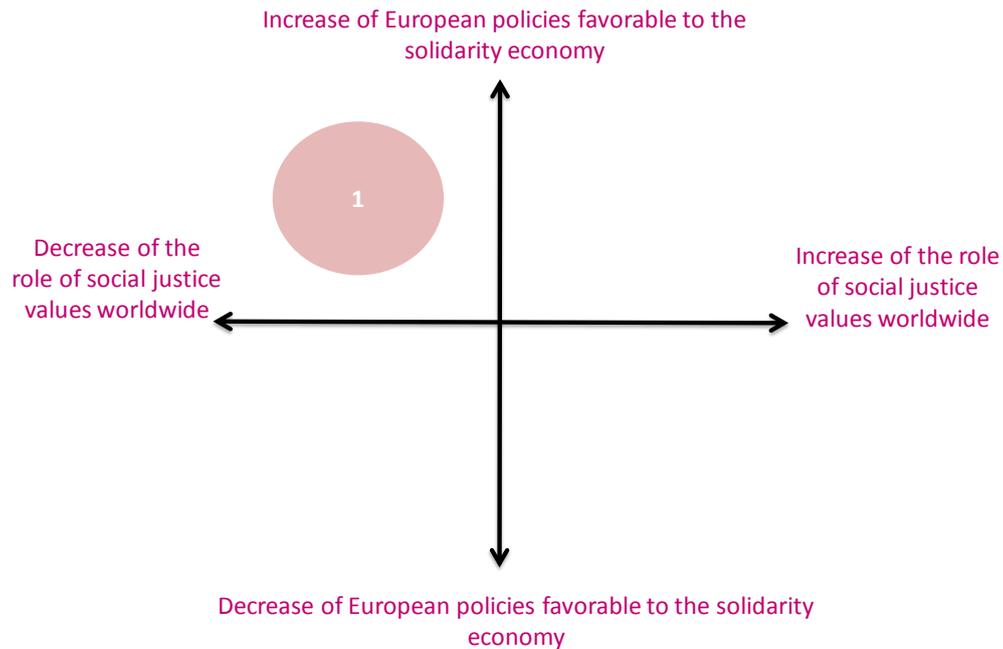


S1. GREEN DECADENCE



Technology increasingly made us individualistic, and it mainly solved environmental issues or problems that were present in 2014.

Class divisions were more and more evident, due to the educational change that started to happen a few years before 2014. This educational change is one of the main reasons to be in this scenario in 2035. Quitting humanistic disciplines from basic education such as philosophy has made this market-oriented current education.

Main global values are ecological, but not social, because of individualism as an axis of the society. Some theories within this society explain this situation as values were there but with less and less time to live them, they have disappeared in practical terms and daily decisions. Even, there are some theories in the social sector that identify that there is still social awareness in Europe, but Europe has become less important in the Global scene.

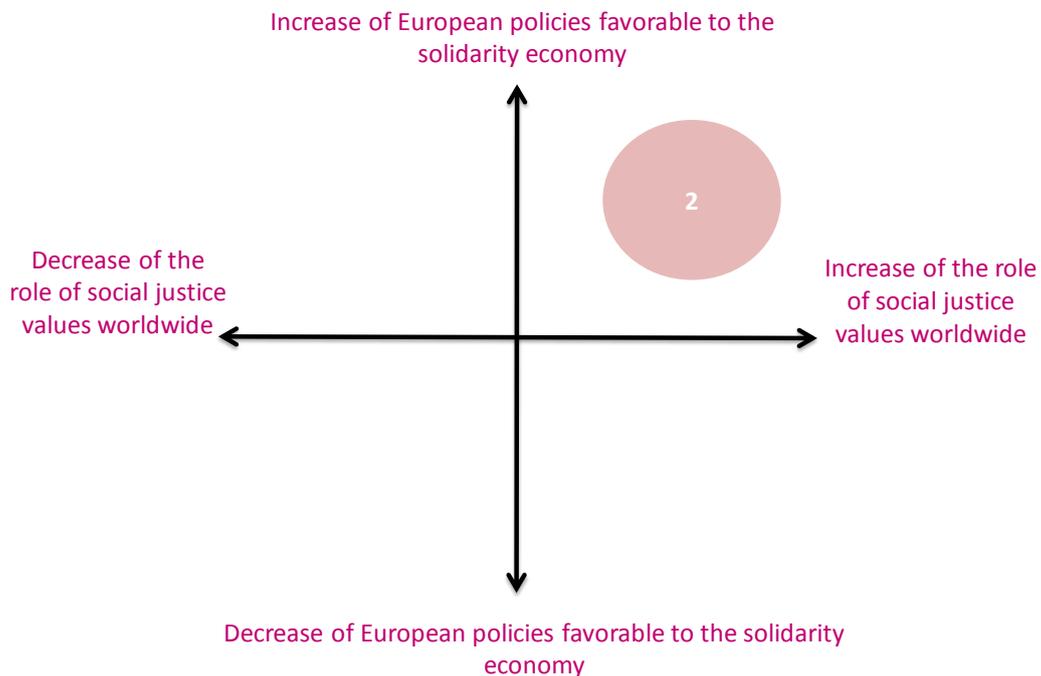
European policies obliged companies to invest in social issues, at least 2% of their benefits. This is an important funding for financing these social sectors. The social organizations are more oriented to charity aspects than social transformation.

In terms of social services, prices have continued to be relevant for public sector decisions. Private actors are in charge of social policy developments, especially big new actors from the Global South whose budgets are “competitive”. In this process of privatization, government lost knowledge.

NEWSPAPER HEADINGS

- A Burkina organization win the social services for the next 10 years in Spain
- The president of China only wears organic clothes

S2. GOOD LIFE ECONOMY



In 2035 the European policies favourable to the Solidarity Economy have been increasing and also the role of social justice values. The communication between institutions and population is fluid and constant, because the politicians come from social movements and civil society organizations. The political organization in Europe is based on hubs and cell very well

communicated. The power is decentralized but also connected. Technologies of information and communication have been developed and have allowed civic participation in the decision making processes. This has increase the sense of community, people feel interconnected as part of the same system.

Life in cities has become much nearer to nature. Gardens have become cultivated lands and the population no longer eat food that come very far from. The economy is very local and with short distribution channels. A lot of mutualised communities and new types of organizations have been developed to address social needs. Therefore the economic distribution is more equal between regions and the migrations because of the poverty have decreased. Moreover, migrants that come to Europe can have access to a job.

Consumption and life styles are more sustainable. People from cities have gone to rural areas, so rural population is increasing and they are self employers. In the last years new ways of agriculture have been developed. These areas are dynamic and attractive.

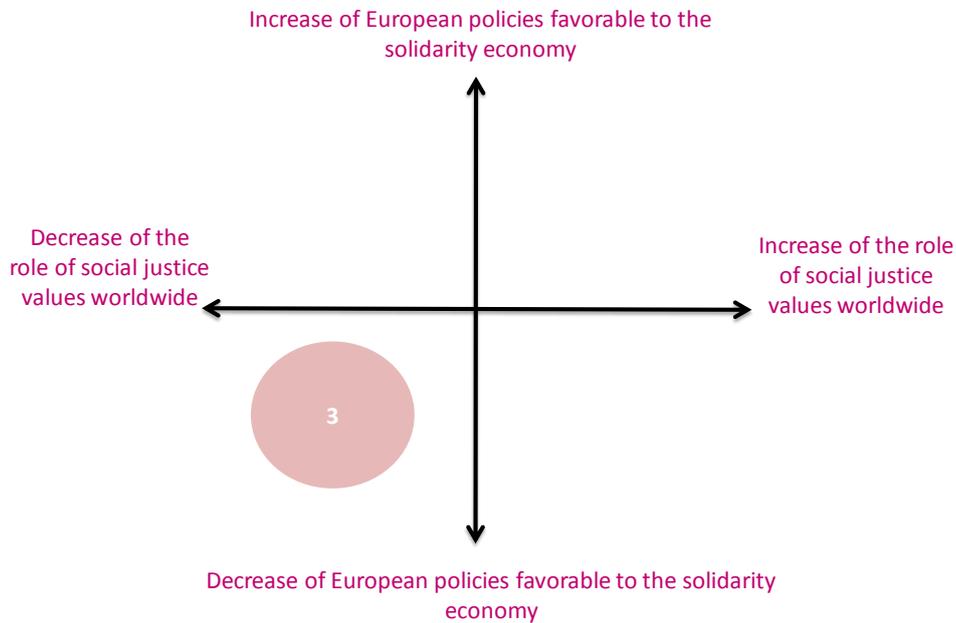
Technology has advanced in a sustainable way and the knowledge is open and accessible. Machines are not planned with obsolescence and people are used to share things. This sharing guaranties the access to the resources because degrowth is the paradigm more extended in EU.

Companies of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) work as an organic body, they have flexible structures. They are not fixed only on economic benefits and they work for projects. In the European level, companies from SSE have strength networks depending on their needs. Cooperatives are the most abundant model of companies and the economic model integrates benefits for environment and common properties preservation. They have clear criteria for taking decisions in a participatory way. There are Ethical Banks in each European country

Jobs have change: people participate in a creative system of products and services. People also create their own jobs related with the needs of the people, with the knowledge they have and related with the things they like.

The entrepreneurship education in SSE is human orientated, and a student community is developed. In schools there is this kind of education, where students can participate in creating their own knowledge. The basic knowledge are not so strong.

S3. SAVE YOURSELF AND CREATE CHAOTIC SOCIAL ISLANDS



In 2035 there is a low feeling of Europe as a global community. The European politics favourable to SSE almost don't exist and there are a lot of conflicts because of the resources.

There are lots of demonstrations and riots. Angry groups of people try to make the governments change but there are few groups because a lot of people don't have social justice values and don't claim for rights.

The global tendency in the European countries has been the privatization of the common goods and public services. Big companies are close with the governments developing laws that benefits rich people. Governments don't support ESS financially.

The entrepreneurship is something for few people. Only those who have good connections with the big businesses managers have possibilities. This kind of entrepreneurship is carried out by small charitable elite.

Social justice is no longer a State or public issue. ESS plays a role to achieve social justice and redistribute economic resources among the lower income population offering basic public services. ESS fights against the values of capitalism that are very deep installed in population minds and from time to time finds the way to launch social innovations and alternative ways to create social companies.

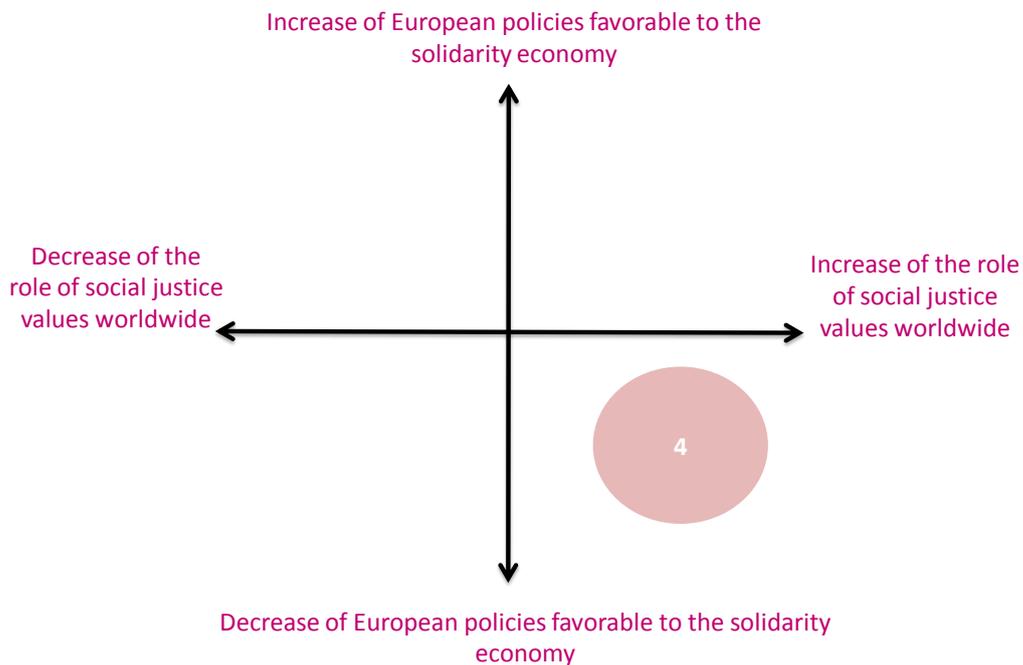
Most of SSE companies are private, big, innovative and well integrated in a island-archipelago model as a result of a survival process along the two last decades.

Education in SSE doesn't follow the real social needs but the economical interests of the capitalist companies. The education is oriented and financed by multinational companies, to cover they needs. There are few examples of educational initiatives oriented and financed by the governments.

NEWSPAPER HEADINGS:

- Closed and isolated innovation
- Solidarity economy covers 90% of health services
- Extremist groups want their own education to be paid by our taxes

S4. TWO WORLDS IN ONE SOCIETY: communities and privatization



In 2035 the non Social Economy has increase their impact to the environment and to the population. In the last years, UE did not limit the economical activities and didn't promote policies to develop different economic models. Because of that, in the civic population have grown social justice values and environmental values creating two different worlds in the European level: one part of the society with less money that promotes sustainable life styles

and the other part of the population with more money owns a lot of properties and consume large amounts of pollutants products. This rich people live in the best areas with nice landscape.

The political level is managed by monopolies investors which promote a division in the society. Social insurance and the public schools disappear and are managed by private and profit companies. There are also initiatives of the civil society and non profit companies that develop alternatives models of insurance and education. And are new political stakeholders that have developed very creative ways of organising in a sustainable way.

Common goods as water and land are owned by some private investors, which increase poverty in some people. But there are also organized groups for the access to the resources using ideas and collaboration. Many people have to migrate to other countries. In the same city there are lots of different communities from different countries. Therefore a new idea of families is developed.

The technological progress is available only for upper classes.

Almost every economic activity happens by Internet, and is the main way for companies of Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) to get funds. Because of the decrease of European policies favourable to SSE, companies of this fields use more and more crowdfunding, which is quite effective because of the social justice values of the population. A part of the society has been developing new sustainable lifestyles dividing the society into two groups. There are people who live with a low and ecological consumption and there are people close to the governments that are not interested in this ways of life.

The companies of SSE are small and well connected. They use different ways of exchanging: social currencies, barter-trade.