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Ms. and Mr. Representatives of the member countries of the Security Council
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Poitiers, July 21, 2026

Subject: My candidacy for the position of Secretary-General

PDF available at: FR <http://www.pierreenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let3-UNSC-FR-21-7-26.pdf> .
EN <http://www.pierreenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let3-UNSC-EN-21-7-26.pdf> .

Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Following my letter of 6-25-26 ([Att. 0](#), EN [Att. 0.1](#)), I am writing to provide some clarifications on my recent work regarding my proposals, and to address several important topics related to these proposals as well as to the selection process for the next UN Secretary-General.

A. The urgency of addressing the question of the UN's use of AI in the context of the selection process for the next Secretary-General

2. The cross-analyses between my platform and UN reports, carried out with the help of AI systems and transmitted in my letter of 6-25-26 ([Att. 0](#), EN [Att. 0.1](#)), enabled me to demonstrate to you the value of my proposals and the relevance of the work carried out, without recourse to outside experts. AI now also allows me to provide you with important detailed elements on these proposals (estimates of the data volumes used, of the digital resources and infrastructure required, of development costs, and of the implementation timeline, among others), in order to facilitate decision-making by member states. One important point has emerged from this work and justifies your acting rapidly on these proposals, as will now be shown.

3. One of the arguments presented last year to justify the urgency of developing Proposition No. 3, concerning the new legal aid system, was that several countries (the United States, China, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, etc.) had already begun developing AI systems to help judges render better-quality decisions more quickly. To avoid unnecessary parallel spending, it was preferable to develop a common system usable by all countries. That argument remains relevant, but a new argument, just as important if not more so, has emerged.

4. Indeed, the idea of developing, for the benefit of all countries, new administrative and judicial systems based on AI — thereby creating a global common good — raises a complex technical question that should be resolved quickly: (1) develop a system entirely based on one of the leading AI systems that dominate the market (Gemini, OpenAI, Anthropic, DeepSeek) — scenario A; (2) develop an intermediate system, trained by the new organization dedicated to Internet and AI governance on its own data centers — scenario B; (3) develop a frontier-level system, capable of handling much more complex tasks, on a horizon of 5 to 8 years, but also of 10 to 30 years — scenario C.

5. Choosing between these scenarios requires not only envisioning the problems we would like to solve jointly through advanced AI (frontier-level or superintelligence), but also taking into account the steps already taken by certain countries or groups of countries — the European Union, or China and twenty-nine other countries — which have established or wish to establish AI governance structures (see [Att. 2](#)). The European

Union has, moreover, committed significant funding, including €20 billion to create "gigafactories" and support the initiative for an "AI CERN." CERN's AI platform, CAFEIN, is already used by WHO (supply chain resilience) and by IARC (cancer risk forecasting). This initiative, originally designed to solve physics problems, is thus already being made available to international organizations close to CERN; it cannot be ignored if one wishes to create the new international organization I am proposing. It is therefore essential to act rapidly, at the UN level, to coordinate the full range of regional initiatives and investments and to avoid duplication.

6. In addition, the \$30 billion per year generated annually by the new Internet domain name pricing system would make it possible to finance scenarios A and B. Scenario C would require more substantial investment, but a reasonable one if considered at the global level and with a view to significant long-term benefits. For example, the difference in quality of service between scenarios B and C could, in certain circumstances, lead to violations of the right to equality of arms within the new legal aid system. This is why it is urgent to address the question of creating a new international organization for Internet and AI governance as part of the selection process for the next Secretary-General. With the help of an AI system, I have prepared more detailed descriptions of my proposals and would be able to provide more precise information as part of an informal dialogue.

B. A missed opportunity

7. Work Package No. 16 "Data" of the UN80 initiative proposes "connecting data and statistics across the UN system into a single secure, interoperable-by-design foundation" (p. 94), and "pooling the expertise of data analysts, engineers, and scientists" (p. 96). In 1997, as part of my project proposal submitted to the INCO-COPERNICUS program (see the [page dedicated to this proposal](#) on my website, and an AI-generated summary at [Att. 1](#)), I had proposed creating an international codification and classification of all statistics used at the UN and in its specialized agencies, as well as developing an AI-based computer system to collect, in real time, statistical data from member countries for the benefit of international organizations within the UN system — in order to simplify the work of collecting, integrating, and managing data, and to reduce costs through the pooling of development expenses.

8. I therefore fully understand the objectives of Work Packages No. 15, 16, and even 8, which aim in particular to "consolidate the fragmented landscape of core cloud services, network infrastructure, office software..." (p. 78). The UN could have undertaken this work as early as 1998, for the benefit of humanity. And when an organization as complex as the UN lets a major opportunity for progress pass by, it can take decades — thirty years, in this case — before that change is finally put to the service of humanity. I therefore encourage you to seize the opportunity of the selection process for the next UNSG to discuss AI governance by the UN and the possibility of developing an intermediate AI system (scenario B) or a frontier-level system (scenario C) to solve the many complex problems facing international organizations and administrations around the world.

C. The importance of ending current conflicts

9. The GRO 2024 recalls that high-income countries consume six times more materials per capita and are responsible for a climate impact ten times greater per capita than low-income countries — a particular responsibility for environmental degradation and the worsening climate crisis, which calls for substantial investment in ecological transition and in technologies serving the common good, such as those my proposals envision. Yet several ongoing conflicts, notably in Ukraine and the Middle East, are today mobilizing considerable economic, human, and environmental resources at the global level. This situation calls for reason, all the more so for a candidate for the position of Secretary-General, one of whose essential roles is to help resolve conflicts and maintain peace.

10. I therefore take the liberty of calling on all parties concerned, in these various conflicts, to actively pursue avenues for negotiation and ceasefire, in keeping with the spirit of the UN Charter. We have the technologies needed to significantly improve living conditions around the world and to more effectively combat global warming — a very real problem, as shown by the heat wave of unprecedented severity that recently affected France and part of Europe. It would be regrettable to continue devoting such considerable resources to the pursuit of conflicts rather than to building the shared future that my proposals make it possible to envision. It

is in this spirit that I put forward my platform: as a tool for concrete cooperation, capable of bringing states together around common projects rather than dividing them.

Conclusion

11. I therefore ask that you give these subjects — the global and coordinated governance of artificial intelligence, the necessary urgency in the digital modernization of the UN, and the coherent and urgent pursuit of peace — all the attention they deserve as part of the selection process for the next Secretary-General. Delays of the past, whether in the digital integration of the UN system or in the resolution of ongoing conflicts, carry a considerable human, environmental, and financial cost. I believe that my platform, now supported by detailed analyses, offers member states the elements they need to act with the speed these subjects require. I remain, as always, available to the Security Council, the General Assembly, and all member state representatives to discuss further, as part of an informal dialogue (should a country agree to nominate me), any element of my candidacy or my platform.

Please accept, Ladies and Gentlemen, the expression of my highest consideration.

Pierre Geneviev

PS: If you have any difficulty accessing certain documents attached by internet link, please let me know and I will send them to you by email.

Attachments:

Att. 0: Letter of 6-25-26, FR version [<http://www.pierregenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let2-UNSC-FR-25-6-26.pdf>].

EN version (0.2) [<http://www.pierregenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let2-UNSC-EN-25-6-26.pdf>]

Att. 1: "Esculape" project proposal, INCO-COPERNICUS program, 1997,

[<http://www.pierregenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/Annexe-Esculape-Continuite-19-7-26.pdf>].

Att. 2: Le Figaro article on the Shanghai AI summit of 7-17-26,

[<http://www.pierregenevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/a-lef-Ai-China-summit-17-7-26-v2.pdf>].