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RUPTURE INDICATORS

POLITICAL ANTICIPATION MAGAZINE



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The decade from 2020 to 2030: Welcome to the World Afterwards... the babyboomers !

by Franck Biancheri (Translation: Ian Shaw)



What will the world after the babyboomers look like? Or, more exactly, Europe after the babyboomers? This is the main anticipation work of this 3rd edition of MAP. And the subject's worth it because, on the one hand, we're seeing throughout Europe the growing expression of the younger generation's frustration (the "Indignant" is the particularly obvious expression for them) against the frenzied selfishness of a generation that refuses to consider that it hasn't "deserved" all the collective benefits and privileges from which it benefits, of which many are political "income" without ever having been there other than to play at being post-pubescent rebels during May 1968¹.

It seems that this generation's intellectual inertia and political weight will still weigh on European collective choices for a long time, as has been the case for at least a decade, favouring the past, the present and the future, preferring to sacrifice education rather than have a collective re-examination of the pension system, considered to be dues for lifestyles that can't be maintained save at the expense of future generations'

income, always speaking as "leftists" before finally voting in favor of the safety speech², ... And this feeling of crushing weight, of a "generational cork" blocking any move towards a different future, thought of by the younger generations and not dictated by old men in the making, contributes to demoralize Europe's youth³ which, a much smaller generational group, impoverished, often less well educated, ... asks how to make its voice, its aspirations, and its choices heard.

And then, political anticipation and some of the work in this MAP 3 can bring good news: there really is a world after the babyboomers, and the 2020-2030 decade will be the one that sees it hatched. Demographically,

1. Two points on this subject:

- . this view is, of course, is only applicable to the Anglo-Saxon world and Western Europe excluding Greece, Spain and Portugal. These latter countries (like Eastern Europe) had, in fact, to face real dictatorships, which shaped the generations involved from 1945 to 1960 very differently, the heart of the baby boom.

- . and it also includes the "anti-68ers", like Nicolas Sarkozy, the current French President, who have remained just as politically immature as their alter-egos of the barricades.

2. A joint in the evening and a vote for security in the morning.

3. And the United States and Japan as well.

financially⁴, ... and therefore politically, it is in fact from the end of this decade that the inter-generational balance of power will change. Let's not forget that the representatives of the "baby boom tail", those who were 20 years old beginning in the second half of the 70s, are very close to the next generation⁵.

So, hope is on the street corner... and not at the end of a long tunnel !

And this exit from the intellectual and sociological crust of the 60s and 70s, the years of the babyboomers education, is now readying itself. First by recognizing that it is closer than one might have thought, and then starting to think about and prepare for the sequel. History always yields the transition to generations who share common aspirations relatively easily. The babyboomers generation is, moreover, a good example.

The 20 year old student in 2011 should know that in Europe, by the time he's finished his studies, society will be in full political and demographic transition. This means, in very clear practical terms, that he must now turn his present frustration, and in the face of a society that only seems interested in the elderly, into creative thought about what kind of society he wants for the next decade.

But be careful, the sense of history is, above all, a somewhat black sense of humor. Also, when it presents an opportunity for change, it's also for better or for worse. The end of the babyboomers dominant influence will be like the popping of a champagne cork: the changes will suddenly flow like water. It's only by anticipating thoughts and actions that it will be possible to prevent the worst and encourage the best. Each generation is normally faced with a similar choice. But in Europe, in the West, for almost a generation this opportunity has been confiscated by the simple mechanical effect of the unprecedented demographic weight of the generations born after 1945.

So, this MAP3's anticipation work is a first signal to today's youth: start to think seriously about the world after the babyboomers ... because you're going to have to build it faster than you could ever imagine today !

4. The major real estate shock in 2015, resulting in an almost 50% average drop in Western residential property prices (see GEAB n°56), together with all the financial consequences of the global crisis, will in fact brutally cure the serious inter-generational wealth imbalances which characterize the West today.

5. Mass unemployment, with its individual and collective stories, is here already.

EUROPE 2030... After the babyboomers

Young Europeans: a generation in search of a collective destiny somewhere between heroism and depression

by Bruno Paul (Translation: Ian Shaw)



Young Europeans are at the forefront of enduring the consequences of the global systemic crisis.¹ Following the Arab Spring's example, they are spontaneously protesting en masse with similar demands, when the promised future seems unbearable to them.² The analysis of the forces of change at the core of this particular generation leads us to place them as a pivot in anticipation of fundamental social changes at European level by 2030.³ If this change is certain, extremist drift is possible in the place of social restructuring. It is a collective destiny that this generation will shape and, therefore, one of the keys in the speed of power sharing with the generation of babyboomers.

After the historical approach focused on the notion of guaranteed rights, and which is the subject of another article⁴, we are suggesting, in addition, a generational concept of social anticipation.⁵

1. "The rate of youth unemployment has increased by 6 points in the OECD countries (2.5 times more than all those in employment), wiping out the improvement of the previous decade" ([Centre d'Analyse Stratégique](#), 05/2011). See the [Carte interactive](#) map also.
2. "Young Europeans have a wish to mimic the Arab spring" ([Libération](#), 05/2011) ; "In Madrid, the young reinvent the libertarian principles" ([Rue89.com](#), 05/2011). The "Youth without a future" chanting "No home, no job, no pension, no fear!"
3. This article doesn't strive to set out the geopolitical, geo-economic, geostrategic and ecological context by 2030 in more detail. It only considers the European zone seen from the social perspective, with a European view in 2011.
4. [Conscience Sociale](#), 06/2011
5. "In a US setting a first approach of this sort was proposed: "The emergence of Millennials as a political generation" [Neil Howe, Reena Nadler](#), 02/2009.

The values of the young European generation found a new approach for guaranteeing human rights

After the age of the United Nations and UN multilateralism, how to visualize guaranteeing human rights differently? The global justice movement's proposals hesitate between a vast array of reforms of all international organizations, starting with the UN, and their complete redefinition. In any case, the anchoring of international law on the UN rock, if it's recognized as constituting its legitimacy, is systematically thought of as an essential lever for ensuring any transformation of the model into a universal ideal. The bias of the definition of an ideal target is taken up again by Edgar Morin⁶, but with an inverse course to the policy of civilization, starting at local and national level and spreading, by its success, to other countries.⁷

Our anticipation for the European social domain in 2030, rather than from such an ideal definition⁸, is based on the extrapolation of trends which are already visible and at work⁹. For us, these are summarized in the characteristics which are particularly marked at the heart of the upcoming generations, and have hatched in response to current practices actually seen as blind-alleys. The natural disappearance of previous generations in economic and electoral life will progressively bring these trends as being dominant to the fore by 2030. Resisting against their rise today seems pointless in the light of history and only leads to intergenerational transitions, delayed but more violent, when the revolutions are here to recover the time lost on the advance of new social values.

Our approach¹⁰ distinguishes two facets. It's on each of these boundaries that these values will define a new European social model. The inner facet is that of the roots of young Europeans' social awareness. Here the pre-eminent benchmark is transparency. Born more than 20 years ago, it has emerged today as the groundswell of a counter-offensive in all areas. Examples include financial regulation conflicting with "shadow banking" and "dark pools"; the sharing of information which gains ground by disinformation¹¹; national security programs ([Top Secret America](#)), secret diplomacy (Wikileaks) or concealment ([Shadowstats](#), [Audit The Fed](#)); knowledge (Wikipedia, [Savoir sans frontières](#)); the prominence of non-government organizations¹² for auditing the establishment; collaborative practices for project delivery ([Manifeste Agile](#), [licence Open Source](#)); and even

6. " La Voie – Pour l'avenir de l'humanité " [Edgar Morin](#) 2011, Ed. Fayard
7. " Suggestions for a French policy for 2012 " ([Dialoguesenhumanite.org](#) , 2011)
8. Note that we do not refuse this ideal, but the political anticipation approach requires that we analyze the trends currently at work and not what we would like to happen by imagining how it could be.
9. " The World's Youth " edited by Dominique Reynié, [Foundation for Political Innovation](#), January 2011. See its [detailed results](#) as well.
10. We have followed [Heidegger](#) : " Are you looking to see if there is something along this path? Then it's good for you to walk it! You don't see anything of interest this way? Then you won't find anything! The path is first a matter of interest." When there is indifference, the path is seen as an impenetrable forest, there where others get ahead. It's a matter of exercising our [social conscience](#).
11. It's symbolic to note that Denis Robert's conviction for defamation was overturned in February 2011 by the Court of Appeal after 10 years of grueling procedure against Clearstream. The Court upheld the widespread interest of the subject, as well as the conflict between the prosecution and the European Convention on Human Rights.
12. Transparency Int., Amnesty Int., GlobalVoices Advocacy, Ligue des droits de l'homme, FSF, RSF, AEDH, etc...

basic national research (**UFO-science**). In line with this value grows a real desire of openness to other people's opinion, even strangers. Transparency born of self-confidence in oneself compared to others, which brings us to the other side, without latent schizophrenia. The outer facet is that of the branches of social conscience. It disclaims transparency in a series of attributes which young Europeans explicitly recognize in themselves today: Responsibility instead of consumerism; Honesty instead of compromise; Humanity instead of avarice; Reciprocity rather than covetousness; cooperation instead of rapacity. We'll present much more evidence later.

The values of new social practices

These values generate a behavior set at odds with current practices. First we are seeing increasingly close social relationships. This explains the still growing enthusiasm for the use of social networking tools, which started with the bulletin board and Usenet forums and have improved with every technological input and, in doing so, always welcome more members to these networks. For its users, isolation, withdrawal, individuality, but also selfishness have gradually given way to the circle, the team, the community, even if virtual. Individuality is losing its primacy in a closed world, increasingly close-knit, with finite limits, and now felt as such. The globalization of computer networks has been a key vehicle in the expansion of social awareness¹³.

Then the user assimilates the principles of the network's workings¹⁴ and overlays them on his social practices to make them more efficient and transparent. The resulting characteristics are then:

- The refusal of borders, the network hasn't any. Cultures mix, encouraged by the desire for openness. Everyone can be beautiful on the Internet; exchanges are easier which develops the creation of matches, unlikely until now.
- Mobility made possible by the multiplication of internet access points and widespread satisfactory connection speeds. My virtual social network can follow me on my travels, straight away reasserting itself. Migration is seen as natural (the Erasmus generation). Young Europeans were twice as likely as others (49% against 25%) to have travelled abroad in 2010¹⁵. By extension, Europe is increasingly seen as a single community; we must draw a parallel here with the absorption of French regionalism after the revolution.
- People's comparability, i.e. a level plane. This is reflected in the younger generations by the primacy given to the community, interdependence, egalitarianism, fairness. In the following survey the EU average in favor of the equitable division of wealth was 52%¹⁶:

13. "The global integration of states, businesses and organizations has been strengthened integrating individuals and, even more so, their awareness. Young people have this new awareness that is no longer separable from an experience of the world. It's the integration of individual awareness in the world's system that distinguishes the internationalization of globalization." (Source: Réf 9).

14. "The Wealth of Networks: How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom" Yochai Benkler 2006, Yale University Press

15. Réf 9.

16. Réf 9.

Votre société idéale valoriserait...

Pays	La performance individuelle		Une répartition équitable des richesses	
	16-29 ans	30-50 ans	16-29 ans	30-50 ans
Russie	83 %	90 %	17 %	10 %
États-Unis	65 %	58 %	34 %	41 %
Afrique du Sud	65 %	73 %	34 %	26 %
Roumanie	62 %	74 %	37 %	25 %
Australie	57 %	47 %	43 %	52 %
Royaume-Uni	55 %	41 %	44 %	57 %
Estonie	55 %	70 %	45 %	29 %
Mexique	54 %	61 %	45 %	38 %
Allemagne	50 %	38 %	49 %	61 %
Chine	47 %	37 %	52 %	62 %
Canada	47 %	39 %	52 %	60 %
Suède	42 %	33 %	58 %	66 %
Italie	39 %	32 %	60 %	67 %
France	33 %	19 %	67 %	81 %

Source : **Fondapol, 01/2011**

It's important to note that most of these social practices are inherently neutral, and aren't set on a good or bad course themselves. We believe it's how they are exploited in the field of public policy that will help guide them on a good or bad day. Here, it's really the responsibility of the leaders, and also all European citizens, to watch over and work on the right direction of these values, from today and for at least the next 20 years.¹⁷

So, synthesizing the approach described in our two articles:

- The definition of human rights constitutes the States' duties and not the other way around.
- The place where the guarantee of human rights will be exercised must respect the values

17. This is why political anticipation favours the maxim: "The future now determines the present". Is the seizing of the future which must guide today's decisions. This is even more necessary in times of crisis, where the forces of change are exacerbated. The historian of the future is indispensable to put future trends, which are in progress today, in perspective. More specifically, **reconciling the times** with past history is relevant to understanding some of the reforms which occurred recently. But the in depth understanding of past eras, especially far in the past, really holds difficulties for grasping the social, moral and ethical context on which, in reality, most of the choices of the key players has been based. Thus, the aid to decision-making, so pressing in times of crisis, is generally provided by political anticipation.

of transparency and smooth running in the horizontal network. If one looks after the other, the question of “who guards the guards” is no longer a weak point.

- There is no need to keep the UN as the only place guaranteeing human rights. With this in mind the current deadlock of reforms of these institutions is not an obstacle. This route will, however, require a redefinition of this function at state level.¹⁸
- The building of a consensus by social exchange is the only way to bypass the manufacture of acceptance¹⁹. Relationships with others, and not just their social security contributions, may form the basis for a new social contract and its implementation in a new trans-generational pact, resting on the values of young Europeans.

The strong trends among young Europeans²⁰

All these trends illustrate or support each point of the system of values described above.

- On the social values and practices

Humanity, with 81% positive feedback, is the collective dimension most often cited for young Europeans' identity, far ahead of nationality (70%), ethnic groups (53%) or religion (43%). For this generation, honesty (58% positive feedback) and responsibility (55%) are the two qualities that one must transmit to one's children. For nearly 80% of 18 to 34 year old French, 'cooperation' is a word they say corresponds well to the EU, and 'solidarity' for 66% of them.²¹

47% of young Europeans (57% in France) think it is okay to disobey the law to fight injustice in society.

18. For example, in the continuation of the LDH report on the state of justice in France ([Le Monde](#), 04/2011).

19. " Manufacturing Consent, the Political Economy of the Mass Media " Noam Chomsky, Edward Herman 2008, Ed. Agone.

20. Réf 9, unless otherwise stated. All figures here are for 16 to 29 year olds living in 13 EU countries.

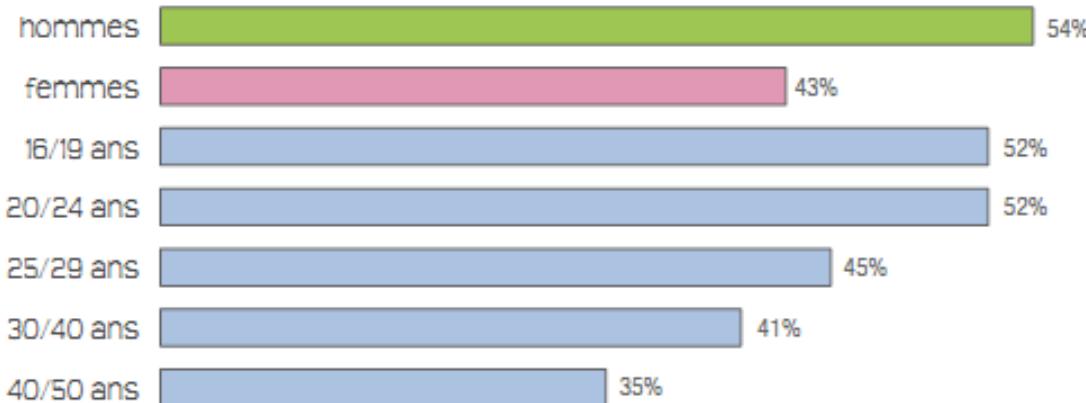
21. "European sentiment amongst the French" [Fondapol](#), 05/2011



#spanishrevolution

The percentages for the various age groups in 25 countries around the world are:

- Il est acceptable de désobéir à la loi pour combattre l'injustice



Source : **Fondapol, 01/2011**

69% of young Europeans consider the situation in their country unsatisfactory. 76% of them believe that people can change society through their choices and actions.

35% of young Europeans say they are interested in voluntary work, and still significantly higher than in a political party with a traditionally hierarchical structure. This lack of political activism is only apparent (the Arab and European Spring is evidence of a desire for commitment), it's simply a reconsideration of the traditional militant machine and its model of political representation.²²

- On social pre-eminence in the young's identity

37% of young Europeans use social networks (27% of 30-50 year olds), 21% chat with their families. 34% of young Europeans surf the Internet with their mobile 'phones. 85% are mainly interested in passing their leisure time on the Internet, against 69% watching television. Social networking is the Internet use which they consider most important, and by far (34%).

It would be wrong to believe that this trend is a simple technological attraction. The Internet is used because it is the most effective way today to support the social fabric. No trend would disappear if Internet access were to be cut off or censored, along with leading one

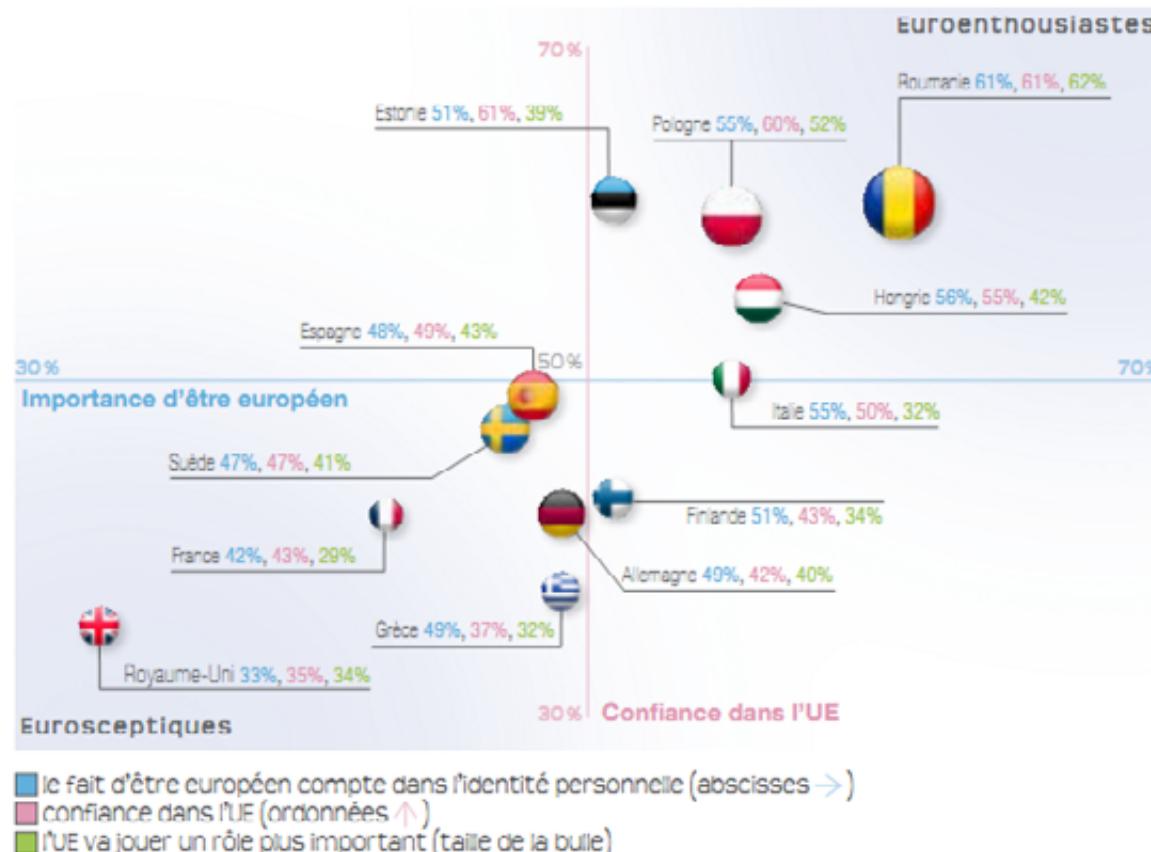
22. "In Madrid the young are reinventing libertarian principles" (Rue89.com, 05/2011). Banners carry the slogan : "No one represents us".

to believe in an increase in the number of repressive laws on Internet use. Besides people having considered the need to defend this right to free and uncensored use, other forms of social discussion would rapidly substitute themselves in the place of a limitation on Internet access (spontaneous gatherings, forums). Without taking into account that the government responsible would lose its legitimacy at a stroke.

The social network accounts for more than the rest of young Europeans' personal identity: 89% indicate the importance of their friends, 88% of their families, and only 63% of their nationality. Already 48% emphasize the importance of being European in their identity. Whilst they've used the Euro for only nine years! Nationalism is dissolving in the EU: 59% of young Europeans are not willing to die for their country.

- On the crisis of confidence in national institutions profiting supranational groups

Only 28% of young Europeans have confidence in the national media, 25% in their government, 41% in the legal system, and 23% in their parliament. Confidence in the EU is significantly much stronger, including in France. 47% of young Europeans (40% of 30-50 year olds) say they have confidence in the EU:



Source : Fondapol, 01/2011

The Eurosceptic image given by the French or English media is far from the perception of young people in Eastern or Southern Europe.

In addition, only 10% of young Americans, 11% of young Indians, 9% of Brazilians and 8% of young Chinese believe that Europe will play a less important role in the future. An overwhelming majority thinks otherwise, far more than most young Europeans.

A generation with a collective destiny

For the most part, the Western generation of babyboomers is part of the past. Its models, its references, its ambitions are those of the world before the crisis. The boom of the system since the 80's is their achievement. At the controls at all levels of society, it has no interest or impulse to call up sufficient imagination to question beyond the present, or even to begin to project itself into a future different to that of individualism. Living in the illusion of their upcoming dream retirement as a release from all obligations, they find it unthinkable to contribute to anything other than attempts to maintain the current social and international set-up. Having no collective ambition, except that of the status-quo, these individualists with electoral weight by virtue of their demographic size will slow any changes until their age has passed. Young Europeans will, therefore, have to collectively choose between heroism (that is to say, invent and disseminate, step-by-step, a new model of society as outlined here, including a new, balanced, trans-generational agreement) or continue to suffer, with growing despondency, the choices made by the last babyboomers still active.

But another spring is stretched in the wake of a generation's despondency: nationalism. This inevitably accompanied by a stigmatization of a neighbour, as the national identity is implicitly defined much more directly by a noticeable difference. The rise of extremist parties in Europe follows the loss of reference points, distrust of the current elite and the disappearance of stimulating ideas²³. Using and exacerbating national forces and feelings is to have recourse to a blind and deaf destructive force, which is the last means of people not to restore order in things, but to change them profoundly²⁴. All recent history has shown just how fast and furiously these destructive forces could be used²⁵. These forces barely in power, no one, least of all their blind supporters can control them because they are reinforced by their own harmful consequences. It's in these conditions that a Mladic can become a warlord.

23. "The brown tide: The crisis is not the dominant factor" ([La Libre Belgique](#), 05/2011)

24. From 1895, Gustave Le Bon explains it in "[The Psychology of Peoples](#)"

25. Mladic's arrest at the end of May is a timely reminder that it's only [16 years ago](#) that the European territory suffered its last [genocide](#). It's important to note the young age of the perpetrators in [the videos](#).

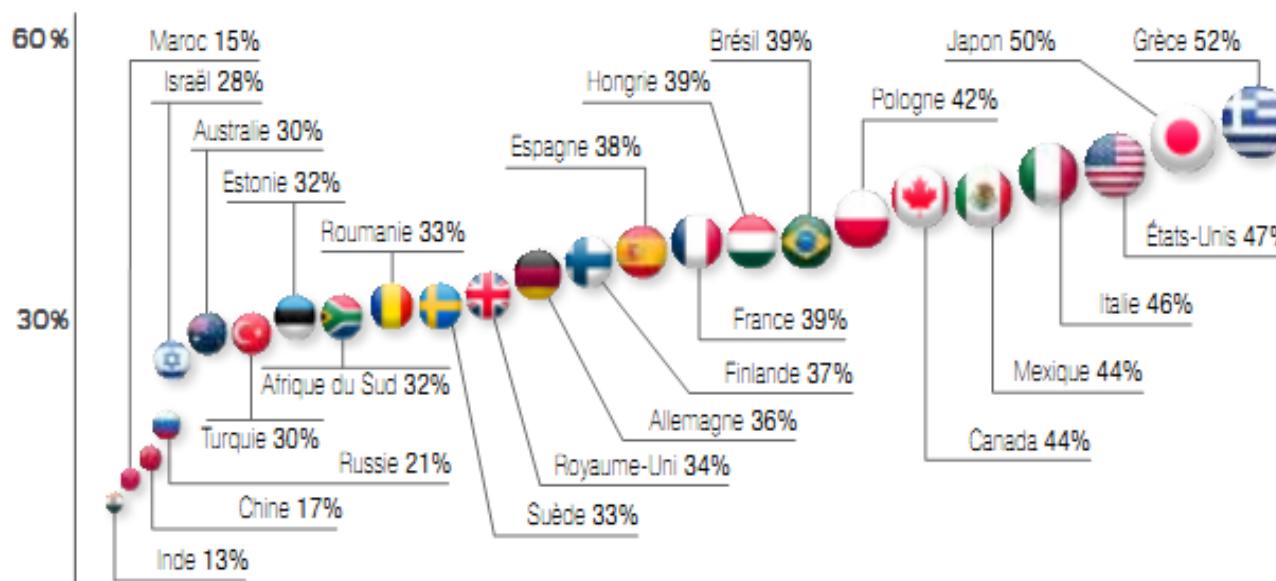
An inevitable new social contract “because this world doesn't fit us”

“The present isn't a past in power; it's the moment of choice and action. [...] There are few virtues sadder than resignation; it transforms contingent dreams, projects which were first formed like willpower and freedom, into fantasies.”²⁶

The younger generations prefer the means of defensive resistance: boycotts, civil disobedience²⁷, but they can also take the path of hacktivism²⁸. Increasingly aware of their values, they will be able to develop a new political action. We identify four major projects to be accomplished in the decade which has just begun, and of which the terms will be legitimized by the values described and in particular a permanent social dialogue:

- A system of social welfare and national solidarity, including the terms of its long term sustainability. It's the cornerstone of the social contract which is threatened much more than a simple debate on nations' debts may lead us to believe :

• Je **ne suis pas** prêt(e) à payer pour les retraites des générations âgées



Source : **Fondapol**, 01/2011

26. “The Ethics of Ambiguity” Simone de Beauvoir 1947. The conviction of the **youth of 2006 or 2008** borrows other, more vivid, words to describe the same commitment. The spring is stretched.

27. “I'm a teacher and I disobey” **Bastien Cazals** 2009, Indigène Ed.

28. “A pattern of generational commitment” **Conscience Sociale**, 04/2011

If generational solidarity is still in a majority in the EU amongst 16-29 year olds (52%), the trend is clearly down compared to their elders (58% for 30-50 year olds). That is why it's crucial to implement policies to reverse it. It's not a question of thinking along a single axis (amount of benefits and contributions, periods of contributions), which is an example of the world before. It's a matter of reflecting on the values described, those which are growing, and especially reciprocity.

- A new definition of growth consistent with the values described²⁹;

To make the connection, here's one example: the retirement age cannot be free of duties vis-à-vis other generations. Again, the social dimension of close relationships seems obvious. The social contribution should be valued, which is not possible in the current accounting system.

- Real support for the future of the EU, because it is through knowledge of the future that one builds day by day;

it's a matter of placing youth issues in the middle, to develop the new base of values described: channels and organization of dialogue, new public policies in education³⁰.

- Reformed governance in the legislative, judicial and executive branches, from local to European level.

The strategic question is to really know how power will be shared by babyboomers, not when. Like Fondapol, we believe that accompanying and encouraging this transition is the best prospect: "When they take on family, professional and political responsibilities, they will be the first not to have known a world that is still familiar to their parents. Since the new generations master the codes and principles of the new world much better, it's by encouraging them to take power by providing them with stimulating opportunities"³¹ so the EU maintains its role of scout in the world's march.

29. Going back to the work of the Stiglitz commission 2009.

30. See the chapter devoted to this in "[The World Crisis: The Path to the World Afterwards](#)" Franck Biancheri 10/2010, Ed. Anticipolis

31. Ref 9.

32. A recent example was given by the [e-G8](#). Third-party organizations reacted immediately (05/2011).

33. "These events have also demonstrated the determination of some pirates not to give any quarter, threatening individuals' privacy and even security." ([Amnesty International](#), Annual Report 2011)

34. "Anonymous and the Arab uprising" ([Al Jazeera](#), 05/2011).

Rely on one change to generate another

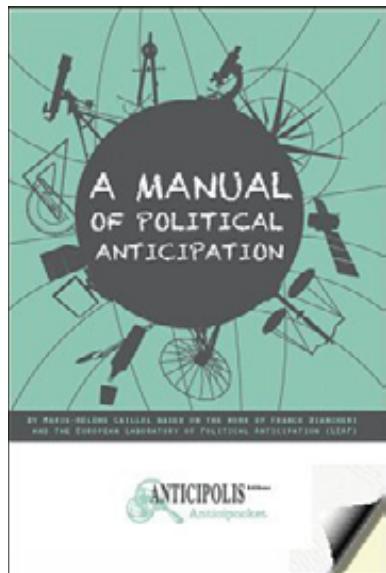
The primary reaction of the currently dominant social groups has been ever-increasing Internet censorship³², as a way to simply defer a deadline felt by their individualistic values. Gaining time, changing everything to change nothing, that's the status quo strategy that brings the babyboomers together. But 2010 was a watershed year, the one in which governments lost the total control of the information channels. Their combined attempts to muzzle WikiLeaks have only strengthened the hacktivists' determination³³, who are then naturally committed to the Arab Spring³⁴.

The multiplication of Internet censorship laws³⁵ will accelerate in the least socially developed countries, always under the glove puppet of the fight against pedophiles or the endless war against terrorism (in other words: dissidents).³⁶

The dates of the 2012 and 2013 major elections in several European countries, but also in other major economic areas, will be an historic first test of this development. Other barriers must then be crossed. For Europe, this movement represents the only democratic alternative to the current situation, based on a set of values already in place. The growth of populism in the coming decade would only represent the lack of choice, the lack of will, and the lack of civilization.

35. What is a parliamentarian's average age in your country ?

36. The last-minute renewal of the Patriot Act and the differences over the interpretation of its true content within Congress is a good example.
Source : [Al Jazeera](#), 05/2011.



A Manual of Political Anticipation, by Marie-Hélène Caillol

On many occasions during the last 25 years, the sphere of influence focused around the personage of Franck Biancheri has, de facto, provided fertile ground for the correct anticipation of major historic events: the fall of the Iron Curtain, the crisis of the European Commission, the collapse of the Dollar and the global systemic crisis... are some of the most striking predictions in the story (which is still unfolding) of this sphere of influence whose very diverse features (European context, network organisation, political objectives, independent state of mind...) allows one to suppose that they play some role, without doubt, in this « ability ».

Indeed, if one's correct anticipation is the result of chance, the second can be good luck, but by a third, it becomes possible to hope that some rules and a rational approach are at play.

The work done within this sphere of influence has even forced the respect of academics, giving rise to a need for a contemporary approach, which is the purpose of this manual.

Editions Anticipolis ISBN : 978-2-919574-05-6 price : 10,00 €

EUROPE 2030... After the babyboomers

2011-2020: Managing professional and social parity in Europe

by Bernard Volatron and Chantal Clarin (Translation: Ian Shaw)

“It’s professional misconduct for research scholars to forget gender”, Margaret Maruani¹.



The political subject studied here is male-female professional equality in the senior and decision-making posts in Europe 2011-2020. Sylvie Schweitzer's book, "Women in Power, A History of equal opportunity in Europe (19th-20th century)", Payot 2010, provides an historical understanding, over a very long period and a large part of Europe, and a relevant reading programme for a subject of great relevance.

Backed by the tools from this extensive historical analysis, and the tools of political anticipation methodology, what can we anticipate from the signs emitted by the current players on the gender line, a moveable border of social roles and a depiction of “feminine-masculine” roles? What will be the most likely changes in the 2011-2020 decade of transition? A decade when the global historical context will change from the World Before-Americanist, to a more “multi-Emergent” World Afterwards. For 150 years changes in the gender line have marked European history. They will skew Europeans' fate a little more, the youngest in particular, in a decade conducive to some changes of pace, accelerating trends, even completing an historical process in some cases.

Based on the historical canvas originally from Sylvie Schweitzer's book, in what historical context, what new stakes, will these gender line break mechanisms follow, skewing and accelerating changes between 2011 and 2020?

The decade 2011-2020, new global context, new opportunities for the gender line:

Every European knows that the planet is overpopulated and has heard the figure of 8 or 9 billion in the near future. The pro-birth exhortation of “always more” is triggered off by this, but it's not the only one, more questions than births. As the change in the European birth rate shows².

This global decline in birth rates is also fuelled by the growing collective awareness of the need for an inevitable per capita decrease in the ecological footprint, Americans and Europeans³ first, due to numerous pollution incidents and the depletion or exhaustion of all raw materials.

The blind alley of this pro-birth and productivist “Still More” is contemporaneous with a new

1. A conference by Margaret Maruani: one of a series of conferences at the IEC. 12April 2008, www.mnhn.fr/iec
2. No one is a prophet in his country: In 2005 Poland had the weakest “cyclical fertility indicator” of the whole of Europe: 1.24. . Source : [INSEE](#), Regards sur la parité, 2008, p 94-95.
3. An assessment of the ecological footprint, Etudes et Documents N°16, January 2010, Developpement-durable.gouv.fr

explosion of knowledge⁴ in all areas of the hard and social sciences. The Internet facilitates, at low-cost, the democratization of this new knowledge. The global collective consciousness, to keep control of the World Afterwards, is therefore: fewer bellies for parenting, but more children with brains. The most fundamental purely practical discovery of the twentieth century, despite all the 'scientific' denials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was that women also have a brain, not only or primarily a body and a heart. Female brains that even work well, seeing the academic results throughout Europe, in each country, decade after decade.

The failure of the obsessive injunction "Get over your pregnancies and children first" worries the pro- birth camp, sometimes with a nationalist aim. The extreme right and its racism, its sexism in particular, are never far away. Yet governments are finding the limits of "family" policies, even well-endowed in their budgets⁵. Two realities of the World Afterwards are gaining a foothold:

- more than two children in a European household are becoming rarer, due to this parental volition of: "quality rather than quantity", given the material resources and parental mental input available.
- one or two children if and only if childcare and early learning facilities are on the increase, from nursery to college, schooling must be full time. Absent these conditions, if Europeans have to choose, it's most often their careers⁶.

The increasing awareness of the need for an individual ecological footprint was expressed politically by the spectacular election results of the European Green parties, originally the ecologists. Since 1945, the CDU-CSU dominated Baden Wuertemberg, the richest State in Germany. The victory of the Alliance '90/the Greens party over the CDU-CSU, but also and especially the SPD, the German Social Democrats, is a systemic European political event. The two historically dominant political cultures of Germany, but also Europe, since 1945 lost power, letting the European political gift of the World Afterwards emerge.

In her first interview the new President, Winfried Kretschmann⁷ announced an increase in property taxes to fund nursery and primary schools full time and free university study fees. Two major priorities of these European Green parties will accelerate changes in the gender line, with their growing political weight in the European executive at all levels:

- the Greens have practiced equality in senior posts for decades⁸.
- education and the democratization of knowledge, from the nursery to the world of diplomacy, and research, are one of their political priorities to bring out the World

4. "The more qualified women are, the fewer children they will have and, moreover, the first child will be at a later ", [Ined study 13 January 2011, Lexpress.fr](#)

5. "Mehr Geld bringt nicht mehr Geburten". 11 April 2011, [Stuttgarter Nachrichten](#)

6. An April 2011 OECD study shows, once again, that public budgets with the most effective pro-birth objectives are those devoted to full-time childcare and early learning and not those which fund the mother's "interim" return home. This return, in fact, makes for professional inequality in the long term, men and women's pensions sum it up. "The idea that women should return home to have more children doesn't work". 27 April 2011, [20minutes.fr](#)

7. "Steuer für Grunderwerb soll steigen". 20 April 2011, [Stuttgarter Nachrichten](#)

8. "Die Grünen haben gute Erfahrungen mit der Quote gemacht. Sie trägt auch dazu bei, die Arbeitswelt familienfreundlicher zu gestalten". Claudia Roth und Cem Özdemir, Presidents of t he Bündnis 90/The Greens party. 11 February 2011, [Taz.de](#)

Afterwards productivism in the public budgets they vote⁹.

In this global context from the twentieth century, what are the imminent break points in the gender line, which announce changes in the advance and not only just the diversity, acquired higher in certain superior and decision-making professions in the early 2000s (*ibid*), but this time with parity at the higher levels of these professions? How can the global systemic crisis accelerate or delay these breaks and changes, ultimately inevitable, in the years from 2011-2020?

Current signs of breaks in the gender line, and changes announcing the World Afterwards

The global systemic crisis is, first of all, the bankruptcy of some of the male financial elite. The word, according to September 2008 and its Wall Street bankruptcies, "There is no Lehman Sisters"¹⁰, isn't only a play on words. There is no diversity, first-timers, amongst the players

9. "Hauptsache : Bildung". 28 April 2011, [Taz.de](#)

10. "Banks around the world desperately want bailouts of billions of dollars, but they also have another need they're unaware of: women, women and women". 07 February 2009, [New York Times](#)

11. "The European Commission are investigating 13 banks, including UBS and Crédit Suisse", 29 April 2011, [LeTemps.ch](#)

12. An empire's shocking decline and fall: 20 April 2011, [The Independent](#)

13. A conference by Françoise Héritier at the Emilie du Châtelet Institute, 14 November 2009, [www.mnhn.fr/iec](#), also Françoise Héritier," Masculine/Feminine, The difference in Thought", Odile Jacob, 1996.

14. "Frauen gegen Berlusconi : Italien ist kein Bordell", 14 February 2011, [Taz.de](#)

15. On the subject of the former chief executive of the Royal Bank of Scotland, "Sir Fred Goodwin's lover promoted twice", 20 May 2011, [Telegraph.co.uk](#)

16. "Insurance giant Munich Re admits it used prostitutes to reward staff", 20 May 2011, [Telegraph.co.uk](#)

17. "'Manhattan Madam' who supplied IMF chief with escorts.", 19 May 2011, [Telegraph.co.uk](#)

in the Western financial crisis interviewed in the classic documentary, *Inside Job*. No more than on the boards of directors of the Anglo-Saxon and European banks, finally the subject of two European Commission investigations¹¹.

"Father & Son" governance increases the signs of fatigue: George W. Bush goes down in history not only as the son of his father¹². The Arab revolutions illustrate the defeats of the Father & Son model: Ben Ali, Mubarak, Gaddafi, Assad, and the others. North Korea or Cuba, where Castro transferred power to his brother, for lack of a son no doubt, show that this bankrupt model was universal, a reincarnation of the anthropological constant identified by Françoise Héritier¹³.

Justice teaches that the sexuality of some of the most senior Western leaders¹⁴, especially financial^{15 16}, is criminal¹⁷.

The Vatican has become a European Museum of preconceived ideas and resistance to the gender



line, religiously guarding its taboos, lifted one by one for over a century, having marked the gender line changes: women's access to higher education (theological), executive and symbolic responsibilities (ordination of women)¹⁸, contraception, abortion, equal rights in a couple (celibacy of the clergy), public roles (giving priority to the private family),...

In a lighter vein, Hollywood's only awarded its first Oscar to a female director on 08 March 2010, the creators of this temple of modern Americanism realizing that women can direct. The media stand firm in refusing to feminize the profession's name: "Kathryn Bigelow won the Oscar for best director for his film "Hurt Locker", becoming the first woman to win the award": France24 headlines, showing a classic resistance of preconceived ideas (*Ibid*, p 145).

Along with these signs of the failure of preconceived ideas embodying the World Before, and less legitimate than ever to monopolize the practice of the higher and decision-making professions, the signs are spreading of new First-timers and the emergence of a World Afterwards. Here are four examples, apparently very different issues, among many signs:

. In Latin America, the First-timers are gaining ground and making things happen in the Latin gender line, a female trend: Brazil and its new president, Dilma Rousseff¹⁹, is the symbol of this emerging world. Amongst others: Michelle Bachelet, Chile's former president, is now in a senior decision-making post based at the UN²⁰ to get the gender line moving there.

. The world's first democracy, India, also has an increasing number of First-timers²¹. The World Afterwards is emerging extensively in the BRICS.

. Germany is the world champion exporter of high added value manufactured goods. At the heart of its industrial and cultural engine are the very competitive SMEs. A Commerzbank study²² has just shown that, in the light of the babyboomer management's retirement, faced with the need for specialized skills, thanks to higher education graduates, they are pragmatic "Realists" first of all²³. Overcoming the cultural traditions emanating from preconceived ideas, German SMEs, the admiration and envy of all the economies seeking a solution to "financial industry" bankruptcy, are making increasing space for women in the decision-making process: more than 20% in 2011, beginning an inevitable trend. And when a daughter of the founder of a family-owned multinational took the reins instead of her ineffectual brothers, the newspaper headlines spoke at length about these First-timers²⁴, as Salic law prevails in large family businesses. Emergence of the World After, yes.

. In England or in Austria, particularly Vienna, an analysis of public budgets is evolving aiming to identify

18. "Katholische Frauen wollen mehr Einfluss", 06 May 2011, [Der Spiegel](#)

19. "Dilma Rousseff, first woman President of Brazil", 01 November 2010, [Le Figaro](#)

20. "Ex-Chilean President Michelle Bachelet named as the head of «UN Women»", 14 September 2010, [Libération](#)

21. "Indian elections put more women in powerful roles", 14 May 2011, [Guardian](#)

22. COMMERZBANK-STUDIE, "Vorbildliche Frauenquote im Mittelstand.", 12 May 2011, [Handelsblatt](#)

23. " Firmenpatriarchen auf dem Rückzug". 13 mai 2011, [Frankfurter Rundschau](#)

24. "Das Ende des Patriarchats", at the time of the eventful succession in the media dynasty Neven DuMont. 11 February 2011, [Taz.de](#)

beneficiaries' gender and leave out "gender-budgeting"²⁵. in public budget choices. This expertise will be even more relevant than ever in the decade 2011-2020, which will be that of European collective austerity. The Internet will democratize the use of "gender-budgeting" and its appropriation by European youth and citizen's movements.

Initiatives for "Managing parity in Europe 2011-2020"



150 years of European gender line history has led Sylvie Schweitzer to identify three periods, the 1970s- the 2000s being the third, a period dominated by a change she called "Putting diversity together"²⁶. The political anticipation methodology is an invitation to be historian of the future²⁷ and first of all to "inject enthusiasm into what we see." The understanding above of the gender line's historical process in Europe enables the anticipation of a new era, "Managing the parity (from 2011 to 2020)".

The first of the top professions to which European women gained access before 1920 were the few professions of law (lawyers), medicine and public service. One hundred years later, with the massive emancipation of higher education, women dominate in these professions, the judiciary in particular. This is the result of a dynamic more than a century old. Although a majority in the judiciary or state education, for example, they remain a big minority in the decision-making process' hierarchy in these sectors. Political resolve can cause the next change. Creating obstacles will be less and less legitimate and understandable to European public opinion to the extent that graduates are more numerous. The senior appointments in the judiciary, health, education, higher education and public research don't depend on private employers or shareholders. The pressure in

the next decade, with a political push from the Green parties and citizens' movements particularly, will make it a priority target, country by country, from local to national, or even European, level. Of course, the solution exists already, it's enough to search for or invent others: "In Sweden, any proposal for the appointment of a civil servant passes through the parity filter, and must be approved by the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality before entering Council of Ministers. In the Netherlands, one site lists all those who can apply for management posts and when a professional sector is under-represented by one sex or another, with equal ability, preference is given to the sex in a minority. In some German States, recruitment and training have 50% quotas. "(Sylvie Schweitzer, *Ibid*, P167).

These changes will affect the hierarchies of the most feminist group organizations under political legitimacy. The parity structure or not of the higher levels of the hierarchy of a European country's Education Ministry is less newsworthy than a First-timer on the

25. "Women and the coalition: how the UK coalition government is letting down women", 21 May 2011, [Guardian](#)

26. The historian Sylvie Schweitzer singled out a specific timeline, split into three periods, each marked by major changes: "Building the inequalities (1860s – 1920s), period of the "First"-timers" lawyers, doctors, teachers; "Organizing the difference (1920s – 1970s)," period of the "Discreet" becoming one third of a profession; "Putting diversity together (1970s - 2000s)", period of the "Equals" becoming 50% or more of a profession.

27. Manual of Political Anticipation, Marie Hélène Caillol, [Anticipolis éditions](#), Nice, 2010, p.18

board of Mercedes-Benz²⁸. But national education is a cultural institution that produces, reproduces or makes history of preconceived ideas through its courses and teachers. "Manage parity in Europe, 2011-2020", is transmitted via an education in the knowledge of the gender line's history, the subject of very recent clashes²⁹, but also of "Big First-timers" with France's first textbook on coeducational history³⁰ or one of the first university courses leading to a qualification as "advisor/consultant on male/female equality"³¹. qualification as "advisor/consultant on male/female equality"³¹. Parity's rise in the higher echelons of national education will create the conditions necessary for this transmission.

Another institution at the heart of these gender line changes will, more than ever, be each country's local justice. The gender line history

28. "Daimler beruft erstmals Frau in Vorstand", 17 February 2011, [Taz.de](#)

29. «Teach the gender: against an archaic censorship», 14 June 2011, [Le Monde](#)

30. Men and women in history-teaching a mixed history, I. Jami, G. Dermenjian, A. Rouquier, F. Thébaud, preface by M. Perrot, [Belin](#), 2010. A work which aims to convey something other than a written history "in the masculine or neuter plural, out of step with the diversity of our democratic societies and the state of scientific research".

31. University degree (4 year higher education qualification) offered by the Pierre & Marie Curie, [www.fc.upmc.fr](#), and Sorbonne Nouvelle FCP3 universities, [WWW.fcp3.univ-paris3.com](#).

32. «Thus, the processes of exclusion are at work behind the players'backs, and often against their wishes», Sylvie Schweitzer, *Ibid*, p148.

33. Publication by country of a "Rule of Law Index", which confirms the traditional correlation between the rule of law and collective economic health, with an excellent index for Germany, mediocre for France, and catastrophic for the USA. « Deutscher Rechtsstaat im globalen Vergleich weit vorn », 13 June 2011, [Berliner Zeitung](#). Source : [The World Justice Project](#)

34. Since the first independent commission of inquiry which documented and then authorized the trial of financial criminals, two referenda with unequivocal results on the Icelandic population's refusal to pay for private bank debt, as far as the trial of Iceland's former Prime Minister who let these financial criminals flourish. The extraordinary thing is that the first charge levelled against the latter is "not anticipating anything whilst everything was predictable" ! When blindness and the inability to anticipate was a major error for a politician, he is accountable ! The recognition and legitimization of political anticipation can also pass through the courts... Source: 08 June 2011, [The Independent](#)

written by Sylvie Schweitzer tells us that the reproduction of the final piece of masculine self-segregation in the highest decision-making circles is explained ultimately by the male habitus, (*Ibid*, p.148) this frame of reference of social standards, legitimized by supposed special skills, which "in impressing" are authoritative³². Media tongues are loosened as the crises cross a new threshold. The first half of 2011 was marked by further all-out effort of local justice³³ as regards those responsible for the financial crisis and associated crimes in the USA, England, Iceland, Italy and France.

The law of Western media silence will prevail less and less over people temporarily slain by private and major financiers, only Iceland is the exception, showing the way forward and where there's justice³⁴. Independent investigations and public and conflicting judgments will reveal to what extent certain male financial habitus are at the heart of current Western crises. The educational function of the judicial forces

of opposition³⁵, in each country is critical to a democratic exit from the financial, economic and social crises, especially to curb the danger of the extreme right, always used for its capacity to divert. This educational responsibility of the judiciary, at the heart of democracy, will contribute to a shake-up of preconceived ideas governing the gender lines. Faced with what's at stake, a high-level, male/female magistracy, balanced in each country, will gain in fairness, effectiveness and legitimacy.

35. Eva Joly's testimony in her book on the investigation of the Elf affair, *Is this the world we want to live in?*, Folio, 2004, applies equally to the magistrate as to the whole of society: "The investigation we are conducting is, in the literal sense, an investigation of ourselves: we are discovering a different order of things, and behind the scenes". Behind the scenes was instructive for the Icelanders.

As a rough outline, this political anticipation of changes in the gender line in 2011-2020 amounts to a few simple reference points from this decade's setting: the global historical context is the inevitable exit from the World Before, still generally Americanist, productivist, patriarchal in its preconceived ideas, and its decision-making. The combined failure of these three models, which have the merit of having increased the demonstrations of absurdity in the late 2000s, is complete. The World Afterwards is already emerging, more multipolar, more renewable, and more equal. The 2011-2020 period has the challenge of constructing these transitions peacefully and democratically. More parity in the public and private decision-making authorities in Europe, from global to local, will continue the history of these gender line changes which began 150 years ago.

USER'S GUIDE

The “death of Bin Laden”, a black hole in the anticipation world

The “death of bin Laden” is typically a “public opinion trap”. It refers to the fantasies of each other and not a rational process. And for several reasons:

1. Bin Laden's reality and nature has long been a subject of immense controversy.
2. The announcement of his death wasn't accompanied by any evidence neither on where, how, or when (one can assume that he had been dead for years and that his death has been orchestrated today, or that he didn't exist and that his image has been used for political or other ends,... with no objective and rational facts anything is possible)
3. Anything that involves the vast apparatus of the US secret / special services is doomed to belong to an arcane world where motivations, methods and goals are completely opaque, even for some of the US leaders. This does not, of course, militate in favor of objective and rational analysis.

We must, therefore, apply the “black hole” method of analysis to this type of event. One analyses its consequences and effects on the surroundings. And one stops there.

Historians in the future may have more information regarding the event itself.

Since 90% of US decisions are made for purely intra-Washington reasons, let's look at least in two specific directions for future events:

- . Obama's popularity
- . US military budget reduction discussions (a reduction in commitments in Afghanistan would help to reduce it considerably)

Finally, remember that the Arab Spring and its secular face had already, in fact, ‘killed off bin Laden’ as noted in the Tunis *Temps* editorial of 04/05/2011 or, at the very least, his media-political use as the “incarnation of the Muslim masses ready to kill in the name of Allah.” When a tool is of no further use and even becomes a handicap, one usually gets rid of it quickly, doesn't one?

(Translation: Ian Shaw)

ANTICIPATION

The new European energy model out to 2030

by Jérôme Defaix (Translation: Ian Shaw)



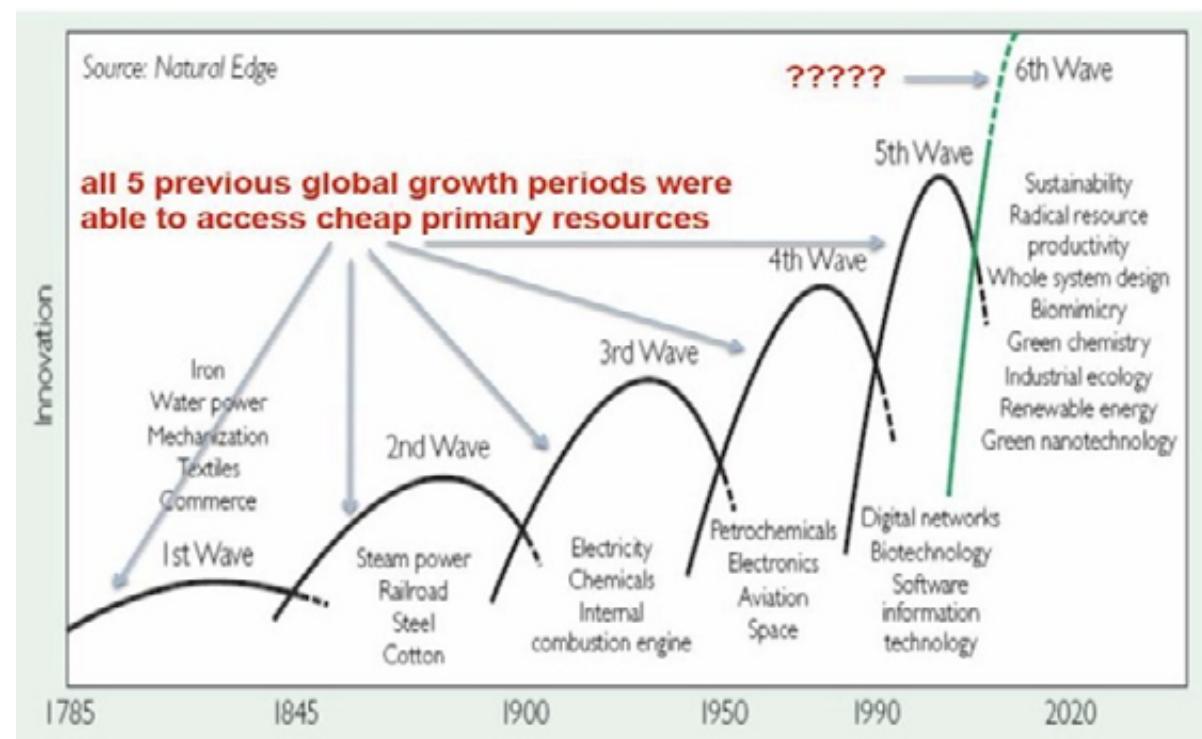
In a sense, as regards energy issues, the trends are relentless. Man, mostly Westerners, has, in 200 years, used the majority of the planet's known and accessible non-renewable resources... And even if we could, by exploring virgin territory, push these limits out (not without risk or no additional cost) the problem of managing the "Earth's reservoir" which, in principle, is empty, will arise in the long term for future generations.

The unequivocal findings on raw materials and energy are shared by the entire international scientific community and are the subject of studies and decisions by politicians, particularly in Europe.

The EU is very active in energy regulation, let's cite, for example, the 34 measures¹ included in the areas of energy efficiency, energy markets, energy production, transport, and the design of energy-saving appliances. This European Commission study shows the growing share of renewable energy².

1. EU energy trends to 2030, pages 17 et 37, 4 août 2010, [European Commission](#)

2. EU energy trends to 2030, pages 83 et suivantes, 4 août 2010, [European Commission](#)

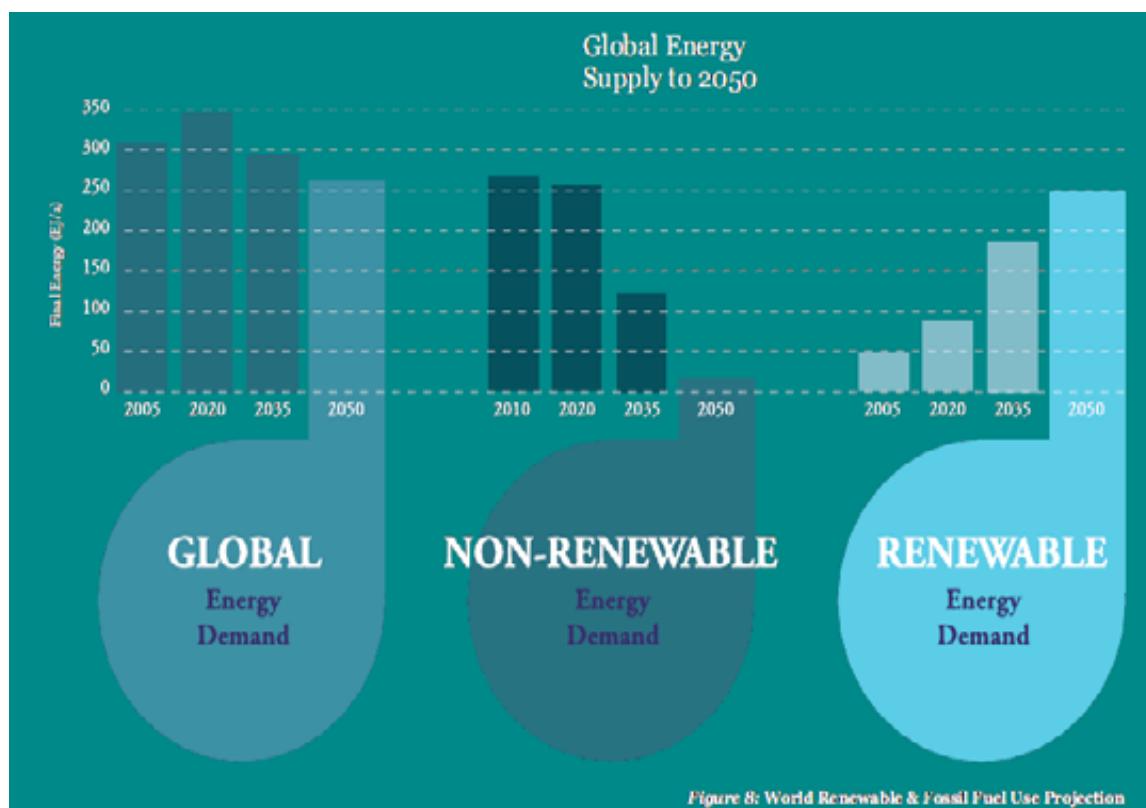


United Nations Environment Programme, May 2011 and [Natural Edge](#) 2011

A broader energy diversity with more room for renewable energy

In itself the present European energy model is the 2050 goal set by the [WWF Energy Report](#) (World Wildlife Fund). For the WWF, a fully renewable energy supply, more in harmony with nature, is possible by 2050.

The WWF certainly optimistic, but that's its role, shows that a target of 95% for renewable energy in 2050 is possible with a realistic course to achieve this without compromising biodiversity and local communities (1.4 billion people lack access to reliable electricity). The myth of "boundless energy" ends with the foreseeable end of fossil fuels, major emitters of greenhouse gas emissions. The technical measures which have to be taken for the development of each renewable energy source (wind turbine, hydro-electric power, bio-energy, etc.). With both better fuel efficiency and energy savings it makes for a realistic scenario with the existing technologies that can only get better.



In this context Europe, in 2030, the threshold of 50% renewable energy is only a step to an "ideal" threshold of 95% in 2050. However, it allows one to visualize the strong trend with the energy mix of the future: solar power, wind power, the energy of the ocean, geothermal energy, hydraulic power (currently the largest source of renewable energy in the world), bio-energy (wood, biofuel, algae fuel).

Thus Europe goes back to basics. To reduce our impact on the planet (the energy sector represents 2/3 of total greenhouse gas emissions) and achieve a future with renewable energy, we will have to choose a viable and sustainable lifestyle, like reducing meat consumption³ and our changing transport habits. By promoting local supply, we will reduce the impact of transport (the demand for bio-fuel included).

3. In practical terms, the more meat we eat, the less space there is for feeding people directly (and not just for feeding livestock) and more biodiversity is threatened.

[WWF, the energy report 100% renewable energy by 2050, 12 May 2011](#)

The role of nuclear power in the European energy model in 2030

The 11 March 2011 Fukushima disaster, with its disastrous ecological⁴ and economic consequences, has been a catalyst towards a world exit from nuclear energy. This plant, supposedly “one of the safest in the world”⁵ has shown that security following a tsunami is precarious.

- The stopping of nuclear power in Germany

Germany leads the way with an announcement on 28 May 2011 by Chancellor Angela Merkel of the closure of the last (17) reactors at the end of 2021⁶. This is a bold U-turn from four months ago. The German Chancellor, Angela Merkel had, at the end of 2010, obtained a vote for a 12 year extension on average of the statutory period for operating the country’s reactors, against public opinion. Clearly, the Fukushima disaster convinced the Chancellor to make a choice⁷ undoubtedly economically difficult in the short term, but courageous and visionary⁸ politically, which shows the way to many other Europeans and a new generation of decision makers.

- Switzerland’s gradual exit from nuclear power

Switzerland’s nuclear phasing-out was decided by the Federal Council. The energy minister⁹ justified it by arguing that “the safety of Swiss nuclear power plants is currently guaranteed,” according to the text of his speech.

“Our reactors will not be replaced, but will not be shut down early,” she said before her peers at the ministerial seminar devoted to nuclear safety. Switzerland is targeting energy saving and renewable energy to ensure a reliable supply of electricity. With, according to the Federal Council, the top priority for public safety”. Thus, for Switzerland, which knows how to weigh its words like its banking secrecy, the top priority for public safety will be...exiting nuclear power!

- Italy: Ciao nuclear energy

In the 12 June 2011 referendum, the fact that the Prime Minister, Silvio Berlusconi, was committed to nuclear energy was decisive in helping the Italians to decide. The leader, losing influence, has been the worst promoter if what should be the cause of a new controversy after

4. Fukushima : the decontamination plant was stopped a few hours after its start because the level of radiation was too high, 18 june 2011, *Libération*.

5. When General Electric boasted of having signed an electricity supply contract with Tepco, the US giant didn’t fail to note that its Japanese partner had “the safest nuclear power plants in the world.”, 21 April 2011, 1980 advertisement, republished by *RUE89*.

6. See: 30 May 2011, *Der Spiegel*, 30 May 2011, *Libération*

7. The German electoral shock with the success of the “Green” party in the State regional elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg on 27 March 2011, correctly anticipated in the *Geab 49*, 15 November 2010, probably weighed heavily on this decision, because the German public supports.

8. A courageous intergenerational landmark decision.

9. Nuclear safety, Doris Leuthard explains the Swiss position, 07 June 2011, *Le Matin.ch*.

Fukushima. Besides the referendum's clear political message¹⁰, the Italians voted for renewable energy.

Thus, the abandoning of the atom in Germany, then the rejection of a return to nuclear power in Italy this U-turn by two founding members of the EU could encourage other Member States to turn the page on nuclear power and bet on renewable energy¹¹.

Progressive de-commissioning of French nuclear plants?

This notion could have passed as fantasy a few months ago. However, next to the French government's psychological rigidity on the subject, the Ministry of Ecology and experts were working¹².

Looking at the facts, France is increasingly isolated. "France is becoming nervous about Germany exiting nuclear power", the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung opined¹³. The French Minister of Industry and Energy Eric Besson has called for European negotiations on the consequences of this national decision. This puts the French government under pressure: 62% of the French¹⁴ also want an exit from nuclear power in the next 25 years, whilst President Sarkozy has clearly decided to pursue nuclear energy. At the end of March Franco-German demonstrations demanding the closure of the Fessenheim nuclear plant (Alsace) [the oldest French nuclear plant located on a seismic fault] showed that the anti-nuclear movement had become cross-border.

The EU harmonizes rules on fruit and vegetables, but not on nuclear safety¹⁵. After Fukushima, it's curious that states continue to decide alone, without controls and in obscurity.

Government dogma is clear: save the European Pressurized Reactor, the third generation nuclear plant network, with the current big move in the dumping of Areva's CEO of, Anne Lauvergeon¹⁶. The Finnish reactor is increasingly delayed¹⁷. Soon, with 500 million Euros in penalties for each year of delay, it won't cost the Finnish operator, TVO anything. Things aren't better regarding the French EPR reactor being built in Flamanville¹⁸. The French nuclear industry network (AREVA, EDF) has just invented a new concept of security: nuclear stealth, the further the work progresses, the further delivery is put back, the more it costs the French. It must be said that this network is experienced in this field, with the fiasco of the "fast breeder" technology ' at the Superphoenix plant at Creys-Malville, commissioned in 1985, five years late, several

10. Source : 14 June 2011, [Eurotopics](#).

11. Rome-Berlin, the new anti-atomic axis, 17 June 2007, [Corriere della Sera](#).

12. Financing green growth, April 2010, [Ministère de l'énergie](#).

13. Wenn die Ausstiegslust wächst, Michaela Wiegel, 06 June 2011, [Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung](#).

14. The French are increasingly hostile to nuclear power, 06 June 2011, [Le Figaro](#).

15. Regulate nuclear power, not bananas, 26 May 2011, [Die Tageszeitung Berlin](#).

16. Anne Lauvergeon's departure is the first step towards a major reconstitution of the energy network around EDF. Story of a power struggle with Nicolas Sarkozy. Source: 18 June 2011, [Le Parisien](#).

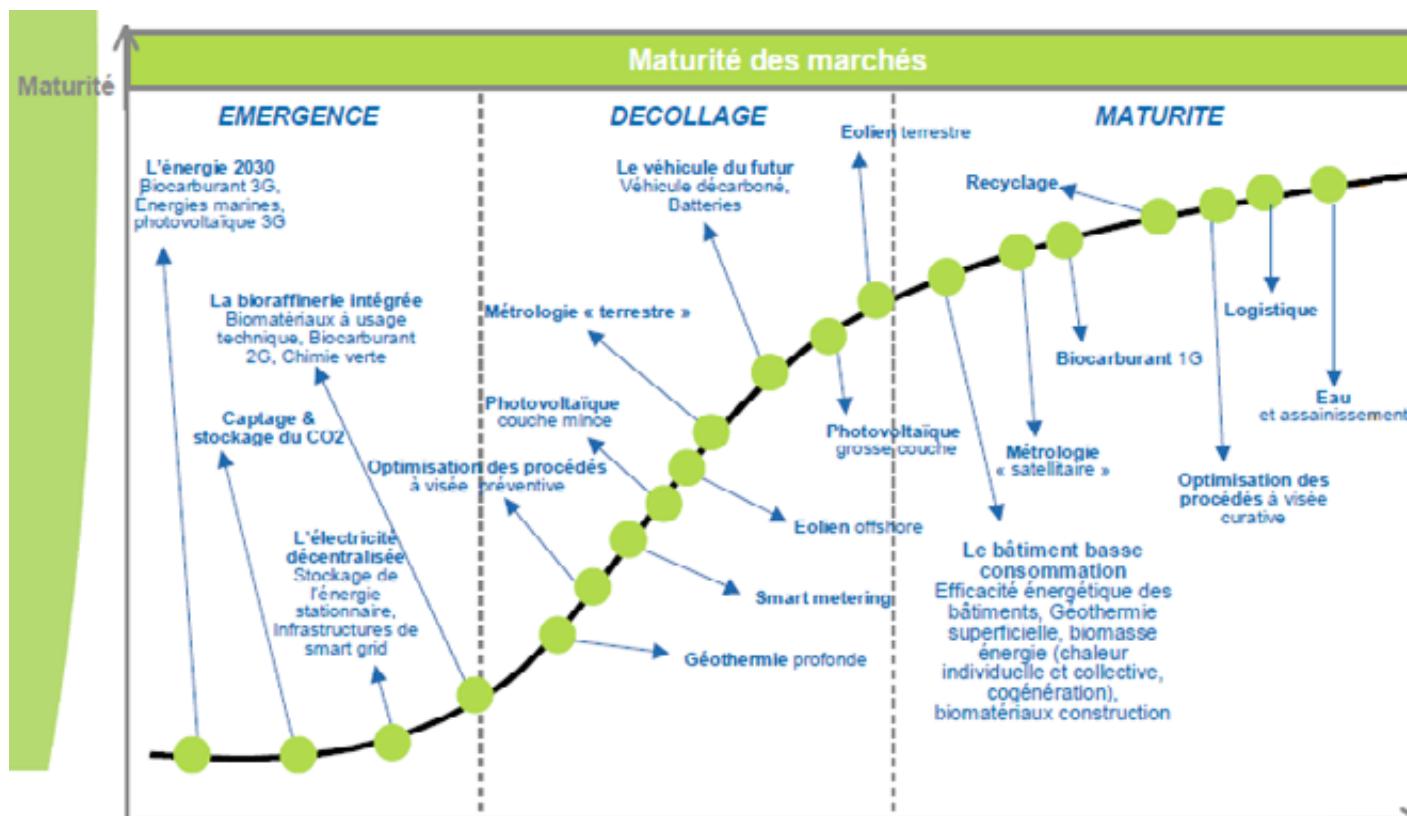
17. The launch of the Finnish EPR has been deferred once again, 07 June 2010, [Le Monde](#).

18. Flamanville EPR: a 2 year delay and further cost overruns, 30 July 2010, [enerzine.com](#). And : Flamanville EPR: several months delay, 11 May 2011, [AFP](#).

shutdowns, one for three and a half years, finally commissioned in December 1998 with 10 billion Euros going up in smoke, or rather in fast neutrons released from their obligations.

On the principle of the bigger the better, Pierre Lellouche, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, upped the bidding whilst visiting Taishan, who patted himself on the back on 19 May 2011¹⁹ in front of the Chinese: "After Fukushima the EPR security system, which seemed excessive, will become the norm". In the style," Post nuclear disaster marketing on the smoking ruins of radiation pollution sown to the winds, explained to sensitive souls", it would be difficult to do worse.

However, the work initiated following the top-level forum on the environment in 2007, enabled the identification of 18 strategic industrial sectors of the green economy. Their degree of market maturity is classified in the following chart:



Green economy strategic industrial sectors, Economic Council for Sustainable Development, March 2010

19. The French and Americans in the battle for the Chinese market, 18 juin 2011, [Le Parisien](#).

20. The French are increasingly hostile to nuclear energy, 06 June 2011, [Le Figaro](#).

Massive investment in the sectors of the green economy are thus launched or in preparation. In total over ten years, more than 440 billion Euros will be, in principle, invested in the construction, transport, renewable energy, biodiversity protection, water and waste management sectors.

Moreover, French public opinion evolving²⁰ and with construction programmes, to the left, leads the way for a diversification of energy sources, both practical and sufficiently spread over time, to clarify the costs and impact on the sector's players.

Other, more consistent, energy policy projects are in preparation, that couple the retreat from nuclear energy by the replacement with new forms of energy.

So, the Socialist party' experts are preparing a project deploying a mix of energies²¹ :

- Close five nuclear power plants by 2012
- Install 5 million smart meters
- Install 5000 wind turbines primarily on land (onshore) and, at the same time, at sea (offshore). Note that whilst this figure may seem impressive it represents barely 30% of the installed base in Germany or Spain.
- Build 5000 biofuel plants: using agricultural biomass or household waste to produce electricity (directly or by producing gas). So, we would catch up the German sector at a stroke safe in the knowledge that France has a huge potential (agriculture and forestry) to exploit this source of energy.
- Install 5000 MW of solar panels, mainly on the roofs of houses, small industrial and office buildings

21. Why and how to close 5 nuclear power plants in 2012 ?, 05 May 2011, [David Dornbusch](#).

No doubt the energy issue will be one of the major discussions of the 2012 French presidential elections.

LEAP ACADEMY 2011

LEAP is proud to present the promotion of its second year of training in Political Anticipation :

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Bernard Volatron,

Patrick Lusson, General Delegate of the Rhône Alpes' region in Brussels

Maria Zei, Engineer-researcher risk studies

Edouard Payen, Arolla Partners, Mindfulness en entreprises (formation)

These fifteen people, coming from various sectors (finance, social, local communities,...), all readers of the GEAB, followed the three days of training proposed this year 2010/11 by LEAP, wrote high quality anticipations, and were thus awarded the LEAP Académie Certificate.

ANTICIPATION

Running into a BRICS wall : the upcoming 2014 EU-BRICS Summit

by Pedro Ribeiro Simões (Proof-read: Ian Shaw)



Ever since the signing of the Lisbon Treaty in 2006, the EU has been shifting its trade focus to the BRIC nations. The Global Europe project, launched in the same year, aimed to further develop and build on the Euroland trading strategy of aiming to cooperate rather than compete with the new emerging powers. Up to this day European diplomats have been working on forging new trade agreements addressing the negotiations on various sectors: goods, services, investment, knowledge, research and development, etc.

The BRICS are here with big challenges and significant opportunities for 21st century Europe; there is a lot of work ahead and the pressure is rising as the point of no return looks dreadfully close.

The meltdown of the US “dollar wall” is increasingly picking up speed and the worldwide alert has only added unwanted pressure on the US markets with the BRICS giving clear sign of understanding the challenges ahead of President Barack Obama and reducing their buying of US treasury bonds over the last 5 years. The media can no longer avoid facing this issue. And as the Washington Post noticed in late April, the FED by then had broken the “debt ceiling” which means that there should be a worldwide financial shock in the next couple of months.

The EU & the BRICS



The EU and its members share both individual and common agreements with the BRIC countries, which in fact represent one of the biggest problems in getting the EU and the BRIC to the same negotiating table. The BRICS are an idea, an expression that

gained a life of its own and emerged into world recognition in 2009 when they held the first meeting in Russia. They do not share an institutionalized set of priorities as negotiated in Brussels at EU level which is a minor setback in Europe's intentions to emerge successfully from the current crisis and establish a peaceful, sustainable and multilateral new world governance as the pressure rises on the United States, the dollar and their current one-man

- “Treasury quietly plans for failure to raise debt ceiling”, 27 April 2011, [The Washington Post](#)

- “How to close income Gaps in BCIS countries”, 22 April 2011, [Caixin online](#)

- “Ten reasons for thinking the world economy is turning soft”, 05 May 2011, [The Telegraph](#)

- “The EU puts substance before timing”, 09 March 2011, [The Times of India](#)

- “Free trade agreement talks at “sensitive stage”, says EU envoy, 17 February 2011, [The Hindu](#)

show.

The BRICS gathered last on the 14th of April in China and added South Africa. Since the failure of the G20 summit both in Copenhagen and in London the BRIC(S) countries have increasingly demanded more power and influence over the international institutions and disrupt the West's hegemony. The BRICS banks have been increasing their assets, market capitalization and asset growth rates in comparison to the largest US and EU banks and they demand fair trade in, and regulation over, the current system.

As their spurt in economic growth continues so does the pressure within, demanding better education, health, jobs and security. It's the soft spot of every emerging country, it relies on the experience, knowledge and cooperation of the Western world to successfully make the transition from emerging power to an established, sustainable and competitive player in the new world.

- Source: European Commission

- "How will the EU approach the BRIC countries? Future trade challenges", 2008, Social Science Research Network

- "EU shifts trade focus to BRIC nations", 10 November 2010, The New Zealand Herald

- "EU trade negotiations with BRICS : who needs who?", 14 December 2010, European Studies in Lund

Needs & Demands

The EU, Euroland in particular, is looking to get through the "very big depression" as a benchmark player and Lady Ashton's team is increasing its diplomatic work around these countries and other regional blocs in order to ensure trading, cooperation and strategic agreements. While Europe is facing recession, unemployment, austerity measures, international aid and is in dire need of new markets, energy sustainability and, most importantly, international financial, monetary and currency stability, the BRICS are playing a different tune. The biggest quality these countries share is attractive money-making opportunities and they are going to make the most of it.



Celebrating agreements between themselves and with EU they are managing to establish a network of cooperation and investment that will hopefully ensure a new multilateral world. In the West, Europe is the only player with the ability to swiftly change their policies and is aiming to make good use of this ability. One significant proof of this trend is the EU-China trade agreement, or the really close FTA to be celebrated with India before the end of 2011.

Forecast - upcoming EU-BRICS summit in 2013/ early 2014

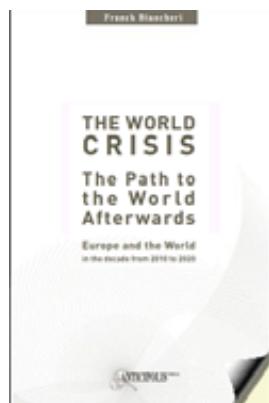
With recent developments it has become clear that the world is increasingly making its way to a joint policy without the US. In the West, the tension around the invasion of Libya and the growing pressure of NATO command on US foreign policy is becoming increasingly apparent. The Anglo-US attack on the Euro and the European institutions is turning into a media propaganda story with no substance

that ultimately will help shatter the last bit of confidence in the United States' government and its leadership.

The next couple of years will accelerate this shift, mostly because it's absolutely necessary to bring "fresh" faces to the game, new leaders with the legitimacy to plan and execute solutions for the new challenges ahead, with special focus on the French and German elections. These two countries will be essential in coordinating Europe's response and strategy for future decades.

Between 2012 and 2013 the EU's leaders will change and by the end of 2013/ beginning of 2014 with the EU's Trade Commissioner, Karel de Gucht, increasing pressure to re-evaluate the list of the General System of Preferences (GSP) beneficiaries, the EU will have to meet with the BRICS and discuss their options at that point.

- "Why one of the world's biggest China bulls is getting worried", 3 May 2011, [Business Insider](#)
- "BRICS leaders demand more power, attack EU and US old guard", 14 April 2011, [Business Insider](#)
- "The BRIC bloc", 07 July 2010, [European Council on Foreign Relations](#)
- "BRIC banks verses EU and US banks, by assets, market capitalization and asset growth rates, 11 April 2011, [Stock Market Notes](#)
- "Integrating BRICs", 16 June 2009, [Business New Europe](#)
- "EU trade chief warns BRIC favours no longer 'make sense'", 10 May 2011, [EU business](#)
- CIVITS replace BRICs as hotspots, 16 September 2010, [The Source](#)
- "BRICS cannot hurt EU", 14 April 2011, [The Source](#)



World crisis The Path to the World Afterwards Europe and the World in the decade from 2010 to 2020

by Franck Biancheri

In this uncompromising book, Franck Biancheri (born 1961, Director of Studies at the Laboratoire Européen d'Anticipation Politique) attempts to address the lack of anticipation of European leaders and elites when it comes to the crisis and presents a concrete vision of the future in France, Europe and the world by 2020.

Editions Anticipolis
ISBN : 978-2-919574-00-1
price : 20,00 €

"Because this crisis we are experiencing is not only the end of the "world before", it is also an unprecedented opportunity to rebuild a "world after", provided not to be mistaken about the dangers, challenges and opportunities that lie ahead."

Fiction

The Iron Heel, Jack London



Through this book which appeared in 1908, Jack London can be considered as the pioneer of political anticipation. Although the author deals with the process from the perspective of a novel, not an essay, we find the central features that will be speculated upon in the early twenty-first century: reasoned discussion on the major trends at work in society, anticipation of the schisms rather than a simple underlying scenario, and especially suggested dates and places of major events in the near future.

In the Iron Heel, the political dimension is laid out: to disseminate ideas in the best possible way (here the choice of the novel that dominated at the time), to clarify the near future in a reasoned fashion to raise awareness (assessing the trends), to prepare the audience for future shocks (here the October Revolution) by providing a decision-making support and, thanks to that, to try to warn of the possible by-products of these basic movements (fascism).

Even though in deciding on places Jack London partially blew it, dates, his analysis and anticipation of the events and social trends on a world scale demanded respect: impending war pitting Germany against the United States, the October 1917 working class revolution, then the advent of a new kind of dictatorship by the drift into fascism and totalitarianism.

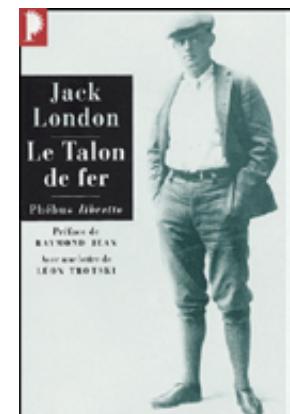
. Another originality of the Iron Heel is that the author centres it on social trends and not the usual political balances between nations. In this he differs completely from the formalized geopolitical approach from the nineteenth century. Based on this methodology, a writer like André Chéradame managed to produce highly accurate anticipations in the 30's on the Reich's expansion policy and its allies in Europe and Russia, which was exactly what followed between 1938 and 1941.

If we agree that the Iron Heel signals the birth of political anticipation, we must ask why it appeared. Why authors, well-known in the areas of science-fiction, political theory or the careful examination of society, such as Jules Verne, Marx and Engels, Proudhon, Zola, Hugo, Weber or even Machiavelli, didn't invent political anticipation? One possibility to get to the bottom of would be that societies prior to the twentieth century were simply structured, less complex in their development and the way they were run, and that innovation in political matters (anticipation) wasn't necessary. Geopolitical analysis seemed to be enough in the twentieth century, of which a large part has finally been the subject of a firmly maintained global status quo and a game of positioning not unlike chess.

In retrospect, the success of political anticipation from the turn of the century requires this step as a further and necessary response given the complexity reached by the evolution of modern society, like the game of Go.

(Translation: Ian Shaw)

The Iron Heel, Jack London (First published in 1908) Latest Edition (French version) Phébus 2003 ; ISBN : 2859408762



POLITICAL ANTICIPATION MAGAZINE



MAP is published by the European Laboratory of Political Anticipation (LEAP) with the collaboration of NewropMag

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Do not miss the next issue of the Political Anticipation Magazine (Novembre 2011)

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Do not hesitate to send us your comments :

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Thanks for your comments which helped us create improvements you have seen in MAP2 and MAP3

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