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ARCEP Project



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



The Project

What is the Environmental Impact of AI?



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- Assess the current state of knowledge on the direct and indirect environmental impacts—both positive and negative—across all stages of AI development and deployment.
- 2 Develop an algorithm to run in Python regularly that returns the most recent and influential academic papers on the topic.
- 3 Develop an algorithm to run in Python that handles **the most recent new articles** on the subject.



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

Scope of Analysis:

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

Data Sources: Peer-reviewed literature, institutional and firms reports.



Literature Review Plan 0000000000000

- 4 Literature Review Plan



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



Positive Environmental Contributions of AI

- 1 Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Industrial Processes
- 2 Renewable Energy Integration
- 3 Sustainable and Precision Agriculture
- 4 Intelligent Waste Management
- 5 Environmental Monitoring and Biodiversity Conservation

5 Future Considerations and Mitigation Strategies

- Regulatory Frameworks
- 2 Transparency Mechanisms
- 3 Insights from Behavioral Sciences
- 4 Emerging Sustainable Trends
- **6** Conclusion



1. Introduction

- Al's rapid expansion has hidden environmental costs— from rare earth mining to energy intensive data centers—often overlooked in public discourse.
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) allows for a comprehensive evaluation of Al's footprint.
- The review covers direct impacts (Section 2), indirect rebound effects (Section 3), positive applications (Section 4), and frugal Al 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.
- Semiconductor and chip fabrication contribute significantly to carbon emissions due to high energy consumption.
- 3 The manufacturing process generates substantial **pollution** and electronic waste.



2. Direct Environmental Impacts

Transportation

- 1 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.
- f 3 Al hardware transport < 5% of total Al system emissions (OECD, 2022)
- 4 Sustainable transport needed to reduce Al'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).



2. Direct Environmental Impacts

End-of-Life: Emissions and Management Challenges

1 End-of-life 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).

Literature Review Plan

- 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. Negative Indirect Environmental Impacts

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 AI (Luccioni, 2025).
- 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 ⇒ AI 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 1/2

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

- 1 Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Industrial Processes using historical data and contextual variables (e.g., temperature, occupancy, humidity) to predict energy demand in buildings and optimize supply chains, reducing waste and emissions (Wang & Srinivasan, 2017).
- **2** Renewable Energy Integration: forecasting production and enabling real-time adjustments to stabilize grid operations and maximize output (Dörterler et al., 2024).



4. Positive Environmental Contributions of Al 2/2

- **3 Sustainable Agriculture**: precision farming techniques that optimize irrigation, fertilization, and pest control (Kamilaris & Prenafeta-Boldu, 2018).
- **4 Waste Management**: automating sorting, forecasting waste volumes, and optimizing logistics, leading to cost, time, and emission reductions (Fang et al., 2023).
- **5** Environmental Monitoring and Conservation : analyzing satellite and sensor data to monitor ecosystems, detect illegal activities, support disaster response, and promote sustainable marine practices (Rolnick et al., 2019).



5. Future Considerations and Mitigation Strategies

- Regulatory frameworks : existing digital technology policies (GDPR) + AI dedicated regulation at european (AI Act) and national level (CNIL, CNPEN).
- **2** Transparency: more data collection from national agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and private sector actors + used of consistent indicators (OECD, 2022)
- **3** Behavioural insights: nudge consumers towards more frugal consumption of Al applications (OECD, 2017).
- **4** Emerging sustainable trends: Researchers are advancing algorithmic efficiency and sustainability. Firms explore innovative infrastructures (like submerged or geothermal-powered data centers).



Balancing Al's Environmental Burden and Promise

- 1 Al is both an environmental burden and a potential enabler of sustainability, depending on how it is designed and deployed.
- 2 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.



- **5** Tool Development



- Automated search performed on Google Scholar.
- Articles scrapped and sorted by
 - Relevance (overlap between query terms and article titles⇒ "Score of Revelance"),
 - 2 Influence (Citation count),
 - 3 Recentness (Publication year).
- Full abstracts scraped and cleaned using **Selenium**.
- ⇒Final results exported as a downloadable Excel table.



Figure 1 – Configuration Section of the Google Scholar Algorithm

	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
1	Title	Author(s)	Year	Citations	Relevance Score	Full Abstract	URL
2	Toward artificial intelligence and maci	T Ibn-Mohamme	2023	22	4	The application of functi	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1557/S43579-023-00480-W
3	Implementing artificial intelligence te	A Koyamparamb	2022	50	4	Nowadays, product design	https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/6/3699
4	Optimizing waste management strate	R Alsabt, W Alkh	2024	16	3	Applying artificial intelli	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S277291252400030
5	Application of artificial intelligence in	N Kumari, S Pand	2023	25	3	The artificial intelligence	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B978032399714000
6	Role of artificial intelligence in enviro	MA Habila, M Ou	2023	22	3	Climate change has beco	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B978032399714000
7	Using artificial intelligence and data fu	Y Himeur, B Rima	2022	158	3	Analyzing satellite image	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S156625352200057
8	Towards sustainable artificial intellige	A Pachot, C Patis	2022	27	3	Artificial Intelligence (Al	https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.11738
9	Artificial intelligence solutions for env	A Curmally, BW S	2022	14	3	This chapter has two obj	https://www.elgaronline.com/edcollchap/book/9781800379633/book-
10	Artificial intelligence-based solutions	L Chen, Z Chen, Y	2023	205	2	Climate change is a majo	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10311-023-01617-y
11	Unraveling the hidden environmental	AL Ligozat, J Lefe	2022	105	2	In the past ten years, art	https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/9/5172
12							
13							
14							

Figure 2 – Output of Google Scholar Algoritm

Automated News Literature Search Method

- 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



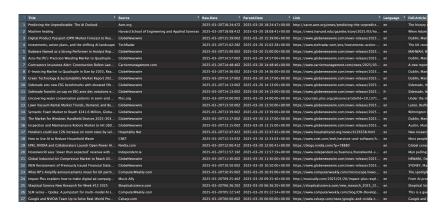


Figure 4 - Output of the NEWS API Algorithm

