

Examining the Evolutions of Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR

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Abstract: T This study delves into Lao PDR's entrepreneurship evolution, employing qualitative methods to trace its shift from traditional agrarian roots to contemporary innovation. Examining historical and cultural influences, it dissects the entrepreneurial landscape shaped by economic reforms. Challenges and opportunities faced by entrepreneurs are explored alongside government initiatives fostering a favorable business environment. Findings furnish fresh insights on entrepreneurial evaluation and evolution factors. The study imparts vital policy implications crucial for promoting entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, encapsulating the nation's journey from age-old practices to a dynamic, innovation-driven landscape.

Keywords: Business Environment; Economic Development & Economic Growth; Entrepreneurship Evolution; Innovation; Lao PDR.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in economic development and social transformation (Alvarez, Sharon A., 2007). In recent years, it has gained increasing recognition as a key driver of innovation, job creation, and poverty reduction in emerging economies (Baumol, 1990). This holds true for the Southeast Asian nation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), a landlocked country with a rich cultural heritage and a growing interest in harnessing the potential of entrepreneurship to drive its economic

growth (Domar, 1957). Understanding the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR is crucial for policymakers, scholars, and entrepreneurs themselves, as it can provide valuable insights into the dynamics, challenges, and opportunities that have shaped the entrepreneurial landscape in this nation (Carus-Wilson, 1941). Although a number of research have extensively investigated key determinants of entrepreneurship around the world, it is still an unclear and opaque notion because many countries have different entrepreneurial conditions depending on their geography, norms, evolution and economic characteristics. In addition,

the actual roots of evolution of entrepreneurship appear to be very little known in previous studies, especially in developing countries. Therefore, we argued that exploring how entrepreneurship evolves in each period is a prerequisite to gain new insights for strengthening entrepreneurship and SMEs.

Lao PDR has been undergoing significant economic and social transformations in recent decades, transitioning from a primarily agrarian-based economy to one that is increasingly diversified. In this context, the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR raises several important questions. Entrepreneurial activities have been on the rise, yet the ecosystem supporting entrepreneurs is still in its nascent stage. Access to finance, market linkages, and entrepreneurial education remain significant challenges. Moreover, the impact of cultural, regulatory, and infrastructural factors on entrepreneurship in Lao PDR is not well-understood. Therefore, revolves around the need to comprehensively analyze and document the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. This analysis should encompass the historical development of entrepreneurship in the country (Coleman, 1956), the challenges faced by entrepreneurs, and the potential for future growth and innovation in the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

The main reasons for analyzing the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR are to unravel the following key questions: 1) How has entrepreneurship evolved over time in Lao PDR, and what are the key historical factors influencing its development; 2) What are the main obstacles encountered by entrepreneurs in Lao PDR, and how do these hurdles affect their achievements and expansion?; 3) What is the current state of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Lao PDR, and how does it support or hinder the growth of entrepreneurship?; 4) How do cultural, social, and regulatory factors influence entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, and what are the implications for aspiring and existing entrepreneurs?; 5) What are the opportunities for future growth and innovation within the entrepreneurial ecosystem of Lao PDR, and 6) what recommendations can be made to foster entrepreneurship in the country?. Laos is an exceptional case for studying entrepreneurial evolution as it has experienced interesting, multi-stage phases of entrepreneurship that could provide useful insights and crucial clues to strengthen entrepreneurs, various start-ups and existing SMEs in Lao PDR. Realizing the pivotal role of evolution of the entrepreneurship in promoting start-ups, SMEs and government policies in Lao PDR, it is indispensable to delve the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR.

To the best of our knowledge, this paper contributes to the following aspects. First, we trace the historical development and transformation of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, highlighting key milestones and contributing factors. Second, this is the first study to examine the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. We identify the challenges and barriers faced by entrepreneurs in the country, including access to finance, infrastructure, and skills. Third, we assess the current state of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, including

support structures, government policies, and the role of non-governmental organizations. Fourth, we explore the impact of cultural, social, and regulatory factors on entrepreneurship in Lao PDR and the potential for future growth and innovation within the entrepreneurial ecosystem, and recommend strategies for its development. Finally, through the exploration of these research, we seek to provide valuable perspectives for the ongoing discourse on entrepreneurship in Lao PDR and provide a foundation for evidence-based policy and strategy development to promote entrepreneurial development in the nation and other small developing countries can also benefit from this research.

The rest of this work is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses reviews of previous literature. Section 3 presents the research methodology. Section 4 analyzes the results and discussions and Section 5 provides conclusions and policy implications.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There was many previous research on the evolution of entrepreneurship with several aspects and regions. Some literature mentioned that the economic downturn had a detrimental impact on entrepreneurial endeavors, and the global crisis resulted in reduced production in many nations, leading to economic and social burdens. Entrepreneurship, however, plays a vital role in driving economic expansion (Popescu, 2013). While considering the entrepreneurial behavior as evolution of entrepreneurship and the economic change and economic situation are the key drivers for market process and the perceive (Foster, J., & Hölzl, 2004). Other study found that conditions of the national culture, regional knowledge base expansion effect on the entrepreneurship, and invention of technology which help new the firm's commercialization, the other factor of the entrepreneurship evolution and depending on the urbanization which improve the increase of the diversification, and resources access that led to the lower barriers to new entrepreneurs (Stam, 2010).

The progression of entrepreneurship in both developed and developing economies is influenced by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, government policies, education systems, resource accessibility, and cultural norms. Developed economies typically have better access to financial resources, research and development infrastructure, and well-established business networks. These factors can foster entrepreneurial activities. In the context of the United States (Autio, 2013). Similarly, developed economies often focus on high-tech entrepreneurship and innovation (Drucker, 1986) and these economies tend to have more robust and well-defined legal and regulatory frameworks that support entrepreneurship (Thurik, R., & Wennekers, 2004). In emerging economies, entrepreneurship often arises as a result of unavoidable circumstances limited formal employment opportunities (Amorós, 2011). A significant portion of entrepreneurship in developing economies operates in the informal sector, where businesses may not be formally registered (Kantor, 2010). More importantly, governments in developing economies

often play a crucial role in promoting entrepreneurship through policies, incentives, and support programs (Naudé, 2009).

Microfinance institutions and social entrepreneurship have gained prominence in developing economies, addressing challenges related to access to capital and social impact (Braun & Woller, 2004; Cull, Robert, Asli Demirgüç-Kunt, 2009) and (Cull, Robert, Asli Demirgüç-Kunt, 2009). Cultural norms, such as collectivism or individualism, play a significant role in shaping entrepreneurship in developing economies (ÖZDEMİR et al., 2018), (Çelikkol, Mutlu, Hakan Kitapçı, 2019) and (Thurik, Roy, 2013). However, developing economies may face infrastructure challenges that affect entrepreneurship, such as limited access to reliable electricity and transportation (Osei-Hwedie, Bertha Z. & Kurantin, 2017), (Timilsina et al., 2020) and (Luis, 2010).

Entrepreneurship development in both developed and developing economies is a dynamic process Influenced by a mix of these and additional elements. Researchers and policymakers continue to study and adapt strategies to foster entrepreneurship and drive economic growth in diverse economic contexts. The United States boasts a rich legacy of entrepreneurial activity, driven by its culture of innovation and a favorable business environment (Shane, 2008). In Germany, there is a strong tradition of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) known as the "Mittelstand." This sector has been vital to Germany's economic success (De Massis et al., 2018; Venohr et al., 2016), while entrepreneurship in Japan has evolved in the context of its unique business culture, which values long-term relationships and loyalty (Wadhvani & Jones, 2006) and (Lubbadeh, 2019). South Korea has experienced rapid economic growth, partly due to the development of entrepreneurship and innovative companies known as "chaebols" (Hee, 2009), (Kim, Eun M., 2021) and (Kim, 2013). India has seen significant growth in entrepreneurship, driven by its large and youthful population, a growing middle class, and government initiatives such as "Make in India." (Bhagavatula, Suresh, Ram Mudambi, 2019) and (Sinha, 2003). In China, it has witnessed a remarkable transformation in entrepreneurship, driven by market liberalization, government policies, and a dynamic entrepreneurial ecosystem (Ahlstrom, David, 2014), (Dai, Ruochen, Dilip Mookherjee, Kaivan Munshi, 2023) and (Huang, Xiaoyan, 2021); Israel is known for its thriving startup ecosystem and a culture that encourages risk-taking and innovation (Senor, Dan, 2011). (Herrington, Mike, 2012) Entrepreneurship in Nigeria has grown, driven by a large population and a burgeoning tech startup scene (Jones, P., Maas, G., Dobson, S., Newbery, R., Agyapong, D., & Matlay, 2018), (Atiase, Victor Y., Samia Mahmood, Yong Wang, 2017) and (AfDB, 2011). Brazil has been working to foster entrepreneurship, with a focus on innovation and technology (Da Rocha Ferreira et al., 2018) and (Borges et al., 2018). In addition, Sweden has a thriving ecosystem of startups and entrepreneurial ventures, which is supported by government policies and a culture of innovation (Review, 1994), (Ella, Sipek; Fahmi, 2018) and (Dahlstrand, 2007).

The development of entrepreneurship in China has been a remarkable and well-documented journey. China's shift from a centrally controlled economic system to a market-driven one has brought about a dynamic environment for entrepreneurs. Here are some key points in the development of entrepreneurship in China: 1) Market Liberalization and Reform: China's economic reforms, initiated by Deng Xiaoping in the late 1970s, have been a critical factor in fostering entrepreneurship. These reforms shifted the country Transitioning from a centrally controlled economy to a more market-driven system, allowing for private enterprise and foreign investment (Naughton, 2006); 2) Private Sector Growth: The rise of the private sector in China has been instrumental in entrepreneurship development. As state-owned enterprises lost their dominance, private businesses flourished (Brandt, Loren, 2008); 3) Entrepreneurial Ecosystem: The development of entrepreneurial ecosystems, including incubators, accelerators, and venture capital, has significantly supported entrepreneurship in China. These ecosystems have evolved rapidly in cities like Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen (Zhang, Ting, 2013); 4) Technological Advancements: China has become a global leader in technology and innovation, resulting in an environment conducive to tech entrepreneurship. The rise of companies like Alibaba, Tencent, and Huawei reflects China's entrepreneurial prowess in the tech sector (Reshetnikova, 2018 and Phan et al., 2010).

According to (Fu, Xiaolan, Wing T. Woo, 2016) and (Ernst, 2011) mentioned that Chinese government has actively supported entrepreneurship through various policies and initiatives. The "Made in China 2025" plan and "Internet Plus" strategy are examples of government-led efforts to promote entrepreneurship and innovation; Globalization and Overseas Chinese Entrepreneurship: Chinese entrepreneurs have gone global, expanding their businesses beyond China's borders. The concept of "guanxi" (personal connections) and the global network of overseas Chinese entrepreneurs have facilitated international entrepreneurship (He, Jin-Liao, 2015) and (Shanshan, 2012); Challenges and Opportunities: While entrepreneurship has thrived in China, there are also challenges such as intellectual property concerns and regulatory issues (Shih, 2006).

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study is a mixed-methods approach especially qualitative and theoretical analysis the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. The secondary data from Government reports and policies related to entrepreneurship, academic studies and articles on entrepreneurship, historical data on economic and social development in the country, and other relevant source by using thematic analysis to identify key themes and patterns of the evolution of entrepreneurship.

B. Data

We use the primary data from the researcher's observation, and interviews from local entrepreneurs; secondary data from several sources related to the study such as: Government policies, reports, international reliable sources, academic studies, articles, and historical data on economic and social development in the country.

C. Conceptual Framework Analysis

To identify how the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR in each era, we employ the following frameworks

to see the historical development and transformations of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, recognize the difficulties and obstacles encountered by entrepreneurs in the country, a current state of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, cultural, social, and regulatory factors influence entrepreneurship, to understanding the difficulties and prospects encountered by entrepreneurs in Lao PDR, and analysis potential trends, the role of innovation, and the impact of changing global dynamics on the country's entrepreneurial landscape as the conceptual framework in the figure1.

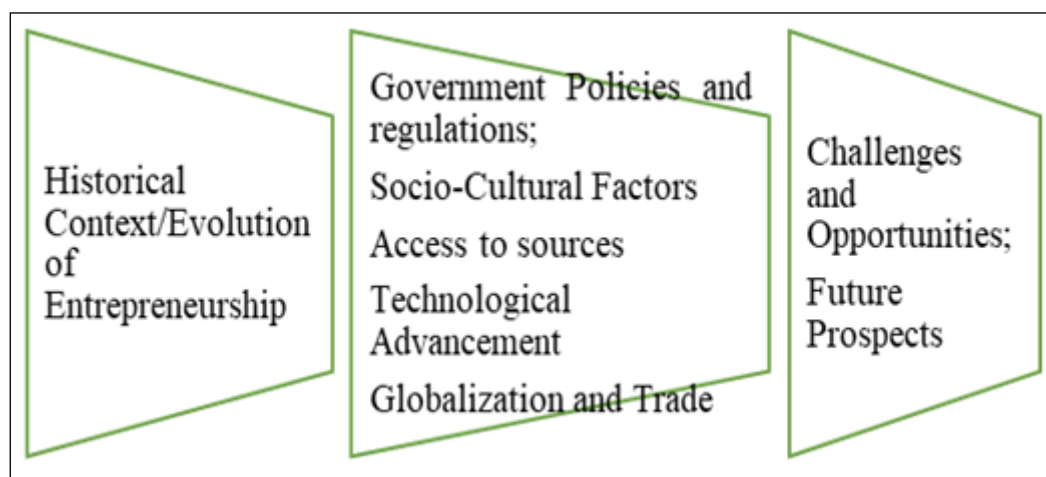


Fig 1: Proposed Conceptual Framework for Analysis.

IV. RESULTS**A. The Evolution of Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR**

The evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR is deeply intertwined with its historical context. Lao PDR's shift from a socialist economic system to one focused on the market in the 1980s has had a profound impact on the entrepreneurial landscape. The introduction of economic reforms, including the New Economic Mechanism, marked a significant shift in the country's economic policies (Pholsena, 2006). Based on the analysis, historical

- **Isolation and State-Controlled Economy:** Before the 1980s, Lao PDR was a closed and centrally planned economy under communist rule. Private entrepreneurship was virtually non-existent, and the state controlled most economic activities. This period saw limited opportunities for entrepreneurship.
- **Economic Reforms and Market Opening:** In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Lao PDR began to implement changes in the economic system, moving Transitioning away from a centrally controlled economic model to a system more oriented toward the market economy. These reforms included the liberalization of certain sectors and the encouragement of small-scale private enterprise.
- **Foreign Investment and Tourism:** The early 2000s saw an influx of foreign direct investment (FDI) into Lao PDR, particularly in sectors like hydropower, mining, and tourism. The tourism industry began to grow, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) catering to tourists emerged.

- **Expansion of SMEs:** Lao PDR's government made efforts to promote SME development and entrepreneurship through various policies and initiatives. These included providing support for microfinance institutions and offering training and capacity-building programs for entrepreneurs.
- **Ongoing Economic Diversification:** Lao PDR continues to focus on economic diversification and reducing its dependence on natural resource exports. The government encourages entrepreneurship and private sector development as part of its economic development strategy.
- **The COVID-19 pandemic** has posed challenges to the business environment, particularly in tourism, which suffered due to travel restrictions. However, it has also accelerated the adoption of digital technologies, creating opportunities for online businesses.

Throughout history, the ability to innovate has been a constant, evident in various civilizations' achievements, from the construction of the Egyptian pyramids with stone blocks to cutting-edge technologies like laser surgery and wireless communication. While the tools may have changed with technological advancements, the innate ability to innovate has remained a consistent element in human progress. The evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR has seen significant progress over the years, which the evolution of entrepreneurship stages shows in the figure2. Due to its strong economic expansion driven by investments, both from overseas and within the country, in sectors such as

mining, hydropower, land concessions, and timber extraction, Lao PDR has experienced a significant decrease in poverty rates and notable enhancements in education, infrastructure, and critical services accessibility. The United Nations Committee for Development Policy (UNCDP) had initially proposed graduation from the status of a Least Developed Country (LDC) by 2026. However, in November 2021, an extension of five years was granted due to the persistent impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

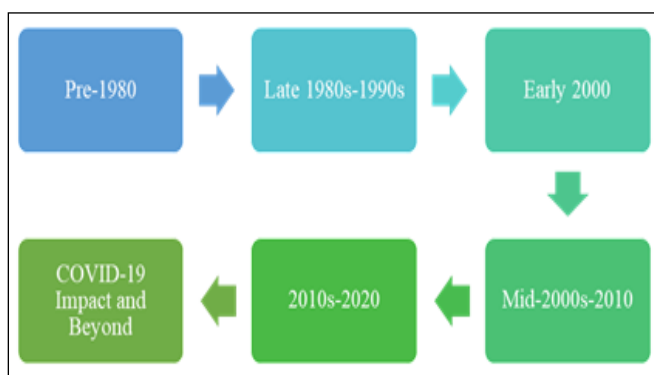


Fig 2: Evolution of Entrepreneurship Stages.

Nevertheless, numerous development challenges persist, as the nation faces rapid urbanization and population growth that will strain infrastructure, basic services, the environment, and urban communities. These challenges are compounded by geographical limitations that hinder agricultural development, trade, social infrastructure, and transportation and communication networks. (UNHSP, 2023). The evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR has seen a gradual shift from a closed, centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented system with increasing opportunities for private enterprise. The government's continued focus on economic diversification and support for SMEs is expected to further promote entrepreneurship in the country.

B. Government Policies and Regulations on Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR

Government policies play a crucial role in shaping the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Lao PDR. Understanding the evolution of these policies, such as business registration, taxation, and foreign investment regulations, is essential to grasp the dynamics of entrepreneurship in the country.

C. Socio-cultural Factors on Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR.

Socio-cultural factors, including traditional values, family structures, and attitudes towards risk, influence the types of entrepreneurship that emerge in Lao PDR. Analyzing the impact of these factors on the evolution of entrepreneurship can provide valuable insights (World Bank, 2013), (ILO, 2015) and (Bhasin & Ng, 2019), which can be explicated as follows:

- **Social Networks and Relationships:** play a significant role in impacting entrepreneurship in various ways. These connections can influence an entrepreneur's success, opportunities, and overall business development. In terms of Lao society places a strong

emphasis on relationships and personal networks. Social connections and family ties often play a crucial role in business opportunities and success. Entrepreneurs often rely on their networks for support and collaboration.

- **Cultural Values and Norms:** play a significant role in shaping entrepreneurship in any society. These factors influence how individuals perceive entrepreneurship, the types of businesses they are inclined to start, their approach to risk, and their willingness to innovate. Lao culture emphasizes values such as respect for authority, hierarchy, and traditional customs. Understanding and adhering to these cultural norms is essential for building trust and successful business relationships.
- **Work-Life Balance:** Lao PDR has a culture that values work-life balance and leisure time. This may influence the types of businesses that are considered acceptable and the pace at which entrepreneurs operate.
- **Gender Roles:** Traditional gender roles may influence entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, with men and women often having different social and cultural expectations that women entrepreneurs may face unique challenges and opportunities.
- **Cultural Attitudes toward Risk:** The cultural perspective on risk-taking and entrepreneurship can affect business decisions. Some cultures may be more risk-averse, while others may embrace risk as part of entrepreneurial endeavors.
- **Religious and Spiritual Beliefs:** Buddhism is the predominant religion in Lao PDR, and it can influence business practices and ethics. Entrepreneurs may be guided by Buddhist principles, which emphasize honesty, integrity, and philanthropy.

A. Access to Resources for Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR.

The development of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR is significantly impacted by the presence of resources, including capital, education, and technology. An analysis of how these resources have evolved over time and their impact on entrepreneurship is crucial (World Bank, 2017). Lao government has acknowledged the significance of entrepreneurship in stimulating economic expansion and employment opportunities. It has implemented various initiatives to support entrepreneurs, including the establishment of entrepreneurship development programs, business incubators, and entrepreneurship training. These programs aim to enhance entrepreneurial skills, promote innovation, and provide assistance in accessing markets and financing.

Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LNCCI) is a vital organization that works in partnership with the government to promote and support entrepreneurship. It offers various services to businesses and entrepreneurs, such as business registration, advocacy, and networking opportunities. The Lao government has streamlined business registration processes to make it easier for entrepreneurs to start and formalize their businesses. They have also worked to simplify licensing requirements at the same time to encourage entrepreneurship and foreign investment, the government provides tax incentives in

specific sectors and regions. For example, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) offer favorable tax treatments and other benefits to attract investment.

The government has taken steps to improve access to finance for entrepreneurs by working with international organizations and donors to support microfinance institutions (World Bank, 2017) and provide credit facilities to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Various government initiatives and programs, in collaboration with organizations like the Asian Development Bank (ADB), are designed to support startups and SMEs. These programs often include training, mentorship, and funding opportunities. The government has supported export-oriented businesses by providing assistance with trade facilitation, including customs procedures, export documentation, and international market access. Meanwhile, infrastructure development, such as improving transportation and logistics, is crucial for entrepreneurship. The government has invested in infrastructure projects to facilitate business operations. Therefore, Lao PDR has encouraged FDI through investment-friendly policies and regulations, with a focus on specific sectors like hydropower, agriculture, and manufacturing.

B. Technological Advancements in Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR.

The role of technology in entrepreneurship is increasingly significant. Studying how technological advancements have shaped the entrepreneurial landscape in Lao PDR, including e-commerce and digital marketing, can provide valuable insights into its evolution (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2022). ICT development in Lao PDR encompasses various aspects, including infrastructure expansion, digital literacy promotion, and the growth of the IT sector. With increased internet penetration and technology adoption, digital entrepreneurship has been on the rise in Lao PDR. Entrepreneurs are exploring opportunities in e-commerce, app development, and online services (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2022).

The rise of technology and innovation in Lao PDR has been gradual but promising, with several key developments and initiatives that have shaped the landscape. Lao PDR has been gradually increasing its digital connectivity and internet penetration while the country's infrastructure is still developing, the government has made efforts to extend internet access to rural areas. The expansion of mobile networks and affordable smartphones has played a pivotal role in bringing digital services to a wider population (Soulivong, 2017). The Lao government has recognized the importance of technology and innovation for the country's development, and have initiated programs and strategies to promote digitalization and innovation (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2022).

The Lao Digital 2020 Strategy aims to leverage technology for socioeconomic development, focusing on e-government, e-commerce, and digital skills development, and the start-up ecosystem in Lao PDR has been growing, particularly in Vientiane, the capital city. Co-working

spaces, incubators, and accelerators have been established to support entrepreneurs. Promising sectors for start-ups in Lao PDR include agriculture, tourism, and e-commerce (Yamani & Elsigini, 2021). Hence, infrastructure challenges, including limited internet access in rural areas, remain a significant obstacle. Access to funding can be difficult for aspiring entrepreneurs, as venture capital and angel investment are still developing in Lao PDR. There is a need for a skilled workforce in areas like software development, digital marketing, and data analytics.

The Lao government has been working on providing e-government services to simplify administrative procedures, making it easier to do business and access government services. Digital payment systems and mobile banking are gradually gaining popularity, facilitating financial transactions in the collaborating with international organizations like the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement projects that promote technology and innovation. These projects aim to improve infrastructure, digital literacy, and the digital economy (Chen & Kimura, 2020). Educational institutions in Lao PDR have been introducing programs in science and technology to cultivate a pool of tech-savvy individuals (Singh, 2022). Technical and vocational training centers have also been established to address the skills gap relies on adoption of technology and innovation is seen as a means to achieve several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in Lao PDR, such as poverty reduction, education, and economic growth (Phommasand, 2023), (Ministry of Science and Technology, 2022), (Soulivong, 2017), (NAST, 2009) and (Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, 2018).

C. Globalization and Trade for Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR

The opening of Lao PDR's economy to international trade and globalization has had a significant impact on entrepreneurship. Analyzing the country's integration into global markets and trade agreements. Lao PDR is situated in the heart of vibrant and thriving Southeast Asian regions, offering significant potential as a strategic resource hub. It shares borders with five adjacent nations: China, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Myanmar. Geographically, the country is divided into three primary regions: the northern, central, and southern regions.

Lao PDR's participation in regional economic agreements, such as ASEAN, has expanded market access for local entrepreneurs. It has also encouraged cross-border trade and investment (ASEAN, 2012). Lao PDR, also known as Lao PDR, has been actively involved in regional economic integration efforts in Southeast Asia. The country's participation in regional economic groupings and agreements has aimed to foster economic growth, increase trade and investment, and enhance cooperation with its neighboring countries such as: a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (ASEAN, 1997); ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) (ASEAN, 1997); Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) (ADB, 2022); Mekong-Lancang Cooperation (MLC) (How to Promote Lancang-Mekong River Basin Management by Strengthening Data and

Information Sharing and Collaboration, 2021); Regional Trade Agreements ; Economic Corridors; ACFTA (ASEAN-China Free Trade Area); RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership). These regional economic integration efforts are designed to boost economic development, attract foreign investment, and enhance trade in Lao PDR.

D. Challenges and Opportunities of Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR

Understanding the challenges and opportunities faced by entrepreneurs in Lao PDR is essential. These could include issues related to infrastructure, education, access to markets, and competition (World Bank Group, 2018). The future prospects of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR are promising, with several key factors contributing to the potential growth and development of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the country. Thus, the key challenges and opportunities of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR such as: *Economic Growth and Stability, Government Initiatives, Access to Funding, Infrastructure Development, Tourism Industry, Agriculture and Agribusiness, Renewable Energy and Green Initiatives, Digital Transformation, Sustainable and Social Entrepreneurship, Regional Integration, Skills Development.*

Lao PDR has enjoyed consistent economic growth in the past decade, with a concurrent focus on maintaining stability. This steady economic expansion creates a favorable environment for entrepreneurship, stimulating consumer demand and investment opportunities. The Lao government has introduced measures to promote entrepreneurship and attract foreign investment. They've streamlined business registration processes and reduced bureaucratic obstacles, making it easier for startups and small businesses to establish themselves. While accessing capital remains a challenge, the government's efforts, along with the emergence of microfinance institutions, venture capital firms, and angel investors, provide more funding options for entrepreneurs. Infrastructure development projects, including improved transportation networks, telecommunications, and energy supply, are enhancing connectivity and reducing operational costs for businesses, benefiting entrepreneurs across various sectors.

Lao PDR's burgeoning tourism industry, driven by cultural and natural attractions, offers opportunities for

entrepreneurs to innovate and provide unique services and accommodations. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the country's economy, allowing entrepreneurs in sustainable agriculture and agribusiness ventures to meet domestic demand and explore export markets. Given Lao PDR's hydropower potential, renewable energy and sustainability-focused businesses have promising prospects, serving both domestic energy needs and regional trading. The adoption of digital technology is increasing in the country, offering entrepreneurial opportunities in e-commerce, fintech, and other technology-driven sectors. As internet penetration grows, the digital economy is poised for expansion. The global trend towards sustainability and social responsibility provides opportunities for entrepreneurs who prioritize environmental and social impact in their business models. Lao PDR's strategic location within the ASEAN region offers access to a vast market and supply chain, making cross-border trade and collaboration appealing options for entrepreneurs. Education and skills development programs are expanding to nurture a skilled workforce, contributing to the growth of a knowledgeable and capable labor force, further supporting entrepreneurship in the country.

While there are many promising aspects for entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, challenges remain, including the need for further improvements in infrastructure, access to finance, and regulatory reforms. Additionally, entrepreneurs may face competition from larger, more established businesses. However, with a supportive government, an evolving business environment, and a growing domestic and regional market, the future prospects for entrepreneurship in Lao PDR are positive, and the country holds significant potential for innovative and ambitious entrepreneurs.

V. DISCUSSIONS

The evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR (Lao People's Democratic Republic) is a testament to the country's ongoing economic development and its transition from a centrally planned economy to a market-oriented one. The entrepreneurship landscape in Lao PDR has seen significant changes over the years, driven by both internal and external factors. A discussion of the evolution of entrepreneurship factors in Lao PDR can be described as show in the figure 3:

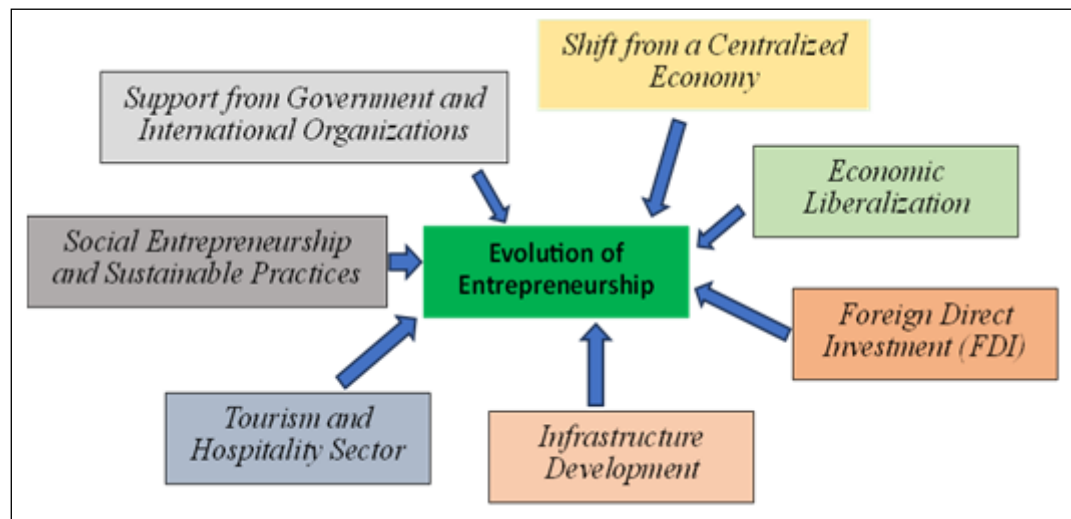


Fig 3: Factors to the Evolution of Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR.

Lao PDR, like many other countries, was characterized by a centralized and state-controlled economic system for many years. The government played a dominant role in all economic activities. However, in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Lao PDR initiated economic reforms, transitioning toward a more market-oriented economy. This shift created new opportunities for private entrepreneurs. Economic liberalization policies, such as deregulation, privatization, and trade liberalization, have been instrumental in shaping the entrepreneurial landscape in Lao PDR. These policies have made it easier for individuals to start and operate businesses, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and fostering a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship.

The government's efforts to attract foreign direct investment have played a significant role in the development of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. FDI has not only brought in capital but has also introduced expertise, technology, and market access, enabling local entrepreneurs to learn and collaborate with international partners. Improved infrastructure, including transportation networks, telecommunications, and access to electricity, has supported the growth of businesses and entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. These developments have enhanced connectivity and reduced the logistical challenges faced by entrepreneurs. The tourism and hospitality sector has emerged as a key driver of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. The country's natural beauty and cultural heritage have attracted tourists, leading to the growth of businesses such as hotels, restaurants, tour operators, and craft shops.

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on social entrepreneurship and sustainable business practices in Lao PDR. Entrepreneurs are increasingly focusing on businesses that not only generate profits but also have a positive impact on local communities and the environment. Examples include eco-friendly farming practices, handicrafts, and community-based tourism. The Lao government, along with international organizations, has provided support for entrepreneurs through initiatives, training programs, and financial assistance. These efforts have helped in building a more favorable ecosystem for

entrepreneurship. While there has been significant progress in the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR, challenges remain. These include limited access to capital, a relatively small domestic market, and the need for improved education and skills development. However, these challenges are also seen as opportunities for innovation and diversification.

The evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR has been marked by a shift from a centralized economy to a more market-oriented one, driven by economic liberalization, increased FDI, and infrastructure development. The country's entrepreneurs have embraced diverse sectors, including tourism, agriculture, and social entrepreneurship. With continued efforts to address challenges and create a more supportive environment, entrepreneurship in Lao PDR is likely to play an increasingly vital role in the country's economic growth and development.

VI. CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This paper investigates the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR by using qualitative research method. The results found that evolution of entrepreneurship has undergone six major periods: 1) Pre 1980s (Isolation and State-Controlled Economy), 2) Late 1980s -1990s (Economic Reforms and Market Opening), 3) Early 2000s (Foreign Investment and Tourism), 4) Mid 2000s - 2010s (Expansion of SMEs), 5) 2010s – 2020s (Ongoing Economic Diversification), and 6) The COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. The study also found that Shift from a Centralized Economy, Economic Liberalization, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Infrastructure Development, Tourism and Hospitality Sector, Social Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Practices, Support from Government and International Organizations are key factors to the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR.

Lao PDR has transitioned from a centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented one, leading to greater opportunities for entrepreneurship. The government's economic reforms and efforts to improve the business

environment have played a crucial role in this transition. The entrepreneurial landscape in Lao PDR is diverse, encompassing both traditional and social entrepreneurs. Traditional entrepreneurs have ventured into sectors like agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing, while social entrepreneurs have focused on community development and sustainability.

Many successful entrepreneurs in Lao PDR have embraced sustainability and eco-friendliness. They have prioritized environmentally responsible practices and contributed to the preservation of Lao PDR's natural beauty, which is essential for its tourism industry. Despite the growth of entrepreneurship, challenges persist, such as limited access to capital, underdeveloped infrastructure, and regulatory hurdles. These obstacles can hinder the growth and scalability of businesses in Lao PDR. The tourism sector has been a significant driver of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR. Entrepreneurs have established accommodations, tour companies, and service businesses to cater to the growing number of tourists visiting the country. Social entrepreneurship has gained prominence in Lao PDR, with enterprises like COPE and Saoban making a significant impact on local communities. These ventures demonstrate that businesses can pursue social and environmental goals alongside financial profitability.

The government has taken steps to encourage entrepreneurship by simplifying regulations and reducing bureaucratic barriers. The leadership's commitment to promoting a more business-friendly environment is a positive sign for aspiring entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship in Lao PDR has been bolstered by investments in education and skills development. A better-educated workforce is essential for driving innovation and competitiveness in various industries. Entrepreneurs like Kongmany Phonekeo of TOTO Garden have been successful in bringing economic opportunities to rural areas by promoting agriculture and agribusiness. This trend is essential for reducing rural-urban disparities. The success stories of Lao entrepreneurs highlight the positive trajectory of entrepreneurship in the country. They serve as role models and sources of inspiration for aspiring business owners, encouraging further growth and innovation.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship in Lao PDR has evolved significantly, driven by a combination of government initiatives, the embrace of sustainable practices, and the diversification of business ventures. While challenges persist, the future of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR looks promising, with opportunities for both traditional and social entrepreneurs to contribute to economic growth, community development, and environmental conservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some recommendations for the evolution of entrepreneurship in Lao PDR are proposed as follows:

- It is necessary to simplify and streamline the bureaucratic and regulatory processes for starting and operating a business. Reducing administrative burdens

and making it easier to register and license businesses can encourage more people to become entrepreneurs

- To improve access to financing for startups and small businesses. This can be achieved through the development of a more robust and diverse financial ecosystem, including venture capital, angel investors, and microfinance institutions. Government initiatives can also provide guarantees or incentives for lending to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Policy makers should introduce entrepreneurship education at various levels of the educational system. By fostering an entrepreneurial mindset and providing practical business knowledge, students will be better prepared to start and manage their own businesses
- It is indispensable to support the establishment of business incubators and accelerators to provide startups with mentorship, resources, and access to networks. These organizations can help entrepreneurs refine their business ideas and navigate the challenges of the early stages of their ventures. It is of essence to enhance the availability of market information and research to help entrepreneurs make informed decisions. This can be done through government-funded market research initiatives or by supporting private sector market research firms
- Lao government should invest in critical infrastructure such as transportation, energy, and communication to support business growth. Improved infrastructure can reduce logistics costs and make it easier for businesses to access and serve markets. At the same time, it is essential to provide support for entrepreneurs in rural areas, where opportunities may be limited. Initiatives to improve access to training, technology, and markets for rural entrepreneurs can help reduce rural-urban economic disparities
- It is crucial to encourage environmentally sustainable and socially responsible business practices. Promoting eco-friendly and ethical entrepreneurship not only benefits the environment but also aligns with the global trend toward sustainable business. Policy makers should support entrepreneurs in expanding their businesses internationally. This can involve trade promotion programs, export financing, and assistance in navigating international trade regulations.
- Policy makers should foster collaboration between the public and private sectors to create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship. Public-private partnerships can lead to more effective policy development and implementation. It is pivotal to strengthen intellectual property protection to encourage innovation and creativity among entrepreneurs. Well-defined IP rights can give entrepreneurs the confidence to invest in research and development.
- Lao government should encourage the formation of business networks, associations, and chambers of commerce to promote information sharing, collaboration, and advocacy for the interests of entrepreneurs. Similarly, it is important to develop and expand government support programs for entrepreneurs,

such as grants, subsidies, and tax incentives, to stimulate entrepreneurship in key sectors.

- Policy makers should continuously monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of entrepreneurship support initiatives to ensure they are achieving their intended goals. Adjust policies and programs as necessary based on feedback and outcomes.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

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