[003]INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Global governance

- The management of global processes in the absence of global government

- It refers to concrete cooperative problem-solving arrangements, many of which increasingly involve not only the United Nations of states but also 'other UNs,' namely international secretariats and other non-state actors.

- These "cooperative problem-solving arrangements" may be formal, taking the shape of laws or formally constituted institutions for a variety of actors (such as state authorities, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities, other civil society actors, and individuals) to manage collective affairs. They may also be informal (as in the case of practices or guidelines) or ad hoc entities (as in the case of coalitions).

- However, a single organization may take the nominal lead on an issue, for example the World Trade Organization (WTO) in world trade affairs. Therefore, global governance is thought to be an international process of consensus-forming which generates guidelines and agreements that affect national governments and international corporations.

비고

- 세계화와 글로벌 미디어 기업의 등장은 세계적 관리 체계인 WTO, UNESCO, ITU, WIPO 등과 밀접한 관련을 가진다.

- 세계적 관리 체제(Global Governance)란 한 국가나 지역 이상의 단위에 결정력인 영향력이 발휘될 수 없을 때의 문제를 해결하기 위한 초국가적인 정치적 관리 체계를 말한다.

- 글로벌 거버넌스는 국가 사이와 국가 내, 시장, 시민과 기구의 공식/비공식적 기관, 관계, 과정의 복합체다.

International organization

- An international organization (or organization) is an organization with an international membership, scope, or presence. There are two main types:

1) International nongovernmental organizations (INGOs): non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate internationally. These may be either:

(1)International non-profit organizations. Examples include the International Olympic Committee, World Organization of the Scout Movement, International Committee of the Red Cross and Médecins Sans Frontières.

(2)International corporations, referred to as multinational corporations. Examples include The Coca-Cola Company, Sony, Nintendo, McDonalds, and Toyota.

2) Intergovernmental organizations, also known as international governmental organizations (IGOs): the type of organization most closely associated with the term 'international organization', these are organizations that are made up primarily of sovereign states (referred to as member states). Notable examples include the United Nations (UN), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Council of Europe (CoE), European Union (EU; which is a prime example of a supranational organization), European Patent Organisation and World Trade Organization (WTO). The UN has used the term "intergovernmental organization" instead of "international organization" for clarity.

ITU-1

- International Telecommunication Union
- The eldest organization in the UN family
- Founded as the International Telegraph Union in Paris on 17 May 1865
- 1932, a joint conference of the International Telegraph Union and the International Radiotelegraph Union convened in order to merge the two organizations into a single entity, the International Telecommunication Union.
- 1947, an agreement between ITU and the newly created United Nations recognized the ITU as the specialized agency for global telecommunications.
- The leading United Nations agency for information and communication technology issues, and the global focal point for governments and the private sector in developing networks and services.

- 국가 간 커뮤니케이션을 가능하게 하는 초기의 커뮤니케이션 기술들인 전기·전신(1837), 해저케이블(1866), 전화(1876), 무선(1897), 라디오(1907) 등이 발명된 시기

ITU-2

- ITU also organizes worldwide and regional exhibitions and forums, such as ITU TELECOM WORLD, bringing together representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology.

- The ITU is active in areas including broadband Internet, latest-generation wireless technologies, aeronautical and maritime navigation, radio astronomy, satellite-based meteorology, convergence in fixed & mobile phone, Internet access, data, voice, TV broadcasting, and next-generation networks.

- The ITU's mission

  1) to enable the growth and sustained development of telecommunications and information networks,

  2) and to facilitate universal access to the emerging information society and global economy.

- The ITU assists in mobilizing the technical, financial, and human resources required by such development.

- A major priority of the ITU is bridging the so-called "digital divide" by building adequate and safe information and communication infrastructure and developing confidence in the use of cyberspace through enhanced online security.

ITU-3

- The ITU also concentrates on strengthening emergency communications for disaster prevention and mitigation, especially in less developed regions.

- ITU sectors

  -The ITU comprises three sectors, each managing a different aspect of the matters handled by the Union

  •Radiocommunication

  Managing the international radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbit resources is at the heart of the work of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R).

  •Standardization

  ITU's standards-making efforts are its best-known — and oldest — activity; known prior to 1992 as the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee or CCITT (from its French name "Comité consultatif international téléphonique et télégraphique")

  •Development (ITU-D)

  Established to help spread equitable, sustainable and affordable access to information and communication technologies (ICT)

UNESCO-1

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- A specialized agency of the United Nations established on 16 November 1945.
- Purpose: to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture.
- 193 member states
- pursues its objectives through five major programs: education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, and communication and information.
- Projects sponsored by UNESCO include literacy, technical, and teacher-training programs; international science programs; the promotion of independent media and freedom of the press; regional and cultural history projects, the promotion of cultural diversity; international cooperation agreements to secure the world cultural and natural heritage and to preserve human rights; and attempts to bridge the worldwide digital divide.

UNESCO-2

- Mission and priorities

  -UNESCO’s mission is to contribute to the "building of peace", reducing the poverty, promoting sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.

  -The Organization focuses, in particular, on two global priorities: Africa and Gender Equality.

  -Other priorities of the Organization include attaining quality education for all and lifelong learning, addressing emerging social and ethical challenges, fostering cultural diversity, a culture of peace and building inclusive knowledge societies through information and communication.

  -The broad goals and concrete objectives of the international community – as set out in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – underpin all UNESCO’s strategies and activities.

- Controversy and reform: New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO)

  UNESCO has been the center of controversy in the past, particularly in its relationships with the United States, the United Kingdom, Singapore, and the former Soviet Union. During the 1970s and 1980s, UNESCO's support for a "New World Information and Communication Order" and its MacBride report*1 calling for democratization of the media and more egalitarian access to information was condemned in these countries as attempts to curb freedom of the press. UNESCO was perceived by some as a platform for communists and Third World dictators to attack the West, a stark contrast to accusations made by the USSR in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In 1984, the United States withheld its contributions and withdrew from the organization in protest, followed by the United Kingdom in 1985 and Singapore in 1986. Following a change of government in 1997, the UK rejoined. The United States rejoined in 2003, followed by Singapore on 8 October 2007.

Cf. *1. MacBride report

- Many Voices One World, also known as the MacBride report, was a written in 1980 by UNESCO
- It reports to its International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems.
- In the 1970's and 80's, major changes in media and communication were happening thanks to the MacBride report. They promoted policies directed at the liberalization of the Telecommunication market, monopoly powers as well as the comparative advantage, or dominance, of broadcasting and newspaper companies.
- While the report had strong international support, it was condemned by the United States and the United Kingdom as an attack on the freedom of the press, and both countries withdrew from UNESCO in protest in 1984 and 1985, respectively (and later rejoined in 2003 and 1997, respectively).

WIPO-1

- World Intellectual Property Organization
- One of the 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- Created in 1967 "to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world."
- Began operations on 26 April 1970
- Activities:

  -hosting forums to discuss and shape international IP rules and policies,

  -providing global services that register and protect IP in different countries,

  -resolving transboundary IP disputes,

  -helping connect IP systems through uniform standards and infrastructure,

  -serving as a general reference database on all IP matters

  -providing reports and statistics on the state of IP protection or innovation both globally and in specific countries
- Also works with governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and individuals to utilize IP for socioeconomic development.
- Currently has 193 member states, almost all UN Members

WIPO-2

- WIPO usually attempts to reach decisions by consensus, but in any vote, each Member State is entitled to one vote, regardless of population or contribution to the funding.

- This factor has led to significant consequences over certain issues, due to the North-South divide in the politics of intellectual property.

- During the 1960s and 1970s, developing nations were able to block expansions to intellectual property treaties, such as universal pharmaceutical patents which might have occurred through WIPO.

- Much of the important work at WIPO is done through committees, including the Standing Committee on Patents (SCP), the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR), the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), and the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) on Access to Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore, and the Working Group on Reform of the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

- In the 1980s, this led to the United States and other developed countries "forum shifting" intellectual property standard-setting out of WIPO and into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which later evolved into the World Trade Organization, where the North had greater control of the agenda. This strategy paid dividends with the enactment of Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).*1

Cf. *1. TRIPS Agreement

- It is an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- It sets down minimum standards for the regulation by national governments of many forms of intellectual property (IP) as applied to nationals of other WTO member nations. TRIPS was negotiated at the end of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) between 1989 and 1990 and is administered by the WTO.
- The TRIPS agreement introduced intellectual property law into the multilateral trading system for the first time and remains the most comprehensive multilateral agreement on intellectual property to date.
- Specifically, TRIPS requires WTO members to provide copyright rights, covering authors and other copyright holders, as well as holders of related rights, namely performers, sound recording producers and broadcasting organizations; geographical indications; industrial designs; integrated circuit layout-designs; patents; new plant varieties; trademarks; trade names and undisclosed or confidential information.
- TRIPS also specifies enforcement procedures, remedies, and dispute resolution procedures. Protection and enforcement of all intellectual property rights shall meet the objectives to contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations.

ICANN

- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- A non-profit corporation
- Was created on September 18, 1998, and incorporated on September 30, 1998 to oversee a number of Internet-related tasks previously performed directly on behalf of the U.S. government by other organizations, notably the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA).
- ICANN is responsible for managing the Internet Protocol address spaces (IPv4 and IPv6) and assignment of address blocks to regional Internet registries, for maintaining registries of Internet protocol identifiers, and for the management of the top-level domain name space (DNS root zone), which includes the operation of root name servers. Most visibly, much of its work has concerned the introduction of new generic top-level domains (TLDs).
- ICANN's primary principles of operation have been described as helping preserve the operational stability of the Internet; to promote competition; to achieve broad representation of global Internet community; and to develop policies appropriate to its mission through bottom-up, consensus-based processes.
- On September 29, 2006, ICANN signed a new agreement with the United States Department of Commerce (DOC) that moves the private organization towards full management of the Internet's system of centrally coordinated identifiers through the multi-stakeholder model of consultation that ICANN represents.

Cf. IP related concepts-1

- TCP/IP(Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol):

  -컴퓨터 간의 주고받는 메시지를 전송할 때 에러가 발생하지 않도록 알맞은 크기로 나누어져 전송하고 이를 받아서 다시 원래의 정보로 변환하는 것을 약속해 놓은 것

  -1960년대 말 미국방성(DARPA)의 연구에서 시작되어 1980년대 초 프로토콜 모델이 공개

  -이는 인터넷 프로토콜 중 가장 중요한 역할을 하는 TCP와 IP의 합성어로 인터넷 동작의 중심이 되는 통신규약으로 데이터의 흐름 관리, 데이터의 정확성 확인(TCP 역할), 패킷을 목적지까지 전송하는 역할(IP 역할)을 담당한다.
  -보통 IP는 데이터를 한 장소에서 다른 장소로 정확하게 옮겨주는 역할을 하며, TCP는 전체 데이터가 잘 전송될 수 있도록 데이터의 흐름을 조절하고 성공적으로 상대편 컴퓨터에 도착할 수 있도록 보장해주는 역할을 한다.

- DNS(Domain Name System):

  -TCP/IP 네트워크에서 사용되는 네임 서비스의 구조이다.

  -TCP/IP 네트워크에서는 도메인이라고 하는 논리적 그룹을 계층적으로 설정할 수 있고, 그 논리적 그룹 명칭인 도메인명을 컴퓨터의 명칭(호스트명)의 일부에 포함시켜 이용하는 방법을 찾고 있다.

  -도메인 혹은 호스트 이름을 숫자로 된 IP 주소로 해석해 주는 TCP/IP 네트워크 서비스로서, 계층적 이름 구조를 갖는 분산형 데이터 베이스로 구성되고 클라이언트·서버 모델을 사용한다.

Cf. IP related concepts-2

- TLD(Top Level Domain):

  -톱레벨 도메인(top level domain)의 약자로, 최상위도메인이라고도 함.

  -일반적으로 URL 또는 인터넷 주소에서 도메인의 일반적 형태를 식별할 수 있는 부분을 말함.

  -미국의 경우 상업조직은 .com으로, 교육기관은 .edu 등으로 지정하여 구분

  -일반적인 것으로는 .com·.net·.org 등이 있으며, 이들 3가지는 전세계 누구나 자유롭게 등록할 수가 있다. .com은 commercial, .net는 network, .org는 organization, .edu는 education에서 따왔다.

  -이밖에도 .gov·.mil·.int·.info·.biz·.name·.pro·.aero·.coop·.museum 등이 있는데, 등록이 포화상태가 되면 더 늘어날 가능성이 있다.

- gTLD(generic Top Level Domain):

  -일반 톱 레벨 영역.

  -도메인 네임 시스템(DNS)에서 최상위 도메인(TLD)의 하나로, 국제적인 입장을 불문하고 어떤 국가의 어떤 이용자도 등록가능.

  -com, org, net를 gTLD로 분류하고 있다.

  -gTLD 이외의 TLD에는 ccTLD(country code TLD)와 iTLD(international TLD)가 있는데, ccTLD는 ISO 3166에 정해진 국별 코드를 사용한 TLD로서 국가에 귀속된다. 한국의 ccTLD는 .kr이다. iTLD는 국제적인 업무를 수행하는 이용자에게 할당되며, 국제적인 정부 간 조직이 사용하고 있는 .int가 대표적이다.

- ccTLD(Country Code Top-Level Domains):

  -개별 국가 단위의 최상위 도메인 네임으로 ISO 3166 국가코드에 따름. 현재 243개의 ccTLD가 존재. 한국의 경우 .kr, 일본은 .jp임.

Cf. IP related concepts-3

- IPv4(Internet Protocol version 4):

  -인터넷 프로토콜의 4번째 버전이자, 전 세계적으로 사용된 첫 번째 인터넷 프로토콜

  -IPv4의 주소 체계는 네 개로 나눠진 최대 12자리의 번호. 예) '210.113.39.224'

  -32비트로 이뤄진 IPv4는 최대 약 43억 개의 서로 다른 주소를 부여 가능

  -기하급수적으로 늘어나는 사용자 수요를 IPv4 체계로는 충족시킬 수 없어짐

  -이에 따라 128비트 주소체계를 갖는 IPv6가 등장

- IPv6(Internet Protocol version 6):

  -현재 사용되고 있는 IP 주소체계인 IPv4의 단점을 개선하기 위해 개발된 IP 주소체계

  -IP 주소의 길이가 128비트로 늘어나면서 43억×43억×43억×43억 개 주소 할당이 가능

  -그밖에 ① 네트워크 속도의 증가 ② 특정한 패킷 인식을 통한 높은 품질의 서비스 제공 ③ 헤더 확장을 통한 패킷 출처 인증과 데이터 무결성 및 비밀의 보장 등도 대표적인 장점으로 꼽힌다.