Vision Statement (Draft of 1-30-26)

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Placing AI and the Internet at the Heart of UN Action

The Internet has transformed the way many of us work, communicate, and even live. It has enabled unimaginable progress in many fields over the past 30 years. However, many countries and many people have not fully benefited from this incredible technology. Moreover, the Internet has not been sufficiently used specifically for the purpose of solving our global problems, such as the eradication of poverty, global warming, the degradation of our environment, the increase in inequalities, the multiplication and worsening of conflicts around the world, systematic violations of fundamental rights, terrorism, and organized and transnational crime, among others.

Today, some countries are on the verge of developing forms of super-intelligence that will have even greater consequences on our ways of life and work than those brought by the Internet. This will concern, at least initially, those who have access to the network (the Internet) and to data centers equipped with processors dedicated to AI. It is therefore essential that the UN not lose a single second: (1) to fully benefit from this new technology (AI) in order to solve the many complex problems it faces, and (2) to catch up on the delay accumulated in the use of the Internet to solve our global problems.

Of course, the UN has excuses; using the Internet more effectively and reducing the digital divide to solve our global problems is very expensive, and the UN, with its limited budget, did not have the means to act more effectively to help poor and less poor countries benefit from the Internet, nor to put in place global strategies in this field. Today, if the UN does not solve the problem of insufficient financial resources to better use the Internet and AI and reduce the digital divide, it — along with billions of people — will once again miss the many benefits that AI and the Internet can bring.

I am therefore not only proposing a strategy to better use AI and the Internet in the fields of peacekeeping and international security, development, human rights, environmental protection, and the fight against global warming, as well as many other areas. I am also proposing a strategy to generate the necessary revenues, without calling on Member States (whether rich or poor), in order to help the UN carry out its work more effectively for the good of all.

     1. Internet and AI Governance, the Development of Global Internet Applications, and the Management of Data Centers: New Essential Tasks to Advance the UN.

The creation of a new international organization dedicated to the governance of the Internet and AI, to the development and maintenance of global Internet applications, and to the management of UN data centers (among other tasks, proposals 1 and 2 of the platform) will play a central and essential role within the United Nations system and for the entire world for several reasons.

First, this new organization will allow the UN to ensure the governance of the Internet and to develop a new domain-name pricing system that will generate (new and sufficient) revenues. These revenues (1) will help the UN fulfill its various missions by supporting the work not only of the UN Secretariat but also of the entities, organizations, programmes, funds, and specialized agencies that are part of the

United Nations system; (2) will make it possible to significantly improve the functioning and security of the Internet; and (3) will provide Internet users, and in particular domain-name holders, with significant advantages in relation to their annual contribution. Of course, the new IO will also provide essential assistance to UN Member States (whether rich or poor).

Second, responsibility for the governance of artificial intelligence (AI) and for the management of UN data centers around the world will allow the Organization to acquire (1) expertise in the field of AI equivalent to that of the leaders in the sector (Google, OpenAI, etc.), and (2) the resources necessary (a) to improve the functioning and security of the Internet, (b) to develop global applications designed to solve specific problems, (c) to ensure that all countries and all inhabitants of the planet benefit from the advantages of AI and the Internet, and (d) to better control the risks linked (i) to the development of super-intelligences, (ii) to the use of AI by cybercriminals, and, in cooperation with the new International Organization for the modernization of armies, (iii) to the development of weapons using AI.

Finally, responsibility for the development of global (Internet) applications to help countries solve specific problems will allow the UN (1) to help States establish, among other things, more efficient justice systems that better respect the fundamental rights of the parties (including legal aid systems that effectively defend the rights of the most disadvantaged before all jurisdictions, and not only in the context of criminal defense), as well as a global pension-management system that will help increase life expectancy, reduce disparities in life expectancy between different socio-professional categories, and eradicate the deadliest diseases (see proposals 3 and 4 of the platform); and (2) to support its own actions and those of other entities of the United Nations system.

      2. Strengthening UN Capacities in the Field of Peacekeeping and Disarmament Is Essential to Enable It to Effectively Assist Countries.

The more than 50 ongoing conflicts around the world, including the war in Ukraine which is dividing (or, I hope soon, has divided) the UN Security Council, are clear evidence that the UN's capacities in the field of peacekeeping must be strengthened. Moreover, the fact that NATO—an organization that encourages its member states to increase their defense budgets—has become more a cause of war than a tool for maintaining peace in Europe and around the world also supports (1) the strengthening of the UN in the field of peacekeeping and (2) the creation of a new agency (similar to the IAEA and the OPCW) dedicated to peacekeeping, disarmament, the modernization of armed forces, and the governance of AI in the military domain (as envisioned in the UN report Governing AI for Humanity, in paragraph 53: "New as well as existing institutions could form nodes within a network of governance structures").

Furthermore, the rapid progress made in the field of AI and the possibilities it creates for developing increasingly dangerous weapons require the establishment of (1) greater transparency in the military domain, (2) enhanced oversight of arms producers at the global level, (3) new legislation to, among other things, prevent the use of AI to develop weapons that are not in the interest of all, and (4) new tools and mechanisms to monitor compliance with this new legislation. The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs already collects important information such as the defense budgets of certain states, but this remains insufficient to achieve more meaningful results in the field of disarmament.

Finally, Article 26 of the Charter encourages countries to use the minimum human and economic

resources of the world for the development of armaments, but this is difficult to implement with the sole assistance of the Military Staff Committee provided for in Article 47; consequently, it has never truly been done. The creation of a new agency for peacekeeping, disarmament, the modernization of armed forces, and the governance of AI in the military domain would give the UN Secretariat and the Security Council greater means to implement actions that would help ensure compliance with Article 26 by UN member states, and to use the minimum planetary resources for the development of armaments, as also (implicitly) required by the 2024 GRO.

Seeking an alternative to market capitalism is also essential to maintain international peace and security (see [proposals 5 and 6 of the platform](#)), as well as to achieve significant and rapid progress in the fields of development and respect for human rights.

   3. Development, the SDGs, Environmental Protection, the Fight Against Global Warming, and 'Sustainable Convergence'.

To make significant progress in the field of development and to achieve the SDGs, it is essential (a) to reduce the digital divide, (b) to ensure that all countries benefit from the advantages that the Internet and AI already bring to rich countries, (c) to put an end to wars around the world, and (d) to implement an economic system that does not create such large inequalities and that helps us fight global warming, protect our environment, and achieve the transformation toward sustainable global consumption and production of resources described in the GRO 2024. This is why action must be taken simultaneously in the three main areas of UN action.

The creation of the two new IOs presented above should therefore have a significant impact on development and on the achievement of the SDGs. Developing global IT (Internet) systems in rich countries that can be used by all presents many advantages: it allows, among other things, all countries to reduce their public expenditure because rich countries fulfill their ODA obligations by transferring knowledge and IT systems to poor countries while improving the efficiency of their own systems (justice, administration, etc.) at lower cost, while poor countries benefit from the latest technologies and advanced knowledge to support their development (a "win-win" situation).

Finally, over the past 30 years, we have implemented the MDGs and SDGs, but if you choose to implement the platform I am defending here, starting in 2030, we should no longer speak of sustainable development goals, but of "sustainable convergence" goals; and we should reflect together on the actions to be taken to implement administrative systems similar to those proposed here (for example, establishing efficient justice systems based on the use of super-intelligences to assist judges and clerks in handling all types of cases, and not only legal aid requests).

   4. Human Rights and the Development of a New Legal Aid System for All Countries.

Justice — and in particular justice for the poor, who cannot afford a lawyer and pay court fees — is very expensive. This is not the only cause of human rights violations in the world, of course, but it is one of the major factors behind the inefficiency of justice systems in many countries, and it is the main cause of a large number of human rights violations; therefore, if we make a particular effort to reduce the operating costs of justice systems around the world and improve their efficiency (through the use of advanced AI-based IT systems), we should make significant progress in the field of respect for human rights.

Helping and encouraging countries to respect human rights is an essential function of the UN, just as complex as maintaining international peace and security or achieving convergence. But we now have the technologies and knowledge, and we can generate the necessary revenues to build the infrastructures, that allow us to develop advanced global AI-based systems (1) to improve the functioning of justice systems in rich and poor countries, and (2) to make significant progress in the field of human rights worldwide. We must therefore not lose a second and act to improve the functioning of justice systems, starting with legal aid systems.

However, by becoming dependent on AI in the field of justice, we run the risk that it may be biased. An independent body must therefore have the expertise and the means to analyze and correct these problems. This is why I believe it is important for the OHCHR—supported by the assistance and expertise (a) of the new international organization for the governance of AI and the Internet, and (b) of the member states—to play a central role in helping countries use AI in the service of justice, as recommended by [proposal 3 of the platform](#), and to be responsible for the governance of AI in the field of justice.

5. UN Management.

The UN80 initiative is relevant and launched at an opportune moment; the UN must be made more effective, but, as noted above, it is also necessary (1) to generate additional revenue without placing further demands on member states, (2) to build infrastructures (data centers, new IOs), and (3) to acquire new skills and expertise (AI, etc.) that will support the work of all entities within the United Nations system. The new international organization for the governance of the Internet and AI (etc.) will make this possible; it will also help finance some of the new functions that will be assigned to certain existing UN entities (OHCHR, WHO) and to the new entity in the military domain (such as AI governance in the specific areas of justice, health, and the military).

The OHCHR has many experts in the fields of human rights and justice, but it will need to acquire new skills in the field of AI in order to ensure (a) the governance of AI in the field of justice and (b) the coordination of the development of the new legal aid system that will be usable by all countries, even though it will of course be supported in these tasks by the new organization for the governance of the Internet and AI. Acquiring these new skills will have a significant cost for its budget and therefore for the UN budget, a cost that should be covered primarily by the new organization for the governance of the Internet and AI.

Similarly, the development of a new pension management system (if you also support this proposal) and the governance of AI in the field of health will require the WHO to acquire new skills in the field of AI and to increase its budget; here again, the new organization for the governance of the Internet and AI should contribute significantly to the financial effort that will be required of the WHO (among others).

The creation of a new agency for peacekeeping, disarmament, the modernization of armed forces, and the governance of AI in the military domain will also be partly financed by the new organization for the governance of the Internet and AI (…) since it will assume responsibility for AI governance in the military domain. But, as noted above, it will also support the work of the UN Security Council, the UN Secretariat (ODA, DPKO), and the UN Secretary-General; member states will therefore have to contribute to its funding.

Personally, I believe (1) that this new agency, which will encourage cooperation in the military domain as NATO does for a limited number of countries, should lead to the dismantling of NATO, and (2) that the funds used to finance NATO should be reallocated to the financing of this new peacekeeping agency.

This new agency for peacekeeping (…) could have a structure similar to those of the IAEA and the OPCW, with a Director General appointed by the UN Secretary-General and confirmed by the permanent representatives of countries to the UN, who would also be members of the agency's "General Conference"; and the "Board of Governors" (or "expanded Military Staff Committee") could be composed of experts in the military field, in the use of AI in the military domain, and in arms production (or in the arms industry), designated by countries and also members of their permanent missions to the UN in New York. UNIDIR, the OPCW, and the CTBTO, which make essential contributions to the UN's work on disarmament, could eventually be integrated into this new agency.

The creation of this new agency could be an important step toward facilitating the reform of the UN Security Council, since it will allow all member states to work together (and cooperate) on numerous issues related to peacekeeping and disarmament, and to participate more actively in important decisions on certain matters such as (a) the negotiation of nuclear disarmament treaties between the USA and Russia, which concerns all countries, even those without nuclear weapons, and (b) the monitoring of the use of AI in the field of armaments.