



CHERNIHIV NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Social Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development

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ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

1. The essence of social entrepreneurship.
2. Social problems for social entrepreneurs.
3. Types of Social Enterprise.
4. Ukrainian and international experience of social entrepreneurship.



1. THE ESSENCE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Social entrepreneurship is a term that started to be used by a handful of people and organizations during the 1980s and 1990s within the broad arenas of civil society and regional development

Social entrepreneurs have the knowledge and skills typically of business entrepreneurs, and their goals and results are the changing of entire sectors rather than just helping a few people at local level



Characteristics of Social Enterprise

Social Enterprise	Private Business
To facilitate and empower workers/community	To direct and control
Democratic decision making	Decision making based on amount of shares owned
Driven by social, environmental and commercial objectives	Profit driven
Social and environmental objectives integrated into the enterprise	Social and environmental objectives added on as extras to the business
Undertakes social, environmental and financial measurement	Undertakes financial measurement
Labour hires capital	Capital hires labour

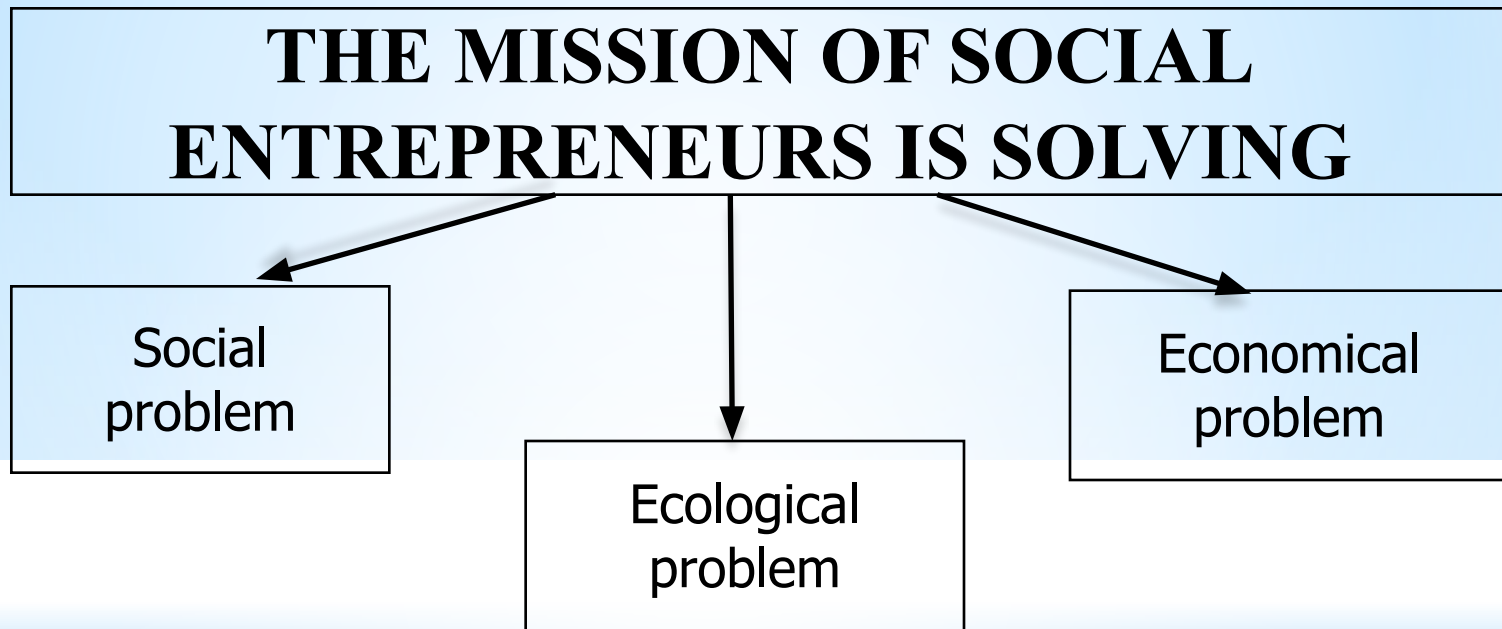
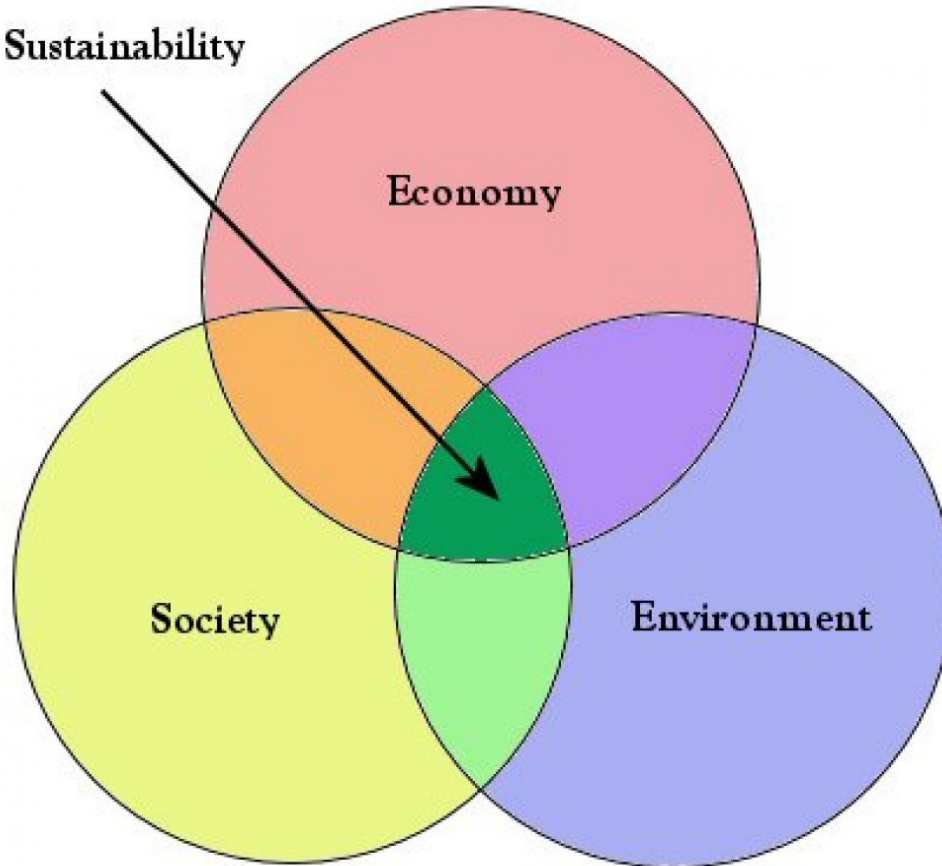


Figure 1. The pillars of the social entrepreneurship,
(A.Revko, 2016)

Sustainability



The main objective of social entrepreneurship is
to make the world a better place for everyone

Similarly, the classic definition from the **Brundtland**
"sustainable development is development that meets
the needs of the present without compromising the
ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

Social entrepreneurship is innovative activities of the person who does systemic changes in social or ecological spheres, gets profit from this activity and has considerable impact on the regional economic growth.

For example, social entrepreneurs create new work places, pay taxes and improve the standard of living on the definite territory (Revko, 2016)



2. Social problems for social entrepreneurs

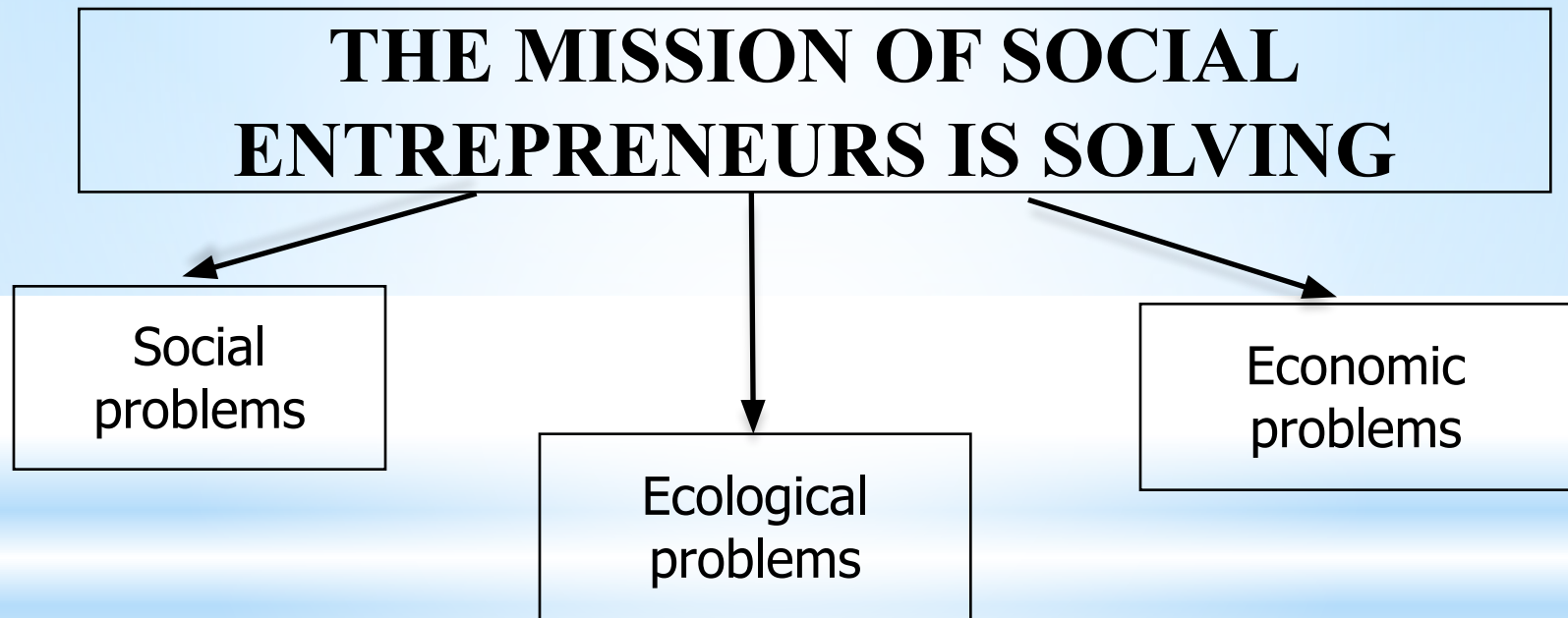


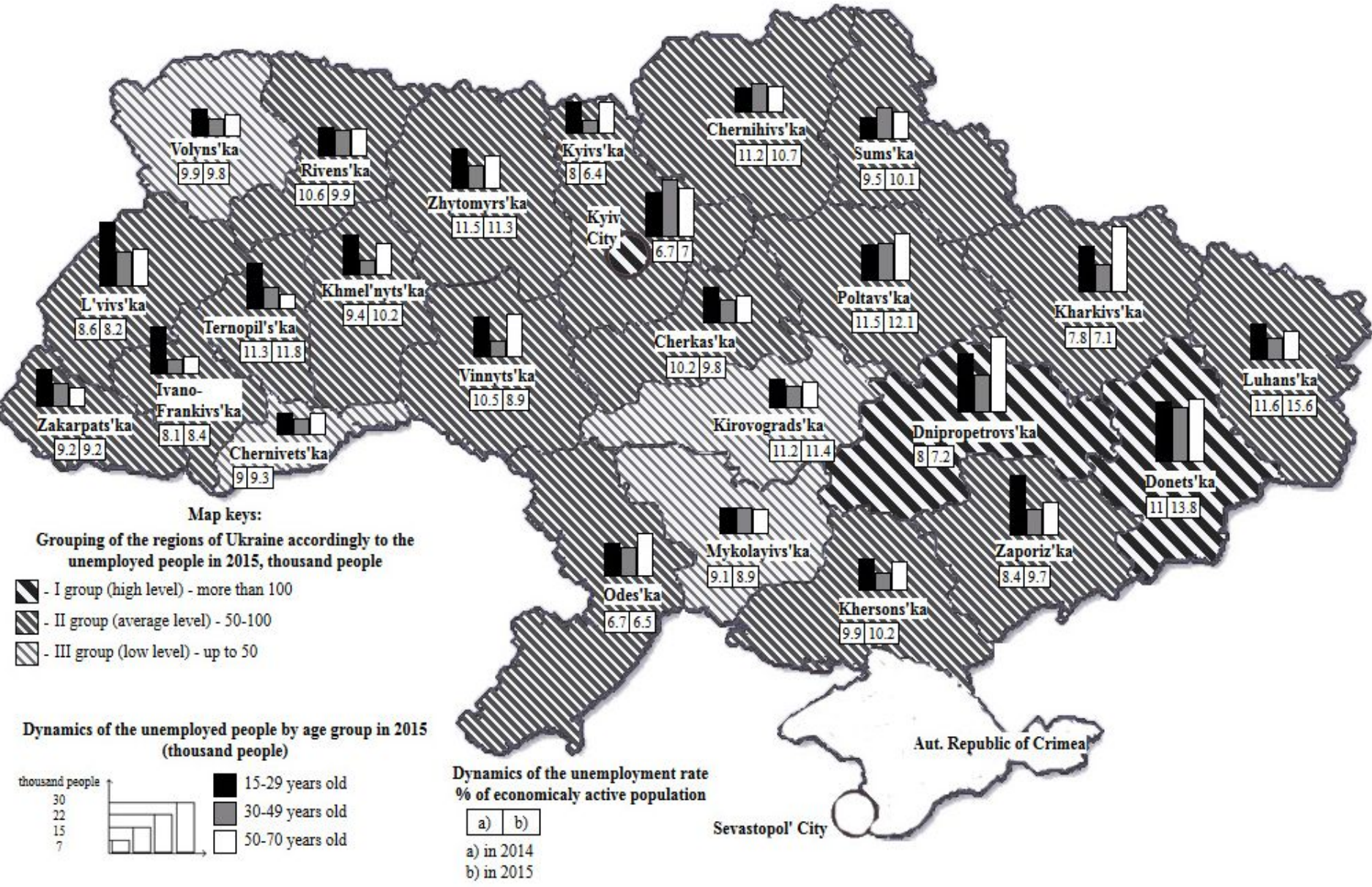
Figure 1. The pillars of the social entrepreneurship,
(A.Revko, 2016)

The nominal wages (in dollar equivalent) in Ukraine in the period of 2000-2015

Country	Years				
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2015 to 2000, times
Belarus	67.8	215.8	415.4	421.7	6.2
Germany	2,154.3	3,159.0	3,618.5	3,477.6	1.6
Greece	1,070.0	1,949.6	2,362.2	1,631.2	1.5
Czech Republic	365.5	832.2	1,271.2	1,064.9	2.9
Hungary	363.7	906.1	1,066.8	888.1	2.4
Poland	510.0	812.0	1,124.0	1,021.0	2.0
Ukraine	42.3	157.3	283.1	192.1	4.5
Norway	2,631.0	4,483.9	6,058.7	5,418.3	2.1
Sweden	2,279.2	3,231.9	3,995.3	3,849.0	1.7

Source: calculated on the data of remuneration labour of the United Nations [Electronic resource]. - Access: <http://w3.unece.org>

Figure 2. The map of unemployment in the Ukrainian regions in 2015, authors'



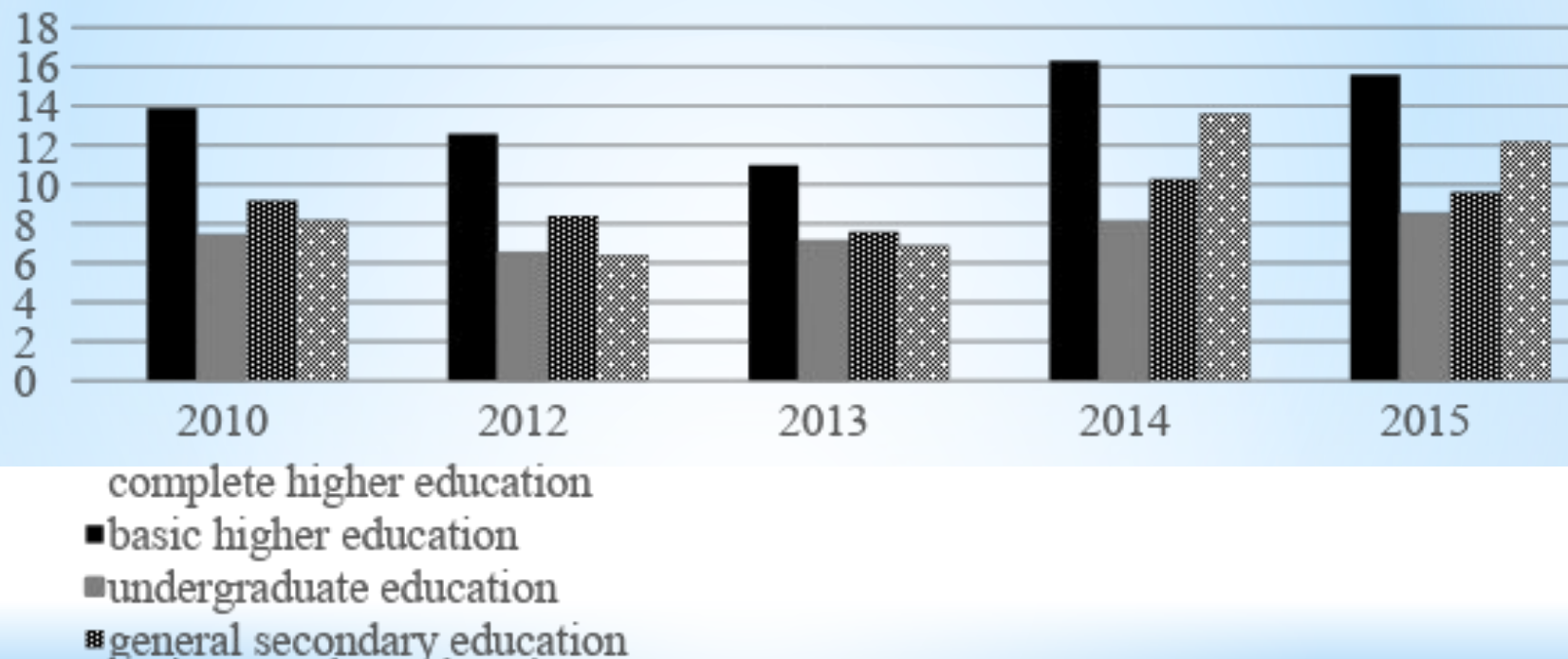


Figure 3. Unemployment rate by educational level in Ukraine in 2010-2015
Source: calculated on the data of the State Statistics Committee

According to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted on September 25th 2015, at the United Nations in New York, one of the directions to overcome the negative phenomena in employment sphere and to promote employment is to get decent work, **promote entrepreneurship** and ensure inclusive and equitable quality education while promoting lifelong learning opportunities for everyone

3. Types of Social Enterprise

Trading Enterprises

Worker/employee owned trading enterprises, co-operatives and collectives.

Financial Institutions

Saving and Loans organisations such as credit unions, micro credit organisations, co-operative banks and revolving loan funds. Local currency exchanges and social value exchanges are also being established (ex. Muhammad Yunus - Banker to the Poor).

Community Organisations

Community enterprises, housing co-operatives and community interest companies with asset locks and in some case rural villages and urban areas.

Non-Government Organisation (NGOs)

International and national charitable organisations which operate subsidiary trading enterprises to invest profit in their development or humanitarian work.

Social entrepreneurship is best understood as a multi-dimensional and dynamic construct moving across various intersection points between the public, private and social sectors (Nicholls A., 2007)



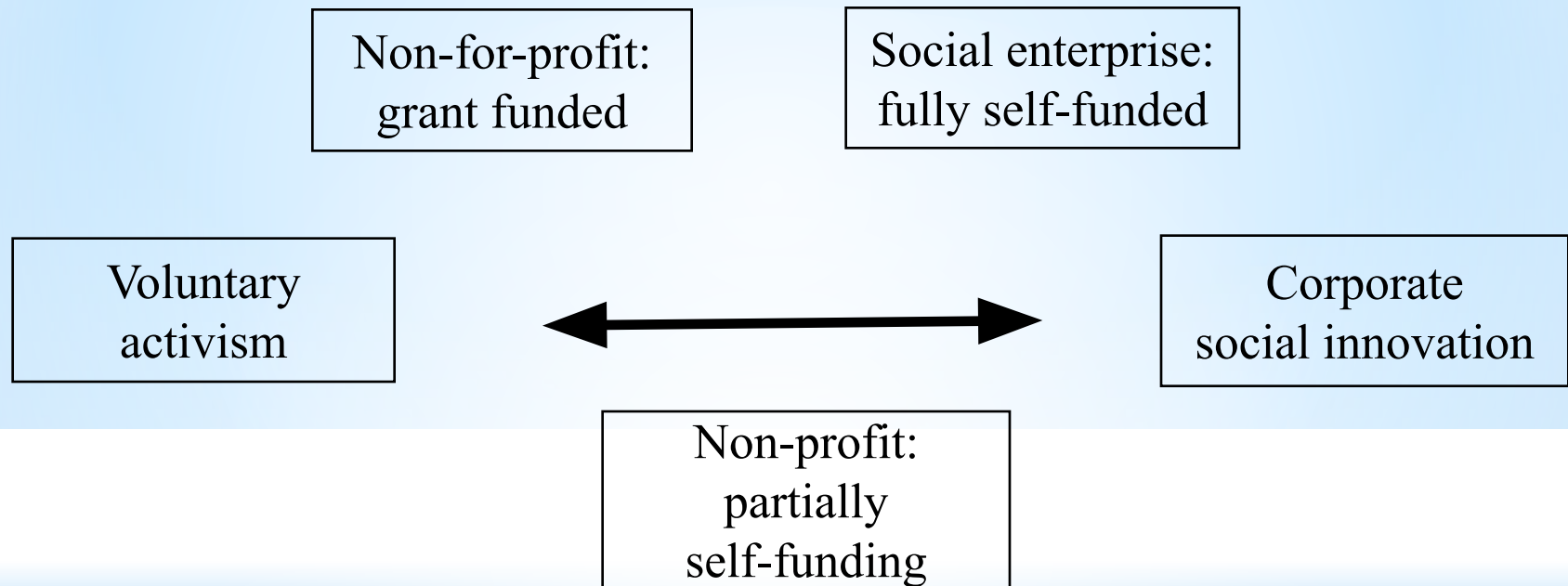


Figure 4. Funding dimensions of social entrepreneurship,
A. Nicholls (2006)

4. Ukrainian and international experience of social entrepreneurship

Muhammad Yunus - Banker to the Poor



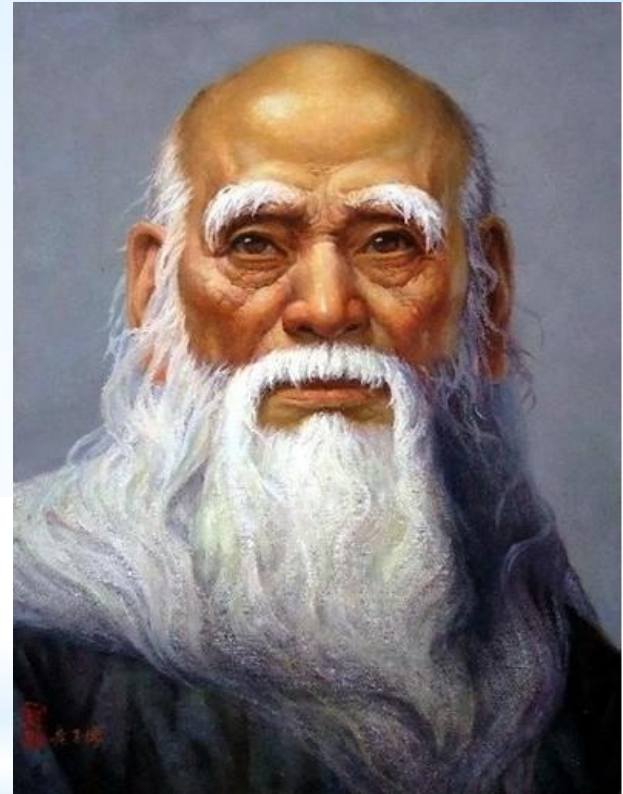
Image: bri vos

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Crowd_of_smiling_children_in_Bangladesh.jpg

“If you give person a fish, she
will be satisfied all day.

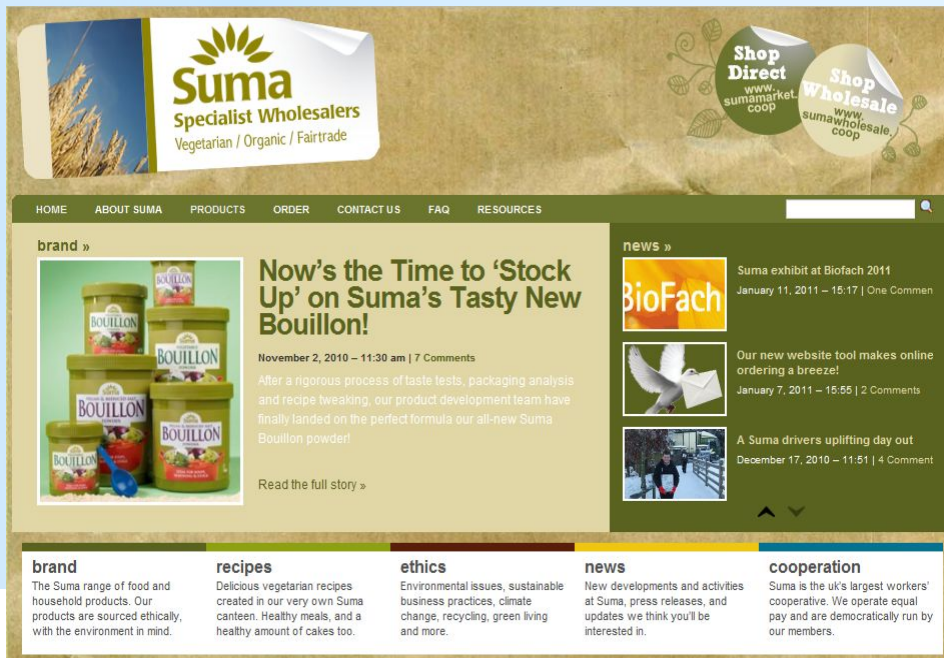
If you teach she how to
fishing, she will be satisfied
all life!”

Lao Dzy

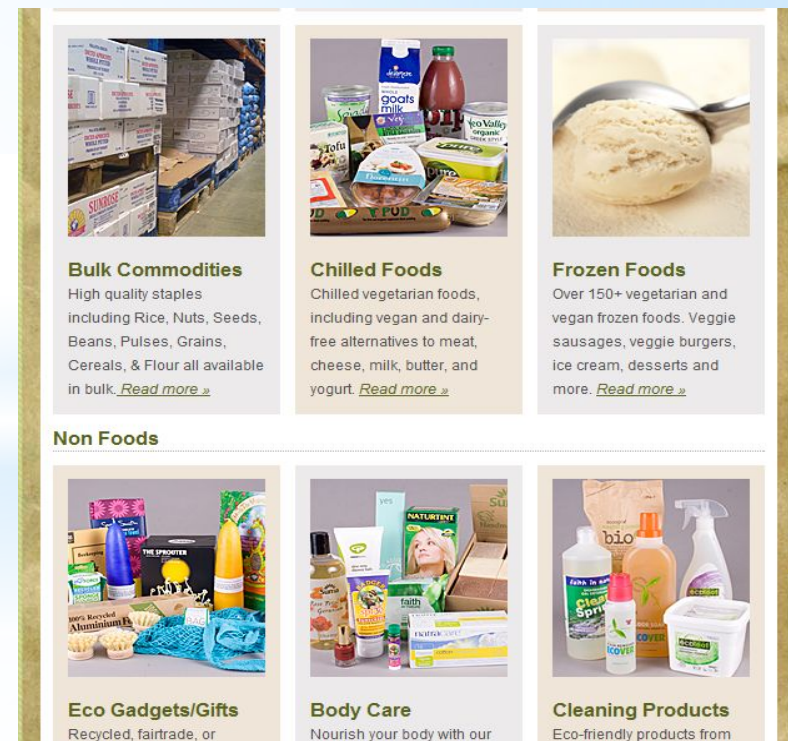


Suma Wholefoods – Workers’ Cooperative

Suma is the UK’s largest workers’ cooperative, employing 150 people. It operates equal pay and is democratically run by its members. Suma operates a thoroughly democratic system of management that isn’t bound by the conventional notions of hierarchy. As a workers’ co-operative the business is jointly owned and managed by all. Everyone is paid the same and workers collectively do all the jobs that need doing, whatever they happen to be.



Suma has been using 100% renewable electricity for ages. Motion sensors switch the lights off when workers leave the room; reps share a hybrid car; plastic and cardboard packaging is taken back from customers and re-used or recycled. Food waste is composted and enough trees are planted with Treesponsibility to get carbon neutral status.



Coin Street Builders – Community Enterprise

Coin Street Community Builders (CSCB) is a social enterprise and development trust which seeks to make London's South Bank a better place in which to live, to work and to visit. Since 1984 CSCB has transformed a largely derelict 13 acre site into a thriving mixed use neighbourhood.



Families & children



Activities for all ages

Coin Street Community Builders and the Colombo Centre offer a jam-packed programme for all ages - sports and leisure activities, special projects, events and exhibitions - all free or affordable!
[Download the 2011 brochure now](#)

Shop eat drink



Exclusive shopping offers

Discover 50 independent shops, restaurants, cafes and bars in a relaxed riverside setting on London's South Bank - take advantage of exclusive offers on shopping and dining this summer.

Space to hire



Space to hire

A range of fabulous indoor and outdoor spaces for meetings, conferences, exhibitions, events, parties and filming, at the heart of central London with excellent transport links and competitive rates.

In 1993 the Boards of Coin Street Community Builders, Coin Street Secondary Housing Co-operative and Coin Street Centre Trust agreed a shared set of aims and objectives to guide their activities

CAE POST - Company Limited by Guarantee

Cae Post is run by paid staff and has a management board that is not paid. Any surplus or profit from operations is reinvested. Grant funding is sometimes sought to support particular work or help develop new activities.

Social inclusion is a key part of Cae Post's work. Cae Post supports people with learning disabilities who are often hampered in their progress because of stigma and low expectations and by promoting the many individual achievements to the wider community Cae Post helps to create a more "inclusive" image of learning disability.



Materials Recycled at Cae Post	
Paper	Steel Cans
Card	Aluminium Cans
Textiles	HDPE Plastic Bottles
	PET Plastic (clear) Bottles
	PET Plastic (coloured) Bottles
	Plastic Film
	Foil and Batteries
	other plastic packaging (*trial)

Care and Share Associates

CASA is the UK's leading employee owned homecare social enterprise. There are 5 CASA units in operation, which provides over 13,000 hours of care per week. CASA, and all of its franchise units are employee owned social enterprises.

CASA is viewed by the Department of Health and others as a trail-blazer in health/homecare social enterprise franchising and replication. Its mission is to greatly enhance the 'social enterprise take' of the UK's Health and Social Care market through robust competition with the private sector and close collaboration with the public sector. This will be achieved through the replication of successful social enterprise models working within the health and social care sector.

'Social Enterprises of Ukraine' series

presents

The bakery 'Horikhovyi Dim'

Lviv

Conclusion

Social entrepreneurship is an important source of sustainable development of the region.

The result of successful social entrepreneurship is: economic development, equal rights, a better world, peace, freedom, a more secure society for everyone and technological, economic and social progress (to mention just a few)

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!



