



CSTD

General Assemblies

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Topic 1
Constructing a plan to
revitalize an unlivable Earth

October 5-6, 2026

Committee
Commission on Science
and Technology for
Development

Georgia Tech
Model United Nations

Bridging technology and diplomacy.



Georgia Tech
Model United Nations

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#GTMUN2026



Letter from the Secretary General



Esteemed delegates,

My name is Henry Bui, your Secretary General for the 2026 edition of the Georgia Tech Model United Nations Conference, also lovingly known as GTMUN. As your Secretary General, I would like to give you all a warm welcome as you begin your journey this conference cycle.

Every year at GTMUN, we see hundreds of you delegates spend hours speaking about your ideas, deliberating with others about the efficacy of solutions, and collaborating with compatriots to draft extensive resolutions. It is always impressive to see each delegate's ability to tackle these very significant issues affecting the real world today, proposing novel solutions, creatively applying international policy, and synthesizing resolutions that solve these urgent questions comprehensively and on a global scale.

I am especially excited to see everything you all will achieve this October. With over 1,000 delegates attending, this will be the largest GTMUN to date, and with it, we are bringing you 18 diverse committees to further test your abilities. Each committee has been carefully crafted to open unique perspectives and to allow each delegate to apply their skills in possibly new, unique ways. I hope that in the midst of being lost in deep research rabbit holes and hours of debate in each session, you all are satisfactorily challenged and that you all leave with joy and excitement in the work you accomplish.

Outside of the Scheller building where you will debate for two days, you will find that many of the skills you have used will be applicable to other aspects of your professional career: your ability to speak publicly, to improvise and adapt, and to act diplomatically. As a computer science student and teaching assistant, I have found that my experience in Model UN has been some of my most valuable. It has taught me to be confident in what I say, and it has taught me how to work with people with all different kinds of backgrounds and perspectives. One of our core values at Georgia Tech is that we thrive on diversity, and that is something that shines strongly at GTMUN.

As you prepare for committee, I want you to remember the most important thing you should get out of GTMUN—even more important than demonstrating your abilities or honing your skills for your professional career—is having fun. Not every speech has to be perfect, and not every unmoderated caucus has to go your way! Take the opportunity to try eccentric things in your speeches and diplomatic approach, and take the opportunity to meet new people. Do not forget that you are surrounded by many others who have similar goals, aspirations, and interests as you do! You might find a future close friend. Though competing is quite fulfilling (and the prospect of awarding is exciting), it can also be very stressful, so it is critical to find joy in what you are doing.

Once again, we, the GTMUN Secretariat, are excited to see everything you will achieve.

Good luck & have fun,

Henry Bui

Secretary General of GTMUN 2026



What is a *Position Paper*?

A position paper is a paper which describes how a country intends to address the topics of the committee, detailing tangible solutions to committee issues and connection to the country's policies. A position paper should contain details for each topic that will be addressed by the committee.

Formatting Requirements

- 12-point font, double spaces Times New Roman
- 1-2 pages per topic (excluding Works Cited page)
- A Works Cited page with citations in MLA format
- Files submitted in .pdf format with title "GTMUN26_COMMITTEE_COUNTRY.pdf"
- e.g., "GTMUN26_DISEC_Germany.pdf" or "GTMUN26_UNEP_United_States.pdf"

Start Each Topic Page With

- Committee: [Name of committee]
- Delegation: [Name of delegation]
- Topic: [Topic name/decription]

Position Paper Rubric

In order to be eligible for awards, delegates must submit a position paper and receive a score of at least 12/20 (for single-topic committees) or 24/40 (for double-topic committees). Refer to the next page for the exact scoring guidelines.

Our AI Policy

Delegates are expected to be drafting documents during the span of the conference using their own thoughts and ideas. As such, GTMUN *does not permit* plagiarism, pre-writing, or the use of generative AI during conferences.

- Plagiarism is the act of using another individual's work or writing and passing it as one's own without proper citation or credit. This includes writing from other delegates in the committee or from online sources.
- Pre-writing is the act of writing material for in-conference documents (e.g., working papers, draft resolutions, crisis directives) ahead of the conference. While doing prior research and bringing research notes is permitted (and encouraged), these notes should not contain text that is intended to be directly copied and pasted into a document. Suspicion of pre-writing is subject to the chair's discretion.
- Generative AI tools (such as ChatGPT, Claude, and Gemini) cannot be used to partially or wholly write a conference document. GTMUN recognizes the rapidly evolving landscape of artificial intelligence engines as a tool for research. Though discouraged, GTMUN accepts the use of such tools to locate resources and brainstorm starting solutions. However, generative AI must not be used to generate content for the conference, such as in-conference documents and position papers. GTMUN encourages the development of creative, unique solutions in committee and knows delegates are more than capable of producing such ideas without relying on generative AI.

Delegates that violate the writing policy will face consequences that may include disqualification from awards.

	Great (5)	Good (4)	Adequate (3)	Poor (1)
Background	• Detailed description of the topic (including dates and stakeholders) • Several facts and statistics • Discusses many relevant UN documents and resolutions	• Basic description of topic (including some dates and stakeholders) • Some facts and statistics • Discusses some relevant UN documents and resolutions	• Minimal description of topic (with no or few dates and stakeholders) • Few facts and statistics • Misses some key relevant UN documents and resolutions	• Unclear or incorrect description of topic • Incorrect or missing facts or statistics • No mention of relevant UN documents and resolutions
Policy	• Country's detailed history with issue • Detailed present position (or a strongly-defended inferred position) of country • Several references to statements from appropriate officials or documents • Several facts and statistics	• Country's basic history with issue • Present position (or reasonable inferred position) of country • Some references to statements from appropriate officials or documents • Some facts and statistics	• Sparsely describes country's history with issue • Present position (or basic inferred position) of country • Few references to statements from appropriate officials and documents • Few facts and statistics	• Incorrect or missing description of country's history with issue • Incorrect present position (or unreasonably inferred position) of country • No references to statements from appropriate officials and documents • Incorrect or missing facts and statistics
Solutions	• Detailed personal objectives • Proposes well-supported potential solutions • Identifies delegates to work with and provides strong reasoning for selections • Actionable, reasonable solutions which are within the scope of the committee	• Expresses personal objectives • Proposes reasonable potential solutions • Identifies delegates to work with and provides reasonable justification for selections • Actionable solutions within the scope of committee	• States personal objective • Proposes potential solutions • Identifies delegates to work with • Actionable solutions	• No proposed goals or plans • No potential collaborators mentioned • Implausible or missing actionable solutions
Mechanics	• No grammar, spelling, or punctuation errors • Numerous and diverse citations from appropriate sources	• Few grammar, spelling, or punctuation errors • Citations from appropriate sources	• Some grammar, spelling, or punctuation mistakes • One or two citations from inappropriate sources	• Many grammar, spelling, or punctuation mistakes • No citations from appropriate sources

Introduction to Committee

The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) serves as a subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Established in 1992, the Commission was created in response to the growing recognition of the rapid advancements in science and technology's role in shaping global development, economic growth, and sustainability. As technological advancements continue to grow exponentially, the CSTD provides a structured forum for member states, experts, and stakeholders to assess emerging challenges and opportunities. In 2026, CSTD focused on AI, biotech, and the global digital divide.

The Commission is made up of forty-three member states elected for four-year terms. These member states are chosen specifically to ensure equitable geographic representation and global inclusivity. The selection of these member states is guided by the need to ensure equitable geographical representation to strengthen inclusivity within the committee. In addition to state representatives, the CSTD incorporates input from experts nominated by their respective governments, fostering collaboration between policymakers and the scientific community. The committee convenes annually to review progress, exchange ideas, and develop recommendations that guide the international approaches to science and technology policy.

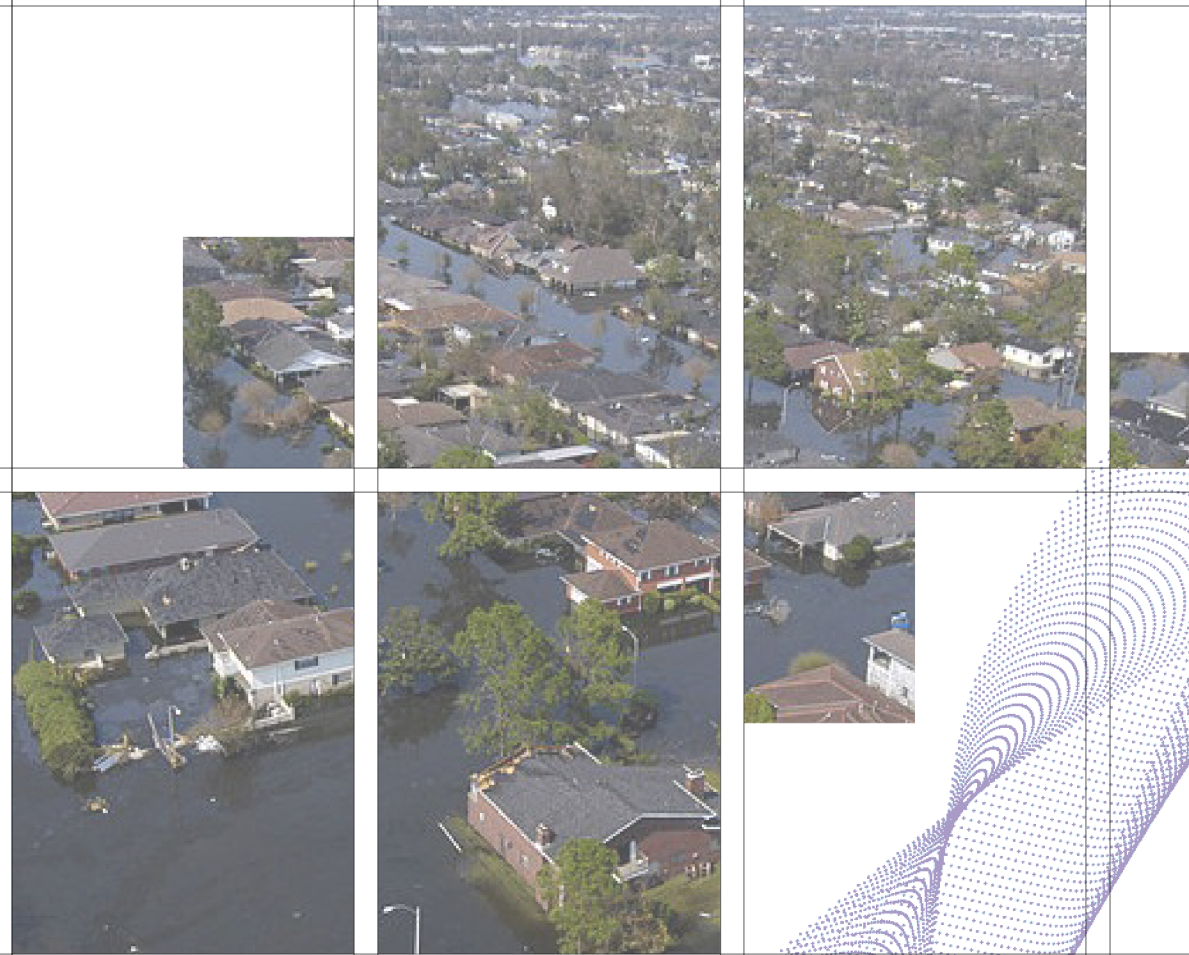
The mandate of the CSTD centers on providing high-level policy advice to the UN system on issues related to science, technology, and development. It plays a key role in identifying emerging global trends, promoting international cooperation, and ensuring that innovation contributes to sustainable and inclusive development. A central priority of the Commission is addressing disparities in access to technology, particularly by advocating for policies that prevent developing countries from being left behind in an increasingly digital world.

However, delegates should note the limitations of the Commission's authority. The CSTD does not possess the power to create or enforce international law, authorize sanctions, or regulate private entities. Instead, its authority lies in facilitating dialogue, issuing recommendations, and guiding the work of ECOSOC and the broader UN system. Understanding both the scope and the limitations of the commission is essential for drafting effective and realistic resolutions throughout the conference.

Disclaimer

Model United Nations provides an opportunity for delegates to engage diplomatically with topics of global importance and explore possibilities for conflict resolution in a meaningful way. Many of the topics at hand may involve sensitive or controversial subject matter. We ask delegates to be respectful and professional when engaging with their committee and communicating with fellow

delegates and GTMUN Conference staff. The content warning below is meant to warn you of potentially controversial topics that are present in the content of this background guide, as well as content that may appear in other aspects of the committee (e.g. debate, speeches, directives), so that you can prepare yourself before reading this background guide and participating in the committee. At GTMUN, we take equity violations very seriously and require delegates to fully comply with our equity guidelines. Failure to do so will result in an immediate disqualification from awards, and you may be asked to leave the conference. Please remain respectful in committee, and avoid overgeneralizations as well as take into account individual differences and contexts during your speeches. If you have any questions regarding our equity guidelines, we encourage you to contact one of our staff members. If, because of this committee's content warning, you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to reach out to our staff via email at gtmunconference@gmail.com.



Topic

**Constructing a plan to
revitalize an unlivable
Earth**

Key Terms and Acronyms

<i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)</i>	These consist of 17 initiatives adopted by all UN member states in 2015 in order to make a better, more sustainable world by 2030. Some examples of topic-relevant goals include Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7), and Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), though many others relate to this committee's topic as well.
<i>United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)</i>	Made up of 54 representatives elected by the general assembly, this council coordinates economic, social, environmental, and other related work with an emphasis on sustainable development. The CSTD is a subsidiary body of ECOSOC.
<i>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i>	An over 60-year-old agency that works in over 170 countries to promote development and ecosystem protection. They utilize long-term partnerships with governments, communities, and organizations, and they often do on-the-ground work as opposed to functioning primarily hands-off.
<i>United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)</i>	These are 31 non-binding points that focus on human rights violations in the workplace. They build on three pillars: the state's duty to protect, corporate responsibility to respect, and access to remedy for workers.
<i>Circular Economy</i>	An approach used to circulate products and materials at their highest value and regenerate nature while preventing waste. It keeps resources in use through reuse, recycling, and composting, mitigating damage from consumption.

Technical Espionage	The action of using technology (hardware and software) to gather and analyze sensitive and secret information. Espionage is always carried out without the knowledge of the person or organization from which information is gleaned. Surveillance is generally less secret and not always as malicious.
Moore's Law	The observation that the number of components on a chip doubles every two years, thus leading to more powerful computers. While not entirely accurate, and while Earth in the 2020s was stagnating in terms of doubling computing power every two years, this 1965 assertion also refers more broadly to the increasing power of computers in general, and has held decently well. One can expect more growth in computing in the 120 years following Moore's declaration.
Anthropogenic	Refers to changes in the environment, pollution, or environmental impacts that came about through human activity. Associated most often with deforestation, fossil fuel use, and industry, though it can be used with any change associated with human intervention.
Infrastructure Interdependence	A situation where systems of different types rely on each other to effectively function. For example, water treatment facilities might require large amounts of electricity to function, while power plants might require large amounts of treated water to generate electricity.
Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)	An integration of computational algorithms into the management of real-world processes. Sensors collect data, a computer analyzes the data, and the algorithm allows for physical changes to optimize or fix issues with a system or infrastructure.

<i>AI-Driven Optimization</i>	The use of machine learning and intelligent algorithms to find the best solutions to operational, digital, and physical problems. This process relies on the recognition of patterns through the analysis of large datasets all while parsing through live data.
<i>Data Sovereignty</i>	A principle stating that digital data is subject to the laws of the land where the data is generated, collected, or stored. This principle is based on the idea that countries should not access data belonging to citizens of another nation.
<i>Digital Divide</i>	This is the gap between people who have or do not have access to modern technology at the local, regional, national, or international level. It encompasses availability, affordability, and quality amongst other things.
<i>Capacity Building</i>	This is the act of preparing a group of people, a state, a nation, or another recognized body to leverage modern technology. It often includes education/training, infrastructure building, and policy creation.

Introduction to the Topic

The year is 2083, and scientists worldwide are concerned about the precarious state of the planet due to rampant growth and use of technologies without proper planning. Countries who still mostly relied on coal and oil for energy almost 60 years prior have seen little development in terms of renewable energy. The cost of switching from fossil fuels and the infrastructure change required to do so deterred many nations who relied on non-renewable energy sources in the 2020s, leading to an energy

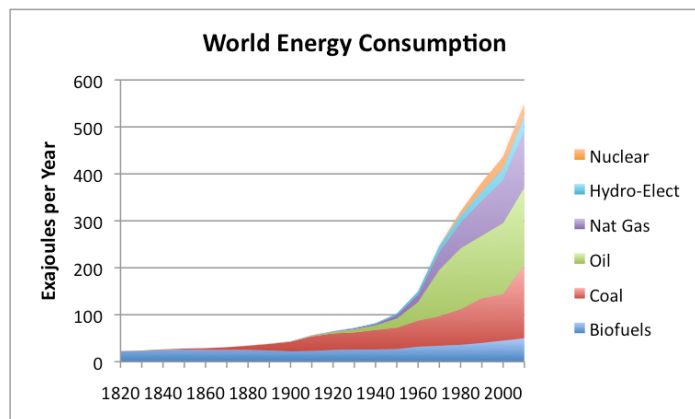


Fig. 1. World Energy Consumption since 1820 (Tverberg, 2012).

crisis in 2083 as coal and oil reserves are rapidly depleted to power modern technologies (Inspire Clean Energy, n.d.). Trends in energy consumption seen in the 2020s have leveled off due to a mostly-depleted fossil fuel reserve, leaving the world in 2083 at about 800 exajoules consumed yearly, with roughly 75% of all energy consumption in the world still coming from fossil fuels (Evans & Nam, 2026). In addition, despite resistance from citizens and local governments, many

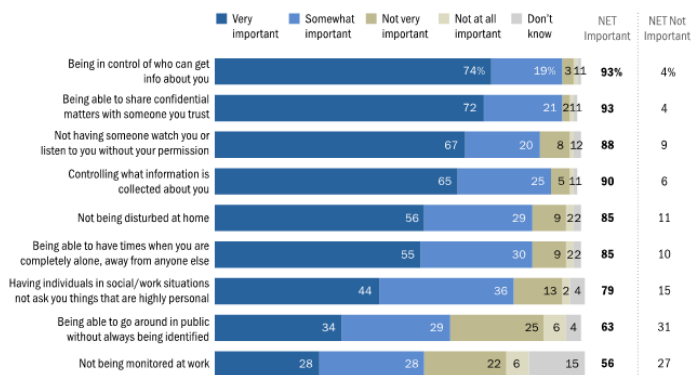
nations worldwide known for constant surveillance in the 2020s have harnessed technologies to overhaul citizen surveillance. For everyday people worldwide, energy costs have soared as coal and oil reserves begin to run out and a lack of renewable alternatives are presented to consumers.

A major concern is the disparity in how these issues are felt worldwide, leaving some areas better off than others in terms of technologically-imposed danger. This makes collaboration difficult, since not all countries face similar problems. Take the Global Innovation Index 2025 (GII), which measured innovation against economic growth, productivity, and innovation finance. Some nations that had GII scores in the 40s to 60s find themselves better adapted to the technological status quo of 2083, and thus feel the impact of these issues less. Many nations that had GII scores below 40 continue to

Americans Hold Strong Views About Privacy in Everyday Life

In response to the following question: "Privacy means different things to different people today. In thinking about all of your daily interactions – both online and offline – please tell me how important each of the following are to you . . ."

% of adults who say ...



Source: Pew Research Center's Privacy Panel Survey #4, Jan. 27, 2015-Feb. 16, 2015 (N=461). Refused responses not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Fig. 2 Americans Hold Strong Views About Privacy In Everyday Life (Madden & Rainie, 2015)

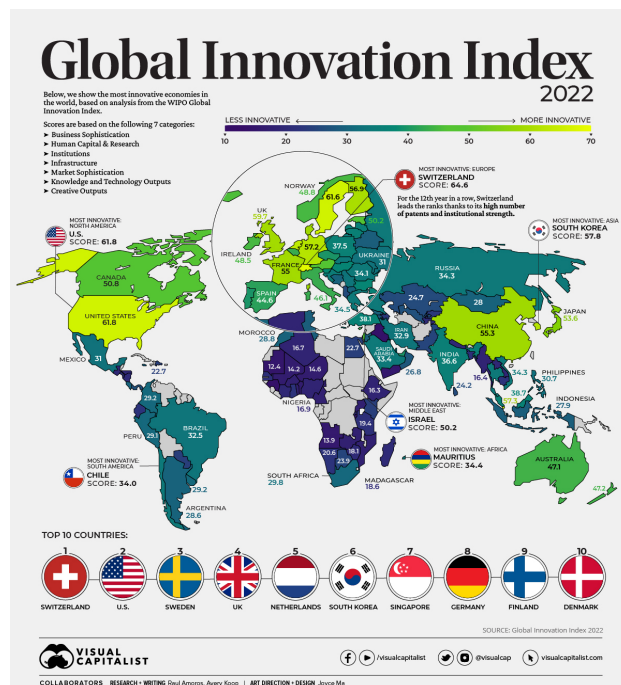


Fig. 3 Global Innovation Index (Neufeld, 2022)

find adapting hard, leaving them in a different, more precarious situation (Neufeld, 2022).

Fig. 3 (Neufeld, 2022)

Faced with the idea of running out of energy, angering citizens, and further destroying the planet's ecosystem through uncontrolled technological advancement, the CSTD convenes. Gathered at this historic committee meeting, you have the chance to utilize science and technology to combat many, or all, of the crises outlined in the topic. May your solutions ensure that life on Earth never ceases, and that technology can become a force for good.

History of the Committee

CSTD focuses primarily on science, technology, and innovation policy, areas that have significant downstream impacts on sustainability and global development outcomes. Through its work on technological advancement and policy coordination, the Commission has indirectly shaped how environmental challenges are addressed, particularly regarding access to innovation and global inequality. Rather than tracing the origins of the environmental failure element itself, this section highlights the evolution of the CSTD's efforts to promote sustainable development and mitigate risks associated with uneven technological progress. In addition, collaborative projects such as the CropWatch Innovative Cooperation Programme demonstrated the potential of innovation-driven solutions to address environmental and agricultural challenges, particularly in regions vulnerable to climate change and resource scarcity. A notable milestone includes the Commission's twenty-sixth session in March of 2023, which further reinforced the importance of aligning science and technology policy with sustainability objectives. Discussions during this session highlighted the urgency of addressing global inequalities in technological access while ensuring that innovation contributes to environmental protection rather than degradation.

Although the CSTD has not directly confronted large-scale environmental and technological collapse, its historical emphasis on sustainable development, policy coordination, and technological equity provides a critical foundation for addressing such challenges. Delegates should consider how these past efforts can inform action,

specifically in adapting existing frameworks to respond to increasingly complex, large-scale threats.

Current Issues

By the year 2083, the international system faces an unprecedented crisis defined by systemic failures in science, technology, and innovation governance, resulting in infrastructure breakdown, resource scarcity, and extreme global inequality. Decades of insufficient policy coordination, fragmented scientific collaboration, and unequal access to innovation have culminated in a world where basic systems necessary for survival, including food, water, energy, and healthcare, are no longer reliably sustained. While these crises manifest in different forms, they are deeply interconnected and collectively represent a failure to effectively utilize science and technology for sustainable and equitable development.

One of the most immediate drivers of global instability is the complete exhaustion of non-renewable energy sources. Fossil fuels, once the backbone of industrial economies, have been depleted after decades of overconsumption. Although renewable energy technologies such as wind, hydroelectric, nuclear, and solar were developed in the early 21st century, they were never implemented at the scale necessary to meet global demand. As a result, the majority of nations face severe energy shortages. Critical infrastructure, including transportation systems, communication networks, manufacturing facilities, and healthcare systems, has become unreliable or nonfunctional. Economies that once flourished have collapsed, and developing nations, which were already disadvantaged in accessing advanced energy technologies, have been disproportionately affected. The failure to equitably transfer and scale innovative energy solutions has transformed technological disparity into a matter of survival.

Failures in waste management technologies, industrial regulation, and sustainable production systems have resulted in widespread contamination of essential resources. Water sources have become heavily polluted by industrial toxins, plastic waste, and chemical runoff, rendering them unsafe for consumption or agricultural use. Air quality has deteriorated in many densely populated and industrialized regions, contributing to severe public health challenges. In addition, inadequate investment in recycling technologies and resource recovery systems has allowed waste accumulation to reach unprecedented levels. These conditions have strained healthcare systems, reduced economic productivity, and intensified resource shortages. The inability to develop, regulate, and globally distribute effective technological solutions for waste management reflects broader failures in international scientific cooperation and innovation policy.

The inability of nations to effectively utilize scientific research and technological

adaptation strategies has intensified global instability beyond earlier projections. Inadequate investment in predictive modeling, resilient infrastructure, and advanced monitoring systems has left many societies vulnerable to increasingly severe disruptions. Transportation networks, food production systems, and urban centers face frequent breakdowns as existing infrastructure struggles to withstand changing conditions and growing resource demands. Coastal infrastructure has suffered extensive damage due to the failure to develop and implement large-scale engineering solutions, displacing millions of people and placing additional strain on already fragile economies. These challenges highlight the consequences of failing to translate scientific knowledge into coordinated international action.

In addition, the rapid expansion of artificial intelligence, automated governance systems, and mass data collection has introduced new challenges to global stability. Advanced technologies intended to improve efficiency and security have instead concentrated power among a limited number of states and corporations. Large-scale surveillance networks have become widespread, raising concerns regarding privacy, human rights, and state sovereignty. At the same time, nations lacking access to advanced digital infrastructure have become increasingly dependent on foreign-controlled systems, further widening the global technological divide. Breakdowns in cybersecurity, driven by increasingly sophisticated computational capabilities, have also destabilized financial systems and critical infrastructure, further undermining global trust in technological governance.

The impacts of these crises have not been evenly distributed. Nations that relied heavily on industrial production or energy imports, such as Bangladesh, have experienced severe economic decline, while those lacking technological infrastructure, such as Haiti, have struggled to adapt entirely. The gap between technologically advanced and developing nations has widened into a divide between those capable of sustaining basic systems and those facing systemic collapse. Access to medical resources and healthcare technologies has become increasingly limited, with life-saving treatments and innovations concentrated in a small number of regions. As supply chains deteriorate and costs rise, much of the global population faces significant barriers to care. This inequality underscores the long-term consequences of failing to ensure equitable access to scientific and technological advancements.

The severity of the global crisis in 2083 highlights the fundamental failure of international science and technology governance. The inability to scale critical innovations, ensure equitable access to emerging technologies, strengthen infrastructure systems, secure digital networks, and promote global scientific cooperation has contributed to the current state of instability. For the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, this crisis represents the culmination of challenges it was originally established to address. Delegates must now consider how science, technology, and innovation can be mobilized not only

to mitigate further damage but also to rebuild critical systems, reduce technological inequality, and ensure humanity's long-term survival in an increasingly unstable world.

Case Studies

The Citarum River in Java, Indonesia

Located next to many different factories, the Citarum River was frequently cited as one of the top ten most polluted rivers back in 2018 (UNDP, 2023). Fecal bacteria levels were more than 5,000 times over the mandatory limits, with lead levels 1,000 times higher than the US Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standard. The waste from the abutting pharmaceutical and textile plants made the water unpotable and unfit for washing purposes, yet these plants provide much-needed jobs to the area around the river (Carrubba, 2020).

Then-president Joko Widodo laid out a plan to make the river potable again by 2025, a large undertaking for such a short amount of time. He and the rest of the Indonesian government succeeded in making the Citarum River safe for fishing and swimming, though more work needed to be done in collaboration between the government, the industries, and the United Nations. It remains increasingly difficult to combat industrial damages to the environment due to the increasing worldwide demand for industry and the often unclean methods used to advance technology and output. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducted training with 40 of the largest companies along the Citarum River in an effort to understand their unique challenges and to help them adopt the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). While the efforts succeeded in making the river less



Fig. 4. The clogged Citarum river, West Java, Indonesia (Nadine Freischlad, 2019).

polluted and thus safer for the millions of people who relied on it for water, bribes and concealed pipes still allow for many plants along the river to continuously discharge waste into the river, making a permanent long-term solution hard to achieve (Carrubba, 2020).

The Telecommunications Act 2023, India

Introduced on December 24th, 2023, the Telecommunications Act represents a large shift towards mass surveillance in the country of India. The act gives the state significantly more control and power over the collection and usage of any kind of telecommunication, defined in the act as “transmission, emission, or reception of any messages, by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems” (Jain & Panday, 2024). The broad definition has brought into question whether this gives India access to encrypted communication systems, meaning messages sent on platforms like WhatsApp could be intercepted if deemed necessary.



Fig. 5. Congress party workers shout slogans during a protest accusing Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government of using military-grade spyware to monitor political opponents, journalists and activists in New Delhi, India, July 20, 2021 (Human Rights Watch, 2022).

Besides giving the government large amounts of power to intercept messages across virtually all digital platforms, the guidelines for what does and does not warrant interception is vague. Terms like “public order” do not specify to a sufficient degree, leaving room for interpretation where none should be needed. This allows the state to intercept communications for trivial or politically-motivated reasons and still justify the action. Additionally, the act gives little oversight to the legislative and judicial branches of government. Officials in the executive branch in similar ranks can both issue and review interception orders, leading to a lack of impartiality in the process (Jain & Panday, 2024). This provides a dangerous opportunity for officials to conduct personally- or politically-motivated searches without being stopped.

In addition, the act calls for the destruction of interception orders, making it hard to hold the state accountable due to less evidence of searches. And finally, the Telecommunications Act allows for indefinite holding of messages, which could lead to the state collecting vast amounts of data from communications with the intent to decrypt and analyze later. While the benefits of being able to quickly search through telecommunications and potentially catch criminals and prevent crime are definitely real, the lack of safeguards, oversight, and clear definitions makes the Telecommunications Act 2023 a deeply contentious issue in India and abroad and the world faces more and more mass surveillance.

Data Center Growth in the United States

During the rise of AI in the 2020s, and in the period that followed, an increasing demand for data centers in the US spurred a battle between large corporations and citizens. For reference, data centers are large buildings that house servers used for internet connection, running online applications, and powering AI. These centers existed prior to the rise of AI, though on a much smaller scale and number. According to estimates by Ben Green, assistant professor at the University of Michigan School of Information and Public Policy, some of the data centers being built near his own home were projected to consume more energy than 1,000,000 US households. He stressed the importance of both scaling up and increasing the creation of new data centers, both factors driving the issue that civilians faced in terms of increasing costs of electricity and lack of tax revenue promised by many data center builders due to tax breaks for the corporations (Mineo, 2026).

The role of data centers was also felt in elections nationwide in areas that housed multiple data centers. Both right-leaning and left-leaning citizens fought against the growth of these centers in their communities due to a confluence of factors, ranging from economic burden in electricity costs to environmental concerns about the large amount of water and power consumed by the centers day-to-day (Mineo, 2026). This is one of many examples in which large businesses and technology square off with everyday people, causing problems worldwide for governments caught between trying not to fall behind in technological advancement and appeasing the local populations which they exist to serve.

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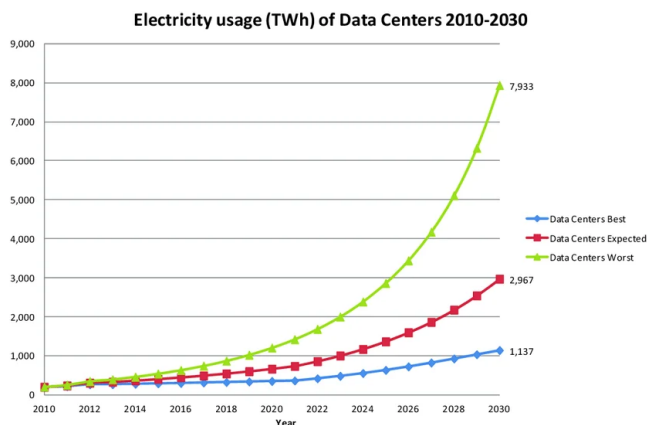
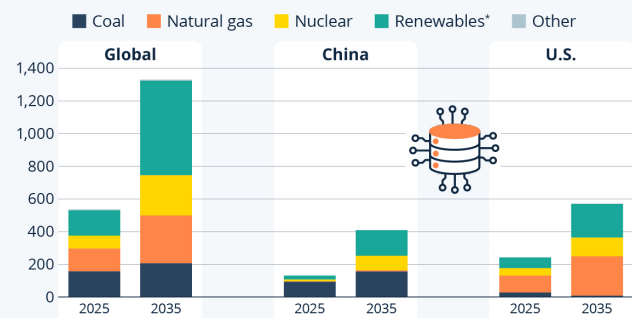


Fig. 6 Electricity Usage of Data Centers (Andrae & Edler, 2015).

Data Center Energy Consumption Surges Amid AI Boom

Electricity generation to supply data centers, by energy source (in TWh)



* Solar PV, wind and other renewables

Based on the fuel mix of the electricity physically consumed by data centers rather than contractual mix of different data center operators.

Source: IEA



statista

Fig. 7 Data Center Energy Consumption Surges Amid AI Boom (Fleck, 2025).

Directives / QARMAs

How can previous efforts to tackle these problems during the 2020s be used to guide recommendations for these problems in 2083?

Why did previous attempts to address similar issues fail, and what hindered the success of those solutions?

How do international relations change when natural resources are becoming scarce, and how can actions taken by one nation inadvertently affect another nation?

What will large-scale international cooperation look like when a global threat is imminent?

How might the gravity of the situation you are facing lend itself to more creative, unorthodox solutions?

How can the 2083 CSTD ensure that all people are accounted for in the recommendations the committee proposes?

How might some resolutions infringe upon the sovereignty of nations and the importance of cultures worldwide?

Which problems facing the world in 2083 seem the most pertinent and why?

How might scientific research and world events up to the 2020s be a good source of evidence during committee?

How do your nation's experiences shape your ideas and priorities for solving this humanitarian crisis through the implementation of technology?

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