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**JOSEPH ALOIZ SCHUMPETER'S SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE AND TODAY:
A VIEW FROM THE PAST INTO THE FUTURE**

Proceedings of III International Schumpeter's Conference

21-22 of October, 2016

**Chernivtsi
Chernivtsi National University
2016**

УДК 330.83(08)
ББК 65.02(7СПО)6-179я431
Н34

**Published by the decision
of the Academic Council of Yuriy Fedkovich Chernivtsi National University**

Joseph Aloiz Schumpeter's scientific heritage and today: a view from the past into the future : Proceedings of III International Schumpeter's Conference (Chernivtsi, October 21, 2016). - Chernivtsi : Chernivtsi National University, 2016. – 252 p.

The materials of the conference are based on the results of Joseph Schumpeter's research in content of his scientific achievements. Theoretical heritage of scientist and its formation and evolution, modernization mechanisms of socio-economic systems are considered. Also there is a analysis of market transformation, of factors that make economic security of business mare strengthened, of trends that are shaping new parameters of international economic relations, of regional economy and industry markets. Social entrepreneurship is exuded like innovative mechanism of social changes and increasing quality of life.

Authors express their own opinion that is concerning on the solving of actual problems. Most of them are from leading educational institutions of Ukraine, Austria, Norway.

It's for all who conducts economic research: scientists, practitioners, school teachers, postgraduates, students.

УДК 330.83(08)
ББК 65.02(7СПО)6-179я431

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SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

*"Social entrepreneurs are not content just to give a fish or teach how to fish. They will not rest until they have revolutionized the fishing industry."
Bill Drayton*

Social entrepreneurs are individuals with innovative minds to find solutions to society's most pressing social problems. They are ambitious and persistent, tackling major social issues and offering new ideas for change. Social entrepreneurship is a subject which is not discussed for so long when it comes to big theoretical experience. Yet there is no single approach to understanding and reflection of the essence of this process.

Social entrepreneurship can be found in any kind of organizations – from state schools to a retail business. Social enterprise - namely social ventures that have independent revenue streams – holds a narrow meaning and needs to be judged in its context.

In my opinion, social entrepreneurship is an economic activity that combines three inter-related characteristics, and the presence of all three is absolutely necessary. The first feature - a company created to solve real-life social problems. The second - the economic stability of the enterprise, which is provided by the sale of goods and services in the market economy. The third one is a social enterprise that solves the problems by offering an innovative product, services or business model innovation, using a new combination of resources.

Social entrepreneurship, it can be said, does not exist without innovation. Innovation can be seen, and may not be visible. If the company offers a new product or service for low-income segment of the population - an innovation is visible. But the novelty of the product may consist in a new combination of resources, due to which it is economically sustainable.

Social entrepreneurship is not simply an innovation. The social innovations are new strategies, concepts, ideas and organizations that meet all social needs - from working conditions and education to community development and health, contributing to the expansion and strengthening of civil society. The aim of social innovation is the creation of favorable conditions for the development of the society. That is because social innovation aimed at improving society's position is not a radical nature, it does not cause a sharp rejection by society. Thus, social

entrepreneurship is a way to implement social activities linking social mission with the achievement of economic efficiency and entrepreneurial innovation.

Social entrepreneurs focus on transforming systems and practices that are the root causes of poverty, marginalization, environmental deterioration and accompanying loss of human dignity. In doing so, they might set up profit generating enterprises or not-profit organizations, and in either case, their primary objective is to create sustainable changes in the system for better functioning.

Today, social entrepreneurship in the countries of the Eurasian economic union is still in infant stage. The Eurasian Economic Union is an international organization for regional economic integration. It has international legal personality as established by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. (The Eurasian Economic Union, 2015).

State support for social entrepreneurship in the legislative and executive levels is virtually absent. Social entrepreneurship in the EAEU has historical roots; in modern history, already there are several exciting projects, but they cannot boast an unqualified success, the scope of activities, and even more so replicating the experience.

In EAEU region, social entrepreneurs are greatly involved in pre-school education and children's leisure. With this range of social problems, that come from businessmen across the country is very large: it may be the employment of people with disabilities, the production of environmentally friendly products, the provision of medical services to the elderly or the construction of street sports simulators.

In determining the issues, following are important characteristics of the region: the opening of pharmacies in the city, where they are in excess, cannot be called social entrepreneurship, and opening up the same pharmacy in rural areas where there are difficulties in availability of medicines at affordable prices, is a prime example of initiatives to address pressing social problems. In this case, the entrepreneur understands the needs of potential consumers and makes corresponding queries for the society proposal.

There are significant differences in the social business abroad and in EAEU that have been identified through research. In the West, often social projects aimed at resolving problems outside the country, such as fight against poverty and the lack of medical assistance in third countries. In EAEU, mostly opposite seems true: social entrepreneurship aimed at easing internal social problems that we have, unfortunately, a lot.

Experts say social entrepreneurship is a new phenomenon in today's society, because social entrepreneurs do not wait for solutions to social problems from the State, and solve them with a profitable business. The phenomenon is already receiving active support from the business community by becoming an alternative to

traditional Philanthropy: from 2013 onwards major banks and corporations create special programmes to promote the social entrepreneurs; the topic seems to be emerging at major conferences and forums. Moreover, the problem is being discussed at the highest level are developed by national and regional programmes to support social entrepreneurship.

At the beginning of 2016 there was an absence of scalable innovation for sustainable social enterprise in EAEU recognized globally. Almost all organizations, which are called "social enterprises" are local, not integrated into the global economy, the community, the international classification can be attributed to micro-enterprises, are designed to address their own problems and/or their family problems/community/group.

Nevertheless, in the Eurasian market, there are a number of strong systems of private players to develop the infrastructure, developing and promoting a theoretical basis, lobbying laws, promoting, funding and stimulating social enterprise ideas.

In fact, social entrepreneurship for the regional government - is attempted to invade the territory tightly regulated by the state. Social sphere virtually monopolized by the state, and it is dominated by budget organizations that operate on long-established rules, do not welcome innovative approach and bold initiative and creative working methods. This problem seriously complicates the development of social entrepreneurship in the region in general. In order to reform and make more attractive, the sector is required through the publication of new laws and changing existing ones, regulating the sphere, the maximum simplification of the mechanisms of interaction with the state and other subjects, including overall economic development of the country and much more.

Directions and approaches in social enterprise research have an important impact on the prospects for practical activities for identifying factors of its development and effectiveness, any restrictions stemming from obscurity as the most social entrepreneurship phenomenon, and the environment in which it is carried out.

It is noted that at the present time in the study of social entrepreneurship is no clear boundary of the concept and there is the need to combine the intellectual efforts of scientists from different fields of knowledge (Mair& Marty, 2006).

Most researchers obvious need for further studies become numerous and working around the world of social enterprise organizations. This is necessary both for the deepening of research, and in view of the fact that they play an increasingly important role in the development of society and social change.