

Comparisons and Examinations of Social Enterprises in Korea and Japan

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Abstract

In the present paper, it removed the low frequency noise under 1Hz which get up base wandering from the various noise which is included in ECG signals. It used wavelet filter, FIR filter and Adaptive FIR filter and compared the efficiency of the filter. The set condition of 3 kind filters which are the comparative object is the next contents. Used wavelet case, used generating functions db7 and after decomposition, the low frequency of 8 phases (cA8) replaced at 0. FIR filter case, filter coefficient set 1400, cutoff frequency (ω) set 0.002. Adaptive FIR filter case, collecting coefficients (μ) with 0.005. The comparative result from the output wave shape and FT spectrum, wavelet is excellent in base wandering removals compared FIR filter and Adaptive FIR filter. And SNR comparisons, wavelet filter(44.16) is high compare with other two filters(25.19 and 15.94)

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I. Introduction

A social enterprise was originated first as Rochdale Pioneer was established to overcome the unfair exploitation for the long labor at low wage by laborers in Rochdale in England in 1844 (Coalition, 2003). Although social enterprises at the time were used mainly in relation with social entrepreneurs, those entrepreneurs were considered philanthropic entrepreneurs interested in the welfare of employees. However, interests in social enterprises have disappeared gradually as the social welfare around capitalistic economy and government as it entered the 20th century. As the welfare state faces a crisis thereafter, interests in social enterprises have been highlighted. In Europe, interests in social enterprises have been highlighted together with the trend on the commissioned welfare services to the private sector as well as the needs to generate employment with the focus on the role of the integrated labor market for the vulnerable population after 1970s (Pearce, 2003).

The term of a social enterprise was first used by Ashoka Foundation in the U.S. in 1980. Unlike Europe, the U.S. has a bit of differences from the concept of a social enterprise in Europe in that the U.S. has focused on social entrepreneurs leading social innovation from the perspective of non-profit organizations.

The advent of a social enterprise in Korea started through the activities of civil and social organizations similar to those in Europe. Civil organizations specialized in various fields and new entities around young entrepreneurs have been developed through the establishment of the social enterprise development act as well as the project to generate social jobs under the management of the Ministry of Labor out of the lead by the movement for the poor population or the organizations to overcome

unemployment since 2004.

Although civil activities have been active due to the rapid aging since the late 1980s in Japan, any non-profit civil organizations have difficulties in acquiring any corporate identity. In other words, it was necessary to have permission and fund by the competent administrative office to establish a foundation or organization. However, volunteer organizations shown prominent performance in helping the restoration sites in Kobe from the great earthquake in 1995, where it was lacking too much only with the administrative personnel. Consequently, the NPO Act was established in 1998 to grant a corporate body to a volunteer organization. As NPO's continue to appear in a corporate body since 2000, permission by the competent administrative office was necessary for the establishment of a corporate body. The public nature had been recognized by the administrative office and the corporate body can be acquired with registration through the amendment on the Civil Law in 2008. As the amendment was made for the recognition of the public nature by a third party organization, 37,785 corporations were carrying out activities in 17 fields as of June 30, 2009.

Social enterprises in Korea and Japan can be said to have grown up with the repeated generation and growth through the process to overcome various changes including economic impacts and environmental influences.

Accordingly, this study aims at analyzing characteristics such as the type, growth background and impacts among others of social enterprises in Korea and Japan, in a bid to suggest the plans for the qualitative growth as well as the quantitative growth of social enterprises appearing in a new paradigm in the sustainable society with respect to a new angle for social enterprises in our country and the countries similar to or adjacent to our cultural background.

II. Theoretic Background on Social Enterprises

2. 1 Concept of a Social Enterprise

A social enterprise was generated in the 3rd sector, which can be seen as something from a combination of the social economy and the non-profit organizational element, but it is an entity beyond a simple combination. A social enterprise refers to a new economic organization. Such a social enterprise does not simply refer to the technological aspects consisting of an economic organization. Rather, a social enterprise can be said to be the comprehensive strategy for a new method in an economic organization.

The definition on a social enterprise by each researcher comes as follows. According to Carlo Borzaga, a social enterprise was defined as a company to stress the social purpose in its status and organizational type, although it combines the legal corporate type and management model in the private sector with the purpose of delivering goods and services in the public sector.

In addition, the definition on a social enterprise from the perspective of a government or international organization comes as follows. According to Social Enterprise London, a social enterprise refers to a competitive company owned and traded for the purpose of social uses, which is seeking for the business success by occupying a certain portion of the market and generating profits. In other words, a social enterprise is characterized by combining social goals and business successes. In addition, these companies tend to stress long-term benefits for employees, consumers and communities.

In a country like Belgium, a social enterprise has the following two patterns depending on its business purposes. First, it aims at the work integration of the disadvantaged through the labor for the vulnerable population, the production of social goods and services (i.e. for sales in the market), and a company with the participation of the disadvantaged in the production together with general workers for the effective promotion of the integration and production. Second, it aims at solving the poverty and problems on the degraded quality of life which appear in general since 1980s as a company with members

from the disadvantaged while the company is manufacturing and supplying social services and goods.

OECD defined a social enterprise as a company aiming at 'covering profitable activities and public activities under a corporate organization, not orienting to the profit maximization, but suggesting innovative solutions for unemployment or social exclusion as well as the production of goods and services'.

Consequently, this essay defines a social enterprise as a 'company aiming at all the achievements for both the social purposes intended originally by the non-profit private organization and the business success at the market'. For the abstract definition, a social enterprise is based on the humane philosophy and socially solidarity philosophy from the ideological perspective with its realistic reasons of existence to provide social services as well as to overcome unemployment through the integrated labor. It is also characterized as a democratic and economic organization with the easy participation of members in the important decision process, as well as an organization for rehabilitation and independency to seek for social interests from the functional perspective.

Finally for the functional definition, a social enterprise can be referred to as a 'company aiming at the social usefulness in terms of its business purposes, focusing on democratic processes in the course of business operations, and limiting the profit distributions to a certain level'.

2. 2 General Characteristics of a Social Enterprise

From the phenomenal perspective, a social enterprise mainly appears from the 3rd sector, which can be seen as a combination of elements from both the social economy and non-profit organization. However, we have to note that it should be distinguished from the social economy or non-profit organization in that a social enterprise has social characteristics as an actual company where a new entrepreneurship is developed, although it contributes to the increase of social integration as an aspect for the sustainable development while suggesting innovative and dynamic solutions for the problem of unemployment and social exclusion. From these aspects, the characteristics of a social enterprise are as

follows

1) Corporate Orientation

The corporate orientation can be said for one of the characteristics for a social enterprise. It is fundamentally different from a non-profit private organization or NGO which is temporarily operated only when there is financial support or sponsorship, because a social enterprise keeps activities to make goods or sell services, although it aims at social purposes. In addition, this continuous business activity or risk-taking activity of a social enterprise is one of a company's market-orienting activities, which can be characterized as a company seeking for the profit and independence for its sustainability in the market by aiming at the efficiency of management through at least the paid labor.

2) Simultaneous Seeking for Various Purposes

A social enterprise is simultaneously seeking for various purposes such as social, environmental and ethical purposes. This makes a social enterprise different from a capitalistic company, which means that a social enterprise aims at social purposes such as the re-investment to social purposes from its profits through the limited profit distribution, including the explicit seeking for the profit of local society, decision-making not based on the ownership of capital, and participation of various stakeholders in the decision-making.

3) Private Ownership

A social enterprise has a concept of private ownership. In other words, a social enterprise does not have a structure which is owned by shareholders or owners, of which the decision is made independently. The authority for the decision-making process of a social enterprise is not based on the ownership of capital, but on the decision-making structure with the simultaneous participation of participants of a social enterprise, beneficiaries and stakeholders. Besides, the profits generated from a social enterprise are invested to social purposes again and the success of a social enterprise can depend on how to generate the dual values including social values and economic values.

2.3. Reviews on the Preceding Studies on Social Enterprises

Salamon & Anheirer (1998) adopted the theory of social origin to analyze the characteristics and differences of non-profit sectors by country while comparing non-profit sectors in many countries including the U.S., U.K., France and Japan to reveal the growth factors and social characteristics of non-profit organizations.

Kerlin (2009) suggests two important elements additionally to decide the characteristics of a social enterprise other than the civil society and government as elements to determine the characteristics of a non-profit sector, which describes the backgrounds and characteristics of a social enterprise in each country in consideration of the market and international aids.

Nyssens (2006) stresses the concept of markets other than the civil society and government as the cause for the difference in each social enterprise and entrepreneurship.

The basic hypothesis of the study by Kerlin (2009) lies in that the relationship between a social enterprise and its elements can increase or decrease depending on the strengths and weaknesses of the civil society, national capability, market function and international aid under the circumstances of the relevant society. These findings have derived the classification of various social enterprises in a region and a country depending on how closely a social enterprise is related to the market, international aid, country and civil society in each area. The significance of these studies lies in verifying that the difference of today's social enterprises for each region across the world comes from the different social and economic circumstances in the society and these differences have been partially reflected on social enterprises in reality.

III.Characteristics of Social Enterprises in Korea and Japan

1.Social Enterprises in Japan

In Japan, there is no corporation for a social enterprise but there are various corporate bodies which can be named social enterprises, including NPO corporations, temporary bodies, foundations and limited

companies. Here, we will discuss social enterprises in Japan while focusing on NPO corporations as one of the types of social enterprises. The concept of an NPO refers to not a government agency but a private organization not for profits but for social contributions in terms of non-profit organizations and their organizational activities. In other words, NPO stresses not the profitable purposes but the social existence. The number or activities of this NPO can hardly be identified in many cases because the scope of NPO is different depending on scholars and the indicators for NPO including its area for activities, type of corporation and size of the financing for organizations are different (Tanaka 2009).

While social enterprises have been approved and developed under the leadership of the government in Korea, NPO as one of the social enterprises has shown differences in that they have been developed as the passive and non-voluntary civil and social movement in a top-driven way due to the government's intentional promotion policy in Japan (Miziani, 2009).

The voluntary sectors have been promoted depending on the government's needs in terms of policy although the internal growth in the voluntary sector has grown up continuously due to the increase in the aged population since 1980s in the Japanese society. However, it is difficult for any civil organization to acquire a corporate identity in Japan before 1995, because the establishment of any foundation or organization could be done first by the financial supports in addition to the permission by the competent administrative office. The NPO Act as the law on the promotion of extraordinary non-profit activities was established in 1998 in an effort to promote the infrastructural arrangement for the establishment and support for the NPO Act by the government or municipalities when the activities in the voluntary sectors were organized with the rescue activities either individually or in an organized way across the country with over a million people for the disaster rescue activities under the circumstance of over 5,500 casualties due to the great earthquake in Kobe in 1995. Thereafter, the improvement has made for a civil organization to acquire a corporate identity by the certification of the competent administrative office.

While it was necessary to have the

competent administrative office's permission with the subsequent certification for the public nature by the office for the establishment of any foundation and organization in the past, the corporate identity can be acquired with the registration at the establishment of a foundation or organization since the establishment of the NPO Act and the recognition of the public nature has been also simplified by the certification of a third organization. Through a great deal of growth in social enterprises in Japan since then, there were 36,300 enterprises which had been incorporated as of December 2008.

The continuous increase has been shown rather than the explosive increase unlike the expectation that many NPO's will be generated since the Kobe Earthquake as an igniter for the incorporation of NPO's in Japan. There is a higher ration in the health and medicine and welfare field as if the image of age in Japan is reflected where it has entered the aging society, comparing to that in Korea. It is also characterized with a high ratio of advices and aids helpful to the operations for organizations.

In addition, the ratio for the local safety or disaster rescue can be said to be rather lower, considering the initiative to develop a village in a type of constructions for a tour city which has been often used as an example of a social enterprise in Japan occupies a higher ratio with the continuous growth rate of NPO since the Kobe Earthquake.

Most of the corporations have been led by volunteers as shown through the great earthquake in Kobe in 1995 where NPO corporations were generated in Japan. As shown by Takafumi (2009), this can be identified from the survey result that the paid full-time employees are average 1.6 persons and unpaid full-time employees are average 0.4 persons (RIETI, 2006). These full-time employees for NPO corporations without any employment contract, employment regulation or health insurance in many cases with their high dependency on the financial supports or donations is high likely to play a role of a setback for the growth of NPO corporations. For such a reason, the advent of NPO is ardently required as a social enterprise under the concept with certain profits together with its purpose for social contribution, not as an NPO simply as a social service volunteer

(Anheier & List, 2005)

2. Social Enterprises in Korea

The movement of production communities which were generated around the poor areas during the late 1980s can be the origin of social enterprises in Korea. Thereafter, the participation of various civil organizations has increased while we face the problem of unemployment and poverty as we go through the economic crisis in 1997 with our social atmosphere to maintain the economic growth since 1960s. The sudden and large unemployment due to the large restructuring and subsequent default since 1997 caused the maximized poverty in the low-income population as the socially vulnerable strata.

Our government drove the public labor projects, rehabilitation projects and social job projects since the foreign currency crisis in 1998. Thereafter, social enterprisers have been driven under the government's leadership, aiming at the supply of sustainable and good social services as the government became aware of the limitations of social enterprises with high dependency on the governmental finance due to the increase of the short-term, temporary jobs with lower income.

Starting with various social projects including the support for the rehabilitation support center for the disadvantaged population to overcome unemployment, Korea established the Social Enterprise Development Act in January 2007, which was enforced in July 2007. The Development Committee to cultivate social enterprises was organized in August 2007 and 218 social enterprises were certified as of January 2009 and the number grew up to be 251 enterprises as of September 2009. Social enterprises in Korea are characterized with the development through the formation of partnerships with the private sector as well as with the statutory systems led by the government. In other words, they have been grown up in a form of cooperation with the private technology together with the financial supports by the government. Social enterprises in Korea are characterized with the government's leadership in the process of financial support and approval. In terms of the business types, most of the supports include supports for the aged population or disadvantaged population such as the nursing, household supports, environment, recycle, food and

manufacturing due to the active participation of civil organizations.

IV. Comparisons of Social Enterprise between Korea and Japan

Social enterprises in Korea and Japan have controlled the growing speed depending on the government's support or the level of voluntary participation of civil organization in the course of the repeated growth through the advent period.

Social enterprises of Korea have been developed through the technological cooperation of civil organization together with the government's financial supports as part of overcoming through the economic recession over the so-called IMF aid period, and they have grown up in a method to support the disadvantaged population or overcome unemployment in their central activities.

On the other hand, Japan has approved the NPO Act as the voluntary sector to prepare the ground where social enterprises could grow up due to the civil organization's quick efforts in the course to overcome the great environmental difficulties of natural disaster, and social enterprises could have opportunities for great growth through the process.

Although there have been differences in the development direction as well as the start of social enterprises both in Korea and Japan, the significance can be said to have common aspects under the concept that they have prepared for the ground on the socially vulnerable population as parents for social enterprises.

Comparing Characteristics of Social Enterprises in Korea and Japan

Country	Characteristics	Time of Advent
Korea	Approval and registration by the government Financial supports by the government Participation of civil organizations or general public	After the IMF Crisis
Japan	Corporate registration to the government Participation of civil organizations Operations by donations or revenues	After the Kobe Earthquake
Common Aspects	Activities for the socially vulnerable population Continuous growth Management by the government	

In addition, social enterprises have common characteristics that they include activities for the socially vulnerable population with the continuous growth as well as with financial supports or instructions and management by the government, although they have different economic, environmental and/or social characteristics in the time of their advent in Korea and Japan.

In addition, the economic and social standards are high by constructing the cooperative networks between the government and civil organizations in Korea, considering the positioning based on the social and economic standards by Defourny & Jacques (2007).

On the other hand, it seems there are more or less restrictions in terms of the economic standards due to the lack of adjustments in the level of autonomous aspect or economic risk although the social standards are high due to the voluntary participation of civil organizations in Japan.

V. Conclusions

As shown before, social enterprises in Korea have been developed through the technological cooperation with civil organizations as well as the government's financial supports as part of overcoming the economic recession during the so-called IMF crisis, while those social enterprises are being developed in a way to help the disadvantaged population or to overcome unemployment in their central activities.

Japan also has an opportunity for the great growth of social enterprises through

the process where the NPO Act was approved for the voluntary sectors in an effort to prepare for the ground in which social enterprises have grown up due to the quick effort of civil organizations in the course of overcoming great environmental difficulties from natural disasters.

Although there have been differences in the start or developing directions of social enterprises in Korea and Japan, they have common aspects in the significance under the concept that they have provided the grounds for the socially disadvantaged population as parents of social enterprises.

It is expected that these findings could become guidelines to seek for new alternatives on the social integration and sustainable management of social enterprises in the future by leading the generation and development of social enterprises in terms of the government's policy or the private sector for those countries of which their culture is similar to ours as well as those developing countries like Mongol.

VI.References

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