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ARCEP Project



- 1 The Project
- Our Objectives
- 3 Methods
- 4 Literature Review Plan
- **5** Tool Developmen

ARCEP's Question

What is the Environmental Impact of AI?



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3 Objectives

- Assess the current state of knowledge on the direct and indirect environmental impacts—both positive and negative across all stages of Al development and deployment.
- 2 Develop an algorithm to run in Python regularly that returns the most recent and influential papers on the topic (ie. an algo that webscraps the most relevant articles on googlescholar).
- 3 Develop an algorithm to run in Python that handles the most recent new articles



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- 3 Methods

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is a standardized approach to evaluate the full environmental impact of AI systems.

Scope of Analysis:

- **Direct lifecycle stages :** raw material extraction, production, transport, operation, and end-of-life.
- **Indirect impacts**: rebound effects and systemic environmental consequences.
- Positive contributions: energy efficiency, renewable integration, sustainable practices.

Data Sources: Peer-reviewed literature and institutional reports. used to quantify or estimate impacts at each phase.



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Literature Review Plan

Literature Review Plan (1/2)

- Introduction
- Direct Negative Environmental Impacts of Al
 - Production
 - Transportation
 - Operation Phase
 - End-of-Life of Equipment
- 3 Indirect Negative Environmental Impacts of Al
 - Material Rebound Effects
 - Economic Rebound Effects
 - Societal Rebound Effects



Literature Review Plan (2/2)

- Positive Environmental Contributions of AI
 - 1 Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Industrial Processes
 - Renewable Energy Integration
 - Sustainable and Precision Agriculture
 - Intelligent Waste Management
 - Environmental Monitoring and Biodiversity Conservation
- **5** Future Considerations and Mitigation Strategies
 - Regulatory Frameworks
 - Transparency Mechanisms
 - Insights from Behavioral Sciences
 - **Emerging Sustainable Trends**
- 6 Conclusion



Al and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- Al's rapid expansion has hidden environmental costs—from rare earth mining to energy-intensive data centers—often overlooked in public discourse.
- 2 Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) allows for a comprehensive evaluation of Al's footprint: production, transport, operation, and end-of-life.
- 3 The review covers direct impacts (Section 2), indirect rebound effects (Section 3), positive applications (Section 4), and frugal AI strategies (Section 5).



Production (Extraction and Assembly of Materials, Hardware)

1 The production of Al computing hardware requires raw materials such as cobalt, lithium, palladium, and rare earth elements.

- 2 Semiconductor and **chip fabrication** contribute significantly to carbon emissions due to high energy consumption.
- 3 The manufacturing process generates substantial **pollution** and electronic waste.



Literature Review Plan

2. Direct Environmental Impacts

Transportation

- Long-distance transport from REE mines (China, Brazil, Australia) to fabs (East Asia, U.S., Europe).
- 2 Fossil fuel-powered shipping & trucking : high GHG emissions.
- 3 Al hardware transport < 5% of total Al system emissions
- 4 Sustainable transport needed to reduce AI's carbon footprint.



Operation Phase : Energy Consumption, Efficiency, and Water Use

1 Al training and inference require massive energy, with carbon emissions depending on hardware generation and electricity source (e.g., TPU v4 vs. v6e shows 3 times efficiency gain).

- 2 Model type and deployment strategy matter: GenAl agents can consume 4600 times more energy per inference than traditional NLP models; energy use varies across cloud regions.
- 3 Data centers also consume large volumes of water for cooling, often underreported; Water Usage Effectiveness (WUE) and cooling strategies are now key sustainability indicators (OECD, 2022; Desroches et al., 2025).



End-of-Life: Emissions and Management Challenges

• End-of-life (EoL) emissions—from dismantling, transport, recycling, disposal—are part of embodied emissions, contributing a small but non-negligible share (e.g., TPU v6e: 692 kgCO₂e over 6 years).

- 2 Attribution is complex: many emissions from auxiliary devices and reverse logistics are excluded; Google's Zero Waste strategy offsets up to 4% via material recovery, but results vary.
- 3 OECD (2022) notes **poor data and metrics on Al-specific e-waste**; recommends digital product passports, circular design, and policy coordination to address regulatory gaps.



3. Indirect Environmental Impacts

Dual effects of AI on environment

• Growing area of research with inter-disciplinarily efforts (life cycle analysis, behavioral science, sociology, anthropology)

Literature Review Plan

Much harder to identify than direct impacts, more qualitative for part of the indirect impacts (requiring user studies, interviews, ect).



Literature Review Plan

Gains can be offset by "rebound effects" that cancel out positive sustainability impacts (Paul et al., 2019)

- **1 Material rebound effects :** Substitution impacts ⇒ new phones, fridges, etc. incorporating Al
- **2 Economic rebound effects :** "Jevons Paradox" ⇒ improved efficiency of a product leads to an increase in its consumption Ex: Hardware efficiency improves, but more GPUs used each year (Giampietro and Mayumi, 2018)
- **Societal rebound effects:** Time rebound \Rightarrow Al saves time (e.g. using Google Maps saves time spent in traffic), but this leads to another additional activity negative for the environment (shopping, travelling, etc.).



4. Positive Environmental Contributions of Al

Al can support sustainability goals by optimizing complex systems and enabling data-driven decision-making.

Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Industrial Processes

- 1 Al models predict energy consumption using historical data and contextual variables (e.g., temperature, occupancy, humidity).
- Especially useful for retrofitting and managing existing **buildings**, where physical system modeling is less practical.
- 3 In industry and logistics, Al improves demand forecasting and supply chain efficiency, reducing overproduction and transport emissions.



Renewable Energy Integration

- 1 Al forecasts energy output from variable sources like wind and solar to stabilize and optimize grid operations.
- 2 Enhances **real-time system management**, helping utilities adapt to fluctuations in renewable energy supply.
- 3 In wind energy, Al enables **predictive maintenance and performance tuning**, increasing output and reducing downtime (Dörterler et al., 2024).



4. Positive Environmental Contributions of Al

Sustainable Agriculture

1 Al analyzes weather, soil, and crop data to guide irrigation, fertilization, and pest management with high precision.

- **2** Enables **precision agriculture**, reducing pesticide and fertilizer use, and minimizing water waste.
- 3 Deep learning models perform robustly in diverse field **conditions**, supporting tasks like fruit counting and leaf classification (Kamilaris Prenafeta-Boldú, 2018).



Waste Management

1 Al enables automated waste sorting, volume forecasting, and route optimization, improving recycling efficiency.

- 2 Applications include smart bins, sorting robots, and predictive models to streamline waste logistics.
- 3 Al integration reduces transport distances by 36.8%, costs by 13.35%, and time by 28.22%, while boosting sorting accuracy up to 99.95% (Fang et al., 2023).



4. Positive Environmental Contributions of Al

Environmental Monitoring and Conservation

1 Al processes satellite and sensor data to detect pollution. deforestation, biodiversity loss, and to support early warning systems for wildfires and floods.

- 2 Tools like WWF's Forest Foresight and Al-enhanced drones enable early detection of illegal logging, wildlife diseases, and ecosystem changes.
- 3 In marine conservation, Al identifies fish species, detects illegal fishing (e.g., via OceanMind), and supports sustainable fishing practices.



5. Future Considerations and Mitigation Strategies

1 Transparency: using a common framework to examine the environmental impacts of AI systems : more data collection from national agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and private sector actors + used of consistent indicators (OECD, 2022)

- **2 Regulation**: laws and taxes can reduce resource use by incentivising the use of more efficient tools and system
- **3** Behavioural insights: nudge consumers towards more frugal consumption of Al applications (OECD, 2017).



5. Future Considerations and Mitigation Strategies

Transparency : Toward Measurable and Accountable Al Footprints

- OECD (2022) emphasizes transparency as essential for environmental equity, calling for open access to AI compute data and lifecycle benchmarks.
- 2 Lack of harmonized metrics hinders comparability; OECD and Hacker (2023) advocate for mandatory reporting of emissions and energy use, tied to SDG-aligned KPIs.
- Hacker (2023) highlights tensions with GDPR's "right to erasure" and calls for legal reforms to balance privacy rights with environmental traceability.



5. Future Considerations and Mitigation Strategies

Emerging Sustainable Trends

1 Researchers are advancing algorithmic efficiency through pruning, Bayesian optimization, and energy-aware hardware strategies (e.g., DVFS, efficient GPUs).

- 2 Cloud providers using renewable energy sources offer lower-carbon options for training and deployment.
- 3 Tech firms explore innovative infrastructures, like submerged or geothermal-powered data centers, to reduce cooling-related emissions (e.g., Microsoft's Project Natick).



Balancing Al's Environmental Burden and Promise

- Al is both an environmental burden and a potential enabler of sustainability, depending on how it is designed and deployed.
- While direct impacts are increasingly quantifiable, indirect effects remain complex, tied to systemic and behavioral changes.
- 3 A sustainable Al future requires regulation, transparency, and behavioral shifts to align innovation with planetary boundaries.



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- Automated search performed on Google Scholar.
- Articles scrapped and sorted by
 - Overlap between query terms and article titles (Score of revelance),
 - Citation count,
 - Publication year.
- Abstracts scraped and cleaned using Selenium.
- Final results exported as a downloadable Excel table.



```
# CONFIGURATION

# CONFIGURATION

# Number of articles to fetch from Google Scholar before filtering

NUM_FETCH = 15

# Minimum publication year to consider an article valid

MIN_YEAR = 2020

# Number of valid articles to select for export

NUM_SELECT = 10
```

Figure 1 – Configuration Section of the Google Scholar Algorithm

Figure 2 – Output of Google Scholar Algoritm

- Automated news search performed with News API.
- Full Text Extraction : Uses newspaper3k.
- Keywords: "Al environmental impact" (EN) "impact environnemental de l'IA" (FR)
- Sorting: Newest to oldest (publishedAt) and removes inaccessible or short articles
- Results
 - Extract Date, Language, Title, Source, Link, Text.
 - Final results exported as a downloadable csv file.



```
# NewsAPI kev (replace with your own kev)
API KEY = "0b248e558e354c2e88b4fc4bee466ead"
# Search queries for articles (English & French)
QUERY EN = "AI environmental impact"
OUERY FR = "impact environnemental de l'IA"
# Languages to fetch articles in
LANGUAGES = {"en": OUERY EN, "fr": OUERY FR}
# Number of articles to fetch per query
PAGE SIZE = 60
# Sorting criteria for articles (most recent first)
SORT BY = "publishedAt"
# Minimum article text length to be considered valid
MIN TEXT LENGTH = 100
# Output file for saving the results
OUTPUT FILENAME = "ai environmental impact articles FULLTEXT.csv"
```

Figure 3 – Configuration Section of the NEWS API Algorithm



Figure 4 - Output of the NEWS API Algorithm

