

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CHINA

Redko K. Yu.

PhD, Associate Professor

Zhang Hengrui, student of the group YS-13

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"

374249871@qq.com

China's social entrepreneurship needs most is to move towards innovation. It needs new technologies, new materials, and the ability to innovate. It is a way of development centered on individuals, companies, groups, organizations, societies, countries, and social environments.

Chinese social enterprises are growing rapidly, and more than 50% of social enterprises were established in the past 5 years. Under the trend of inclusive and sustainable development, social entrepreneurship has become an emerging force to solve social problems. 92.3% of social entrepreneurs in China have received higher education, and 66.53% are aged between 30 and 49; 49.19% of social enterprises have less than 10 employees, and 68.14% have been established for less than 6 years [1].

Table 1. Data of Chinese enterprises and social enterprises in the past five years

	Total number of enterprises, (thousands)	Enterprises establishment (thousands)	Market subject (Individual enterprises, listed companies, all), (thousands)	Increase the quantity of the market subject, (thousands)	Total number of social enterprises, (thousands)
2018	3472	6.7	110	21.49	1.60
2019	3858	3.8	123.9	13.9	1.75
2020	4457	6	144	20.1	2.3
2021	4842	3.85	154	10	3
2022	5534	6.92	162	8	4.3

From this data, we can see that the number of new enterprise registrations in China is very large every year. However, due to the impact of China's epidemic policy, it may not be particularly good for the establishment of enterprises, but it has not reduced the increase in the number of enterprises, and it has been on an upward trend.

China is very supportive of entrepreneurship as an economic activity and has also issued some laws to protect Chinese entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship-related laws: "Company Law", "Partnership Law", "Sole Proprietorship Law" and other laws and "Company Registration Management Regulations" and other industrial and commercial regulations; "Contract Law", "Guarantee Law", "Negotiable Instrument Law" and other laws and regulations [2].

Social entrepreneurship in China is to hope that some groups or individuals can change social problems through the market, or it can be said to solve social problems to meet the needs of the society and maintain the sustainable development of enterprises. Many laws in China also guarantee the legal economy of citizens in the establishment of enterprises, such as the exemption of administrative fees, and the exemption of administrative fees for college graduates who engage in self-employment. Personnel reemployment and high-tech development of small and medium-sized enterprises tax incentive policies, as well as the arrangement of entrepreneurial business sites to support the economy. However, small and medium-sized enterprises will encounter funding problems in the early stages of establishment, and Chinese laws can also support and provide small-sum secured loans. Therefore, China has launched a national entrepreneurship support policy, and in order to encourage and support more college graduates to participate in enterprise entrepreneurship training, compensation for vocational training is provided according to regulations.

There are still many successful private companies in China, such as Tao Huabi, the founder of the popular "Laoganma Chili Sauce" in the world. The origin of the chili sauce is Tao Huabi who sold snacks on small streets in China before. Tao Huabi seized the opportunity to enlarge this market. Tao Huabi is illiterate, I can't imagine how difficult it was for her to start a business, but she has the spirit of social entrepreneurship to explore and not be afraid of difficulties, so that now her company has an output value of 1.3 billion yuan, ranking among private companies in China in fifth place. In fact, for a successful enterprise not only to have a strong social entrepreneurial spirit, but also to have good products.

There are also many non-profit enterprises that are slowly turning to profit. Enterprises provide many ways of employment and are also an innovative way to solve social problems. To change the status quo of this society through our weak power or the power of the group, the most easy-to-understand is the profit-making public welfare organization. In the west of China, there are many poor primary schools and poor families, and there will be some spontaneous public welfare organizations. To publicize the cultural and economic differences in

the west through its own strength, this kind is a non-profit organization; then how to transform into a profit organization? Then we can add some advertisements in the publicity process, so that the company will have income, and can also use those donations to help elementary schools and poor families in western China. This satisfies the selfless dedication of Chinese social entrepreneurship. The company can both make profit and help the society. I think this is the biggest and best definition of social enterprise in China. In China, there are a lot of self-media industries to help people with autism and other people who are in financial difficulties. Some such information will be released on many social platforms, and some "bloggers" will shoot videos to record helping the disabled. The whole process is posted on the social network, and more people can see them and understand them, so that there will be traffic, traffic is equal to money, and it can also help more people understand this group. There are also some farmers in remote areas in the west whose products cannot be sold. For example, farmers who grow fruits and vegetables. The only source of income for farmers is their own products. At this time, Chinese new media companies will also help them sell farmers' products.

Huawei's social entrepreneurship is centered on struggle, improving scientific management, improving operational efficiency, and finding a suitable path for sustainable development. Huawei can rank first in the Chinese mobile phone market and even in the world. Huawei is not only excellent in the field of mobile phones, but also in other fields, including base stations. This is all due to Huawei's excellent social entrepreneurial spirit.

References:

1. Market Status and Segment Analysis of China's New Energy Automotive Industry in 2022. URL: <https://www.seccw.com/Document/detail/id/16603.html> (in Chinese).
2. Current Status of Social Entrepreneurship Development in China. URL: <https://m.gmw.cn/baijia/2018-09/24/31337623.html> (in Chinese).
3. Company Law of the People's Republic of China. URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/npc/c12435/201811/68a85058b4c843d1a938420a77da14b4.shtml> (in Chinese)
4. China Entrepreneurship Case. URL: <https://www.mvsoo.com/zhuantifanwen/gongwenfanwen/20900.html> (in Chinese)