

Pierre GENEVIER
18 Rue des Canadiens, App. 227
86000 Poitiers, France
Tel.: +33 9 80 73 50 18; Mobile: +33 7 82 85 41 63; Email: pierre.genevier@laposte.net.

Mr. Khalilur Rahman, President of the General Assembly (opga@un.org)
Ladies and Gentlemen Representatives of the Member States of the General Assembly
Mr. Jérôme Bonnafont, President of the Security Council (france@franceonu.org)
Ladies and Gentlemen Representatives of the Member States of the Security Council
Mr. Stavros Lambrinidis, Representative of the European Union to the United Nations (delegation-new-york@eeas.europa.eu)
Mr. Mohamed Fathi Ahmed Edrees, Representative of the African Union to the United Nations (AU-Newyork@AfricanUnion.org)
Ms. Nasria Elardja Flitti, Deputy Permanent Observer, LAS (ny.un@las.int, las.po.un@gmail.com)

Poitiers, September 15, 2026

Subject: My candidacy for the position of Secretary-General

PDF available at: FR <http://www.pierre-genevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let5-UNSC-FR-15-9-26.pdf>.

EN <http://www.pierre-genevier.eu/npdf3-2-21/let5-UNSC-EN-15-9-26.pdf>.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Following my letters of June 25, 2026 ([Att. 0](#), EN [Att. 0.1](#)), July 21, 2026 ([Att. 0.2](#), EN [Att. 0.3](#)) and August 15, 2026 ([Att. 0.4](#), EN [Att. 0.5](#)) — which presented the six cross-analyses between my platform and various UN, regional and thematic reports, and addressed several topics related to the implementation of the different proposals — as well as my email of September 1, 2026 to the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States and to several member countries of that group (presenting the latest cross-analysis with the Arab Vision, [Att. 1](#), [Att. 1.2](#)), I am writing to provide you with some additional information on the various proposals I have presented to you and on the progress of my work.

2. One of the central elements of the platform is the possibility of developing a fairer and more coherent domain-name pricing system, capable of generating \$30 billion per year to finance the creation of a new international organization responsible for the governance of the Internet and AI, the development of global computer applications, the management of UN data centers, and, more broadly, the improvement of the Internet's functioning and security and the reduction of the digital divide. The current order of magnitude of the global domain-name market is estimated at \$5 to 6 billion per year: the \$30 billion/year target, based on new rules linked to the use of Internet resources and to the income it generates, is therefore not unreasonable, but it represents a significant increase, which will necessarily be distributed according to countries' level of wealth, and which deserves to be clarified as soon as possible.

3. It is currently difficult to determine precisely the method for calculating the levy and to give you exact amounts for the different types of domain-name holders. I have therefore sought to give you orders of magnitude, first by country, then by type of company holding the domain names (which will finance most of the \$30 billion). Distributing the \$30 billion among countries in proportion to their GDP seemed logical; this reveals significant differences, since the United States would pay a levy of approximately \$9.6 billion, followed by China with \$6.2 billion, and Iceland, 102nd on the list of countries by GDP, with \$10 million (see the table given in Annex 7.5 of the synthesis note on proposal no. 2 ([Att. 2](#), EN [Att. 2.2](#)) on the creation of the new domain-name pricing system attached).

4. Regarding the distribution of amounts by country among domain-name holders, using companies' revenue did not produce a fair distribution among the different types of domain-name holders. I therefore asked Gemini (Google's AI) to propose a solution taking into account the philosophy of the levy-calculation method we are seeking to establish; the AI generated a table distributing the levy amounts (for the US) by type of company, based on their revenue, and for the other types of organization concerned [see the table in Annex 7.6 of the synthesis note mentioned above ([Att. 2](#), EN [Att. 2.2](#)): the very large groups, mainly in the digital sector (30 to 40 companies), would pay a levy capped at \$25 million per year and would generate \$0.88 billion; the other Fortune 500 companies (460 companies) would pay a levy capped at \$3 million per year and would generate \$1.38 billion; etc.]. Each country could carry out more precise analyses, including the United States, even though Gemini appears to have relied on reliable data, in this case that of the US Census Bureau.

5. A first observation must be made about these levy amounts: they are not negligible, and it is therefore important to analyze, in parallel, the benefits that companies — and their countries of origin — would derive from this increase. This brings me to a very recent article, in which Anthropic's CEO, Dario Amodei, proposes slowing the development of advanced AI models in order to better control their potential harmful behaviors; he states that "within twelve months, a group [of AI agents, that is, a specific program built on a model and endowed with its own knowledge and its own objectives] could be capable of taking control of the entire Internet" and "causing hundreds of billions of dollars in damage" (see the Le Monde article, [Att. 3](#), and the CNN article, [Att. 4](#)). This is not the first time such warnings have been voiced, but recent incidents involving actions by OpenAI's and Anthropic's AI — which "hacked" systems without their supervisor's authorization — make them more credible and more urgent to address.

6. These recent incidents and Mr. Amodei's warning unambiguously establish (1) the urgency of strengthening Internet and AI governance at the global level, and therefore (2) the importance of creating the new international organization proposed in Proposal No. 1 of the platform. It is important to follow the recommendations of Mr. Amodei, of OpenAI's CEO, and of the many experts who have joined them, but it is equally important to significantly improve the functioning and security of the Internet — particularly to secure global trade, which is largely based on the Internet — which requires generating greater revenue through a new domain-name pricing system. The reduction of the digital divide, also a major objective of Proposals No. 1 and 2, will furthermore significantly expand the potential customer base of large companies operating internationally, an additional benefit justifying this increase in the levy.

7. Finally, I would like to briefly return to my candidacy for the position of Secretary-General and to the value of a nomination that would allow me to present my vision as part of an informal dialogue. The tight timeline of the process will probably not allow me, before any such dialogue, to meet with the officials of the agencies primarily concerned by Proposals No. 1, 2 and 5 (ICANN, ISOC, ARIN, the UN Office of Legal Affairs, UNODA, the Office of Human Resources, as well as Interpol, UN Police and the DPO). Should you decide to invite me to an informal dialogue, I would send you the latest version of the descriptions of my proposals, at their current stage of development, to allow you to assess their relevance and ask your questions.

8. These descriptions remain working documents — the note on Proposal No. 2 attached here is a representative example of their current stage of development — but they are sufficiently developed to allow an assessment of the purpose and scope of each proposal, and I hope they may, beyond an informal dialogue itself, help inform your assessment of the merits of nominating me. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you would like to receive the detailed description of any of the other proposals; I would be glad to send them to you.

9. I have been working on these issues for a long time, with a continuity I believe is worth noting: an earlier informal candidacy in 2006 already concerned the creation of an international organization for Internet governance; the 2016 candidacy included the development of a legal-aid application (Proposal No. 3 in the current platform). I do not have the institutional experience of the candidates already nominated, several of whom have held positions of responsibility within the UN. My contribution lies elsewhere: an in-depth knowledge of UN reports and technical issues, built up over time, and expertise in information-systems design — the very expertise that allowed me to develop this platform. This expertise will be directly useful in the coming decade, as the UN and its member states will need to pool costly technologies (frontier AI, data centers, networks) and jointly build new shared information systems. It is this complementary profile, more than conventional diplomatic experience, that I offer you.

10. I would be pleased to present these proposals to you and am prepared to answer your questions should one of you agree to nominate me for the position of Secretary-General. I remain, of course, available for any further information.

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

Pierre Geneviev

Attachments:

Att. 0: Letter of 6-25-26, FR version, [\[link\]](#). EN version (0.1) [\[link\]](#).

Att. 0.2: Letter of 7-21-26, FR version, [\[link\]](#). EN version (0.3), [\[link\]](#).

Att. 0.4: Letter of 8-15-26, FR version, [\[link\]](#). EN version (0.5), [\[link\]](#).

Att. 1: A-C vs Arab Vision; FR version, [\[link\]](#). EN version (1.2), [\[link\]](#).

Att. 2: Synthesis note on Proposal No. 2 (FR), [\[link\]](#). EN version (2.2), [\[link\]](#).

Att. 3: Le Monde article of 9-9-26 (FR), [\[link\]](#). Att. 4: CNN article of 9-9-26 (EN), [\[link\]](#).