

Prompting Public

GOVTECH_{LAB}

A foresight
exercise

Sector Futures

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Introduction

A sandbox is a tool used by governments for developing evidence about how innovation works and the outcomes it produces. Evidence gathering helps to prepare the regulatory framework needed for implementation of the innovation, for assessment of the impact of innovation. A sandbox is usually used to test and explore the latest emerging technologies in public sector institutions and understand what changes are needed to fully enable these technologies. It allows beneficial innovations to reach the marketplace.

The GovTech Sandbox pilot program run by GovTech Lab Lithuania focuses on AI uptake in public sector. It involves 15 teams of public sector institutions, which implement and test AI-based solutions for process optimization, planning of the operations of their institutions, and improvement of their services. During the program, regulatory, process and behavioral changes necessary for proactive and successful technology adoption are analyzed.

In a more abstract sense, a sandbox is a space for experimentation and knowledge sharing. GovTech Lab sandbox tool is used to collect experiences of participants and invite participants to co-create and share perspectives on long-term possibilities and challenges too. This can be beneficial for more future-proof sandbox design as it allows us to solve issues that are more prevailing and might have a bigger impact.

Representatives from participating organizations are engaged in co-creation of future concepts, reflecting how the public sector might operate in the future and how it might harness the potential of evolving AI technology. The co-creation process is planned in several stages and is based on the methodology of strategic foresight.

In the context of a sandbox, a foresight exercise allows organisations to look beyond today's challenges and their solution, exploring possible directions for the public sector's advancement. A focus on AI allows participants to discuss and understand if - and if yes - how the uptake of AI would allow advancements in the public sector, to critically engage with technological advancements in a broader sense and pose ethical questions.

Methodology

A strategic foresight approach was used for the co-creation of the concepts. Strategic foresight is a systematic, inclusive, forward-looking process that aims to foresee alternative futures and act on them. It is based on horizon scanning methods, actively involving key stakeholders in a wide range of activities.



Phase 1: identification of change drivers and critical uncertainties

Co-creation process started with identification of major change drivers and critical uncertainties and continued with future building activities. In this stage of the process representatives of institutions participating in GovTech Sandbox program were invited to participate in the moderated co-creation workshop “Change signals”. Introduction to futures thinking was provided in the beginning of the workshop along with an overview of global megatrends, which include technological advancements, demographic shifts, and environmental challenges. The primary objective of the workshop was to identify and document change signals stemming from participants’

professional domains, institutional context or society level. To facilitate a comprehensive understanding, the workshop included interactive sessions where participants shared their insights and experiences. Change signals were discussed and assessed according to their potential impact and level of uncertainty, enabling participants to prioritize which signals required further exploration. This collaborative environment encouraged creative thinking and integration of diverse perspectives. The insights gathered during this phase served as foundational inputs for subsequent stages, where future concepts were developed, and strategies for navigating potential challenges were formulated.

As a result of the first stage 11 of the change signals were assessed as of high impact and high uncertainty. They are as follows:

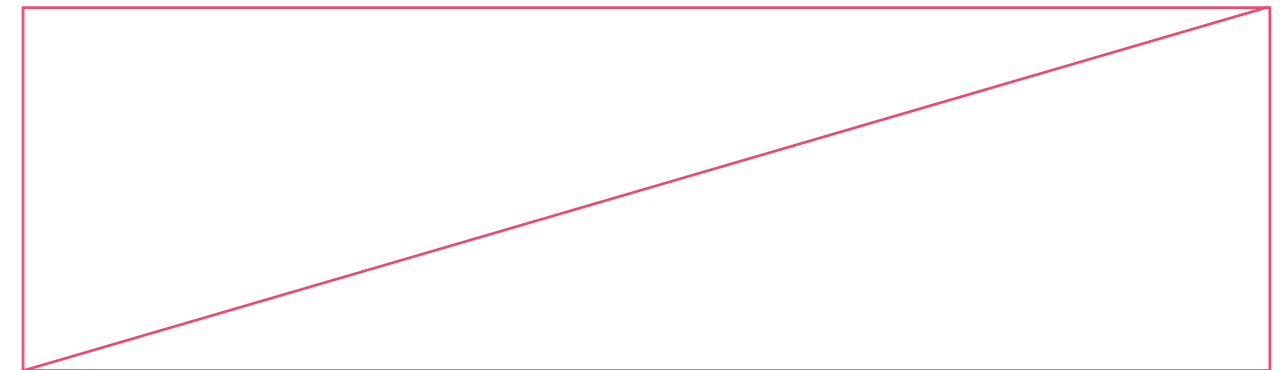
1.	Utilization of AI in Primary Work
	The difference between younger individuals who use AI for decision-making. <i>Keywords: AI, applicability, next stage</i>
2.	Safety, Security issues
	The changing security situation. The war in Ukraine. The evolving international trade. The importance of sanctions. The shifting global geopolitical landscape. <i>Keywords: Security, sanctions, dual-use goods, bans, and restrictions</i>
3.	Institutional Modernization
	Modernization of the Hygiene Institute, optimization of functions. A greater response to the need for innovation and change. Reviewing the structure, operational processes, functions, and digitization. <i>Keywords: Innovation, modernization</i>
4.	Impact of the Geopolitical Situation on the Tourism Sector
	Changes in the security situation and its importance affect travel habits in target markets. This influences changes in work nature and strategy. <i>Keywords: Security, tourism markets, safety, tourism impact</i>
5.	Digital Transformation of the Lithuanian Language
	Digitization of Lithuanian language resources is underway. Additional financial resources are planned for this process. However, there are already existing digitized resources. <i>Keywords: Lithuanian language, digitization, AI language, language resources</i>
6.	De/urbanization/opposite process
	It is becoming increasingly difficult to attract specialists to regions, as everyone is looking for opportunities in larger cities, while those seeking quality of life are looking towards smaller towns, often even changing professions.
7.	Population Change - Work Changes?
	Population aging - declining birth rates - workforce reduction - job modernization, changes. Centralization of functions? <i>Keywords: Aging, birth rate, workforce, jobs</i>
8.	Screenization - when the iPhone is better than friends, more interesting than life, you want to drown in it
	People tend to escape into technology; by immersing themselves in screens, they lose socialization skills, which decreases resilience—making it easier to emotionally influence and affect the social states of those not well-integrated into technology and those who live through it. <i>Keywords: Technology addiction, social fragility, loss of social skills</i>
9.	NGO Reliability
	Strengthening the role of NGOs, especially in the context of marine protected areas—from establishment to management. How to measure their reliability? Where to find them? - There is no systematic EU database. <i>Keywords: Marine areas, protected areas</i>
10.	Increasing the Happiness of Public Sector Employees
	Efficiency indicators do not motivate employees in weak organizations. Quantitative indicators contradict sustainability trends. <i>Keywords: Happiness index</i>
11.	Increasing Public Sector Productivity and Efficiency
	As the Lithuanian population decreases, there will be more discussion about public sector efficiency and productivity improvement. Efficiency and productivity can be enhanced through better management, but increasingly, technology, automation solutions, and artificial intelligence can be used. A crucial aspect is data sharing and proper accumulation and storage. <i>Keywords: Productivity, efficiency, public opinion, public efficiency strategy</i>

Phase 2: defining change signals

The work in the second stage of the process was concentrated on the deeper analysis of these signals and the evaluation of their importance. Participants of the second session discussed and selected the 3 most impactful change signals and brainstormed the futures if the signaled changes would become reality.

The material was analyzed by the GovTech Lab and Danish Design Center teams. Table No.1 demonstrates the link between the critical uncertainties and their derivatives – 9 critical positions that form the basis for the concepts.

<p>Safety, security</p> <p>The changing global security landscape is a critical concern, particularly due to recent events such as the war in Ukraine. This evolving geopolitical context necessitates a reassessment of existing strategies and policies. Simultaneously, international trade dynamics are shifting as countries reevaluate their trade relationships and supply chains in response to geopolitical tensions. The increasing use of sanctions as a tool of foreign policy has become evident. Additionally, new approaches to border management are critical to address security risks and regulate trade and movement—a complex and demanding challenge in this multifaceted environment. Crucially, societal awareness and support are essential to effectively implement these measures, including sanctions, fostering resilience and collective responsibility.</p> <p>Keywords Security, sanctions, dual-use goods, prohibitions and restrictions</p>		
<p>DECISION-MAKING</p> <p>In general, does your future Lithuania focus more on responsible human decision-making or automated data-driven decision-making?</p>	<p>PUBLIC SAFETY</p> <p>In general, does your future Lithuania work mostly by a trust-based approach or a control-based approach to public safety and security?</p>	<p>NATIONAL SECURITY</p> <p>In general, does your future Lithuania focus more on ensuring national security through direct investments in national capabilities or through international collaboration (e.g. EU and NATO)?</p>



<p>Increasing Public Sector Efficiency by Ensuring Employee Happiness</p> <p>With the decreasing population of Lithuania, there is increasing discussion about public sector efficiency and productivity enhancement through better management, greater use of technologies, automation solutions, and artificial intelligence. An important aspect is data sharing and the proper accumulation and storage of data. Simultaneously, the evaluation of efficiency is also changing. Evaluating employee efficiency using quantitative measures demotivates employees working in organizations showing poor performance. Moreover, increasing quantitative indicators contradicts sustainability trends, which encourage achieving greater functionalities with less. Increasing attention is being paid to employee happiness at work, as a happy person is more creative and capable of accomplishing more tasks.</p> <p>Keywords Happiness index, productivity, efficiency, public opinion, public efficiency strategy</p>		
<p>SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>In general, does your future Lithuania focus on building an successful public sector through national standardization of best practice or through institutional autonomy and experimentation?</p>	<p>ATTRACTIVENESS OF PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>In general, does your future Lithuania focus on providing conditions responding to individual public sector employee needs and motivation or through ensuring standardized and collective needs?</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR MISSION</p> <p>In general, does your future Lithuania focus on citizens satisfaction or achievement of global goals, f.e. sustainable agenda?</p>

Digital transformation of the Lithuanian language

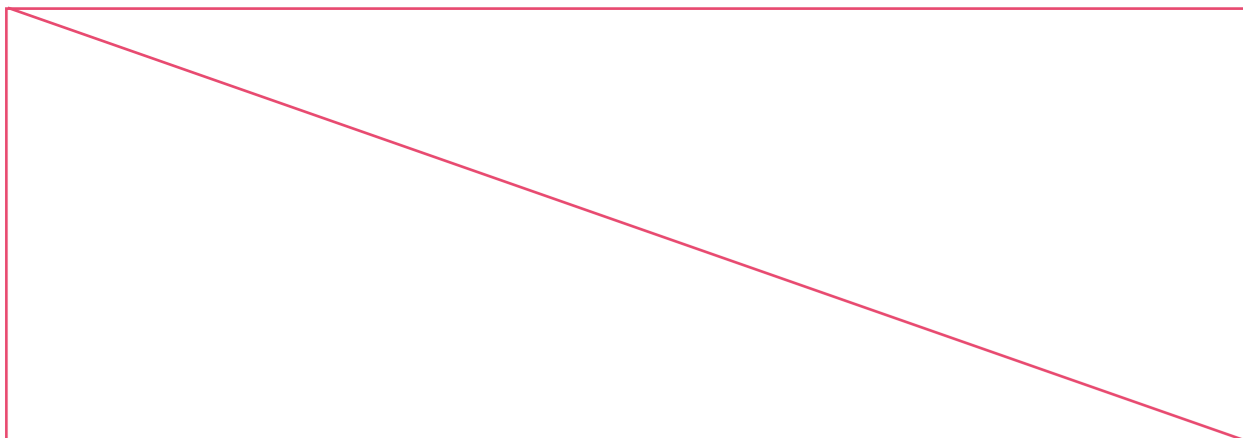
Digitization of Lithuanian language resources is progressing, aiming at making it more accessible. To ensure success, additional financial sources are expected for digitization process and for infrastructure.

Digitized resources like online dictionaries and libraries, already support language learning and research, forming a strong foundation for further efforts in language preservation and accessibility.

Keywords

Lithuanian language, Digitization, AI languages, language resources

LANGUAGE POLICY	ENGLISH ADOPTION	WORK LANGUAGE
In general, does your future Lithuania focus on maintaining the purity of the Lithuanian language or on embracing and enabling an ever-changing Lithuanian language?	In general, does your future Lithuania focus primarily on consolidating the dominance of the Lithuanian language or on supporting the use of English?	In general, do people in your future Lithuania use the same language in and outside of work, or do it use a different language when at work?

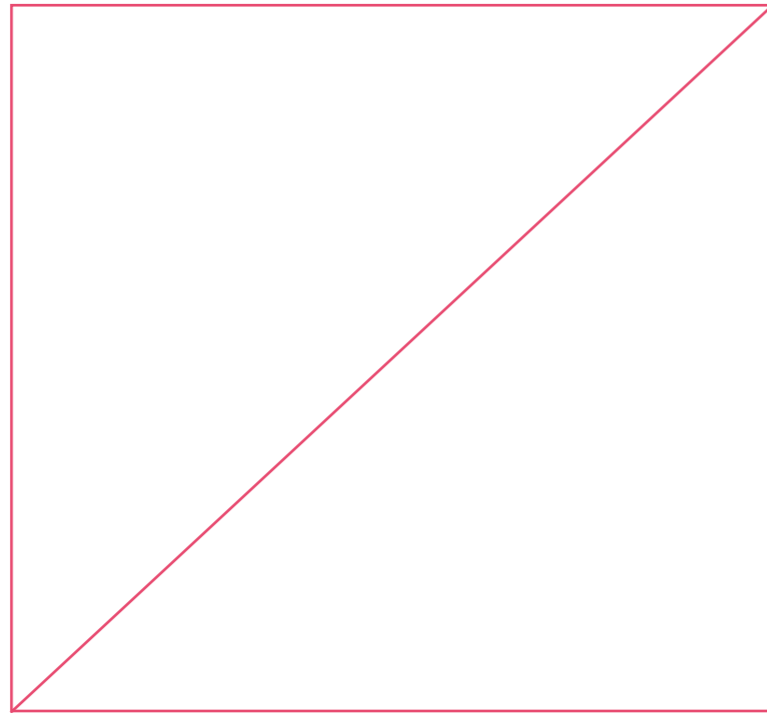


Phase 3: futures building

The focus for the following stage of the process was on futures building. Futures building session was based on cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary group work. Groups were formed of representatives of GovTech sandbox program, external experts representing technological, public management, law, culture fields.

Concepts were developed by discussing in group and choosing answers “yes” or “no” to 9 positions, stemming from the analysis of the critical uncertainties exercise. Additional drivers of change were presented and analysed to expand the space of possibilities and assess the emerging ideas in a complex context. Changes in each of the emerging futures were grouped into 5 categories – social, technological, environmental, economy, political.

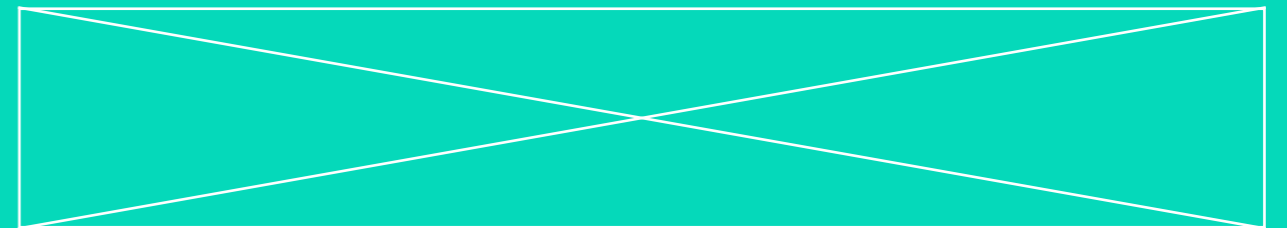
Social What new social changes are we seeing?	Tech What new technologies are we using?	Environment What is the environment like?	Economy What is the economy like?	Politics How does politics work?



Phase 4: concept writing

The last stage of co-creation process was focused on concept writing and development. The GovTech team led the analysis of the workshop material and concept building. Each of the concepts narrates a story from the future reflecting the main ideas and the essence of the group work. Concepts have a unique writing style and structure that the best fits the content of it.

The first public presentation of the concepts took place in the form of an Idea Lab at the "GovTech Leaders 2024" conference. Conference participants were invited to explore a physical installation and engage with the concepts presented in video format. The objects within the installation sparked critical questions about the implications of our decisions in the digital realm on the physical environment, and how these future scenarios might feel in a tangible sense.



Concept 1 „ITocracy“

Keywords: tech assisted elections, individualised direct communication, AI as representative

Decision-making
Automated

Public Safety
Trust

National security
National

Successful public sector
Autonomy

Attractive public sector
Individual

Public sector mission
Long-term

Language policy
Dynamic

English adoption
Lithuanian

Work language
Same

Government, while heavily focused on national security, has strategically transferred certain public services such as cultural programs, social welfare initiatives, and community development projects to local communities and NGOs. To increase governance efficiency even further, the government adopted a fully automated decision-making system. This move significantly transformed the political system and public sector.

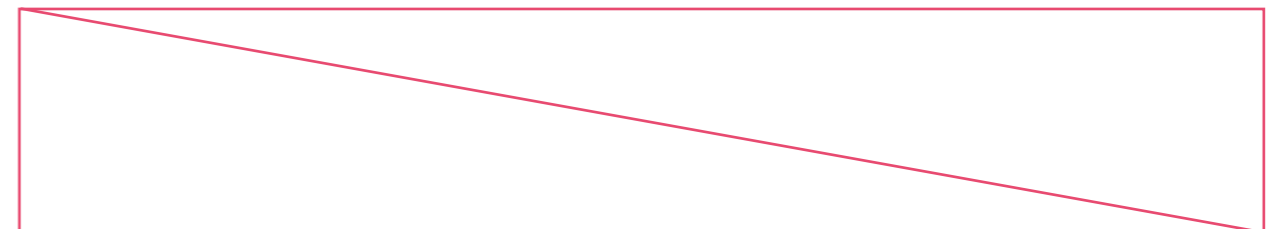


Public sector institutions have shifted away from focusing on quantitative KPIs. Instead, every institution is now ranked on an employee happiness index. With emphasis on flexible working conditions, institutional autonomy and an experimental approach to problem solving, the public sector has become a prestigious career destination, particularly for IT talents, designing and programming governance algorithms. As a result, the demand for in-house IT services has surged, leading to the decline of the private IT sector. IT professionals, who hold significant power in shaping governance algorithms, begin to form an elite class within the bureaucracy. Traditional public servants, who once played a key role in policy development and implementation, find themselves sidelined in favor of algorithm developers.

The dominance of AI-driven decision-making leads to a more efficient but impersonal form of governance. Over time, this causes a widening gap between the public and their understanding of government processes. Citizens, while initially intrigued by the novelty of AI in governance and direct interactions with AI models, start to feel alienated from the decision-making process. Lack of transparency fuels growing mistrust, particularly among segments of the population that are already feeling the strain from reduced public services. As people slowly realize the “effectiveness over

transparency” trade-offs did not quite work out for them, the focus of politicians is shifting towards defending the integrity of institutions and governance algorithms. Public frustration often manifests in informal ways, such as through memes and online humor.

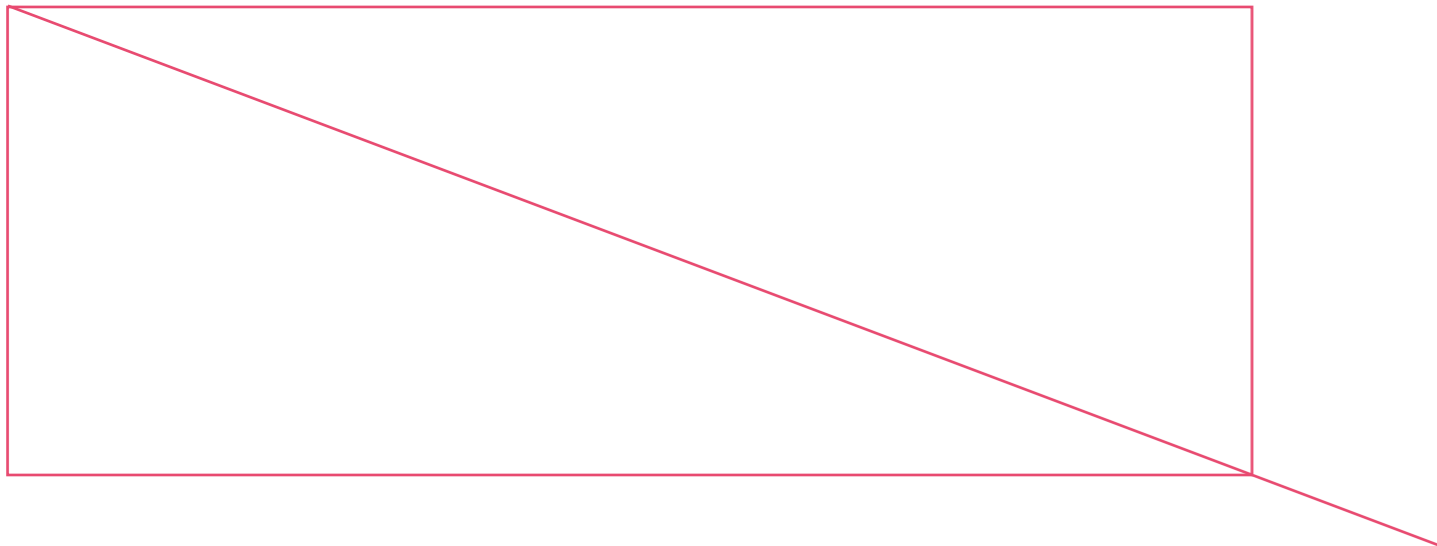
Even if the public has concerns such as privacy breaches, it doesn't stop it from using AI as a help in voting process. During the last elections, people chose not only their preferred political party, but also an AI model that would handle everyday legislative and procedural decisions. To address the issue of AI hallucination - where AI models might make promises or statements simply to appeal to voters - students from the Faculty of Future Opportunities developed an app called Polis. Polis is equipped with an advanced scanner that continuously learns and updates voters' political preferences. It then uses this data to match voters with political parties and AI models that closely align with their beliefs and values.



POLIS

Polis combines several advanced technologies to assist citizens in navigating political decisions and aligning their preferences with the most suitable AI models during the elections.

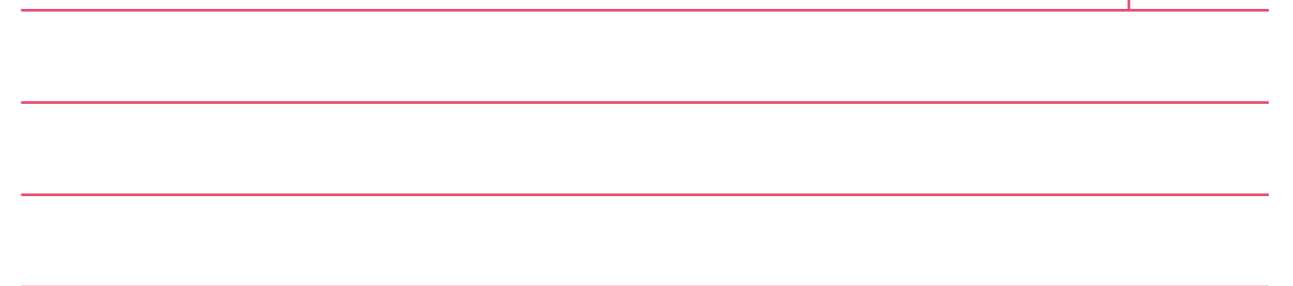
Polis is equipped with an advanced scanner that seamlessly learns and updates your political preferences. It uses this data to match you with AI models and political platforms that best align with your beliefs and values.



Before every election, Polis scans and evaluates various AI models used by political parties and candidates. It provides detailed analyses of these models, allowing you to understand their biases, priorities, and how they might impact future policies.

Based on its analyses, Polis displays which AI model and political platform most closely match your personal political beliefs, helping you make informed voting choices.

To counteract the potential isolation or misunderstanding that might arise from relying solely on Polis, citizens are encouraged to interact directly with politicians. This face-to-face engagement allows for more nuanced discussions and personal connections, which some find essential despite the convenience of Polis.



Concept 2 „Constantly reshuffling“

Keywords: Randomized communication, randomized citizen connections, new derivatives, more opportunities to use your knowledge, system reshuffle, new social tasks

Decision-making
Human

Public Safety
Control-based

National security
International

Successful public sector
Standartisation

Attractive public sector
Both

Public sector mission
Long-term

Language policy
Dynamic

English adoption
Lithuanian

Work language
Different

Having gathered this morning we hear that EU leadership started to form a few teams of people and technologies, because the EU apparatus faced a challenge that cannot be solved by AI. A few weeks back a signal was received from the outside. It cannot be read. Just like before. Only this time a lot was expected from the advanced technologies - they will work, they will calculate, they will have no interests. Just not yet.



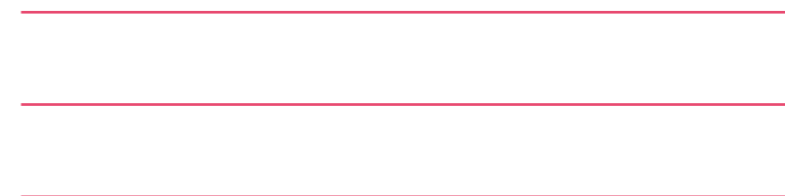
Although strategic decisions, including security, at the EU level are almost completely automated, our, the North-Baltic region's department of cooperation with the EU, showed initiative and reminded strategists of ethical and human rights issues. We are proactive and have sent the participants of previous cooperation experiments and descriptions of the results to the relevant EU institution.

At the national level, decisions are made closer to the people and by people though we get help from AI. Nowadays most of the positive results are achieved by localizing production and supply and standardizing public services across the North-Baltic region. For several years our department has been supporting the operation of the digital State Additional Functions Assignment System (STAFAS). This system allows us to assign additional tasks (AF) to the residents and citizens of our country. Based on AI this system sometimes makes mistakes, so we're constantly working to make this new digital assignment function (DAF) as accurate as possible.

Last season, the local research and supervision groups working on preventive maintenance of the local river basin and monitoring of local resources showed exceptional results. After receiving a task notification on STAFAS, they were assigned tools and profiles, organized the work of the group and managed to achieve 2,4 times better results

than several times bigger bureaucratic apparatus operating according to strict process descriptions. The system supported by our department allowed both of us, public sector employees, and the community to contribute more to the creation of public good by applying our professional and other knowledge in an ever-changing field. Based on this success story, our department is now improving the algorithm for creating elderly care teams. We already have excellent data, so why not apply it to a new area?

But to be honest, I am glad that the STAFAS project is coming to an end. If advanced habits of self-assigning, self-organizing and task completion are formed in some areas in our society, we will be able to put part of the system in the hands of the communities themselves, and employees of our unit will be able to engage with tasks that are closer to our individual will. I hope and let myself think that the golden age, lived around 2024, is still within our reach. Back then it was said that the future of control awaits us. But it doesn't seem plausible anymore.



Concept 3 „Digital unrests”

Keywords: standing your own ground, healthy boundaries, memories as identity keeping tools, „jumping into the protest and out”

Decision-making

Automated

Public Safety

Control-based

National security

International

Successful public sector

Autonomy

Attractive public sector

Collective

Public sector mission

Long-term

Language policy

Pure

English adoption

Lithuanian

Work language

Different

The rule of sovereign citizens – a government for and by the people – has become increasingly circumscribed in the future. In part, this is because of geopolitical pressures, which forced Lithuania to embrace further and deeper international cooperation with NATO allies and transfer of power to the EU to ensure security. However, the sophistication and spread of AI technologies also have a profound effect: the ability to process vast quantities of real-time data allowed for automated decision-making, whereas the increased state surveillance capacities led to a more control-based approach to public security. While Lithuania continues to be a democracy, the scope of citizen rule is narrower, and there are complaints of living in a “imitative democracy”.

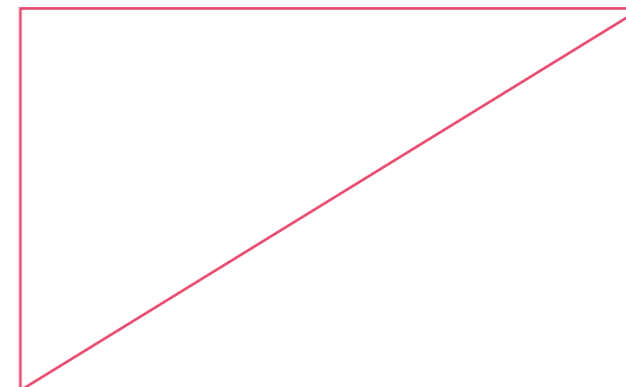


TOHLIGONI THOPIAMINHCSTE WPA OIMOC
KOPJIG NADIT MINHETTEMANWATTIMIGET
KONIE OPABEIKAMICDUMI. CUNICIM

Yet while governance and democracy are increasingly automated and internationalized, society places great importance on preserving the purity and dominance of Lithuanian language in the country. With increasing immigration and diversity, this means that people often use a different language at home – where the vernacular is much more hybrid and flexible – than at work, where strict adherence to the normative Lithuanian language is promoted.

With rising immigration and societal diversity, the government's insistence on promoting the Lithuanian language has become an obstacle to swift integration of the new arrivals to the country. The increasingly sophisticated AI models and neurotechnology allowed Lithuanian entrepreneurs to develop a product that offers real-time translation of written and spoken language – it covers Lithuanian and all languages of the dominant origins of migrants. The product works as a brain-machine interface – it is installed in each user's head – and is a breakthrough for migrants seeking employment in the public sector, as well as for migrant's overall social integration. Given Lithuania's rapidly aging population, many public sector employees face retirement, so hiring migrant workers – provided they can now speak Lithuanian – is seen as a good solution to an acute problem and is welcomed by most citizens and officials.

However, a small but loud minority of citizens oppose both the specific innovation (for its implications on migration and the make-up of Lithuania's public service) and the broader use of AI in everyday life. A tiny group of activists – no more than 20 – held a protest the "encroachment on the nation by migrants and robots", gathering on a hillfort just outside Vilnius and lighting a fire at the summit. To reach a broader audience, they simultaneously stage the protest in the metaverse, where most Lithuanians spend their time. There, in the metaverse, most citizens who welcome migrants and AI stage a counter protest – though, unlike the anti-migrant anti-AI group, their meeting does not have a physical presence. Instead, they log in to the pro-migrant protest while relaxing at home, while driving, or even while out clubbing. They see the small group of anti-AI activists as reactionary luddites, paradoxically kept in the public eye because of the very technologies that connect the entire society online.



Concept 4 „Encapsulated“

Keywords: encapsulated, individualized surroundings, comfort, better time management and work/life balance

Decision-making

Automated

Public Safety

Control-based

National security

International

Successful public sector

Autonomy

Attractive public sector

Individual

Public sector mission

Long-term

Language policy

Dynamic

English adoption

Lithuanian

Work language

Different

Over the past decade, the public sector has undergone major transformations aimed at making operations more efficient and reducing cross-disciplinary silo towers. We still have ministries, but only thematic experts work in them. All administrative tasks are now concentrated in one office, which ensures immediate interministerial cooperation. Changes occurred not only in the processes of administration, but physical workplaces as well. Just recently built ministerial campus had already changed its function and its meaning. Now campus serves as a space for social self-realization. A lot of people meet here for all kinds of extracurricular activities. Time to time ministerial employees also gather here for a meeting, but most of them work in a virtual space.



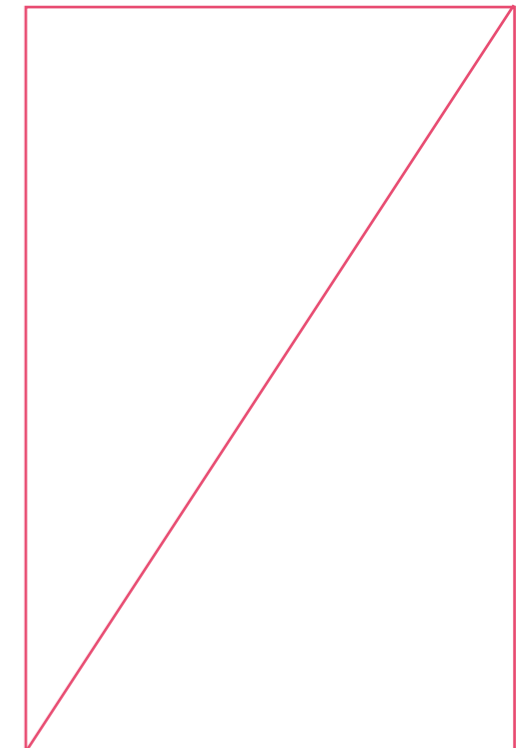
We are pleased with the opportunity to work from home, but there is always “but”, yes? It has significantly reduced our chances of movement and increased vascular diseases. Our legs often get tired from all the sitting.

Our trade union actively pushed for our rights to a healthy lifestyle and well-being and innovators responded. They have created a new type of workplace for us. The Capsule. The capsule allows us to work in virtual, technologically enhanced rooms and socialize with our colleagues.

Almost all the capsules (depending on the model) have integrated lymphatic drainage suit. In fact, it also acts as an outfit for the workplace, but at the same time periodically put us in a horizontal state and massage the body. These suits help fight vascular diseases and reduce swelling of the legs. The authorities have also taken care of our healthy diet, in that capsule we have a 3D printer that supplies us with food saturated with trace elements according to the individual health needs. Each of us even has our own virtual twin – an avatar who sometimes attends meetings and makes decisions instead of us. Now we can officially attend several meetings at once.

Our physical body is taken care of. But as a day in the capsule runs by, I cannot deny the dull pain of sadness. The feeling of misery has spread faster than the last pandemic from the east. It feels like plastic. We feel as if we are living in some kind of virtual bubble.

With avatars we are so efficient. But sometimes I think that this situation with avatars making decisions has become out of control. I can't keep up.



Concept 5 „Anti Ping Pong“

Keywords: Fishbowl of tasks, reduction of useless “ping pong” – back and forth messaging due to inefficient structures

Decision-making
Automated

Public Safety
Trust

National security
National

Successful public sector
Autonomy

Attractive public sector
Individual

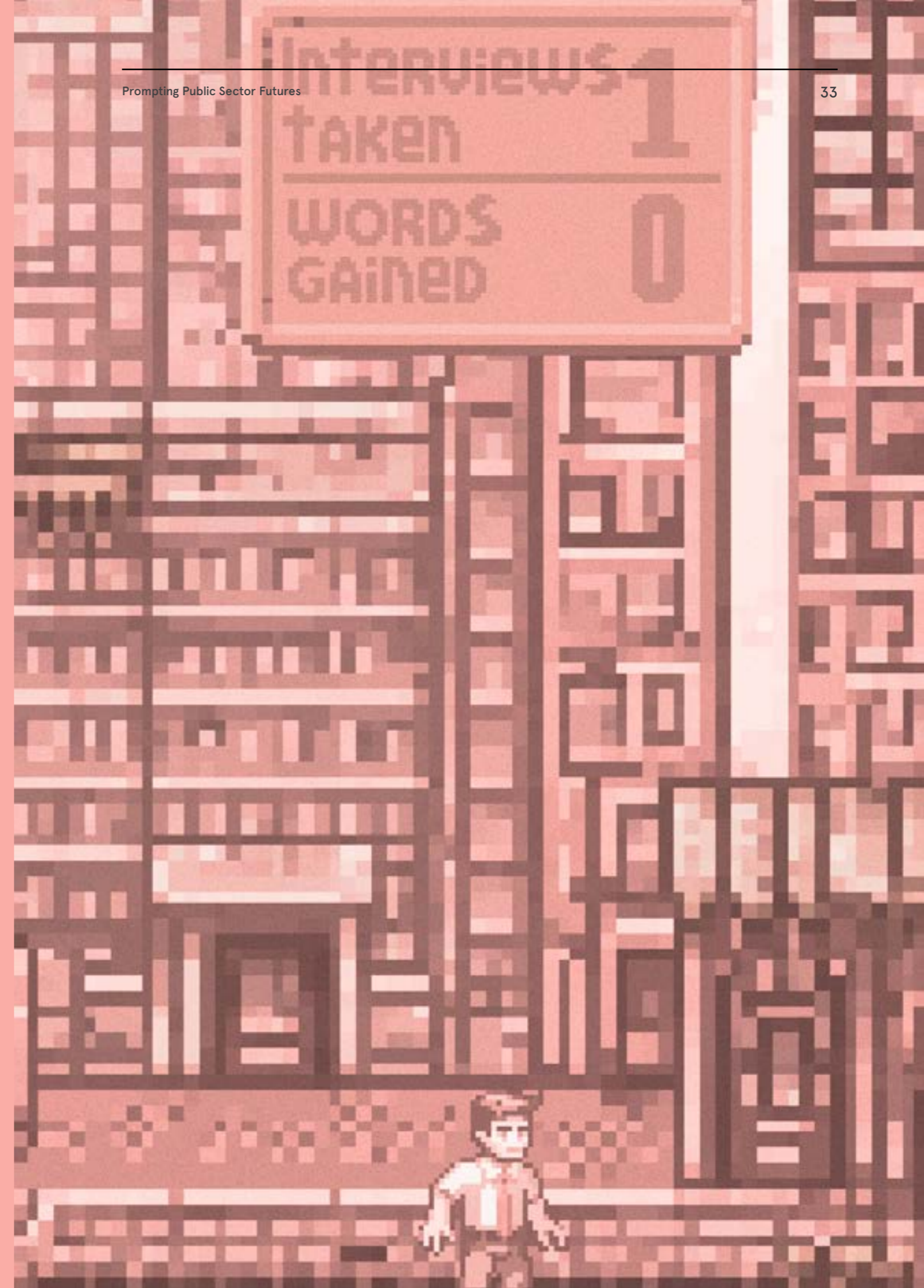
Public sector mission
Long-term

Language policy
Pure

English adoption
English

Work language
Different

A few years ago, the last ministry was closed. The project based public sector has been replaced by mission-based teams. Public servant of various competences from various regions of Lithuania are brought together for the missions to solve horizontal issues with a deadline. Mission teams are assembled automatically to develop, test and evaluate the developed solutions, so there is no need to deal with the question of institutional responsibility.



To make it easier to solve those horizontal problems, all information about social challenges, changes, new signals, statistics, news is collected and updated in the “Eye of the state”. The Eye of the State is a communication and information system that manages large flows of information, concepts and statistics with the help of AI and sees public social connections. The Eye helps shape new missions and ensures automated and data-driven decision-making.

Public sector workers now act as independent agents in a horizontally managed sector. While not involved in mission activities, everyone has their own side missions. For example, I am a vocabularyst. I must take care of the Lithuanian language. During every mission I have a legal obligation to collect new words and discuss emerging vocabulary with other missionaries. Each mission represents a new problem that did not exist before, so it is a great opportunity to capture new words, people’s perception, solutions, behavior in solving new challenges. As multiculturalism becomes more prominent, some use one language at home and another at work or in public. Although the headlines, advertisements in the city and in the media remain Lithuanian, the use of English in the working environment is increasing and strengthening. As missionaries, we seek and offer the best alternatives.

Instructions for use of the Eye

Yesterday, I received a letter from app@gov.lt.

Today I came to the Anti Ping Pong app - it is the Eye of the state. The Eye helps to clarify the problem, prepares a management plan for it - brings together a new mission.

- *Hello state missionary!*
Ping-pong
- *What problem did you receive in your email today?*
Ping-pong
- *Problem identified. Determining the cause of the problem is in progress.*
Ping-pong
- *Causality established. Searching for all related missions.*
Ping-pong
- *Related missions clarified. It was decided to form a new mission to solve this problem. Here are the missions we’d suggest teaming up with. Lifetime of a new mission. Here are the tools and steps to follow.*
Ping-pong

Concept 6 „Human scale“

Keywords: misinformation, and confusion: non-deliberate failures to ensure truthful and accurate information, resulting in unintended stress, uncertainty

Decision-making Human	Public Safety Trust	National security National
Successful public sector Autonomy	Attractive public sector Individual	Public sector mission Long-term
Language policy Dynamic	English adoption Both	Work language Different

The rule of sovereign citizens is the basis of Lithuanian politics. While the public sector employs AI extensively, decision-making continues to be human-centred – even if that means some efficiency losses when compared to more automated big data powered decision-making. Civil servants, meanwhile, enjoy flexible and personalized work arrangements – many of them work remotely in shared virtual worlds to spend more time physically with their families or while traveling, which leads to some decline in socialization at work. The economy is also organized on a more human scale: with the embrace of circular economy solutions and shorter supply chains, the nation state exercises more control of the economy than the impersonal markets – there’s less globalization, though integration with the EU remains strong.

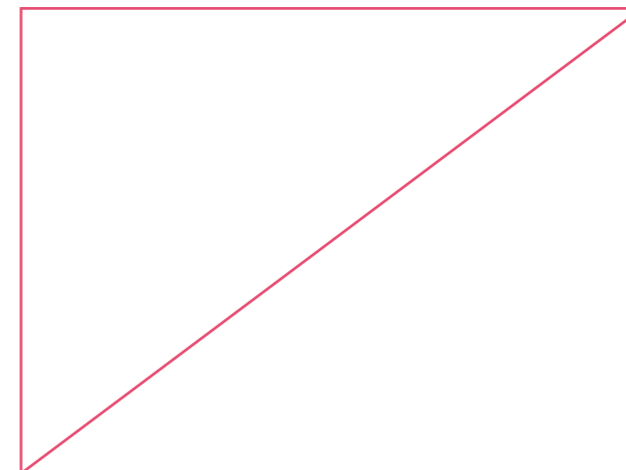


In line with the human-centric approach to politics, one of the main priorities of Lithuanian government is health. Lithuanian society is rapidly aging, but people at all ages expect to live longer and healthier lives. Due to its focus on wellness and longevity, Lithuania has become a fertile ground for biotech and life sciences innovation, including a quick embrace of biosensors, brain implants, genome design, and other health-enhancing technologies. In response, the government created an online health platform that citizens can securely connect to their neurotech, so they can monitor their health data in real-time. The website, whose landing page is a dashboard of health metrics, is connected to the public health authorities (e.g., it can notify the citizen's doctor). The service also informs user when they need to exercise, schedule a routine check-up, or eat some fruit. The platform is compatible with computers, VR sets, and smartwatches— it can be accessed any time, from any place.

This works well. Until it doesn't.

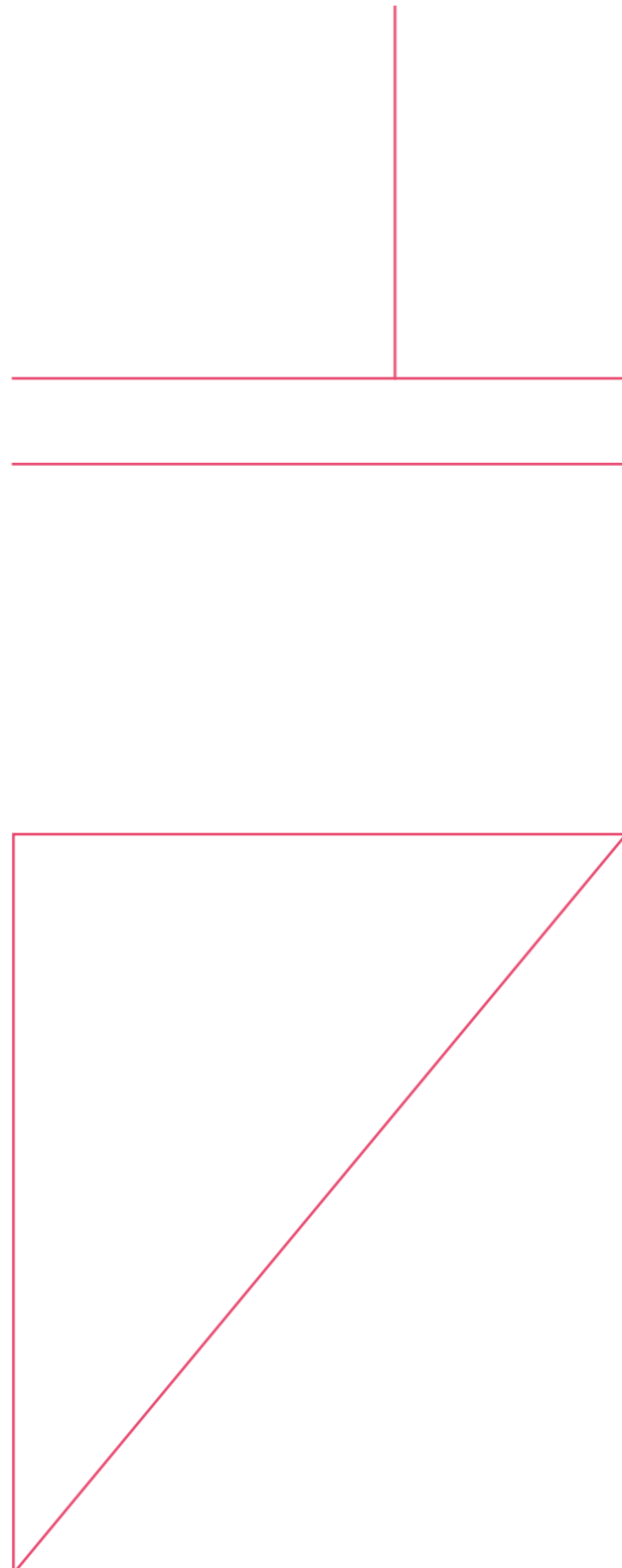
At 6:15 am Monday in October 20XX, the heads of Lithuania's health, justice, and data ministries, crisis coordination centre, and multiple state agencies are rushing towards the Government's crisis room after receiving a TOP URGENT email from the PM. Over the weekend, the state's massively popular real time health monitoring platform malfunctioned and

issued multiple false recommendations to its users about their health status and needs. The PM has convened a crisis meeting to identify and solve the problem, as well as to draw up crisis communications plan. Decision-makers gathering in the room are all bombarded by DMs coming into their own neuralinks: their relatives and friends also received alarming health news and are freaking out (once in the room – stuffy, smelling of coffee and stress – they need to turn their devices off, which is an uncomfortable procedure for many). As the meeting proceeds, it becomes clear that the problem relates to an error in the platform code, which was created by an AI model itself generated by the central government's master AI. Because of the double layer of AI involvement, no one among humans has a precise understanding of how to prompt the AI to resolve the error. As the meeting continues, someone brings in bagels.



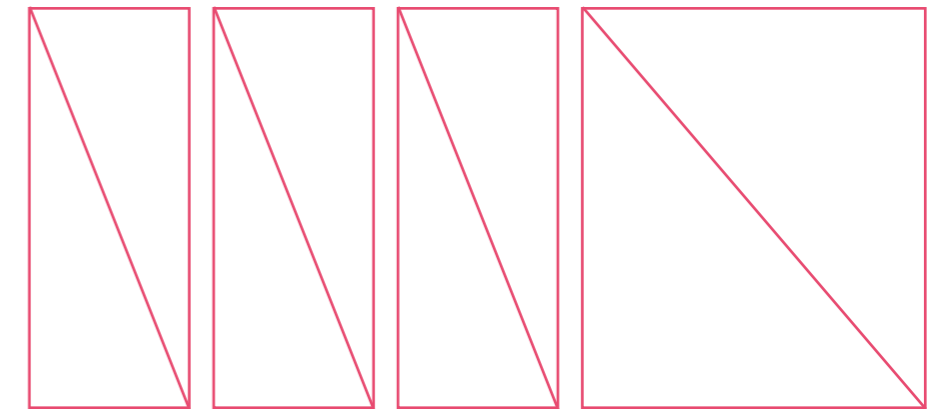
Further questions

These future concepts illustrate the complexities and uncertainties ahead in technology development and governance. Each reflects potential pathways for society, highlighting the interplay between technological advancements and political ramifications. By adopting an anticipatory and responsive mindset, policymakers, stakeholders, and citizens can collaborate to navigate these challenges, fostering a political landscape that thrives in the digital age. As we move forward, it is crucial to remain vigilant, informed, and engaged, ensuring that our future aligns with shared values and aspirations.



To reflect of these scenarios further it is essential to ask critical questions that can help clarify implications, challenges, and opportunities. Here are some important questions to consider:

- Which year am I in?
- What made this future possible?
- What evidence supports this future?
- Who am I in this future?
 - A citizen
 - A bureaucrat
 - A politician
 - A businessmen
 - Other



- How do I feel in this future?
- Is it a just future for everyone?
- What opportunities do I see in this future?

