

## **Proposals' description, Tasks to be completed, and Resources needed (first draft, 3-7-25).**

The six proposals or sub-projects are: (1) the creation of the new IO dedicated to computer and network applications (pages 1-3); (2) the development of a new pricing system for domain names (pages 3); (3) the development of a new legal aid system (page 3-8); (4) the development of a new retirement pension management system (page 8-9); (5) the creation of a new IO for the modernization of armies ... (page 9-10); and (6) the search for the alternative to market capitalism (page 10).

**Proposal no 1:** creation of a new international organization dedicated to *computer and networks (Internet) applications*, and in charge of, among other duties, (1) Internet governance, (2) the governance (technical or central) of Artificial Intelligence, (3) the development and maintenance of global Internet applications, which could help us to solve certain specific problems that all countries have to solve, (4) the development of our global information system, (5) the management of the UN data centers, (6) the fight against Cybercrime and the violations of human rights online in cooperation with Interpol, and (7) the calculation and collection of Internet domain name (and other) fees.

### **Tasks to be completed:**

- collect information (number of employees, budget, revenues, organization, assets, liabilities, information linked to the Internet functioning for businesses, the tasks performed...) on the organizations or entities of organizations, businesses, ..., which govern the Internet and make it possible for the Internet to run [(1) **the 6 organizations** (associations, forum,) that **insure the Internet governance**, ICANN, IANA (PTI), ISOC, IETF, NRO, IGF (or organization groups because IETF, which includes IAB and IESG, is a subsidiary of ISOC, and NRO, The Number Resource Organization, is made up of 5 RIR, Regional Internet registry); (2) the organizations, businesses (...) that operate the 13 Root Name Servers (Verisign, Cogent communications (businesses), USC, Université du Maryland (universities), RIPE NCC, ISOC, ICANN (associations), NASA, Defense Information system agency, US Army research lab (US governmental agency), et Netnod, et WIDE Project); (3) the organizations (associations, businesses,) that manage domain names and collect annual fees (Registrars, Registries, Country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs), Generic top-level domains (gTLDs); and (4) the Internet Service Providers (ISP)].

- identify the problems of the actual organization of the Internet governance [for example: (1) it is difficult (or impossible) to accurately assess (a) the number of people who operate the Internet, and (b) the cost of operating the Internet because, while the tasks related to the operation of the Internet are performed by a small number of organizations, the tasks related to (i) the collection of (annual) domain name fees (Internet revenues) and (ii) the management of domain names are performed by a larger number of organizations (of various types, businesses, associations,) spread across the world; (2) it is impossible (a) to optimize (minimize) the costs of operating the Internet, and (b) to define optimized standard working procedures (because some identical tasks are assigned to different organizations and types of organizations (businesses, associations, universities,) having different objectives), and resources are lost that could be used to reduce the digital divide or to advance the Internet and its operation; (3) the current domain name pricing system cannot take into account (a) the use of Internet resources by website owners, (b) the revenues and profits generated by this Internet use, and (c) many other vital information that would be useful for the proper functioning of the Internet; (4) the organizations responsible for the sale and registration of domain names have, for the most part, neither the authority nor the means to collect and verify the information related to the sale and registration of domain names that is or should be collected to better manage the Internet and to set up a fair and appropriate domain name price, so the information system related to the Internet is very imperfect and ineffective and the organizations responsible for the operation of the Internet do not have the resources they need to advance the security and operation of the Internet and to fulfill the missions that they have to fulfill; (5) some critical tasks (for the functioning of the Internet) are carried out, - and some important decisions are taken -, **by volunteers**, employed by companies or

organizations other than the organizations responsible for Internet governance (for example the IAB is composed of people who work at, among others entities, large companies (such as Apple, Google HUAWEI, Nokia, Cisco,) whose objective is primarily to make money, and is not necessarily to find solutions to Internet problems that are in the interest of humanity, and this (a) creates conflicts of interest, and (b) constitutes a problem for implementing solutions to certain problems requiring **a high level of** discretion or **secrecy** (for example for implementing systems that help secure the Internet or for implementing strategies to combat Cybercrime and human rights violations on the Internet).]

- identify possible synergies linked to the merger of Internet activities of all these organizations (...); and estimate the cost saving resulting from the merger of all these organizations or entities.

- identify **(1) the technical benefits** of the merger of these organizations and entities, and **(2) the benefits associated** with the additional (a) responsibilities or duties (AI governance, development and maintenance of global computer and network applications, joint task force with Interpol to fight Cybercrime and human rights violations on the Internet,), (b) expertise (AI, Data center management, software development,) and (c) resources (Data center,) of the new IO; for example, the possible improvements of the Internet functioning, of the Internet security, and of the Internet information system (due to the AI expertise and resources given to the new IO ...), the possibility of generating much higher revenues than ICANN and the other organizations and entities concerned, and of decreasing the operational cost of running the Internet (...).

- identify and estimate the economical and other benefits (political,) resulting (a) from the creation of this new IO, and (b) from the development and maintenance of global computer and network applications as the ones presented here in proposals no 3 and 4 (economical study, if possible, these new applications would help rich countries to fulfill their ODA obligations ... see p. 4).

- identify the difficulties and estimate the **one time high cost** linked to (or consequences of) the merger of all Internet related organization [for example, the fact that **this solution would (1) necessarily entail a kind of 'nationalization'** (or transfer ) of (a) associations (non-profit) or some activities of these associations (linked to the functioning of the Internet), and (b) the activities of (i) private companies, (ii) universities, (iii) private organizations [RIPE NCC,], and (iv) US and other government agencies, which enable the Internet to function, in particular activities linked to the operation of DNS root servers, the management of domain names, the collection of fees for the purchase of site names (...), to be able to regroup these entities, - or the activities of these entities -, within the same organization; **(2) surely represent a significant cost** (Verisign has a capitalization of \$20 billion in 2020, a turnover of \$1.2 billion in 2019, a profit of \$612 million in 2019, and 872 employees in 2019, I believe, but all of its activity is perhaps not directly linked to the functioning of the Internet), **and (3) probably lead to job losses**, even if a significant number of employees could be hired immediately by this new IO].

- estimate (a) the volume data needed to develop the 3 systems mentioned in proposals no 2, 3 and 4, and (b) the (computational,) resources needed to run the 3 systems and to provide the AI services to poor and less poor countries this IO will have to provides, and (c) the number and size of the data centers we have to build, and (d) the cost of building and running these data centers.

- describe the structure of the new organization, the tasks that each department will have to perform, the number of employees (...), and estimate the cost (a) of building this IO and its subsidiaries (national offices, data centers,), (b) of making it works, and (c) of migrating from the old organization to the new IO, and propose a solution to finance this entire project.

### **Resources needed:**

- one project leader over a 10 month period (\$100 000)
- one assistant project leader over a 9 month period (\$80 000), and possibility of 2<sup>nd</sup> one

- consulting work from experts in various fields (AI, network system, software development, economy,), estimated cost unknown at this time.
- one project director (in common with the other proposals) over a 12 months period (\$150 000).
- travel expenses (visit to the organizations or entities concerned,), estimation unknown at this time.

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**Proposal no 2:** development (1) of a new pricing system for domain names that takes into account several parameters including the use of Internet resources, the revenues and profits generated by the Internet (by websites), and (2) of the computer and network application necessary to manage this new pricing system for domain names.

**Tasks to be completed:**

- collect information actually known on the use (by Internet site owners, and other Internet users, human or non-human) of the (actual) Internet resources, and determine what could be done to improve the Internet information system linked to the use of the resources by all types users (not just site owners, but also internet users, bots, IoT,) and find ways to linked the non human users to the human users who benefits from them.
- identify (a) the information that should be collected to calculate the appropriate annual fee for domain name owners [the use of the Internet resources by site owners, the revenues and profits generated with the Internet sites, the number employees for businesses ...], and (b) the benefits of having only one (public) organization that collects the Internet related fees [like the possibility to verify the accuracy of the data collected with national administrations, and to have the authority to collect confidential, businesses (...) data.].
- study the possibility to register all human Internet users, and to charge a fee (even if symbolic or 0 for most) to all Internet users (human, IoT, robot (bots,)).
- estimate the volume of data we need to store to run the system.
- analyze the functions of the system necessary to fulfill the given mission, and estimate the cost to develop and to maintain the system, and the resources needed to make it run.
- plan the migration from the old to the new fee system (transfer of data on site owners from ISP to this new organization), and estimate the cost of this migration.
- plan the possibility of verifying the accuracy of data given by site owners (with the help of national administrations) and estimate the cost of doing so (for the new IO and national administrations).
- write the 1<sup>st</sup> specification of the system.
- propose a solution to finance the development of the system.

**Resources needed:**

- one project leader over a 10 month period (\$100 000)
- one assistant project leader over a 9 month period (\$80 000)
- consulting work from experts in various fields (AI, network system, Internet, software development, economist,), estimated cost unknown at this time.
- one project director (in common with the other proposals) over a 12 months period (\$150 000).
- travel expenses (visit to organizations concerned,), estimation unknown at this time.

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**Proposal no 3:** development of a new legal aid system that is more efficient (that respects human rights...) and less expensive for countries, and the 2 global Internet applications necessary to implement it worldwide, applications that would use, among other tools, AI to help (a) judges, who will judge the

applications for LA, to write their decisions, (b) lawyers, who will help the poor, to write their briefs, and (c) the poor to present their legal aid requests.

### **Detailed description of the proposed solution.**

- The project consists of developing (1) a new, more efficient and less costly legal aid (LA) system, based on the creation (a) of a group of civil servant judges specializing in the adjudication of LA requests, and (b) a group of civil servant lawyers specializing in legal aid (LA) missions [these 2 groups would be under the hierarchical responsibility of the State and the OHCHR]; (2) a classification and codification of all types of cases tried each year around the world; and (3) 2 global (Internet) applications necessary to implement this new LA system in all countries wishing to use it [the 2 applications helping judges to judge and manage legal aid (LA) requests, and lawyers to defend and manage the affairs of the poor, would also make it possible to record (1) the time spent (a) to adjudicate LA requests (and possibly resolve cases amicably through mediation), and (b) to defend the affairs of the poor for lawyers, and (2) all costs associated with adjudicating LA requests and defending the poor]. And the objective of the new system is of course (1) to correct all the imperfections of the French LA system; (2) to avoid the systematic destruction of the rights and freedoms of the poor; (3) to fight more effectively against the corruption and clutter of justice; (4) to make better use of the most advanced technologies [AI ..., see Task force on justice report, [PJ no 83, ch. 5](#)], and to provide new functionalities allowing us (a) to optimize the legal aid and justice systems and (b) to fight more effectively against organized and transnational crime and terrorism (...); (5) to transfer knowledge and advanced computer systems (and technologies) to poor countries; and (6) to allow rich countries to fulfill part of their ODA obligations while solving one of their important problems, and, of course also, to help countries to achieve the SDG (especially targets 1, 10, 16, and 17). This solution has many advantages both at the level of the legal aid offices (LAO), which judges legal aid requests, and the level of the lawyers who defend the poor, I will only summarize some of them here.

### **The advantages of using a single LAO under the responsibility of the State and the OHCHR.**

- For the legal aid office (LAO), first of all, having a single LAO at the national level will make it possible to have judges specialized (1) in the judgment of LA requests and (2) in the field of mediation, and judges (a) who help to resolve cases with mediation before they are presented to the courts or the prosecutor's office in the criminal field; and (b) who, if mediation is not possible, monitor the cases before the various courts and throughout the proceedings; that is to say that it will possibly (often) be the same judge who will judge the LA request for a procedure in 1st instance (to the TA,), and then for the possible presentation of an appeal (to the CAA,), of a supreme court petition (CE, CC, CCo), and even possibly of a request to the ECHR [the judge should also try to resolve the cases amicably before the appeal, the supreme court's petition (...), if possible]. Such an organization should: (a) help decrease the workload of the various jurisdictions by using mediation as much as possible to resolve disputes [22% of cases tried in France every year have at least one party having LA]; (b) allow the use of a unique working methodology for judges (and advanced technologies); (c) simplify the judgments of LA requests at higher levels of jurisdiction because the judges who will be called upon to judge LA requests for an appeal or a supreme court petition, will have already studied the files and cases of the LA applicants when he/she judged the LA requests for the lower level courts; (d) reduce or rather minimize the operating cost of the legal aid offices (LAO), in particular by pooling management and IT expenses (...) with other countries. Also, **one of the objectives of the national LAO is to significantly improve the quality of LA decisions**, that is to say that LA judges can and should do what is currently planned, but is never done, an instruction of the LA request (collect documents and information, hear the parties present ...) to try to resolve the cases amicably if possible, and, if not, render LA decisions that are well motivated and

precise, and that will decrease the risk of losing the attorneys fees for the state. Another important advantage of the creation of a national LAO (and a group of lawyers specializing in LA), is linked (a) to the improvement of our LA and justice information system in general, (b) to the improvement of the evaluation of the costs of LA [currently we cannot calculate the total cost of the LA system in France and the detailed costs (management, fees, transport, etc.), in fact we know next to nothing except that lawyers supposedly give billions of euros in gifts to the state and the poor every year, which is wrong, of course], (c) better coordination with other information systems of the justice ministry, and (d) better use of expenditure mitigation mechanisms.

**The advantages of creating a group of civil servant lawyers specializing in LA missions.**

- The creation of a group of civil servant lawyers specializing in LA would first of all guarantee the respect of poor constitutional rights, - which is not currently the case -, while (1) minimizing the total LA expenditure and management expenditure, and (2) maximizing (or optimizing) the use of expenditure mitigation mechanisms and revenues to reduce public expenditure. The respect of the constitutional rights of the poor will be the consequence of, among other things: (a) the establishment of a (single) working methodology for the lawyers in charge of the LA missions, of a system to control the quality of the work done by the lawyer, and a computer system allowing the recording of the work done and the detailed monitoring of this work; (b) the possibility of having the work of lawyers with less than 5 years of experience supervised by an experienced lawyer; (c) the allocation of more difficult cases to more experienced lawyers, and therefore the possibility of having several levels of *unit of value*, which is impossible with the actual (old) French LA system (and of paying lawyers according to their skills and experience); (d) the creation of a grid of the time necessary to resolve the different types of cases much more precise than the one we have now (and which takes into account the competence and experience of lawyers and the factual and legal difficulties of cases); (e) reducing conflicts of interest linked to the use of independent lawyers; and (f) the fact that the lawyers (paid regularly) will not have to advance money to LA clients. And the optimization of the total expenditure of the LA will be the consequence of, among others: (a) the possibility of establishing precisely the total cost of LA [all management costs (including travel expenses, secretarial, IT,); the costs of adjudicating LA requests (judges' salaries, etc.); and lawyers' fees to the nearest cent], which the Court of Auditors recommends - rightly - to evaluate ([R2 PJ 33](#)); and (b) the possibility of pooling management expenses more effectively (IT, etc.), in particular by developing the IT system to help lawyers defend the poor, and the system for monitoring the work of lawyers that I recommend, and by using advanced technologies and video conferencing systems to communicate with courts and judges (as it is already happening in the US,) and with offenders in prisons to minimize costs and travel expenses; (c) the possibility of generating income with certain cases (by taking a percentage of the compensations obtained as is done in the USA in certain cases) and of maximizing the use of expenditure mitigation mechanisms [more mediation (...); more frequent repayments of the LA by the losing party...]; and (d) the possibility of simplifying the payment of lawyers [in France instead of 1 million LA assignments paid to more than 25,000 lawyers, we would have 12 salaries / year paid to around 8,000 lawyers!].

**The advantages linked to the development of the 2 global IT applications.**

- The development of 2 global IT applications, (1) an application to manage LA requests and help judges judge them, and (2) an application to help lawyers manage their LA cases, would allow us to record the time spent on each LA request and case by the LA judge of the national LAO and by the LA lawyer specializing in LA, and therefore calculate the average time that judges take to judge a LA request and to resolve the poor people's cases with mediation, and that lawyers take to resolve the poor

people's cases for each type of cases (taking into account the skill and experience of lawyers and judges and the factual and legal difficulty of the cases). The development of these 2 global applications would also allow us to create (1) an international classification and codification of all cases that are presented to justice (in each country and) each year, (2) databases (a) of cases tried and (b) of poor parties to cases including delinquents and criminals (which are essential to more easily control the work done by LA judges and lawyers and to fight against organized and transnational crime, and terrorism...), and (3) management data (which are essential for improving our justice and police systems, etc.); it is therefore a (cross-pillars) data action that fits well into the UN Data Strategy (PJ no 55). (1) If we want to verify and control the quality of the work done by LA judges and lawyers, (2) if we want to find the best way to optimize our justice and police systems, and better fight against the corruption and clutter of justice, (3) if we want to make useful comparisons with other countries, and (4) if we want our researchers and experts to be able to analyze the harmful behavior of delinquents (and criminals,...) and find the best ways to correct them (...), we need (to save the documents related to each case, and to record the time spent in judging cases..., and) to have (a) a classification and an international codification of types of cases, (b) a database of all LA cases, and (c) an accurate estimate of the average time that LA judges spend to judge LA requests or to resolve each type of cases with mediation and lawyers spend to defend each type of cases (depending on the experience and knowledge of the LA judge and lawyer, and the legal and factual complexity of cases...); and, more generally, and in the longer term, one needs to have an accurate estimate of the average time that all judges spend adjudicating claims for each type of cases (depending on the experience of the judge and of the technical and factual complexity of the cases...). And, of course, the cost of justice being considerable, the possibility of reducing the costs of justice by pooling the significant management expenses (IT, etc.) is also an obvious advantage of the development of the same computer system used by a large number of countries.

#### **The benefits of a global approach to improve the justice system for the poor.**

- they are many advantages to developing a global legal aid system, I have described quite a few in my letters and with the help of experts we should find more and mention them in the proposal.

#### **Tasks to be completed:**

- select 3 pilot countries that would accept to work with us on this project and on certain specific problems (it would be useful for the project to have Japan as one of the pilot countries for this project because Japan has a legal aid system which includes a group of civil servants lawyers dedicated to legal aid even in civil matters, I believe, similar as the one I proposed to create here, so their participation would allow us to have a practical feedback on, or real life evaluation of, this proposed solution).

- analysis by legal experts of the proposed solution presented above [its capacity (a) of respecting the human rights of the poor, (b) of minimizing the cost of the legal aid system for the community, ...)]; and **study the existing AI systems** being used or developed by countries to help judges and prosecutors render their decisions, and to help lawyers [for example, in China, the system 206 to analyze the files and help judges and prosecutors render their decisions, and 'Judge AI' to judge simple case; in the US, Lex Machina and Ross intelligence are used to analyze millions of legal decisions to help lawyers and judges; in Estonia, 'Judge AI' for small cases: in France, Case Law Analytics to predict chances of success based on previous cases (...); in the UK, AI is tested to help write draft of legal decisions; in Canada, AI is tested to speed up the work of the judges; and in Russia, algorithms are developed to analyze previous cases and to suggests verdicts for similar cases; we should also study what ChatGPT can do in the legal area (what knowledge it has acquired in every countries) because, perhaps, there is possibility to buy or rent what has already been done and to build from there to develop a first class system], **to help determine** (a) the functions the 2 AI

applications should perform, and (b) the benefits of having a global approach and of developing the 2 AI applications that can be used by all countries [for example, given that the law, the procedures, and the legal authorities are all different from one country to the other, experts should determine how much of the AI system developed for one country can be reused to develop the AI system to be used for another country, and how much development time and money is saved with the global approach that allows us to develop a system that will work for all countries; of course, some countries do not have the expertise or the resources to develop such advance AI system, so there is already an obvious advantage of developing (in a rich country having the necessary expertise) a system that could be used everywhere (including in poor countries that do not have yet the necessary expertise to do so), but we need to identify other potential advantages; also we need to determine if we could reuse some part of the system used, - or the knowledge gathered, by certain countries to develop our global system (ChatGPT respond to fairly complex legal question concerning the French law, so it has at least the knowledge of the French and US law, and most probably of many other countries also, so Open AI may have found ways to save time to teach its system to learn other countries law after it taught it the US law)]. The UN is encouraging countries to respect human rights and helping countries to do so also, and developing the best possible AI system (a) to help judges and prosecutors render honest and well motivated decisions and respect human rights, and (b) to help the LA lawyers defending the poor, is one the best ways to do that. And we should not wait to do that because certain advanced countries are now just starting to develop AI systems, and if we wait more, billions of dollars or euros will be spent and wasted, and the solutions found may not be as efficient as they should be and as they would if we work together to develop the best possible AI system. Also, if we have just one system for all countries, it will be easier to control the behavior of this AI system (eventual bias...), than to control the behavior of 180 systems in different countries.

- analysis by legal experts (human rights, constitutional law, international criminal law,) of the French legal aid problems ([Att. 1](#), no 9-14) and of these problems' consequences at the national level [unconstitutionality of the French legal law and of the obligations to have a lawyer in court, crime against humanities of persecution, concealment of this crime committed (a) by lawyer every time they defend a party in a proceeding in which there is an obligation to have a lawyer, and (b) administrations, businesses (...) each time they win a case because of the legal aid lawyer inefficient defense, or because of an obligation of the ministry of lawyer], and at the international level [violation of our values, the rule of law, illegitimacy of the sanction against Russia ..., please see [Att. 1](#) at no 60-80; the proposals described here should be used in the context of the negotiation to find a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Ukraine, I believe, and because of several reasons that the consultants who will work on the project may be able to identify and point out].

- estimation (a) of the volume of data and the computational resources needed to run the system, (b) of the number of judges, and (c) of lawyers in a specific country depending on the population size and the number of cases judged every years.

- analysis of the functions that the system (both AI system and management part system) should perform, of the possible solutions to develop the AI system [to reuse part of existing systems (...)], and of the methods to add knew knowledge (new laws, legal authorities,) every years (or less) in the AI system, and estimation of the development and maintenance cost of the system.

- write the 1<sup>st</sup> specifications (a) of the AI systems to be developed to help judges, lawyers and the poor, and (b) of the computer and network applications to implement the new legal aid system and interact with the poor seeking legal aid; describe the technical, financial, legal and political benefits of the global approach proposed here; and propose a solution to finance the project.

### **Resources needed:**

- one project leader over a 10 month period (\$100 000)
- one assistant project leader over a 9 month period (\$80 000), possibility of adding a second one.

- consulting work from experts (scientists) in various fields [AI, network system, software development, law (constitutional, criminal, international criminal law), economist,], estimated cost unknown at this time.
- one project director (in common with the other proposals) over a 12 months period (\$150 000).
- travel expenses (visit Japan, China, US, Russia, ..., if possible, the other pilot countries, and the organizations concerned,), estimation unknown at this time.

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**Proposal no 4:** development of a new retirement pension management system and the computer and network application necessary to implement it, (a) that could be used by all countries that wish to do so, and (b) that would take into account much more information than what current pension systems take into account (in France, among others), to make the pension management body an expert **in life expectancy** and an advisor to governments in the areas of work, health, education (...).

**Reasons for collecting more information and improving our retirement pension system:**

- (a) the concern for justice, (b) the importance of (i) improving the operation and efficiency of the retirement pension management system and the Retirement Insurance [the single body that should be responsible for operating the retirement pension system and supplementary retirement pension system for all schemes], (ii) reducing its operating costs, (iii) increasing the revenue (contributions) and the benefits that the pension system brings to Society, and (iv) making the Retirement Insurance a driving force for progress in Society, (c) the importance of assessing more precisely (i) the work done by each person (including during unemployment), (ii) the arduousness of this work at the individual level, (iii) the living conditions of each person, and (iv) the life expectancy (and life expectancy in good health) of insured persons, (d) the importance of correcting the inequalities created by our imperfect and unjust (and even dishonest for some) economic, justice, health, education (...) systems, and in particular to reduce the differences (inequalities) in life expectancy between different socio-professional categories, and (e) the possibilities for progress that advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence bring, **highlight the importance of collecting more information and improving our retirement pension information system.** [For example, (1) work done during unemployment (work done on the unemployment project, work done to defend oneself in court, training, etc.), and studies and training done outside of unemployment; (2) health problems (illnesses,) related to work or not, and the arduousness of the work done at the individual level that can affect the well-being and life expectancy of future retirees; (3) living conditions (type of housing, ) and events (accidents, layoffs, criminal records,) that can affect the well-being and life expectancy of future retirees; (4) (for women in particular, and men who stop their jobs to raise children) the children they have given birth to and raised; (5) all pay slips (in addition to pension contributions); (6) (for each insured and retired person) the assets and savings accumulated and the income they generate each year (...), are some of the information that should be collected by the retirement pension body.]

**Tasks to be completed:**

- select 3 pilot countries willing to participate in the project and contact the concerned-by-this-proposal administrations (...) to ask for their participation in the project and contact ILO and WHO.
- launch a reflection with the organizations and experts concerned [unions, unemployment agency (ministry of work), Pension Insurance (...), Health Insurance, the tax service, justice (...), IT and AI experts, statisticians, economists (...), ILO, WHO,] to determine (a) the information that should be collected during all the worker's life (not just work activities, but also health issues, education, training, ...), and (b) the format of the information collected, to create an efficient information system that can be used by the artificial intelligence (...).

- estimate the volume of data needed and of the computational resources needed to run the system at the worldwide level.
- determine which questions should or could be answered by the AI system.
- analysis of the functions (a) of the AI system and (b) of the computer and network application to manage the retirement pension system, that should be performed.
- write the 1<sup>st</sup> specifications (a) of the AI system to be developed to estimate the life expectancy (and life expectancy in good health) of billions of peoples and to calculate the amount of the retirement pensions, and to provide counseling to government on various subjects (work, health, education,), and (b) of the computer and network application to collect the information needed from various sources, to store this information, and to interact with different users.
- estimate the development and maintenance cost of the system and propose a solution to finance the project.

**Resources needed:**

- one project leader over a 10 month period (\$100 000)
- one assistant project leader over a 9 month period (\$80 000), possibility to add a second one.
- consulting work from experts in various fields (AI, network system, software development, economist, public health,), estimated cost unknown at this time.
- one project director (in common with the other proposals) over a 12 months period (\$150 000).
- travel expenses (visit to organizations or entities concerned,), estimation unknown at this time.

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**Proposal no 5:** creation of a new international organization *responsible for the modernization of armies, disarmament, and the maintenance of international peace and security'* (...), which would (1) include the current UN entities responsible for peacekeeping, disarmament (...), and (2) perform additional duties and tasks that will help strengthen the UN in the area of peacekeeping.

**Project Objective:** The war in Ukraine and the 50 other ongoing conflicts in the world leave no doubt that **the UN needs to be strengthened in the area of peacekeeping**; then the rapid progress in the field of Artificial Intelligence requires us to implement greater transparency in the military field; and, finally, the UN Charter has forced us since its creation to find ways to use the less possible of the world's human and economic resources for armaments to establish and maintain peace and security around the world, even if this directive has not always been followed, so we need a new IO capable of addressing these problems and strengthening the UN in the area of peacekeeping, and having, among others, the following responsibilities: (1) to inform itself (and to create databases) (a) on the composition of the armies of each member country of the UN (and others), (b) on the types and stocks of weapons of each country, (c) on the activity of the arms industry in each country which has one...; (2) to conduct - independent - studies on the threats faced by different countries, (3) to help establish (a) regulations on the use of artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies in the military field, and (b) controls mechanisms to verify that these new regulations are well respected [and (c) legal mechanisms to prevent abuse and violations of the regulations], (4) to coordinate the efforts made by (all) countries in the field of armaments, and to control the production and sales of all armaments (including new armaments) to, among other things, comply with Article 26 of [the UN Charter](#) , (5) to encourage all countries to reduce their defense budgets (while allowing the modernization of their armies), and (6) to act in favor of disarmament, and the maintenance of peace and international security (...).

**Tasks to be completed:**

- collect information on the UN departments responsible for peacekeeping, disarmament, ... [number of employees, tasks performed, budget,] and on NATO [organization, number of employees in each department, tasks performed, budget,].
- identify the technical benefits of the creation of this new IO.
- identify and estimate the economical and other (political,) benefits resulting from the creation of this new IO.
- describe the structure of the new organization, the tasks that each department will have to perform, the number of employees (...), and estimate the cost of building this IO and its subsidiaries, of making it works, and of migrating from NATO to the new IO, and propose a solution to finance this entire project.

**Resources needed:**

- one project leader over a 10 month period (\$100 000)
- one assistant project leader over a 9 month period (\$80 000)
- consulting work from experts in various fields (AI, military, economist,), estimated cost unknown at this time.
- one project director (in common with the other proposals) over a 12 months period (\$150 000).
- travel expenses (visit to organizations or entities concerned,), estimation unknown at this time.

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**Proposal no 6:** the search for the alternative to market capitalism

**Project Objective:** (1) to design an economic system (a) that ‘rewards everyone in the relation with their relative contribution to society’s progress’, and that does not create such big differences in revenues causing human rights violations (as market capitalism does it), (b) that helps us find ways to use the less possible of the world’s human and economic resources for armaments to establish and maintain peace and security around the world, (c) that helps us protect our environment and fight global warming more efficiently, and (d) that takes into consideration (and takes advantage of) the recent technological progress, which are the Internet and AI; and (2) to make recommendations to improve our international economic and financial information systems to help us develop the new economic system.

**Tasks to be completed:**

- to be determined by the experts in charge of this sub-project.

**Resources needed:**

- one project leader (economist,) part time over a 10 month period
- consulting work from experts (economists,), estimated cost unknown at this time.
- travel expenses, estimation unknown at this time.

Poitiers: March 7<sup>th</sup>, 2025

Pierre Genevier

Att. 1: Letter of 7-10-24, [ <http://www.pierregenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let-to-UNSC-UNGA-ICC-EN-10-7-24.pdf> ].