

Economic legal and psychological aspects of the introduction of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine

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Abstract. The relevance of this study was to determine the importance of development of social entrepreneurship during the epidemiological crisis and during the war period, which has a significant impact on both the economic and sociological situation, especially for socially vulnerable population groups, internally displaced people, youth, as it solves the problem of unemployment, and social and psychological adaptation. The purpose of this study was to analyse the formation and development of the “social entrepreneurship” category, to identify its main economic, legal and psychological problems, as well as to provide recommendations to promote the further development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine. The key methods used in the study included historical, dialectical, abstract-logical, methods of systematization and generalization, economic, statistical, and comparative analysis, as well as the graphic method. Special characteristics of social entrepreneurs were formulated. It was found that social entrepreneurship concentrates a creative approach, innovativeness, planning and risk-taking. The authors established that national culture and public attitudes influence individual decisions regarding the distribution of entrepreneurial talents in the activities of social enterprises. Furthermore, it was also substantiated that the vagueness of the clear formulation of the category “social entrepreneurship”, the absence of separate legislation in the field of its regulation causes the lack of targeted national support for such enterprises, although it does not limit social entrepreneurs in choosing the optimal legal form of their social entrepreneurship. To improve the situation, it is recommended to focus on opportunities to stimulate social entrepreneurship, especially at the local level. The theoretical significance of this study lies in the emphasis on the economic, legal, and psychological factors of the development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine under the conditions of crisis and war. In practice, the results of this study can be used by enterprises, united territorial communities, regional and state authorities, non-governmental organizations

Keywords: social sphere; legislative framework; national support; characteristics of a social entrepreneur; business models

Introduction

The crisis in the country, caused first by the COVID-19 epidemic and then by the military invasion, has a massive impact on the political, economic, and social spheres, causing crisis phenomena in each of them. Therefore, the state has limited opportunities and many issues in the social sphere are still unresolved. And their number is becoming even greater

now during the active phase of the Russian-Ukrainian war, as there is a daily increase of people who have suffered from military operations, lost their homes and jobs, displaced persons. And therefore, the need, relevance, and importance of social entrepreneurship is growing. The urgent solution of the problems of the social sphere requires significant funds;

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however, there is a growing number of volunteers ready to make significant monetary and non-monetary contributions to help other people in need, thereby helping their country to achieve victory as soon as possible, recovery and prosperity. And only now came the realization of the importance of the spread and development of social entrepreneurship throughout the country as a whole, of the importance of achieving a scaling effect. What proves the rapid pace of its development: 2013 – 41 social enterprises, 2017 – 150, 2020 – at least 1,000 social enterprises (Nazaruk, 2016).

By combining socially important goals with an entrepreneurial spirit, social enterprises solve issues of inclusivity and many other problems in our lives. Notably, there is no official generally accepted definition of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine, and there is none at the legislative level, and it has not been defined by the Ukrainian scientific community.

The purpose of this study was to determine the essential features and factors of the development of social entrepreneurship in the context of psychological and legal factors that have a direct impact on the use of opportunities and resources to solve socially significant problems. The main tasks were to determine the socio-psychological aspects of social entrepreneurship and its impact on public welfare; to investigate and compare the legislative regulation of the functioning of social entrepreneurship entities, the relevant principles and principles of their practical activity (specifically, national and public support, financing) in individual EU countries and in Ukraine, as well as consider the tools of financial support for their activities. The scientific originality of the obtained results lies in the investigation of the impact of social entrepreneurship on the solution of social problems and the in-depth study of the problems of the economic, legal, and psychological aspects of the implementation of social entrepreneurship.

Quite a few government and business representatives, scientists, specialists, and public figures were engaged in the study of theoretical aspects and practical experience of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine. Problems of the formation and development of social entrepreneurship were studied by such Ukrainian scientists as H. Belovolchenko (2017), which considered the development of the definition of “social entrepreneurship”. A.A. Svychnuk *et al.* (2017) noted that social entrepreneurship is an impetus to increase the environmental culture of the population. A. Kornetsky (2019), V. Nazaruk (2016) believed that social entrepreneurship is a business and it does not matter what it is, the main thing is to be profitable, A.A. Svychnuk *et al.* (2017), V. Smal and V. Kokot (2017) and others in their works determined the prospects for the development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine and formed practical directions for its support. Foreign researchers J. Kickul and T.S. Lyons (2020) argued that the solution of social problems is very important for a social entrepreneur and are of great importance to society; M.F. Kamaludin *et al.* (2021) classified four dimensions by categories of impact on social entrepreneurship and sustainability, C.K. Lee *et al.* (2022) believed that informal institutions significantly influence the profit-making strategy of social entrepreneurship; K. Cagarman *et al.* (2020) studied the development of social entrepreneurship in European countries, J.G. Dees (2001) highlighted the principles according to which the process of implementing social entrepreneurship should be clearly aimed at studying the needs of the community, and only then at the realization of the

social mission and others. These scientists made an important contribution to the development and analysis of social entrepreneurship problems and others.

The theoretical and methodological framework of this study included the fundamental provisions of economic science on the development of social entrepreneurship. To fulfil the purpose of the study, general scientific and special methods of scientific cognition were used, namely: historical – to consider the evolution of the theory of the development of social entrepreneurship; dialectical – for generalization and systematization of theoretical provisions regarding the development and organizational and economic socialization of entrepreneurship; system analysis and synthesis, deductive and inductive methods, the method of analogies and generalization were used during the study of the essence of the concept of social entrepreneurship; methods of comparison and generalization – studying foreign practices; graphic – for building logical schemes and visual representation of the development of social entrepreneurship; the method of formalization – to determine measures for the formation of motivational priorities and the mechanism for stimulating the development of social entrepreneurship; determination of proposals for the prospective development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine.

Socio-psychological aspects of the development of social entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship is a derivative of business activity, which arose from the understanding that it is urgent and important to combine economic or financial results with social ones. According to the opinion of M.R. Kuts (2015), who studied the ideas of J.G. Dees (2001), social entrepreneurship is the next stage of the development of business activities carried out by non-profit organizations. It is also considered a mechanism of social changes that affect the standard of living, is a tool for solving social problems, contributes to the development of energy efficiency, increases the level of environmental culture of the population, decreases the unemployment rate of vulnerable population groups, and is also a factor in the formation of social well-being (A.A. Svychnuk *et al.*, 2017).

According to the definition of J.G. Dees (2001), social entrepreneurs are true agents of change in the social sphere because:

1. They create social (not private) values.
2. They find non-standard opportunities to get the maximum effect from their activities.
3. Take part in continuous innovation and continuous learning.
4. They act decisively, despite the limited available resources.
5. Are responsible for the results of their activities.

As H. Ford (2015) believed in his book “My Life and Work”, the best use of all available capital is not only to earn increased profits, but to earn and spend these profits to improve the social level life. Until we solve the social problems in our lives, we will not do our main work. We will not be able to serve as much as possible.

During the panel discussion “Intro 2017: The man of the future” at the Lviv Business School of the Ukrainian Catholic University, T. Arctedi, founder of the Center for Social Entrepreneurship, emphasized that social entrepreneurship is more likely to be more successful than conventional

business. “The reason for this is people. It is good to have an idea, but it is important to implement it, because you must believe in it. Under such conditions, social enterprises have an advantage because it is easier to work when you have passion and enthusiasm” (Belovolchenko, 2017).

The global economic downturn has greatly increased the pressure on the leadership of non-profit organizations (NPO). Therefore, given that executive leadership is an important component of the success of these institutions, F. Adro and C. Fernandes (2022), in their study emphasize the strengthening of the relationship between the entrepreneurial behaviour of management and the activities of public NPO, the creation of social value and the entrepreneurial orientation of NPO. This gave impetus to the emergence of such hybrid organizations as social enterprises.

The manager of the social investment program “Western NIS Enterprise Fund” V. Nazaruk (2016) is convinced that social entrepreneurship is becoming a fashionable trend in Ukraine, as it is discussed at various events and attracts many initiative groups of NGOs or simply active people. The use of entrepreneurial approaches to the solution of social problems allows less dependence on the state budget, which is extremely insufficient, and ensures a fairly sustainable development for vulnerable sections of society. This brings the development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine to a new level.

In the emerging field of academic research on social entrepreneurship, studies linking social entrepreneurship to

sustainable development are gaining interest because of the importance of combining these two definitions. M.F. Kamaludin *et al.* (2021) identified four key dimensions of social entrepreneurship: social, economic, behavioral and managerial. These four dimensions were categorized by impact on social entrepreneurship and sustainability. In addition, the theory of change and logic model are identified business processes that are extended to measure social impact using a social return on impact approach or a balanced scorecard approach to complete the conceptual framework.

At the same time, A.A. Al-Qudah *et al.* (2021) found that there is a positive relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development and that there is a positive relationship between innovation and sustainable development.

A social entrepreneur chooses a certain problem precisely because its solution is particularly important to him or her and is of immense importance to society. Businesspeople also attach importance to their products but focus their attention exclusively on satisfying the client’s needs and making a profit (Kickul & Lyons, 2020). Nevertheless, agreeing with this, it is important to emphasize that the effectiveness of social entrepreneurship should be considered from the standpoint of determining the relationship between the invested funds and the degree of solving social problems. However, it is worth noting that in the psychological aspect, a social entrepreneur has special characteristics (Fig. 1).

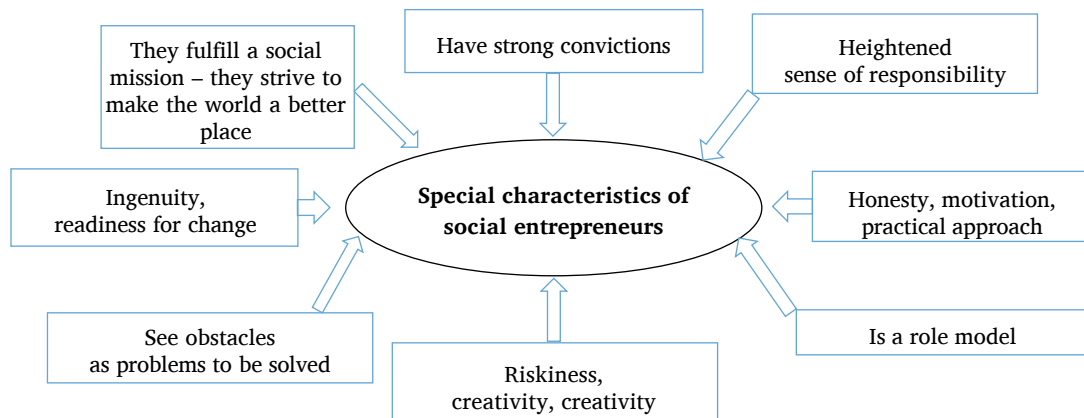


Figure 1. Special characteristics of social entrepreneurs

Source: developed by the authors based on Kickul & Lyons (2020)

In general, there is no separate law in Ukraine that would regulate the development of social entrepreneurship. Therefore, the choice of its legal form is carried out following the current legislation. Which has its own certain advantages, because it does not limit social entrepreneurs in choosing the most optimal legal form, both from the side of choosing a business model, tax features and the level of responsibility of the founders.

The authors of the study support the opinion of O.V. Fedorov *et al.* (2022), which believes that entrepreneurship involves creativity, innovation, intelligent risk-taking, and the ability to plan and manage projects. This too. Ability to solve problems, teamwork, creative approach, which therefore forms the character and personality of an entrepreneur.

For example, from a multilevel analysis of 29,175 Global Entrepreneurship Monitor respondents from 16 countries, it was investigated how national culture and public attitudes

influence individual decisions regarding the allocation of entrepreneurial talent in for-profit and non-profit social enterprises. In their paper, Moderating Effects of Informal Institutions on Social Entrepreneurship Activity, the authors found that the stigmatization of business failure is positively related to the likelihood that people will invest their entrepreneurial talents in a social enterprise. It was also found that in both performance-based and social support cultures, the positive effect of business failure stigma on social entrepreneurship initiation was reduced. These results indicate that informal institutions significantly influence the profit-making strategy of social entrepreneurship (Lee *et al.*, 2022).

The option of entrepreneurial activity can also be quite interesting for young people, because thanks to their energy, enthusiasm, creativity, and care, they will be able to organize social enterprises with the aim of solving social problems in the community, engaging in employment of socially

vulnerable population groups, attracting youth volunteers, etc. (Podolyaka *et al.*, 2021).

Social entrepreneurship can also become important for the development of rural communities, where entrepreneurs were engaged in stimulating efficiency, energy conservation, the formation of renewable economic systems, and ensuring the socio-economic well-being of a person (Diuke, 2020).

Social entrepreneurs have a lot in common with classic business, namely, they usually focus on the best and most

efficient use of all opportunities and all resources, set a goal and persistently go for it. And the difference is that they are focused not so much on their profit, but on creating social welfare, positive changes in society (Fig. 2). Usually, social entrepreneurs reinvest their income in the further activities of their social enterprise, while classic businesspeople distribute the profit among the founders, and there is also a difference from charitable organizations, whose activities are not intended to make a profit, only donations from patrons take place (Diuke, 2019).

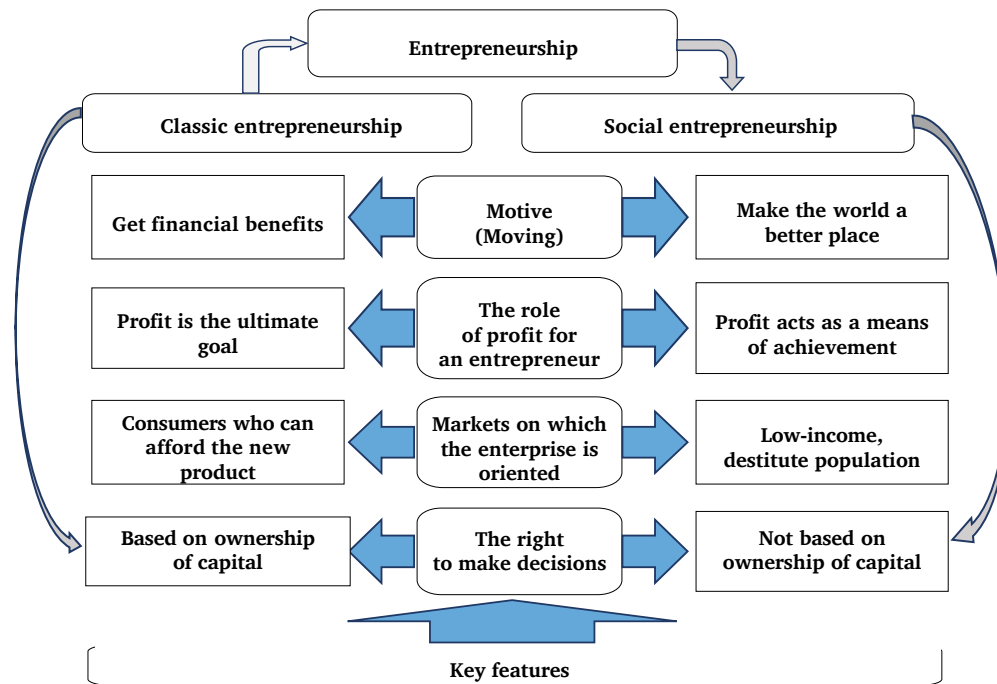


Figure 2. The main differences between entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship

Source: developed by the authors based on A.A. Diuke (2019)

The priority spheres of life that attract the attention of social entrepreneurs are education, the medical sphere, the ecological sphere, energy efficiency and energy saving, social research, the safety of livelihoods, social and food aid to socially vulnerable segments of the population, inclusion, etc.

Legal regulation of social entrepreneurship

In general, there is no separate law in Ukraine that would regulate the development of social entrepreneurship. Therefore, the choice of its legal form is carried out following the current legislation. Which has its own certain advantages, because it does not limit social entrepreneurs in choosing the most optimal legal form, both from the side of choosing a business model, tax features and the level of responsibility of the founders. However, back in 2013, the Draft Law “On Social Enterprises” was submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Committee for consideration, which introduced the concept of a social enterprise and determined the criteria by which an enterprise could receive the status of “social”. It was also proposed that an Interdepartmental Commission on Support of Social Enterprises be created at the state level, which would also determine the “social” status of the enterprise and its compliance with the conditions for receiving tax benefits (Draft Law “On Social Enterprises”, 2013).

Also submitted for consideration was the draft law “On Amendments to Article 154 of the Tax Code of Ukraine

(Regarding State Support of Social Enterprises)” (2013), which proposed the exemption of social enterprises from taxation of profits received from the sale (supply) of goods and the performance of social works and services.

Admittedly, the activities of social enterprises are still regulated at the legislative level, but these are separate provisions of the Economic Code of Ukraine (2003), the Law “On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs” (2003), the Law “On Joint-Stock Companies” (2008), and the Law “On Cooperation” (2003).

Therefore, the choice of the legal form of a social enterprise is carried out following the current legislation. This also has certain advantages, because it does not limit social entrepreneurs in choosing the most optimal legal form, both from the side of choosing a business model, tax features and the level of responsibility of the founders.

To create a social enterprise, the most common legal forms are public organization, limited liability company, charitable organization, individual entrepreneur, or their combinations, as well as private enterprise, partnership, cooperatives, religious organization, public organization, open joint stock company.

But the development of social entrepreneurship can be even more effective if it is stimulated at both the state and local levels, giving preference to new and existing social enterprises. Worthy of attention is the comparison of the

characteristics of types of business such as: social enterprise, charitable organization, and conventional business accord-

ing to such basic criteria as the purpose of activity, sources of financing, distribution, and use of profit (Table 1).

Table 1. Comparative features of types of business

Criteria	Social enterprise	Charitable organization	Traditional business
Purpose of activity	Solving social problems	Provision of support and aid to vulnerable sections of the population	Profit
Sources of funding	Funds of social entrepreneurship participants, profit from own activities, grants, microcredit	Grants from international funds and organizations, donations	Does not depend on external sources of funding
Distribution and use of profits	The profit is reinvested or financed in certain social projects	Does not make a profit	Profit is distributed among founders, investors, shareholders

Source: developed by the authors based on A.A. Diuke (2019)

More than half of all social enterprises are registered as non-profit organizations, and about 82% of them cooperate with public organizations under the terms of concluded contracts or memoranda and jointly implement many social projects.

Such collaboration is mutually beneficial for both parties, because for social enterprises it is an opportunity to improve their own financial and economic stability, it is also less dependent on direct donors, but at the same time it ensures obtaining added sources for the implementation and financing of their own projects. For public organizations, these are tax benefits, expansion of one's own client and partner base, formation of sustainable marketing for public projects, involvement of qualified specialists, etc. (Kamenko, 2020).

As scientists N. Horishna (2016) and A.A. Diuke (2019) note in their works in European countries, social entrepreneurship is most commonly organized in the form of cooperatives, as partnership structures. For example, if we analyze the legal regulation of social entrepreneurship in the countries of the European Union, then in Italy, which was the first country to propose the term "social entrepreneurship", the form of social cooperative was approved as the legal form for the activity of social enterprises. These cooperatives are divided into two groups. The first is those that provide social, educational, and medical services to needy categories of the population. The second is those that create opportunities for employment and social integration of socially vulnerable sections of the population, considering that at least a third of their employees must work in their production. In Great Britain, there is no single legal model for social entrepreneurship. Its status can be granted to enterprises of various forms of ownership, which must belong to non-profit organizations and act in the interests of a separate local community. In Germany, social enterprises run in the form of cooperatives, foundations, associations, and limited liability companies since a separate legal form for social enterprises is not established in the legal framework. In Greece, the legislation supports three categories of social enterprises. The first is integration social cooperatives, which must solve the task of social and labor integration of people who find themselves in a difficult life situation. The second is social care cooperatives, which must produce goods and services for people with disabilities, the elderly, people with specific diseases, etc. The third is cooperative enterprises of social production, which work in their region

in the field of culture, ecology, housing and communal services, maintenance of local traditions, etc. In Poland, at the legislative level, there are also three forms of establishing a social cooperative: institutional, through the Center for Social Integration; founded by a non-profit organization and individual. At the same time, the founder of such a social enterprise can receive a one-time specified financial aid from the state (Holubka & Bilanych, 2016).

In Ukraine, admittedly, it is worth taking into account the experience of the EU countries, since the lack of separate legislative regulation of the activities of social enterprises, although it does not cause obstacles to their creation and functioning, however, since there are no separately adopted legislative acts regarding social entrepreneurship, there is also a lack of targeted state support for them (Holubka & Bilanych, 2016).

Support and financing of social entrepreneurship

Despite the actual absence of separate legislation in the field of social entrepreneurship, several grants were awarded as early as 2006 within the framework of the implemented project "Social Action Network in Ukraine" (UCAN) with the support of the USA. In 2010, the consortium "Supporting social entrepreneurship in Ukraine" was created, and in 2012, the project "All-Ukrainian resource center for the development of social entrepreneurship" "Social initiatives" began to be implemented.

Also, the International Renaissance Foundation in collaboration with the European Union within the framework of the "EU4USociety" project is implementing the "Crowdfunding for Social Entrepreneurship" competition, which aims to strengthen the activities of existing social enterprises, popularize social entrepreneurship in general and use crowdfunding platforms to attract financial resources for the creation and the organization of expanding the activities of existing enterprises (International Renaissance Foundation, 2020).

Many other well-known funds encourage and finance social entrepreneurs with the help of grants, such as: "Eastern Europe Fund", Ukrainian Social Venture Fund, USAID, "Innovation Development Fund", UNDP, British Council, "Social Investment Fund", Child Fund Deutschland, East Europe Foundation, and other foundations of international and Ukrainian level.

The use of crowdfunding platforms, where joint efforts collect funds for socially significant ideas and social projects,

has achieved significant development in Ukraine. The main ones are Splinkokosht, Na-Starte, KUB, RAZOMGO, Start-era, GoFundEd.

An important positive factor would be state support for social enterprises, such as, for example, in the Czech Republic. Based on the research conducted by the Czech scientist O. Potluka (2021), the effectiveness of the Operational Program Human Resources and Employment (OP HRE) revealed the positive impact of the social entrepreneurship program on employment. The supported group is 19.3% more likely to be employed 1 year after support compared to the comparison group. Thus, OP HRE's investment in social enterprise support programs is effective. According to estimates, state budget investments will be fully repaid in 11 years (Potluka, 2021). From this point of view, state financing of social enterprises can have positive consequences for public sector bodies.

The development of social entrepreneurship and its research in Germany, for example, is very multifaceted, as Germany has its own history and perception of social entrepreneurship, and in addition very specific government programs. First of all, the very concept of social entrepreneurship has become an integral part of entrepreneurship. In the 2015 GEM Special Issue on Social Entrepreneurship, Germany ranks 21st for the prevalence of nascent social entrepreneurship in the cluster of innovation-driven economies (0.8%) and 19th for the prevalence of individuals actively working after starting a social entrepreneurship (1.5%). In this survey conducted in 2019, Germany ranked 21st as the "Best Country for Social Entrepreneurship" (Cagarman *et al.*, 2020).

Despite the desire and motivation of entrepreneurs to create and develop social enterprises, there are a number of obstacles that prevent this sector from developing in a strategic and standardized manner. Among them is an imperfect legal framework; lack of transparency and corruption; saturation of the market with donor funds, which are often limited and limited to initial funding; and insufficient access to credit, investment and funds from private companies. Donors cite the lack of strong teams, social entrepreneurs' lack of communication skills and financial literacy, managers' reluctance to invest in the development of their teams' business skills, lack of systems for measuring results and social impact.

But according to the authors of this study the social entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country continues to grow and develop. There are many opportunities for new and existing participants to engage and improve collaboration in the ecosystem.

The main identified by the authors gaps are the lack of systemic interaction and communication between subjects and insufficient knowledge of each other. The ecosystem will be more effective if supported by a platform designed to enable regular interactive face-to-face communication and networking, continuous peer-to-peer learning, experience sharing and meetings between donors/investors and social entrepreneurs. There is also a need to engage with the business community, which can mentor social enterprises to help them grow and scale. It is worth noting that a qualitatively new level of development of social entrepreneurship in Ukraine will depend on established cross-sectoral cooperation of key partners: state authorities and local self-government (legal and legal support, the main mechanism of financial support), business (mentoring, grant support), mass media (popularization activities), educational institutions (educational courses on social entrepreneurship), public

organizations (direct work with the population in order to explain the basic principles of social enterprises). Another important gap that needs to be addressed is the lack of impact metrics tracking and regular measurement. Both social enterprises and funders need to be able to assess the results achieved through the lens of the business model and measure the social return on investment (SROI) if they are to attract and justify further investment in the sector.

Finally, the popularization of social entrepreneurship will help to overcome the paternalistic perception of social problems; involve the population and business in a more active solution; achieve more targeted interaction between government, civil society and business; and form a "target business".

Conclusions

To determine the essence of social entrepreneurship at the scientific and methodical level in order to establish it as the basis of legislative documents. A significant difference of modern social entrepreneurship is the implementation of entrepreneurial activity, which is not aimed at obtaining the maximum profit for its owners, but primarily at solving or reducing social problems, transforming changes in communities, etc.

The special characteristics of social entrepreneurs are that they consider obstacles as problems that need to be solved; their innovativeness, ingenuity, readiness for changes; fulfillment of a social mission for society, striving to make the world a better place; have strong convictions; have a heightened sense of responsibility; honesty, motivation, practical approach; is a role model; have risk-taking, creativity, creativity

In Ukrainian legislation, there is no basic law on social entrepreneurship, and therefore there is no legal framework in this area. Therefore, it will be expedient to use the positive European experience of regulating the legal field in the field of social enterprises.

The governments of many European countries have legislated and legally established the activities of social enterprises in the form of cooperatives, which are based on the democratic and mandatory distribution of shares of the enterprise among the founders, volunteers and beneficiaries. Other countries took as a basis the form of public non-commercial association.

A support mechanism should be established that enables, rather than restricts, social entrepreneurship. There is no one-size-fits-all approach to developing a support mechanism, as different local conditions must be considered. In addition to the economic, social, and cultural traditions of the country or region, existing laws and policies, as well as the needs of the industry, must be considered.

Support for the development of social entrepreneurship is necessary at all levels: benefits can be provided at all levels and sectors. The mechanism of public support at the national level can function well to provide financial support and promote recognition of social enterprises among the general public. Support at the local level can complement such a mechanism at the national level and better respond to the needs of the sector in a particular region or region. All benefits should be easy to implement and not create an added burden for stakeholders – local social enterprises. It is important that the chosen mechanism provides clear and easy-to-implement opportunities for stimulating the development of social entrepreneurship.

Opportunities to collaborate with traditional companies should be explored: Collaboration with traditional companies

can be an interesting avenue to explore to stimulate social entrepreneurship, especially at the local level. It can be useful to study the experiences of social enterprises from various parts of Europe and the lessons they have learned in building relationships with traditional companies. The country context and regulatory/policy framework should also be considered.

Use of mixed models of cooperation. Multi-stakeholder collaboration models are designed to achieve positive impact and benefit for all parties, as well as society as a whole. They usually involve public and private entities interested in supporting social entrepreneurship with shared resources or activities. They can take many forms, including social impact bonds, public-private funds, special credit systems, and others. The aim and objectives of the study have been

achieved. Prospects for further research are related to the study of ways to effectively combine social entrepreneurship and the business environment in Ukraine, as well as a comparative analysis of models and mechanisms of the functioning of social entrepreneurship in countries with a transition economy, European countries, and establishing possible methods of using such experience in all regions of Ukraine and its adaptation in crisis and war conditions.

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Conflict of interest

None.

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Економіко-правові та психологічні аспекти впровадження соціального підприємництва в Україні

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Анотація. Актуальність дослідження полягає у визначенні важливості розвитку в період епідеміологічної кризи та у воєнний період соціального підприємництва, яке здійснює вагомий вплив як на економічну, так і на соціологічну ситуацію, особливо для соціально вразливих верств населення, внутрішньо переміщених осіб, молоді, оскільки вирішує проблему безробіття та соціально-психологічної адаптації. Мета статті полягає в аналізі становлення та розвитку категорії «соціальне підприємництво», визначенні його основних економічних, правових та психологічних проблем, а також у наданні рекомендацій для сприяння подальшому розвитку соціального підприємництва в Україні. Ключові методи, які застосовано в дослідженні, – історичний, діалектичний, абстрактно-логічний, методи систематизації та узагальнення, економічного, статистичного та порівняльного аналізу, а також графічний метод. Сформульовано особливі характеристики соціальних підприємств. Визначено, що соціальне підприємництво зосереджує в собі творчий підхід, інноваційність, планування та ризиковість. Виявлено, що національна культура та суспільне ставлення впливають на індивідуальні рішення щодо розподілу підприємницьких талантів у діяльності соціальних підприємств. Обґрунтовано також, що невизначеність чіткого формулювання категорії «соціальне підприємництво», відсутність окремого законодавства у сфері його регулювання спричиняє відсутність державної адресної підтримки таких підприємств, хоча водночас не обмежує соціальних підприємств у виборі найбільш оптимальної організаційно-правової форми їхнього соціального підприємництва. Рекомендовано з метою покращення ситуації звернути увагу на можливості для стимулювання соціального підприємництва, особливо на місцевому рівні. Теоретичне значення роботи полягає в акцентуванні уваги саме на економіко-правових та психологічних чинниках розвитку соціального підприємництва в Україні в умовах кризового та воєнного стану. На практиці результати дослідження можуть використати підприємства, об'єднані територіальні громади, регіональні та державні органи влади, неурядові організації

Ключові слова: соціальна сфера; законодавча база; державна підтримка; характеристики соціального підприємця; бізнес-моделі