

Study	Description	Scenario name	Scenario description	Reference	URL	Year
IPCC	The report from IPCC Group III explains developments in emission reduction and mitigation efforts, assessing the impact of national climate pledges in relation to long-term emissions goals.	IPCC	This document does not correspond to a unique scenario, but describes the mitigation options.	IPCC, Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2022	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-3/	2022
Ademe Transition 2050	The French Agency for Ecological Transition ADEME has carried out a foresight exercise, which proposes four coherent and contrasting paths leading France towards carbon neutrality by 2050. It highlights major lessons and raises issues that can feed into debates on possible and desirable options.	Business-As-Usual Frugal Generation Regional Cooperation Green Technologies Restoration Gamble	As the name indicates, the business-as-usual scenario. The transition is mainly driven by frugal use of resources due to active constraints and consumer self-restraint or energy sufficiency. Society relies on a progressive but steady change of the economic system towards a sustainable path combining energy sufficiency and efficiency. Consumption of goods becomes measured and responsible, sharing becomes widespread. Technological development provides more of the answers to environmental challenges than changes towards more moderate consumption patterns or energy sufficiency. Society places its trust in its ability to manage and even repair social and ecological systems with more material and financial resources to maintain a liveable world. Lifeways of the early 21st century are safeguarded. But the abundance of goods consumes a great deal of energy and materials with a potentially high environmental impact.		https://www.ademe.fr/en/futures-in-transition/ Additional resource: https://www.ecow.fr/uploads/tx_gspublication/etude_prospective_2030-2050_mars2023.pdf	2022
negawatt	The negawatt association periodically releases energy transition scenarios for France. The scenarios achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, as well as a near 100% (96%) renewable energy mix, while sharply reducing the extraction of raw materials from the earth's crust, and are also compatible with the -55% greenhouse gas target set at European level for 2030.	negawatt	This 2022 scenario is the 5th one.	Scénario negawatt 2022, association negawatt (2021)	https://www.negawatt.org/IMG/pdf/scenario-negawatt-2022-rapport-complet-part4.pdf	October 2021
EU green deal	Europe's ambition is to be the first climate-neutral continent. To this end, the European Commission presented its Green Deal in December 2019. The objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels. In addition, it aims to create jobs and stimulate growth, combat fuel poverty, reduce external energy dependency, and improve health and well-being. The green deal was followed by the European climate law applicable in July 2021, which is based on an impact assessment. Both documents are used to describe the EU scenario. In addition, we studied EU Green Action Plan for SMEs.	EU green deal	The European Green Deal is a new strategic strategy that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use.	European Commission, The European Green Deal, 2019	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b29d1b5-1222-11ea-8c1c-01aa75ed71a1.0201.02/DOC_1&format=PDF Additional resources: - Impact assessment report (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:749e030c-85c5-11ea-991b-01aa75ed71a1.0201.02/DOC_1&format=PDF) - EU SMEs strategy (Unlocking the full potential of European SMEs)	December 2019
Eionet	In 2020, the foresight group within the European Environment Agency's (EEA) country network (Eionet) initiated 'Scenarios for a sustainable Europe in 2050' (SSE 2050). This co-creation project, developed and implemented jointly with the EEA, aims to produce a set of imaginaries offering engaging, plausible and clearly contrasting images of what a sustainable Europe could look like in 2050. The imaginaries were developed through a participatory process, involving EEA staff, experts from the Eionet group on foresight, and external stakeholders. The project employed the well-established methodology of 'key factor' and consistency-based scenario construction (as outlined below).	Great decoupling Ecotopia Unity in adversity Technocracy for the common good	In 'The great decoupling', innovative companies are the central actors. They succeed thanks to technological breakthroughs, especially in the bioeconomy, enabling the decoupling of gross domestic product (GDP) growth from adverse environmental impacts. In 'Ecotopia', stakeholders from civil society have brought about a shift in collective thinking and action. Local communities reconnect to nature while technology is used sparingly to enable sustainable lifestyles. Consumption and resource use are being scaled back markedly. Faced with recurrent environmental and climate disasters, geopolitical insecurity and financial shocks, Europe has become much more unified. In 'Unity in adversity', Europeans respond to severe crises by empowering the EU to use stringent, top-down regulatory and market-based measures to set rigorously enforced boundaries for economic activity. In 'Technocracy for the common good' (Digital technocracy), sustainability is achieved through state control at the national level, which prioritises society's collective interests. Information and communication technologies enable unprecedented monitoring and control of social and ecological systems.	European Environment Agency (2021), 'The Scenarios for a sustainable Europe in 2050' project, Publications Office. https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2800/868810	https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/about-us/scenarios-for-a-sustainable-europe-2050-the-scenarios	May 2022
Arup	Arup is a group of collective of designers, consultants and experts working across 140 countries, dedicated to sustainable development. This report is a collaboration between Arup's Foresight, Research and Innovation and Sustainable Development teams. Foresight, Research and Innovation is Arup's internal think-tank and consultancy which focuses on the future of the built environment and society at large. It helps organisations understand trends, explore new ideas, and radically rethink the future of their businesses. The report develops four plausible futures. These futures hinge on whether we prioritise social and economic development over environmental health, or vice versa. The core narrative of each scenario is accompanied by a story told from the perspective of a person within that world. A timeline of events between today and 2050 describes how each world could come to exist, along with key facts and references. The extent to which each scenario satisfies the 17 UN SDGs is also indicated.	Greentocracy Post Anthropocene Extinction Express Humans Inc.	The protection and regeneration of Earth's systems is a global priority which all humans are obligated to adhere to with no civil liberties. Strict consumption quotas, facilitated by invasive monitoring technology and authoritarian leadership, have forced a societal transition from a linear to a circular economy. Extreme urban density has been enforced to preserve wild lands and the ecosystem services they provide. People are living in harmony with the planet thanks to international and domestic collaboration. Value-based economies that respect and integrate nature-based services motivate circular thinking, affecting resource use as well as intensive restoration of degraded natural capital. These advances have improved the quality of life for all species, and human equality is pursued through accessible healthcare, housing, and a stable living wage. Pursuing economic growth has caught up with the planet and affected humanity's quality of life. The depletion of Earth's natural resources has necessitated the expansion of new extractive frontiers in space and the deep sea. The absence of social services makes coping with the health implications of air pollution, job insecurity, destruction of property from extreme weather events, and drought-induced food insecurity only possible for affluent people. Consequently, domestic and international political stability has broken down, and corporations determine policy. business-as-usual: Social progress is achieved at the cost of planetary health. A focus on technological innovation coupled with tight resource reserves drives efficiency. While quality of life has vastly improved for a majority of the population, humanity must adapt to an increasingly inhospitable environment. Significant funds are used to offset financial loss from extreme weather-related damage	Arup (2019), 2050 Scenarios: Four plausible futures https://www.arup.com/perspectives/publications/research/section/2050-scenarios-four-plausible-futures#f	https://www.arup.com/perspectives/publications/research/section/2050-scenarios-four-plausible-futures#f	December 2019
Danish Design Center (DDC)	The Danish Design Center (DDC) is Denmark's national center for design. DDC designed the Living Futures: Scenario Kit for understanding, discussing, and shaping the future. The kit is built around a set of four alternative futures set in the year 2050. Each scenario is explored through narrated stories by fictive people living in them. Each story offers a view into the human experience of existing in these societies. The kit can be used to future proof business models, develop new strategy, and understand and discuss important trends and developments.	Centralised Market-driven Centralised Society-driven Distributed Market-driven Distributed Society-driven	Businesses have developed minds of their own. Large tech companies have grown into huge AI-powered behemoths that feed on the data of their comprehensive eco-systems. People are offered hyper-personalised services and products within the walled gardens of large corporations – often referred to as networks. Networks can provide everything from housing and healthcare to entertainment and insurance but everything comes with a price and plans and premiums vary. You can seek out other networks but most people are simply born into one – not unlike a citizenship of the past. Systemic issues were destroying the planet and fuelling unprecedented levels of inequality – but not anymore. People have put their trust in a political solution. Governments have been empowered with a wide mandate to regulate society as needed to ensure society is socially and environmentally constructive. The geopolitical stakes have been raised as strategic resources are not necessarily readily available on the market and the us vs. them rhetoric has sharpened. Deals need to be brokered and if a deal cannot be reached, well then there are other ways to get what you need. Society is driven by independent and entrepreneurial individuals. The world is moving faster and faster and stability, roots, and belongingness in the real world are privileges reserved for those who made it. Everyone else must find comfort and community in the temporary or virtual. Society was heading for ecological and social collapse in the name of profit and all proposed changes were too little, too late. If something radical was to happen it needed to start from the bottom – and so it did. All the bureaucracy was redundant: it was too slow and too far removed from the people it was supposed to look after. Community and a symbiotic relationship to nature is more important than material riches. Not saying that innovation has halted, it has simply taken on a more open and community based approach focused on creating shared value for societies. But, as the world in some ways becomes smaller, conflicts also moves closer to home.	Danish Design Center (2022), Living futures: Scenario kit. https://livingfutures.org	https://livingfutures.org	2020
SNBC	The National Low Carbon Strategy (SNBC) describes a roadmap for France on how to steer its climate change mitigation policy. It provides guidelines to enable the transition to a low carbon economy in all sectors of activity. The SNBC is one of two components of French climate policy, it works alongside the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan that focuses on French adaptation policy. The SNBC is based on a reference scenario developed through a modelling exercise also used in the Multi-annual Energy Programming. Remark: we here consider both	Baseline	The SNBC is based on a baseline scenario developed through a modelling exercise also used in the Multi-annual Energy Programming, scenario, also called "With Additional Measures" (Avec Mesures Supplémentaires: AMS), details the public policy measures, in addition to those already in place, which will allow France to meet its short-, medium- and long-term climate and energy objectives as best it can. It outlines a possible trajectory for reducing greenhouse gas emissions until carbon neutrality is achieved by 2050, which is used as the basis for defining the carbon budgets. The scenario relies on a reasoned use of society levers, with the needs of the population decreasing slightly in all sectors, alongside a significant change in patterns of consumption, without any loss of comfort. Energy efficiency is also being developed methodically to make best use of the technologies we have today. This will lead to a sharp decrease in energy consumption for all sectors together. The hypotheses retained do not rely on major technological gambles. Nevertheless, the scenario relies with reason on a certain number of new technologies (Carbon capture, use and storage (CCUS), power-to-gas, energy storage etc.).	Ministère de la Transition écologique et solidaire (2020), Stratégie nationale bas-carbone (snbc)	https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/strategie-nationale-bas-carbone-snbc	march 2020
RTE	Study published with IEA on the technical conditions necessary for a power system with a High Share of Renewables in France Towards 2050, under the RCP 4.5 trajectory from IPCC 5th report. Scenario assumptions are based on public guidelines for decarbonizing the economy, in particular those set out in the SNBC (Stratégie nationale bas-carbone) and the most recent public energy-climate policies, as well as on the outlook provided by manufacturers and stakeholders in the sector. For each scenario, some variants including more or less electrification, hydrogen, or less economic growth are studied in the report but without much influence in the current study. Voluntarily, few technological challenges or bets are taken into account into the design of scenarios.	Baseline Extensive Reindustrialisation Sufficiency Acceleration 2030	Gradual electrification (substitution for fossil fuels) and ambitious targets for energy efficiency (NLCs assumption). Assumes continued economic growth (+1.3% per year from 2020) and demographic growth (INSEE's low fertility scenario). The baseline trajectory assumes a high degree of efficacy of public policies and plans (stimulus, hydrogen, industry), and its share of GDP ceases to decrease. Building renovation is factored in but so is the related rebound effect. Without returning to the same level as the early 1990s, the manufacturing industry's share of GDP rebounds sharply, reaching 12-13% in 2050. This scenario models an investment in cutting edges, strategic technologies and takes into account the reshoring of some high-carbon production in order to reduce the carbon footprint of consumption in France. Lifestyles change to increase energy sufficiency in terms of end-uses and consumption (less individual travel favouring soft mobility and mass transport, less consumption of manufactured goods and services, lower set point temperatures for heating, increase in remote working, digital sustainability, etc.), resulting in an overall reduction in energy needs, and thus electricity needs. An acceleration of the fossil fuel phase-out is considered in the "Acceleration 2030" variant of the report. It implies rapidly changing the pace of switching to electricity in the three biggest greenhouse gas-emitting sectors in France: transport, industry and buildings.	RTE (2022), Energy pathways to 2050.	https://assets.rte-france.com/prod/2022-09/Future%20%C3%A0%20long%20terme%20de%20RTE%20-%202022-09-29.pdf Key findings: https://assets.rte-france.com/prod/public/2022-01/Energie%20pathways%202020-Key%20results.pdf	February 2022
Shift	The Shift Project is a French think tank advocating the shift to a post-carbon economy. It published a plan for transforming French economy (PTEF) in 2022, with the objective of reducing carbon emissions to remain below 2°C with a plan for each sector of the economy. A preliminary report was published in end 2020 and this is the one we review here.	PTF	We here consider mainly the ppian specific to the digital sector (ICT-specific) to which we have added some applications found in other sectors plan. The objective for the digital sector is 3% of the world energetic consumption.			October 2020
France 2072	This research work models two contrasting lifestyles for France in 2072: one digital-based and one based on increased cooperation. Their research question is the following: "to what extent do lifestyles influence the energy system's capacity to achieve carbon neutrality? And amongst other, is a digital world compatible with the need to decarbonize the energy system, as usually thought?"	Digital society Collective society		Briens, Edj Assoumou, et al., France 2072: Lifestyles at the core of carbon neutrality challenges. Giannakidis, G., Karlsson, K., Labriet, M., O'Gallachoir, B. Limiting Global Warming to Well Below 2 °C: Energy System Modelling and Policy Development, 64, Springer, 2018, Lecture Notes in	https://mmsparis-psl.hal.science/hal-01868027	2018
Digitalization&Anthropocene (D&A)	This research study presents the past, present, and future of digitalization through the lens of three interdependent elements of the Anthropocene: (a) planetary boundaries and stability, (b) equity within and between countries, and (c) human agency and governance. It presents three illustrative future pathways that span the possibility space for digitalization and decarbonization in the Anthropocene. The authors conclude by identifying leverage points that shift human-digital-Earth interactions toward sustainability.	Green but inhumane Deliberate for the good	world in which digital technologies increase efficiency but also result in system-level increases in energy demand, runaway resource consumption and planetary destabilization, increased centralization of knowledge and power incompatible with democratic deliberation, and increased inequality world in which digital technologies such as AI and big data provide opportunities to steer and support technological change away from fossil fuels and toward the rapid deployment of renewable and energy-efficient technologies, while avoiding overconsumption and redeployment of technologies, but with human agency increasingly constrained world in which AI technologies alongside decentralized computing structures are used efficiently and effectively, with trusted data practices and high levels of digital literacy	Creutzig et al. Digitalization in the anthropocene, Annual review of environment and resources, 2022	https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/10.1146/annurev-environ-120920-100308	2022
CNIL	groups and different times of digital life, as well as the resulting risks to individual and collective freedoms. The exploration of the future of private lives has been made in two phases: 1) a first phase dedicated to documenting possible futures of privacy in 2030, collecting fragments of imaginary worlds and formulating speculative futures.; 2) a second phase based on these speculative futures, to (re)interrogate and pluralize and pluralize these perspectives.	Renewed Meddling Home Sour Home	A future where rating-reputation is the law The State implements interference in the public interest. homes become impregnated with data.	CNIL, Protéger la vie privée en 2030, 2021	https://linc.cnil.fr/protoger-la-vie-privee-en-2030-une-exploration-prospective-et-speculative	2021

Digital Challenge	<p>In line with the ecological transition, the Université de Montréal and Espace pour la vie have joined forces to propose Chemins de transition ("Paths for transition"). The aim of this project is to bring together the university community and Quebec society to tackle together the most complex challenges of this transition. There was no off-the-shelf method for combining a participative approach with major systemic challenges on a provincial scale. By combining different methodologies (backcasting, change-oriented approaches, transition management, etc.), a 4 stages approach has been adopted: 1) explore all the possible futures we can already anticipate; 2) choose collectively, from among all these possible developments, the future that seems most desirable for 2040; 3) draw up trajectories linking the current situation to the desired future; 4) share not only the transition paths, but also the method used to develop them. Three challenges have been specifically addressed: food, digital, territory.</p>	Quebec 2040	<p>We here focus specifically on the result of the digital challenge. Once agreed that current digital are not compatible with the imperatives of the ecological transition, participative framework aimed at answer to the questions: in which direction do we want to go? What do we want collectively to achieve in order to best reconcile digital transition and ecological transition? The scenario describes a scenario made of 33 milestones for a desirable future.</p>	Chemins de transition (2022). Comment faire converger la transition numérique et la transition écologique au Québec dans un horizon de 20 ans ? Rapport final du défi numérique	https://cheminsdetransition.org/defi-numerique.pdf	2022
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Scenario typology

Study	Inclusion of norms - Normative (probable or preferable futures) - Descriptive (possible futures)	Vantage point	Subject	Time scale	Spatial scale (perimeter)	Data	Method of data collection	Resources	Institutional conditions	Temporal nature	Variables	Dynamics	Level of deviation (range of possible futures) - conventional=business-as-usual	Level of integration (high=interdisciplinary)
IPCC	normative	backcasting	issue-based	long term	global/supranatic	qualitative	participatory	extensive	constrained	chain	heterogeneous	trend	alternative	high
Ademe Transition 2050	normative	forecasting	area-based	long term	national/local	quantitative	participatory	?	?	chain	heterogeneous	trend	alternative	high
negaWatt	normative	forecasting	issue-based	long term	national/local	quantitative	participatory	?	open	chain	heterogeneous	trend	alternative	high
EU green deal	normative	backcasting	issue-based	long term	global/supranatic	qualitative	participatory	?	constrained	chain	heterogeneous	trend	conventional	high
Eionet	descriptive	forecasting	issue-based	long term	global/supranatic	qualitative	participatory	limited	constrained	snapshot	heterogeneous	peripheral	alternative	high
Arup	descriptive	backcasting	issue-based	long term	global/supranatic	qualitative	participatory	?	open	chain	heterogeneous	peripheral	alternative	high
Danish Design Center (DDC)	descriptive	backcasting	issue-based	long term	global/supranatic	qualitative	participatory	limited	constrained	snapshot	heterogeneous	peripheral	alternative	high
SNBC	normative	backcasting	issue-based	long term	national/local	quantitative	participatory	extensive	constrained	chain	heterogeneous	trend	conventional	high
RTE	descriptive	backcasting	area-based	long term	global/supranatic	quantitative	participatory	extensive	constrained	chain	heterogeneous	trend	alternative	high
Shift	normative	backcasting	area-based	long term	national/local	quantitative	participatory	limited	open	snapshot	heterogeneous	trend	conventional	high
France 2072	normative	forecasting	area-based	long term	national/local	quantitative	desk research	limited	open	snapshot	heterogeneous	peripheral	alternative	low
Digitalization&Anthropocene (D&A)	normative	forecasting	issue-based	long term	global/supranatic	qualitative	desk research	limited	open	snapshot	homogenous	peripheral	alternative	low
CNIL	descriptive	backcasting	issue-based	long term	national/local	qualitative	participatory	?	?	chain	homogenous	peripheral	alternative	low
Digital Challenge	descriptive	forecasting	issue-based	long term	national/local	qualitative	participatory	?	?	chain	homogenous	peripheral	alternative	low

ICT Infrastructure																
		Usage & Society				Levers from equipment										
Study	Scenario name	Evolution of usages	Sobriety	Digital Social Equity	Data management and policies	Data flow	Number of user terminals	Number of Network equipment	Number of datacenters	Datacenters location	cloud	Data center consumption	Ecodesign of equipment/ eco-conception	Equipment lifetime	Energy efficiency	Challenges
Digitalization&Anthropocen	Deliberate for the good	Reduced demand. utilizing digitalization for realizing a high-service level, low-resource use society, drawing on demand-side options. Possibly : Shifts demand to align with intermittent renewable energy availability.	reduced demand.	regulating the data-based monopoly power of big tech companies.	Decentralized computing structures, data trusts, and high levels of distributed agency. Specific policies that make keeping private data private the default. Redesign data infrastructures via data cooperatives that collectively organize and manage users' data both for the public good and, subject to active agreement, for commercial usage								Durable designs, legislation against planned obsolescence, redesigned value chains for closed-loop production, zero e-waste circular economy	Law mandating durability and repair, targets for recycled content in new electronic products, electronics as a service	medium-high efficiency gains	
	Renewed	Digital reputation is used everywhere		Constant evaluation increases inequality												
	Meddling				ultra-sovereign digital and data management			6G briefly mentioned								
CNIL	Home Sour Home	quota on digital use starting 2039	from 2039 but possible to buy credits	- data credits			**									
Digital Challenge	Quebec 2040		of usage and purchase of goods from individuals and organisations	Digitalization for everyone. Setting of some digital commons	Digitalization is seen as a limited resource. Policies to measure and limit impacts of digital technologies. Policies to limit the economy of attention		- equipment mutualisation in companies	6G but no 7G+					eco-conception, circular economy, reconditioning	** , law against obsolescence	**	

		Digital technologies												
Study	Scenario name	data analytics/monitoring	AI	cloud and edge computing	Automation/robotics	IoT	Drones	Satellite images	Virtual/Mixed Reality	3D printing	Open data	environmental impact assessment (Life cycle assessment)	Mobile Networks (5G, 7G)	low tech
IPCC	Scenario name		x		x	x								
Ademe Transition 2050	Business-As-Usual		yes but limited because embedded		*	+ increasing number of connected objects -decrease used for energy optimization and public services	+						6G	X
	Regional Cooperation					+ development but lower than present one					open data for environmental monitoring			
	Green Technologies		++			+ development but lower than present one								
	Restoration Gamble		+++		massive robotization, massive use of blockchain	+ increasing number of connected objects					AI widely used for knowledge of climatic events and decision support			
megaWatt	megaWatt		x smarter devices in building											
			artificial intelligence solutions, facilitate evidence-based decisions and expand the capacity to understand and tackle environmental challenges. artificial intelligence can accelerate and maximise the impact of policies to deal with climate change	cloud and edge computing can accelerate and maximise the impact of policies to deal with climate change and protect the environment.		Internet of things can accelerate and maximise the impact of policies to deal with climate change and protect the environment.								
EU green deal	EU green deal	predict and manage environmental disasters, develop and protect the environment.			automated mobility						Accessible and interoperable data are at the heart of data-driven innovation	Electronic product passport could provide information on a product's origin, composition, repair and dismantling possibilities, and end of its handling.		
	Great decoupling	X	For productivity gains and economic growth		For productivity gains and economic growth		For farming							
	Ecotopia													
	Urbity in adversity													
Elionet	Technocracy for the common good	for agriculture, fishing and forestry, to personalised apps	daily update on carbon quota, planetary health monitoring, Artificial intelligence is pervasive across municipal		in agriculture						for manufacturing, construction and agriculture			
	Greenbocracy	People and environments are highly sensed.	Mainly implemented for individual and corporate gains. Provides daily update on on carbon quota, planetary health monitoring. AI is pervasive across municipal systems.			Mainly implemented for individual and corporate gains					for food			
	Post Anthropocene										X	Full life-cycle and ecological resource assessments are mandatory for all new products		
Arup	Extraction Express		economic transaction		tech work, Food and resource processing, automatic driving		micro-drones for police		X					
	Humans Inc.		universal basic income.		universal basic income.									
	Centralised Market-driven	Satellite inspections	Sophisticated AI powered businesses with rich data feeds are capable of automated decision making, research and production of welfare technology		For medicine		for surveillance	for surveillance	Virtual everywhere					
	Centralised Society-driven	satellite inspections	AI for production of welfare technology, for surveillance		Autonomous security units	Public sensor data	for surveillance		For work		4-D printing			
									++technology allows you to see, feel, touch, and even smell your friends and family from the other side of the planet. Private permanent simulated worlds are becoming increasingly popular.					
Danish Design Center (DDC)	Distributed Market-driven	importance of data	for distribution		unmanned cargo carriers, manufacturing robotic		delivery drones, drones for monitoring, drones for buding		special mixed-reality event					
	Distributed Society-driven		local AIs											
SNBC	Baseline													
	Baseline													
	Extensive Reindustrialisation		Data processing to anticipate damage and improve the performance of network operations, know the "real age" of components, optimize their operating life and automate maintenance actions through better monitoring of asset health.			flexibility management, smart demand management, home automation applications								
RTE	Acceleration 2030													
Shift	PTLF													
France 2072	Digital society											for each service and equipment		
	Collective society													
	Planetary destabilization	X			widespread automation of production systems									
	Green but inhumane	X	AI technologies, could enable effective and continuous population control											
Digitalization&Anthropoc	Deliberate for the good	X	AI technologies alongside decentralized computing structures are used efficiently and effectively, with trusted data practices and high levels of distributed agency.								++ Open source datasets, data cooperatives			
	Renewed	X												
	Meddling	X					X						6G	
CNL	Home Sour Home	X	AI in Chief Home Officer.			X								X
Digital Challenge	Quebec 2040											X	6G - discussions around 7G led to its non deployment	X