

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Sang-hun LEE
Nationality: Republic of Korea
Date of Birth: 21 August 1966
Sex: Male
Position held: Chief(Director General) of Korea Post Information Center, Ministry of Science and ICT, Rep. of Korea
Chairman of Management Committee of Asia Pacific Telecommunity(2019~)
Language: Korean, English and French



Academic Background

- Master of Economics, Sogang University, Korea (2001)
- Master of Arts in Political Science, University of Strasbourg, France (1992)
- Bachelor of Arts in Politics and Diplomacy, Sogang University, Korea (1988)

Major Work Experience

- Chief of Seoul Radio Management Service, Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT), Dec. 2019-Feb.2020
- Senior Director of Cybersecurity Policy Planning Division, Information Protection Bureau, Oct. 2018-Dec.2019
- Senior Director of Planning and Management Team, Presidential Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (PCFIR), Feb. 2018-Sep. 2018
- Completion of Global Leadership Course at Korea National Diplomacy Academy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Feb 2017-Feb.2018
- Director of Multilateral Cooperation Division, Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning (MSIP), Dec.2012-Feb.2017
- Director of Information Security Division, Network Policy Bureau, Korea Communications Commission (KCC), 2010-2012
- Director of the Public Relations Division (KCC), 2009-2010
- Director of Green ICT Policy, Investigation Planning Division, Korea Communications Commission (KCC), 2008-2009

- Project Coordinator of Network Robotics and Research Officer to the Strategy & Policy Unit, International Telecommunication Union (ITU, Geneva), 2006-2008
- Deputy Director at the Regional Cooperation and ICT Trade Division, Ministry of Information & Technology, 2004-2006
- Head of Information Management Division, the Secretary Office to the President of Korea, 2000-2003
- Official of the General Affairs Bureau, the Secretary Office to the President of Korea, 1998-2000

Major Government Delegation Experience at the Meetings of the International Organizations

- APT (Asia Pacific Telecommunity): Management Council (2014~2020)
 - * Vice Chairman of the Management Council, 2014~2018
- ITU: Council Meetings (2013, 2014), Plenipotentiary Meeting (2014), WTDC (2014)
- OECD: ICCP Plenary (2004, 2013, 2014), CSTP Plenary (2013, 2014, 2015), Ministerial Meeting of Science, Technology & Innovation (2015)
- UNESCAP: ICT Committee (2014, 2016)
- UNESCAP APCICT: Governing Council (2014-Chairman, 2015, 2016)
- ASEAN: Meeting of TELMIN/TELSOM + 3 (2005, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)
- Asia Institute for Broadcasting Development: General Conference (2014), Media Summit (2016)
- APEC TELMIN & TELSOM (2015)
- HFSP (Human Frontier Science Program) Governing Council (2013, 2016)

Work and Achievements

Throughout his 25 years of career dedicated to ICT development, Mr. Lee spent 8 years in the field of international cooperation and the rest in a variety of fields, ranging from IT system/network management, cybersecurity to public relations. Although Mr. Lee has mostly worked in government ministries, he also worked in the Presidential Secretariat and the Presidential Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (PCFIR) as well as political party (NCNP) and private companies, accumulating extensive technical and administrative experiences in the ICT field. Mr. Lee received a Presidential Medal of Honor in 2013 for his work on policy development and task coordination in cyber security.

Mr. Lee's achievements in international cooperation include successfully overseeing important events that garnered attention from home and abroad. In particular, he

greatly contributed to hosting large-scale international ICT events in Korea, such as ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2014, ITU Telecom World 2017, OECD Science & Technology Ministerial Meeting and AIBD's Asia Media Summit 2016, which all ended successfully both in terms of the quality of discussion and attendance. He also submitted a number of proposals to international conferences and provided input into their resolution-adopting process. In particular, Mr. Lee effectively adjusted differences of opinions between developing and developed countries at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference 2014 and contributed to the unanimous adoption of Resolution, "Connect 2020: A Global Framework for Action in the ICT Sector."

In addition to the achievements mentioned above, Mr. Lee's strength also lies in project development and execution. He has shown impressive know-hows and expertise in developing new projects, securing funding, designing implementation mechanisms and successfully executing them. In Particular, Mr. Lee focused on devising new projects and enhancing existing ones to help developing countries nurture their own ICT talent, as he strongly believes that human resource development is a fundamental element in achieving both individual and societal development.

Some examples of the projects Mr. Lee has launched or upgraded are as follows:

- ICT Capacity Building Program for Central American Region (CEABAD): Jointly established with the Inter-America Development Bank (IDB) in 2014 in Nicaragua, CEABAD is responsible for cultivating ICT talent in Central America.
- Global Cybersecurity Center for Development (GCCD): Started in 2015 with the World Bank and have partnered with Oxford University since 2016 for cybersecurity talent development in developing countries.
- Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway (APIS): Proposed at the 69th Session of the Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) in 2013. Mr. Lee organized a Working Group in 2015 and established the 「APIS Masterplan」 with member countries in 2016.

What should we do now?

In 2020, humanity has been exposed to the greatest threat in the entire human history. COVID-19, which is expected to claim one million lives by the end of this year, has affected people's daily lives around the world, paralyzed the proper functioning of society, and devastated the global economy. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD) projects that the global economy in 2020 will shrink by at least 6.0 percent or as much as 7.6 percent. The world economy still has not recovered its growth potential after the 2008 global financial crisis, yet it has been hit even more critically by COVID-19. Moreover, recent natural disasters of increasing scale and intensity show us that climate change induced by global warming is a terrible threat to today's world and can push the future of humanity to its doom.

As the world is faced with three simultaneous threats—the pandemic, economic recession and climate crisis—information and communication technology (ICT) and digital infrastructure and services are being recognized as the most effective and efficient tools to address these threats and challenges. Therefore, it is necessary that to act together promptly to find expertise-based practical ICT solutions for the protection of humanity and the planet Earth.

1. ICT, the Pandemic Defender

ICT enables personal as well as business communication with family members, friends and colleagues even amid travel restrictions and social distancing measures implemented due to the pandemic. It also helps to prevent the spread of the virus through prompt analysis and sharing of virus transmission paths, in addition to being used as a key tool for vaccine and treatment development.

However, many APT member countries are encountering difficulties in fully utilizing ICT in their response to COVID-19, exposing the lack of digital connectivity, insufficient supply of ICT devices, and vulnerability in data collection and development of programs that can raise the efficiency of disease prevention and control. This situation clearly shows why the international ICT community, including the APT, has so strongly advocated the necessity of closing the “Digital Divide” and building ICT capacity.

Considering that experts have predicted the emergence of new infectious diseases and other potential pandemics even after COVID-19, it is evident that we have to equip ourselves with higher levels of ICT capacity than now. The APT’s role is to facilitate cooperation and collaboration so that all member countries can have the capability to respond to infectious diseases more effectively and efficiently. The APT should prioritize digital capacity building and regional cooperation expansion on its agenda, along with creating and managing a dedicated consulting group and capacity building programs. It should also encourage diverse multilateral and bilateral cooperation between member countries, share their best practices, and facilitate chains of positive outcomes from such cooperation.

2. Efficient and Fair Digital Economy

Without ICT, the pandemic would have taken a heavier toll on the global economy, causing chaos in our society. Currently, economic paralysis and irreversible recession is being prevented to an extent through e-commerce. Some countries help the citizens in need by using digital infrastructure and services to provide necessary information for various regions and sectors, deliver food and medical supplies, and offer financial support. Interestingly, the pandemic is accelerating the use of digital technology and investment. The digital economy will take up a rising share of the global economy, which will also increase the efficiency and productivity of the traditional, analog economy. This

will expedite the recovery of the global economy and raise the overall productivity.

The ICT sector has been seeing rapid technological development and business innovation—especially in mobile, cloud, artificial intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT)—and is attracting increasing public and private investment despite the COVID-19 crisis. This will boost economic and social benefits, and we will have to make more careful efforts to ensure that all people and all countries enjoy these benefits equally. To this end, we must adopt measures to tackle potential new challenges caused by emerging technologies and their use—such as fewer jobs and wider wealth gap—and successfully adapt them to diverse situations in different countries. Moreover, we have to pay special attention to the fair distribution of benefits from emerging technologies such as AI and automation, which create great opportunities and pose significant threats at the same time, and prepare ourselves to prevent possible drawbacks. As the impact of such drawbacks goes beyond the ICT sector, it is essential to expand discussions with other sectors and seek ways to work together. In this regard, the APT has to start exploring relevant topics and begin constructive discussions.

3. ICT to Enable Decarbonization of the Planet

In certain aspects, climate crisis is even more frightening and difficult to handle than COVID-19 and recession. With ecosystems becoming unprecedentedly unstable due to the rising global temperature, worldwide extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, flood, drought and wildfire are threatening the survival of not only animals and plants but also humans.

The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C, published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2018, warns that the Earth has warmed 1°C over the past 100 years and an additional 1°C of warming will wipe out 99% of entire species on the planet. To prevent such a disaster, humanity has to limit global warming to 1.5 °C, as suggested by the report, which will require us to cut global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) by 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching “net zero” around 2050.

Failure to attain this goal will cause climate-related risks and disasters beyond our control, triggering food and water scarcity, which will lead to a sharp increase in famines and climate refugees. This will result in more conflicts between nations, threatening world peace. Therefore, we have to shift the focus and mechanism of economy and society from “material growth” to a direction that prioritizes “decarbonization”, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. ICT can play a critical role and make a great contribution to this goal. Both public and private sectors should mobilize all ICT resources available and significantly increase investment in ICT to build its capacity for climate change response in a short period of time. This is even more critical for Asia-Pacific, as it is the world’s largest region with the highest population and hosts many countries that are seriously exposed to the climate crisis.

The APT should take the lead in achieving net-zero in the Asia-Pacific region through prompt expansion and effective use of digital infrastructure and services, such as satellite, IoT, 5G, AI, big data and smart grid. To this end, the APT should not only actively support the decarbonization of energy consumed by the ICT industry and infrastructure but also participate in maximizing the efficiency of renewable energy—from its production and distribution to storage and trading—to be used in other sectors. It is also within APT's responsibility to have discussions with stakeholders and offer support for the implementation of relevant policies so that greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency, and climate-induced disaster prediction and response are prioritized in the use of diverse emerging technologies.

Time to Act

The COVID-19 pandemic, the economic recession and climate crisis are currently the most pressing threats to the stability, peace and prosperity of Asia-Pacific. Risks fueled by the threats call for profound and immediate action by humanity, as we want peace, prosperity and a better life. The APT will have to take on responsibility as an enabler and driver of change and action for the wellbeing of humanity, contributing to not only the security of the Asia-Pacific region but also the peace and prosperity of the whole world. This is what the APT should do, and now is the time to act.