan, Finland, Ireland, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.[28] As noted above, in June 2026 French President Macron similarly invited non-G7 countries to the G7 summit in Évian-les-Bains.

Secretary of State Marco Rubio announced in December 2025 that the United States would not invite the South African government to participate in the G20 in 2026 due to that government's "racism and tolerance for violence against its Afrikaner citizens," among other reasons.[29] Such statements by the Administration have been refuted by South African officials and some policy experts.[30] The United States boycotted the G20 in 2025, when the rotating presidency was held by South Africa.

Location. The summit is scheduled to be held at the Trump National Doral Resort in Florida. The Administration has pledged that the resort will host the summit "at-cost" and "will receive no profit from either the State Department or a foreign government."[31] In March 2026, the Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW) sued the State Department and the U.S. Secret Service for failing to produce records in response to its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests regarding the evaluation of prospective venues to host the G20 summit and how the State Department plans to address payments to a company owned by the President.[32] In 2019, President Trump canceled plans to host the G7 summit at the same resort in response to broad criticism.[33]

Lower-level meetings. Over the course of its 2026 G20 presidency, the United States has held or plans to hold four sherpa meetings, two finance minister and central bank governor meetings, and two deputy finance minister and central bank governor meetings.[34] Additionally, it has hosted or is scheduled to host a foreign affairs minister meeting, an energy minister meeting, a trade minister meeting, and an innovation minister meeting.

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[26] Letter from Jeanne Shaheen, Senator, Robert Wicker, Senator, and Michael Bennet, Senator, et al. to Donald J. Trump, President, September 24, 2026, https://www.foreign.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/09242026%20Letter%20to%20President%20Trump%20re%20G20%20Summit%20UPDATED.pdf.

[27] Laura Kelly, "Europe Blasts Russian Finance Minister's Attendance at Asheville G20," *The Hill*, September 1, 2026.

[28] The G20 Miami 2026, https://g20.org/, accessed October 30, 2026.

[29] U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio, "America Welcomes a New G20," December 4, 2025, https://za.usembassy.gov/america-welcomes-a-new-g20/.

[30] For example, see Ione Wells, Mayeni Jones, and Ed Habershon, "South African White Genocide Does Not Exist, New Ambassador to US Tells BBC," *BBC*, September 25, 2026; Amy Sherman, "Trump's Afrikaner Refugee Policy Based on Unfounded Claims about Land, White Farmer 'Genocide," *PolitiFact*, May 20, 2025.

[31] Jennifer Jacobs, Ed O'Keefe, and Kristin Brown, "Trump Announces Plans to Host 2026 G20 Summit at his Doral Resort," *CBS News*, September 5, 2025. The Constitution (Article 1, Section 9, Clause 8) prohibits any person holding office from accepting any present or emolument from a foreign state without the consent of Congress.

[32] Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW), "CREW Sues State Department and Secret Service for Records on G20 summit at Trump Doral," press release, March 18, 2026.

[33] Anita Kumar and Evan Semones, "After Backlash, Trump Says His Doral Resort Won't Host G-7 Summit," *Politico*, October 19, 2019.

[34] The G20 Miami 2026, "G20 Events," https://g20.org/events, accessed October 30, 2026.

Policy Options for Congress

If Members of Congress are interested in shaping U.S. participation in the G7 and/or the G20, they have several options, depending on their policy goals. Some examples follow.

- Depending on Member assessments of the utility of the G7 and G20 as foreign policy tools, they could consider legislation establishing a minimum and/or maximum of appropriated funds that Treasury and State can spend on U.S. participation in the forums.
- If Members want more visibility into the Administration's policy priorities and negotiations at the G7 and the G20, they could consider legislation requiring the Administration to brief key congressional committees prior to and/or following summits. Such briefings could include discussion of commitments made by the Administration that would require congressional action to implement. Members could also consider legislation establishing regular reports from Treasury and State on U.S. participation in the forums.
- If Members are concerned about which leaders are invited to G7 and G20 meetings hosted by the United States, Members could, for example, consider legislation requiring the Administration to notify Congress before disinviting any member governments or inviting foreign officials that the Congress might find objectionable, such as those who are subject to U.S. sanctions.
- If Members are concerned about the location of G7 and G20 meetings hosted by the United States, they could require the Administration to provide a report to key congressional committees on the different locations considered and the factors used to make the final determination. Members could also limit the use of appropriated funds for G7 and G20 meetings to venues that meet specific criteria.
- If Members want more information about the cost of U.S. participation in the G7 and the G20, they could request such an evaluation from the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Members could also request the report identify any potential cost saving measures.
- If Members are concerned about the number of federal agencies and number of offices within each agency involved in the G7 and G20 process, they could consider establishing a G7 and G20 coordinator within Treasury and/or State, potentially to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, to manage and streamline U.S. participation. Members could also consider assigning such duties to an existing position at Treasury or State.
- If Members want to influence U.S. policy priorities at the G7 and G20, they could consider legislation directing the United States to use its voice and influence at the G7 and G20 to advance congressional priorities, similar to legislation aimed at combatting foreign opioid trafficking and addressing marine debris, among other issues.[35]
- If Members are concerned about the expansion of the BRICS forum and other BRICS activity, Members could hold hearings to evaluate the implications of broadened membership on U.S. economic and foreign policy interests; require regular reports from the Administration on efforts by the BRICS countries to de-

[35] Fentanyl Sanctions Act (Title LXXII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020), P.L. 116-92, §7217; Save Our Seas 2.0 Act, P.L. 116-224, §203 (33 U.S.C. 33 USC §4263).

- dollarize and adopt alternative financial systems; urge reforms that encourage emerging-market participation in forums and organizations with a broader membership, such as increasing the voting share of BRICS countries at the IMF and the World Bank; and/or consider legislation that imposes costs (e.g., in the form of sanctions, tariffs, or foreign aid cuts) on countries that seek to advance policies at odds with U.S. interests in the BRICS forum.

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