

ベンチャー企業の創出環境と日台韓アライアンスの可能性について ー長崎県における公民連携および国際的コンバージェンスの視点からー

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1. Introduction

This paper is an empirical study that compares entrepreneurial market environments internationally.

In terms of the environment for creating entrepreneurs, three environmental factors were identified.

These were: “the process of recognizing business opportunities”, “the degree of openness of the domestic market (ease of entry)”, and “the ease of raising funds (equity and debt)”.

This paper consists of five chapters that includes the chair presentation at Management session on the 13th east Asia Academic Exchange Forum 2024 (Hosted by Graduate School of International Studies, Dong-A University, Confucius Institute, Dong-A University, 25th October). The process of entrepreneurs’ recognition of business opportunities is discussed in Chapter 2.

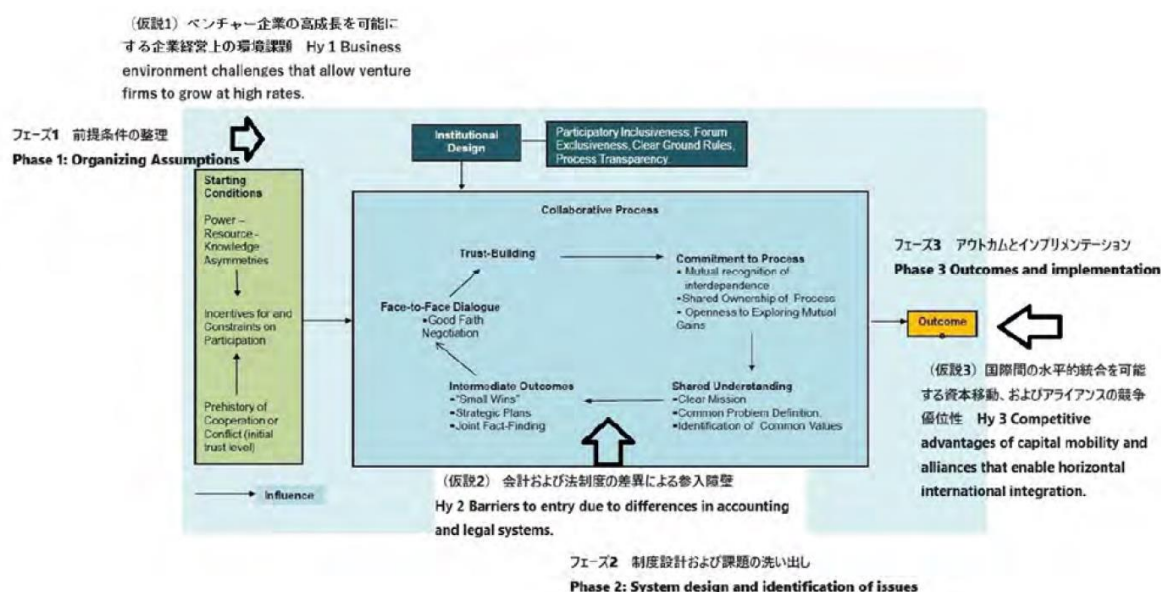
As entrepreneurs’ technological innovations bring about new processes, products, markets, and ways of organizing, entrepreneurs must discover opportunities to utilize new technologies. Research has not sufficiently explained why entrepreneurs discover such business opportunities, and some conceptual problems have arisen in the literature on entrepreneurship.

2. Hypothesis

In This Paper, We tried to figure out with a view to venture creation and recent business models in Taiwan and South Korea, and the examination of business ecosystems with an eye to the future society, horizontal alliances in which South Korean and Taiwanese companies excel are shown in this paper, “Process on transcultural business of Digital industries in the Far east countries (pp.20-21)”.

We will conduct interdisciplinary research from a variety of perspectives on (1) identifying issues related to attracting foreign companies to Nagasaki (Phase 1), (2) organizing the feasibility of institutional compatibility (Phase 2), and (3) the feasibility

of effective international convergence of companies (Phase 3) are shown as below.



Source Anseu and Gash (2008), Baba & Ishida(2024)

In this regard, the hypotheses that this research is considering are as follows (Phases 1 to 3 are the procedures of this research plan), considering the regional characteristics of Nagasaki Prefecture as ad hoc ones.

Hy 1: Environmental issues in corporate management that enable high growth of venture companies (Phase 1)

Hy 2: Barriers to entry due to differences in accounting and legal systems (Phase 2)

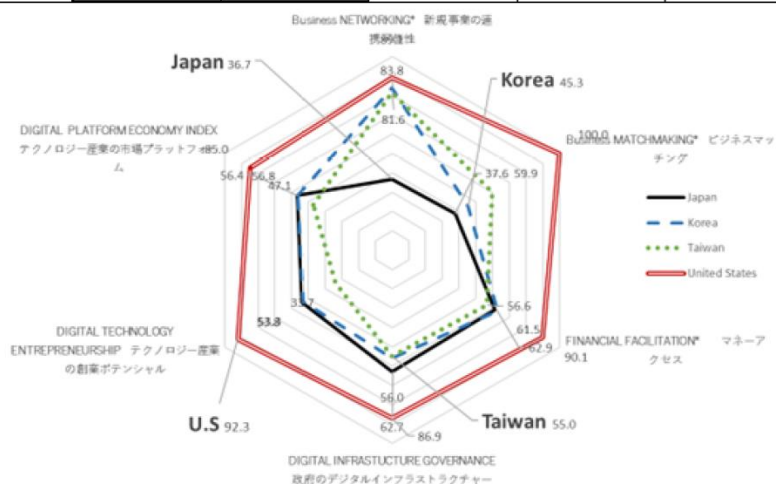
Hy 3: Competitive advantages of capital movement and alliances that enable horizontal integration between countries (Phase 3)

3. Discussion

In the digital sector of the electronics industry, particularly in the semiconductor business in Taiwan and South Korea. Both South Korea and Taiwan have cultivated competitive ecosystems, leveraging government support, public-private partnerships, and industry collaboration to drive innovation in semiconductors and digital technologies. This research is a long-term study that considers the capital movement of the two countries mentioned above to Nagasaki Prefecture.

In this paper argues factors on the Venture capital, Market Openness and financial market environment as the first step on the research as following figure.

Country	Business NETWORKING* 新規事業の連携可能性	Business MATCHMAKING* ビジネスマッチング	FINANCIAL FACILITATION* マネーアクセス	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE GOVERNANCE 政府のデジタルインフラストラクチャー	DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP テクノロジー産業の創業ポテンシャル	DIGITAL PLATFORM ECONOMY INDEX テクノロジー産業の市場プラットフォーム
Japan	36.7	37.6	61.5	62.7	53.8	56.8
Korea	83.8	45.3	62.9	56.0	53.3	56.4
Taiwan	81.6	59.9	56.6	55.0	33.7	47.1
United States	89.1	100.0	90.1	86.9	92.3	85.0



4. Implication

The financial system works well for bank depositors, asset management companies, investment trusts, and people investing in life insurance companies, and there are regulations and mechanisms in place to protect depositors and investors from risk and to protect their interests. Furthermore, asset management companies use international portfolios to diversify many of the risks associated with stock ownership at little cost.

While bank loans are certainly important for small and medium-sized enterprises, they are not enough on their own. Small and medium-sized enterprises need not only loans but also equity finance. In many cases, start-up funds are raised from the founders

themselves, their families and friends, but in the case of high-risk venture businesses, external fundraising using equity finance is essential. Such funds are often provided by angel investors.

This means Japan do not have an angel investor community. As a result, in Japan, if you want to start a business. We cannot use equity finance as means of raising funds, and you also cannot receive the support you need, such as mentoring and networking with business partners, which are necessary for growth.