

SCENARIO 1

DIY DEMOCRACY

We are now in 2030. The connection between citizens and governments is weak, public services are poor. But citizens want to change things, they are **very** engaged. We are now in a **DIY Democracy Scenario**.

Governments, both national and European, are sailing away. They are weak and not able to provide proper public services. They try to resist pressures from lobbies, and retain a neutral role, but it is difficult.

Citizens try to influence politics via delegates, mostly on a local level, but also through transnational networks or, when all else fails, through protests. **Liquid democracy** has been introduced on local level – it means that everyone needs to vote on all issues or delegate their vote to another person.

There is an island of a small number of superrich, quite distant from the rest of the people. Though they represent less than five percent of the population, they have over 95% of the wealth! They show how the societal gap increased drastically since the last decade.

Through diverse peer-to-peer initiatives and education, **citizens feel empowered. Knowledge-sharing and platforms** enable interaction and information exchange.



SCENARIO 2

PRIVATE ALGOCRACY

We are now in 2030. Citizens and governments have become puppets in the hands of digital giants. One hand is reserved for Americans, the other for Chinese. The power over data and data analytics and decision-making is moved to multi-national data companies.

The companies are monitoring everyone with digital identity. Of course, there are small pockets of resistance, they are hiding from the system and remain anonymous. But this is strictly **forbidden by law**.

Chipping has become compulsory from the age of 3. Parents can keep an eye on their children and businesses can make profits on the young consumers by personalizing smart toys and other accessories, according to individual child preferences! A.I. is also used to calculate voting preferences of people. It is a sort of Tinder politics. Decision-making is automated.

Citizens do not have any protection. There is no privacy; the GDPR from 2018 failed. I would say that democracy is endangered here. Citizens' opinions are mainly collected *via* **digital footprints**. Participation is an **illusion**.

Citizens' risk scores are **calculated based on their physical activity**. This is important for insurance and banks, but even the use of public services, the healthcare system, schools – everything is calculated through this.





SCENARIO 3 SUPER COLLABORATIVE GOVERNMENT

We are now in 2030. Open government and public sector innovation are finally a reality. Government uses the latest digital govtech solutions for scanning the societal problems and providing effective solutions for the citizens.

The Parliament of Mayors is the new body. Mayors of all European cities over 50.000 citizens gather to discuss local issues. Citizens can follow in real-time and share their concerns with policy-makers.

There is a **strong participation** and **open-innovation culture**, and the accountability of government is ensured. **Citizen's voices are heard** and included in the decision-making process. There is a lot of co-creation.

Also, a large **culture of start-ups** nurture open communication, thanks to development of entrepreneurial mindsets. Otherwise, most jobs are in creative and research areas.

Robots are actually providing **help in governing**. But, it is important to underline that AI-driven analytics is used as support for human decision-making, to avoid biases and misperceptions.

SCENARIO 4 OVER-REGULATOOCRACY

We are now in 2030. The state is committed to the well-being of individuals and the economy. But processes became so complicated, that it is much too difficult to claim public benefits.

The state tends to overprotect citizens through too many regulations: services, procedures and justification for the need of services which are extremely complicated for those determined and desperate enough to apply for it.

Government tries to explain the necessity to protect citizens by **introducing new rules almost daily**; robots and **AI help with the production** and analysis of the **legislation texts** and calculate **potential impact**, positive or negative.

However, the **procedures are so complicated** that citizens become **disengaged**. The level of participation in voting and decision-making is very low.

Citizens **do not experience the benefits** of the stronger governmental control over digital platforms; they even have the impression that they have **less freedom**.



