



Committee: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Agenda: Strengthening Global Standards for Secure Digital Infrastructure, AI Governance, and Universal Connectivity in emerging economies

Country: South Korea

Introduction

In 2025, every single second, a hacker attacked someone, somewhere in the world. Across the globe, 7.5 million cyber-attacks were recorded, and the emerging economies suffered the most. Even today, 2.6 billion people do not have an access to internet in South Africa, South Asia and South East Asia. And those who get connected are vulnerable to hackers, cheaters and fake news with no protection! The agenda clearly focuses on three connected problems: How can every person in the world- young or old, rich or poor- access internet, how can countries protect their systems from cyber-attacks and lastly how can countries make fair rules around Artificial Intelligence. A country can only have safe internet if it has cyber security and cyber security comes in only with fair AI rules to prevent technology usage from spying on citizens.

South Korea's Position on the Agenda

South Korea was once a developing country after the Korean war. However, through hard work, digital education and smart investments in cybersecurity, it is now one of the global leaders in digital technology being one of the first country in the world to launch commercial 5G services. South Korea knows it very well; how cyber-attacks can undermine a nation's security. North Korean hackers have conducted repeated attacks on South Korean banks, government websites and nuclear facilities. With these attacks, South Korea has learnt it the hard way that cyber security is a necessity---it is a matter of national survival. In response, South Korea created KISA (Korean Internet and Safety Agency), that protects citizens from cyber frauds and fights hackers 24/7. South Korea invited all the countries and hosted the Seoul AI Safety Summit in 2024- bringing together world leaders and experts to create rules for safe AI. South Korea's Digital Bill of Rights also guarantees every citizen, safe internet, right to understand and question AI decisions. South Korea consistently ranks among the top countries in the ITU's Global Cybersecurity Index. In March 2026, South Korea signed a Letter of Intent with six UN agencies, including the ITU, to establish a Global AI Hub in South Korea that will share AI infrastructure, computing power, and knowledge with developing countries.

South Korea advocates for:

1. Developing a Global Digital Safety Standard that all countries can follow to set minimum cybersecurity requirements for critical infrastructure. This would be like food safety laws that ensure food sold anywhere in the world meets minimum requirements.
2. Having a 3-level AI Governance: This would mean every country will have its own AI regulatory body, following which the neighbouring countries regionally will share and align those standards and finally globally a United Nations AI agency just like IAEA governs atomic energy.
3. Creating a Neutral Country Capacity Building/Cyber Helper Program: Technology-advanced neutral countries like South Korea, Switzerland, and Singapore should be assigned as cyber helpers to developing nations — the same way doctors travel internationally to help during health emergencies. With its AI Hub initiative, South Korea proposes knowledge sharing programs via its expert trainers and pilot projects.
4. Building Solar-Powered Community Internet Hubs: In villages across developing countries where most people have no internet access, the UN should fund the building of solar-powered internet centres. These hubs give everyone safe access to the internet.

In conclusion, South Korea proposes this committee to act decisively — not just to connect the world, but to protect the world we are connecting.