



**UN100**

Remaking the world The Age of Global Enlightenment

REMAKING  
THE WORLD  
TOWARD  
AN AGE OF GLOBAL  
ENLIGHTENMENT

The United Nations Centennial Initiative



## THE UNITED NATIONS CENTENNIAL INITIATIVE

The United Nations Centennial Initiative was launched in 2019 by the United Nations Academic Impact in partnership with The Boston Global Forum.

The UN Centennial programs host roundtable discussions and conferences to explore concepts and solutions as we look ahead to the global landscape in 2045—the United Nations Centennial year.

The initiative will examine issues surrounding technology, including artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, diplomacy, warfare, and other pressing concerns. Our goal is to look to the future and the role the United Nations can play in making our world more peaceful, democratic, prosperous, and universally secure.

The mission of UN Centennial Initiative and AI World Society is expressed in the initiative's title: Remaking the world – The Age of Global Enlightenment.

The website of the UN Centennial Initiative has resources on the AI World Society and other Boston Global Forum efforts to reshape the global landscape by 2045. The Initiative's roundtables and symposiums can be accessed on the website, which also includes other materials. Additional information on the United Nations Academic Impact, the Boston Global Forum, and AI World Society can also be found on the website.

You can access the United Nations Centennial's website at:  
<https://un100.net/> or <https://UN2045.org/>

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REMAKING  
THE WORLD  
—  
TOWARD  
AN AGE OF GLOBAL  
ENLIGHTENMENT

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# 01

## SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR THE AI AGE: STANDARDS FOR A PEACEFUL, SECURE, AND PROSPEROUS WORLD

BOSTON GLOBAL FORUM

*This Social Contract was developed by Boston Global Forum's Michael Dukakis, Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga, Vint Cerf, Nazli Choucri, Zlatko Lagumdzija, Tuan Anh Nguyen, Thomas Patterson, Alex Pentland, Marc Rotenberg, David Silbersweig*

### I. A NEW SOCIAL CONTRACT IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The term “artificial intelligence” refers to the development of computer systems able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, language translation, and self-driving cars. Advances in AI have already altered conventional ways of seeing the world around us. This is creating new realities for everyone – as well as new possibilities.

These advances in AI are powerful in many ways. They have created a new global ecology and yet remain opaque and need to be better understood. Advances in AI raise policy issues that must be assessed. We must now focus through dialogue, tolerance, learning and understanding on key principles and practices for an agreement among members of society for shared social benefit that we call the Social Contract for the AI Age.

The expansion of Artificial Intelligence is widely recognized and could change our lives in ways yet unimagined. At the same time, without guidelines or directives, the undisciplined use of AI poses risks to the wellbeing of individuals and creates possibilities for economic, political, social, and criminal exploitation.

The international community recognizes the challenges and opportunities, as well as the problems and perils, of AI. Many countries have announced national strategies to promote the proper use and development of AI. These strategies set out common goals such as:

- Scientific research, funding, and culture
- Sustainable development, and inclusive growth
- Skills, education, and talent development
- Public and private sector adoption
- Fairness, transparency, and accountability
- Ethics, values, and inclusion
- Reliability, security, and privacy
- Science-policy links
- Standards, human control, and regulations
- Data and digital infrastructure

AI is also the focus of foreign policy and international cooperation. There is a shared view that no country will be able to compete or meet the needs of its citizens without increasing its AI capacity. As well, many countries are now engaged in technology leapfrogging. It is no longer expected, nor necessary, to replicate the stages of economic development of the West—one phase at a time.

In a world as diverse as the one today, there are few mechanisms for responding to such possibilities on a global scale. Social Contract for the AI Age is designed to establish a common understanding for policy and practices, anchored in general principles to help maximize the “good” and minimize the “bad” associated with AI. Derived from the 18<sup>th</sup> century concept of a social contract—an agreement among the members of society to cooperate for social benefits—Social Contract for the AI Age focuses on the conditions of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is a response to artificial intelligence, big data, the Internet of Things, and high-speed computation.



## II. PRINCIPLES

Extensive and appropriate AI application to politics, governments, society, and businesses can create a Smart Democracy. The Social Contract for the AI Age creates a platform for a Smart Democracy society, and a new global supply chain, named Supply Chain 2020. As a framework for society in the AI Era, the Social Contract for the AI Age is based on balancing power among governments, businesses, civil society, individuals, and AI assistants. The Social Contract for the AI Age is a commitment to protect property, common values, and collective norms.

1. AI must respect fundamental human rights such as human dignity, rule of law, and privacy protection.
2. AI systems must be considered from a multi-stakeholder perspective for the individual and for society as a whole  
  
The Social Contract for the AI Age is a basis to achieve sustainable and inclusive development for a global community that is fair, equitable, and prosperous. It is designed to apply the concept of a people-centered economy and to create a trustworthy AI, data, and Internet ecosystem for work and life.
3. The Social Contract for the AI Age should be transparent and accountable, and follow standards based on policies driven by trustworthy data. The UN Sustainable Development Goals data metrics and the World Economic Forum Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) metrics, should provide citizens and organizations with reliable data that enables well-informed policy choices.
4. Communities must have control over their data. Data is the basis of self-determination and provides the ability to measure the impact of actions and policy in the AI realm.
5. Data literacy at all levels of society, together with open, trustworthy information, is the basis for an intelligent, thoughtful society.
- 6.

## 2. GOVERNMENTS

*Governments have a leading role in the Social Contract for the AI Age.*

All government should behave responsibly in the management of AI for governance and for interactions with individuals and such behavior must be easily auditable.

All governments should implement AI governance policies that respect honesty, transparency, fairness, and accountability. These standards and norms apply in every area of governance and are the basis for collaboration with international communities

All governments should create incentives for citizens to use AI in ways that benefit society (for example each person who does good work for society will be recognized as value, and this value can be exchanged with other values such as financial value, products, services, etc.).

All governments should construct a secure, stable, and trustworthy AI, data, and Internet ecosystem for work and life to support the people-centered economy.

All governments should ensure that communities are able to take control of their data and use AI with their data so that they can manage their community to suit their needs and to create prosperity for themselves and their family.

All governments should establish norms, rules, and pass laws to ensure AI benefits society.

All governments should create a secure safety net for citizens in a trustworthy AI, data, and Internet ecosystem for work and life.

All governments protect intellectual property rights without undermining free access to the information commons.

### III. COMMITMENTS OF STAKEHOLDERS/POWER CENTERS

#### 1. INDIVIDUALS, CITIZENS, GROUPS

*Everyone is entitled to basic rights and dignity that are enhanced/promoted by AI.*

##### Data Rights and Responsibilities

- Each individual has the right to privacy and is entitled to access and control over their own data. Individuals have a right to manage their data, individually or collectively, and the right to withhold their data from businesses.
- Each individual and each community must have access to a trustworthy AI, data, and Internet ecosystem to create an inclusive, fair, people-centered economy, and society.

##### Internet Rights

- Each individual has the right to access the Internet and any website or news system without restriction.
- Freedom of expression on the Internet is guaranteed.
- Secure digital identity allows the individual to know about, and control access to their data.

##### Education and Political Participation

- Each individual has the right to education through best available venues.
- Each individual must have access to education/knowledge/ training about the use and impact of AI.
- Each individual has the right to unimpeded political participation.
- Everyone must have access to due process and fair trial, as well as remediation for injustice.

##### Responsibility:

- Individuals are prohibited from exercising socially disruptive behaviors, such as hacking, disseminating disinformation or online hate.
- Individuals must contribute to the common good through appropriate taxes and provision of critical personal information (with appropriate data protection) as, for example, in the collection of census data and voting for public officials.

### *Collaborations between governments*

Norms, values, and standards of the Social Contract for the AI Age are designed as connections among governments. To maintain the Social Contract for the AI Age, it is essential for countries to establish a Democratic Alliance for Digital Governance. All governments should work to promote the Democratic Alliance for Digital Governance.

### *United Nations and International Organizations*

The United Nations should extend international human rights standards for AI and create a UN Convention on AI and establish a specialized UN Agency on AI.

## 3. BUSINESS ENTITIES

*Business operations and related rights come with accountability and responsibility – nationally and internationally.*

Business must:

Enable independent audits for transparency, fairness, accountability, and cybersecurity.

Adopt common AI values, standards, norms, and data ownership rules with penalties for noncompliance.

Companies will be incentivized to do business only with companies and countries that uphold the Social Contract for the AI Age and endorse Supply Chain 2020.

Collaborate with governments and civil society to help create a people-centered AI, data, and Internet ecosystem, to create trustworthy and relevant data, and to use AI to share wealth with individuals and communities.



## 4. CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS & COMMUNITY

### *Rights and responsibilities of civil society organizations*

Include:

- Monitor governments and firms with respect to common values.
- Promote common values, norms, standards, and laws.
- Support AI users and assist them to serve the broad interests of society.
- Collaborate with governments, business entities, and others to create a people centered AI, data, and Internet ecosystem for work and life, enabling all people can create meaningful data, value, and create value-based wealth for their community.
- Enable data cooperatives—the voluntary collaborative pooling by individuals of their personal data for the benefit of the group or community.
- Participate in the making of AI rules and norms.
- Enhance civil society become an intelligent, thoughtful civil society based on knowledge, smart data, critical thinking, and social responsibility; and through the achievement of data literacy, to become a trusted open-data system, with validated, predictive AI tools that communities to plan their future.

## 5. AI ASSISTANTS

*AI assistants provide an interface to facilitate compliance with established standards.*

- Support AI users and assist them to serve the broad interests of society.
- Engage with other power centers for mutual support and supervision.
- Community control, AI assistants should be governed by communities of users.

## IV. IMPLEMENTATION

*The Social Contract for the AI Age will be implemented as follows:*

The promulgation of a Code of Ethics for AI Developers and AI Users.

The creation of a system to monitor and evaluate governments, companies, and individuals (based on their contribution to maintaining norms, standards, common values, and international laws for honesty, transparency, accountability, and responsibility).

The recognition of the Social Contract for the AI Age by the United Nations, governments, companies, civil society, and the international AI community.

The establishment of a United Nations Convention on Artificial Intelligence to obligate governments and others to comply with international rules and norms to protect rights in AI Age.

The development of the Democratic Alliance for Digital Governance as the global authority to enforce the Social Contract for the AI Age.

The creation of the "AIWS City"—an all-digital virtual city based on the standards and norms of "the Social Contract for the AI Age", "People Centered Economy", "Trustworthy Economy", "AI-Government", and "Intellectual Society-Thoughtful Civil Society".

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