Open Whitepaper Next

This document brings together a set of latest data points and publicly available information relevant for Telecommunication & Media. We are very excited to share this content and believe that readers will benefit immensely from this periodic publication immensely.

This report presents an overview of country initiatives concerning efficient, effective public services and open and innovative government. It focuses on four core issues: delivery of public services in times of fiscal consolidation; a more ...

Whilst progress towards the Government's objectives for transparency is recognised there are areas where further work needs to be done. It does not help government to meet the objectives of the transparency agenda when large quantities of raw data are released without ensuring that the data are fit for purpose. Some data are very difficult to interpret, and some is not being presented on a consistent basis, for example in local government. Poor or incomplete data hinders the ability of users to exercise effective choice and undermines the ability of service deliverers and policy makers to focus on improving quality. The Government has not yet developed a full understanding of costs and benefits of making information transparent, and so decisions on what data to make available and in what form are not yet guided by value for money considerations. The Cabinet Office says the Open Data Institute will establish a fuller evidence base on the economic and public service benefits of open data. The push for release of more data has also thrown up new challenges which departments need to meet, facilitated by strong leadership from the Cabinet Office. These include questions on how to sustain interest in data after the initial launch (for example crime maps), how to ensure sufficient disclosure of information by private firms delivering government contracts, vigilance over protecting personal privacy, and how the benefits of data disclosure can be realised by those without internet access

History of the Internet in Korea Internet Statistics Part 1 Services 1. History of the Internet in Korea 2. Internet Convergence Services 3. History of the Internet in Korea 4. History of the Internet in Korea 5. Internet Economy Part 2 Utilization 1. Internet Use 2. Promotion of Internet Use 3. Internet Security Part 3 Infrastructure 1. Internet Infrastructure 2. Internet Address Resources 3. Internet Technologies 4. Acts and Regulations for the Internet List of major Internet-related organizations List of Korean ISPs About KISA

If you are looking for a quick lesson on managing yourself and nurturing your leadership skills, you are reading the right book. A thought can be an insight; an insight can be a learning. This book, Random Management Thoughts, is a compilation of insights drawn from things around us. A plain sheet of paper helps us write down our ideas and feelings. Does a plain paper communicate a lesson? Yes. It teaches us wonderful management lessons like being open to change and to receiving feedback. This book explores the lessons we can take away from the things we use in our daily lives. It draws leadership qualities from the Pancha Bootha, a leadership approach from magnetic fields and leadership communication techniques from the food we taste. Each chapter in this book has been designed to explain how to simplify the process of managing self and leading others.

The 2015 edition of the White Paper on Human Rights in North Korea marks the 20th year of the series since its first publication in 1996. This White Paper is based on in-depth interviews with 221 of the 1,396 North Koreans who escaped to South Korea in 2014. These samples were selected with their demographic characteristics and social backgrounds taken into account. Below are the key highlights of the survey: In its national report for the Universal Periodic Review submitted to the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council on January 30, 2014, North Korea explained that death penalty is applied to extremely restricted cases. In reality, however, North Korea has an extensive list of crimes punishable by the death penalty, defined not just by the Criminal Law but also by its Addendum; the death penalty may also be imposed by promulgations, instructions and other alternative formats. North Korean defectors, who have witnessed the death penalty carried out in public, have provided testimony that it has actually been given for a wide range of crimes. Of special note is that over the last few years, the number of people put to death for watching/distributing South Korean video recordings or smuggling/trafficking narcotics is on a remarkable rise. This was widely observed in our 2014 survey, too. Human rights violations in ordinary prison camps (kyohwaso), labor training camps (rodongdanryundae), holding centers (jipkyulso), detention centers, political prison camps (kwanliso), and other detention facilities are still known to be serious. Inhumane treatment including torture and beatings are part of the daily routine; nutrition, medical care, and hygiene are also very poor. In our 2014 survey, however, some interviewees suggested that the human rights conditions in ordinary prison camps (kyohwaso) were improving somewhat. North Korean defector XXX, who was held for a long time at the Jongori kyohwaso, where a massive number of violent incidents and human rights violations reportedly took place, explained that beatings at the kyohwaso was on the decrease. North Korean defector XXX, who had been detained at the Jongori kyohwaso until recently, said that strenuous effort was being made to bring fatal incidents under control as the reality of the human rights infringements at the kyohwaso were known to the outside world through former inmates. Meanwhile, the 2014 survey results include testimonies on those released from political prison camps (kwanliso) in 2012 and 2013 —after Kim Jong-un took over as the new leader of North Korea. Witnesses explained that their release was "based on Kim Jong-un's policy that those who have one percent of a conscience are given a second chance despite 99 percent of their faults"; and that "these people were released as Kim Jong-un, upon taking office, told those whose crimes were motivated by personal grievance, as opposed to criticism of the state, should be freed, which is within the context of his politics of law." Similar cases can be found in North Korea's On-site Open Trials System, too. Testimonies from North Korean defectors show that, when On-site Open Trials were conducted for a large number of people held for the same charge, some of them are executed immediately in public as "examples" while others are found innocent and released, allegedly due to Kim Jong-un's consideration or policy. While unleashing a reign of terror against the power elites, the young leader seems to be seeking to present himself to ordinary citizens as a leader who loves the people. Nonetheless, the very fact that these measures are possible shows his policies and instructions have supra-legal authority in North Korea. A typical infringement on freedom of residence, the practice of forced

deportation is still found to be widespread. North Korean defector XXX testified that in 2013, during his on-site instructions in Musan, Kim Jong-un ordered transformation of the city boundaries into an exemplary area. This led to the forced deportation of more than 600 households living within 300 meters of the city boundaries. Such massive involuntary relocation was enforced primarily upon family members of illegal border crossers or those with criminal records (such as illegal use of a mobile phone). A number of testimonies also suggested that forced deportation has been on the increase since mid-2013 in Samjiyon County, within which is the hometown of Kim Jong-il. In particular, those whose parents are from rural areas, former detainees at ordinary prison camps (kyohwaso) and their family members, and illegal border crossers are first to be relocated. According to the 2014 survey results, little progress has been made in improving North Koreans' rights to food and health. When it comes to the right to food, the total volume of food available has increased since 2010, but North Korea's discriminatory distribution policies has led to continued discrepancy among ordinary citizens in their access to food. Collection of excessive amounts of produce from farm workers, in particular, has undermined their right to food on a continuous basis. This seems partly attributable to the assignment of unrealistically high production quota and the falsification of distribution documents. Excluded from the Public Distribution System (PDS), marginalized members of North Korean society tap into money offered by loan sharks to deal with the scarcity, ending up suffering even more. In the 2014 survey, however, a large number of interviewees said the public distribution supply has temporarily improved since 2012 as North Korean authorities released military provisions. As for the right to health, the uneven distribution of resources as a result of economic hardship and military-first politics has destroyed the medical system as a whole. The absolute lack of medicine and basic medical equipment has continued, while some interviewees pointed out in the 2014 survey that an increasing amount of medicine was being provided by Jungsung Pharmaceuticals. Meanwhile, as the North's free treatment system is not working properly, patients in need of surgery often end up paying for the related costs for themselves. The military ranks are also seeing their right to health deteriorating: Some interviewees stated that the military was also short on medicine, and not just civil society. The community doctor system and other mechanisms of preventive medicine propagandized by the North Korean authorities are not functioning properly. Community doctors are currently incapable of treating patients and can only issue medical certificates; they are known to work primarily on vaccinations (such as preventive injections against epidemics). A large number of interviewees in the 2014 survey said that vaccination was being offered. Vaccination seems to be improving efforts to prevent disease. Areas receiving aid from the UN and other international actors also enjoy relatively better medical treatment. Despite many constraints and the resulting shortcomings, we hope that this White Paper will draw more attention at home and abroad to the issue of human rights in North Korean while contributing to domestic and international discussion and action on improving the situation.

DFID is right to focus more resources on fragile states if global poverty reduction goals are to be met. However, this report highlights a number of concerns about DFID's capacity to meet this and other new policy directions set out in the 2009 White Paper (Cm. 7656, ISBN 9780101765626), based on analysis of the Department's performance in 2008-09 (the Department's annual report 2008-09 published as HC 867-I,II, ISBN 9780102962154). Climate change, another key White Paper focus area, threatens progress on poverty reduction and will hit the poorest people first and hardest. The outcome of the Copenhagen Conference in December 2009 was disappointing and real progress needs to be made before the next conference at the end of this year. The White Paper also indicates that DFID will channel more funding through multilateral organisations including the EU, the UN and the World Bank. This offers the prospect of more coordinated delivery of aid, but only if these bodies increase their effectiveness and their poverty focus. The report also argues for speedier reform of the governance of the international financial institutions. The recession has had a significant impact on developing countries. It is estimated that an additional 90 million people will be affected by poverty as a combined result of the global food, financial and fuel crises over the last few years. Donors, including the UK, have responded and have sought to identify specific needs in developing countries, though many donors are failing to meet the aid commitments they have already made.

Richard, workaholic, trained by his mother. She drilled him on business and survival. Her sudden death put his learning to work. Those valuable lessons paid dividends in growing up. Peggy Miller fell in love with Richard best friend. His adopted sister became worried when Tony failed to report from his business trip. Richard went out tracing Tony steps. His first search, dead end. His second search, show promise. His third search, he discovered his friend alive but, where! Nick,long time friend of Peggy, interfered with the rescues. He wanted her himself. Marrying her would unite two rich family together.

A memoir by acclaimed educator and leader Gwendolyn Calvert Baker exploring her life and work

EFTA (European Free Trade Association) Trade and Investment Agreements Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Agreements

The White Paper is a compelling tale of neglect and deprivation. The play revolves around a group of secondary school teachers and their families. Through the playwright, the characters are able to voice their pain, their joy, and their hope. Interwoven in the main plot are other important themes like corruption, indiscipline, poverty, marital discord, betrayal, and love. The white paper is Ozowuba Goldlyn's fourth book. Her debut Beyond Imagination won the award for women writing in 2009.

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Modern complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) digital-to-analog converters (DACs) are limited in their bandwidth due to technological constraints. These limitations can be overcome by parallel DAC architectures, which are called interleaving concepts. Christian Schmidt analyzes the limitations and the potential of two innovative DAC interleaving concepts to provide the basis for a practical implementation: the analog multiplexing DAC (AMUX-DAC) and the frequency interleaving DAC (FI-DAC). He presents analytical and discrete-time models as a theoretical foundation and develops digital signal processing (DSP) algorithms to compensate the analog impairments. Further, he quantifies the impact of various limiting parameters with numerical simulations and verifies both concepts in laboratory experiments. About the Author: Christian Schmidt works at the Fraunhofer Heinrich-Hertz-Institute, Berlin, Germany, on innovative solutions for broadband signal generation in the field of optical communications. The studies for his dissertation were carried out at the Technische Universität Berlin and at the Fraunhofer Heinrich-Hertz-Institute, both Berlin, Germany.

This report responds to the white paper "Fairness for all: a new Commission for Equality and Human Rights" (Cm. 6185, ISBN 0101618522, issued 12 May 2004), which proposed a new single body with responsibility for promoting equality throughout society, building on the strengths of existing Commissions (the Commission for Racial Equality, the Disability Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission). There is broad agreement between the white paper's proposals and the Committee's own proposals (11th report, HLP 78 / HCP 536 session 2003-04, ISBN 010400452, issued 5 May 2004). The areas of divergence include the following: the precise nature of the general duty to be placed upon the CEHR in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights; the details of the power of the CEHR to conduct "general inquiries"; the case for giving the Commission power to seek judicial review of the policies, actions and omissions of public authorities; and the institutional and funding arrangements to secure the independence and accountability of the new body.

The Committee heard persuasive evidence about the environmental damage caused by over-abstraction. The reform of abstraction licenses must be brought forward as the Government's current plans - to reform the abstraction regime by the mid-to-late 2020s - will not take effect rapidly enough given that our rivers are already running dry. Defra must also work with Ofwat and the Environment Agency to tackle urgently those abstractions which are already causing severe damage to our rivers. It is "extremely disappointing" that the White Paper fails to set a target to increase levels of water metering. The report also highlights how bad debt in the water sector adds around £15 to each household's water bill every year. Defra must implement existing legal provisions rapidly to tackle this problem. The Committee also examines proposals to increase competition in the sector. They conclude that Defra should set a clear target date for opening a competitive retail market for water, and should take account of lessons that can be learned from Scotland. The Committee believes that the White Paper's proposals will fail to deliver a well-functioning retail market and suggests how to remedy this. The Government also needs to take action to encourage the development of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), which can reduce the risk of flooding, and to implement the relevant outstanding provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. It is "deeply worrying" that the Government had not yet reached an agreement with insurers about providing cover for homes in areas of flood risk

As one of the pioneers and leading advocates of neoliberalism, Britain, and in particular England, has radically transformed its higher education system over the last decades. Universities have increasingly been required to act like businesses, and students are frequently referred to as customers nowadays. Higher Education and the Student investigates precisely this relation between the changing function of higher education and what we consider the term 'student' to stand for. Based on a detailed analysis of government papers, reports, and speeches as well as publications by academics and students, the book explores how the student has been conceptualised within the debate on higher education from the birth of the British welfare state in the 1940s until today. It thus offers a novel assessment of the history of higher education and shows how closely the concept of the student and the way we comprehend higher education are intertwined. Higher Education and the Student opens up a new perspective that can critically inform public debate and future policy – in Britain and beyond. The book should be of great interest to scholars, researchers, and postgraduate students in the fields of higher education; educational policy and politics; and the philosophy, sociology, and history of higher education.

British people give more than £10 billion to charities, and volunteers work tirelessly for many organisations. But the giving of both time and money has flat-lined and some in the voluntary sector warn of decline. This white paper aims to make it easier and more compelling for people to give time and money to causes they support. The Government will be investing over £40 million in volunteering and social action over the next two years. And £80 million investment in Community First will encourage social action in neighbourhoods with significant deprivation and low social capital. The Social Action Fund and Challenge Prizes will support models that make giving easier; the Local Infrastructure Fund will provide additional money to help deliver more effective support for charities and community groups. New ways to give money will include ATM giving and "Round Pound" schemes to give small amounts when paying by card. Investment will be provided for the new Philanthropy UK website and for the Do-it volunteering database. Community organisers and business connectors will galvanise social action in communities. Criminal Records Bureau checks will be reduced to common-sense levels. Inheritance tax will be reduced to 36% for those who leave 10% or more of their estate to charity. New social norms will be encouraged: Ministers will lead by example, giving a day a year to a good cause; a philanthropy committee will review candidates for honours; core funding and match funding for schools-based programmes. Changes to Gift Aid are planned.

As the volume of global Internet traffic increases, the Internet is beginning to suffer from a broad spectrum of performance-degrading infrastructural limitations that threaten to jeopardize the continued growth of new, innovative services. In answer to this challenge, computer scientists seek to maintain the original design principles of the Internet while allowing for a more dynamic approach to the manner in which networks are designed and operated. The Handbook of Research on Redesigning the Future of Internet Architectures covers some of the hottest topics currently being debated by the Internet community at large, including Internet governance, privacy issues, service delivery automation, advanced networking schemes, and new approaches to Internet traffic-forwarding and path-computation mechanics. Targeting students, network-engineers, and technical strategists, this book seeks to provide a broad and comprehensive look at the next wave of revolutionary ideas poised to reshape the very foundation of the Internet as we know it.

For more than 20 years, Network World has been the premier provider of information, intelligence and insight for network and IT executives responsible for the digital nervous systems of large organizations. Readers are responsible for designing, implementing and managing the voice, data and video systems their companies use to support everything from business critical applications to employee collaboration and electronic commerce.

A one-stop reference that offers an accessible guide to an understanding of the enhanced core technologies of 5G 5G Second Phase Explained – The 3GPP Release 16 Enhancements offers an authoritative and essential guide to the new functionalities of the Release 16 that complement the first phase of the 5G. From the author of 5G Explained comes the next step resource that includes detailed descriptions

that provide a clear understanding to the full version of the 5G technologies and their impacts on the Phase 1 networks. The authora noted expert on the topicnot only reviews the most up-to-date functionalities of the Release 16 but includes information on the forthcoming Release 17 as well as material on future developments. The book explores the highly unique aspects of the Release 16, which can help technical personnels efforts to deliver essential information in a practical way. The two books, 5G Explained and 5G Second Phase Explained, offer a comprehensive understanding of 5G. This important guide: Offers a summary of the newest and key features of 5G Presents a one-stop reference for an understanding of the core technologies of 5G Contains a new book that expands on the authors 5G Explained Puts the focus on security and deployment aspects of 5G enhancements Written for technical personnel of network operators, network element and user device manufacturers, 5G Second Phase Explained offers guide to an understanding of network deployment and device designing of 5G technologies.

Chapter 1 Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula Chapter 2 Gaeseong Industrial Complex Project Chapter 3 Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Chapter 4 Inter-Korean Humanitarian Issues Chapter 5 Inter-Korean Dialogue Chapter 6 Settlement Support for North Korean Refugees Chapter 7 Unification Education Chapter 8 Consolidating the Foundation for Implementation of Policies

This book constitutes the proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Conceptual Structures, ICCS 2013, held in Mumbai, India, in January 2013. The 22 full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 43 submissions for inclusion in the book. The volume also contains 3 invited talks. ICCS focuses on the useful representation and analysis of conceptual knowledge with research and business applications. It advances the theory and practice in connecting the user's conceptual approach to problem solving with the formal structures that computer applications need to bring their productivity to bear. Conceptual structures (CS) represent a family of approaches that builds on the successes of artificial intelligence, business intelligence, computational linguistics, conceptual modeling, information and Web technologies, user modeling, and knowledge management.