

INFORMATION NOTE

Social enterprises, poverty alleviation and long-term care for the elderly in selected places

1. Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this information note is to provide the Subcommittee on Poverty Alleviation with information on social enterprises, poverty alleviation and long-term care (LTC) for the elderly in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. In this information note, general demographic and economic information of each of these four selected places is provided in Table 1, and the relevant details relating to social enterprises, poverty alleviation and LTC for the elderly are presented in Tables 2 to 4 respectively.

Table 1 – General demographic and economic information relating to Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Population	127.7 million as at July 2008.	4.8 million as at June 2008.	48 million in 2008.	22.9 million in 2008.
Population aged over 65	Around 29.3 million or 22.9% as at November 2008.	Around 315 800 or 6.5% in 2008.	Around 5 million or 10.3% in 2008.	Around 2.4 million or 10.5% in 2008.
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita on purchasing power parity ⁽¹⁾	US\$34,074 or HK\$264,107 in 2008.	S\$53,192 or HK\$274,471 in 2008.	US\$26,341 or HK\$204,167 in 2008.	NT\$539,854 or HK\$129,025 in 2008.

Note: (1) The exchange rates in April 2009 were NT\$1 = HK\$0.239; S\$1 = HK\$5.16; and US\$1 = HK\$7.751.

Table 1 – General demographic and economic information relating to Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Real GDP growth	-0.07% in 2008.	1.1% in 2008.	2.3% in 2008.	0.12% in 2008.
Employment population	62.5 million as at March 2009.	2.95 million as at March 2009.	28.7 million in 2008.	10.5 million in 2008.
Unemployment rate	4.8% as at March 2009.	3.2% as at March 2009.	4.0% as at April 2009.	5.8% as at February 2009.

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Concept of social enterprise				
Official definition	No official definition of social enterprise has been specified.	Social enterprises are businesses which fulfil social causes. They are revenue-generating businesses, and use business principles and methods to achieve social changes.	Social enterprises are enterprises which carry out business activities, including production and sale of goods and services, and pursue social purposes such as enhancing the quality of local residents' life, by means of providing social services and jobs for the underprivileged class.	No official definition of social enterprise has been specified.

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Regulatory framework				
Enabling legislation	Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities (Nonprofit Organization Law or NPO Law) amended in 2003 (first enacted in 1998).	No such legislation, with the Social Enterprise Committee formed by the government in 2006 to promote the development of social enterprises.	Act on the Promotion of Social Enterprises enacted in 2007.	(a) Civil Associations Act amended in 2002 (first enacted in 1942); and (b) regulations issued by different government agencies.
Objective	To "promote the sound development of specified nonprofit activities in the form of volunteer and other activities freely performed by citizens to benefit society, through such measures as the provision of corporate status to organizations that undertake specified nonprofit activities, and thereby to contribute to advancement of the public welfare." (Article 1) ⁽¹⁾	To offer a conducive and encouraging environment for needy individuals to become self-reliant, and reintegrate into mainstream society.	To "contribute to the integration of society as well as to the enhancement of the quality of the people's life thereof, by means of expanding social services, which are not sufficiently provided in society, and creating jobs." (Article 1)	To approve and disapprove the formation of non-profit organizations, including social associations (社會團體) and foundations (基金會), and govern their operation.

Note: (1) Specifically, the NPO Law enacted in 1998 promoted non-profit activities in 12 areas: health, medical care, and welfare; social education; community development; culture, the arts, and sports; environment; disaster relief; community safety; human rights and peace; international cooperation; equal treatment of women in society; sound nurturing of youth; and support of any of the above. In 2003, five additional fields were added to the list, namely information technology; science and technology; economic revitalization; job training and employment; and consumer protection. Prior to the enactment of the NPO Law, the criteria for incorporation were considered too rigid and difficult for many small voluntary organizations, due to the specified financial asset requirement and the lengthy approval process.

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Regulatory framework (cont'd)				
Responsible authorities for promoting social enterprises	Quality of Life Policy Bureau, Cabinet Office.	Social Enterprise Committee under Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (MCYS).	Social Enterprise Support Committee, Ministry of Labor (MOL).	(a) Ministry of the Interior (內政部, or MOI); (b) Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training of the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan (行政院勞工委員會職業訓練局, or BEVT); (c) National Youth Commission, Executive Yuan (行政院青年輔導委員會, or NYC); and (d) Council for Cultural Affairs, Executive Yuan (行政院文化建設委員會, or CCA). ⁽²⁾

Note: (2) Due to the lack of an overall government policy on social enterprises, the duties of promoting social entrepreneurial activities are scattered among several government agencies.

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Regulatory framework (cont'd)				
Major functions of the authorities	To promotes non-profit activities by implementing the NPO Law.	To study and recommend strategies to MCYS to develop the social enterprise and social entrepreneurship sectors.	To promote social enterprises and support them systematically by formulating the "Basic Plan for Social Enterprise Support" to be implemented by MOL, certifying social enterprises, and establishing the review criteria of the certification system.	<u>MOI and BEVT</u> To provide most of the support for social entrepreneurial activities relating to the physically or mentally disabled and socially disadvantaged persons. <u>NYC</u> To organize and sponsor courses, and publish manuals to train up personnel of non-profit organizations. <u>CCA</u> To sponsor social enterprises on promoting cultural and economic development of local communities.
Certification or registration requirements	Under the NPO Law, NPOs can be incorporated without an approval process, and the governor of the prefecture where the NPOs are located, or the Cabinet Office in the case of NPOs with offices in at least two prefectures, is required to authenticate establishment of such organizations, if they conform with the provisions set forth.	Social enterprises are not required to register with MCYS. They need to incorporate as a business or organization, and be registered with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority.	MOL grants certificates to social enterprises that qualify prescribed conditions.	Both social associations and foundations are established as judicial persons (法人) in accordance with the <i>Civil Code</i> . ⁽³⁾

Note: (3) Both social associations and foundations have long been engaged in profit-making activities. See Legislative Council Secretariat (2007).

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Basic facts about the social enterprise sector				
Types of social enterprises	<p>Two types of social enterprises are identified:⁽⁴⁾</p> <p>(a) non-profit organizations, including non-profit ventures and social welfare corporations, offering social goods and services in the market; and</p> <p>(b) for-profit organizations, including social-oriented companies and social businesses in the form of an activity of a corporation, addressing social problems, e.g. community redevelopment and environment protection.</p>	<p>Four types of social enterprises are identified, but most of them employ a combination of these four models:</p> <p>(a) work integration social enterprises, providing skill training and/or employment opportunities to the needy disadvantaged;</p> <p>(b) plough-back-profit social enterprises, aiming to generate profit to fund their affiliated or parent charities so as to reduce their reliance on donations;</p> <p>(c) social enterprises providing subsidized services to the needy disadvantaged, but charging commercial rates to mainstream customers; and</p> <p>(d) social enterprises addressing social needs or social issues, such as promoting community bonding, family bonding and racial harmony.</p>	<p>Five types of social enterprises are specified under the <i>Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Promotion of Social Enterprises</i> (2007):</p> <p>(a) public-service corporations;</p> <p>(b) non-profit private organizations;</p> <p>(c) social welfare foundations;</p> <p>(d) cooperatives; and</p> <p>(e) other non-profit organizations.</p>	<p>Five types of social enterprises are identified based on their mission:⁽⁵⁾</p> <p>(a) work integration or affirmative businesses, providing training, competitive wages, and career opportunities and ownership to the disadvantaged groups, e.g. mentally and physically disabled persons;</p> <p>(b) local community development organizations, promoting cultural and economic development of local communities;</p> <p>(c) social enterprises providing fee-paying services and products;</p> <p>(d) venture capital businesses created by NPOs; and</p> <p>(e) social cooperatives that are businesses organized for and by their members, who come together to provide a shared service, e.g. a retail service from which all members benefit.</p>

Notes: (4) Tanimoto (2007).

(5) Kuan (2006) and Legislative Council Secretariat (2007).

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Basic facts about the social enterprise sector (cont'd)				
Number of social enterprises ⁽⁶⁾	Over 300 social enterprises as at 2007.	About 150 social enterprises as at 2007.	About 218 certified social enterprises as at 2008.	About 141 social enterprises as at 2006.
Target beneficiaries of social enterprises ⁽⁷⁾	(a) The aged; (b) women; (c) the homeless; and (d) the disabled.	"Needy disadvantaged" Singaporeans who are work-capable, but face higher than usual barriers to employment, such as (a) older and less educated workers; (b) ex-offenders; (c) people with psychiatric conditions; and (d) those from multi-problem families.	"Underprivileged class", including: (a) the aged; (b) long-term unemployed persons; (c) persons whose household income is 60% of the nationwide average monthly household income or less; (d) the disabled; and (e) victims of sexual traffic.	(a) The aged; (b) single mothers; (c) unemployed workers; (d) mentally and physically disabled people; (e) less financially advantaged or less educated persons; and (f) aborigines.

Notes: (6) *Report of the Social Enterprise Committee* (2007); *The Korea Herald* (2009); 方嘉珂 (2007); and 官有垣 (2007).

(7) *Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Promotion of Social Enterprises* (2007); *Report of the Social Enterprise Committee* (2007); Tanimoto (2007); and 官有垣 (2007).

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Operating conditions of social enterprises				
Major government supporting measures ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	<p>(a) Tax benefits have been adopted since 2001 to encourage donations to NPOs. Individuals and legal persons can deduct their donations from taxable income when they give money to authorized NPOs; and</p> <p>(b) intermediary centres are set up to support the establishment of NPOs, including:</p> <p>(i) the Japan NPO Research Association, which solicits support from scholars and practitioners to initiate research on the needs of the sector, and raises money for NPO activities; and</p> <p>(ii) NPO centres set up by many local governments, which provide advice on management, policy making, bookkeeping, financial management and human resources.</p>	<p>(a) Seed-funding provided by MCYS through the ComCare Enterprise Fund (CEF).⁽¹⁰⁾ Under CEF, approved social enterprises are provided start-up funding up to 80% of the total project cost, capped at S\$300,000 (HK\$1.55 million).⁽¹¹⁾ However, CEF only funds new social enterprises under the work integration model, and does not fund those with objectives that fall in the arts, cultural, health or environmental sectors; and</p> <p>(b) relevant government agencies have put in place an array of business support schemes and facilities for local small and medium enterprises, though they do not fund the start-up costs.</p>	<p>MOL provides support to certified social enterprises on the following areas:</p> <p>(a) subsidizing labour cost (KRW788,000 or HK\$4,570 per month for regular workers, and KRW1.2 million or HK\$6,960 per month for professionals);</p> <p>(b) partial payment of employment insurance premium and industrial accident compensation insurance, National Health Insurance and pension insurance premium;</p> <p>(c) reduction of national and local taxes, and financial support for social insurance premium;</p> <p>(d) subsidizing facility expenses for financing site purchases, or leasing state-owned land and co-owned land, for the establishment or operation of a social enterprise;</p> <p>(e) providing professional consulting services in such areas as administration, technology, tax, labour, accounting; and</p> <p>(f) promoting public institutions to make priority purchases of goods and services produced by social enterprises.</p>	<p>(a) Funding is provided by some government agencies for social entrepreneurial projects with particular purposes, e.g. "the Development of Diversified Employment Opportunities Project" ("多元就業開發方案") developed by BEVT in 2001, which funds non-profit organizations to develop local employment opportunities for middle- and old-aged unemployed workers, single mothers, the disabled and aborigines;</p> <p>(b) the disabled are provided with enhanced training and employment opportunities under the Protection Act for Rights and Interests of (Physically and Mentally) Disabled Citizens (身心障礙者權益保障法) amended in 2008;</p> <p>(c) public institutions make priority purchases of products and services produced by welfare institutions or groups for the disabled;</p> <p>(d) special rights are given to social enterprises for leasing land or building; and</p> <p>(e) the Donations for Public Good Regulation (公益勸募條例) has been enforced since 2006 to boost the confidence of the public in making donations to non-profit organizations.</p>

Notes: (8) The exchange rate in April 2009 was KRW1 = HK\$0.0058.

(9) Ishizuka (2002); Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports (2009); and Work Together Foundation (2008).

(10) Not all social enterprises in Singapore seek MCYS's support. Many social enterprise initiatives are driven and supported by other community organizations.

(11) CEF-funded social enterprises are required to enter into a five-year contract with MCYS, with obligations to submit regular reports of the status of their operations.

Table 2 – General information relating to the social enterprise sector in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Operating conditions of social enterprises (cont'd)				
Problems or issues facing the social enterprise sector ⁽¹²⁾	<p>(a) According to an academic research, problems facing social enterprises in Japan include:</p> <p>(i) lack of profitability;</p> <p>(ii) difficulty in getting funding or loans from local banks, and</p> <p>(iii) in Japanese society, people trust business corporations more than non-profit organizations; and</p> <p>(b) while NPOs are allowed to gain access to tax deductible contributions, very strict tests are imposed on granting NPOs a tax-exemption status. Further, NPOs are not provided income tax exemption.</p>	<p>According to the Social Enterprise Committee, problems facing the social enterprises in Singapore include:</p> <p>(a) having "double bottom-lines" to achieve both social and financial goals, which may conflict with each other;</p> <p>(b) many management teams lacking organizational capabilities, such as business and human resource management skills, financial knowledge, and brand management; and</p> <p>(c) lacking diversity of funding sources and accessibility to finance. Social enterprises usually face financial instability, and have difficulties in attracting investors and meeting the criteria to obtain bank loans.</p>	<p>(a) According to a survey on certified social enterprises, problems raised by most of them are related to insufficiency of operating capital, shortage of staff, and lack of information on starting and managing a business;</p> <p>(b) Koreans generally lack awareness and interest in social enterprises. According to a survey by the Research Institute for Social Enterprise in 2008, only about 16% of people understood the meaning of social enterprise; and</p> <p>(c) Korean social enterprises are introduced mainly as state-led initiatives, and rely more on government funds for support than self-support. Some of them have also incurred a heavy financial burden.</p>	<p>According to a number of researchers, problems facing social enterprises in Taiwan include:</p> <p>(a) resistance of many people to social entrepreneurial activities due to their conflicting goals to achieve both social purposes and profit-making;</p> <p>(b) lacking competent staff and necessary skills in running a business;</p> <p>(c) lacking funding support, while experiencing a gradual decline of income from donations, membership fees and investment returns in recent years; and</p> <p>(d) lacking an overall government policy to promote the growth of the sector.</p>

Note: (12) Jeong et al. (2007); Kim (2009); Legislative Council Secretariat (2007); Pekkanen & Simon (2002); *Report of the Social Enterprise Committee* (2007); and Tanimoto (2007).

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Concept of poverty				
Official poverty threshold	Minimum cost of living (MCL), defined as 50% of the population's median income.	Official poverty threshold not specified. ⁽¹⁾ Currently, low-income families eligible for public assistance are those earning S\$1,500 (HK\$7,740) or less per month.	MCL, calculated annually by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs (MIHWFA). For example, MCL for a three-person family was KRW1.03 million (HK\$5,974) per month in 2008. ⁽²⁾	MCL, set at 60% of the average consumption expenditure per person in the previous year in a region, based on an annual survey of family revenue and expenditure conducted in all regions in Taiwan. In 2009, MCLs range from NT\$7,400 to NT\$14,558 (HK\$1,769 to HK\$3,479) per person per month.
Government institutions for tackling poverty⁽³⁾				
Responsible authorities	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW).	MCYS.	(a) MIHWFA; and (b) MOL.	(a) MOI's Department of Social Affairs (內政部社會司); (b) Council of Labor Affairs (行政院勞工委員會); and (c) Council for Economic Planning and Development, Executive Yuan (行政院經濟建設委員會) ⁽⁴⁾ .

Notes: (1) In Singapore, absolute poverty is determined based on minimum consumption expenditure computed from actual expenditure data from the Household Expenditure Survey, whereas relative poverty is measured as half of the median per capita household income. See Long (1999).

(2) Union of Catholic Asian News (2008).

(3) There is no known institutional structure in the four selected place at both the central or local levels specifically for tackling poverty.

(4) The Council for Economic Planning and Development contributes to poverty alleviation by implementing Taiwan's major economic revitalization programmes to tackle the current financial crisis.

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Social safety net of the last resort				
Relevant legislation	Revised Public Assistance Law (New) enacted in 1950.	Community Care Endowment Fund (ComCare Fund) Act 2005.	The National Basic Livelihood Security (NBLS) Act 1999.	Social Assistance Law (社會救助法) enacted in 1980, with the most recent amendments enacted in 2008.
Objective	The Public Assistance System aims to guarantee a minimum standard of living for needy citizens and assist them to gain an independent living. ⁽⁵⁾	The ComCare Public Assistance Scheme aims to help needy citizens who require assistance to integrate into the community.	The NBLS system aims to secure a minimum living standard for needy citizens.	The Social Assistance System aims to provide regular assistance and disaster relief to needy citizens, and enable them to become self-reliant.
Benefit structure	<u>Major categories of recipients</u> (a) Elderly households; (b) families with disabled member(s); and (c) single-mother households. <u>Categories of assistance</u> (a) Living allowances; (b) medical assistance; (c) housing allowances; (d) educational assistance for children in elementary or middle schools; and (e) assistance for childbirth, funerals, and finding employment.	<u>Major categories of recipients</u> (a) Citizens who are unable to work owing to old age, illness or unfavourable family circumstances; and (b) those who have no means of subsistence and little or no family support. <u>Categories of assistance</u> (a) Cash grants – monthly cash grants for basic living; (b) medical assistance – free treatment at polyclinics and government hospitals; and (c) education assistance for children.	<u>Major category of recipients</u> (a) All citizens regardless of age and income levels. <u>Categories of assistance</u> (a) Living allowance; (b) medical benefit; (c) housing benefit; (d) education benefit; (e) childbirth benefit; (f) funeral benefit; (g) self-support benefit; and (h) self-reliance support programmes delivered by local governments to provide recipients with vocational training, counselling services, career guidance and job placement opportunities.	<u>Major categories of recipients</u> (a) Low-income families; (b) orphans; (c) the elderly; (d) the disabled; (e) those incapable of work; and (f) victims of disasters and their families. <u>Categories of assistance</u> (a) Living subsidies; (b) medical subsidies; (c) aid for emergency; and (d) aid for disasters.

Note: (5) The current system places more emphasis on the objective of securing the minimum standard of living than supporting an independent living. See Sekine (2008).

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Specific poverty alleviation strategies for target groups				
Specific measures to help the unemployed	Establishing the "Employment Insurance System" in 1974 with the purposes of stabilizing living and facilitating job-seeking activities of workers under 65 years of age during periods of unemployment.	Implementing the "ComCare SelfReliance" programme with two major schemes: (a) the "ComCare Transitions Scheme", which provides low-income households, whose members are temporarily unable to work and need assistance, with one or more types of assistance for basic living, children's education, medical treatment, or vouchers for rental, utilities, and service and conservancy charges; and (b) the "ComCare Work Support Scheme", which helps beneficiaries upgrade their skills and find a job, while receiving temporary assistance similar to the ComCare Transitions Scheme, as well as a training grant for approved courses.	Establishing the "Employment Insurance System" in 1995 to provide income support to workers, and facilitate their job-seeking activities during periods of unemployment.	Adopting the "Employment Insurance Act" in 2002 to improve the ability of workers to find employment, and guarantee basic living requirements for workers and their dependents during periods of unemployment.

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Specific poverty alleviation strategies for target groups (cont'd)				
Specific measures to help low-income families	<p>(a) Providing low-interest or interest-free loans to low-income households to secure a stable living through the "Livelihood Welfare Fund Loan System" implemented in each prefecture; and</p> <p>(b) implementing minimum wage as a basic supporting safety net to low-wage workers, where the amended "Law on Minimum Wage" in 2002 has included a specific reference to the minimum standard of living (Article 3);</p>	<p>(a) The "ComCare SelfReliance" programme; and</p> <p>(b) the "ComCare Grow" programme, which addresses the child-care needs of low-income families by providing them with monthly subsidies for services in child-care centres, kindergartens, and before- and/or after-school student-care centres. It also aims to help these children do better in school, so as to escape from the cycle of poverty.</p>	<p>Implementing the "Community Service Innovation Programme", under which vouchers are offered to those with household income below the national average to purchase services provided by local municipalities.</p>	<p>(a) Under the Social Assistance System, three categories of basic living allowances ranging from NT\$5,000 to NT\$11,477 (HK\$1,195 to HK\$2,743)⁽⁶⁾ and/or categorical supplementary benefits⁽⁷⁾ are provided on a per person basis, based on the number of work-capable members, income level and amount of assets of a family;</p> <p>(b) providing monthly living assistance of NT\$1,400 to NT\$1,800 (HK\$335 to HK\$430) for each child or youth of low-income families, in which their parents are unable to take care of their children due to work or other reasons;</p> <p>(c) providing yearly subsidies of NT\$12,000 (HK\$2,868) for young children of low-income families to enter into public or private day-care centres; and</p> <p>(d) providing assistance in health insurance, hospitalization charges, and kindergarten education for children and youth of low-income families.</p>

Notes: (6) In Taipei City, individuals with no consumption expenditure at all receive a higher basic living allowance up to NT\$14,152 (HK\$3,382) per month.

(7) Categorical supplementary benefits include allowances for children aged under 15, students aged over 16, the elderly, and moderately and severely disabled persons, and work relief for those with working capability on a daily basis.

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Specific poverty alleviation strategies for target groups (cont'd)				
Specific measures to help the elderly	(a) Facilitating elderly employment and re-employment of retired employees with improved measures, such as the "Subsidy for Extension of Retirement Age (Subsidy for Enterprise in which People can Work until 70 Years Old)" scheme created in September 2007; and (b) providing old-age benefits for elderly people who have had a certain coverage period under the Japanese pension system.	The ComCare Public Assistance Scheme.	Providing vouchers to families with elderly members under the "Elderly Care" voucher programme to purchase in-home care and housekeeping services for 27-38 hours per month; this programme also contributes to job creation for the elderly.	Providing "Living Allowance for Medium- and Low-Income Elderly" (中低收入 65 歲以上老人生活津貼) of NT\$6,000 (HK\$1,434) for elderly people aged above 65 on a monthly basis in 2009.

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Specific poverty alleviation strategies for target groups (cont'd)				
Specific measures to help people with disabilities	<p>(a) Adopting an "Employment Quota System for Persons with Disabilities" pursuant to the "Law for Employment Promotion of Persons with Disabilities", which requires companies to employ a certain number of individuals with physical or mental disabilities; and establishing a levy and grant system so that companies are fined if they fail to satisfy the legally mandated employment quota ratio, or are awarded adjustment allowances or grants if they employ more disabled persons than required; and</p> <p>(b) providing vocational training and rehabilitation programmes by establishing vocational abilities development schools and local vocational centres for people with disabilities.</p>	The ComCare Public Assistance Scheme.	<p>(a) Introducing the "Basic Old-age Pension" scheme in 2008⁽⁸⁾ to provide old-age security benefits to around 70% of the population over 65 years old, who are selected by a means test. The pension payment will be increased in phases from the current 5% to 10% of the average monthly income of National Pension participants by 2028; and</p> <p>(b) providing vouchers to families with disabled persons under the "Assistant Service for Persons with Severe Disabilities" voucher programme to support their daily activities, amounting to a total of 20-80 hours of services.</p>	Providing the monthly "Disability Living Allowance" (身心障礙者生活補助) of NT\$4,000 (HK\$956) to NT\$7,000 (HK\$1,673) in 2009, for persons with different degree of physically and mentally disabilities. Other major benefits include subsidies for social insurance premium, housing rental and loans, and purchases of auxiliary appliances.

Note: (8) The National Pension Reform Act was passed in 2007 to resolve the long-term financial instability of the National Pension, and remove a number of "blind-spots" to ensure that no participant will be excluded from receiving benefits, such as the elderly and the disabled. The Old-age Basic Pension scheme aims to reduce poverty and secure the income of the contemporary elderly, and does not require a period of contribution from participants. See Kang & Lee (2009).

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Specific poverty alleviation strategies for target groups (cont'd)				
Measures to help other disadvantaged groups	<p><u>Single-parent families</u></p> <p>(a) Promoting self-sufficiency of single-parent families through comprehensive measures such as support for childrearing and living, and home-based employment programmes; and</p> <p><u>The "homeless"</u></p> <p>(b) assisting the rehabilitation of the homeless through securing stable employment, training, housing and medical care, under the "Law on Special Measures to Assist Self-support of the Homeless" adopted in 2002.</p>	<p><u>Many Helping Hands Approach</u></p> <p>Additional help for needy individuals comes from community groups and organizations such as Community Development Councils, grassroots organizations, Voluntary Welfare Organizations (VWOs) and self-help groups.</p>	<p><u>Women with a newborn baby</u></p> <p>The "Helper for Mother and Newborn" voucher programme provides vouchers amounting to a two-week in-home maternity care service for women, who have delivered a baby, and with a household income of 65% or less than the national average.</p>	<p><u>Work-capable low-income individuals</u></p> <p>Low-skilled but work-capable members of low-income households are provided work relief benefits (低收入戶以工代賑補助) of NT\$600 (HK\$143) per day in 2009, by involving them in temporary work in public institutions arranged by local governments.</p>

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Major poverty alleviation measures to address the financial crisis				
Specific measures	<p>Poverty alleviation measures under the ¥56.8 trillion (HK\$4.5 trillion) worth "Policy Package to Address Economic Crisis"⁽⁹⁾ announced in April 2009 include:</p> <p><u>Employment support</u></p> <p>(a) expanding the emergency employment measures, such as subsidies for employment adjustment; support for re-employment and development of vocational skills; employment support for people with disabilities; and prevention of premature termination of temporary work contracts;</p> <p>(b) developing the low-carbon industries to create jobs and support long-term economic growth;</p>	<p>Poverty alleviation measures under the S\$20.5 billion (HK\$106 billion) worth "Resilience Package" announced in <i>Singapore Budget 2009</i> include:</p> <p><u>Employment support</u></p> <p>(a) preserving jobs of Singaporeans to the maximum extent through:</p> <p>(i) "Jobs Credit" – a one-year initiative to provide 100 000 employers with a 12% cash credit on the first S\$2,500 (HK\$12,900) of each employee's monthly wages;</p> <p>(ii) "Skills Programme for Upgrading and Resilience" – a two-year initiative to provide course fee subsidies to employers, and skill training to both workers and the unemployed;</p>	<p>A series of poverty alleviation measures have been announced since December 2008, including:</p> <p><u>Employment support</u></p> <p>(a) earmarking KRW5.45 trillion (HK\$31.6 billion) to facilitate vocational training of some 152 000 job seekers, and create 15 000 new jobs in the social services sector to assist the elderly and working mothers;</p> <p>(b) spending KRW5 trillion (HK\$29 billion) on infrastructure development to create 50 000 jobs by 2009;</p> <p>(c) spending KRW2.7 trillion (HK\$15.7 billion) to create temporary jobs, and KRW1.6 trillion (HK\$9.3 billion) to expand the budget for jobless claims; and</p>	<p>A series of poverty alleviation measures have been announced since October 2008, including:</p> <p><u>Employment support</u></p> <p>(a) implementing two job creation schemes to create over 100 000 short-term jobs by 2009 ("Short-term Promotion Employment Measure for 2008-2009" or "97-98 年短期促進就業措施") and over 191 000 permanent jobs annually for four years ("Employment Promotion Plan for 2009-2012" or "98-101 年促進就業方案");</p> <p>(b) implementing the eight-year, NT\$3.99 trillion (HK\$955 billion) worth "Twelve Love Taiwan Construction Projects" ("愛台 12 建設") on public infrastructure development to create 120 000 jobs each year;</p>

Note: (9) The "Policy Package to Address Economic Crisis" includes both immediate and long-term measures over a multi-year timeframe to counter the negative impact of the financial crisis and promote future economic growth. The exchange rate in April 2009 was ¥1 = HK\$0.0786.

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Major poverty alleviation measures to address the financial crisis (cont'd)				
Specific measures (cont'd)	<p><u>Employment support (cont'd)</u></p> <p>(c) promoting the development of agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, advanced technologies, and infrastructure to create jobs and realize Japan's economic potential; and</p> <p>(d) improving the work conditions of long-term care workers, and strengthening the long-term care services so as to create more jobs in the relevant field.</p> <p><u>Support for families</u></p> <p>(a) providing special allowances for child-rearing (¥36,000 or HK\$2,830 per child aged three to five), and financial support to cover education expenses.</p> <p><u>Strengthening social welfare</u></p> <p>(a) improving safety measures, such as disaster management, and systems for social security, such as pension record management.</p>	<p><u>Employment support (cont'd)</u></p> <p>(iii) "Workfare Income Supplement (WIS) Special Payment"⁽¹⁰⁾ – providing temporary special payment up to S\$1,200 (HK\$6,192) for low-wage or irregular workers at 35 years old or above, who earn less than S\$1,500 (HK\$7,740) per month; and</p> <p>(iv) creating 18 000 jobs in the public sector, including government-supported jobs.</p> <p><u>Support for families</u></p> <p>(a) providing direct assistance to households, e.g. doubling the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST) credits and Senior Citizens' Bonus⁽¹¹⁾, one-month rental rebate for public rental flats, and personal income tax rebate of 20% (capped at S\$2,000 or HK\$10,320) for the 2009 Assessment Year;</p>	<p><u>Employment support (cont'd)</u></p> <p>(d) injecting KRW5 trillion (HK\$29 billion) into the "green growth plans" for developing the eco-friendly industries for the next four years, creating a total of 960 000 new jobs;</p> <p><u>Support for families</u></p> <p>(a) implementing tax reductions; and</p> <p>(b) providing market liquidity by the five state-run financial firms to encourage lenders to extend loans to households (and companies) so as to ease credit crunch.</p> <p><u>Emergency relief</u></p> <p>(a) giving cash and coupons of KRW830,000 (HK\$4,814) per month for six months to 860 000 people, who have been laid off or forced to close their shops, and small-sized businesses. A total of 1.1 million senior citizens and physically disabled people will be given KRW200,000 (HK\$1,160) per month for a six-month period.</p>	<p><u>Employment support (cont'd)</u></p> <p>(c) creating around 70 000 new jobs (including internship positions) for tertiary graduates, with a monthly salary from NT\$17,000 to NT\$44,000 (HK\$4,063 to HK\$10,516); and</p> <p>(d) strengthening skills of both workers and the employed, particularly relating to the healthcare, logistics and tourism industries.</p> <p><u>Support for low-income families</u></p> <p>(a) implementing the "Programme for Subsidizing Working Income" ("工作所得補助方案") with over NT\$2 billion (HK\$478 million) to offer subsidies and emergency relief to low-income households, and to pay national health insurance for them.</p>

Notes: (10) The WIS Scheme is a long-term programme to encourage the older low-wage workers to find work and stay in work, whereas the WIS Special Payment is a temporary scheme to provide additional help to the low-wage workers in the economic downturn.

(11) The GST Credits was introduced in 2007 to help Singaporeans cope with the impact of the GST increase. The Senior Citizens' Bonus is a payment given to the elderly to help them with their retirement and healthcare needs.

Table 3 – General information relating to poverty alleviation in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Major poverty alleviation measures to address the financial crisis (cont'd)				
Specific measures (cont'd)	<u>Tax reform</u> (a) reducing gift tax for house purchases, and the tax on social expenses of small and medium enterprises.	<u>Support for families (cont'd)</u> (b) topping up the Public Transport Fund to S\$10 million (HK\$51.6 million) to provide transport vouchers for all low-income families; (c) introducing a "Short-term Study Assistance Scheme" for an initial duration of two years to provide an additional assistance up to S\$2,060 (HK\$10,630) per year to post-secondary students; and (d) providing low-income families with subsidies to cover 95% of the childcare and kindergarten fees. <u>Strengthening social welfare</u> (a) increasing ComCare Public Assistance rates for low-income and elderly citizens; and (b) providing additional funds to enable community-based organizations, such as family service centres and VWOs, to render interim assistance to needy residents.		<u>Support for consumer spending</u> (a) distributing NT\$3,600 (HK\$860) in consumption coupons to each citizen for purchasing goods in any retailers or restaurants with a business registration certificate by 2009.

Table 4 – General information relating to long-term care for the elderly in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Major LTC system or services	The mandatory LTC Insurance System introduced in 2000, under the LTC Insurance Act.	Eldercare Services. ⁽¹⁾	The mandatory LTC Insurance scheme introduced in 2007, under the Act of the Long-term Care Security for the Elderly.	The ten-year LTC plan (2007-2017), with four types of LTC services targeting different elderly groups: (a) poor, mildly disabled elderly people, under the Senior Citizens Welfare Act; (b) poor, severely disabled elderly people, under the Nurse Act; (c) aged farmers; and (d) veterans.
Eligibility	Persons aged 65 or over.	Persons aged 60 or above. ⁽²⁾	Persons aged 65 or over.	Persons aged 65 or over
Responsible institutions at the central government level	Health and Welfare Bureau for the Elderly, MHLW.	Agency for Integrated Care set up by the Ministry of Health (MOH).	MHWFA.	(a) MOI; (b) Bureau of Nursing and Healthcare, Department of Health, Executive Yuan (行政院衛生署護理及健康照護處); (c) Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (行政院農業委員會); and (d) Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan (行政院國軍退除役官兵輔導委員會).

Notes: (1) Families are assumed to be the long-term care providers of the elderly in Singapore. Those without families may rely on the assistance from the government. Non-governmental organizations, such as religious bodies and ethnic associations, are also commonly found to provide care for those who either do not succeed in obtaining government assistance or prefer to cope without the state's help. See Mehta (2002).

(2) According to Census 2000, the population aged 60 or above in Singapore totalled 362 202 or 11% out of the total population of 3.2 million in 2000.

Table 4 – General information relating to long-term care for the elderly in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Other relevant institutions	<p>(a) Municipalities, which are the insurers of the LTC Insurance System, being responsible for the certification of LTC institutions, determining plans for LTC services, including the levels of premiums and LTC benefits, and collecting premiums from individuals (those aged over 40);</p> <p>(b) prefectures, which are responsible for overseeing the implementation of LTC services;</p> <p>(c) National Health Insurance Association; and</p> <p>(d) public and privately-run service providers.</p>	Public and privately-run service providers, such as hospitals, day centres and nursing homes.	<p>(a) Local governments, which are responsible for the regulation and certification of LTC institutions and financing for LTC;</p> <p>(b) National Health Insurance Corporation; and</p> <p>(c) public and privately-run service providers.</p>	<p>(a) Local governments at the municipal, county and city levels; and</p> <p>(b) public and privately-run service providers.</p>

Table 4 – General information relating to long-term care for the elderly in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Major services	<p><u>In-home or community-based services</u></p> <p>(a) Home visits; (b) home-visit bathing services; (c) home-visit nursing care; (d) home-visit medical care; (e) home-visit rehabilitation; (f) short-term stay at a care facility or hospital; (g) group-living care for elderly patients with dementia; (h) welfare devices rental services; (i) allowance for purchases of welfare devices; and (j) allowance for home renovation.</p> <p><u>Institutional services</u></p> <p>(a) LTC welfare services, e.g. special nursing homes; (b) LTC health services; and (c) sanatorium-type LTC medical services.</p>	<p><u>In-home or community-based services</u></p> <p>(a) Home medical services; (b) home nursing services; (c) home therapy services; (d) day rehabilitation centres; and (e) day care centres for elderly patients with dementia.</p> <p><u>Institutional services</u></p> <p>(a) community hospitals providing longer-term in-patient rehabilitation, nursing and respite care services; and (b) nursing homes.</p> <p><u>Hospice services</u></p> <p>(a) palliative care centres providing in-patient, day hospice care and home care.</p>	<p><u>In-home or community-based services</u></p> <p>(a) Assistant visits which provide help in the daily lives of the elderly, including bathing, excretion and housework; (b) home-visit bathing services; (c) home-visit nursing care; (d) day care services at a care facility; and (e) short-term stay at a care facility.</p> <p><u>Institutional services</u></p> <p>(a) long-term rehabilitation and care services at nursing homes. (b) nursing homes.</p> <p><u>Cash grants</u></p> <p>(a) allowances paid to recipients receiving proper care from family members; (b) subsidies for LTC services from unregistered facilities; and (c) subsidies for nursing services at specialized hospitals for the elderly.</p>	<p><u>In-home or community-based services</u></p> <p>(a) Home-care services, home rehabilitation and home nursing; (b) respite care services; (c) day care services at hospitals, nursing homes for the elderly and dementia patients; (d) allowances for auxiliary instruments and home repair; (e) allowances for meals; and (f) monthly living subsidies of NT\$6,000 (HK\$1,413) for aged farmers.</p> <p><u>Institutional services</u></p> <p>(a) nursing homes (護理之家); (b) long-term care facilities (養護機構); (c) nursery institutions for the elderly (安養機構); and (d) veterans homes (榮譽國民之家).</p>

Table 4 – General information relating to long-term care for the elderly in Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan (cont'd)

	Japan	Singapore	South Korea	Taiwan
Contribution by users	Users pay 10% of the charges in general, with a maximum monthly limit of ¥37,200 (HK\$2,924) and a standard monthly allowance for meals up to ¥23,400 (HK\$1,839).	Users with per capita income not more than S\$1,300 (HK\$6,708) pay 25% to 75% of the charges for intermediate and LTC services under the MOH framework, based on a means test.	Contribution to LTC insurance is determined as a fixed percentage of the participants' health insurance contribution, currently set at 4.05%.	Amount of co-payment for in-home or institutional services is determined by a means test based on household income. Elderly people with a per capita income less than 1.5 times of MCL may receive subsidies up to 100% of the charges. Other services such as home rehabilitation, home nursing, respite care, are offered free to the elderly, for a certain number of days per year or times per month.

References

Japan

1. Cabinet Office. (2009) *Summary of the "Policy Package to Address Economic Crisis"*. Available from: <http://www5.cao.go.jp/keizai1/2009/0420summary-english.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].
2. Eguchi, T. (2005). *The System of Long Term Care Insurance (Kaigo Hoken) in Japan*. Available from: http://www.ciss.org.mx/assembly/pdf/en/2005/cadam/Takahiro_Eguchi_i.pdf [Accessed May 2009].
3. Garon, S. (2002) *Japanese Policies toward Poverty and Public Assistance: A Historical Perspective*. Available from: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/WBI/Resources/wbi37200.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].
4. Ishizuka, H. (2002) *Emerging Japan's Nonprofit Organizations*. Available from: <http://www.inhcc.org/english/20021226-emerging.html> [Accessed May 2009].
5. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. (2002) *Long-term Care Insurance in Japan*. Available from: <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/elderly/care/index.html> [Accessed May 2009].
6. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. (2008) *Annual Health, Labour and Welfare Report 2007-2008. Part 2 – Key Administrative Measures of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare*. Available from: <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/wp/wp-hw2/index.html> [Accessed May 2009].
7. Pekkanen, R. & Simon, K. (2002) Taxation of Not-for-Profit Organizations and their Donors in Japan is this Tax Reform or Not? *The International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law*. March, 4(2/3). Available from: http://www.icnl.org/KNOWLEDGE/ijnl/vol4iss2_3/cr_1.htm [Accessed May 2009].
8. Sekine, Y. (2008) *The Rise of Poverty in Japan: The Emergence of the Working Poor*. Available from: http://www.jil.go.jp/english/JLR/documents/2008/JLR20_sekine.pdf [Accessed May 2009].

9. Tanimoto, K. (2008) *The Emergence of Social Entrepreneurship and its Strategy in Japan*. Available from: <http://www.crrconference.org/downloads/crrc2007tanimoto.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].
10. The Economist Newspaper Limited. (2009) *Country Briefings: Japan*. Available from: <http://www.economist.com/countries/Japan/> [Accessed May 2009].
11. *Statistic Bureau*. (2009) Available from: <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/> [Accessed May 2009].
12. 方嘉珂：《對日社會企業的認識與思考——訪日筆談》，網址：<http://www.glinet.org/standard.asp?id=4929> [於 2009 年 5 月 登入]。

Singapore

13. Social Enterprise Committee (2007) *Report of the Social Enterprise Committee*. Available from: <http://www.mcys.gov.sg/MCDSFiles/download/Report%20of%20the%20Social%20Enterprise%20Committee.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].
14. *Agency for Integrated Care*. (undated) Available from: <http://www.aic.sg/AIC/Main/HomePage.aspx> [Accessed May 2009].
15. Long, A.S. (Undated) *Country Paper on Poverty Measurement: The Case of Singapore*. Available from: http://www.unescap.org/Stat/meet/povstat/pov7_sig.pdf [Accessed May 2009].
16. Mehta, K.K. (2002) National Policies on Ageing and Long-term Care in Singapore: A Case of Cautious Wisdom? In: Phillips, D.R. & Chan, A.C.M. (eds.) *Ageing and Long-term Care: National Policies in the Asia-Pacific*. Available from: http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-28477-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html [Accessed May 2009].
17. Ministry of Community Development, Youth and Sports. (2009) *ComCare Enterprise Fund*. Available from: http://www.mcys.gov.sg/web/serv_E_CEF.html [Accessed May 2009].

18. *Singapore Department of Statistics*. (2009) Available from: <http://www.singstat.gov.sg/> [Accessed May 2009].

South Korea

19. Economic Watch. (2008) *Econ Stats: Economic Statistics and Indicators for Korea, South Korea for the Year of 2008*. Available from: <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/country/Korea/> [Accessed May 2009].

20. *Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Promotion of Social Enterprises*. (2007) Presidential Decree No. 20141.

21. *Information from Ministry for Health, Welfare and Family Affairs*. (Undated) Available from: http://english.mw.go.kr/front_eng/jc/sjc0105mn.jsp?PAR_MENU_ID=1003&MENU_ID=100305 [Accessed May 2009].

22. Jeong, B.S. et al. (2007) *The Promotion Strategy of Social Enterprise in Seoul*. Available from: http://www.sdi.re.kr/nfile/zcom_eng_bbs/a2007-PR-24.pdf [Accessed May 2009].

23. Kang, J.Y. & Lee, J. (2009) *A Comparison of the Public Pension Systems of South Korea and Japan from a Historical Perspective Focusing on the Basic Pension Schemes*. Available from: <http://www.appam.org/conferences/international/singapore2009/sessions/downloads/1051.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].

24. Kim, Y. (Undated) *Can Social Enterprise Stand for People with Disabilities? The Case of Korean Social Enterprises, 2007-2008*. Available from: <http://www.appam.org/conferences/international/singapore2009/sessions/downloads/1391.doc> [Accessed May 2009].

25. Korea Development Bank. (2008) *Public Financial Firms to Release W200tr*. Available from: <http://www.kdb.co.kr/weblogic/Board?BID=156&NID=33984&ACTION=VIEW> [Accessed May 2009].

26. Kwon, S. et al. (2009) *Introduction of Long-term Care Insurance in South Korea*. Available from: <http://www.appam.org/conferences/international/singapore2009/sessions/downloads/1661.doc> [Accessed May 2009].

-
27. Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs. (2008) *Basic Old-age Pension*. Available from: http://search.korea.net:8080/intro_korea2008/society/pdf/01_11.pdf [Accessed May 2009].
 28. Song, N.K. & Shin, H. (2009) *A Study on the Social Assistance Delivery Systems in South Korea and Britain*. Available from: <http://www.appam.org/conferences/international/singapore2009/sessions/downloads/1071.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].
 29. The Economist Newspaper Limited. (2009) *Country Briefings: South Korea*. Available from: <http://www.economist.com/countries/SouthKorea/> [Accessed May 2009].
 30. The Korea Herald. (2009) *News: Innovative Welfare Plan Proposed*. 24 March. Available from: http://www.koreaherald.co.kr/NEWKHSITE/data/html_dir/2009/03/24/200903240039.asp [Accessed May 2009].
 31. Union of Catholic Asian News. (2008) *Korea Club for Disabled People Allows them to Share Challenges, Experience Fellowship*. Available from: <http://www.ucanews.com/2008/08/28/club-for-disabled-people-allows-them-to-share-challenges-experience-fellowship/> [Accessed May 2009].
 32. Work Together Foundation. (2008) *News: The Companies Which Make the World Warm, "36.5° Company"*. 27 May. Available from: http://eng.hamkke.org/news/news_v.php?mode=view&c_num=40&community_gubun=News&c_keyfield=&c_key [Accessed May 2009].

Taiwan

33. Central Intelligence Agency. (2009). *The World Factbook: Taiwan*. Available from: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/print/tw.html> [Accessed May 2009].
34. Kuan, Y.Y. (2006) *Social Enterprise Development in Taiwan*. Available from: http://se.npo.org.tw/Page_Show.asp?Page_ID=307 [Accessed May 2009].

-
35. *Monthly Bulletin of Interior Statistics*. (Undated) Available from: <http://sowf.moi.gov.tw/stat/month/list.htm> [Accessed May 2009].
36. Wu, S.C. (2009) *Long Term Care Policy and Long Practice in Taiwan*. Available from: <http://www.asiaforum.tsaofoundation.org/pdfDownloads/Day2/D2%20Plenary/Plenary%202/Long%20Term%20Care%20Policy%20in%20Taiwan%20-Shiao%20Chi%20Wu.pdf> [Accessed May 2009].
37. 行政院經濟建設委員會：《台灣經濟論衡》，網址：<http://www.cepd.gov.tw/dn.aspx?uid=5690> [於 2009 年 5 月登入]。
38. 官有垣：《社會企業研習班：社會企業的發展：台灣與香港的比較分析(第二部份)》，網址：<http://youthhub.net.tw/public/pool/20081023114431-6-10-1.ppt> [於 2009 年 5 月登入]。
39. 黃秀梨：《長期照護(Long-term Care)》，網址：<http://nurse.cgu.edu.tw/tutorial/hsiuli/long%20term%20care%2097.ppt> [於 2009 年 5 月登入]。

Others

40. Legislative Council Secretariat. (2007) *Information Note on Social Entrepreneurial Activities in Taiwan*. LC Paper No. IN16/06-07.
41. Task Force on Economic Challenges. (2008) *Monthly Monitor of Global Responses to the Financial Tsunami by Selected Economy (for November 2008)*. Available from: [http://www.fso.gov.hk/tfec/eng/doc/Monthly%20Monitor%20of%20Global%20Responses%20\(Nov%202008\)%20\(TFEC-INFO-02\)%20\(Eng\).pdf](http://www.fso.gov.hk/tfec/eng/doc/Monthly%20Monitor%20of%20Global%20Responses%20(Nov%202008)%20(TFEC-INFO-02)%20(Eng).pdf) [Accessed May 2009].

-
42. Task Force on Economic Challenges. (2009a) *Monthly Monitor of Global Responses to the Financial Tsunami by Selected Economy (for 29 November 2008 to 14 January 2009)*. Available from: [http://www.fso.gov.hk/tfec/eng/doc/Monthly%20Monitor%20Global%20Responses%20\(Dec%202008\)%20TFEC-INFO-04%20\(Eng\).pdf](http://www.fso.gov.hk/tfec/eng/doc/Monthly%20Monitor%20Global%20Responses%20(Dec%202008)%20TFEC-INFO-04%20(Eng).pdf) [Accessed May 2009].
43. Task Force on Economic Challenges. (2009b) *Monthly Monitor of Global Responses to the Financial Tsunami by Selected Economy (for 16 January to 20 March 2009)*. Available from: [http://www.fso.gov.hk/tfec/eng/doc/Monthly%20Global%20Monitor%20\(Mar%202009\)_TFEC-INFO-09_%20Eng.pdf](http://www.fso.gov.hk/tfec/eng/doc/Monthly%20Global%20Monitor%20(Mar%202009)_TFEC-INFO-09_%20Eng.pdf) [Accessed May 2009].

Prepared by Lettice AU YEUNG
13 May 2009
Tel: 2869 9593

Information notes are compiled for Members and Committees of the Legislative Council. They are not legal or other professional advice and shall not be relied on as such. Information notes are subject to copyright owned by the Legislative Council Commission (the Commission). The Commission permits accurate reproduction of the information notes for non-commercial use in a manner not adversely affecting the Legislative Council, provided that acknowledgement is made stating the Research and Library Services Division of the Legislative Council Secretariat as the source and one copy of the reproduction is sent to the Legislative Council Library.