

September 2026

Michelle Thorne

AI Data Centers and the Challenges for the Climate and Environmental Movements



GREEN WEB
FOUNDATION

Green Web
Foundation

WE WORK TOWARDS A

FOSSIL-FREE INTERNET

BY 2030



Overview

1. The very real impacts of AI
2. Reactions and regulations around the world
3. Inspiration for action
4. Q&A

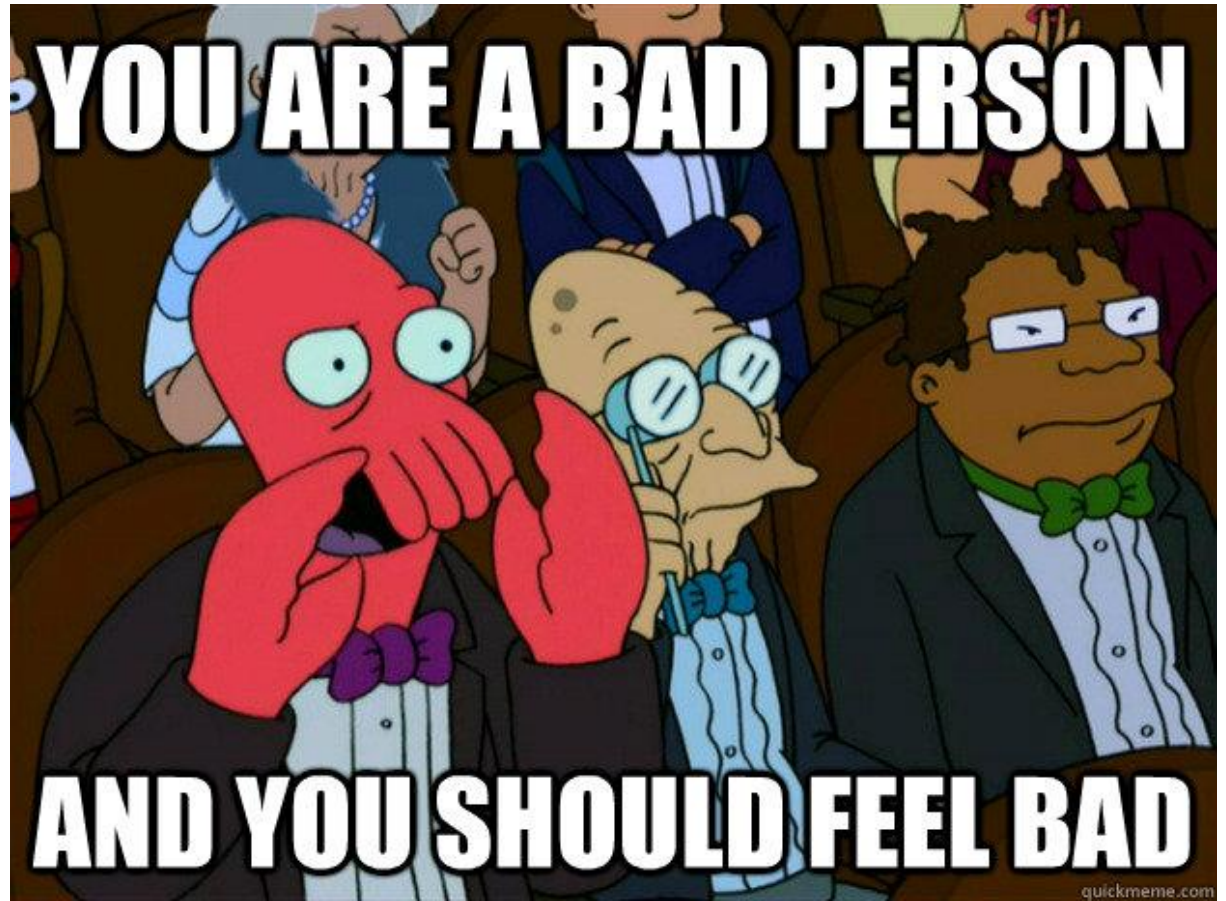


The very real impacts of AI

1

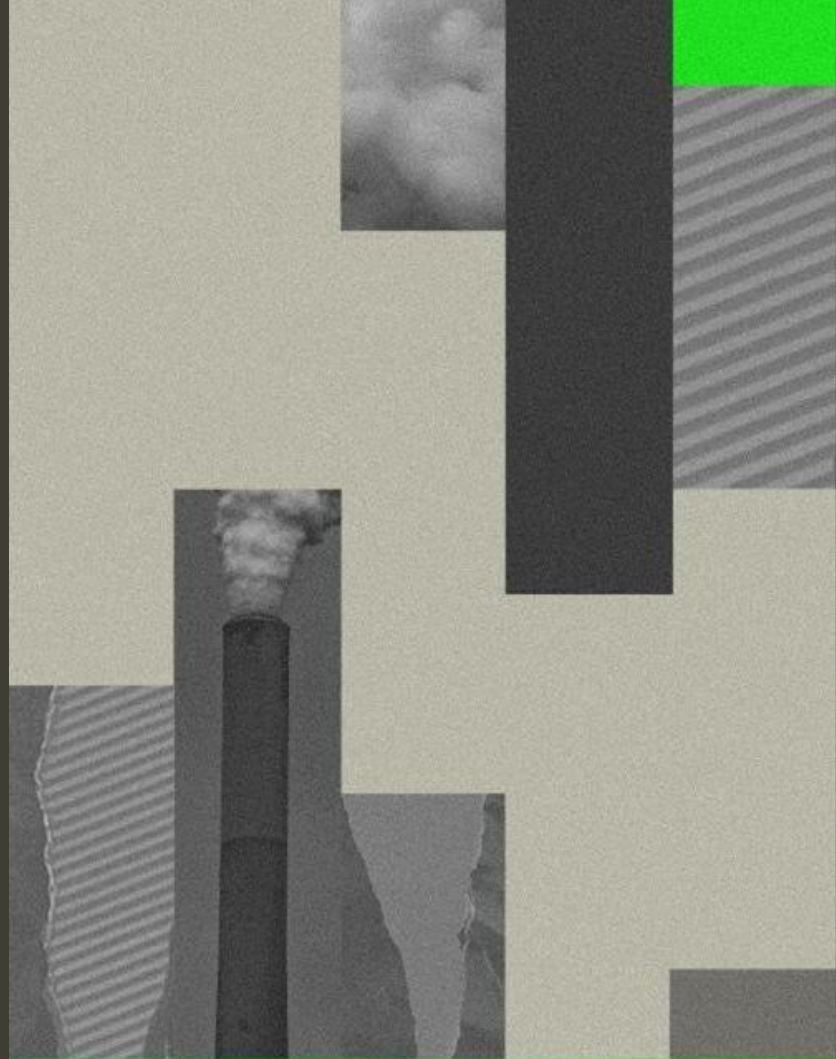
I use AI.

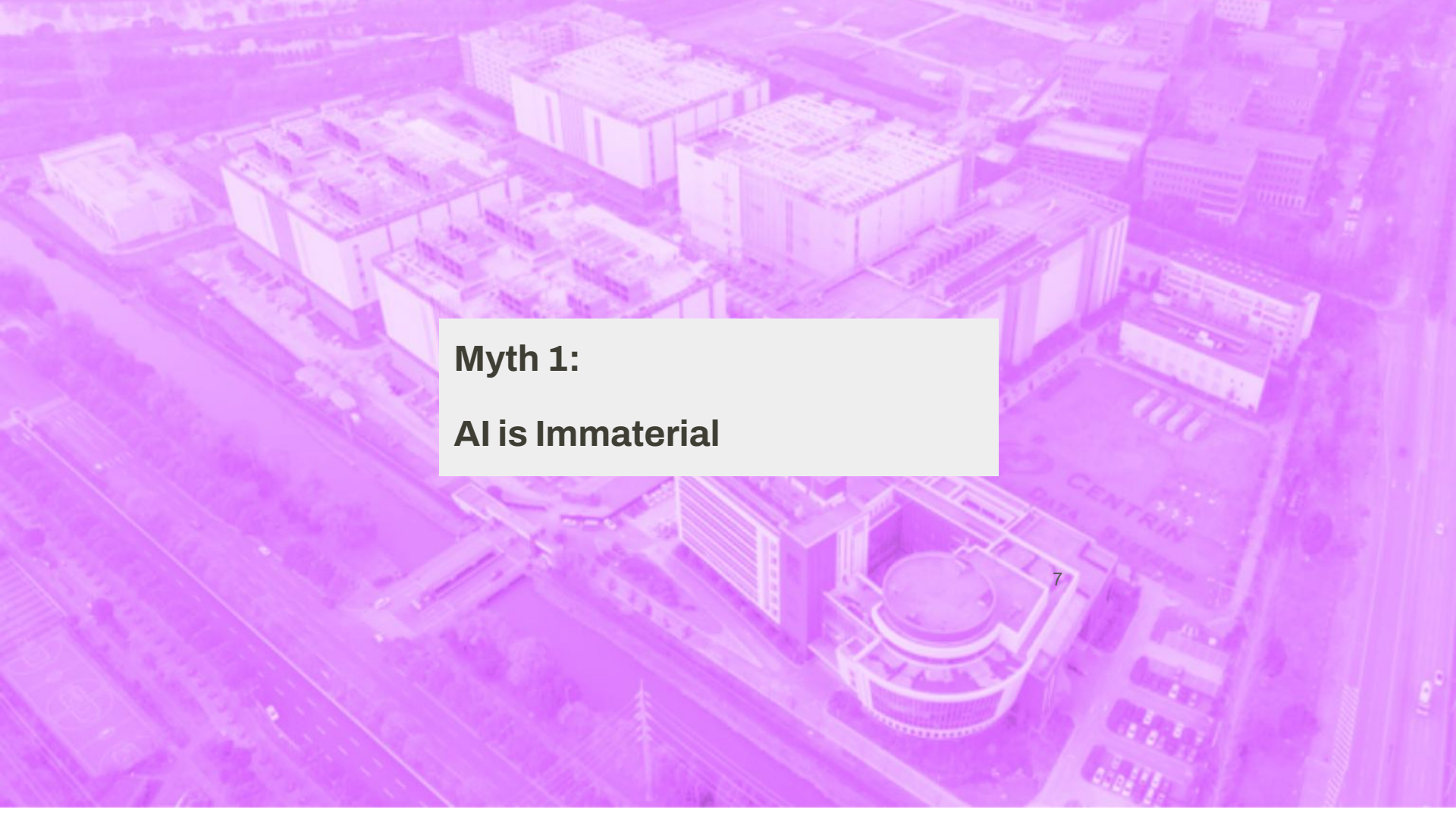
**Am I a
bad
person?**



Overview

The rise of too many
dirty data centres
controlled by
unaccountable
companies.



An aerial photograph of a city, likely Singapore, with a purple overlay. A white text box is centered in the middle of the image. The text box contains the text "Myth 1: AI is Immaterial". The city features various buildings, including a large circular building in the foreground, and a road with a "CENTRIN" sign. The number "7" is visible in the bottom right corner of the image.

Myth 1:

AI is Immaterial



The internet is the
world's **largest coal-
powered machine.**

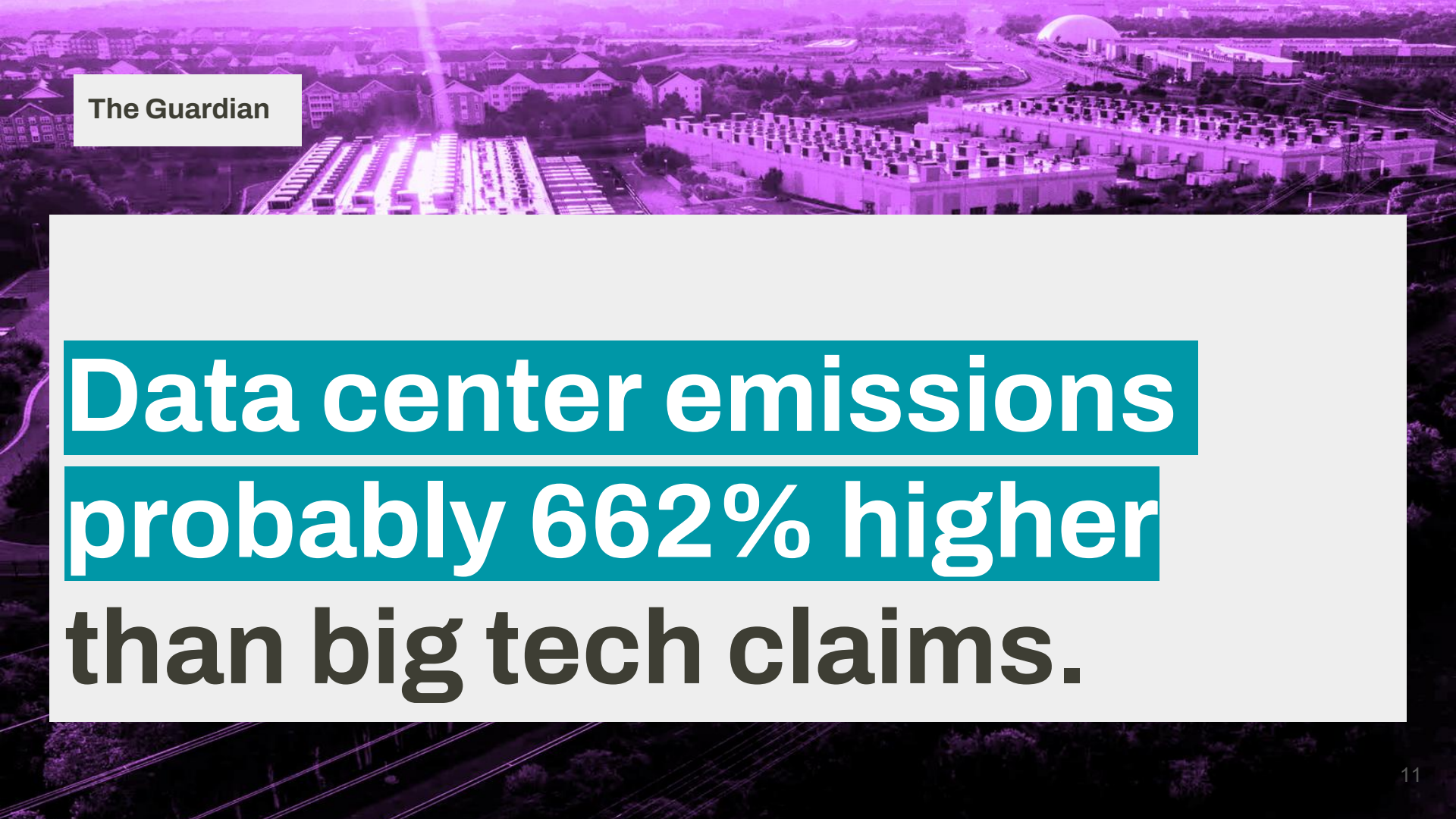


Like the shipping industry,
the internet ☒ emits
2-3% of the world's carbon.



Data centers are the factories of our digital infrastructure. They use **4% of total EU electricity demand**—with projections rising.

In Ireland and Denmark, data centers use a **1/5 of the country's total electricity consumption** and more than all the households of their urban centers.

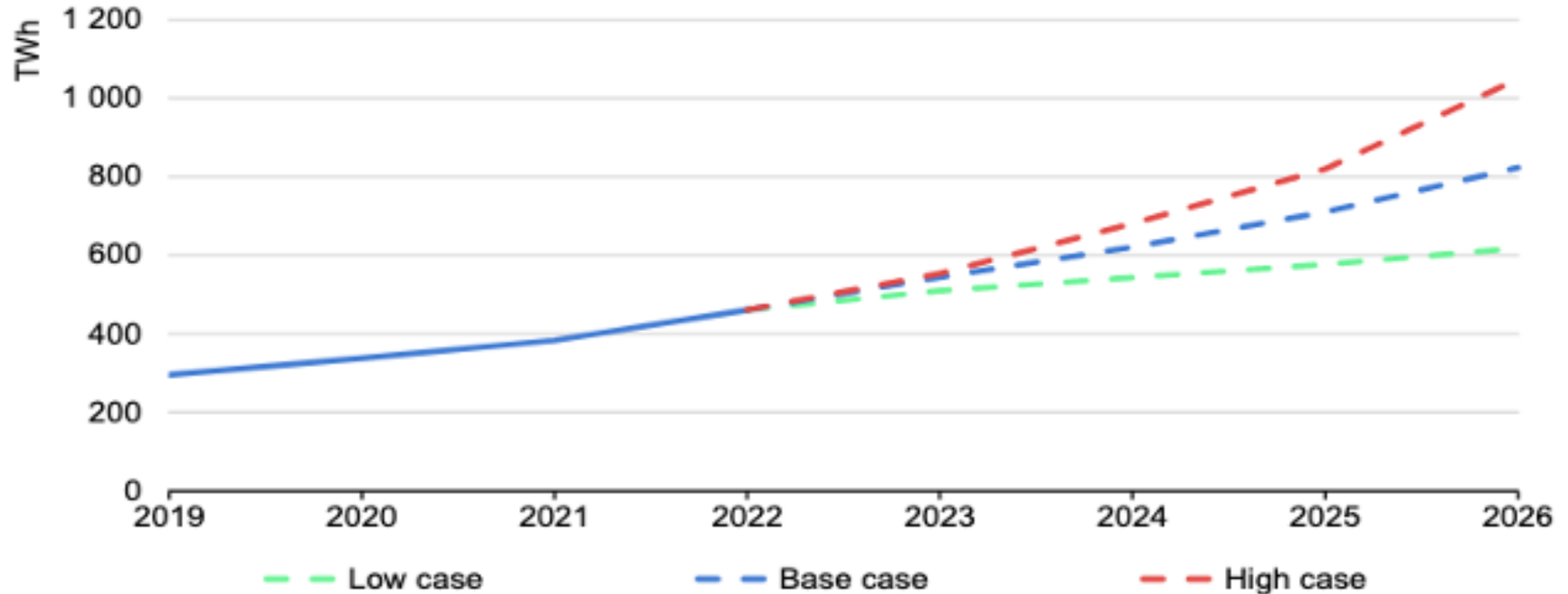


The Guardian

**Data center emissions
probably 662% higher
than big tech claims.**

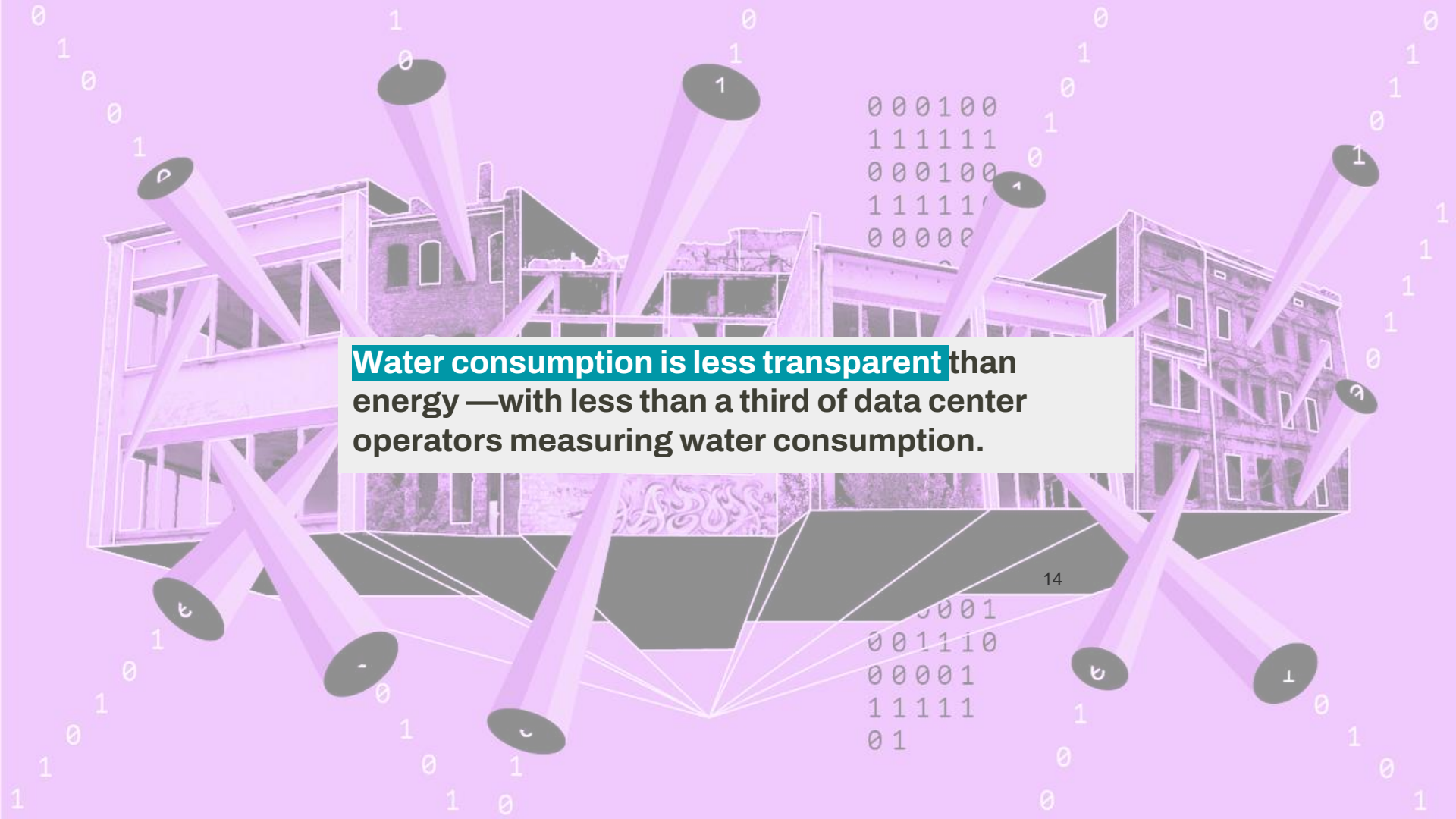
**To get on track with the Net
Zero Emissions Scenario,
emissions from ICT sector
must halve by 2030.**

Global electricity demand from data centres, AI, and cryptocurrencies, 2019-2026



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

AI and cryptocurrencies are one of the most **significant drivers of global demand of electricity.**

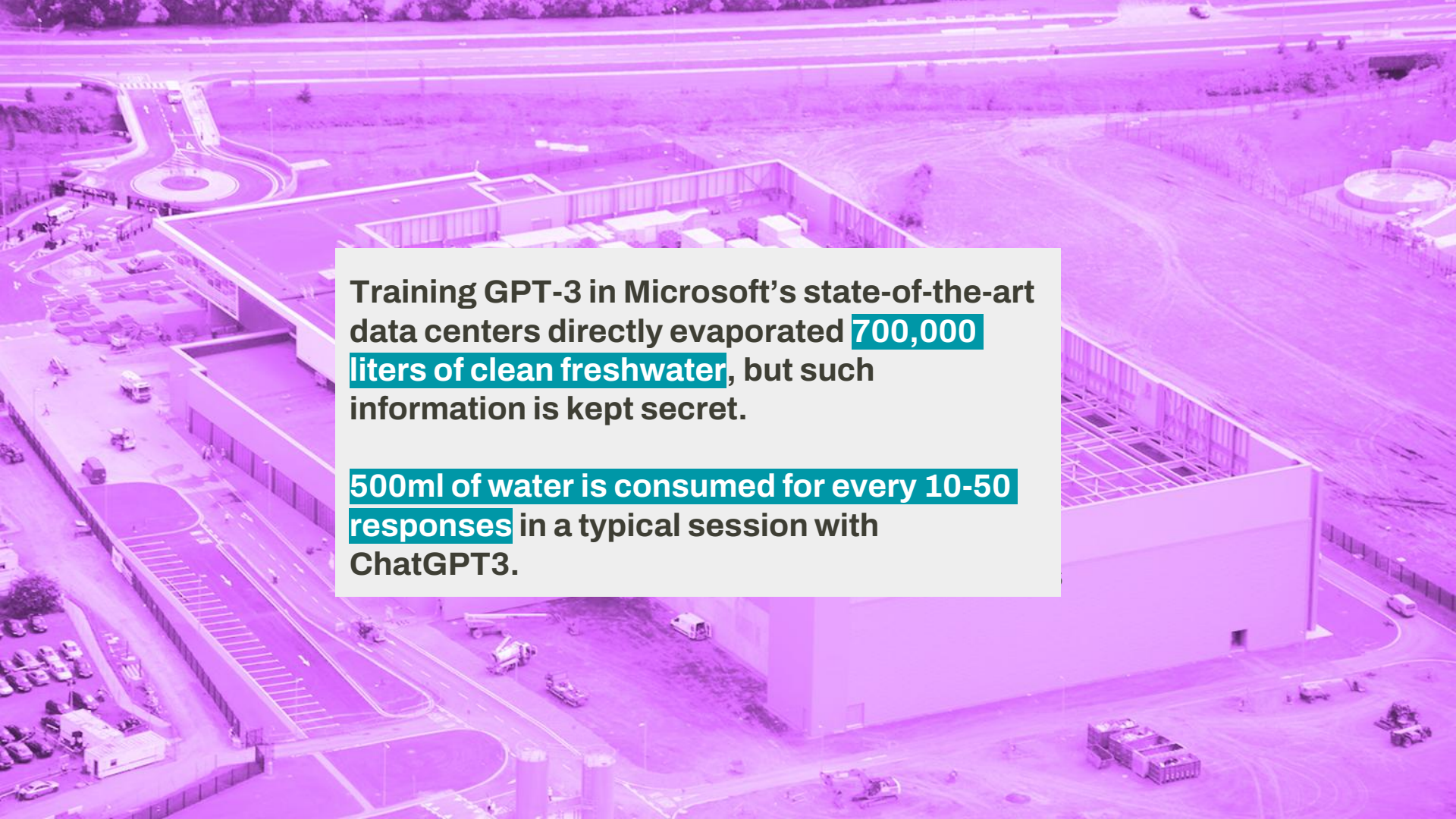


Water consumption is less transparent than energy —with less than a third of data center operators measuring water consumption.

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An aerial photograph of a large industrial facility, likely a data center. The facility consists of several large, rectangular buildings with flat roofs. A large parking lot is visible in the foreground, filled with many cars. There are also some construction vehicles and equipment scattered around the site. The background shows a road and some trees.

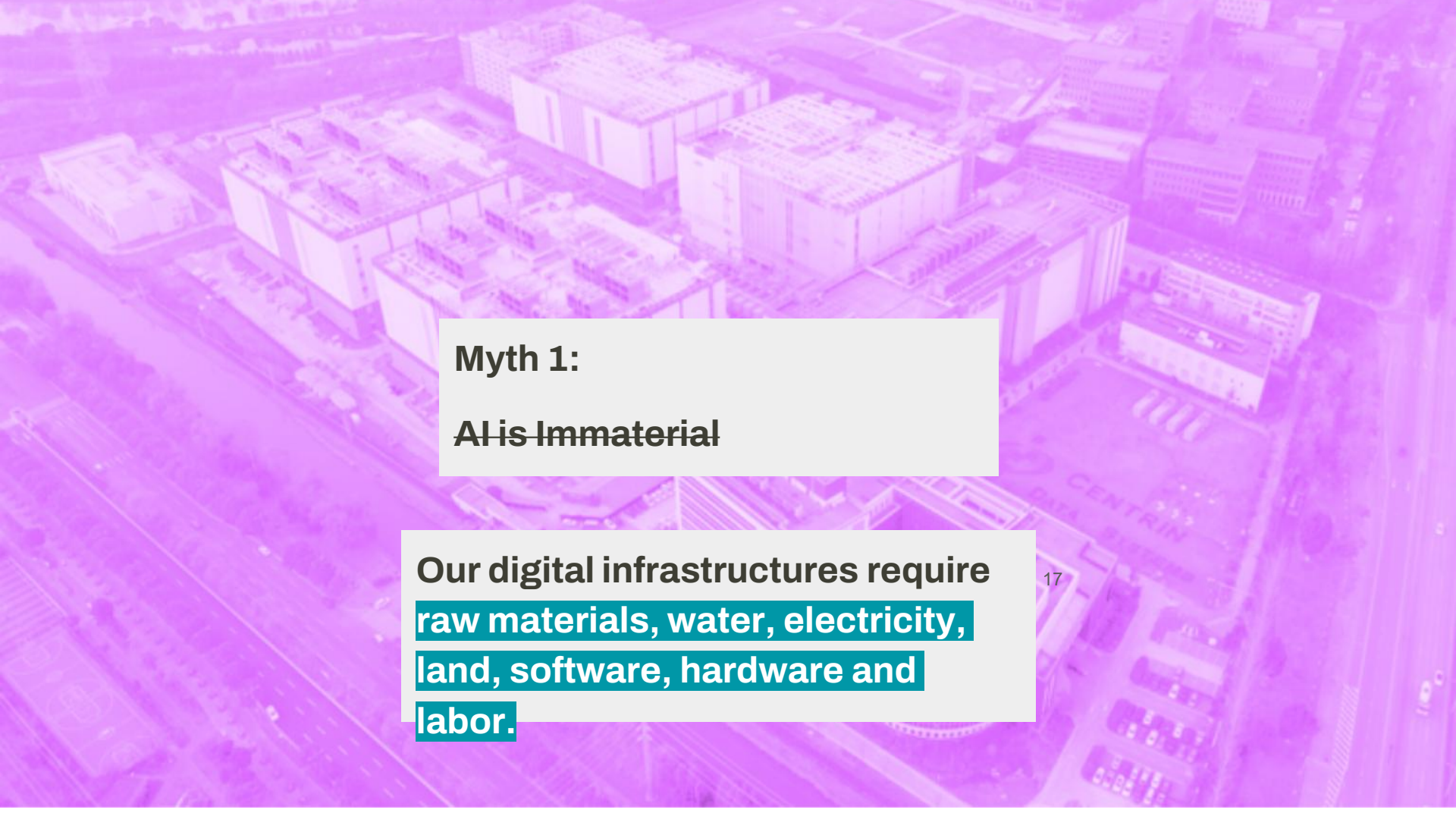
Training GPT-3 in Microsoft's state-of-the-art data centers directly evaporated 700,000 liters of clean freshwater, but such information is kept secret.

500ml of water is consumed for every 10-50 responses in a typical session with ChatGPT3.



Manufacturing hardware generates **substantial waste and pollution** which severely impacts people's health.

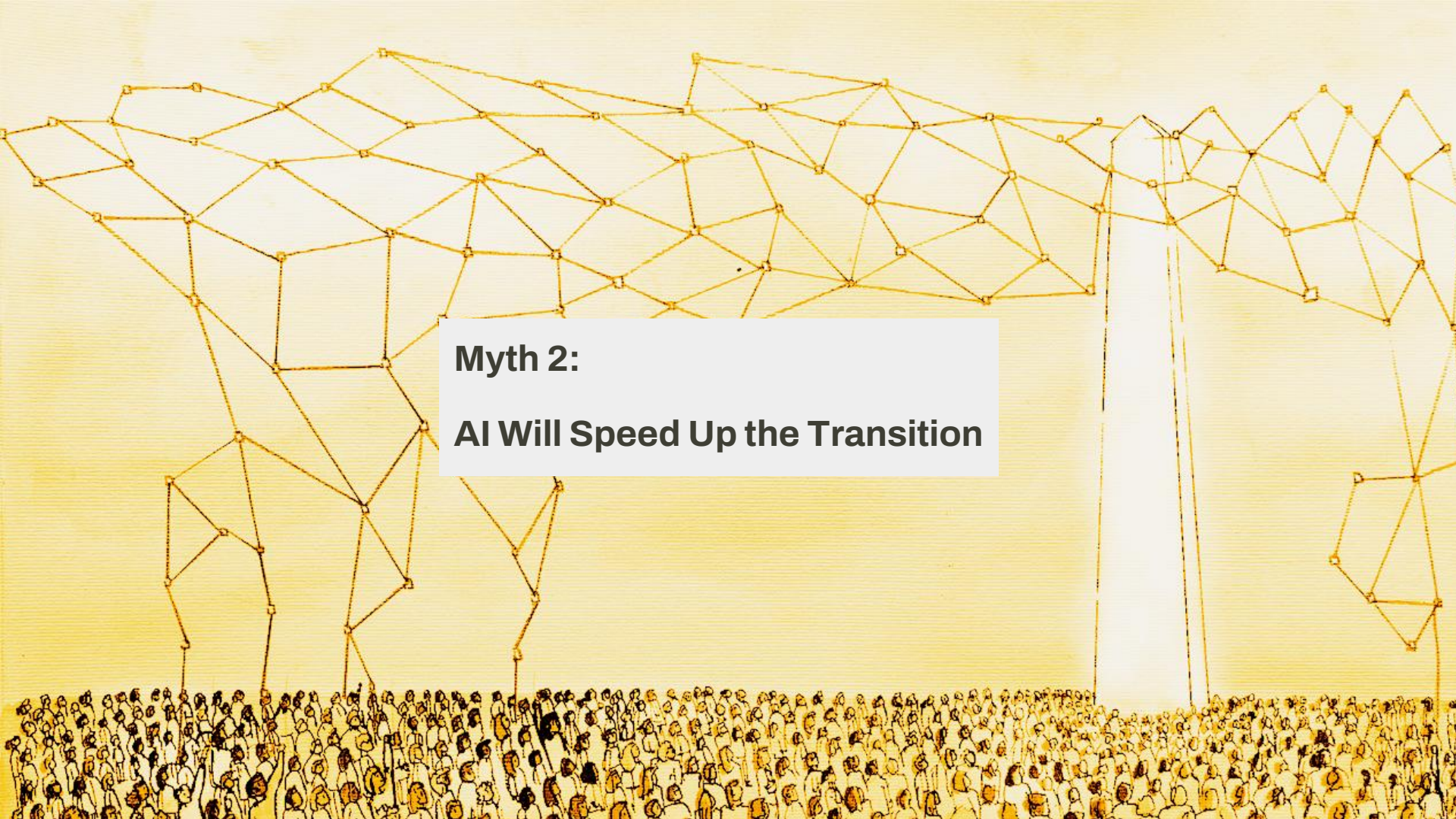
These impacts are experienced disproportionately by communities in the Majority World, **continuing the practice of environmental colonialism.**

An aerial photograph of a city, likely New York City, showing a dense grid of buildings and streets. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent purple filter. In the lower right, a building is labeled 'CENTRIN'.

Myth 1:

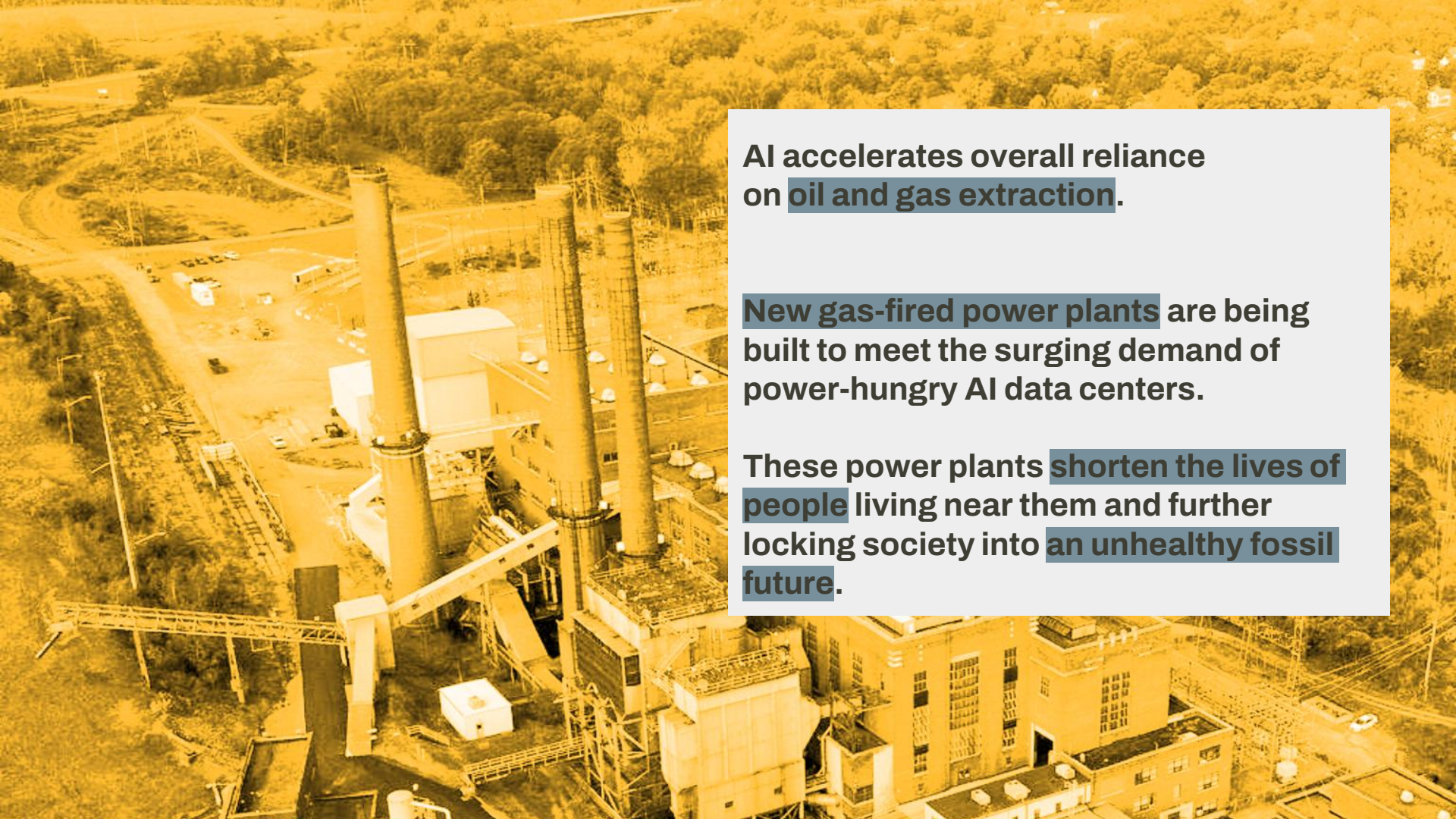
~~AI is Immaterial~~

**Our digital infrastructures require
raw materials, water, electricity,
land, software, hardware and
labor.**



Myth 2:

AI Will Speed Up the Transition



AI accelerates overall reliance on oil and gas extraction.

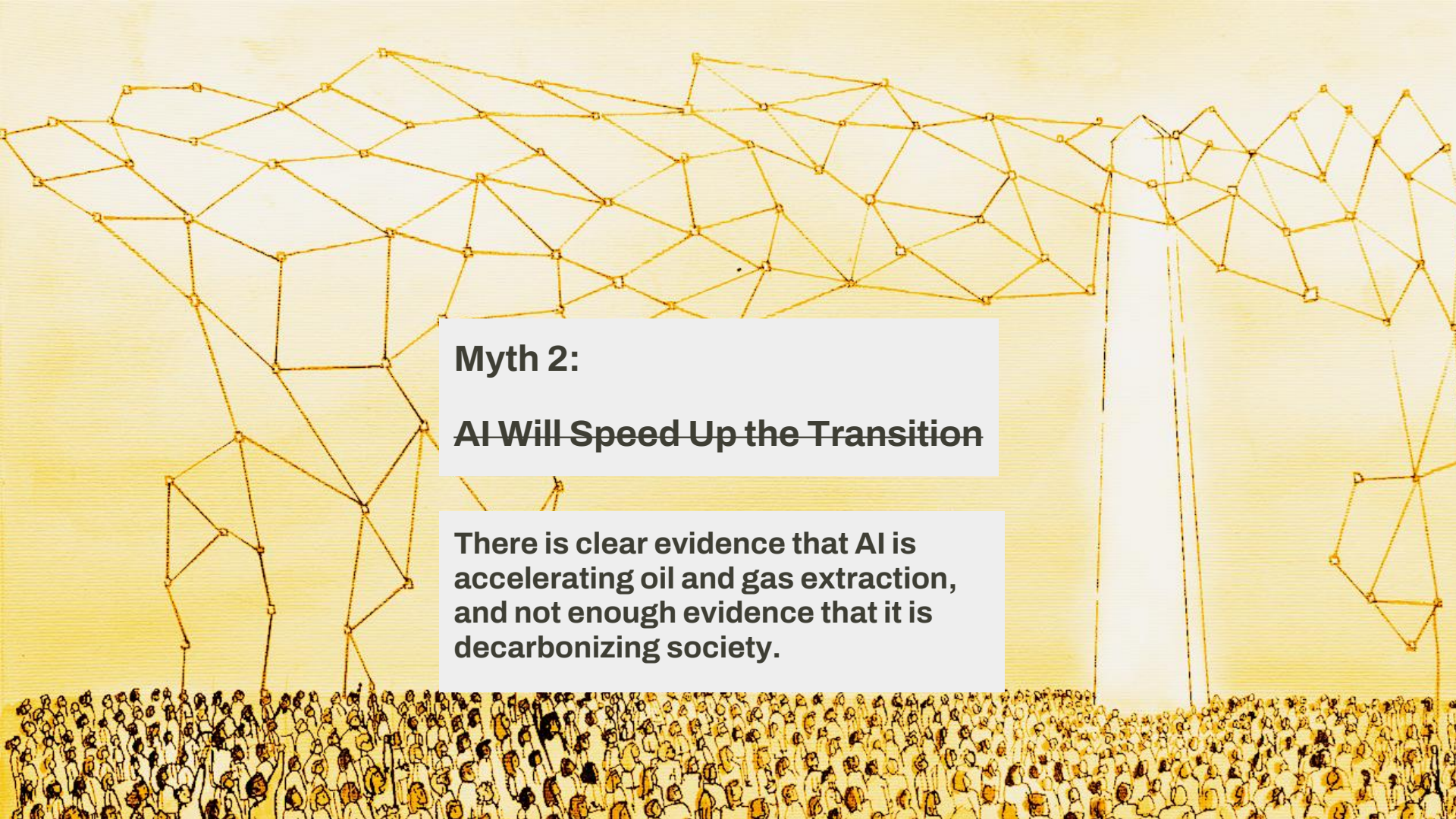
New gas-fired power plants are being built to meet the surging demand of power-hungry AI data centers.

These power plants shorten the lives of people living near them and further locking society into an unhealthy fossil future.

An oil pumpjack is the central focus of the image, set against a backdrop of a dry, yellowish landscape under a hazy sky. The pumpjack's long arm is extended upwards. To the left of the pumpjack, there are two large white storage tanks. The ground is dry and dusty. In the background, there are some trees and other industrial structures.

AI for Big Oil.

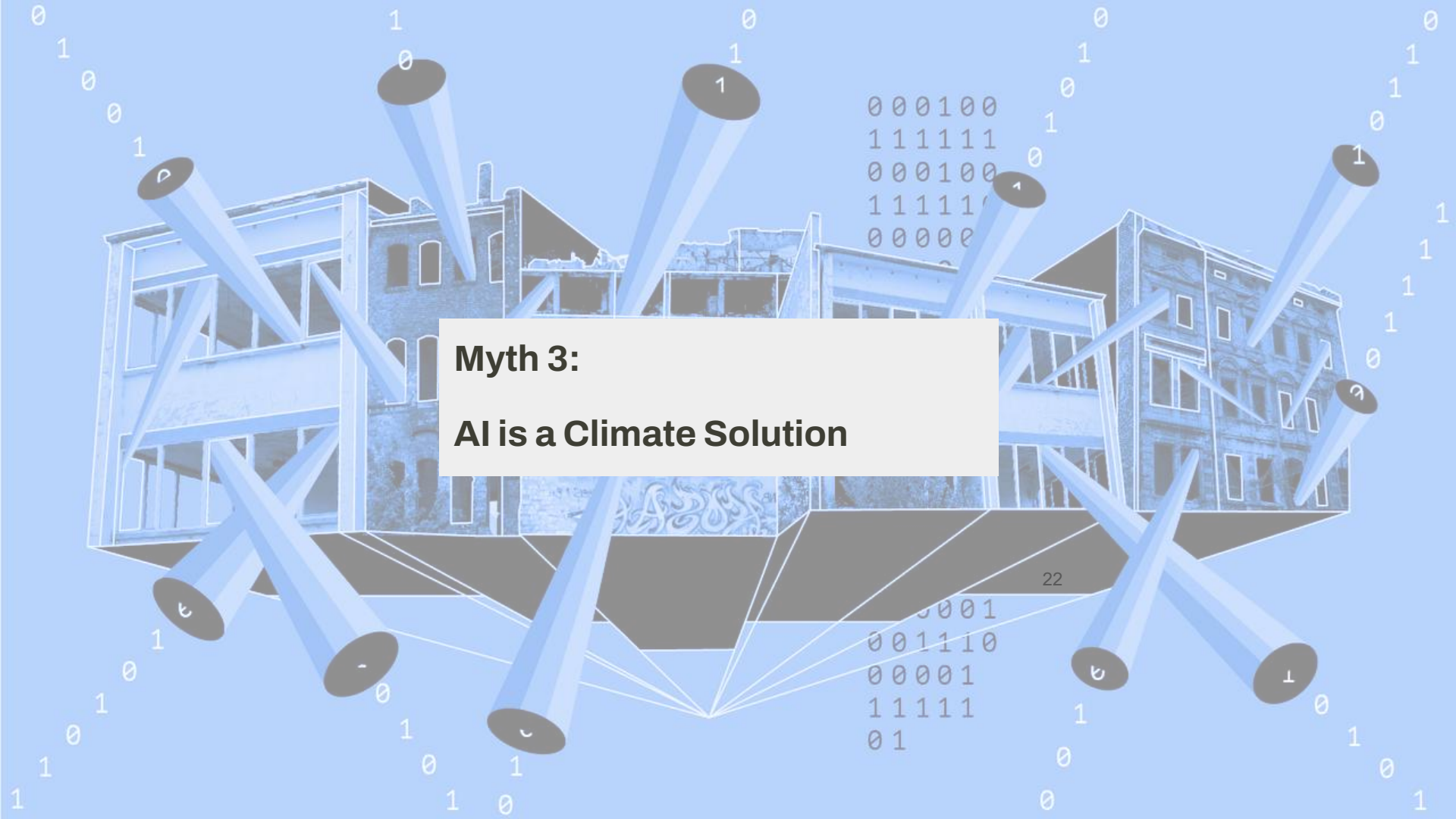
Microsoft sells AI to oil supermajors like ExxonMobil, Chevron, and Shell to speed up the exploration and extraction of fossil fuels, causing **tens of millions of tons of emissions**—multiples of Microsoft's carbon removal work.



Myth 2:

~~AI Will Speed Up the Transition~~

There is clear evidence that AI is accelerating oil and gas extraction, and not enough evidence that it is decarbonizing society.



Myth 3:

AI is a Climate Solution

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AI suffers from **chronic potentialitis**—it’s potential is “just around the corner” while it creates many harms right now.

AI is argued to be more efficient, yet actually **perpetuates and intensifies existing harms**, distracting us from actual reform.

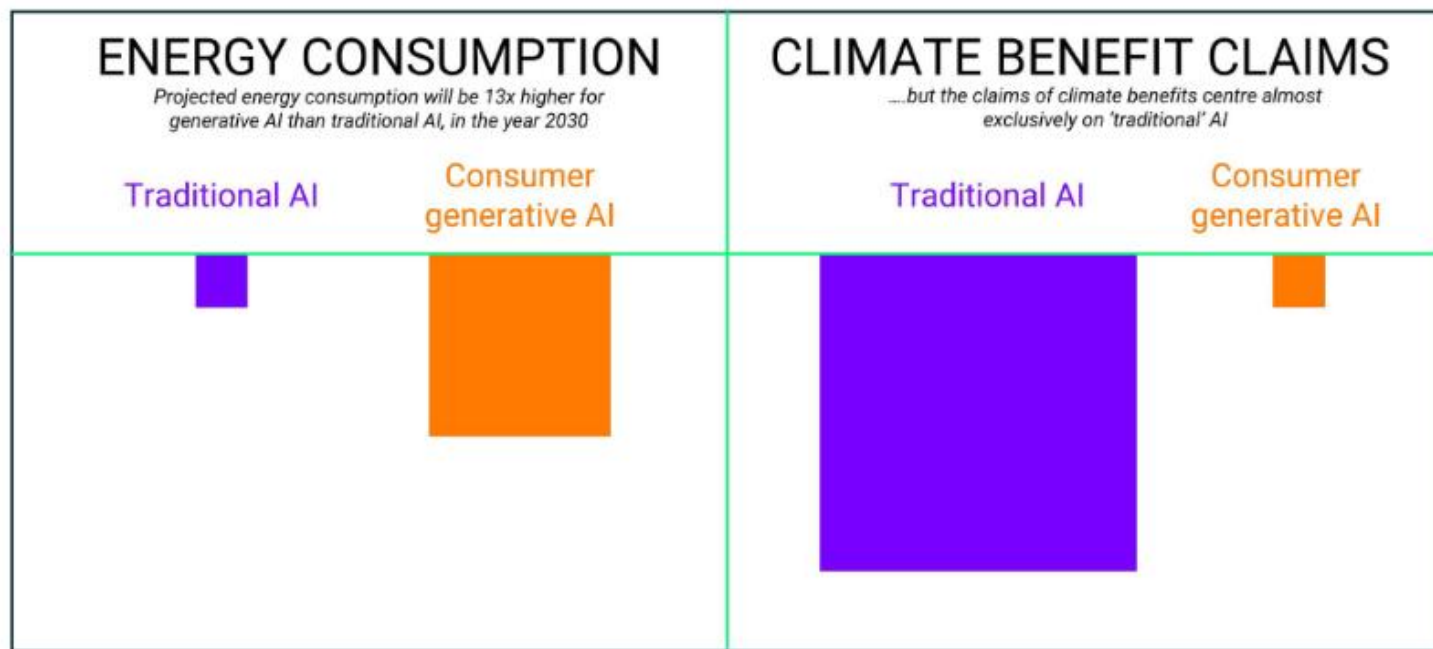


FIGURE 1 - CLIMATE BENEFIT versus DAMAGE

This graphic illustrates how most climate benefit claims relate to traditional AI, whereas most harm will relate to consumer generative AI. The first compares the projected electricity consumption in a central 2030 scenario, also represented by the area of each square. The second comparison shows the number of claims by AI type, represented by the area of each square.

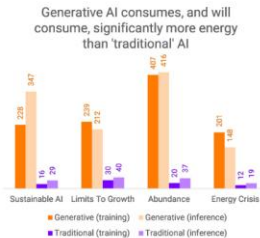


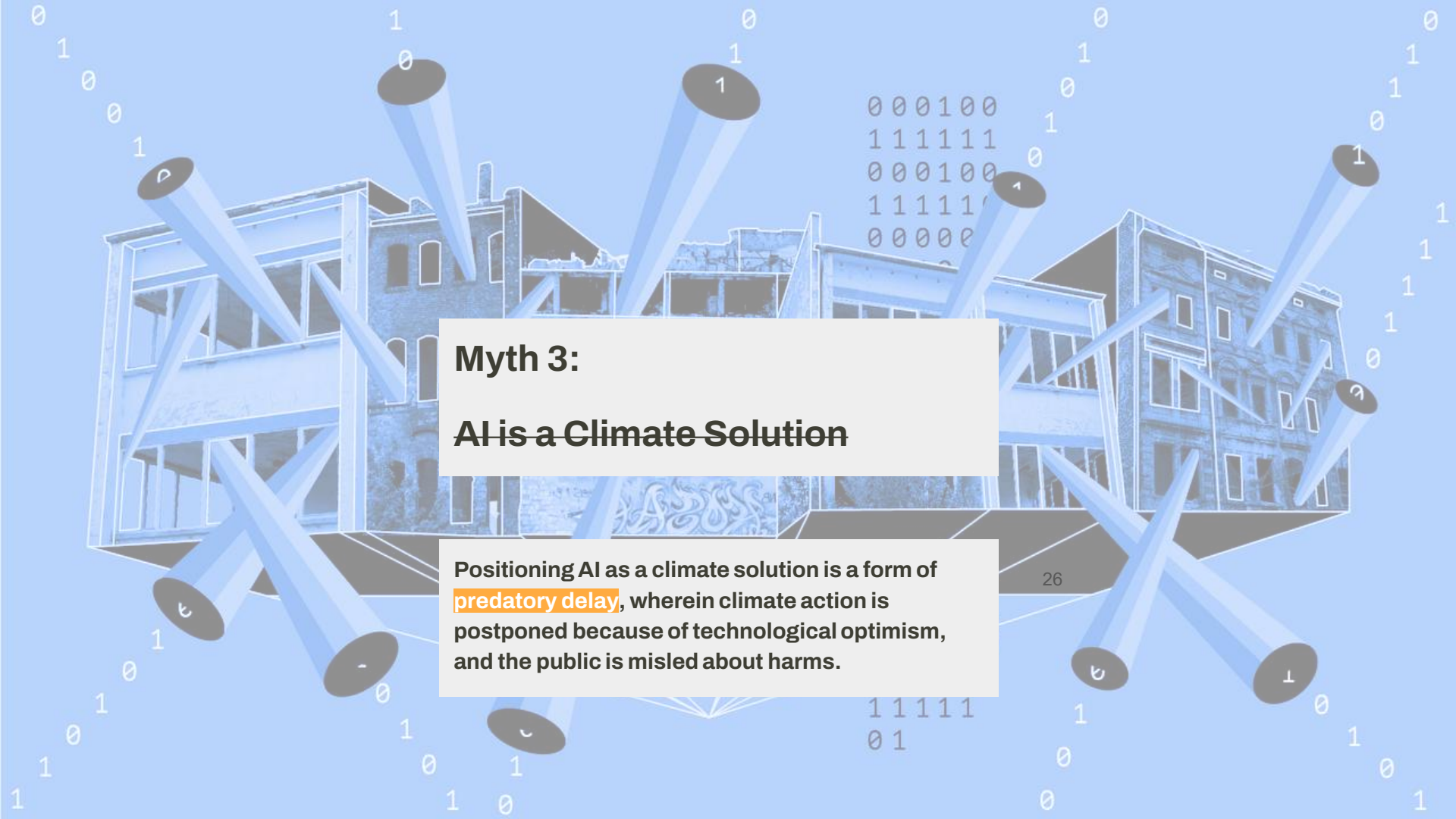
FIGURE 5 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY AI TYPE

This chart shows the estimated global energy consumption of AI by application type in 2030. Across the scenarios, generative AI consumes between six to fourteen times more than traditional AI. Values are expressed in terawatt hours.

Myth 3:

~~AI is a Climate Solution~~

Positioning AI as a climate solution is a form of **predatory delay**, wherein climate action is postponed because of technological optimism, and the public is misled about harms.



Myth 3:

~~AI is a Climate Solution~~

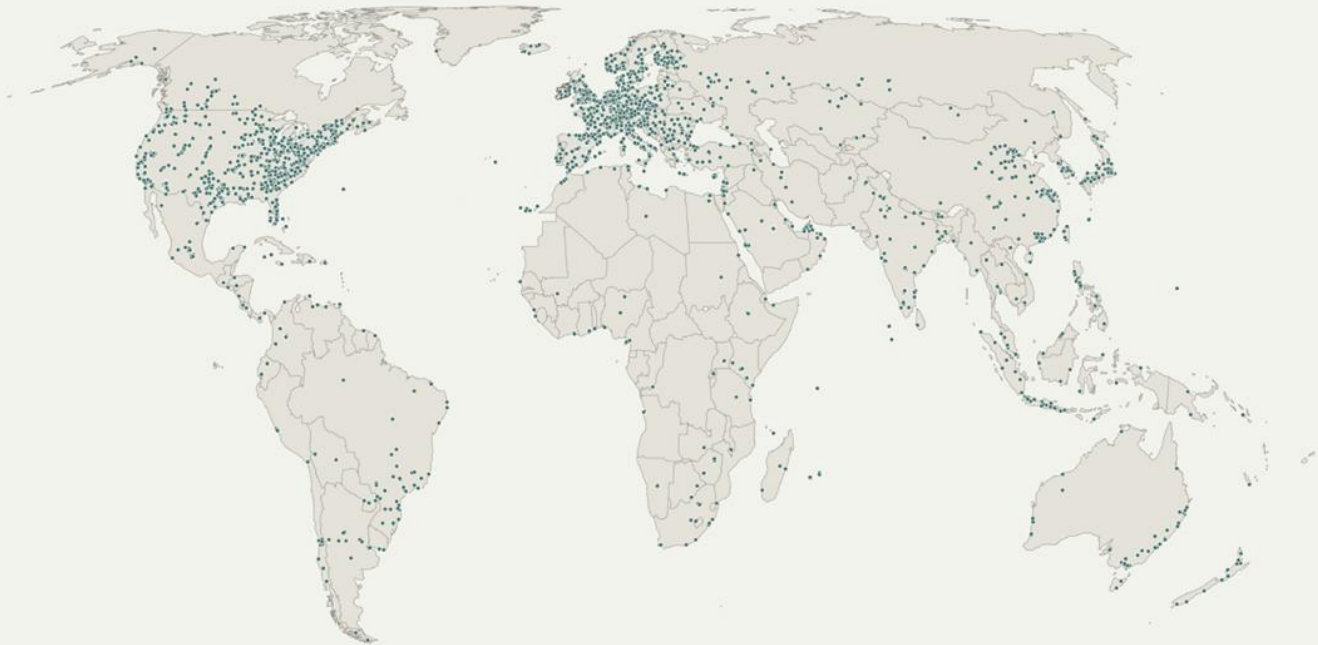
Positioning AI as a climate solution is a form of **predatory delay**, wherein climate action is postponed because of technological optimism, and the public is misled about harms.

Problem 1

Data centres and their runaway energy demands.

How many more data centres do we need?

There are at least 10,852 large, publicly known data centres in 174 countries.



USA		4582
United Kingdom		551
Germany		508
China		385
France		354
Canada		316
Australia		293
India		289
Japan		262
Italy		214
Spain		203
Brazil		202
The Netherlands		200
Indonesia		193
Russia		190
Ireland		146
Malaysia		127
Switzerland		121
Sweden		114
Poland		100
South Korea		99
Finland		98
Hong Kong		95
Norway		94
Denmark		87
Turkey		84
Singapore		78
Israel		72
Chile		68

How would you feel if this was in your neighbourhood?

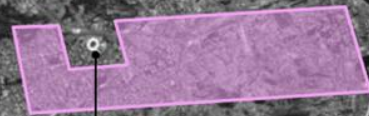
See how Meta's Hyperion data center campus compares in size to major global landmarks.



New York / USA
Central Park



Cairo / Egypt
Pyramids of Giza



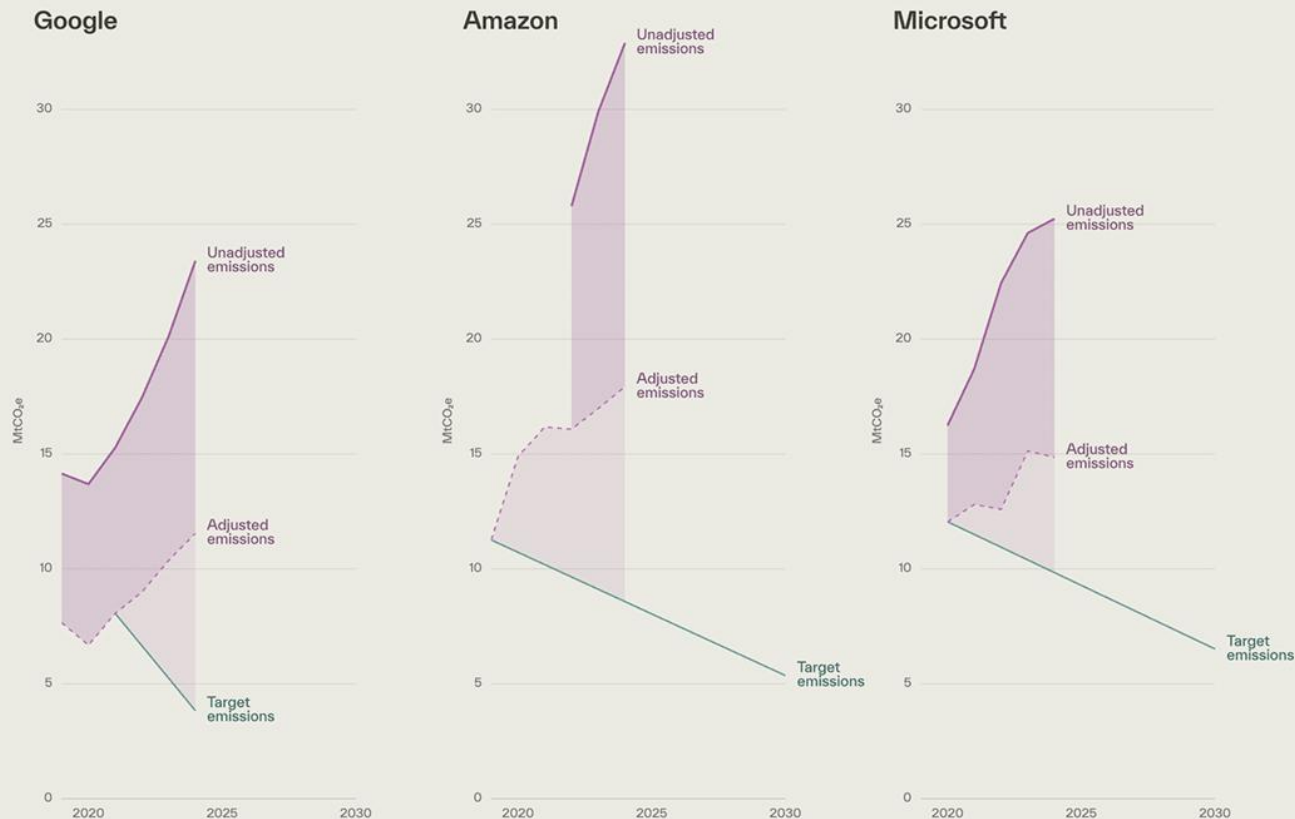
Rio de Janeiro / Brazil
Maracanã Stadion

Problem 2

**Tech companies are
eating the planet.**

Tech company emissions deviate sharply from their own net-zero targets

The total emissions of Google, Amazon and Microsoft deviate from their own targets as well as their market-based adjustments. All values are in megatons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MtCO₂e).



How transparent are Google, Amazon, Microsoft about fossil fuels in their cloud services?

Overall transparency score

QUESTION #1

Do they disclose how much renewable power is generated at their sites?

QUESTION #2

Do they disclose their reliance on 'unbundled' certificates for renewable energy?

QUESTION #3

Do they disclose their use of carbon free energy on an hourly basis?

QUESTION #4

Do they disclose their burning of fossil fuels at specific sites in all regions?

Google Cloud

Amazon Web Services

Microsoft Azure

Low
22.56%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very high
90.24%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Very low
0%

Pathways to a fossil-free internet

The problem

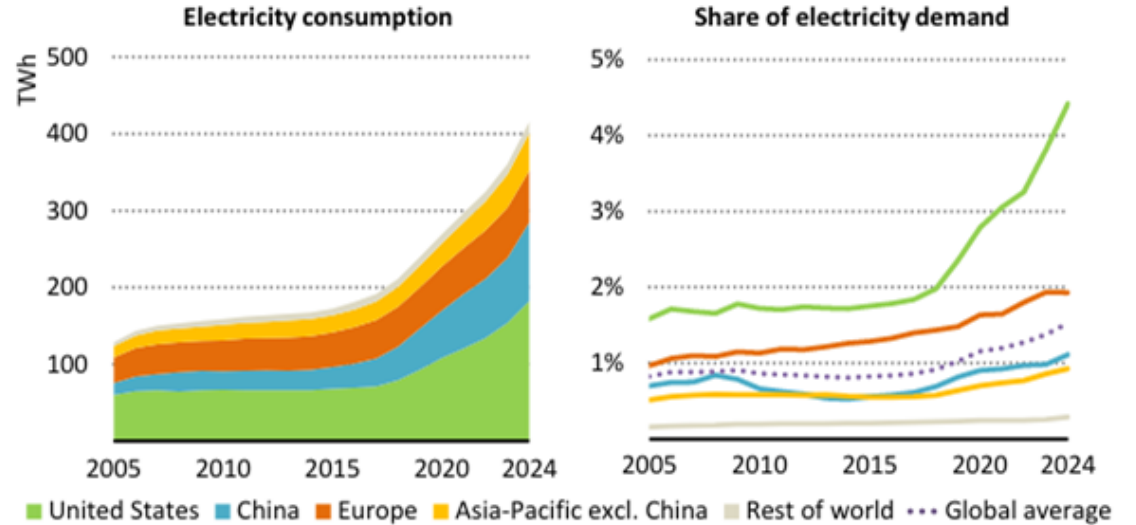
Too many dirty data centres controlled by unaccountable companies

**We need
to work
across all
three.**



Consumption is growing in absolute terms, as well as a share of all of our electricity usage

Figure 2.6 ▶ Electricity consumption of data centres by region, 2005-2024



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

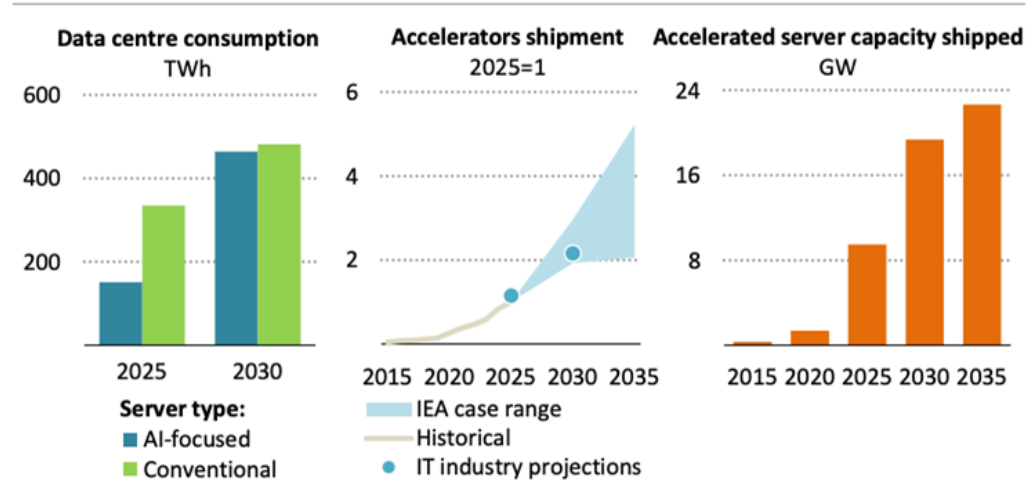
The acceleration in data centre electricity consumption observed in 2017 was mainly driven by the United States and, to a lesser extent, by China

AI in the wider sense is a new driver of environmental pressure. It has started at a low rate, but is growing very quickly.

This may affect progress against existing sustainability targets countries and companies have.

AI focussed data centers are expected as the key driver of demand growth in digital to 2030.

Figure 1.5 ▶ Key indicators for data centre electricity consumption in the Base Case



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Electricity consumption by AI-focused data centres more than triples by 2030, driven by a more than doubling in accelerators shipped

Source: IEA analysis and modelling based on data inputs from OMDIA (2026).

AI impacts the environment in various ways



Energy



Rare earth materials



Land and water



Air quality



Sound pollution

Example: impacts along different dimensions

On-site gas turbines at
SpaceX facilities in Greater
Memphis, USA:

- affect local air quality
- use around millions litres of water daily (5m / day for Colossus 1)
- have high carbon emissions
- noise pollution so bad millions are being spent on acoustic walls



How these impacts show up in person

What this looks like on the ground. A local hearing about the data centre and their gas turbines:

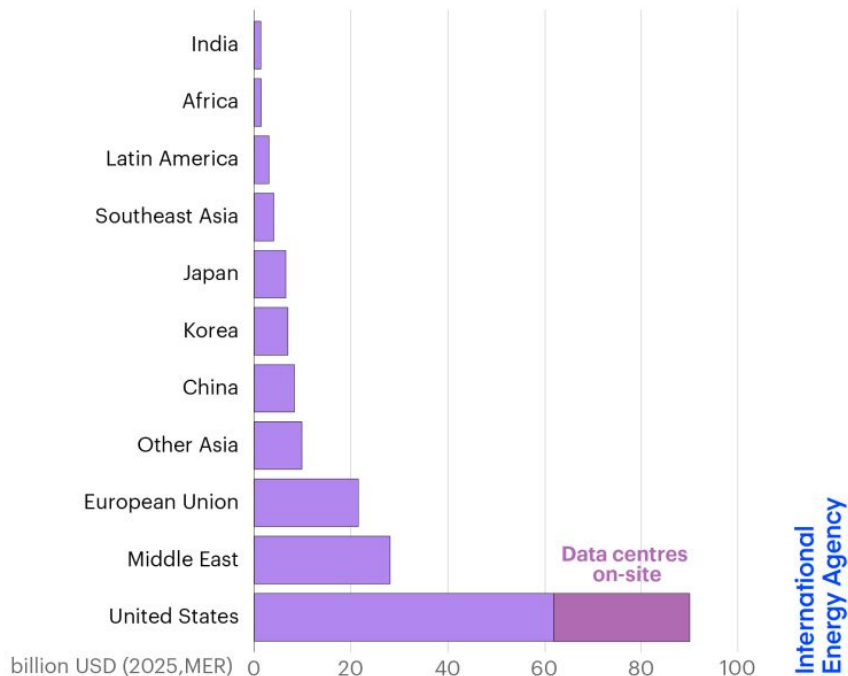
“I can’t breathe at home, it smells like gas outside”

“How come I can’t breathe at home and y’all get to breathe at home?”



The US is leading an investment surge in gas-fired power plants

Value of new gas generation FIDs in selected regions, 2025 and Q1 2026



iea International Energy Agency (IEA)
4d · 🌐

Approvals for new gas-fired power plants rose to a 25-year high last year

Until 2023, most gas-fired power plant approvals were in gas-importing countries, but the US now dominates orders, driven by data centre demand

Learn more in our report <https://iea.li/4uFNibM>

👍 86 💬 2 🔄 8 📌



Add a comment...



GIF



Most relevant ▾



John Smyth ✓ · 2nd
Golden Creek Management

4d Follow ...

Go 24/7/365 NATURAL gas! 🙌💪



Some comments may not be displayed in the Most relevant view. To see these comments, select Most recent.



Key regulatory drivers in the AI and sustainability landscape

European Climate Law	Legally binding climate targets for every country in EU
Effort Sharing Regulation	Countries that decarbonise too slowly effectively have to pay other countries in Europe that decarbonise faster than them, by buying their spare “emission allocations”
Energy Efficiency Directive	First law ever to track water usage, energy consumption, PUE at individual data centre level
Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive	Sustainable finance law bring new transparency requirements to 50k companies, covering more than 75% of company turnover in Europe

Disclosure Laws in Europe, like the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will require disclosure of ‘digital’ emissions, and report along the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

AI services would likely count as “purchased cloud and data centre services”

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'ESRS Set 1' page from the EFRAG website. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with links to ESRS 1, ESRS 2, ESRS E1, ESRS E2, ESRS E3, ESRS E4, ESRS E5, ESRS S1, ESRS S2, ESRS S3, ESRS S4, ESRS G1, Acronyms, and Defined Terms. The main content area displays the following text:

AR 50. The Scope 3 GHG **emissions** may also be presented by according to the indirect emission categories defined in EN ISO 14064-1:2018.

AR 51. **If it is material for the undertaking's Scope 3 emissions, it shall disclose the GHG **emissions** from purchased cloud computing and data centre services as a subset of the overarching **Scope 3 category** “upstream purchased goods and services”.**

AR 52. The total GHG **emissions** disaggregated by Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions may be graphically presented in the **sustainability statement** (e.g., as a bar or pie chart) showing the split of GHG emissions across the **value chain** (Upstream, Own operations, Transport, Downstream).

GHG intensity based on net revenue

Calculation guidance

AR 53. When disclosing the information on GHG intensity based on net revenue required under paragraph 53, the undertaking shall:

(a) calculate the GHG intensity ratio by the following formula:

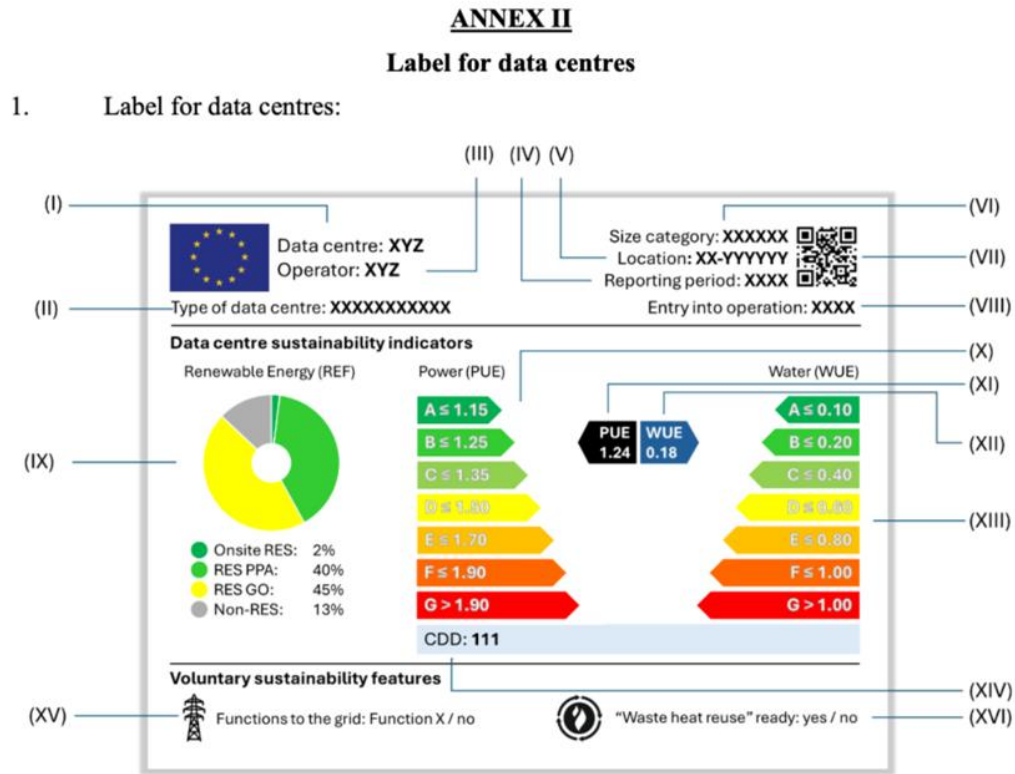
$$\frac{\text{Total GHG emissions (t CO}_2\text{eq)}}{\text{Net revenue (Monetary unit)}}$$

(b) express the total GHG **emissions** in metric tonnes of CO₂eq and the net revenue in monetary units (e.g., Euros) and present the results for the market-based and location-based method;

(c) include the total GHG emissions in the numerator and overall net revenue in the denominator;

In 2027, every data center in Europe above 0.5MW capacity will have a label issued, listing various sustainability indicators about them.

It'll be harder to say "you don't have data" if data is publicly available like this.



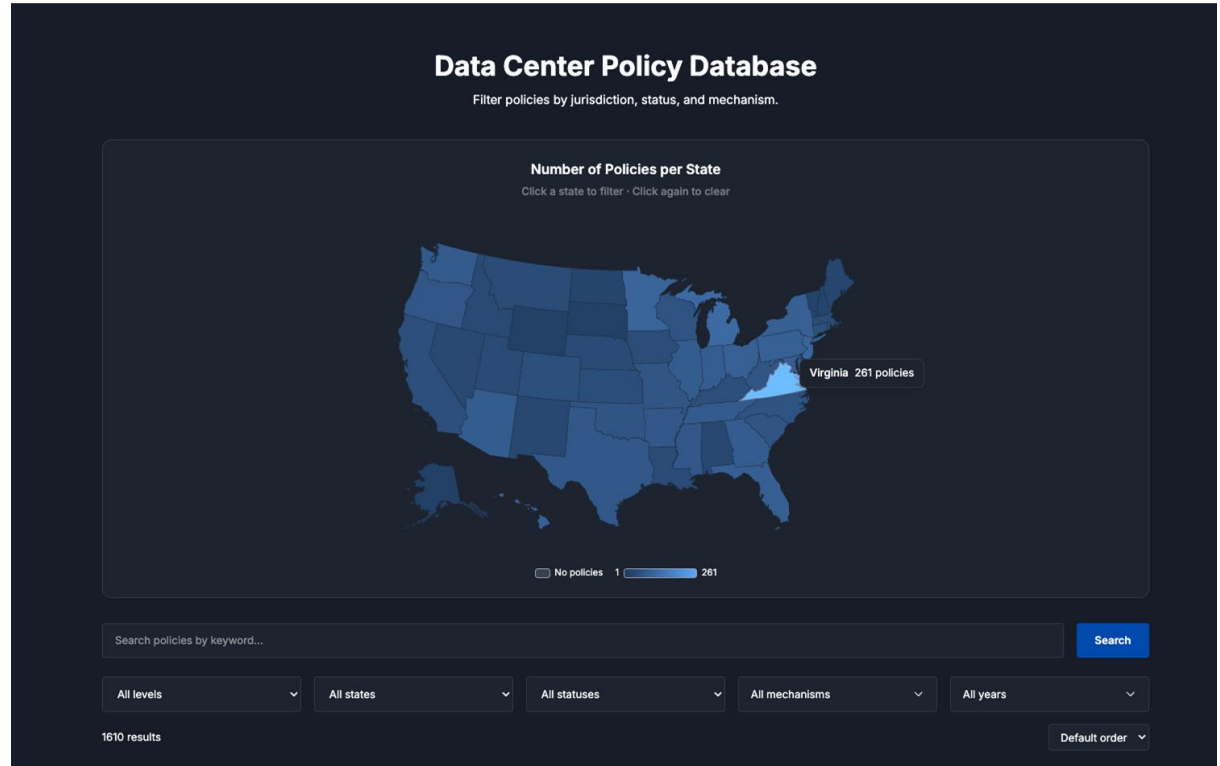
What about the EU AI Act?

- First, most significant regulation on AI globally, influencing others globally.
- Requires tracking of energy consumed when making models (i.e. training), but not *public* disclosure
- Open legal question about tracking inference.
- Next review of the Act is in August 2027 - via article 89 and article 112 of the law

Not just the EU.

700 policies relating to Data centers and AI in the US Datacenter Policy Database launched this year.

261 in Virginia (!) where most of the data centers are in the USA, covering transparency, water, etc



The Reporter English Edition

Taiwan's Data Centers Still Use Less Than 1% of the Island's Electricity. So Why Is the Grid Already Under Strain?



The A-TOP Digital and Industrial Park in Guishan, Taoyuan, was once idle land. It is now being developed by foreign-owned data center operators. (Photo by Hsieh Pei-Ying)

Thailand freezes 49 data centres as resource fears escalate

[Sign up now](#): Get insights on Asia's fast-moving developments



A boom in artificial intelligence is setting off a data centre construction boom in Thailand and elsewhere in South-east Asia. PHOTO: AFP

Published Sep 04, 2026, 05:47 PM

Updated Sep 04, 2026, 06:29 PM



Thirsty, Tired, Wired

Singapore, Johor, Batam and the data centre boom

by Nicole Lim

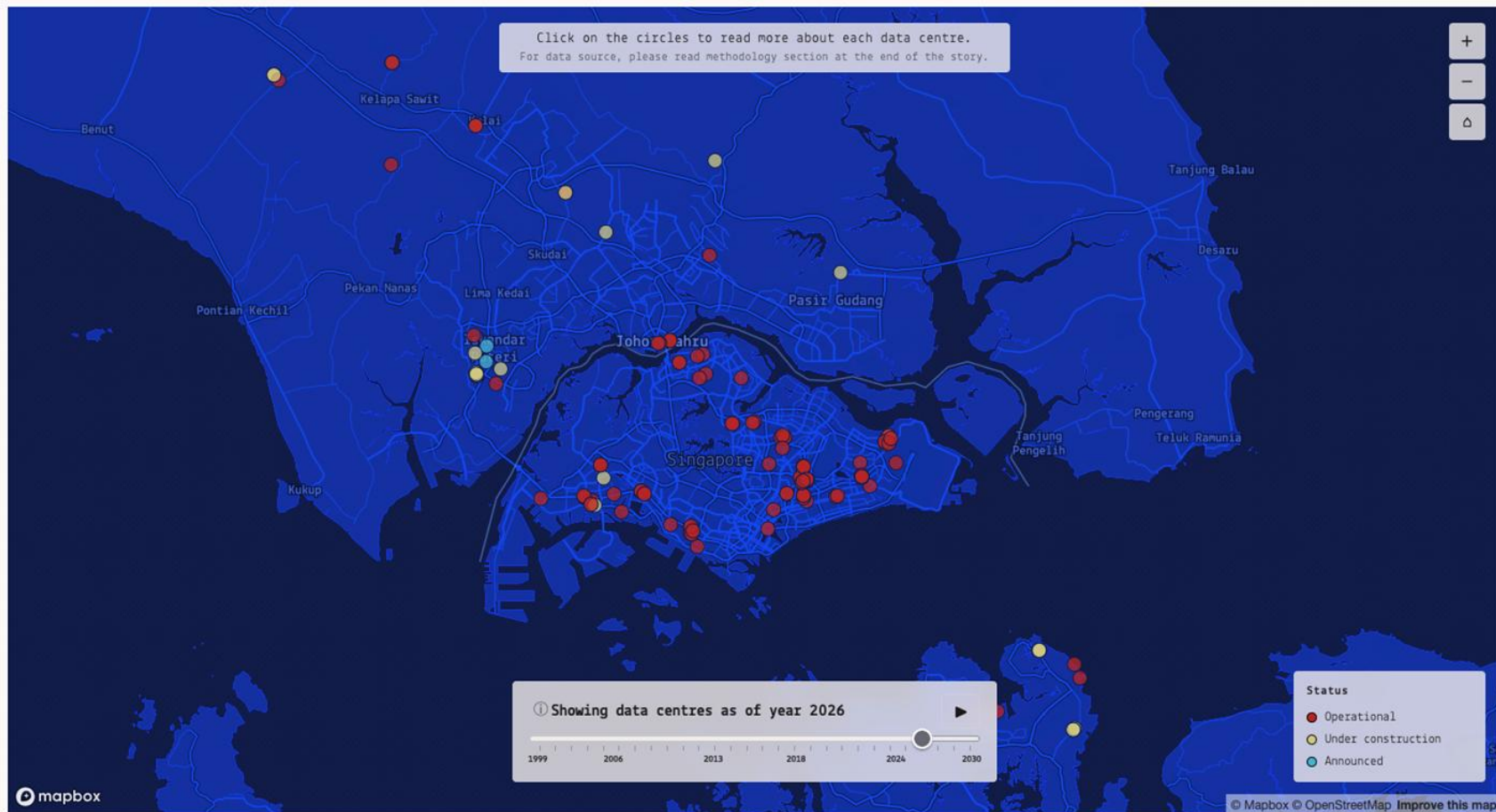
11 May 2026



Singapore hit pause on data centres. Its neighbours inherited the gold rush, and the environmental bill.

Read story ↓

Click on the circles to read more about each data centre.
For data source, please read Methodology section at the end of the story.



This presentation & report has
information about Japan's expected
electricity demand

https://www.occto.or.jp/houkokusho/2025/2025_shorai_jukyu_houkokusyo.html
[250605_data_center_regulation_Japan.pptx](#)

Also, this is an overview of data center
regulation in Japan

https://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/category/saving_and_new/saving/enterprise/factory/support-tools/data/dc_gaiyo.pdf

What's happening in Asia?

Overview

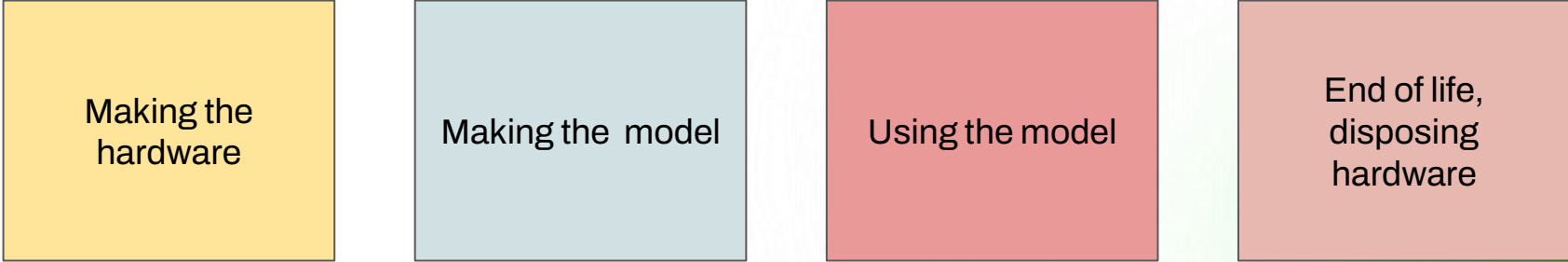


Common approaches people take to estimate impacts

3

Standards are developing

How the ITU-T L.1801, *Guidelines for assessing the environmental impact of artificial intelligence systems*, sees it:



Making the
hardware

Making the model

Using the model

End of life,
disposing
hardware

(also does count indirect impacts and rebound effects)

Native calculators from providers

These exist:

- Google Cloud Carbon Footprint
- AWS Carbon Footprint Tool
- Microsoft Sustainability Calculator

But... all use different approaches, with different boundaries, and at different resolution. Some report at a region level. Some at a *continent* level. Limited detail on in-product AI usage.

What about the AI providers themselves?

Some isolated numbers **are** published, but:

“These (published) numbers cannot be used to meaningfully compare systems because each company employs different methodologies and assumptions”

Sasha Luccioni - Hugging Face, Theo Alves De Costa, Ekimetrics & Data for Good

Free to use and open source tools

In the face of poor disclosure, open source options that *estimate* impacts for different models.

- Ecologits
- Code Carbon
- Spruce
- Antarctica browser extension

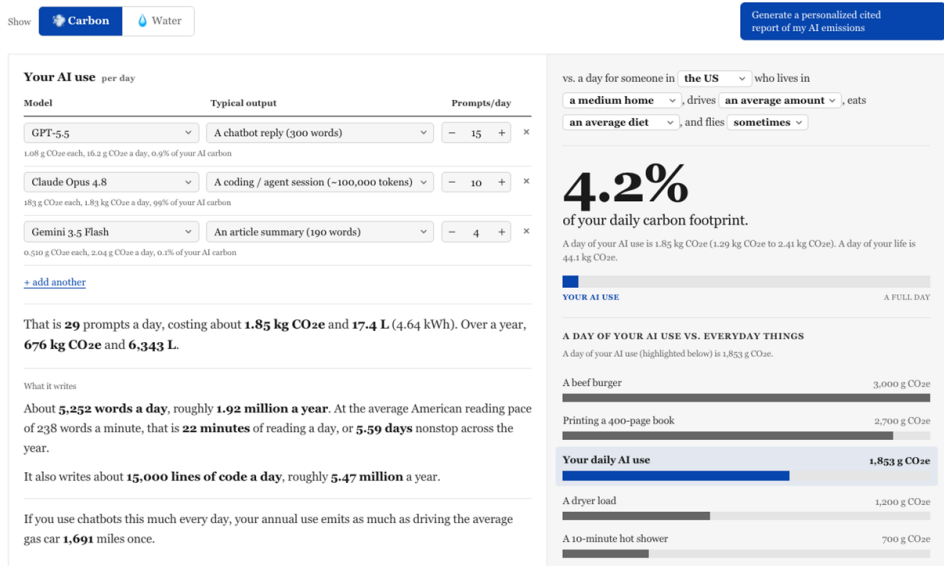
Example, for a quick personal check

This calculator used open source tooling from Ecologits to provide very quick, napkin-math estimates.

(some uses matter much more than others)

What your chatbot use actually costs

Enter an average day of AI use and this tool adds it up into one carbon and water cost, set against your own footprint and the everyday things around it. Numbers for AI's energy and water come from [EcoLogits](#), an open-source estimator of the energy, carbon, and water behind each AI model. The Claude numbers are the shakiest here: Anthropic hasn't said how Claude is built, so EcoLogits has to guess, and its guess might run low ([more in the methodology](#)). For carbon I use the average grid intensity of the region you pick (not EcoLogits' single whole-world average) plus the hardware's embodied emissions; everything else is sourced in the methodology below. Training is excluded as too uncertain, but split across all users it [adds little to your personal footprint](#). For a fuller carbon picture, and why grid-level changes swamp everything else, see [my visual here](#).



Third party, paid options

Provide a single view across *all* your providers, that is consistent, with clear methodology:

- Green Pixie
- Greenly
- Antarctica
- Tailpipe.ai

Cost and Carbon Efficiency in Enterprise AI and Cloud

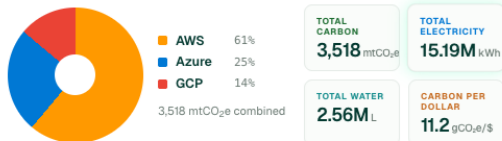
Greenpixie is the **trusted source of GreenOps data** for AI-first organisations. Bring technology and sustainability together to unlock responsible growth in cloud and AI.

BOOK A 15 MIN CALL

EXPLORE USE CASES

CONSISTENT MULTI-CLOUD METHODOLOGY

Track emissions across AWS, Azure and GCP, like for like.



IDENTIFY TOP EMITTING CLOUD REGIONS

us-east-1 us-west-2
eu-west-1 ap-southeast-2

FIND YOUR TOP EMITTING BUSINESS UNITS

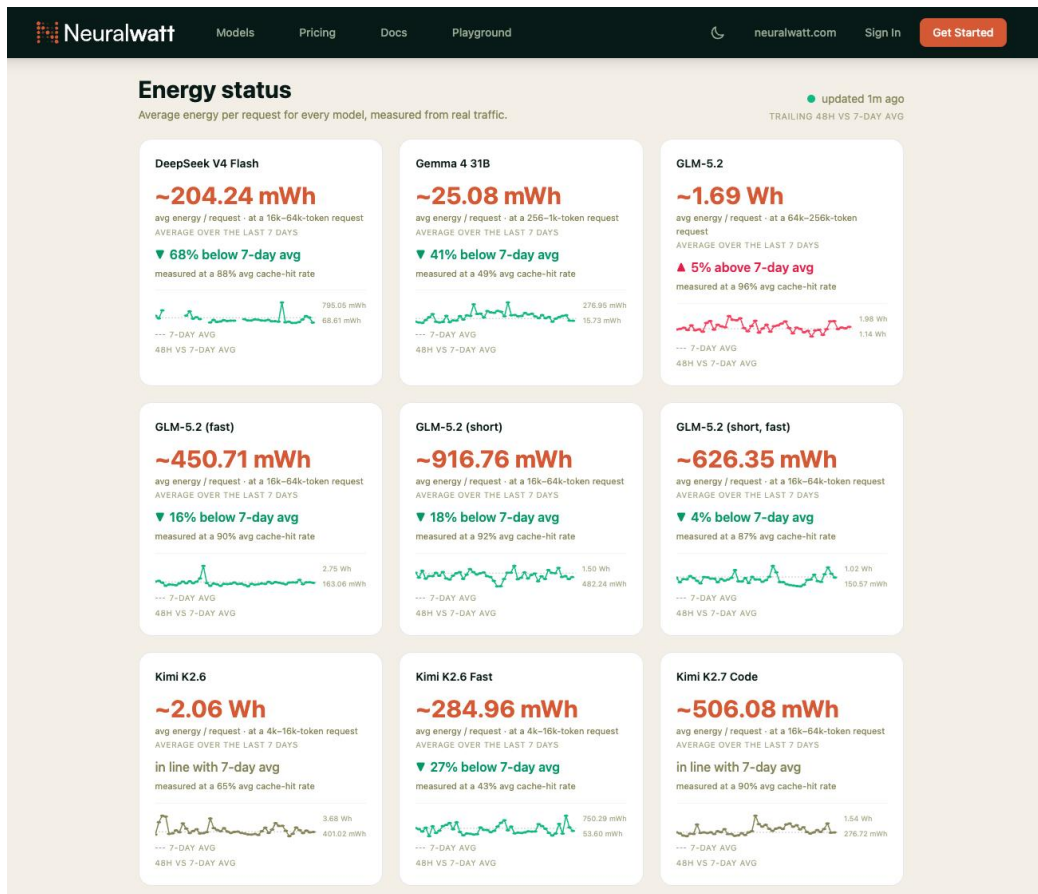
Business Unit	Value
Platform	52.8
Data & Analytics	41.2
AI Research	28.5



If you want numbers you can use for reporting AND for your teams to use to adjust their usage, you need to look beyond the big labs and providers.

Honorable mentions:

- Neuralwatt
- GreenPT





Implications if you have decarbonisation targets

GHG Protocol and Scoped Emissions Reporting

Scope 3

- Purchased goods and services
- Capital goods
- Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)
- Upstream transportation and distribution
- Waste generated in operations
- Business travel
- Employee commuting
- Upstream leased assets

Scope 1

- Fuel combustion
- Company vehicles
- Fugitive emissions

Scope 2

- Purchased electricity
- Purchased cooling
- Purchased heat
- Purchased steam

Scope 3

- Downstream transportation and distribution
- Processing of sold products
- Use of sold products
- End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Downstream leased assets
- Franchises
- Investments

Upstream

Directly reported

Downstream

Figure 1: Summary of ICT sector and sub-sector trajectories including embodied emissions and operation

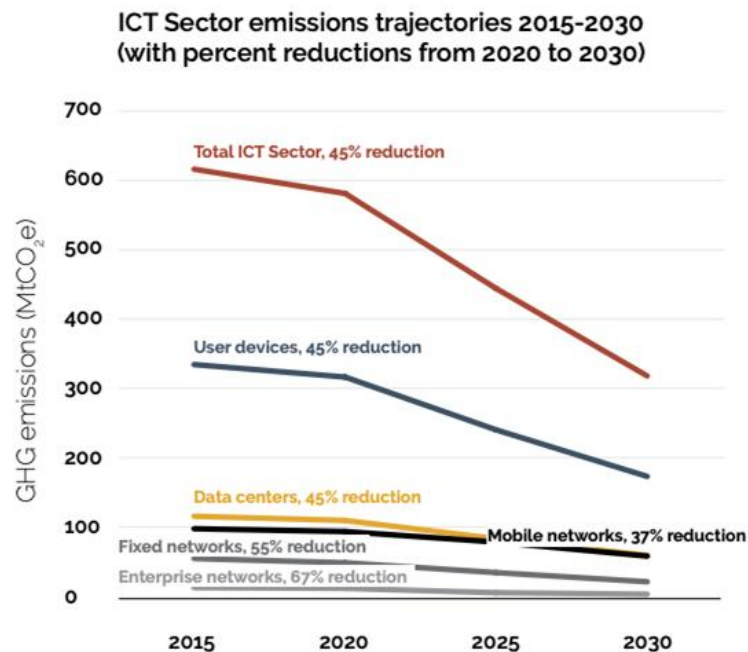
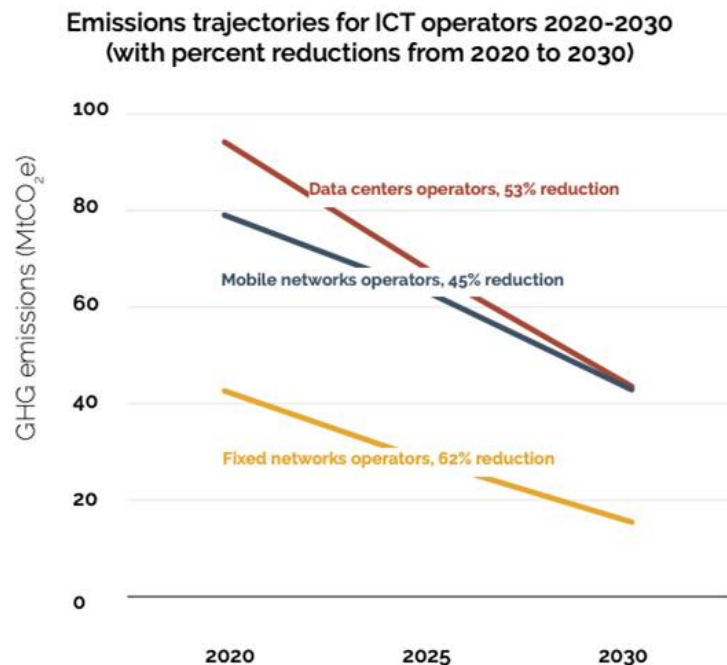


Figure 2: Trajectories for ICT operators for 2020-2030



Key takeaways

Global view

Starting small,
growing fast

Impacts along more
than just carbon

REcarbonisation, not
decarbonisation

Legislative drivers

Reporting increasingly
required in 2027

New data will be
available to use

Not just happening in
Europe.

For your context

Is AI usage increasing, or
decreasing?

Tooling exists to track
this, both free and paid

Climate targets rely on
orgs in your supply chain
playing ball. Are they?



Meaningful Clean Energy

New - no claiming credit for existing clean infrastructure, built and paid for by others.

Near - no claims to use power generated in places that can't physically reach you.

Now - no claims to run on power generated at a totally different time to you using it.

Climate Group 24-7 Coalition - since 2024

SBTI Corporate standard v2 - from 2027

GHG Protocol Scope 2 reform - from 2029 (ish)

Green Web Foundation verification criteria - coming into effect from this October

Thanks!

Email	chris@greenweb.org
LinkedIn:	www.linkedin.com/in/mrchrisadams
<i>Our website</i>	https://greenweb.org
<i>Our latest report</i>	https://fossilfree.greenweb.org
Get help with carbon calculations and credible disclosure from your supply chain for your reporting	https://greenweb.org/services



What is a fossil free internet?

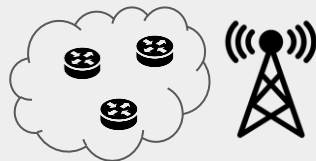
How do digital services cause emissions?

End user device usage



Powering end user devices - laptops, workstations, smartphones and tablets

Network transfer



Powering core networks, mobile networks, on-premise wifi and fixed routers

Datacentre usage



Powering and cooling servers

Production and disposal



Energy usage from making all of the above - processing raw silicon and other raw materials into integrated circuits, batteries, metal casings, etc



Credit: Photo by Skyler Smith on Unsplash



Credit: Photo by Andy Li on Unsplash

Fossil-free reduces reliance on unaligned actors

Distribution of fossil fuels is inherently unequal: Most countries are fossil fuel *importers*. *Europe* is a net importer.

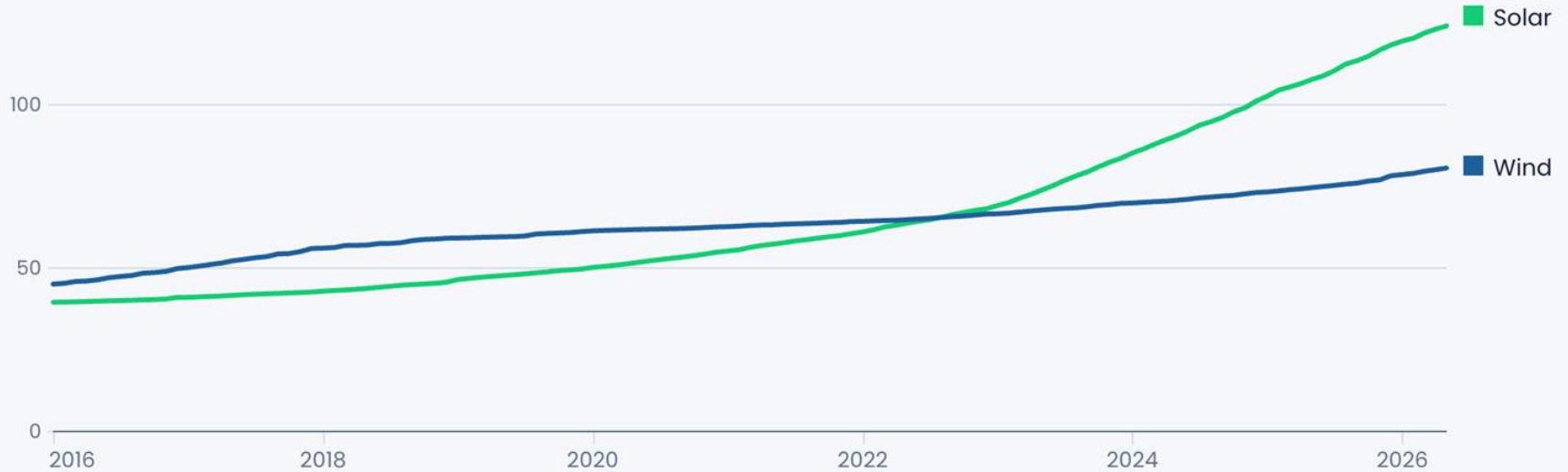
Reliance on Russian Gas: Europe still spends more money buying Russian gas than on supporting Ukraine each year.

Reliance on new actors: From reliance on fossil gas from Russia, to reliance on fossil gas from USA & Qatar.

So what do you use instead?

Installed solar and wind capacity in Germany

Gigawatts

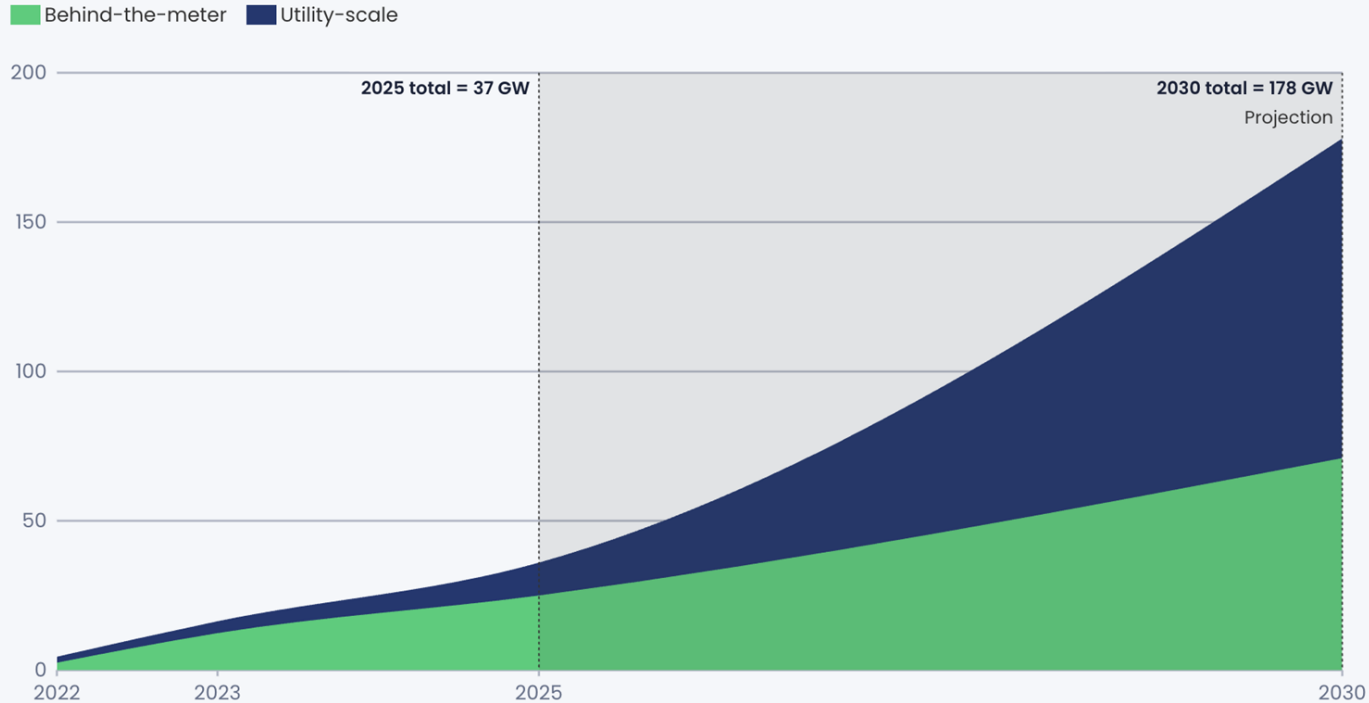


Data: Ember Monthly Wind and Solar Capacity Explorer, ember-energy.org

EMBER

By 2030, the EU's battery capacity is projected to be four times higher than 2025, driven by utility-scale projects

Cumulative installed battery capacity in the EU, operational and projected, split by type (GW)



Buying clean energy makes clean energy cheaper

Companies create early "lead markets" for advanced technologies the whole system will need soon, like long-duration storage to bridge gaps in wind and solar generation.

Just 3% of German companies buying 24/7 (carbon free energy) with iron-air long-duration storage would reduce costs by 25%, so they become cost-competitive in the bulk electricity market.



Tom Brown, *TU Berlin - Digital Transformation in Energy Systems*, 2025

Germany	80% electricity from renewables by 2030. Has 100% renewables target for datacentres by 2030 (not 24/7 though)
UK	95% + fossil-free electricity by 2030 (the energy model is on github!) * *with 5% back-up if it's dark and not windy
France	Already at ~90% fossil-free, aiming to half fossil fuel consumption by 2030
Netherlands	70% electricity from renewables by 2030



Is that it? So
we're done?

From

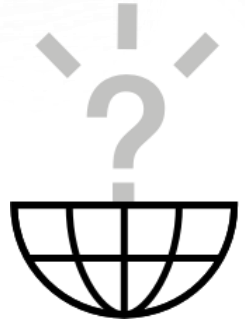


Decarbonisation

to



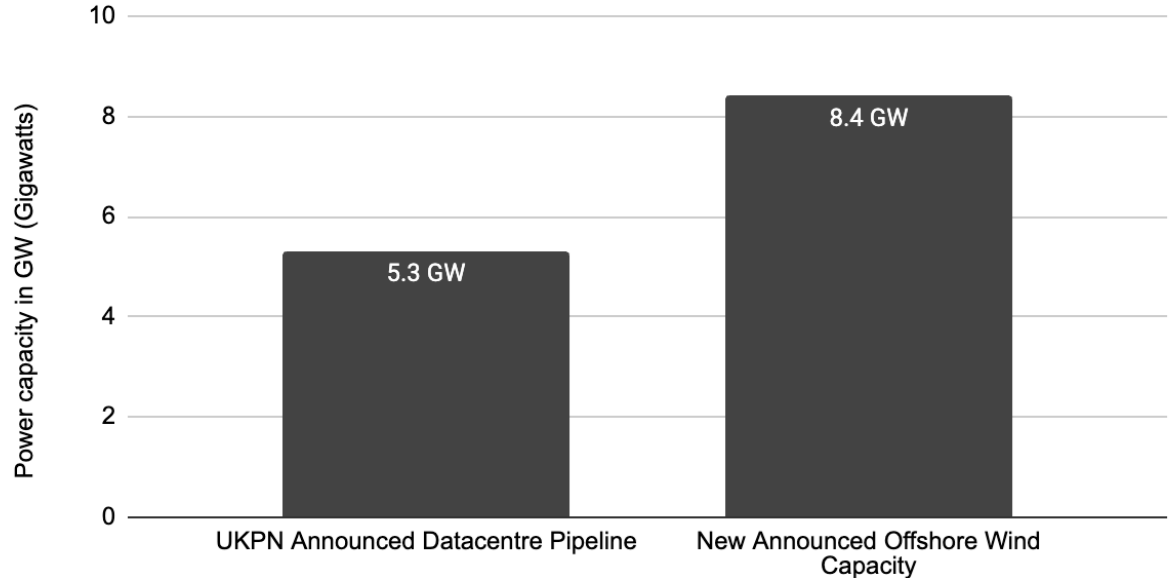
Recarbonisation



Clean energy is good, but don't we need it to decarbonise the rest of the what we do too?

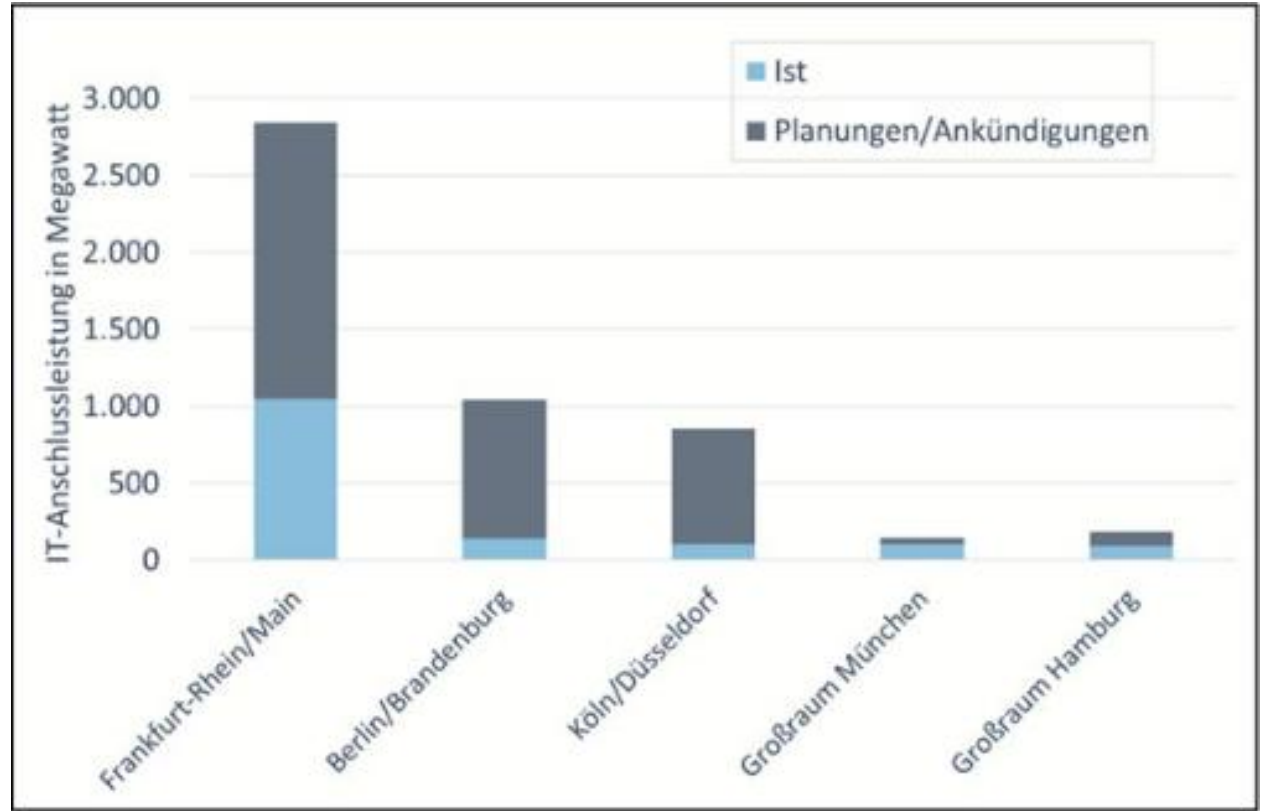
Transition from fossil fuels, or expansion for generative AI?

Comparing the UKPN datacentre pipeline vs new announced offshore wind capacity



BMWK forecasts from 2024-2030:

Germany is
already the
largest datacenter
location in
Europe, and
significant growth
expected in key
regions



This would be clean power though, right?

Supplier choice matters:

On-site gas turbines at x.ai's Memphis facility affect local air quality, and use around 5m litres of water / day.

If you are using ~~Grok~~ Anthropic, and now Google, you might be getting your AI inference from this now 🤨



Gas-powered data centers in Germany

This is happening in Germany too.

First new 60MW on-site gas turbines for datacentres in Frankfurt.



NEWS > ENERGY AND CLIMATE

Europe must choose between AI and climate goals, data center lobby says

Tech sector says only carbon-emitting gas plants are reliable enough today to power the EU's AI goals.

LISTEN

COPY LINK



POLITICO PRO

Free article usually reserved for subscribers





The big idea behind carbon.txt

The claim:

“Our websites run on green energy”*

* green is a loaded term. You can still be green and evil. We mean *annually matched with renewable energy certificates* for the most part. See our blog for more.

Backing it up:

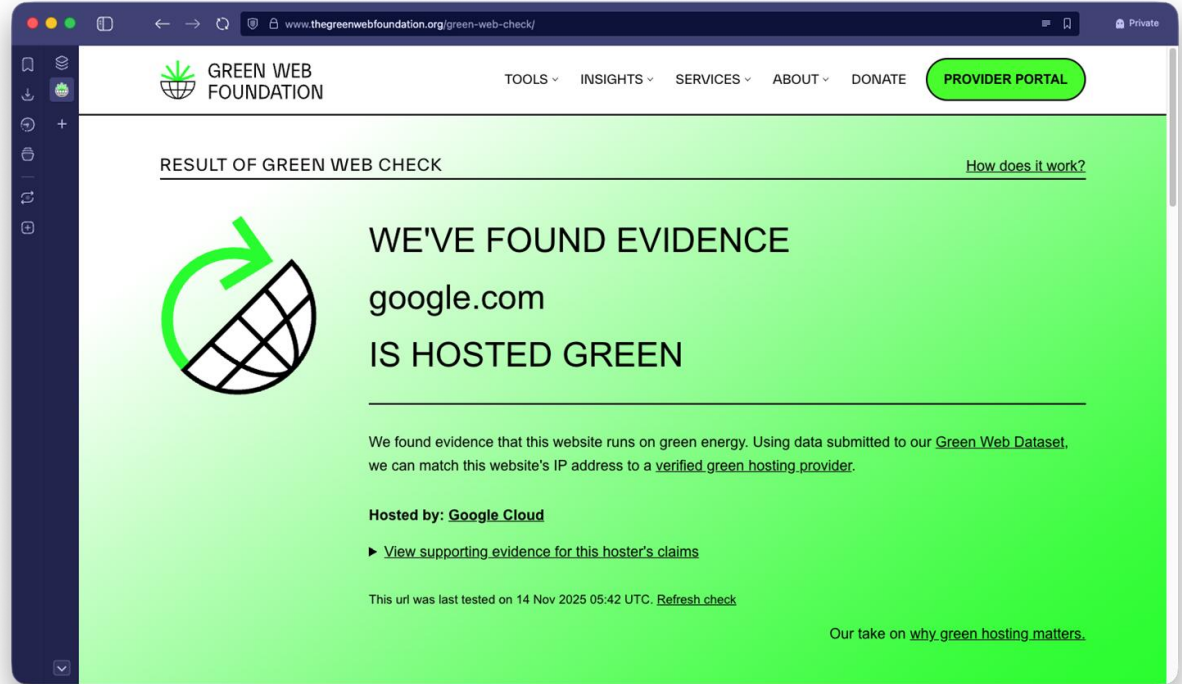
Finding out where the server is run.

Seeing what evidence the operator has shared.

Linking to evidence in the public domain.

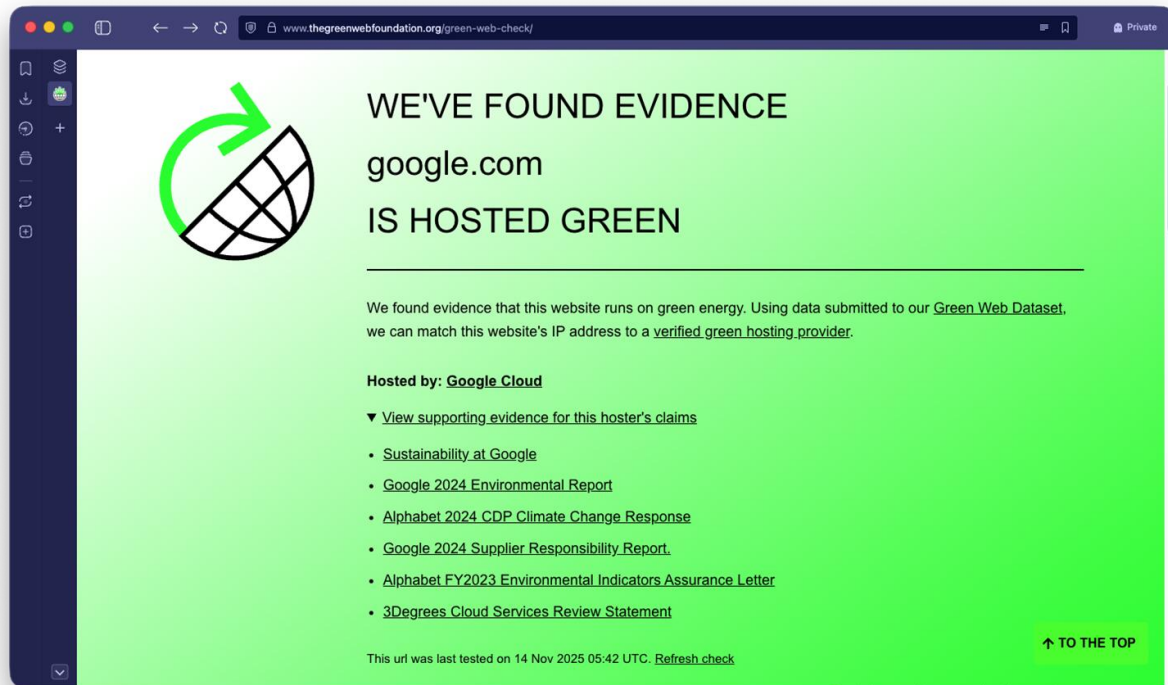
This is broadly how our Green Web check works.

We link domains to reporting entities and the public info they share with us



Why do you have to trust us though?

Can the data be disclosed to make your own decisions?





carbon.txt

Inspired by existing concepts like `/robots.txt`

`/carbon.txt` is a single place to look on any domain for machine (and human!)-readable sustainability data for that company.

Where sustainability data is published



Where sustainability data is published



What goes in a carbon.txt file?

A.K.A `links`, or it didn't happen



www.mittwald.de/carbon.txt (abridged version)

```
version="0.4"
last_updated=2026-03-09

[org]
disclosures = [
  { doc_type='annual-report',
    url='https://www.mittwald.de/corporate_carbon_footprint.pdf',
    title='Corporate Carbon Footprint ' },

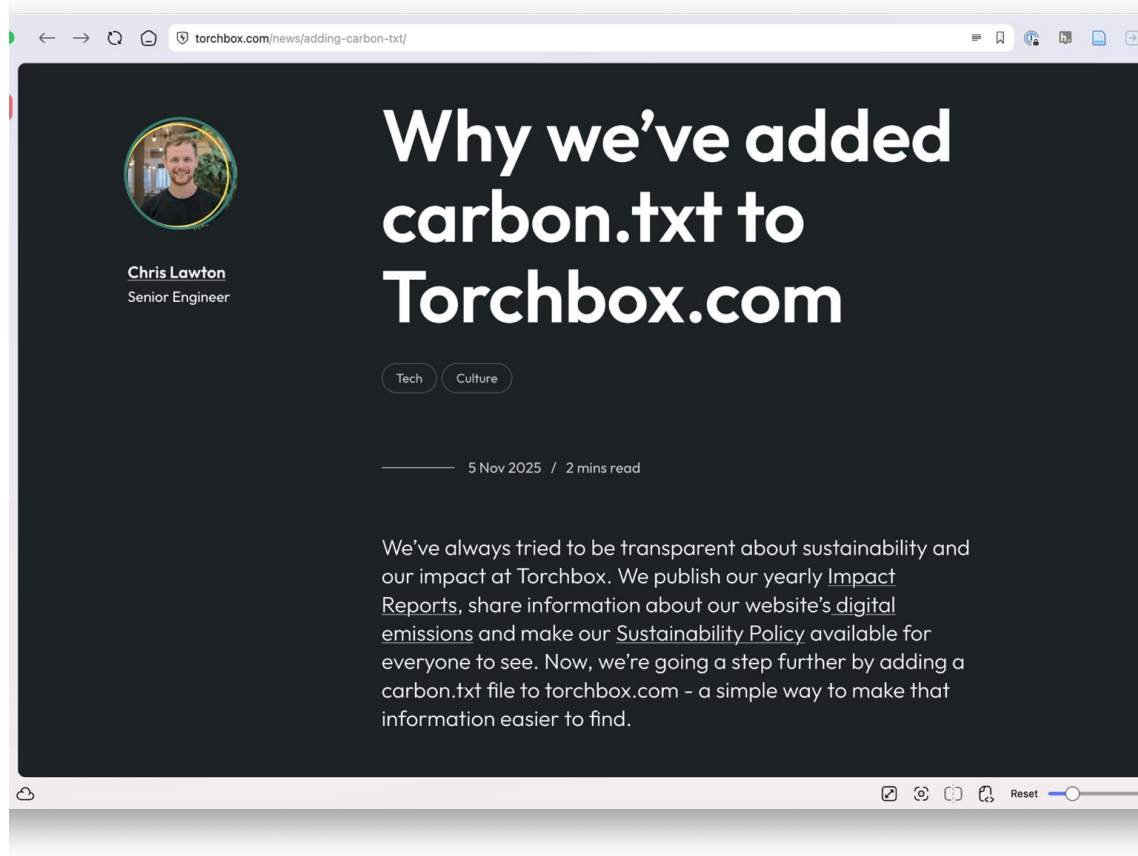
  { doc_type='certificate',
    url='https://www.mittwald.de/Greentariff.pdf', valid_until=2026-12-31,
    title='Green tariff certificate' },

  { doc_type='sustainability-page',
    url='https://www.mittwald.de/nachhaltiges-webhosting',
    title='Sustainability Page' },

  { doc_type='annual-report',
    url='https://www.mittwald.de/mittwald_keyfacts_nachhaltigkeit_2026.pdf',
    title='Sustainable initiatives Factsheet' },
]
```

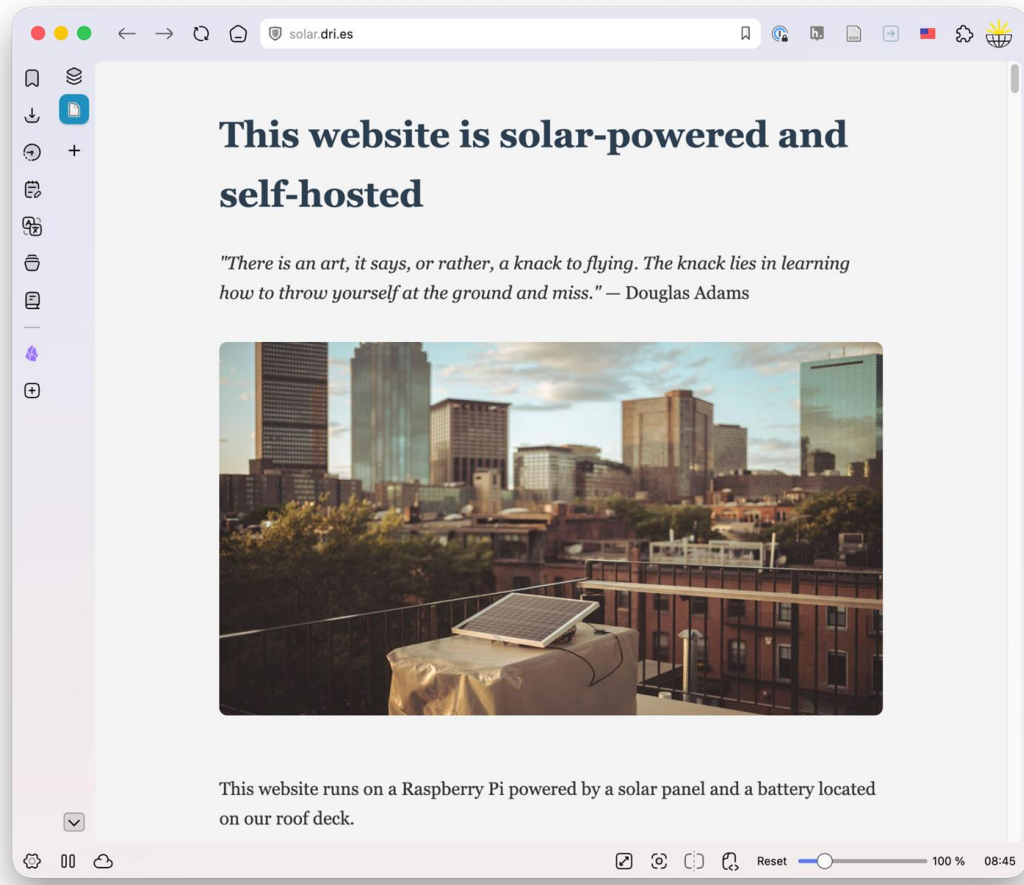
If you've done the hard work to do the right thing, don't you want to be recognised for it?

Working with Torchbox and Wagtail CMS community to build carbon.txt support into Wagtail

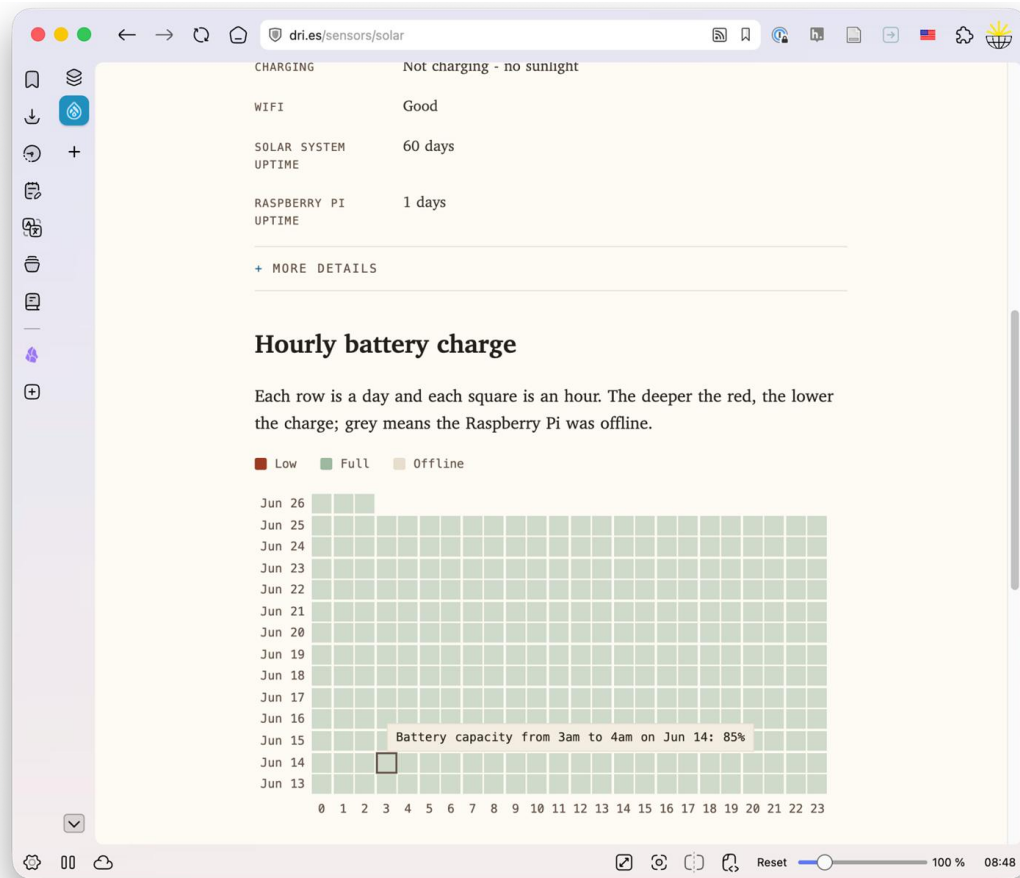


Almost everything
about carbon.txt is
open source.

If you're doing
something new
with clean energy
to power the
internet, link to it in
carbon.txt



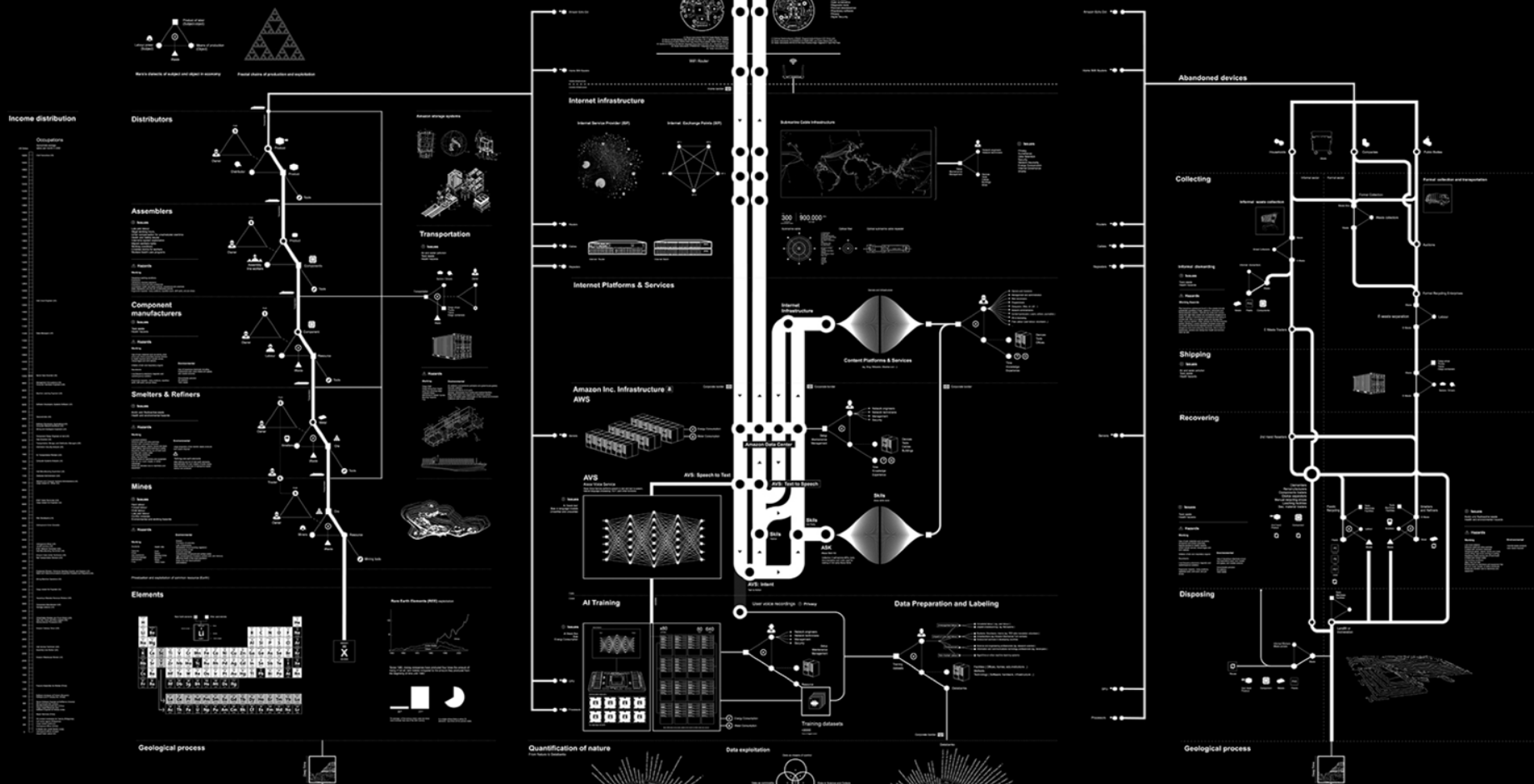
Just for the nerds -
the uptime page for
the solar.dri.es
solar and battery
powered website.



Anatomy of an AI system

An anatomical case study of the Amazon echo as a artificial intelligence system made of human labor

Vladan Joler and Kate Crawford



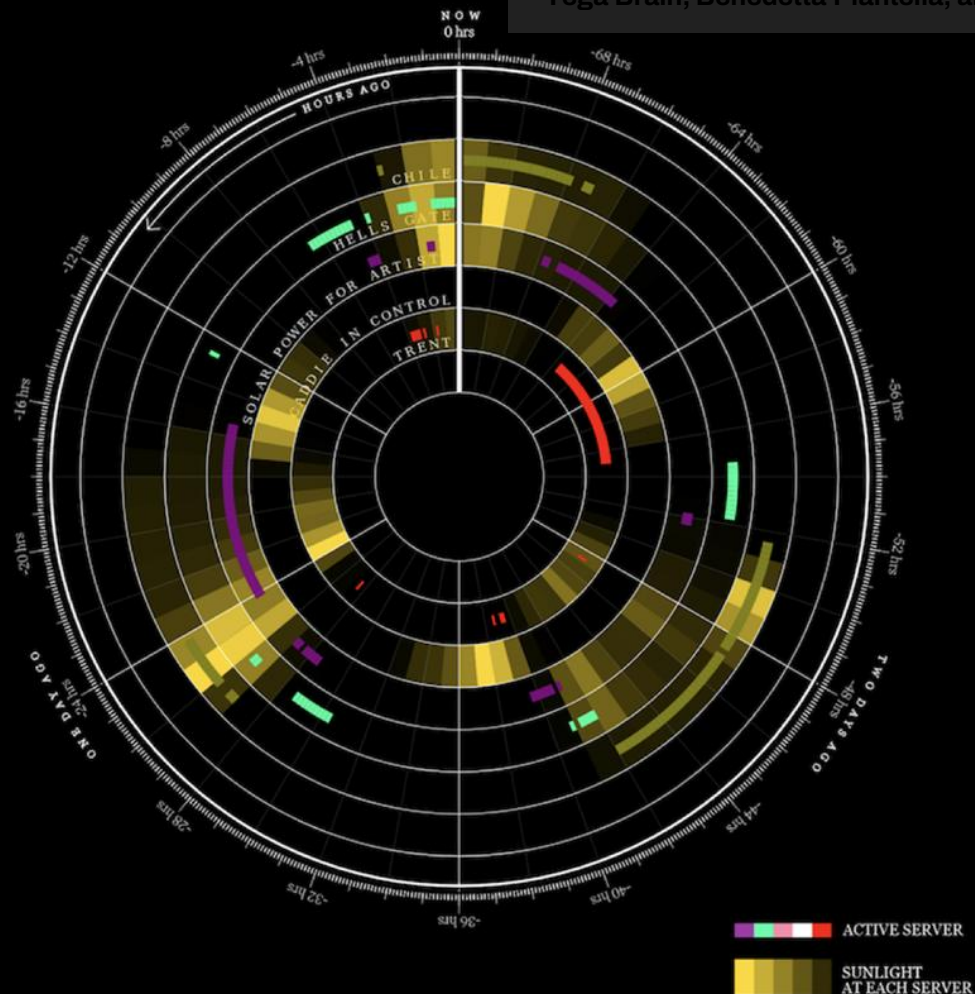
Network • Manifesto • Tech • Call • Library

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Network • Manifesto • Tech • Call • Library

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Museum of the Fossilized
Internet



103

“To understand something so big,
we made it really small.”



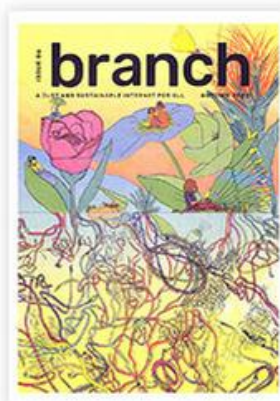
Not just about our individual choices,
but the **structures that lock us into
fossil futures** and other unhealthy
dependencies.



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Magazine for people
working towards
a sustainable and
just internet



LOW GRID INTENSITY

MEDIUM GRID INTENSITY

HIGH GRID INTENSITY

It's also a
carbon-aware
website!

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AI and Climate Change: The Promise, the Perils and Pillars for Action

Kirsti Mullerohi

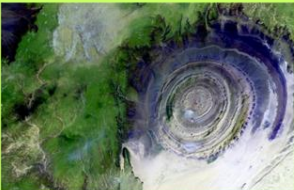


Photo by (2023) on Unsplash

A global pandemic has shocked the world, leading to thousands of deaths, economic hardship and profound social disruption. While we worry about our immediate needs, we should remember that another crisis is looming: climate change. The lockdown made it clear that staying at home and

Starting today, we need to accelerate our zero-carbon transition rapidly. This transition requires mitigation and adaptation measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience towards weather-related disasters. Despite vested interests, geopolitical competition and

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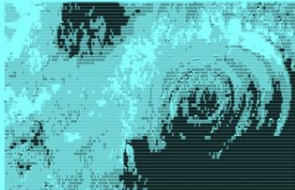


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Swirling green and purple
view of Maur Adrar Desert
from space

Photo by (2023) on Unsplash

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