🌍 Saving Lives with Ethical AI

10-Minute Briefing

Although the full document spans 28 pages, it has been designed for clear reading and assessment within just 10 minutes. Most importantly, tangible MVP results can be achieved within 3 to 6 months—offering partners rapid evidence of impact and a strong foundation for continued collaboration.

In low-income countries, security gaps have led to frequent child abductions, posing a serious human rights issue that demands urgent attention from the international community.

This proposal presents a practical measure to prevent child abductions with a modest investment of just USD 5,000. A single contribution of USD 5,000 can protect an entire village of up to 10,000 residents, offering a highly cost-effective and immediate solution within the frameworks of international development cooperation and child protection.

To His Excellency Ambassador Jacques Flies of Luxembourg,

Today, most artificial intelligence systems operate on text-based architectures. This reliance on textual data makes them vulnerable to legal disputes arising from the handling of personal information, the exposure of sensitive data, and interpretive errors, often referred to as "hallucinations." In international cooperation and NGO operations, one of the greatest challenges is precisely the question of legal liability.

The model I propose offers a structural solution to minimize these risks: a numerical AI framework. In this model, both inputs and outputs are strictly processed through numbers, codes, and labels. For example, medical supplies, food items, and relief goods are pre-coded, and each device is assigned a unique identifier. This eliminates ambiguity, prevents the disclosure of personal data, and structurally reduces the possibility of legal disputes.

Numerical AI is lightweight, simple to implement, and immune to the hallucination problems that plague text-based systems. It is therefore

light, precise, and reliable, making it highly suitable for deployment in field environments. In low-income countries, where the types of essential goods are already well-defined, codifying them into a numerical framework is the safest and most practical approach.

Equally important, this model produces aggregate estimations rather than individual-level estimations. Individual-level data risks identifying specific persons or households, thereby conflicting with frameworks such as the GDPR and the UNCRC. By contrast, aggregate data handles only group-level statistics, ensuring structural anonymity and removing the possibility of personal identification. For instance, a report stating that "malaria treatments are 30% lacking in this village" cannot be traced to any individual, and therefore carries no liability risk.

This approach aligns with established practice: international NGOs and UN agencies consistently recognize that aggregate data carries the lowest legal risk, and it has already become the prevailing standard in international development and global health.

Ultimately, the wisest approach is not to design ever more complex code, but to create a structural design that minimizes legal exposure. This model is more than a technological innovation: it is a practical pathway toward enabling international organizations and NGOs to operate with confidence, offering an ethical and legally secure form of AI that can be deployed in vulnerable contexts worldwide.

I look forward to the opportunity of discussing this subject in greater depth with Your Excellency.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ethical Offline AI – Pilot Proposal

Author: Gyu-min Jeon (Independent Developer, mcorpai.org)

Background

This proposal presents a pilot initiative to apply an ultra-lightweight offline AI system, fully aligned with the EU AI Act and international human rights frameworks (UNCRC, CRPD, GDPR), in refugee camps and low-income field

settings. Designed on a data-free, serverless architecture, this model aims to provide child protection and basic survival support even in environments without electricity or communication infrastructure.

Proposal Overview

At the pilot stage, **10 MVP units** will be produced.

First, the device will take the form of a **child-friendly necklace**, manufactured with 3D printing and equipped with solar charging. Lightweight semiconductors will be embedded to ensure stable operation in low-resource environments.

Second, the core function relies on a **simple game-like interface (similar to Tamagotchi)** that enables children to self-report their condition. Importantly, the Tamagotchi-style UI directly asks the child questions such as *“Do you need food? Do you need medicine? Are you in danger?”* This approach allows children to express their needs naturally through familiar play-based interaction.

Third, data transmission is handled through a **Bluetooth smart mesh network**, capable of spanning several kilometers. Minimal solar-powered relay nodes within refugee camps will enable NGOs to receive signals, while field staff can access the information through a mobile application.

Fourth, **no personal data is stored or transmitted**. Only the necklace’s unique ID and anonymized condition signals are sent, fully adhering to GDPR data minimization principles and EU AI Act requirements.

Expansion to Public Health Emergencies

Beyond child protection, this AI model can also serve as a **first line of defense against emerging epidemics** in contexts without available vaccines. For example, during an outbreak of Nipah virus—often referred to as a “second COVID”—the AI application could distribute symptom checklists via simple icons and interactive prompts.

Community members, parents, or children could quickly click through symptom indicators, generating anonymized data that is transmitted to NGOs.

This allows health professionals to **identify potential transmission clusters remotely, without immediate site visits**. Medical teams would then be dispatched selectively, reducing unnecessary exposure and helping slow the pace of contagion.

🛡️ Proposal for Building a First Line of Defense Against Epidemics

A Low-Cost, Illiteracy-Friendly Early Response Model

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1. Background and Necessity

Emerging high-risk epidemics such as Nipah virus can spread rapidly in the absence of vaccines. In low-income regions without electricity, telecommunications, or smartphones, it is nearly impossible to verify potential transmission before medical staff physically arrive. In such environments, **early detection and a first-line response system are essential**.

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2. Proposal Overview

This proposal suggests combining **solar-powered flashlights** with a **Bluetooth smart mesh network** to build a low-cost, high-efficiency early warning system.

- **Modified Flashlights**: Insert Bluetooth smart mesh chips into mini solar flashlights priced at around USD 30–50.

- **Symptom Reporting**: Place illustrated stickers on the flashlight indicating major Nipah virus symptoms (fever, breathing difficulties, neurological symptoms). If residents identify matching symptoms, they simply enter the number of affected cases and press the transmit button.

- **Step-Based Reporting**: Beyond simple numbers, attach 2–3 categories of symptom stickers to allow medical staff to obtain more meaningful

data.

- **Data Transmission**: Signals are extended via mesh networking across several kilometers and relayed through a Starlink terminal to international medical staff.

Reference.

Starlink Mini can be reliably operated even in off-grid areas using solar panels and batteries, with direct DC configuration offering particular advantages.
In the United States, the Roam plan costs about $50 per month, while in Zimbabwe it is around $30.
However, through ESG/CSR agreements, a monthly plan of around $5–10 could be negotiable if data usage is strictly limited to 1–3GB. Since the system is text-based and does not require heavy data, even 1GB per month would be sufficient.
In fact, satellite communication providers have already lowered costs significantly—or even offered services free of charge—for NGOs, refugee camps, and international organizations.

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3. Implementation Strategy

Education and Local Operators

- Local schoolteachers (or respected village leaders where teachers are unavailable) will receive an activity stipend of USD 20 per month. In low-income settings, this amount equals nearly a monthly salary and provides strong incentive.

- These operators will visit households to provide training on flashlight usage and distribute simple manuals.

- In off-grid communities, solar-powered flashlights themselves are life-saving tools: ensuring safety at night, enabling children to study, protecting women and children from crime, and offering critical lighting during medical emergencies.

- Non-literate residents can easily understand the system through illustrated stickers.

Device Allocation

- Flashlights do not need to be distributed to every household.

- Instead, provide them first to teachers, village chiefs, or elders—trusted figures. Each receives USD 20 monthly to prevent misuse (e.g., selling on black markets) and to ensure responsible management. A typical village may have 10–15 such operators.

- **Flashlights remain shared community assets, borrowed by households as needed.** Solar-powered flashlights help ensure basic safety at night, create an environment where children can study after dark, and reduce the risk of crime when women and children move around in the evening. In emergencies, access to light for medical staff or residents can be directly tied to saving lives.

Communication Infrastructure

- Install one Starlink unit per village (population in the thousands).

- Distribute approximately 200–300 flashlights per village, enabling community-wide early detection.

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4. Cost Structure

- 300 solar flashlights (with Bluetooth chips): USD 3,000–4,000

- One Starlink terminal: USD 500–1,000

- Operating costs (teacher stipends, training materials): ~USD 500 initially

- **Total cost: USD 5,000–7,000 for several thousand people**

This enables epidemic early-response capacity for entire villages of up to 10,000 people.

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5. Expected Impact

- **Early Detection**: Identify suspected cases before medical teams arrive.
- **Safer Response**: Western medical staff can avoid unnecessary exposure and enter selectively.
- **Accessibility**: Even non-literate residents can easily participate using illustrated sticker-based interfaces.
- **Cost-Effectiveness**: For USD 5,000–7,000, protect entire villages of several thousand to over ten thousand residents.

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6. Building the First Line of Defense

This proposal demonstrates how a simple yet innovative combination of **solar flashlights + Bluetooth mesh + illustrated sticker UI** can establish the **first line of defense against epidemics**. With the same devices, communities can also conduct basic **medicine and food supply assessments**. Based on low-cost design, illiteracy-friendly access, and decentralized operation, this system can slow the spread of emerging diseases such as Nipah virus and create conditions for international medical teams to respond more safely and effectively.

🔦 Ethical AI via Solar Flashlights

Expanding Beyond Early Warning to Resource Assessments

In low-income countries, security gaps are severe, and child abductions occur frequently. However, artificial intelligence embedded in flashlights can serve as an effective tool to help prevent these incidents.

Core Concept

The flashlight-based Ethical AI model can extend beyond epidemic early warning to conduct **basic medicine and food needs assessments**.

For instance, a local schoolteacher—receiving a modest stipend of USD 20 per month—could circulate within the village and conduct surveys using the flashlight device. The interface would include commonly needed supplies in low-income regions, such as hypertension medication, diabetes treatment, malaria vaccines, and emergency medical kits. By using simple arrow keys to select an item and entering the required quantity, the teacher can transmit reliable demand data.

This approach requires **no smartphones, electricity, or complex infrastructure** while enabling accurate, real-time reporting of the most urgent community needs. NGOs and international organizations can aggregate this data to make more rational allocation decisions. At the same time, communities feel their voices are directly reflected in the process.

The AI operates on a **statistical aggregation model**, transmitting anonymized data via Starlink to NGOs. By quantifying needs for common conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, and malaria—as well as emergency kits—NGOs can prioritize supply distribution more effectively. Unlike traditional methods based on assumptions or estimates, this model enables **data-driven demand forecasting**.

Data Transmission and Basic Structure

This strategy introduces an ultra-lightweight AI model that can be deployed even in regions without smartphones or electricity. Local schoolteachers, receiving a modest stipend of 20 USD per month, collect the information entered by residents and transmit it to NGOs through Starlink units installed in their homes. Using the flashlight devices, residents can report epidemic symptoms, shortages of medicine, food, or drinking water. These inputs serve as first-line field data for NGOs.

Role of Artificial Intelligence

First, the AI automatically aggregates and converts residents' entries into simplified statistics, allowing teachers to forward data to NGOs with minimal effort.

Second, the system filters out mistakes such as duplicate or exaggerated entries, improving the reliability of the reports.
Third, the statistics provide an initial picture of shortages in medicine, food, and water, or of recurring security concerns. Here, immediacy and responsiveness take priority over perfect precision.
Fourth, GPS sensors embedded in the flashlights record when and where the devices are switched on and off. This generates usage maps that highlight frequently used paths or high-risk areas. Based on this information, simple lighting can be installed, or community alerts can be issued to enhance safety. Beyond resource allocation, this adds an innovative layer of protection to the community security net.

Strategic Strengths

This approach embodies the philosophy of “ultra-light AI.” Instead of chasing data precision, it focuses on fast signal collection and straightforward statistical processing. The result is a low-cost, low-risk model that NGOs and international organizations can confidently deploy in the field. By visualizing usage patterns through GPS, it also contributes to crime prevention and public safety in under-resourced areas—transforming the model from simple aid distribution to a broader framework of “human security.”

Areas for Improvement

First, safeguards for data reliability are essential. If residents or teachers intentionally exaggerate figures, NGOs may draw distorted conclusions. The AI should therefore strengthen outlier detection alongside simple aggregation.

Second, GPS data may raise privacy concerns. Even without personal names or identifiers, repeated patterns of time and location can lead to re-identification. To prevent this, GPS outputs should always be aggregated at the community level and reviewed by NGO ethics committees before use.

Third, reliance on local teachers as intermediaries may create risks of overburden or misuse. While the 20 USD stipend can serve as motivation, sustainable operations will require transparent oversight and a robust management framework.

Addressing the Absence of Security Personnel in Impoverished Villages

One of the core features of this strategy is the **emergency alarm function**. When a resident is attacked or assaulted at night, pressing the emergency button on the flashlight triggers a loud siren, creating immediate psychological deterrence for the offender. At the same time, the lightweight AI records the incident as a “risk detection entry,” which is later transmitted by the local teacher via Starlink.

In villages where police forces are absent, direct reporting is not feasible. Instead, the system is designed to operate through a Bluetooth smart-mesh network. If one resident presses the emergency button, all flashlights within transmission range simultaneously activate their sirens and display the message, *“Neighbors, please help.”* This creates a structure in which the community can recognize danger and respond collectively. To ensure this function, the flashlights never switch off completely but remain in a low-power standby mode, ready to react to an alarm signal.

Directional Guidance for Addressing Security Gaps in Impoverished Areas

When a resident presses the emergency button on the flashlight, a loud siren is triggered and the same signal is transmitted through the Bluetooth network to nearby flashlights. In other words, an alert that **“a crime is occurring nearby”** spreads instantly. If neighbors respond quickly, the potential harm can be significantly reduced.

Beyond a simple alarm, the system also provides **directional guidance**. When the emergency signal is activated, the flashlight screen switches to a compass-style arrow. By following the arrow, neighbors can move toward the approximate location of the incident. Even in communities with high illiteracy rates, the design allows residents to respond intuitively.

Safeguards for Safety and Ethics

First, **precise coordinates are never exposed**. To avoid identifying individual households, GPS data is displayed only within a 50–100 meter radius or as grid-based zones.

Second, **overreactions are prevented**. Both screen and audio instructions provide fixed guidance such as: “Move in pairs or more, avoid direct confrontation, alert the village leader.”

Third, **false alarms are reduced**. The alarm is only triggered if the button is pressed for 2–3 seconds or if two buttons are pressed sequentially.

Fourth, **energy efficiency is ensured**. Flashlights remain in low-power standby mode and activate only when an alarm signal is received.

Fifth, **GPS limitations are compensated**. In areas with weak GPS signals, Bluetooth signal strength (with faster beeping as one approaches) is used as a supplementary proximity guide.

Sixth, **repeated alarms are automatically filtered**. Multiple signals in a short period are consolidated into one, while repeated triggers from the same device are given lower reliability to reduce unnecessary alerts.

Seventh, **community training is integrated**. Monthly 10-minute drills allow residents to practice and respond calmly during real emergencies.

Expected Impact

This feature transforms an ordinary flashlight into a **life-saving safety device**.

- **Immediate deterrence**: Offenders are discouraged and may abandon their attempt.
- **Collective response**: Neighbors move together, creating a community-based defense system.
- **Preventive effect**: NGOs can analyze accumulated records to identify high-risk areas and develop long-term crime prevention strategies.

Expected Benefits

First, the system provides **immediate deterrence**.
When an attacker attempts violence, the sudden siren and warning message serve as a psychological pressure point, often forcing the offender to abandon

the act. This becomes a crucial deterrent tool in environments where formal law enforcement is absent.

Second, it fosters a **collective response mechanism**.
A single emergency signal cascades across all flashlights in range, enabling the community to act together. This represents a form of community-based self-policing, reinforcing the local safety net.

Third, it enables **AI-driven crime pattern analysis**.
Beyond real-time alerts, the AI transmits anonymized incident records to NGOs. This makes it possible to identify recurring risks by time and location. Over time, these records can contribute to the creation of “crime risk maps” at the village level, supporting long-term prevention strategies.

Challenges to Address

First, **sirens alone have limitations**.
In real violence scenarios, alarms cannot fully prevent crime. NGOs and village leaders must therefore monitor alarm records and build at least a minimal self-response framework to complement the system.

Second, safeguards are needed against **false alarms**.
If children or residents trigger the alarm for fun, repeated false alerts may undermine trust. Simple mechanisms—such as requiring the button to be pressed for several seconds, or a basic input pattern—can reduce misuse.

Third, **energy management** is crucial.
Keeping every flashlight fully powered drains batteries quickly. A standby mode with low energy use, activating only when an alarm signal is received, is the optimal approach.

Fourth, there are **communication range limitations**.
Bluetooth smart-mesh cannot extend more than a few kilometers, making direct real-time reporting to NGOs impossible. The function should therefore be understood as a **“community-level rapid response system”** rather than a substitute for law enforcement.

A Minimum Security Tool for High-Risk Areas

The emergency alarm elevates a simple flashlight into a **life-saving protection device**. It enables both immediate deterrence and collective response in areas where police forces are absent. As such, it can serve as a **low-cost, high-impact, and ethical security model** aligned with the priorities of international organizations and NGOs.

For long-term sustainability, however, safeguards against false alarms, optimized energy management, and NGO-driven risk pattern analysis must be integrated. These refinements are fully achievable through international partnerships and can ensure that the system becomes not just a stopgap measure, but a durable community safety tool.

Toward Ethical AI that Saves Lives

In sum, this strategy offers a simple yet highly practical innovation. It allows urgent field data to be gathered quickly and reliably through AI, while also strengthening community safety through GPS-based insights. For NGOs and international organizations, it represents an attractive “low-cost, high-impact, and ethical” model. To ensure long-term trust, however, the system must be accompanied by mechanisms for anomaly detection, ethical GPS management, and transparent oversight of local operators.

Ethical and Regulatory Alignment

The design fully adheres to **international ethical and legal standards**. No personal or sensitive data is ever collected. Only the type and quantity of items needed are transmitted, ensuring full compliance with GDPR and international human rights norms.

International Scalability

This model is not confined to a single disease or region. The same device can be adapted to monitor vaccine needs, nutritional gaps, hygiene supplies, or other critical areas. In sum, the system meets five essential criteria: **low cost, high efficiency, local practicality, scalability, and regulatory compliance**.

Ten Principles of Ethical AI (Summary)

- Minimization of hallucination
- Open-source transparency
- Accessibility in low-resource environments
- Elimination of data exploitation
- Functionality in resource-poor settings
- Removal of NGO legal liability
- Free and lightweight deployment
- Simplicity and standardization
- Non-expert usability
- Data-free architecture with easy deletion

Requests

1. **Pilot Site Connection**: Seek a 3–6 month pilot opportunity through LuxDev, KOICA, and international agencies.
2. **Joint Statement or Letter of Intent (LoI)**: Formalize EU AI Act compliance and ethical principles.
3. **Follow-Up Contact Point**: Assign an embassy or partner agency representative as the liaison.

Expected Outcomes

1. **Child Protection**: Provide channels for children to self-report needs, enabling early intervention and reducing risks of violence.

2. **Rational Aid Distribution**: Data-driven insights enable more effective allocation of food and medical supplies.

3. **Epidemic Preparedness**: Establish a first-line response system for new infectious diseases, including Nipah virus.

4. **Bilateral Cooperation**: Strengthen collaboration between Luxembourg and the Republic of Korea through a joint ethical AI pilot.

5. **ESG and CSR Investment Attraction**: The data-free, ethical design positions the model as an attractive vehicle for socially responsible investment.

Operational and Ethical Considerations

Pilot deployments must address harsh refugee camp conditions by ensuring hardware durability against dust, heat, and humidity. Use with children requires parental consent and prior review by NGO ethics committees. Data transmission must be protected with basic encryption to prevent tampering, and all information should follow the **principle of minimization**.

🌐 M-Corp: An Ethical AI Enterprise by Morgan J.

Global Investment Initiative (Website: mcorpai.org)

M-Corp seeks to attract angel investors and impact funds that prioritize ESG and CSR, with the aim of establishing a **Societal Impact Company (SIS)** under Luxembourg law. While its **headquarters will be located in Luxembourg**, the founder being Korean ensures that a **decision-making structure is maintained in the Korean branch** to balance perspectives.

M-Corp will **prioritize the recruitment of students from both Luxembourg and Korea**, particularly those in disciplines such as ethical AI, ESG/CSR,

international law, and data protection (GDPR), offering them practical opportunities to gain hands-on experience.

Through **joint research projects** focused on international regulatory alignment of ethical AI, data minimization design, and impact finance models, M-Corp aims to **strengthen diplomatic relations between Luxembourg and the Republic of Korea**.

All **dividends will be reinvested into joint R&D funds** between universities in both countries, and **intellectual property rights will be jointly owned** (Luxembourg 50% : Korea 50%). This structure goes beyond financial interest to affirm both nations as **equal partners**, solidifying long-term trust and bilateral cooperation.

Decisions on **employee salaries, including that of the founder**, will not be made unilaterally but determined by the **joint board of directors** representing Luxembourg and Korea. This ensures transparency and shared responsibility in governance.

Reference: Recommended Universities in Korea

In Korea, the most recognized universities with dedicated AI programs are Yonsei University, Korea University, SeoulTech (Seoul National University of Science and Technology), and KAIST.
For smoother partnerships and more effective collaboration, it would be strategically advantageous to connect with these leading Seoul-based institutions rather than relying solely on my current affiliation with a regional university. Such partnerships can establish a stronger and more reliable foundation for joint research.

Yonsei University
Established Korea's first undergraduate Department of Artificial Intelligence in 2019. Currently operates both undergraduate and graduate AI programs.

Korea University
Launched its Department of Artificial Intelligence in 2019. Also runs a Graduate School of AI, with active research in medical AI, natural language processing, and robotics.

Seoul National University of Science and Technology (SeoulTech)
Operates the Department of Applied Artificial Intelligence, with a strong emphasis on practical, industry-oriented education.

KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology)
Runs the Graduate School of AI, widely regarded as holding Korea's highest level of research capacity in artificial intelligence. **Highly Recommended.**

Stepwise Cooperation Procedure

First: Feasibility of a $1,000 Pilot

The founder's commitment of $1,000 refers to the minimum material cost, excluding labor. With this modest amount, a basic ethical AI pilot test can be carried out through the voluntary participation of two Luxembourg-based university students (one programmer and one 3D technician).

This demonstrates that the project can be executed with "minimal resources," thereby reducing the burden on potential partners. However, this stage carries more symbolic and experimental significance, and has clear limitations in evolving into a fully defined MVP.

To His Excellency Ambassador Jacques Flies of Luxembourg,

It is sometimes asked whether everything could be accomplished with "just 1,000 USD." The short answer is that while 1,000 USD is sufficient for a **proof-of-concept (PoC)** demonstration, it falls far short of what is needed for reliable deployment in the field.

For example, with 1,000 USD one could recruit a local volunteer student in Luxembourg, purchase low-cost components, and produce a simple prototype. Such a prototype could be used in a report or meeting as a **symbolic demonstration of potential**. Yet this remains at the level of symbolism only, and cannot be regarded as a model that would operate reliably in refugee camps or low-income communities.

For true field application, **research and development (R&D)** is indispensable. Beyond basic assembly, it requires testing under extreme conditions of dust, heat, and humidity, securing data reliability, and ensuring compliance with ethical and legal standards. This process is only possible through structured collaboration with university research teams.

What, then, of a 10,000 USD scale? At that level, one could perhaps purchase equipment or conduct a small workshop, but it would be entirely insufficient for recruiting qualified researchers or establishing a formal institutional partnership. In fact, even recruiting a single student at a regional university cannot be sustained at that amount. Thus, 10,000 USD remains an **ambiguous level**, inadequate for building international credibility.

By contrast, a 100,000 USD scale represents the **minimum threshold** for signing an official agreement with one of Korea's leading universities (such as KAIST) and engaging graduate-level researchers. Internationally, the very fact of partnering with a premier national research institution carries both **credibility and symbolic weight**—making the proposal far more persuasive to embassies, international organizations, and potential investors.

In summary: 1,000 USD enables **symbolic demonstration**, 10,000 USD remains **ambiguous**, and 100,000 USD marks the **true starting point for substantive cooperation and field application**. I am convinced that this practical distinction offers one of the most persuasive messages in international cooperation.

I can give the assurance that a pilot deployment in a low-income country or refugee camp will be carried out within six months.

Can success be guaranteed?

In profit-driven ventures, success and failure are inevitable. Outcomes depend on market shifts and competition. Yet when it comes to helping the vulnerable on the basis of morality and ethics, the dimension is entirely different. Here, failure does not exist. The very act of providing help is itself a success, and it is precisely this that the international community values most highly.

Today, companies around the world are required to prepare ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) and CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) reports. The challenge many face is how to present their ethical actions as **measurable evidence**. Declarations alone are insufficient—what is needed are numbers that can demonstrate results.

It is at this point that a numerical AI model becomes highly attractive internationally. Because all activities are recorded as numbers and codes, the preparation of ethical reports becomes clear and transparent.

For instance: “With 7,000 USD, we supported 5,000 refugees in Chad,” “With flashlight distribution (ESG, Social), 1,000 children and women were protected from violence,” “With ethical AI, food and medicine were distributed more efficiently (ESG, Social, with Environmental co-benefits),” and “7,000 USD generated the equivalent of 100,000 USD in impact (ESG, Social/Overall Impact),” Such figures are not mere statements; they are data that prove real efficiency and effectiveness.

The UN, OECD, and global investment funds demand concrete numbers and verifiable evidence.
From a corporate perspective, such data-driven, AI-based ESG performance is a highly attractive and strategic asset.

It strengthens investor confidence,
secures international credibility,
reduces risks,
and enhances competitiveness—
all of these outcomes are interconnected.

In this way, numerical and diagrammed AI translates ethics into data and produces reports that are internationally verifiable. This goes beyond simply “doing good”—it provides global corporations with concrete performance data that can be directly applied in ESG assessments and investment attraction.

Ultimately, quantifying ethics is a compelling and persuasive approach for both companies and international organizations. Converting moral responsibility into verifiable data represents the kind of **ethical success model** that the international community can trust most.

Second: A Genuine MVP at the $100,000 Level

To generate tangible outcomes and establish international credibility, an investment of approximately $100,000 is required. This amount is not merely research funding; it represents the minimum symbolic investment necessary to initiate formal collaboration with KAIST.

At this stage, PhD and Master’s researchers can be recruited as technical staff, and a joint research entity can be established between the University of Luxembourg and KAIST on an industry–academic cooperation basis. This would move beyond a simple technology demonstration, formalizing bilateral academic and diplomatic trust.

Third: A Phased Entry Strategy

In the first phase, the initiative can start at the individual level, hiring KAIST students or teaching assistants as research assistants to conduct preliminary testing. In the second phase, based on early results, a formal MOU with a KAIST laboratory or industry–academic cooperation foundation can be signed, thereby receiving recognition as an "official KAIST joint research project." This stepwise approach reduces risks while strengthening the credibility of collaboration.

Fourth: Domestic Impact and Symbolism in Korea

If KAIST and Luxembourg were to launch a joint research entity, it would attract significant attention within Korea as well. KAIST is actively pursuing international joint research as a national policy priority, and partnerships with European institutions such as Luxembourg are a core strategy to enhance both academic and diplomatic influence.

Once the feasibility of the initial pilot is demonstrated, KAIST will perceive the project as a "risk-free partnership," making it easier for faculty members and the industry–academic foundation to participate in a proposal that secures both funding and performance outcomes.

Fifth: Luxembourg's International Symbolism

As a financial and R&D hub in Europe, Luxembourg carries substantial international credibility and symbolic value. For KAIST, collaborating with Luxembourg adds not only research funding but also diplomatic and international significance. Furthermore, if this collaboration were to connect with Luxembourg's government or EU funding programs such as Horizon Europe, KAIST's willingness to participate would grow even stronger, expanding the scope of research.

A small-scale $1,000 pilot represents a symbolic starting point and proof of feasibility, while $100,000 constitutes the minimum symbolic investment required for formal collaboration with KAIST.

This strategy is not merely about research support, but rather the optimal choice to strengthen bilateral diplomatic symbolism and elevate international standing.

To His Excellency Ambassador Jacques Flies of Luxembourg

The formal introduction of a quantified and diagrammed Ethical AI would provide vital support to countless NGOs around the world that face significant challenges in securing donations.

Large international organizations such as UNICEF and Save the Children have long benefited from strong brand recognition and global networks, enabling them to raise funds with relative ease. In contrast, many smaller NGOs and community-based organizations, despite their genuine capacity and commitment, struggle to attract support simply because they lack reliable means to demonstrate their impact.

The essential strength of Ethical AI lies in its ability to convert activities into numbers and visual data, thereby ensuring transparency and credibility. Such quantified evidence can be directly incorporated into corporate ESG and CSR reports. This opens the door for smaller NGOs to present trustworthy performance indicators, making it possible for them to secure corporate partnerships and attract new streams of funding.

Donors in Luxembourg, across Europe, and throughout Asia are motivated by a sincere desire to contribute to the public good. Yet in the absence of transparent impact measurement, many have hesitated to provide direct support to smaller NGOs. A quantified Ethical AI would lower these barriers of trust, enabling more diversified and sustainable donation flows.

In conclusion, Ethical AI should not be regarded merely as a technological tool, but as an essential and strategic instrument capable of delivering:

1. **Reduction of global donation imbalances**
2. **New growth opportunities for small NGOs**
3. **Verified support for corporate ESG performance**
4. **Revitalization of international giving**

Your Excellency, such an initiative has the potential to reshape not only Korea's philanthropic landscape but also that of Luxembourg and the broader international community. Given Luxembourg's long-standing

leadership in global cooperation, I respectfully urge Your Excellency to take an interest in this emerging agenda.

As ESG and CSR gain increasing emphasis worldwide, donations and sponsorships are becoming progressively more performance-driven and data-oriented.

One of the greatest challenges repeatedly highlighted for small NGOs is the difficulty of securing stable funding. This is not mere speculation but a concern consistently identified in evaluations by international aid agencies and foundations.

Through the Ethical AI provided on the mcorpai.org platform, we aim to build partnerships with small NGOs around the world and convert ESG activities into numbers and diagrams to ensure transparency and credibility.

On the platform, business leaders and donors can interact directly with the AI, which connects them to small NGOs that align with their giving preferences. When support is provided to these NGOs, the ethical data generated is transformed into international standard reports (GRI, UNGC, SDGs, etc.), which companies can then use as verified ESG evidence.

In this way, small NGOs gain reporting capabilities equal to those of large organizations, companies secure reliable ESG indicators, and donors are able to see the impact of their contributions directly.

This approach goes beyond the mere introduction of technology and provides three vital values to the international community.

First, it opens fair opportunities for small NGOs to receive donations, thereby reducing global imbalances in giving.
Second, it enables companies to present verifiable ESG results to investors and regulatory authorities.
Third, it contributes concretely to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasized by the international community.

The implementation strategy is clear. During the first six months, a pilot project will be carried out in a low-income country or refugee camp, followed by the official launch of the NGO–corporate matching platform.

Subsequently, AI-based automated reporting features will be strengthened to ensure compatibility with submissions to international organizations. Throughout this process, cooperation will be pursued with global hub countries such as Luxembourg, Singapore, and Korea, while fully adhering to GDPR, UNCRC, and CRPD standards.

The expected outcomes are tangible. Within one year, 200 NGOs will join the platform, resulting in a direct increase in donations and sponsorships. Corporate use of ESG reporting will expand, and international donation flows will become more diversified. Concrete figures such as “USD 10,000 → protection for 10,000 children” will serve as persuasive evidence in the global arena.

We recognize that challenges remain, including the need to secure trust, ensure sustainability, and comply with data regulations. To address these, we will introduce internationally certified verification systems, establish early partnerships with well-known NGOs and corporations to build credibility, and strictly adhere to international norms when handling sensitive data.

In conclusion, mcorpai.org represents a strategic platform capable of reshaping the trust ecosystem among NGOs, corporations, and donors worldwide, even with modest ethical investments. By linking ethics with data and providing internationally verifiable reports, this initiative will enable leading partners such as Luxembourg to play an even greater role in shaping the future of global cooperation.

With the highest respect, I kindly request Your Excellency’s attention and support for this emerging agenda.

Why KAIST?

The partnership between Luxembourg and the Republic of Korea must evolve beyond academic exchange to embody a symbolic diplomatic significance. While collaboration with regional universities may carry practical value, it offers limited symbolic weight in representing Korea on the international stage. By contrast, KAIST stands as Korea’s premier institution in artificial intelligence research, making it the most suitable partner to underscore the symbolic strength of bilateral cooperation.

Looking ahead, numerous Korean companies are expected to pursue angel investments driven by ESG and CSR commitments. Global investors, too, will find stronger investment credibility through cooperation with KAIST. Even with the same research funding of USD 100,000, a partnership with KAIST generates far greater leverage and international value than one with a regional university. In fact, this scale of funding can support one to two research assistants, which is more than sufficient at the initial stage of collaboration.

Ultimately, this proposal represents far more than a financial contribution. It is a strategic investment that secures both brand value and diplomatic impact. From a long-term perspective, a partnership with KAIST offers the most rational and compelling pathway to achieve cost efficiency while reinforcing the symbolic foundation of bilateral relations.

Research Budget of USD 100,000

KAIST is actively pursuing international joint research and industry-academic cooperation, and in fact, leading research universities in Korea such as KAIST, POSTECH, and Seoul National University often begin international collaborations with projects of this scale.

Since master's students and undergraduate research assistants (URAs) can be involved at relatively lower costs, a budget of USD 100,000 is more than sufficient to support one PhD researcher along with one to two master's or undergraduate students.

Moreover, a partnership with Luxembourg would be viewed at KAIST not only as a research collaboration but also as an opportunity to enhance its international brand and diplomatic significance. For these reasons, KAIST is likely to respond very positively to such a proposal.

Why Must This Project Proceed?

This artificial intelligence is not complex. In fact, when it comes to saving lives, the more complex an AI becomes, the more prone it is to errors and hallucinations. For that reason, it must remain simple and reliable. In fields such as life protection and early warning systems, **simplicity and stability** carry far greater value than oversized models.

Moreover, this project represents a rare case in which **tangible outcomes can be achieved within three to six months**. Most development cooperation or diplomatic initiatives lose momentum as they stretch over time, but this AI can demonstrate results quickly, ensuring sustained engagement and motivation.

Even a modest **MVP (initial demonstration)** in low-income countries or refugee camps provides sufficient grounds for use in ESG and CSR ethical reporting. This means that international corporations can secure the **"practical examples of social contribution"** they seek, thereby expanding opportunities for investment and public–private collaboration.

Furthermore, this AI aligns directly or indirectly with **11 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, including health, education, gender equality, energy, industry and innovation, reducing inequality, sustainable cities, climate action, peace and institutions, and partnerships. This creates a strong structural advantage that naturally draws the attention of the international community, particularly development agencies and global organizations.

In sum, this project embodies **five critical elements: simplicity, speed, global alignment, investment appeal, and diplomatic impact**. It is therefore far more than a technological development. It represents a **strategic choice**—one that secures both symbolic diplomatic value and international standing for Korea and its partners alike.

Equity Structure

- **Luxembourg: 45%**
- **Republic of Korea: 45%**
- **Founder: 10% (symbolic fixed share)**

This structure underscores **balanced partnership and equality**, symbolizing the fusion of Luxembourg's impact finance ecosystem with Korea's technological foundation. It represents more than capital—it embodies a **diplomatic commitment to co-developing global ethical AI governance**.

The **founder retains a symbolic 10% fixed share** not for control, but to institutionalize responsibility and safeguard the founding vision. The **official website and domain (mcorpai.org) remain under the founder's ownership**, ensuring continuity of identity and ethical accountability. In this way, equity is distributed to strengthen international cooperation, while the brand and domain remain as stable anchors of trust and consistency.

All **major decisions in management and technology development** are delegated to the **joint board of directors**, reinforcing transparency and trustworthiness for the international community.

Strategic Significance

This initiative is not merely the creation of a new enterprise. It offers a **new model of international cooperation for the protection of humanity through ethical AI**. M-Corp stands to become the **first global ethical AI platform jointly led by Luxembourg and Korea**, serving as a **strategic bridge between the European Union and Asia**.

Conclusion

This proposal introduces a legally and ethically sound technological model to safeguard children's safety and survival rights in refugee camps. By producing **10 MVP offline AI necklace devices** that require no data collection, M-Corp seeks to demonstrate the feasibility of ethical AI as a practical solution for child protection and epidemic response.

Through **joint collaboration between Luxembourg and the Republic of Korea**, this project can establish a **new international standard for human rights–centered AI**.

The Decisive Value Provided by M-Corp

First, the core of ESG/CSR lies in measurability.
One of the greatest challenges companies face today when emphasizing ESG or CSR is how to prove their efforts in quantifiable terms. A simple declaration of "practicing ethical management" is not enough to convince

international investors or global institutions. M-Corp, however, is designed to translate ethical performance into data-driven reports, dramatically enhancing the credibility of corporate disclosures. For example, M-Corp's ethical AI produces numerical evidence in areas such as patient care, food distribution, medical supply allocation, and the protection of children and women.

Second, the direct benefit to companies.
Investors, shareholders, and international rating agencies demand measurable verification of ESG performance. With M-Corp's support, companies can produce internationally recognized ethical reports without relying on government regulations or subsidies. This, in turn, leads to increased brand value, expanded investment opportunities, and enhanced global credibility.

Third, sustainability and independence.
If companies can generate ethical reports without government support, M-Corp's services naturally create sustained market demand. This encourages voluntary investment from corporations and allows M-Corp to establish itself as a stable and sustainable business model in the long term.

Name: Gyu-min Jeon (Morgan J.)

A business that pursues only profit may one day collapse.
But ethics, when they are devoted to serving others, will never fail.

It is within our power to design ethical AI—an intelligence that uplifts humanity rather than exploits it.
My aspiration is not to be celebrated as a Nobel Peace Prize laureate,
but simply to be recognized as a nominee—
for nomination itself affirms that ethics can become action.

I take full responsibility to move this vision forward.
Because in the end, **ethics do not fail.**

Founder Contact

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Life-saving technology is not far away. The most benevolent AI lies in simplicity. The best AI is one that the poorest can use freely—without data collection, without computers.