

ASIA PACIFIC PHILANTHROPY CONSORTIUM

**STRENGTHENING PHILANTHROPY IN THE ASIA PACIFIC:
AN AGENDA FOR ACTION**

Background Paper: Korea

July 2001

INTRODUCTION

The nonprofit and civil society sector in Korea is unquestionably a major social actor that has gradually expanded its influence throughout the 1990s, even though the true civil revolution started with the 1987 democracy movement. The real power of civil society organizations (CSOs) has most recently been demonstrated through an NGO-organized campaign to disqualify targeted candidates in the 2000 National Assembly election. After witnessing the results of this campaign, politicians and the general population realized the undeniable impact of organized activities in the Korean nonprofit sector, and particularly among CSOs.

It is not unusual to find the names of PSPD (People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy), CCEJ (Citizen's Coalition for Economic Justice), KFEM (Korean Federation of Environmental Movement), and GKU (Green Korea United) in our daily lives, particularly because of the mass media. It is difficult to find social issues in which private, nonprofit civil society organizations are not involved. The sudden entrance of the civil society sector on the stage has led government and corporations to recognize the existence of this sector and its status, and to include members of nonprofit organizations in governmental policy discussions and corporations' boards of directors. Many scholars agree that the decade of the 1990s in Korea can be called "the era of civil society."

While NGOs and civil society organizations constitute one aspect of a wider nonprofit sector in Korea, foundations and many social welfare organizations take a position on the other side of the Korean nonprofit sector. Even though each side has a different origin and developmental history, today the line between the two is more blurred than ever before.

In the last ten years, the Korean nonprofit sector has not always had its glory days. Many nonprofit organizations are faced with a harsh financial reality, on the one hand, and a new challenge for a practical future, on the other hand. With the beginning of a new millennium, it is time for the Korean nonprofit sector to rethink the desirable model of activities and to adapt actively to the changing environment. This paper will, among many issues and subjects, evaluate the current trend and development of Korean philanthropy and the nonprofit sector, maintaining a balance between more politically liberal CSOs and somewhat conservative philanthropic organizations, including foundations and corporate social investment programs. From this evaluation, the paper points out the major characteristics of new development that most seriously affect the position of Korean philanthropy in the 21st century. The implications of new trends will guide the way in which Korean philanthropy should follow and adjust. Below, the major term commonly used in the Korean context will be briefly reviewed.

CONTEXT OF PHILANTHROPY IN KOREA

MAJOR TERMS, BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Nonprofit organizations in Korea have existed for more than 100 years and are expressed in several major terms: nonprofit organizations (NPOs, beyoungri danche), non-governmental organizations (NGOs, mingan danche), civil society organizations (CSOs, simin danche), civic movement organizations (simin woondong danche) and public interest corporations (gongick bubin). Each of these terms has evolved independently, as if each were a different entity. But there is a great deal of overlap in their coverage. The terms “NGO” and “civil society organization” are popular among academicians and journalists. The term “public interest corporation” is commonly used only in a legal context. The term “nonprofit organization” (beyongri danche) is more recently used in legal documents and academic circles (Kim and Hwang 2000). In this paper, nonprofit organizations will be used in the widest sense and include NGOs and CSOs, as well as foundations, individual giving, and corporate community relations programs that conduct philanthropic activities.

Korean philanthropy and the nonprofit sector have developed as much and as rapidly as other parts of society. As the democratization process continues smoothly, the influence of the nonprofit sector is expanding explosively and the boundaries of its activities have diversified. Civil society organizations have traditionally emphasized an advocacy role in promoting human rights and democracy and checking and safeguarding against the abusive powers of government and big business. Philanthropy in the Korean nonprofit sector has been more concerned with charitable and helping activities for the socially disadvantaged. Since the economic crisis in late 1997, the distinction between advocacy-oriented organizations and service-providing philanthropy has blurred, because many CSOs have expanded their area of activities from a narrower advocacy role to a wider service-providing role.

The following is a sketch of major developments and current trends in philanthropy and the nonprofit sector in Korea during the last three years, since the inauguration of the Kim Dae-jung government in early 1998. From this analysis, major characteristics of development in Korean philanthropy and their implications will be drawn.

CURRENT ISSUES

EMERGENCE OF A NEW TYPE OF FOUNDATION

A major development in Korean philanthropy is the creation of a new type of foundation. In Korea, the usual types of foundations are 1) corporate foundations or company-sponsored foundations, 2) small- and medium-sized scholarship foundations, and 3) government-funded foundations established by special laws or decrees. Major donors to these types of foundations are companies, wealthy people and the government.

The main areas in which these foundations are involved include social welfare programs, scholarships and educational assistance to needy students, the alleviation of social problems, and so forth. Some foundations have taken over the governmental roles and duties in some areas, typically the duties of the ministries that initiated or supported the establishment of the foundations.

The new type of foundations that has recently been established is unique in many ways. Even the names of these foundations are unusual: The Women Fund, The Beautiful Foundation and The Korea Human Rights Foundation. Their goals and ways of funding are different from the older foundations for a number of reasons: they were established to advocate certain causes and particular interests; they were initiated purely by private nonprofit organizations or leaders of civic circles without a direct connection to the government or business sector; and, as far as funding is concerned, they plan to rely heavily on individual giving and corporate donations that conform to the public causes of the foundations. The details of these new foundations are briefly introduced below.

The Women Fund

Initiated by the women's circle, The Women Fund was officially established in January 2000 to overcome the financial difficulties of women's organizations and to help expand social participation of women in general. With plans to rely on citizens' donations and corporate giving, The Fund seeks to support the development of women's potential, low-income women and the financial stability of fragile women's organizations. The following statement by the president of The Fund vividly shows the background and context of this new foundation.

“...in the outset of the new millennium, our society should be changed to achieve the equality of men and women, to bring up world-class women leaders, and to give power and hope to women who are alienated so far. The Women Fund is trying to raise funds for these causes and purposes. The Fund will make a big difference in opening a new era for women in our society....”

The major source of funds is an active fund-raising campaign called the “0.1% of Income Donation Campaign.” The Fund has encouraged people to donate money through the payroll deduction system that is widely used in other countries.

The Beautiful Foundation

This foundation is very similar in many ways to The Women Fund. Some board members are represented on both organizations. According to the secretary general of PSPD, Won-soon Park, a lawyer who was a key figure in establishing The Foundation, “This foundation is modeled on the community foundation in America.” He also said, “The Foundation has tried to raise funds from many different sources and in many different ways.” Even though its mission is to support civil society organizations financially, it gives donors the freedom to choose areas that they want to support. The Foundation has planned various kinds of charity events to raise funds, and sponsored an annual survey on individual giving and volunteering. The first annual giving survey results were released at the end of February 2001. Financed by true civil engagement, the establishment of The

Beautiful Foundation has signaled a new beginning of foundation operations and ways of fund-raising in Korean philanthropy.

The Korea Human Rights Foundation

The Korea Human Rights Foundation (KHRF) is also a new type of foundation in Korean society. Launched in November 1999, the key objective of this foundation is to support the work of the non-governmental community in its struggle to obtain human rights for all. To this end, The Korea Human Rights Foundation promotes human rights research and education, encourages the sharing of information and supports the training of human rights activists and students as well as activities of human rights NGOs in Korea and in the Asia Pacific Region. The following remarks from the opening comments of the foundation initiators demonstrates what this foundation is about:

“Any strong and viable society must be founded on the fundamental principle of the inherent dignity of each and every human being. With this in mind, leaders of Korea's National Assembly, NGOs, media, academia, and legal profession came together to create The Korea Human Rights Foundation, an independent, non-political and non-profit organization with a long-term vision to help provide a meaningful human rights infrastructure in Korea as well as in the Asia Pacific region.”

The foundation seeks to create a strong social foundation in which human rights are protected and valued by all. The foundation officer explained, “In well-developed countries, numerous foundations are supporting research and activities to protect and promote human rights. These foundations have contributed to human rights and democratic development in the societies where they are based and have led to the emergence of a number of scholars, activists and educators who are committed to improving the human condition.”

Although Korea has recently made progress toward democracy, the foundation believes that there are still many areas in which it can provide significant contributions. The foundation plans to adopt a role similar to its foreign counterparts and to make consistent, formidable progress in the area of human rights.

What is unique from the fund-raising campaign of KHRF is that its primary policy in fundraising is financial transparency. Financial records of the foundation are completely transparent and available to sponsors for review. The foundation also declares that it will update all financial reports regularly and provide full financial disclosure at a sponsor's request.

These three foundations have common features. One is that they have clear goals, that is, the advancement of women's right, the support of civil society organizations, and the protection of human rights. Another is that they all plan to rely mainly on individual giving and corporate donations, rather than government support. Finally, they emphasize financial transparency that was sometimes a focus of controversy among funding agencies in Korea. We don't yet know whether this new trial will ultimately become a

success or not. What we can surely say is that these new foundations will change fundraising strategies of nonprofit organizations and the culture of national philanthropy in many ways.

COMMUNITY CHEST OF KOREA

The establishment of the Community Chest of Korea (CCK) can be considered a milestone in the development of Korean philanthropy and the third sector. Modeled after the United Way of America, this social welfare fundraising agency takes a unique position in the country's philanthropic landscape. The tradition of the Community Chest was maintained under strong governmental guidance in the last 30 years. However, government control demonstrated problems in terms of fundraising and the allocation of money.

Knowing the background of the Community Chest of Korea would help in understanding its significance. In 1975, the government launched a fundraising scheme for the poor. Since the law on fundraising for social welfare was enacted in 1980, social welfare funds and funds for the poor and disabled were then managed and allocated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. This meant that people's contributions and the allocation of funds were under government control.

In 1992 economic and social NGOs formed the "Central Association for the Promotion of Helping the Poor" with a national network. The association expanded fundraising in collaboration with nationwide mass media. The government took a lead role in raising and allocating funds since it was in control of charitable contributions. It was discovered that there were some crucial problems concerning government control of funds. First, the public's donations were used in areas that should have been financed from the governmental budget. Second, the government used the funds for the political purpose of promoting a good image of itself. This was pointed out and censured in the 1990s, leading to reconsideration of the civil foundation responsible for fundraising and fund distribution. Finally, the law on "united fund-raising for the social welfare" was legislated on March 17, 1997. The law was implemented in July 1, 1998, following the national election.

The goals of CCK system in national philanthropy can be summarized with four points. First, CCK works to improve public awareness of social welfare affairs through various campaigns and fundraising programs, and to promote social concerns. Second, CCK is trying to increase financial resources. It is hoped that CCK will be able to actively increase financial resources through its network and encourage more public contributions towards social welfare. Third, CCK works for the formation of a partnership between government and the people. Excluding the monopoly of government control over funds, CCK consolidates its autonomy in charity work. At the same time, however, mutual assistance between the government and CCK should be developed. Fourth, the role played by the CCK is a crucial one. CCK, as an autonomous NGO, controls the entire process of fund management, from the collection of funds to their allocation.

The Community Chest of Korea commenced its work in November 1998. Funds totaling 31.3 billion Korean Won (about US\$ 2,608,334) were transferred to CCK from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and CCK began implementation. CCK has since collected more funds and allocations in 1999 and 2000 have been successfully fulfilled. The Executive Committee for the allocation of funds received applications from relevant NGOs and facilities. The committee sincerely and fairly investigated every application and successful projects received funds.

NEW VENTURE PHILANTHROPY

Another noticeable sign of the recent development of Korean philanthropy is the increased partnership between corporations and social welfare service agencies. A new form of venture capital philanthropy emerged in Korea between late 1999 and early 2000. This case was obviously influenced by the surprising surge of the stock market in early 2000, which increased the value of stocks owned by new venture capitalists and made it possible for them to set up the social welfare foundation named “Kids and the Future.” This new welfare foundation specializes in child welfare issues and care services for needy children. The foundation is truly a product of the commitment of wealthy venture capitalists. The following words from the opening speech from the president of the Foundation demonstrates the goals and objectives of this new venture foundation.

“We will implant healthy venture spirit wherever difficulties exist. While information technology and venture companies can give hope and dream to all, this can also produce alienation and increased inequality between the haves and the have-nots in terms of information. The venture spirit of this country made it possible to compete with other countries in this rapidly changing information and knowledge society, and to establish this foundation for children. “Kids and the Future” is aimed to create a new culture of corporate philanthropy, and will be a leader in the welfare venture. As you see, children are our future. Children are a blessing awarded to us from God regardless of birth origin, race, religion, and physical and mental conditions. Therefore children should be the primary object that all society must give special attention above all other social problems.”

How can we interpret this new trend of venture capital philanthropy? We think there are several symbolic meanings. One is how it is supporting child welfare, which has suffered a financial shortage since the withdrawal of foreign aid that had established many child welfare institutions just after the Korean War. Children and youth have been most seriously hit by the economic crisis, and should therefore be a primary target of aid. The foundation is unique in supporting child welfare in areas that existing private and public welfare systems are not sufficiently covering. Another is how this nonprofit-corporate venture capital partnership has shown the country, in general, and business people, in particular, how to make social investments and fulfill the social responsibilities of corporations. Finally, this trend has contributed enormously to the unity of society at a time when society is suffering most.

CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY: 1% CLUB OF FKI

FKI (Federation of Korean Industries) has recently set up a new committee for corporate social responsibility, and declared the launching of the “1% Club.” The 1% Club denotes the willingness of major corporations that are members of FKI to make social investments. However, it should be pointed out that the 1% Club is not the name of a newly-created fund, but the new name of an existing corporate philanthropy within the reign of FKI. Even though there is no addition to the existing philanthropic program, it is clear that the FKI is now trying to redefine and reorganize its strategy of corporate philanthropy into a new paradigm.

Many corporations in Korea have maintained their philanthropic activities through company-sponsored foundations or direct corporate social programs. As the economic crisis hit the nation, many corporations curtailed their social programs or slimmed down the community relations department in terms of organizational structure and human resource allocation. As the country has gradually recovered from the economic crisis, FKI and corporations in Korea have once again realized the importance of social investment programs.

While the main focus of corporate philanthropy in 1998 and 1999 was helping poor children and unemployed families, recent programs are shifting to helping North Korean society by sending over food, sugar cake, fertilizers, etc.. Even though FKI feels that it has gradually increased its philanthropic activities and social investments, the perception of the general public has not changed much. FKI thinks that this is due to some methodological problems in corporate philanthropy and the lack of a strategic plan. FKI is reorienting its activities and changing its strategy on corporate social responsibility in the following ways.

- (a) The partial goal of corporate philanthropy should be the elevation of the corporate image rather than the image of corporate owners. Therefore, FKI has minimized acknowledging the donor’s name on major philanthropic gifts and identified the corporation.
- (b) The pattern of giving has been changed from temporary one-shot events to employee-centered participatory fundraising campaigns. Many prominent corporations have reported good responses from the public about their planned charitable events. For example, Korea Highway Corporation installed charity boxes at the entrance of major highways to collect money for the unemployed.
- (c) Many corporations have incorporated the win-win concept of corporate philanthropy. This is a kind of cause-related marketing. Most notable among them is SK Petroleum’s campaign to help children who miss regular meals because their families cannot afford them. Whenever people buy gasoline, a portion of the price goes to the campaign. Major credit companies have also launched a campaign to give a small portion of their sales to disadvantaged children.

CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS TO SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

INCREASED ACADEMIC INTEREST IN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

One of the most distinctive phenomena found in the Korean nonprofit sector is the increased academic interest in nonprofit organizations and non-governmental organizations. This phenomenon has appeared in three ways: the increase in degree programs at the graduate and undergraduate levels, the establishment of research institutions, and the formation of academic associations.

Among many education programs, Sungkonghoe (meaning “Anglican Church”) University is a leader, establishing the first graduate program on civil society. The program is part of its strong tradition in the civil society movement. Kyunghee University followed Sungkonghoe University by setting up an independent graduate program named the “Graduate School of NGO Studies.” In addition, a number of master’s level theses and dissertation papers are produced at universities, particularly through the business administration and public administration departments. We can find undergraduate programs on civil society and NGOs in some universities. Ewha Women’s University has offered a multi-major degree program combining NGO studies with other social sciences, including sociology, economics, social welfare and public administration. Sangji University and other like-minded universities have launched a consortium to teach about NGOs and nonprofit organizations. Courses on NGOs and the nonprofit sector are not limited to offline education. The NGO major at Kyunghee Cyber University was approved by the Ministry of Education this year. In addition, many universities have opened their lectures and courses under the names of NGO, NPO, civil society and volunteerism. Some prominent civil society leaders have been appointed as adjunct professors or invited professors.

As far as research institutions are concerned, Yonsei University was a leader when it established the first philanthropy program in 1993. Yonsei University has recently changed its name from philanthropy program to a wider nonprofit research center. Hanyang University followed Yonsei University by establishing The Institute for Third Sector Research in 1999. Other private research institutions include the Asia Civil Society Movement Institute, and, more recently, the Institute of Civil Society in Joongang Daily News.

In the meantime, while interest in teaching and research programs has increased, some like-minded scholars and civil society leaders have established academic associations, including KANPOR (Korean Association for Nonprofit Organization Research) and Korean Society for NGO Studies. The former emphasizes wider areas of the nonprofit sector, while the latter focuses more on NGO-government relations and other politically sensitive issues.

LEGAL ENVIRONMENT FOR PHILANTHROPY AND THE THIRD SECTOR

The legal environment surrounding the nonprofit sector and philanthropy has recently changed more favorably for individual giving and NPO fundraising activities. Prominent among the changes was the establishment of the “Act for the Support of Private Nonprofit Organizations” (January, 2000). Before, the government financially supported only quasi-NGOs and such government-supported organizations as the Saemaul Movement Organization, the National Reconstruction Movement and the League of Anti Communism. For the past 30 years, these organizations have been the three most prominent quasi-NGOs in Korea. However, the new legal act makes it possible to legitimately support any private nonprofit organization that is duly registered in the relevant ministries.

Since 1999, government ministries have expanded their financial support of private nonprofit organizations through the project application method. During each of 1999 and 2000, central and local government authorities have provided 15 billion Korean Won (US\$ 12 million). Among governmental bodies, the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs (MOGAHA), the Prime Minister’s Office, the Government Information Agency, the Women’s Commission, and other local government entities are the most known for supporting NGOs and nonprofit organizations. Even though heated debate continues on whether receiving government money is acceptable or not for the healthy development of NGOs and civil society, this law marks a new era of government support in the civil society sector.

Another legal issue stems from tax laws that are related to individual donations and fundraising activities of nonprofit organizations. Under the current Income Tax Law, individual donors receive a tax deduction for contributions to nonprofit corporations. Individual donors may deduct up to five percent of their gross income as a special deduction if they only have wages, salaries, or foreign income, but no business, real estate or timber income. According to current tax laws, the scope of nonprofit activities eligible for tax deductibility of contributions is very limited. In order to improve the financial sustainability of the Korean nonprofit sector, the scope of tax deductible activities should be extended to include those activities that are not favored under current tax laws but could attract more donations from the private sector. Additionally, the criteria for what kind of nonprofit activities should receive different tax benefits should be more objective.

Tax law discrepancies should be revised for the development of the Korean nonprofit sector. To make tax policies more effective in promoting contributions, discrepancies between the Inheritance and Gift Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law should be remedied with respect to stipulation of nonprofit activities for favorable tax treatment. This would help promote contributions from the private sector, as both donor and donee would benefit from the tax incentive system (Jung, Park, and Hwang 1999).

VOLUNTEERING AND VOLUNTEERISM

Among many areas of philanthropy and the third sector in recent Korean history, the expansion of volunteer activities cannot be ignored. First initiated and systematically mobilized by the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, this important channel of human resource mobilization has widely spread. Volunteering was incorporated into young students' regular curricula and considered an important factor in the comprehensive evaluation of student performance in secondary education. The spirit of volunteering has gradually expanded to modern civic life. Today, the volunteer spirit is a major component of Korean citizenship.

Leaders of volunteer organizations have established local volunteer centers and provided networking within them. Numerous volunteer training programs have been created to empower volunteer managers with skills needed to run more effective programs. Corporate participation through workplace volunteerism is encouraged, as is youth involvement as a bridge for understanding between older and younger generations.

Recently, volunteer leaders have tried to establish an act that would support and facilitate volunteer activities more systematically. Even though this act has yet to be passed in the National Assembly, its passage would help develop and implant the volunteer spirit within the everyday life of citizens.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

One great environmental change in the Korean nonprofit sector today is the opening of the information society. The change has been accelerated by the development of information technology and the communication revolution. Among many factors necessary for the development of civil society organizations, the most important would be how to organize the communication and networking systems. The current global information revolution is having a great effect on modes of movement and mobilization and everyday communication among most nonprofits. The advent of the information age has made many things happen that were previously impossible to even think about, including the emergence of cyber NGOs beyond spatial limitations and constraints. Technology development makes it possible for many NGOs to work closely together on major domestic and international agendas (Hwang 2001a).

Coalitions among different NGOs, regardless of their location, can be easily formed, depending on the issues involved. In short, information technology has fundamentally changed the way in which citizens can unite to express their disquiet and discontent. Even fundraising, membership fee collection and other administrative and routine jobs can be easily done through cyberspace. Information technology is the most dramatic development for activities of Korea's nonprofit sector in the 21st century. When organizations communicated only by telephone, fax or mail, it was prohibitively expensive to share information or build links among different organizations. Now information can be spread quickly online. New coalitions are easily and simultaneously built through the Internet.

Another important change that information technology has brought to nonprofit organizations is information networking to connect more people working toward a common purpose. Most nonprofit philanthropic organizations now use the Internet to disseminate information more effectively and to move agendas to the public arena (Alliance 2000). Networking through cyberspace can help nonprofit organizations develop the quality of their social networks so as to become innovative sources of participatory democracy. Clearly, in the future, information and communication technology will play an important role in transforming society, mobilizing people, challenging corrupt and ineffective policy-makers, promoting democracy, and building civic organizations into more efficient units of civic power.

GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS AND CIVIL SOCIETY SECTORS IN KOREA

The last point to mention is the partnership among the government, business and nonprofit sectors. It is well known that the government alone can no longer solve the various social problems that exist, increasing the need for sectoral partnership. It is now evident that partnerships among the three sectors have increased the synergistic effects of all. Each sector tries to outsource the advantages of another sector to accomplish common goals.

Since the economic crisis, the Korean government has implemented such welfare programs as the “Public Works Program” and the “Job-Training Program,” with the intent of relieving economic hardship among economically vulnerable groups. The role of private nonprofit organizations is critical for effective implementation under newly changing environments. A fundamental change in national governance is required to successfully cope with the current crisis. Facing changing environments, the government has tried to substantiate the role of the nonprofit sector in carrying out social policy (June 2000). It has made particular efforts to include civil society organizations in the participation of national governance as a strong partner by providing financial and administrative supports. There are many reported cases of partnerships between civil society and government succeeding in solving social problems and in creating jobs (Hwang 2001b).

CONCLUSION

So far, we have suggested nine distinctive trends that have appeared in the nonprofit civil society sector in Korea in the last three years since the inauguration of the Kim Dae-jung government. In particular, we have tried to show new developments in the Korean nonprofit sector from a nonprofit researcher’s viewpoint. Whereas some macro-historical conditions, such as the communication revolution and globalization, are simply given to the Korean civil society sector as a result of the great transformation of world order, other developments, such as financial sustainability and participatory democracy, are the conditions needed for the continued success and prosperity of Korean NPOs.

Nonprofit and philanthropic communities are domestically and internationally larger and louder than ever before. Most people agree that the nonprofit sector is the fastest growing and most dynamic element of many societies. Its increased size, influence and visibility have brought with it new pressures. Since the mid-1990s, nonprofit scholars and practitioners have raised the question of NPO accountability, representation and independence. It is very timely for the Korean nonprofit community, including philanthropic institutions, to reflect on the continuing development of the Korean nonprofit sector in the new century.

One clear trend we can derive from recent developments is "how much money matters." Previously, the key question for the continuing development of the nonprofit sector was, as Edwards (1999) succinctly put it, "Are we doing a good job?" But in the new century, the key question is, "Are we continuing to grow our donor base?" During the last ten years, the Korean nonprofit civil sector has become increasingly powerful in the political and social landscape of the nation. Whether the Korean nonprofit sector continues to develop and stay in an influential and legitimate position will be determined, not by what it achieved yesterday, but by how it adjusts to a new environment that is, in many ways, fundamentally different from what it has been accustomed.

PARTICIPANTS OF THIS PAPER

This paper was prepared to present the recent Korean situation on the development of philanthropy and the nonprofit sector at the APPC Bali conference. Some parts of the paper are derived from the national philanthropy discussion sessions held in Seoul three times during the last four months. The discussion sessions were initiated and processed by KANPOR (Korean Association of Nonprofit Organization Research) and held in conjunction with the KANPOR board of directors. While the first two sessions were attended by a larger number of directors, the last meeting convened only a small number of participants in order to distill the main arguments reached at the first two meetings. The following summary and Table 1 below show the detailed meeting schedule and our participants.

- The First Meeting
When : 18:30-21:00, 14 February 2001 (Wed.),
Where : Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
What : Discussion on the development and current trend of philanthropy and the third sector in Korea

- The Second Meeting
When : 18:00-21:00, 11 April 2001 (Wed.),
Where : Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
What : Further discussion on the development of philanthropy and the third sector in Korea

- The Third Meeting
 When : 18:00-20:00, 13 April 2001 (Fri.),
 Where : Yonsei University and Restaurant Mansun
 What : Summary of previous discussions and distillation of major arguments

Table 1. Names and Current Positions of Participants

Name	Current Position	Organizational Affiliation
Youn, Soo Kyung(1,2)*	Secretary General	Community Chest of Korea
Kim ,Woon Ho(1)	Professor	Kyunghee University, Graduate School of NGO Studies
Chung, Ho-Jin(1)	Secretary General	The Daesan Foundation for Rural Culture & Society
Park, Tae-Kyu(1,2,3)	Professor	Yonsei University, Department of Economics
Lee, Kang-Hyun(1,2)	Director	Volunteer 21, Korea
Hwang, Chang-Soon (1,2,3)	Professor	Soonchunhyang University, Department of Social Welfare
Kim ,JunKi(1)	Professor	Seoul National University, Graduate School of Public Administration
Jung, Ku Hyun(1,2,3)	Dean & Professor	Yonsei University, Graduate School of Business Administration
Park, Won Soon(1)	Secretary General	People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy
Joo, Sungsoo(1,2)	Director	Hanyang University, The 3rd Sector Institute
Moon, Kook-Hyun(1,2)	President & CEO	Yuhan-Kimberly, Korea
Kim , Seong Soo(1)	National Coordinator	Korea Sustainable Development Network
Min, Kyung-Choon(1,2)	Executive Managing Director	Samsung, Community Relations Department
Soh, Byung Hee(1,2)	Professor	Kookmin University, Department of Economics
Yang, Yong Hee(1)	Professor	Hoseo University, Department of Social Welfare

* Numbers in parentheses refer to the meeting sessions in which each person participated.

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