SOCIAL ENTERPRISE DIVERSITY: INDONESIA AND TAIWAN

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ABSTRACT

Social enterprise is a business that originates from a company that has social goals as its main purpose, where the surplus from this business will be reinvested in the continuity of the business or organization and not to maximize the profits of shareholders and their owners. There are four types of social social enterprises in Indonesia:

- a. **Entrepreneurial NPO Model**, is a small enterprise established to support corporate social activities through business activities by conceptualizing philanthropy as its orientation, where decision making depends on the stakeholders or the founders.
- b. **Social Cooperative (SC) Model**, small enterprise that comes from the transfer of cooperatives or other types of organizations from joint interest organizations to organizations with the aim of public interest, where in this model member-based and independent governments are accompanied by strong intention to gain autonomy.
- c. **Community Development Enterprise (CDE) Model**, focusing on developing the local economy by trying through products from community development programs can have access to market opportunities, so charismatic leaders are needed as representatives of the community.
- d. **Social Business (SB) Model**, produced from organizations that have strong market capabilities in forming social and business divisions so they can have the ability to develop social programs, where the social business is run by private companies that work with shareholders and their parent organizations.

The enterprise social has the characteristics of a social company that has stakeholders as a determinant of the decision making process related to products, economic risks, workers, and social benefits. In Indonesia, community development was decided through a network of actors who were relatively strong and directly connected to the company where the actor identification process also went through a process of translation between villagers and universities that were directly related and had direct support by the education department. In

terms of community development planning, Indonesia always makes official written agreements signed by the community that need financial support from the funding agency.

Whereas in Taiwan, the actor network is still fairly weak and the actor is an NCKU where the main actors indirectly enhance ecotourism development that brings cultural and human capital. In terms of community development planning, Taiwan uses oral dissemination to discuss what is planned to provide support from villagers and research funds given directly to the Ministry of Science and Technology.

The other distinction between social enterprise for community development in Indonesia and Taiwan are in the aspects of product that Taiwan make the tourism business as the main income for the community and support by stakeholders, while in Indonesia start from microfinance then developed into a tourism business. Taiwan has economic project depend on uncertain markets, while Indonesia they maintain the economic risk with give the money lending to the local communities. For the profit distribution, the major share from the income in Taiwan tourism business will allocated to educational program while in Indonesia 15% of profit will be use for social project (provide financial service).

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MONETARY POLICY IN THE ASIA PASIFIC

Monetary policy in the Asia Pasific is relevant for the class of business and economics in Asia because in this topic explains how the Asia Pacific region is filled by some of the most dynamic economies in the world, making this region a global center for international trade. As according to the World Bank 2015, Asia Pacific is one of three exports based on value originating from the Asian economy that surpasses the world's advanced regions with a size of regional bond markets that have grown almost sevenfold to more than twenty-one trillion US dollars rivaling the total market size European bonds for the past twenty years.

Monetary policy is known to regulate the availability of sustainable liquidity for transactions that are the arteries or the source of the running of the modern financial market economy, where later regulated and available liquidity will be used for payment systems that will underlie trade and finance and smooth liquidity will have an impact instability of money markets and foreign exchange, so that inflation does not occur in the growth of a country's economic level becomes smaller. The countries covered in this Asia Pacific region are Chinese, Japanese and Korean industrial giants; Southeast Asian developing markets in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand; and international entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and Singapore each face unique challenges in implementing liquidity policies.

For this reason, it is important for a country to have a central bank that have very good understanding of the practice of monetary policy making and understand the implementation of liquidity policies in the Asia Pacific which will have an impact on general economic theory both in supply and demand in competitive markets especially in the domestic currency market. and international. The ability of the central bank to achieve its objectives depends on the institutional environment in which the bank operates, such as having a good inflation performance or a country with an advanced economy.

Central banks have the duty and responsibility to react in the face of financial imbalances or asset price movements, which will have an impact on exchange rate movements and monetary policy. The movement of the exchange rate is very carefully calculated because if the inflation rate is relatively high and the growth rate of productivity is different then it can have an impact where the central bank will adjust monetary policy by relying on inconsistency, this is caused by a surge in capital flows which can often drive exchange rates far beyond conventional medium term equilibrium.

It is important for us to know that in the process of achieving monetary stability, the central bank can determine the objectives that are relatively clear and precise, determinants of price stability, the relationship between policy instruments and final objectives, and available and relatively comprehensive data on variables which is relevant. This can be considered through the banking sector or non-bank financial intermediaries, interbank money markets, both in international financial flows and in exchange rate movements.

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