Cross-Analysis

Strategic Vision and Platform of Pierre Genevier

in light of the objectives and recommendations of the

Global Resources Outlook 2024 (GRO 2024)

Proposals 1, 2, 5 and 6 — April 2026

Introduction and Method

This document analyses the extent to which the strategic vision and six proposals of Pierre Genevier, candidate for the post of UN Secretary-General, align with the findings, objectives and recommendations of the Global Resources Outlook 2024 (GRO 2024) — published by UNEP/IRP under the title *Bend the Trend — Pathways to a liveable planet as resource use spikes*.

The analysis focuses in particular on Proposals 1 (new international organisation for Internet and AI governance), 2 (new domain name pricing system), 5 (new agency for disarmament and peace) and 6 (alternative to market capitalism), in relation to the transformation towards globally sustainable consumption and production of resources called for by the GRO 2024.

For each theme, the analytical framework follows this format: (1) GRO finding and/or objective, followed by (2) the contribution of the Genevier vision and platform. References to the GRO indicate the precise page and context.

I. Digital Governance and Information Systems in Service of Sustainable Resource Management

(Proposals 1 and 2)

1.1 The GRO 2024: Digital Transformation, an Insufficiently Mobilised Lever

The GRO 2024 recognises the emergence of digitalisation and artificial intelligence as trends likely to profoundly modify the operating modes of public and private actors. It notes, however, that "it remains uncertain how [these trends] could impact the distribution of benefits and environmental impacts of material use" (p. 5, §1.3).

More explicitly, the GRO 2024 calls for "robust, comprehensive, transparent and regularly updated data on the costs and benefits of resource use" (p. 10, Box 1.5), and indicates that digital transformation can be "a key lever for better information and greater transparency" — notably for establishing an international database on global resource use (p. 117, §5.4.1).

Recommendation 2 of the GRO specifically calls for the creation of an "international competence centre capable of providing data, analyses and interpretations to governments seeking to improve sustainable resource management at all scales" (p. 117, §5.4.1).

Recommendation 1 of the GRO calls for the creation of an International Agency for Minerals and Metals with a UNEA mandate to improve monitoring, benchmarking and national capacity-building, in connection with multilateral environmental conventions (p. 116–117, §5.4.1, Rec. 1).

1.2 Contribution of the Genevier Vision and Proposals 1 and 2

Proposal 1 — creation of a new international organisation (IO) dedicated to the governance of the Internet, AI, the development of global applications and the management of UN data centres — directly addresses this institutional gap identified by the GRO. It would enable the UN to have a world-class digital infrastructure, comparable to that of leading private actors (Google, OpenAI), and to use it in service of sustainable global resource management.

In particular, the proposal for central AI governance entrusted to this new IO directly corresponds to the GRO's call for "robust and transparent data" to guide the transition. The systematic collection of data on Internet use (visits, protocols, DNS resources) and associated economic data — global revenues, estimated revenues linked to Internet use, global profits and estimated profits linked to that use (Proposal 2) — would constitute an initial contribution to the international resource database called for by Recommendation 2 of the GRO 2024 (p. 117, §5.4.1). This contribution would initially be targeted: it would make it possible to identify actors, their revenues and profits, and to establish a global registry of entities using the Internet. It would not yet cover corporate energy consumption, use of natural resources, or supply chains — data that would require complementary mechanisms. The infrastructure created (UN data centres, global registry) could, however, accommodate such data in due course.

Proposal 2 — a new domain name pricing system linked to actual use of digital resources and revenues generated — also introduces a mechanism for internalising digital externalities in the digital sector, consistent with Recommendation 3 of the GRO, which calls for "a tax on the impacts caused by the extraction of virgin resources" aimed at internalising environmental and social costs (p. 119, §5.4.2, Rec. 3).

The central originality of the Genevier vision on this point is to transform digital governance into an autonomous source of funding for the UN: revenues generated by this new IO would feed UN actions to reduce the digital divide, accelerate the diffusion of the best available technologies to poor countries, and fund the global applications (justice, pensions) described in Proposals 3 and 4. This directly addresses a large part of the financial obstacle that the GRO recognises as central to the implementation of sustainable transitions, but does not resolve. It is important to note, however, that these revenues would not directly finance the development of data collection systems for the extraction, transport and use of natural resources called for by the GRO — which would require distinct mechanisms.

II. International Resource Governance: Towards New Institutions

2.1 The GRO 2024: Global Resource Governance, an Urgent Priority

The GRO 2024 places resource governance at the heart of the transition. It identifies the "geographical and sectoral fragmentation of resource management strategies", which hinders systemic and integrated responses, as well as "poor institutional quality" as major structural obstacles (p. 9, Tab. 1.1, categories "Fragmented Governance" and "Quality of Institutions").

Section 5.4.1 of Chapter 5 explicitly calls for "institutionalisation of resources in sustainability agendas and environmental agreements", including through the creation of new institutions with formal mandates such as an International Agency for Minerals and Metals (p. 116–117, §5.4.1, Rec. 1).

The report underlines the need for "multi-scale governance mechanisms to support sustainable natural resource management", and that "a stronger legal basis could emerge from progressive institutionalisation, potentially leading to a global convention on resources" (p. 117, §5.4.1).

2.2 Contribution of Genevier Proposals 1 and 5

The Genevier vision responds to this call through the creation of two new institutions: the IO for Internet and AI governance (Proposal 1), and the new agency for disarmament, military modernisation and peace (Proposal 5). These two institutions fill two major institutional gaps identified by the GRO.

On Proposal 1: by centralising the governance of the Internet, AI and global data under an international authority legitimised by the UN, this proposal would precisely overcome the institutional fragmentation identified in Table 1.1 of the GRO as a systemic lock-in (p. 9). It would also provide the analytical and modelling capacities needed to define and monitor resource use trajectories at all scales.

On Proposal 5: by grouping arms monitoring, military transparency and AI governance in the military domain, this agency would contribute indirectly but concretely to the reorientation of global human and economic resources towards sustainable uses — an objective enshrined in Article 26 of the UN Charter, and one that the GRO implicitly mentions when it calls for "resources currently mobilised for unsustainable activities to be redirected" to enable the transition to sustainable economies (p. 10, §1.7).

III. Financing the Transition: Resolving the Financial Obstacle the GRO Does Not Lift

3.1 The GRO 2024: Financing, the Achilles' Heel of the Transition

The GRO 2024 devotes an entire section to redirecting financial flows towards sustainable resource use (p. 119–122, §5.4.2). It notes that fossil fuel subsidies reached a record $7 trillion in 2022 and that "a large part of capital has been invested in real estate and fossil fuels, and relatively little in sustainable resource use" (p. 119, §5.4.2).

Recommendations 3, 4 and 5 of the GRO call respectively for: (3) internalising the environmental and social costs of resource extraction through taxation (p. 119, Rec. 3); (4) redirecting and reforming public subsidies (p. 120, Rec. 4); (5) directing private finance towards sustainable uses (p. 120–121, Rec. 5). The GRO indicates that revenues from such taxation could be "redistributed to finance the achievement of the SDGs (SDG uplift policy package)" (p. 119, §5.4.2, Rec. 3).

However, the GRO itself acknowledges that the effectiveness of these mechanisms will depend on the quality of governance institutions and that the question of UN financing itself remains unaddressed. It does not identify an autonomous revenue generation mechanism for the UN system.

3.2 Contribution of Genevier Proposals 1 and 2: Financing Without Calls on Member States

The fundamental originality of the Genevier vision is to propose a self-financing mechanism — that is, one not relying on member state contributions — to fund the transformation of the UN and its sustainable development missions.

Proposal 2 (new domain name pricing system based on actual Internet resource use and profits generated) would generate substantial revenues for the UN. These revenues would: (1) improve the functioning and security of the Internet; (2) develop global applications in service of the SDGs; (3) reduce the digital divide; (4) provide concrete benefits to domain name holders in exchange for their contribution.

This mechanism constitutes in itself a form of internalisation of digital externalities — companies using the Internet to generate profits would contribute proportionally to global public goods — which is consistent with the spirit of Recommendation 3 of the GRO (p. 119, §5.4.2). It is all the more relevant given that the GRO highlights that current environmental damages are estimated at between $5,000 and $7,000 billion annually (p. 119, note 72), and that digital actors contribute to these externalities in a manner that remains very poorly regulated. It should be noted, however, that making companies — including digital giants — actually pay for their real environmental damages would require additional tools: dedicated taxes and the collection of specific environmental data on their activities. Proposal 2 constitutes a first step in this direction, not a complete mechanism.

IV. Reducing Inequalities and Justice in the Transition

4.1 The GRO 2024: Inequality, a Central Lock in the Transition

The GRO 2024 places the reduction of inequalities at the heart of any sustainable transformation strategy. It establishes that "high-income countries cause more than ten times more climate impacts per capita than low-income countries", and that international trade reinforces these inequalities, with rich countries exporting their environmental impacts to low-income countries (p. 56–63, §3.3; p. 109, §5.1).

The concept of sufficiency is central to the GRO: it advocates reducing consumption in high material footprint countries while enabling its development in low-footprint countries, in order to "guarantee everyone a dignified life". This concept is presented as fundamental to a just transition (p. 8, §1.6; p. 14, §1.9; p. 103–106, §4.3.6).

Recommendation 8 of the GRO calls for "enabling value retention at the local level in resource-producing countries", from their extraction, through equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms (p. 123–125, §5.4.3, Rec. 8).

4.2 Contribution of the Genevier Vision and Proposals 1, 2 and 3

The Genevier vision proposes an operational response to this equity imperative. By developing global IT systems (justice and pension applications, Proposals 3 and 4) that can be used by all countries — including the poorest — without those countries having to bear the development costs, the Genevier platform concretely implements the technology and knowledge transfer principle the GRO calls for.

The Vision explicitly states that this approach achieves a win-win situation: rich countries fulfil their ODA obligations by transferring IT systems to poor countries, while improving the efficiency of their own systems at lower cost. Poor countries benefit from the latest technologies without R&D; costs. This is precisely the type of equitable sharing mechanism called for by Recommendation 8 of the GRO (p. 123–125, §5.4.3).

Moreover, Proposal 2 provides for a system to register all human Internet users and link non-human users (IoT, AI) to their human beneficiaries. This information system would make it possible to estimate Internet resource use attributable to non-human users and apply proportional fees to their human beneficiaries. It is important, however, to clarify the scope of this approach: it aims to measure Internet resource usage (DNS, protocols), not to calculate the full carbon footprint of the equipment concerned — which would require a separate information system accounting for electricity consumed, natural resources mobilised for manufacturing, and associated transport. The connection with SDG indicators 12.2.1 (material footprint) and SDG 8.4.2 (domestic material consumption) therefore remains a long-term perspective, conditional on the development of these complementary systems (p. 14, §1.10; p. 116–117, §5.4.1, Rec. 2).

V. Conflicts, Peace and Natural Resources

5.1 The GRO 2024: Insecurity and Conflicts, Aggravating Factors in Unsustainable Resource Use

The GRO 2024 explicitly mentions the emergence of a VUCA world — "Volatile, Uncertain, Complex and Ambiguous" — marked by "growing insecurity and conflicts", and indicates that these developments make it more difficult to assess and manage the impacts of resource use (p. 5, §1.3).

More fundamentally, the GRO 2024 underlines that "the resource agenda is not only an environmental agenda. It relates to the long-term capacity of natural systems to provide secure well-being for all, which is essential for humanity to thrive in peace" (p. 5–6, §1.3). Conflicts related to mining are identified among the most frequent environmental conflicts in the world, with more than 3,861 conflicts listed by the Environmental Justice Atlas (p. 5, §1.3, note 13).

The GRO also insists on the need to "free up resources mobilised for unsustainable activities" — implicitly citing Article 26 of the UN Charter — in order to redirect them towards the transition to sustainable economies. Global military spending represents a massive diversion of resources to the detriment of the investments needed for this transition (p. 10, §1.7).

5.2 Contribution of Genevier Proposal 5

Proposal 5 — creation of a new international agency for military modernisation, disarmament, peacekeeping and AI governance in the military domain — directly responds to this finding. It aims precisely to create the institutional mechanisms to implement Article 26 of the UN Charter: monitor armaments, encourage their reduction, and thereby free up resources for sustainable development and the transition to a resource-efficient economy.

The Genevier vision clearly establishes the link between disarmament and sustainability: by redirecting military budgets (notably those devoted to NATO) towards this new agency and towards UN sustainable development missions, considerable resources would be freed up to finance the transitions described in the GRO 2024. This is a direct application of the principle that the GRO formulates in its analysis of economic barriers to the transition, where unsustainable spending (fossil fuel subsidies, excessive military expenditure) is identified as a systemic lock-in to be overcome (p. 9, Tab. 1.1; p. 10, §1.7).

The establishment of increased transparency on military budgets and arms stocks, a mission of the new agency, would also directly contribute to improving the "global information system" that the GRO calls for to guide the sustainable transition (p. 10, Box 1.5; p. 117, §5.4.1).

VI. Alternative to Market Capitalism and Transformation of Economic Systems

6.1 The GRO 2024: Failures of the Current Economic Model, a Central Obstacle

The GRO 2024 is explicit: the current economic model is structurally incompatible with sustainable resource use. It identifies as major systemic lock-ins: "market failures that do not capture the environmental costs of production, harmful subsidies, financialisation of commodity markets, business models that do not account for resource risks, and the concentration of decision-making power" (p. 9, Tab. 1.1, category "Economic lock-ins").

The report calls for going beyond GDP as a measure of progress, integrating human well-being, natural capital and sustainable economic development into the metrics used by governments and international organisations (p. 10, Box 1.5). The UN Secretary-General is explicitly cited for having

called to "advance a methodology measuring the transformation towards sustainability in a way that integrates human well-being, natural capital and sustainable economic development" (p. 10, Box 1.5).

More fundamentally, the GRO 2024 indicates that the necessary transformation requires "large-scale changes in technological, economic and social systems" (p. 8, §1.7). It recognises that current aspirational consumption models — "promoted by targeted marketing strategies and sometimes even by national policies" — constitute a major behavioural lock-in (p. 9, Tab. 1.1, category "Lifestyles and consumption").

The GRO advocates in particular: (a) a revenue-neutral ecological tax reform, (b) investments in innovation for resource efficiency, (c) sufficiency mechanisms that reduce demand in high-footprint contexts while enabling its development in low-footprint contexts (p. 103–106, §4.3.6).

6.2 Contribution of Genevier Proposal 6

Proposal 6 — the search for an alternative to market capitalism — is the most ambitious and most directly aligned with the GRO 2024's calls for new economic models. It aims to design an economic system that: (a) rewards each person proportionally to their contribution to the progress of society without creating such large income inequalities; (b) helps to use the minimum of resources for armaments; (c) protects the environment and combats climate change; (d) takes recent technological advances into account.

These four objectives of Proposal 6 correspond point for point to the four systemic lock-ins identified in Table 1.1 of the GRO 2024 under the category Economic lock-ins: market failures in the face of environmental costs, harmful subsidies, business models that do not account for resource risks, concentration of decision-making power (p. 9). Proposal 6 seeks to change the rules of the economic game rather than merely correcting its externalities at the margin, which the GRO 2024 itself recognises as insufficient.

Proposal 6 also seeks to significantly improve international economic and financial information systems — an explicitly identified prerequisite by the GRO: "robust, comprehensive, transparent and regularly updated data" are indispensable for informing and guiding the sustainable transition (p. 10, Box 1.5).

By explicitly linking this search for a new economic model to the use of the Internet and AI (Proposals 1 and 2), the Genevier vision offers a coherent perspective: global digital governance would not merely be an optimisation tool, but the infrastructure of a new, fairer and more sustainable economic model.

VII. "Sustainable Convergence" as a Post-2030 Objective

7.1 The GRO 2024: The Sustainable Transition, an Objective for 2030 and Beyond

The GRO 2024 establishes that the SDGs represent "a first attempt at a science-based target system for sustainable resource use". It calls for differentiated trajectories by development context, aligned with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities (p. 116–117, §5.4.1, Box 5.2).

The GRO 2024 "Sustainability Transition" scenario models a pathway to reduce the growth of global resource use by approximately 30% and GHG emissions by more than 81% by 2060 compared to the baseline scenario, while improving well-being (HDI +24%, GDP/capita +109%). It requires simultaneous action on resource efficiency, energy, food and inequalities (p. 89–91, §4.3.2; p. 106, §4.4).

7.2 Contribution of the Genevier Vision: From SDGs to "Sustainable Convergence"

The Genevier vision proposes a conceptual paradigm shift that the GRO calls for but does not name: moving from the Sustainable Development Goals (which set thresholds to be achieved) to Sustainable Convergence Goals from 2030 onwards. This notion expresses the idea that all countries would converge towards sustainable and equitable modes of consumption and production — neither too little (poor countries) nor too much (rich countries) — which corresponds exactly to the GRO 2024's concept of sufficiency and its differentiated trajectories by income group (p. 8, §1.6; p. 14, §1.9; p. 103–106, §4.3.6).

The Genevier vision thus proposes the conceptual and institutional framework that gives concrete meaning to the Sustainability Transition trajectory modelled by the GRO 2024: shared administrative systems (justice, pensions), global digital governance, a new economic model and robust peace mechanisms are the conditions for convergence towards dignified living standards for all, within planetary boundaries.

Summary: Correspondence Table

Genevier Proposal	GRO 2024 Finding / Objective (precise reference)	Contribution of the Genevier Platform
Prop. 1 — IO Internet/AI	Need for an international competence centre for data and transparency (GRO, p. 117, §5.4.1, Rec. 2); digital transformation and AI as levers whose impacts remain uncertain (GRO, p. 5, §1.3)	Creates the global information and digital governance infrastructure to monitor, analyse and optimise resource use at all scales
Prop. 2 — Domain name pricing	Internalise environmental and social costs via a tax on resource extraction (GRO, p. 119, §5.4.2, Rec. 3); redirect financial flows (GRO, p. 119–120, Rec. 3–5)	Introduces a mechanism for internalising digital externalities and generates autonomous revenues to finance UN sustainability actions
Prop. 1+2 — UN Financing	Financial obstacle to the transition; fossil fuel subsidies = $7,000bn/year in 2022 (GRO, p. 119); funding gap of UN institutions not addressed by the report	Resolves the UN funding problem without calls on member states, freeing up capacity for action on all fronts of sustainability
Prop. 5 — Disarmament/Peace Agency	Resource-related conflicts rising — 3,861 conflicts recorded by the Environmental Justice Atlas (GRO, p. 5, §1.3, note 13); humanity at peace = condition of well-being (GRO, p. 6, §1.4); free up resources mobilised for armaments (Art. 26 UN Charter, implicitly cited)	Creates mechanisms to reduce global military spending and frees up resources for the sustainable transition; reduces conflicts linked to extraction
Prop. 6 — Alternative to capitalism	Market failures, harmful subsidies, financialisation = systemic lock-ins (GRO, p. 9, Tab. 1.1); need for new economic models (GRO, p. 8, §1.7); go beyond GDP (GRO, p. 10, Box 1.5)	Proposes changing the rules of the economic game to integrate environmental costs, reduce inequalities and structurally orient production towards sustainability

Genevier Proposal	GRO 2024 Finding / Objective (precise reference)	Contribution of the Genevier Platform
Vision — Sustainable Convergence (post-2030)	Differentiated resource trajectories by income group; concept of sufficiency (GRO, p. 8, §1.6; p. 14, §1.9; p. 103–106, §4.3.6); -30% resources, -81% GHG by 2060 vs historical trends (GRO, p. 106, §4.4)	Proposes the operational concept of "sustainable convergence" to replace the SDGs after 2030, providing an institutional and metric framework for the GRO's Sustainability Transition trajectory

Conclusion

The cross-analysis reveals a strong and coherent convergence between the strategic vision and platform of Pierre Genevier, on the one hand, and the findings, objectives and recommendations of the GRO 2024, on the other.

The GRO 2024 precisely diagnoses the obstacles to be overcome — institutional failures, insufficient financing mechanisms, structural economic lock-ins, gaps in the global information system, resource-related conflicts, inequalities (Tab. 1.1, p. 9; §5.4, p. 112–139) — but its recommendations remain largely incremental and dependent on the political will of states. The Genevier platform provides an institutional and financial response to each of these obstacles.

In particular, Proposal 1 creates the global digital infrastructure whose necessity the GRO recognises without proposing its governance (p. 117, §5.4.1); Proposal 2 introduces a mechanism for internalising digital externalities and autonomous UN financing, a sine qua non condition for implementing the transformations the GRO calls for (p. 119, §5.4.2); Proposal 5 links peace and sustainability by freeing up resources mobilised for armaments (p. 5–6, §1.3; p. 10, §1.7); and Proposal 6 tackles the foundations of the economic model that the GRO 2024 identifies as the structural cause of the resource crisis (p. 9, Tab. 1.1).

The notion of "sustainable convergence" introduced in the Genevier vision finally offers the post-2030 conceptual framework whose contours the GRO 2024 traces in its Sustainability Transition scenario without naming it (p. 106, §4.4): a world where all countries converge towards dignified and sustainable living standards, within planetary boundaries, through shared systems, global digital governance and a renewed economic model.

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