Corporate Social Responsibility in the Age of Globalization: Commonalities and Uniquenesses between East and West: An Asian Perspective

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What Kind of Cooperation Can Be Rewarding (or Possible) between Korean and Japanese Firms

Part 1

Commonalities and Uniqueness between East and West: **How Asian Companies Can Have Competitive Advantages**

Voices of CR

Doing CR is finding the right size of volume that fits optimal environment of corporations



& Corporate Responsibility

Two Extremes of CR

The right side of the volume (+)
What a company is desired or expected to do
Long-termism
Increasing investment
Value driven
Stakeholder oriented
Participation
Internalized collaboration
Vertical and horizontal integration
Proactive
Crisis management
Human value centered management
Job sharing
Sustainability
Anti-corruption
Transparency
Fair trade procurement
Corporate Social Innovation
Corporate Social Responsibility
Corporate Community Involvement

East and West

Eastern values reflect stakeholder relationship values and share commonalities of responsible business

West	East
Greek civilization	Chinese civilization
Greek philosophy/ Aristotle	Confucianism/ Buddhism
Freedom / Individuality	Harmony / Holism
Linear thinking	Interconnected thinking
Stability	Constantly changing
Parts	Whole
Simplicity/ Decontextualization	Complexity/ Relationship
Individuals as separate units	Societies as organisms
Individuals	Collective entity

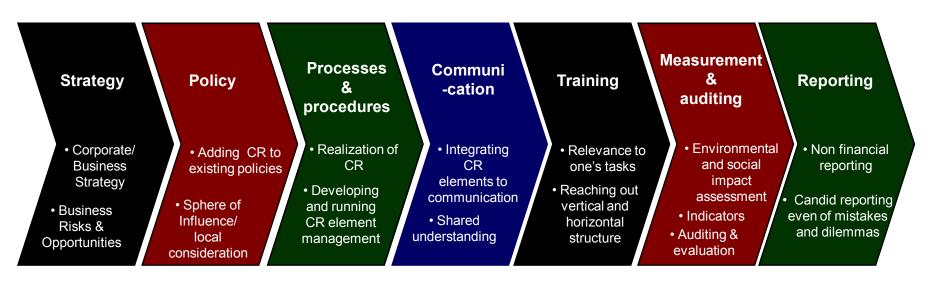
Nisbett, Richard E. "The Geography of Thought, How Asians and Westerners Think Differently... and Why" Free Press 2003 Page 198-199

Religions	Caux Round Table Principles from Common Values of Religions		
Judeo Christianity		sponsibilities of business	
Protestant	□ Principle 2: Economic and social impact of business □ Principle 3: Business behavior □ Principle 4: Respect for rules □ Principle 5: Support for multilateral trade □ Principle 6: Respect for the environment □ Principle 7: Avoidance of illicit operations		
Islam			
Thai Theravada Buddhist			
Mahayana Buddhist			
Confucius			
Hindu		□Customers	
African Spiritual Understanding	Stakeholder	□Employees □Owners/Investors	
Japanese Shintoism	Principles	□Suppliers	
American Indigenous		□Competitors □Community	

Young, Stephen B. "Responsible Leadership" Chapter 12 Principle-based leadership: lessons from the Caux Round Table. Routledge 2006 Page 185-201

Holism and Whole

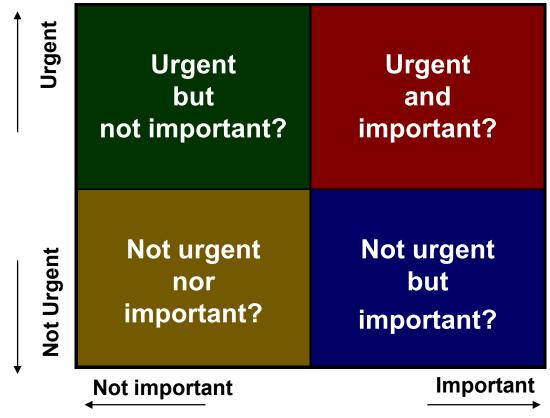
CR is not just measurement nor reporting CR is the whole process and management system



Internal Stakeholder/Communication	External Stakeholder/Communication
■ Making business management integrating CR as corporate culture■ Motivation through policy and recognition	☐ Integration with PR, IR and CR communication ☐ Persuasion for economic and social value creation ☐ Connection with ethical consumerism

Interconnectedness and Harmony

CR needs interconnected thinking among all departments within a company to maximize urgency and importance



Societies as Organisms

CR should have both risk and opportunity perspectives to achieve inclusive growth for both business and society



Part 2

Characteristics of Western Companies

1. Reinforcement

Voluntary leadership of corporations and mandatory regulations of governments affect each other

Corporate Responsibility

Discretionary Responsibility

Ethical Responsibility

Legal Responsibility

Economic Responsibility

2. Maximazation

"Creating Shared Value" reinforces maximization of economic and social value creation



Michael Porter

"Reconceiving products and markets"

"Redifining productivity in the value chain"

"Enabling local cluster development

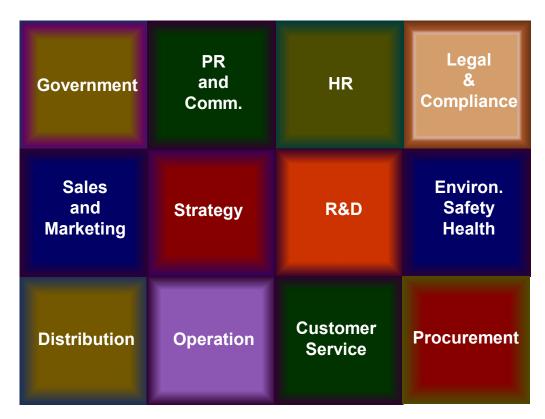


Mark Kramer

Source: Porter, Michael and Kramer, Mark, The Big Idea: Creating Shared Value, How to reinvent capitalism – and unleash a wave of innovation and growth. January-February 2011, Harvard Business Review, 2011, Page 5

3. Coordination

CR aims to decrease decoupling within organizational silo work symptom and to increase orchestrating coordination



4. Diversity

Workers

Overseas

Subsidiaries

Utilizing diversity as global competitiveness in global environment

Gender	Race	Culture	Religion	Wedneso	Disadvantaged/ family support/ Training	International local talents	Multi-culture religion, racial sales force
Gender	Nace	Guitare	Religion	Workplace	,	talents	
Man Woman	White Black	West East	Christianity Buddhism	Supply Chain	Workers Globalized		B2C Global
Gay	Asian Minorities	North South	Islam	Marketplace	Migrant Dive workers	Diversity	Consumer Global
Lesbian etc.	etc.	etc	Judaism Hinduism	Government			diversity marketing
				Community	Workers Diverse race.	Outsourcing Suppliers	B2B
					culture and religion "Non- discrimination"	Minority & Women owned	Buyers Respect for governance of countries

Diversity value proposition from the start

- Inter-racial workplace environment in California in the 1940s and the Southern part of the US in the 1960s
- Affirmative actions of minority in the 1970s
- Reflecting diversity in PR, marketing and global business

Source: "Beyond Good Company: Next Generation Corporate Citizenship" Bradley K. Googins, Philip H. Mirvis and Steven A. Rochlin (New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007) Page 110



Overseas

Distribution

5. Collective Action

Addressing common problems and challenges in "Weak Governance Zones" and creating business opportunities















"Global businesses collaborate on first-of-its-kind city sustainability project"

October, 2011 - GDF Suez, Toyota, TNT, Acciona, Siemens, and UTC teamed up together for urban sustainability in Turku, Finland

Source: http://www.wbcsd.org/Pages/EDocument/EDocumentDetails.aspx?ID=13654&NoSearchContextKey=true

6. Cooperation

Collaborating with NGOs as CR partners and improving social and environmental challenges together











Chiquita Banana Company Rainforest Alliance NGO

"BETTER BANANA" The 3rd party certified for compliance to promote labor, human rights and environment in banana farms

Source: "Beyond Good Company: Next Generation Corporate Citizenship" Bradley K. Googins, Philip H. Mirvis and Steven A. Rochlin. (New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007) Page 212



Côte d'Or and Marabou lines: The first pan-European brands to bear the Rainforest Alliance seal.



Kenco Millicano whole bean instant coffee with Rainforest Alliance seal



More than 15 coffee and cocoa product lines carrying either the Fairtrade mark or the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal

Source: http://www.kraftfoodscompany.com/mediacenter/country-press-releases/us/2011/multi media 05112011.aspx

7. Cross Sector Alliance

Globalization challenges need global level of strategic alliance among public, private, nonprofit sectors and IGO

"Better Health and Safety for Suppliers"

- Decrease of occupational accidents through promotion of health and safety of workers in production facilities of suppliers in Brazil, Mexico and South Africa
- · Global work force management
- Supporting and training/workshop to suppliers



[UDHR Article 3 (Life and security of the person) Article 23 (Favorable conditions of work)]

[ICESCR Article 7 (Safe and healthy working conditions) Article 12 (The highest attainable standard of physical and mental health)]

Source: "Embedding Human Rights in Business Practice II, UN GC/OHCHR 2007 Page 167

Part 3

Attributes and Challenges of Korean Companies

1. Reinforcement

Voluntary leadership of corporations have been accelerated through strong leadership of public sector

National Agenda led by the Office of the President Fair Society (2010) and Eco-systemic Development (2011) **Humanity, Creativity and Responsibility Directions of CSR Related Public Policy** Win-Social Social Women Justice Anti-Fair Nation Labor Knowleda SME Strategy Foreign Welfare and Corrupti Trade Win Cohesion Brand and Affairs Family on Growt Economy Finance and Trade h Social Diversit Busines Fair Benefi Social Supply Sustainab SME Develop UN Legal Korea of Chains CSR and IGO Contribu Complia s Ethics Trade Cohesion ment ility Sharin Banks tion (Migrant nce Endea Social ODA Women) Antig with rment **EDCF** Diversity Corrupti Large Enterprise (Migrant and Global Nonon **SMEs CSR** Women) discrimi In 2007, the 9th clause of nation **Industrial Development** In 2007. Social Enterprise Law was newly added to Promotion Law to foster support corporate iob creation for the voluntary actions for

disadvantaged.

sustainable management

2. Maximazation

CSV was tested by mainstreaming business strategy group to maximize economic and environmental values



"Green Innovation" Strategy from 2009

"Smarter and Greener Green Memory"

DDR3(Double Data Rate 3) SDRAM(Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory) in 2011

Past Server Environment	Benefits	Green Server Environment
1 million servers	High performance	3,000 servers
50 Nano class DDR 3	About 11 million USD saving	20 Nano class DDR3
2Gb 1.5V	Low power	4Gb 1.35V
96GB(8GBx12)	4 million USD saving	96GB(16GBx6)
15K HDD	High quality	Server SSD
300GBx12	4.3 million USD saving	200GBx4

Source: "Low Power and Higher Efficiency, Green Memory is CSV", Dong-A Business Review, December 2011 Issue 1, No. 94, 2011, Page 32-34

3. Coordination

Taking holistic view towards "Firm of Endearment" that needs vertical and horizontal behavioral changes



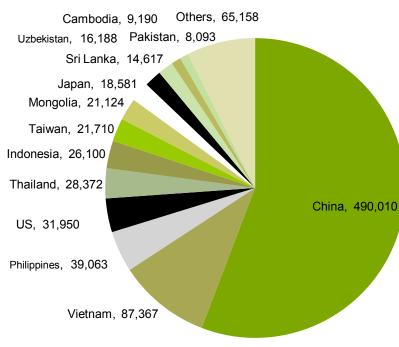




4. Diversity - Inbound

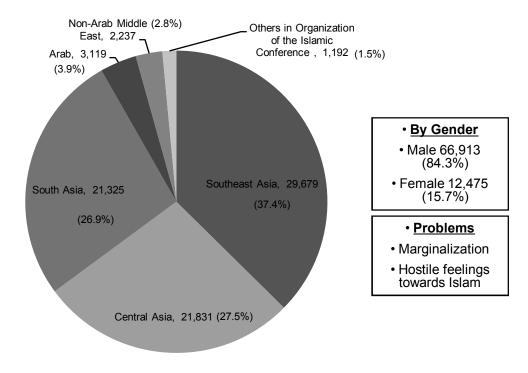
Migrants by Country

Muslims in South Korea



Source: Migrants by country, Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice (March 2010) Total: 877,523

(2% of South Korean Population)



Source: Inter-Religious Seminar for Mutual Understanding and Co-existence hosted by Korean Conference of Religion for Peace & Korean Muslim Federation and organized by International Peace Corps of Religions (June 1-2, 2010)

"Status of Migrant Muslims in South Korea"

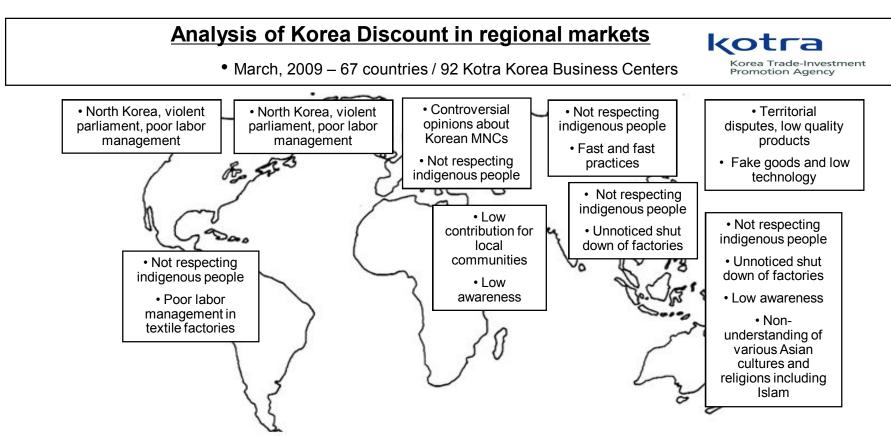
Prof. Ahn, Jeong-Kook, Middle Eastern Studies of Myungji University

No. of Muslims in South Korea: 79,388

(0.2% of South Korean Population)

4. Diversity - Outbound

Lack of diversity consideration as nation's weakness in international management and global CR



5. Collective Action

Multiple companies teamed up to fight with corruption by educating future business leaders

NABIS

Northeast Asia Business Integrity School

www.nabis.kr

An educational project for university students to foster a clean and transparent business environment





Siemens Integrity Initiative



Initiated and Acting as a Partner Organization of the South Korean Project, NABIS

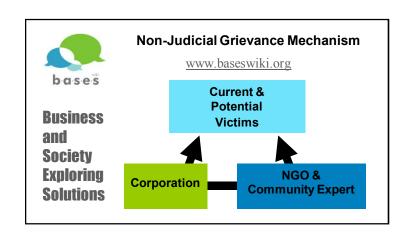


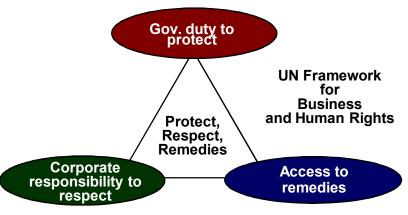
- NABIS trainers of Compliance and Business Ethics from Korean companies and Korean subsidiaries of Western and Northeast Asian companies operating in Korea teach NABIS students by using the NABIS curriculum with case studies from their own companies
- NABIS aims to influence behavioral changes by teaching the importance of business integrity in the free market and trade systems and by building a mutual learning and supporting NABIS community



6. Cooperation

NGO leaders reviewed possibility of collaboration for non-judicial grievance mechanisms





Source: http://www.business-humanrights.org/SpecialRepPortal/Home

2009-2010 Study about Non-Judicial Grievance Mechanisms

Joint research with 11 environment, labor and human rights organizations

Korea Human Rights Foundation, Global Competitiveness Empowerment Forum, Korea Corporate Citizenship Center, National Human Rights Commission of Korea, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, Making Better Corporations, Korea House for International Solidarity, Civil Action Together, ICEM (International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Unions) Korea Coordinator, Korea Foundation for Environment Movements, Korea Women Link and Public Lawyers Group Gong Gam

7. Cross Sector Alliance

Global cooperation with IGOs is still led by public sector



- By KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- After 2000, collaboration with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, WHO and ESCAP etc.
- 60.2% ODA was with IGOs (1991-2006)
- In 2007, 47.2% was supported to Africa in health enhancement related UN MDGs 4, 5, 6 and Asia in rural development
- In 2008, trade capacity building, HIV/AIDS and anti-corruption in Africa and Asia
- From 2011, public private partnership with global CSR of corporations has started.

ISO26000 and 7 Areas



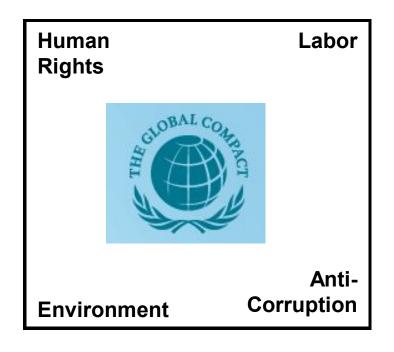


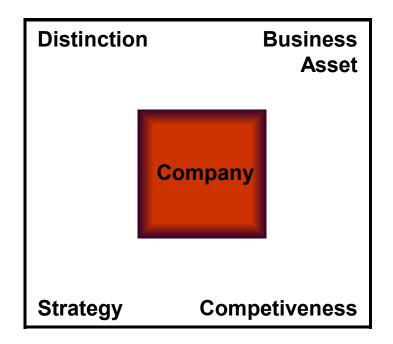




ISO 26000

UN Global Compact





Started from 2007

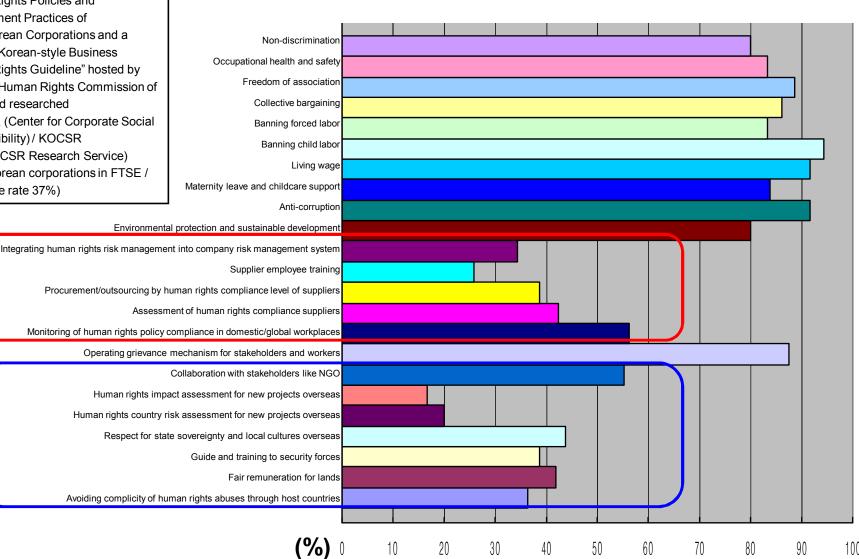
UN Global Compact

Korea Network

198 Members In 2012

1. Human Rights

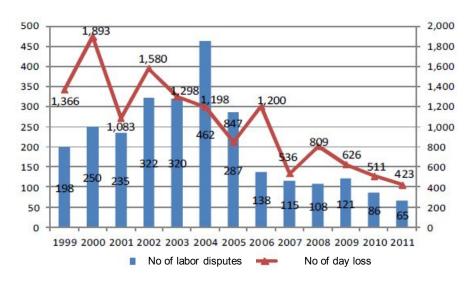
Survey results of "2008 Analysis of Human Rights Policies and Management Practices of Major Korean Corporations and a Study of Korean-style Business Human Rights Guideline" hosted by National Human Rights Commission of Korea and researched by CCSR (Center for Corporate Social Responsibility)/ KOCSR (KOREA CSR Research Service) (N: 98 Korean corporations in FTSE / Response rate 37%)



2. Labor

- FKTU (Federation of Korean Trade Unions)
- Korean Confederation of Trade Unions
- National Confederation of Trade Unions

No. of labor disputes and no. of daily loss due to labor disputes (Yearly, no. 1,000 days)



Source: Analysis on labor situation development of South Korea. Prof. Jang, Yong-Suk, Public Administration, Yonsei University



USR (Union Social

Responsibility)

- Global social contribution with overseas branches
- Dissemination of Quality
 Management and Labor Management
 to overseas
- Participation to climate change issue



Source: Kim, Hyun-Sik, Human Rights Leadership of LG Electronics, Presentation at ISO26000 & UN Human Rights Framework, Co-hosted by National Human Rights Foundation of Korea, UN Global Compact Korea Network and Korea Productivity Center, July 20, 2011, Seoul, South Korea

3. Environment

Low Carbon Green Growth as National Agenda in 2008

Aiming to be the 7th country rank by 2020 and the 5th By 2050 as the greenest country "Green Growth for All" - January 2012 Policy Agenda and 5 year plan from 2009-2013

CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)

As of 2009, 100 South Korean corporations were registered. In its 2008 survey of the top 50 Korean corporations on climate change risk management, 88% said they have already started to prepare detailed actions or are in the middle of preparation.

Source: Kang, Angela Joo-Hyun and Lee, Joo-Seob, Corporate Responsibility in Northeast Asia - South Korea, Corporation 2020 Paper, 2009

CDAP (Community Development Assistance Program)

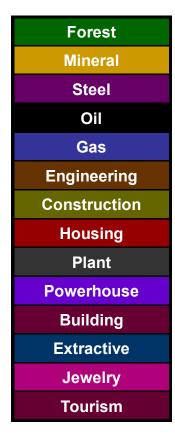






1995 the Philippine Mining Act mandating social development and management programs (SDMP – 1.5% total operating expenses) for the mine's impact areas and final mine rehabilitation development programs (FMRDP) 5 years prior to mine closure.

Source: Brochure from Rapu-Rapu Polymetallic Project, Responsible mining is true corporate social responsibility at work, www.rapu-rapumining.com



4. Anti-Corruption

Business Ethics and Ethical Responsibility

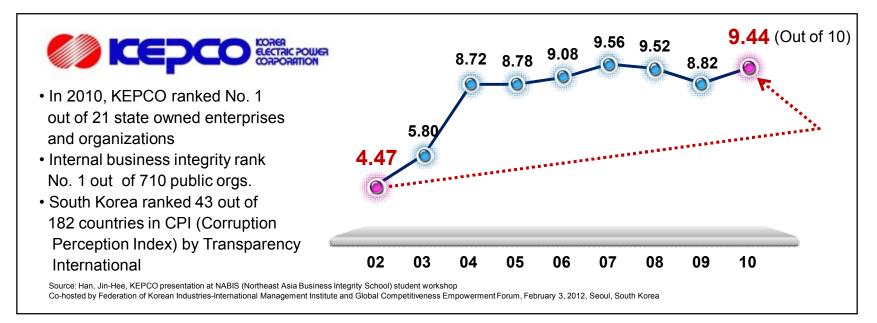
[Survey result of FKI member companies: Looking back 10 years (Aug-Sep 2009 N=200)]

- 95% Adoption of code of conducts
- 92% Ethical Management Training
- 70% Operation of the dedicated Ethical Management Team



• 93% Willingness to require the same standards duringsupplier selection (Very much 42% + Little bit 51%)

Source: Ko, Dong-Soo, Issues of Corporate Responsibility and How to Address Challenges - Focusing ISO26000, KIET(Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade, 2011



Part 4

Future of Asia's CSR: What Kind of Cooperation Can Be Rewarding (or Possible) between Korean and Japanese **Firms**

Human Rights and Human Values

Paradigm of human values in labor and human rights is changing into human equality

Production Factor

Commodity
Object for Exchange
Subject to Market Rules
Human Capital

"Functional inequality"

Dignity Free Will Life and Emotion Miniature Cosmos "Ontological equality"

Source: Kim, Hyun-Sik, Human Rights Leadership of LG Electronics, Presentation at ISO26000 & UN Human Rights Framework, Co-hosted by National Human Rights Foundation of Korea, UN Global Compact Korea Network and Korea Productivity Center, July 20, 2011, Seoul, South Korea

Collective Entity for Innovation

Human rights and productivity are not mutually exclusive based on one innovative example

High performance and trust based human value centered management in Canon Korea Business Solution's Ahnsan factory in South Korea







- Good "Glocalization" practice
- Cell production system
- Cell company organization
- Based on trust, respect and autonomy
- Servant Leadership of Kim, Young-Soon, Factory Manager
- Doubled job creation, 19 times of production and 12 time of export increase in 10 years

The Best Benchmarking Practice



Canon Korea Business Solution's
Ahnsan factory as Samsung Electronics'
top priority benchmarking venue

"We came here since we are concerned about our future. When Operation Innovation Group wants to innovate, Factory Manager Group opposes. When Factory Manager Group opposes, CEO Group opposes. I want them to see and feel as it is."

The 1 st time visit	The 2 nd time visit	The 3 rd time visit
Mr. Jay Lee, CEO and COO of Samsung Electronics visited with Operation Innovation Group	Mr. Jay Lee, CEO and COO of Samsung Electronics visited with Factor Manager Group	Mr. Jay Lee, CEO and COO of Samsung Electronics visited with CEO Group of each division with Vice Chairman, Choi, Ji-Sung

Human Rights as Norms

"First Generation" Rights

Civil Rights
Political Rights

ICCPR

(The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)

Self-determination, nondiscrimination, against slavery, forced and compulsory labor, privacy, freedom of thought, conscience, religion and expression, forming trade unions, freedom of association, minority rights

"Second Generation" Rights

Economic Rights
Social Rights
Cultural Rights

ICESCR (The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

Rights to work, minimum wages, equal pay, safe and healthy working conditions, social security, food, clothing, housing, fair distribution of food, physical and mental health, education

"Third Generation" Rights

Based on Solidarity

"The right to natural resources and a clean environment

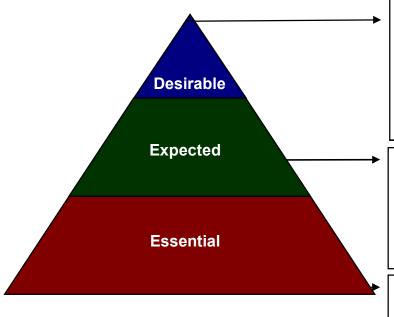
Less well defined and has not yet been incorporated into any legally-binding human rights equivalent."

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, UN Global Compact, Conventions on Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes of Genocide, against Torture, on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and on the Rights of the Child etc.

Human Rights Indicators

8 Areas 17 Indicators

- A. General obligations
- B. Rights to equal opportunity and non-discriminatory treatment
- Right to security of persons
 Right to security of persons, security arrangements
- D. Rights of workers Forced or compulsory labor, children's
 rights, safe and healthy workplace,
 adequate remuneration, freedom of
 association / collective bargaining
- E. Respect for national sovereignty and human rights – Respect national governance practices, bribery, contribution to realization of human rights
- Obligations with regard to consumer protection
- G. Obligations to with regard to environmental protection
- H. General provisions of implementation Internal rules of operation, monitoring, reparations



- Philanthropy with human rights topics, cooperation with human rights related institutions, worker welfare, public campaign promoting human rights issues, providing training and jobs for disadvantaged groups, due diligence considering human rights risks etc.
- •Diversity, labor, environment, security, anti-corruption, supply chain management etc.
- Code of conducts, supplier screening and monitoring, home/host country / supply chain risk assessment, public reporting through GRI etc.
- National laws and regulations
- International human rights standards and ILO conventions etc.

Source: Human Rights Matrix in A Guide for Integrating Human Rights into Business Management co-developed by UN Global Compact, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), BLIHR (Business Leaders Initiative on Human Rights)

Human Value Centered Management

Human value centered management can liberate innovation and performance than risk based human rights

Human rights Indicators

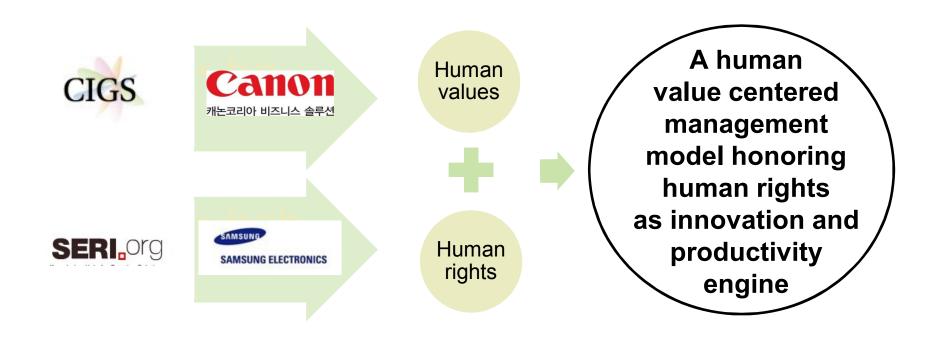
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- H. General provisions of implementation Internal rules of operation, monitoring, reparations

How Canon Korea did

- A. General obligations based on trust and autonomy
- B. Women can become leaders of Cell Company Org. Physically challenged only Cell Company Org. "I Can"
- C. Giving another chance and consultation for drop outs and no penalty to a fire accident but consolation
- D. Delegation of decision making ownership to Cell CEOs, cozy workplace, generous and emotion treatment for human beings, consensus based group decision
- E. Respect and acceptance from Canon headquarter to Canon Korea Business Solutions
- F. Product labeling with photos of Cell CEOs to increase customer satisfaction and product excellence
- G. Quality and eco management of product manufacturing and delivery to decrease CO2 emission
- Equal partnership as work colleagues not as merely workers. Incentive and merits based reparation system

Paradigm Changing Collaboration

Cooperation of Asian Companies and Research Institutes for new paradigm of human being's ontological equality



Thank You



www.g-cef.org

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