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How Do Refugees Become Entrepreneurs in Sweden?
A Case Study of Gothenburg

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Abstract

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Background and Problem: Refugee entrepreneurship has as of late gathered a significant scholastic and political intrigued across the globe. The rate of scientific distribution has taken off within the final few a long time due academic urgency to the field taking after the "refugee crisis" all things considered the inquire about field is right now immature with the existing writing scattered over different and regularly disengaged disciplines, which receive distinctive concepts, sample characteristics and methodology.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to investigate entrepreneurial process of refugee entrepreneurs of Sweden and to provide direction for future research developments.

Method: The paper applies a qualitative research strategy based on semi-structured interviews with eight (8) refugees' entrepreneurs in Sweden with the context of Gothenburg City. Interviewees are refugees those start their own business with in ten (10) years starting from entering Sweden.

Practical Implication: The significance of this paper extends past a simply scholastic discourse and has suggestions for policy making inside the area of economic improvement of the country. In addition to that Swedish refugee entrepreneurs could be beneficial from an entrepreneurial process model that has identified in this paper.

Key words: Refugee, Entrepreneur/s, Entrepreneurship, Immigrant

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
1.1 Framing The Research Problem.....	2
1.2 The Purpose and Contribution of The Thesis.....	4
1.3 Refugees and Entrepreneurship.....	5
1.4 Disposition	9
2. THEORETICAL FRAME OF REFUGEES	10
2.1 Defining Refugees and Refugees Entrepreneurs.....	10
2.2 Refugees in Sweden	10
2.3 Refugees Entrepreneurs in Gothenburg	11
2.4 Entrepreneurial Process.....	11
2.5 How Did the Research Idea Immersed?	15
2.6 The process Model of Refugee Entrepreneurship	15
3. Methodology.....	17
3.1 Research Strategy.....	17
3.2 Theoretical Approach.....	18
3.3 Empirical Approach	18
3.4 Research Design.....	18
3.4.1 Inductive Qualitative	18
3.5 Research Method.....	19
3.5.1 Primary Data Collection.....	19
3.5.1.1 Interview	19
3.5.1.2 Interview Structure.....	21
3.5.1.3 Interview Selection	21
3.5.2 Secondary Data Collection.....	22
3.6 Data Analysis	22
3.7 Research Quality	23
3.7.1 Validity and Reliability	23
3.7.2 Generalization	24
4. Empirical findings.....	25

4.1 Case of the ventures	25
4.1.1 Vino Pasta	25
4.1.2 Kurish Butic	26
4.1.3 Café Zenait	26
4.1.4 Centrum Electronics Repair	26
4.1.5 Assad Restaurant	27
4.1.6 Telecard Center	28
4.1.7 Hjällbos Pizzeria	28
4.1.8 Livesmedel	29
4.2 Findings	29
4.2.1 Prior business experience	30
4.2.2 Entrepreneurial Opportunity discovery	31
4.2.3 Factors affect starting a business	33
4.2.4 Source of financing	34
4.2.5 Challenges of starting business	35
5. DISCUSSION	37
5.1 How do refugees discover entrepreneurial opportunities?	37
5.2 How do refugees decide to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities?	38
5.3 How do refugees acquire resources for their venture?	39
6. CONCLUSION	41
6.1 Practical Implications for Policy Makers	41
6.2 Practical Implications for Refugee Entrepreneurs	42
6.3 Suggestion for Future Research	43
References	44
Appendix	56

1. Introduction

Over the previous decade, the quantity of refugees or displaced people entering different countries through the world has expanded impressively, despite the fact that as of last four years it has somewhat diminished (Obschonka et al., 2018). As UNHRC, (2018) studies estimation, about 68.5 million people are presently coercively dislodged around the world for the last few decades by including 20 million displaced people under the UN Refugee Agency mandate. As of late business embraced by refugees in their new host nation has earned an impressive consideration in the worldwide political and scholastic fields (Sandberg et al., 2017, Bizri, 2017).

Refugees entrepreneurship isn't a totally new phenomenon (Gold, 1988; 1992; Moore, 1990, 1986). In any case, the resurgence of willing on the refugee entrepreneurship topic has steeply ascended since 2015 when the world saw the supposed "refugee crisis" with over 19.5 million individuals uprooted over the globe (Aiyar et al., 2016; Holmes & Castañeda, 2016). A refugee has caught the consideration of policy-makers in their push to change the arrangement because of the high pressure of coordinating huge quantities of displaced people with various social foundations into their general public or societies (Obschonka et al., 2018; Hooper et al., 2017). For scholastics, the issue presents with a chance to react to the rising interest of theoretically and exactly understanding business activities for and by refugees alongside the potential and difficulty business activities as a lifelong decision involve for displaced people. The enthusiasm on the phenomenon from the two sides has been to a great extent pushed by a firm understanding that the two displace people and host nations massively advantage from their segments of new business creation activities. All things considered, there have been critical political endeavors to regulate business enterprise driven incorporation in numerous refugees in the host nation (Meister & Mauer, 2018; Gursel, 2017).

This thesis aims to build up an insightful comprehension of refugee's entrepreneurship which involves the formation of new business creation. Nowadays many refugees have experienced through various state-financed and private business support program as these are accepted to encourage their entrepreneurial commitment in their host nations (Harima and Freudenberg, 2018; Meister & Mauer, 2018). Refugees entrepreneurship depends rather on blind faith and unwarranted suppositions that consider "refugees as innately entrepreneurial" (Gursel, 2017) than experimentally supported phenomenon research. My insight with respect to under what conditions displaced people and host social orders profit by entrepreneurship stays subtle as do

the instruments of utilizing business enterprise as a technique for joining, from both scholastic and policy points of view. Consequently, addressing the question *"how do refugees become entrepreneurs in Sweden; specifically, in Gothenburg?"* is a key issue to energize enterprise among this group, and successfully plan the sorts of approach and bolster structures they can in the long run profit by.

In Literature of entrepreneurship, there is a restricted uncertainty on the job of new and small ventures in financial development, and the noteworthy impacts of these sorts of exercises on each general public (Vinogradov & Elam, 2010). Past research undoubting demonstrates the commitment of business enterprise to the neighborhood and provincial development, financial advancement, work creation and societal change (Arzeni, 1997; Bornstien, 2007; Rocha, 2004; Fayolle et al., 2016; Van Praag & Versloot, 2008). All things considered warrants a more detail comprehension and study of the refugee entrepreneurship. Likewise, this thesis intends fundamentally to elaborate something of the process through which this type of activity unfolds. It additionally endeavors to portray a portion of the guideline highlights caught by this point zone and well-spoken the ways through which this sort of entrepreneurial undertaken can be comprehended. In general, in this thesis, the entrepreneurial process of a new venture from the perspective of refugee entrepreneurs in the host nation will be provided.

1.1 Framing the Research Problem

While displaced people entrepreneurs have alluded a solid insightful interest for ongoing years, current academics are not entering a totally strange domain. Existing papers have considered a genuinely expansive kind of subjects extending from refugees' initial innovative desires to their characteristic, experience and results in entrepreneurship. Researches in previous have specifically tended to four unique sorts of issues related with refugee entrepreneurs.

These are arranged as follows.

1. Demographic and characteristic of refugee entrepreneurs, their ventures and resource natures (Gold, 1988, 1992; Smith-Hefner, 1995; Singh, 1994; Halter, 1995; Moore, 1990; Waiters & Lambrecht, 2006),
2. Launching factor, survival, and achievement of refugee entrepreneurs (Basok, 1989; Kaplan, 1987 & Campbell, 2007),
3. Barriers refugees face in beginning ready for action entrepreneurial business and their adapting techniques (Lyon et al., 2007; Wauters & Lambrecht, 2008), &

4. Roles of host countries policy, institutional condition and entrepreneurial bolster programs (Fass, 1986; Werker, 2007; Latowsky & Grierson, 1992). In any case, these clarifications just give a comprehension of the variables that impact the entrepreneurial inspiration and accomplishment of refugee entrepreneurs yet don't give a comprehension of how they move toward becoming business people in their host condition.

Contemporary research demonstrates the move from understanding entrepreneurship through considering the characteristics of the entrepreneurs towards understanding the procedure prompting rise of new monetary exercises or ventures in different context (Gartner, 1985, 1988, 1993; Stevenson and Jarillo, 1990; Bygrave and Hofer, 1991; Van de Ven, 1992; Bruyat and Julien, 2001). The process viewpoint to new business creation is one of the center advancements in entrepreneurship theories. (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000; Sarasvathy, 2001; Gartner, 2001; Davidsson, 2015; Shane, 2012). Subsequently, process driven researches have turned out to be evident in current entrepreneurship researches literatures, in any event ostensibly, if not considered, because of its apparent potential to comprehend the very unique area (Moroz & Hindle, 2012). Nevertheless, the exploration of refugee business enterprise despite the ongoing development of researches have completely fallen behind the contemporary headways picked up in theories of entrepreneurship. Existing studies have clarified the phenomenon from a variety of other theoretical points of view, for example, human science and humanities (Gold, 1988; 1992; Campbell, 2007), brain research (Fass,1986), political theory and history (Moore, 1990; Halter,1995), human and monetary geology (Kaplan, 1997; Miyares, 1998), and financial aspects (Basok, 1989; Gonzales et al., 2013; Crush and Tawodzera, 2017) to give some examples. The mass of this studies with its attention on the qualities of refugee entrepreneurs (Moore,1990; Johnson, 2000; Gold, 1988; 1992) and the social and basic determinants impacting refugee' innovative passage and results (Miyares, 1988; Kaplan, 1997; Garnham, 2006; Lyon et al., 2007) gives a profoundly static perspective of business. The literature prevalently clarifies why refugees jump into enterprising independent work in their host nations through featuring the different parts of the individual, network and condition level determinants as wellsprings of their favorable circumstances and disservices.

The above areas demonstrate that current researches on refugee entrepreneurship looks at the business enterprise as a solitary expert express that refugees under specific sorts of qualities and conditions can receive as opposed to a process that happens overtime (Van der Zwan &

Thurik, 2017; Shane et al., 2003). All the more, for the most part, past investigations with their staggering spotlight on refugees' individual and group level determinants of business enterprise give information just on one phase of the entrepreneurial process – the likelihood of passage into entrepreneurial independent work. In doing as such, the writing gives a preview of the more extended journey (Krueger & Day, 2010). Be that as it may, ends drawn from such static investigation give restricted comprehension of the diverse stages that exiles experience to make new pursuits and what they do regarding their entrepreneur process. That are the reason researchers consider static methodology risky, as the multifaceted nature of entrepreneurship can just be caught by conceptualizing it as a procedure as opposed to an occasion (Bygrave and Hofer, 1991; Venkataraman, 1997; Shane & Venkataraman, 2000; Busenitz et al., 2003; Sciasca & De Vita, 2004).

In general, existing explorations on refugee entrepreneurs dismiss the basic establishments of an enterprise. All the more explicitly, it neglects the way in which refugee entrepreneurs effectively participate and impact the essentials for new business creation. Along these lines, this exploration intends to investigate the entrepreneurial process, which involves all the psychological and conducts steps, capacities, exercises, and activities from the underlying Contextualizing the entrepreneurial process choice to take part in enterprise until the rise of new ventures (Davidsson, 2005; Bygrave, 2004). To full fill the above reason, the thesis conceptualizes business as a staggering phenomenon (Baron, 2007) that include contextual factors or variables that cooperate in a recursive way over a journey that comes full circle in the making of new business. Subsequently, the essential distraction of this proposition is to comprehend this recursive office versus structure transaction of the entrepreneurial process of current refugees in their pursuit for enterprise as they move through their host nation context.

1.2 The Purpose and Contribution of The Thesis

For the last 40 years researchers have been focusing on immigrant entrepreneurs but there were no much studies on the refugee entrepreneurs, as a result, there is a big knowledge gap between both phenomena. So that I will show the previous knowledge gaps.

In another hand the main critical issues of politics of western countries including Sweden regarding foreigners' have been concerning refugee's integration. Refugees entrepreneurship is one of the main ways that help for refugee integration with host societies. So, it will show the best entrepreneurial process that helps for integration including with the best way to opportunity recognition.

In general, the reason for this research is in order to provide a multilevel comprehension of the *entrepreneurial process of refugee entrepreneurs in Sweden with the context of Gothenburg city*. The investigation strives to investigate what refugee entrepreneurs really do when they leave on the journey to make new ventures and how the procedure unfurls from their idea generation until the production of new business.

Depending on the above general purpose, the ensuing three research questions will manage the exploration:

1. How do refugees discover Entrepreneurial opportunities?
2. How do refugees decide to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities?
3. How do refugees acquire resources for their venture?

The researcher believes that the outcome of the study will firstly, enable refugee entrepreneurs to identify an entrepreneurial process that work in Sweden. It would enable them to identify entrepreneurial process and Swedish government rules and regulations regarding Swedish venture startups, social network and the best way to run effectively their business.

For entrepreneurs who are already started a venture, it enables them the best way to running their business and to identify how they have to move forward in addition to that I would enable the Swedish government policy maker what needs to focus while helping refugee entrepreneurs in Gothenburg and lastly, this study will be to use NGOs and different stakeholders of refugee entrepreneurs.

1.3 Refugees and Entrepreneurship

Activities of entrepreneurial of individuals with foreign backgrounds in their host countries have since quite a while ago caught the consideration of researchers who examine independent work, enterprise and private company the board (Portes, 1987; Waldinger et al., 1990; Ram and Jones, 1998). Started by the original works of Bonacich (1973) & Light (1972) in the US, this exploration tradition has in the long run spread "... for all intents and purposes to each possible alcove and crevice of the propelled entrepreneur domain" (Jones et al., 2017). The Vigorous scientific concentration for more than forty years has made a voluminous assortment of writing under various rubrics, for example, "ethnic minority business enterprise", "foreigner (Immigrant) entrepreneurship", "migrant entrepreneurship", and so forth. Indeed, in spite of the fact that a significant part of the past scholastic study focused on immigrant entrepreneurship, it doesn't focus on refugee

entrepreneurship. Surviving writing totals refugees and immigrant into a solid bunch when it thinks about the fuzzy subject of entrepreneurial independent work among remote conceived people (see crafted by Ram et al., 2008; Edwards et al., 2016 for instance). The predominant contention is that these gatherings by and large show inescapable entrepreneurialism (Jones and Ram, 2013) and shared entrepreneurial qualities because of their intrinsic social inclination towards business and access to co-ethnic assets (Light and Gold, 2000). On the off chance that there are any refinements made whatsoever depend on their nation of beginning. In any case, these speculations abridge analysts from recognizing the subtleties existing inside every class and inevitably lead to the rough growth of unmistakable enterprising qualities, aura, and procedure (Gold, 1988; 1992). Cortes (2001) on this point contends that unrefined collection of transients into a solitary classification neglects to think about the tremendous variety between them. Furthermore, the inability to keep up the ontological contrasts of refugees from entrepreneurship settler bunches in specific have likewise made reasonable blemishes. For example, a later distribution has conceptualized refugee entrepreneurs as necessary parts of the more extensive classification of immigrant entrepreneurs (Sandberg et al., 2017).

The confounding thesauruses around migration have reasonably contributed for the unrefined order of various entrepreneurial bunches in ethnic minority business enterprise inquire about. Researchers in the UK regularly credit the prefix "migrant" to business when they allude to the independent work exercises of non-majority people (Ram et al., 2008; Edwards et al., 2016). On the other hand, a closer look at the expression "migrant" reveals diverse implications, commitments and ramifications for scholastics (Pace and Severance, 2016). The wording especially holds implications in connection to new business creation. The United Nations' structure which sets the base for every single other definition utilizes the expression "migrant" to refer all classes of individuals living in a remote nation for over a year paying little mind to their causes and intends to relocate. In any case, this definition packages together outsiders, shelter searchers and displaced people which are very discrete in their financial, demographic and mental characteristics.

The contrast among refugee and immigrant starts from the key nature of their development (Bernard, 1977; Gold, 1988; 1992). Immigrants establish people who move to another nation willfully in look for better financial chances. They are exposed to laws of the host nation dependent on their qualification for lasting habitation that incorporates yet not constrained to scholastic benefits and expert capabilities (Anderson and Blinder, 2011;

Wadhwa et al., 2007). Refugee despite what might be expected are characterized and secured by international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention which is the foundation for modern refugees' protection considers refugees as an explicit and characterized a set of individuals involuntarily displaced from their nations because of furnished clash, prosecution and characteristic calamity or natural catastrophes. Regardless of the colossal assorted variety of refugees and their conditions, the mighty idea of their movement makes certain aggregate qualities that influence their ensuing financial conduct in a route not the same as an immigrant. Hence, the meaning of refugee entrepreneurs needs to rise up out of comprehension of what intrinsically establishes displaced people.

Refugees are particularly distinct from other migrants due to their unique social, economic and psychological characteristics, migration experiences and legal situation. They enter their host countries with different intentions and level of resources (Garnham, 2006; Gold, 1992; Bernard, 1977). Literature indicates four core distinct features that differentiate refugees from

immigrants.

- Refugees are especially different from immigrants because of their special social, financial what's more, mental qualities, relocation encounters and lawful circumstances. They enter there have nations with various expectations, and dimensions of assets (Garnham, 2006; Gold, 1992; Bernard, 1977). The paper demonstrates four center particular highlights that separate refugees from migrants.
- Refugees have low dimension of assets and money related capital because of their restricted/no planning time in the relocation process, absence of access to their nation of origin (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006), and loss of properties amid the risky adventure (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2008; Sandberg et al., 2017),
- Refugees encounter extensive imperatives in the creation of ethnic systems dependent on family relationship, normal ethnic comradely, faction or provincial inception because of their different sources and uncontrolled nature of their development (Gold, 1992),
- Refugees different from foreigners in their capacity to get ready and receive troubles engaged with living in another specific situation (Berry et al., 1987; Takeda, 2000) in light of the fact that they have less opportunity to get ready for

new life, experience the ill effects of mental issues emerging from their awful encounters (Hutchinson and Dorsett, 2012; Hauff and Vaglum, 1993; McBrien, 2005) and experience length lawful procedures to get residency, Refugees people appreciate extraordinary advantages inaccessible for workers that incorporate money arrangement, language guidance, resettlement administrations (Miyares, 1998; Gold, 1992). These components impact refugees' entrepreneurial behaviors conduct in their host condition in a way not quite the same as foreigners.

Few researchers propose that the aggregate impact of the above variables on the undertaking related exercises of displaced people represent a recognizable sort of action they call "refugee entrepreneurship" (Gold, 1988; 1992; Bizri, 2017; Garnham, 2006; Wauters and Lambrecht, 2006; 2008). Accordingly, one finds among late researchers a developing acknowledgment of the different fields of refugee entrepreneurship and profound disappointment with the unrefined conglomeration. The primary contention is that refugee entrepreneurship notwithstanding offering a couple of shared characteristics to migrant and ethnic minority entrepreneurship has its very own specification. This underscores the significance of taking care of the phenomenon as its very own topic deserving exploration. As needs are, a different examination of displaced people's entrepreneurial activities is attempted in this research.

At long last, the meaning of refugee entrepreneurs requires a worldly expansiveness to keep up its uniqueness from migrant and ethnic minority entrepreneurs. Research demonstrates that displaced people show enterprising conduct amid the period when they experience the challenges of liabilities of strangeness and refugees. Be that as it may, with better embeddedness in the host context, their entrepreneurial behavior may not essentially vary from foreigners. There exist no all-around acknowledged time span and measuring sticks to decide the end of "refugeehood." It has been recommended that the securing of a new nationality, and full cooperation in the social, financial and political circles of the host society mark the finish of being a "refugee". Anecdotal confirmations from Sweden demonstrate that it goes up against normal as long as 10 years for asylums to accomplish these benchmarks (Riksrevisionen, 2015). Be that as it may, this is not to contend that exiles quickly free the entire experience of being constrained out of their nation. Truth be told, commonplace practices related to mental injuries can stay for the duration of the life of refugees (Silove et al., 2017). The argument in this section is that when refugees, in the end, develop access to social and money related assets, both in their host and home nations, they display a few comparable entrepreneurial attributes

and conduct with the immigrant. Henceforward, the extent of refugee entrepreneurs should be limited in time. In light of the above discussion, in this exposition, the meaning of refugee entrepreneurship takes up people and refugees gatherings occupied with the process of new business creation inside a host context, from their landing up to their initial ten years of residency.

1.4 Disposition

Whatever is left of this paper is sorted out in an accompanying way. Part two gives talks on the theoretical points of view which the exploration depends on to build up a far-reaching comprehension of refugee entrepreneurs, and at the same time contributes.

Chapter three focuses on the methodology that describe and clarify the process of research to the reader and provide the research relating issues to research strategy, design and chosen research method.

Chapter four of this paper is empirical findings that includes case of the finding and the finding of the study.

Chapter five is the discussion part that compare and analyze the empirical finding against the theoretical framework that included in the literature review of the thesis or previous researches. The last chapter is the conclusion of the study that summarize and bring together the most areas the paper. also, the author has comment on this study and gave suggestion for the improvement of future researches that will be done on refugee entrepreneurship.

2. THEORETICAL FRAME OF REFUGEES

2.1 Defining Refugees and Refugees Entrepreneurs

As per Cambridge word reference, the term refugee (evacuee) is "an individual who has gotten away from their own nation for political, religious, or monetary reasons or as a result of the war, natural catastrophe." in another word they are individuals who have cleared out their nation since of being frightful of mistreated for the reason of having possess political supposition or being a member of a particular group, religion and who cannot return to their motherland (UNHCR, 1951, p. 14). Over the span of the latest decades the amount of refugee has altogether extended all through the world.

Chapter one of this thesis has introduced the reader with the foundation that prompted the beginning of this exploration alongside the examination issue and the different commitments of the investigation. The reason for this part is to set forward the theoretical fields which the thesis executes just as adds to – entrepreneurial process theory.

With respect to this section, review that refugee entrepreneur is conceptualized in this theory as a process that prompts the making of new business (Gartner,1985). As needs are, the initial segment of the talk draws on surviving writing on the entrepreneurial process. According to (Tötterman, 2008) the writing on the subject is exceedingly divided in nature where contribution begins from various orders that endeavor to answer diverse explicit inquiries identified with the business entrepreneur and entrepreneurship phenomenon.

2.2 Refugees in Sweden

Sweden was one of the main destinations of refugees in western countries next to France and Germany. As UNHCR states, Sweden is the European country that accepted the third most large refugees. Sweden received 142,207 refugees in 2014. In other words, during this year, Sweden has received a huge number of refugees. During 2015, about 163,000 refugee's asylum applications have received by Sweden.

As a result of an increased number of refugees thereby they face different obstacles of social integration, social capital and finance in the new society. Then, the main inspiration of refugees in Sweden has been integrating into new societies and attempting to enhance their living conditions to overcome psychological challenges.

Researcher argues that newcomer refugees face many challenges in adjusting their new life because of complex difficulties in the host country. In spite of the fact that they face different

obstacles, the main challenges of them are lack of Swedish language that helps them to integrate with society to get a job. In order to overcome this and other Psychological challenges, they try to start their own business (Zaid A. 2018).

2.3 Refugees Entrepreneurs in Gothenburg

The term refugee entrepreneurs indicate people or evacuee bunches occupied with the process of new venture creation inside a host context, from their landing up to their initial ten years of residency in the city. Gothenburg, which is the second largest city in Sweden is one of the main destinations of refugees in the country. As per as (Raijman & Tienda, 2003) “because of troubles with work showcase integration, refugees frequently confront difficulties picking up a salary in new destination” and as the result most of the time, they decide to start their own business because of having a business background.

2.4 Entrepreneurial Process.

Explores show that before 1990, entrepreneurship had been concentrating on the point of view of entrepreneurs' attributes for the achievement of new ventures, from there on it had moved to the entrepreneurial process. Numerous researchers have contended that the entrepreneurial process gives the extraordinary potential to catch the complexities of business as a phenomenon (Bygrave, 2006; Low and MacMillan, 1988; McMullen and Dimov, 2013). This depends on the argument that business entrepreneurs comprise of very vital and sorting out activities, and cooperation among people and multifaceted settings (Reynolds, 1991; Steyaert, 2007). Understanding this complex dynamic require to examine the entrepreneurial process which includes all the intellectual and conduct steps, capacities, exercises, and activities from the idea generation or underlying choice to enter business towards the formation of a new venture (Davidsson, 2005; Bygrave, 2004:7). This involves examine on the enterprising process cultivates our comprehension of how people move toward becoming entrepreneurs, and what do they do to make new ventures.

Be that as it may, such theoretical improvements are yet to unfold in the flow area of refugee entrepreneurship look into. The writing demonstrates that there are no investigations that have adopted a procedure strategy for the phenomenon. A significant part of the current research still focuses on the novel qualities and abilities of refugees that underlie the formation of effective business ventures (Gold, 1992; Johnson, 2000; Bizri, 2017). Numerous investigations have still centered around how entrepreneurial characters and characteristics natural in refugee's home culture and the structure conditions in the host society encourage undertaking

new business (Dana, 2012; Gold, 1998; 1992; Smith-Hefner; Johnson, 2000;1995; Moore, 1990; Bizri, 2017) Our scholarly information on refugee entrepreneur's pre-authoritative exercises and activities in their efforts to start new business has been inexistent. Thus, this exploration draws on a portion of the learning from the surviving collection of writing on the entrepreneurial process to lay out the theoretical fixings important for understanding the refugee entrepreneurship process.

In like manner, the areas that pursue sort out brief discourses on the current assemblage of information that underlies the procedure look into in literature of entrepreneurship. Especially, the discussions pursue the advancement of various sorts of process approaches that strive to structure our comprehension of the entrepreneurial process. The result of this activity demonstrates the present condition of knowledge and gaps in the current conceptualizations, and thereby sets the ground for the entrepreneurial process way to deal with being executed in this paper.

In addition to that entrepreneurial the term process of entrepreneurs means, how entrepreneurs go to actual venture from an idea in order to recognize opportunities to form new business.. Throughout the entrepreneurial process, entrepreneurs overcome different challenges through exploring new possibilities and exploiting old certainties (Schumpeter 1934; Kuran 1988; Holland 1975). The other focus of this research is to find out how refugees entrepreneurs overcome various challenges through the entrepreneurial process during idea recognition, ... Some of these challenges are: - market-related challenges, sociocultural, financial and lack of Swedish rule and regulations of businesses.

In this study, setting refers to the singular attributes of the entrepreneurs and the full-scale environmental settings in the host nation. Past entrepreneurship explore demonstrates that the entrepreneurial process is molded by the interaction of individual attributes and large-scale level inserting setting with changing impacts through the diverse stages (Baron, 2007; Jack and Anderson, 2002). Be that as it may, there exists lacking study on the way through which they connect with the endogenous intellectual procedures to decide entrepreneurial activities over the distinctive periods of the entrepreneurial process. The study has distinguished a scope of individual dimension factors that are for the most part identified with the qualities and personality, aptitudes and encounters of individuals occupied with the new pursuit creation process (Baron, 2007).

Researchers occupied with refugee entrepreneurship investigate have likewise brought up the effect of earlier business experience and entrepreneurial demographics. For example, a few investigations demonstrate that earlier innovative commitment enhances the capability of refugee entrepreneurs to recognize opportunity in new condition (Fass, 1986; Smith-Hefner, 1995; Wauters and Lambrecht, 2006; Dana, 2012). One late investigation has revealed the job of pioneering sharpness on the possibilities of new pursuit creation among evacuees (Obschonka et al., 2018). Their discoveries additionally demonstrate that two identity factors – versatility and self-viability – influence their enterprising sharpness and pioneering aim while hazard producing inclination had no results. Be that as it may, how the numerous parts of identity factors influence the entrepreneurial activities of evacuees in various periods of the process have not yet gotten enough consideration in the study.

The impacts of natural factors on the entrepreneurial process when all is said in done and innovative activities specifically have for some time been recognized (Aldrich, 1999; Aldrich and Fiol, 1994; Welter, 2011). Hindle (2010) contends that the entrepreneurship process can't be preoccupied from the ecological encompassing where it unfurls. Researchers in the meantime fight that entrepreneurial activities don't happen in a vacuum yet are inserted in a horde of setting (Aldrich and Zimmer, 1986). In the entrepreneurship research, I discover a scope of ecological components involving a social, monetary and administrative system that influence the innovative activities. A few researchers contend that individuals' situation in the interpersonal organization influences numerous parts of the innovative activities amid the new pursuit creation process with the business person relies upon the data and assets drawn from the social structures, systems, and participation (Carsrud and Johnson, 1989; Jack and Anderson, 2002). Concentrates in entrepreneurship additionally show how social capital obtained through ethnic systems makes enterprise explicit human capital vital for undertaking entrepreneurial activities, for example, misuse of business openings (Sandberg et al., 2017; Bizri, 2017; Omeje and Mwangi, 2014). A macro-level host nation laws, directions and institutional course of action likewise shape entrepreneurial activities from numerous points of view as business people work against the scenery of these elements (Kloosterman et al., 1999). The diverse frameworks of these myriad of macro level condition distinguished in the refugee entrepreneur literatures. The present condition of capital markets and national economy including the presence of racialized work markets (Villares-Varela et al., 2017), 2. Approaches that make certain open doors difficult to reach (Werker, 2007; Omeje and Mwangi, 2014), 3. Special projects intended to support business people (Latowsky and Grierson, 1992; Kaplan,

1997), and 4. Societal standards great or troublesome to innovative exercises (Singh, 1994; Baltaci, 2017).

Be that as it may, these components don't influence each phase of the enterprising procedure. Nobleman (2007) contend that the effect of every individual dimension and natural factors changes over the distinctive stages. The suggestion is that a few factors which accept huge job in one specific stage might be unimportant amid the following stage.

Despite the fact that the presence of different logical variables recommends the bona fide attributes of innovative activities and the entrepreneurial process (Tötterman, 2008), the greater part of research on the issues has appeared inclination to create general laws of business (Autio et al., 2014; Hjorth et al., 2008; Zahara and Wright, 2011; Tötterman, 2008; Hwang, 2014). Existing hypothetical systems and process models misrepresent diverse factors in their endeavor to build up a sound, multidisciplinary and general theoretical of entrepreneurship (for example, Shane and Venkataraman, 2000; Gartner, 2001; Davidsson, 2004). A few specialists even went to the degree of presenting measurable control for setting instead of digging into the wellsprings of ecological elements and how they shape and are molded by enterprising activities (Zahara and Wright, 2011). One of the fundamental drivers of this issue is the absence of sufficient experimental examinations of the pioneering procedure which archives the connections between logical effects and entrepreneurial activities. Moroz and Hindle (2012: 810) in their exhaustive investigation of surviving procedure models found that "the dominant part of them can be genuinely depicted as antiques unsupported by precise proof." The inescapable outcome of this is obviously showed in their decision that no surviving enterprising procedure display covers an expansive exhibit of pioneering settings and exercises.

The purpose of this study is to contextualize the process of entrepreneurial **there by unpacking** the small-scale establishments of innovative activities in the particular qualities and states of refugee entrepreneurs alongside the ecological possibilities that impact them. To represent the exogenous components, the postulation actualizes the blended embeddedness point of view (Kloosterman, 2010; Kloosterman and Rath, 2001; Rath and Kloosterman, 2000; Kloosterman et al., 1999). This hypothetical system reacts to the expanding calls for contextualization of business enterprise inquire about. The viewpoint catches the event of innovative activities inside the setting they unfurl. It is explicitly incredible with regards to understanding the unpredictability of the pioneering procedure through catching the diverse arrangements and cycles of enterprising activities under the more extensive financial and politico-institutional

measurements of the host condition (Evansluong, 2016). Nitty gritty thought on the blended embeddedness can be found in the following section.

2.5 How Did the Research Idea Immersed?

The supposed European "Crises of refugee" in 2015 made the theme of "integration" high on the national plan in some host nations like Sweden. At that time, Sweden got more than 163,000 displaced people, which is the most astounding per capital than some other nations in the entire of Europe. The vast majority of them were from the Middle East, South Asia, and Horn Africa. Therefore, how to consolidate such different refugees into the Swedish workforce and society has been the subject of escalated scholarly and political discussion. Numerous researchers and legislators communicated their worries whether joining of refugees could be down to earth if certainly feasible.

The atmosphere of vulnerability rises up out of the multifaceted difficulties refugees experience in adjusting to their new life in the nation. Sweden in actuality isn't totally new to the mass movement. In the decades following World War Two, work transients touched base from Italy, Greece, Balkan nations and Turkey. The political change over the Arab world, Eritrea and Somalia since the 1980's likewise come about one of the most noteworthy migrations. Be that as it may, experimental confirmations from these vagrant developments to the nation underscore the less employability of displaced people looked at monetary migrants (Alfano et al., 2016). Because of the consolidated impacts of barrier of language, psychological problem, lack of skills, restricted social and expert systems and radicalized work showcase, outcasts experience higher rates of joblessness in the nation. Therefore, most refugees depend intensely on social protection exchanges as it requires longer investment to set up themselves in the work showcase. An ongoing report (Riksrevisionen, 2015) demonstrates that it takes around seven to ten years for refugees to secure their first work in the wake of getting residency. Indeed, even a short time later, lower pay levels make their monetary commitment to the Welfare stays immaterial.

2.6 The process Model of Refugee Entrepreneurship

In the first chapter of this paper, I have specified three key questions of this research. These are (1) How do refugees discover Entrepreneurial opportunities? (2) how do refugees decide to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities? (3) how do refugees acquire resources for their venture?

Despite the fact that there are different entrepreneurial process models, I will focus on the above entrepreneurial process model. This entrepreneurial process model uses refugee entrepreneurs as a guidance how and what do they do through the process of creating a new venture.

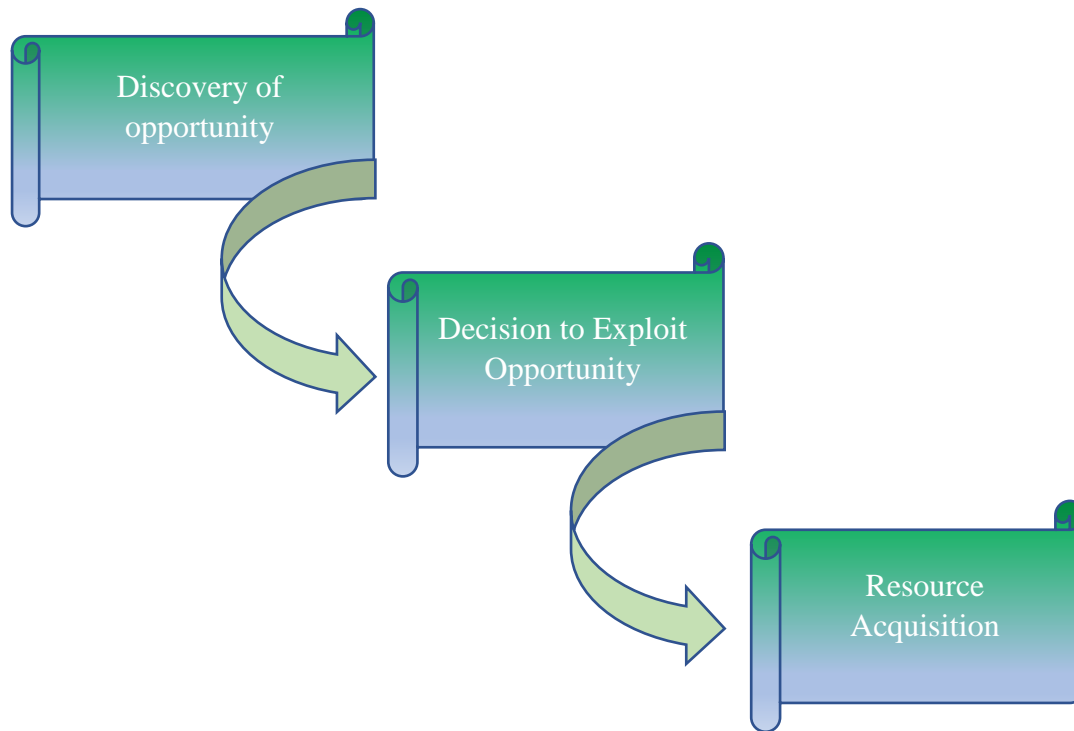


Fig. 1- The process Model of refugee entrepreneurship

3. Methodology

The purpose of this section is to describe and clarify the process of research to the reader and provide the research relating to research design and chosen research method.

3.1 Research Strategy

The research strategy gives a general introduction to acquiring answers to questions of research. As indicated by Bryman and Bell (2011) research strategies are classified under methods of quantitative and subjective or qualitative. So that, here, the first step is to make sure whether an inductive or deductive approach that would work to answer the papers questions. “deductive is pointed and testing hypothesis while the inductive approach is worried about the age of new hypothesis rising up out of the information (Bryman & Bell, 2011)”. Deductive is normally starts with a theory, while and inductive approach will more often than not utilize inquire about inquiries to limit the extent of the examination. In addition to that Inductive are for the most part connected with subjective research, while deductive methodologies are all the more ordinarily connected with quantitative research. For this paper, the researcher has used a inductive research strategy to answer the research question for the reason of that qualitative study focus on social reality.

Through embracing subjectivity sees on entrepreneurial opportunity discovery, exploiting an entrepreneurial opportunity, acquisition of resources through their own narratives. At that point, these viewpoints and accounts are interpreted with the assistance of the applied system. This interpretative methodology subscribes to subjective research strategies to cultivate undeniable comprehension of individuals' viewpoints (Bryman, 1984). The significant preferred standpoint of subjective techniques is their capacity to create descriptive information on various social issues from individuals' words and noticeable conduct in their reasonable condition. In doing as such, they help me to generate new ideas and experiences that can be utilized to examine the phenomenon in a similar context.

Therefore, from all these points of view, when the researcher looks at the research question of the paper, the inductive research approach is suitable because of refugee entrepreneurial research does being a new phenomenal in Sweden. Although researchers have been studying an immigrant point of view, they did not work much on refugees. Because of these reasons there are no existing theories to focus on inductive approaches. In addition to that, “while the deductive approach centers on characteristic science, the inductive centers on the social science like a such phenomenon”. Refugee entrepreneurial study is related to social science

because of being qualitative. Therefore, the entrepreneurial process study of refugee's entrepreneur is different from the natural science paradigm. Because of the shortage of existing theories, the researcher generates new theories by conducting an interview as qualitative and observation.

The qualitative research of this paper explores the activities that are attempted in the entrepreneurial process through new venture creation by refugee entrepreneurs in Gothenburg.

3.2 Theoretical Approach

In this thesis, the motivation behind the literature review is to provide the readers with refugees' entrepreneurial knowledge about flow knowledge in the field of research so as to make an extensive outline.

3.3 Empirical Approach

Subsequent to explaining how the literature review has been directed and along these lines how learning in the field of refugee entrepreneurs has been accumulated, then by empirical research is started. Whatever is left of this section is devoted to clarifying the diverse empirical methods utilized for the accumulation and data analysis.

3.4 Research Design

According to Bryman & Bell (2012) research design provides a framework to data collection and analysis. In order to answer the research question of the paper, I prepared semi-structured interview questions and conducted with eight refugee entrepreneurs. I followed entrepreneurial process model during preparing the question. Those are discovery of opportunity, decision to exploit opportunity and resource acquisition. The purpose of the semi-structured interview was to get in-depth how refugees become entrepreneur.

3.4.1 Inductive Qualitative

Based on semi-structured method eight interviews were conducted in order to get in depth information regarding the entrepreneurial process of refugees In Gothenburg. So as to secure interviewees, the information will be shown secretly. The accumulation of data in some interview was done with the assistance of the recording device and the rests are noted take to guarantee that no data was lost. I tried to conduct a systematic-evaluation in different phases at the end of each interview. These are the transcription of a word to word, paraphrasing and gathering key messages, generalizing paraphrased interview and lastly illustrating the process.

3.5 Research Method

The researcher has directed subjective or qualitative research which, as indicated by Yin (1989), is the most productive methodology for the answer 'how' and 'why' questions. The research questions are the reason so how do refugees' become entrepreneurs in Gothenburg? The examination of contextual investigations is a perfect instrument for distinguishing clarifications in an exploration area which has pulled in constrained enthusiasm up to now (Eisenhardt 1989)

The data gathering method focused on primary and secondary data collection method, but primary data collection has given priority. The reason why researcher gave priority for primary data collection method is to provide reliable and accurate information directly by interviewing and questioning the refugees those become entrepreneurs in Gothenburg. Moreover, the other motivations to use this method is first, there are no many works of literatures regarding refugee entrepreneur so that, researcher looks to have better knowledge of the phenomena so that it needs to focus on semi-structured to get insight new information through interview thereby it will be easy way to answer the research question.

The researcher used primary and secondary data in order to answer the research question of this paper in the right way. In general, *priority focused has been given to primary data collection, which is a semi-structured interview*. In addition to that online journals, entrepreneurship books, academic journals related to entrepreneurship, a literature of courses and different scientific articles that helped me to get knowledge related to the topic are taken as secondary data. These secondary data collection methods help to identify and prepare suitable interview questions for interviewees.

3.5.1 Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection method was qualitative based on Semi-structured interview in order to get depth investigation through follow up questions how refugees' become entrepreneur to answer the research question. This approach helped me to seek new insight to how refugees become entrepreneur.

3.5.1.1 Interview

The first interview was conducted on 18 March 2019. But, before I going to VINO pasta I got in touch with the entrepreneur via telephone call and make an appointment for the interview. The reason why I made a prior booking is just to get enough time for the interview.

The interview was held at vino pasta restaurant and I interviewed the owner of vino pasta who is the entrepreneur the business. I interviewed him Semi-structured interviews in order to get enough information through follow up questions. During this face to face interview, the interview was held in Amharic language which is mother tongue for both of us. The interviewee was perceived relaxed and he provides me how he becomes entrepreneur in Gothenburg. This interview took approximately 55 minutes.

The second interview was conducted in English on the 19 March 2019 and took 56 minutes. This interview was held with entrepreneur of the butic shop at Hammarkullentarget. Due to keeping busy with work at the shop I can't record the interview, but the interviewee provided me a lot of information and I took notes for the answer.

The third interview was conducted on 19th of March 2019 in Amharic language with the founder of Caffe Zenit. Here I have benefited from having an interview in Amharic language that avoids missing understanding with the interviewee and he provided me a lot of information freely regarding his entrepreneurial process. This interview took about 45 minutes and I took notes for the interview.

The fourth interview was also conducted on the same day to the second and third interview days and it was conducted in Amharic language with the founder of the café at Angered. Unfortunately, the founder had been living in Ethiopia as a refugee before he comes to Sweden and he is a fluent speaker of Ethiopian language. The interviewee is originally from Somalia. This interview took approximately about 44 minutes.

The fifth interview was conducted on the 20th of March 2019 with the founder of restaurant located at Angered. The interview was conducted in English and the entrepreneur is from Syria. This interview was face to face and took 55 minutes. The interviewee provided me his entrepreneurial process of starting the idea generation of the venture to the real established business.

The sixth interview was conducted on 26/ 03/ 2019 in Amharic language. The interviewee is the idea provider and recently the manager of telecard center at Angered. The entrepreneur is originally from Ethiopia. He provided me freely a lot of information in my first language. This interview took 43 minutes.

The Seventh interview was conducted on the 29th of March 2019 with the founder of Hjällbos Pizzeria. The interview was conducted in English language and it took about 27 minutes. The entrepreneur came from Syria to Sweden as a refugee.

The last interview was conducted based telephone cell with the founder of Livesmedel, on the 5th of April 2019. The interviewee originally came from Iran. This interview was conducted in English language.

3.5.1.2 Interview Structure

While conducting an interview for this research, a semi-structured approach has been done in order to get in-depth information. The interviewees given follow up questions and given an opportunity to provide more information and explain their idea freely. Some questions have been prepared during the interview period depending on the information needed. However, the main questions of the interview are the same the follow-up questions are different based on the time that has given to interviewees and the core information needed. In general, open questions are prepared prior to the interview and during interview time.

3.5.1.3 Interview Selection

The researcher follows the above criteria in order to identify representatives for interview. Firstly, Interviewee must be fled the origin country because of persuasion in origin country and must not be an immigrant and also the owner or starter of the business. Secondly, interviewees must be a refugee who have not stayed for more than ten years during the start-up period. In other word, he/she must be staying in Sweden for one up to ten years.

No.	Venture	Role of interviewee	Channel	Location	Time	Date	Country of Origin
1	Vino Pasta	founder	Face-to-face	Gothenburg	55min	18.03.2019	Ethiopia
2	C. Butic	Founder	Face-to-face	Gothenburg	56min	19.03.19	Iran
3	Café Zenit	Founder	Face-to-face	Gothenburg	45min	19.03.19	Ethiopia
4	Café	Fonder	Face-to-face	Gothenburg	44min	19.03.19	Somalia
5	Restaurant	Founder	Face-to-face	Gothenburg	52min	20.03.19	Syria
6	Telecard C.	Founder	Telephone Cell	Gothenburg	43min	26.03.19	Ethiopia

7	Hjällbos Pizzeria	Founder	Telephone cell	Gothenburg	27min	29.03.19	Syria
8	Livesmedel	Founder	Telephone cell	Gothenburg	26 min	05.04.19	Iran

Table 1. Overview of conducted qualitative interview

3.5.2 Secondary Data Collection

The secondary data in this paper was essentially gotten from existing articles of entrepreneurship journal, class notes, different written materials and books inside the field of entrepreneurship. In addition to that, the literature review was investigated and separated from open electronic databases, Google Scholar and Online Libraries.

3.6 Data Analysis

The analysis of primary and secondary data was depended on the grounded theory. After each subjective meeting, I sought after with open coding of our information gathering to have the capacity to examine the information in the meantime as gathering it. The data accumulation was inspected, conceptualized, sub-sorted into 5 groups of topics, and put into tables to get a review of the key empirical findings. A similar technique was used for breaking down the secondary data gathering and build the hypothetical structure. The key activities inside the grounded hypothesis are coding of the data in order to empower examination.

Qualitative data analysis is a scope of process and strategy whereby we move from the subjective information that has been gathered into some type of clarification, comprehension or elucidation of the general population and circumstances we are examining. As per as Bryman & Bell (2015: 581) “There are two general techniques of investigation analytic induction and grounded hypothesis.) Data is created from field notes, talk with transcripts, center gatherings, and observation. Analytical inductions are the way to deal with the investigation of information or data in which the analyst looks for all-inclusive clarifications of a phenomenon. This will be done by seeking after the gathering of information until no cases that are conflicting with a speculative clarification (freak or negative case) of wonder are found.

The second general strategy is grounded theory is a hypothesis that was gotten from data efficiently accumulated and broke down through the exploration procedure. In this grounded theory strategy, data gathering, investigation and possible hypothesis remain in cozy relationships to each other. The methodology is iterative, implying that data accumulation, and investigation continue pair, over and over alluding back to one another. After the data will be coded in to concept and categorized, then after the connection between the classes will at that

point be investigated to create speculations, and when this has been done, new information is gathered, and the procedure is rehashed to test the theories, which in the long run prompts new hypothesis being produced. In this investigation, researcher has used ground theory to generate theory. After defining the general question, which is refugee entrepreneurs, data that has been collected were identified and broken down into different parts through coding through different steps. In order to answer the research question, the ground theory was suitable. So, the ground theory has applied to investigate in-depth. After data has been collected the data has coded into the concept and the researcher has divided in to five categories these Prior business experience, Opportunity discovery, Factors affect starting a business, source of financing, challenges of starting business. The relationship between these categories explores the development of hypotheses. I recorded some audios while conducting the semi-structured interview and took notes for all of the interviews. The audio and notes help me to interpret the data by grouping them into five categories.

3.7 Research Quality

3.7.1 Validity and Reliability

3.7.1.1 Validity

As per as Bryman & Bell (2011) a crucial quality measure is the validity of the investigate alluding to how well our study measures its fundamental targets - what it was expecting to measure. Two types of validities found in the study – internal and external validity. As internal validity, I had been getting in touch with refugee entrepreneurs two ways before conducting the interview in order to well formulated the research questions. Then have formulated three research questions that enhanced the internal quality of the research. However, a qualitative data collection method is having a problem of high subjectivity, this study has been conducted based semi-structured interviews that focused on follow-up questions. The follow-up questions decrease the subjectivity of interviews by providing in-depth information.

3.7.1.2 Reliability

According to Bryman & Bell (2011), reliability refers in to a measure of consistency and repeatability. As external reliability, during this study has been undertaken the author has been spending a lot of effort for the consistency of the research process. In order to make sure the consistency of the study process from the beginning to the end the semi-structured interview has been crucial. In addition to that most interview answers have been recorded and the rest have been taking notes.

3.7.2 Generalization

In this study, since the semi-structured interviews were primary source of data and conducted with refugee entrepreneurs, it makes it troublesome to draw common conclusions. As per as Bryman and Bell (2011) the reason of a subjective research isn't to be able to generalize from the interviews to the total populace, but or maybe to generalize to make a theory. This fits well since the reason of this inquire about isn't to draw common conclusions but or it focuses to identify how refugees become entrepreneur in their host nation and what kinds of challenges they face.

4. Empirical findings

4.1 Case of the ventures

In this chapter, the paper will be present the venture's case and the participants' interviews. The target audience of the interview was refugees' intrapreneurs in Gothenburg. Refugee entrepreneurs are those flee their country because of political persecution and start their own business within ten (10) years starting from entering Sweden as a refugee.

The purpose of the interview was to understand their entrepreneurial process which means, the way they discover entrepreneurial opportunity, deciding to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities and acquiring resources for their venture during starting the businesses.

I have designed the focused area of interview questions around the concept presented in the literature review. I also observe their business and ask them regarding their experience background that they get from previous countries to get in-depth more about their entrepreneurial processes.

4.1.1 Vino Pasta

Vino pasta is Italian food and restaurant based in Gothenburg. The restaurant is effective and efficient starting from the beginning to yet. This restaurant includes Italian cultural foods such as pasta, meat, fish, pizza and any kinds of drinks.

The interviewee at Vino pasta is the man who generates the idea, starts the business and the owner of vino pasta restaurant. He comes from Ethiopia as a refugee before 15 years and studied sfi in Gothenburg to integrate the society. He had a background of business from home country. After he studied the Swedish language, he started working at a restaurant. Then after he got an experience of a restaurant and save money, he decided to start his own business as a restaurant.

He said, "When I work in a restaurant I had been focusing on each activities of every single day. One up of the day I asked myself 'why not to start own business because I already have experience?'. That was not enough so I decided to talk to my old brother and talk to him. At the moment he was really excited and appreciate me and he told me that "motivation is not the only enough to start the business, so you need to now Swedish rule and regulation regarding a restaurant business." Then I asked the government and took training regarding a restaurant business and started saving many

for that. In addition to that, I tried to ask other friends of mine who live here in Sweden for a long time. All of that helps me to develop my business idea of a restaurant.

There were different factors that affect him to start the business. According to interviewee his personal attitude and characteristics, being a risk taker, being patience, resilience and persevere beyond obstacles helped him to decide easily. He already saved money for a long time while he had been working in another restaurant so that it doesn't need to borrow many from a bank.

4.1.2 Kurish Butic

Kurish butic is a business based in Hammarkullengatan. The business provides different butic materials and Postal services.

The interviewee is the starter and manager of the business. He bought a small butic from his friend. The owner of the previous small butic was his friend who came from Iran which is the same original country and they had had a good network. Unfortunately, he was being sick and suggest him to buy it from him instead of selling to other people. He used that chance because of having some money and talked to his friend how to get a loan from a bank. According to the interviewee, he has already business knowledge from home country, so he borrowed money from the bank and start the new butic.

4.1.3 Café Zenait

Café Zenait is one of the profitable joint venture cafés in Gothenburg. Café Zenait is a preferred café in the town. The interview participant is the founder of the business. After he came from Ethiopia as a refugee, he studied Swedish language and worked as a practice in a café and restaurant. After he got the business experience he started to discuss to his friend and wife to start a business. Before starting this café, Interviewee's wife had a restaurant in Gothenburg. Both his friend, who is an entrepreneur in Sweden and appreciate him, he decided to start a joint venture with his wife. The interviewee said that "Me and my wife have business skills and know how to overcome challenges. So, we had self-confidence and hard work value from the home country". So, they overcome challenges.

4.1.4 Centrum Electronics Repair

Centrum electronics repair is the other business started by refugee entrepreneur and based Gothenburg city. The interviewee is the founder of the business.

The entrepreneur had a business background from home with related business. When he was in Somalia which is the origin of him, he had an electronic repairing business. I repair

computers, pc, Tv, mobile telephone and different related business. When he came to Sweden, it was difficult to get a job because of the Swedish language barrier. After he faced a challenge for more than three years the idea of my original country business came to his mind. Then I talked to his friend who has a super market in Gothenburg. He came before 12 years and he knows how to do business in Sweden. He apricated me to start that kind of business. That is the reason why he motivated to start the business. The entrepreneur had been running own business before he came to Sweden and his family had a business. He said that,

“One of the days me and my neighbors talking about electronics repairing and they told me that they had a problem of the computer and I fix the problem of that. I inform them that I had business in my country because of that they suggest me to start the business. At that time, I was not serious. Then after one month I talk to my friend who has business in Gothenburg. He helped me financing the business and guiding how to start. That change my life.” And factors such as willingness to start and having business experiences are factors that affect him to start the business. He had also a strong spirit of work and motivation to be independent. He borrowed some money of finance from his friend, got support from his wife and own saving money.

4.1.5 Assad Restaurant

Assad restaurant is a business based in Gothenburg. Interviews participant is the founder of the business. The founder came from Syria as a refugee in 2014. The restaurant has started 1 year ago, and it provides Syrian cultural food.

After the entrepreneur came to Sweden, he learned Swedish language and started working as practice in one of Syrian restaurant here in Gothenburg. After finished his practice he got work there and working for a long time.

He was a hard worker and learned allot from the restaurant. He has been working day to night and save money. Then after he got experience and save some money one of my family members help him to start the business. The main thing that motivates him is having family and seeking to meet their needs. That gave him strength and motivation. The entrepreneur had a restaurant in Syria that his father transferred him after he graduated from university. He has been working on that for 6 years before he came to Sweden. There are different factors that affect him so start the business.

The founder said that “Our cultural value and norm is good. We Syrians are nor individualism, but we are collectivism. We help each other especially during starting business that is why I

did not borrowed money from bank, instead of that I got supports from my family and relatives.”

4.1.6 Telecard Center.

Telecard center is one of a business that started by refugee entrepreneurs in Angered. The founder of the business came from Ethiopia. In addition to tele card, he provides repairing, telephone sell, and telephone cover... etc. for customers.

The entrepreneur said that, “One of the days, my friend informed me to participate visit an exhibition that held in Gothenburg. I had no money, but he paid for me to visitation. I saw that so many companies who came from different European countries were introducing their product. I talked to a company that came from Uk and introduced telecard business. The product was new, so I asked allots of information. There was no such product in Gothenburg. So, something came to my mind and ask myself “why not start the business”. Then I decided to start and that gave me the product and return back the money after one week and the profit was for me”.

I had the ambition to be effective in the business. When I was a child I help my father and I know so many things about a business. I got an experience of a business and business skills.

4.1.7 Hjällbos Pizzeria

Hjällbos Pizzeria is a pizza restaurant located at Hjällbos in Gothenburg. The founder of the restaurant came from Syria as a refugee. This restaurant is one of the preferable and profitable restaurants that started by refugee entrepreneurs in the city.

The interviewee is the founder and manager of the restaurant. He started the venture to overcome psychological challenges and add value to community of hjällbo. The interviewee said, “Before I started this business, the idea of restaurant business came up to my mind and I shared the idea to my family. Then they liked the idea and encouraged me to do that.” And he had also a friend who started a pizza restaurant in Gothenburg and asked his friend if starting business of a pizza is good for him in Gothenburg. After the business has launched he face high computation from other different restaurants of pizzas. Then he started providing different pizzas and made product differentiate such as breakfast pizza, vegan pizza, ketto pizza those don’t provide at other restaurants. Then he became profitable and effective in the business.

Having a business of a restaurant in my origin country helped me to be skillful in business, having business experience and knowledge within specific business developed my self-

confidence in starting a business. That forced me to come up with the business idea of this business.

4.1.8 Livesmedel

The other venture of refugee entrepreneur's that I interviewed is called livesmedel. Livesmedel is located in ngered. It is a business of shop that includes fruits and different food and beverage products.

Interview participant is the idea provider and founder of the business that came from Iran as a refugee. The Interviewee had a business background from relatives in Iran. After he came to Sweden, he had been working in restaurant until starting his own business. The entrepreneur told me that “one up of the time a business idea came up to my mind and I think that, ‘nowadays, a kind of food we eat we eat and how the product of food is produced is crucial for our health and even it is good for our environment, so that I told myself ‘why not I start the food business’ that helps a community for health and sustainability of environment.” After that, he talked to his friends to get insight information before launching. As a chance they started together, and they liked that idea. Two of them agreed with the idea. At that time, he had some saved money at the bank his friends have their own money. He got additional supports of financing from relatives and started the business with his friends. According to the interviewee, at the time he had a hard worker, so he was working sixteen hours every single day because of that he got a good work habit from family.

The interviewee also believes that the reason behind strength of him is not only having hard work habit from family, but he is also risk taker, patience, resilience and persevere beyond obstacles. That is what made him effective.

During starting the business, the founder faced the challenge of Swedish language skills to ask advice, talk to authorities and to communicate with customers.

4.2 Findings

This part will give labels for interviewee and present the finding in five (5) categories of structured tables. The categories are, Prior business experience, Opportunity discovery, Factors affect starting a business, source of financing, challenges of starting business.

Venture	Role of Interviewee	Given label
Vino pasta	Founder	A

Kurish butic	Founder	B
Café Zenait	Founder	C
Centrum electronics Repair	Founder	D
Assad restaurant	Founder	E
Telecard Center	Founder	F
Hjällbos Pizzeria	Founder	G
Livesmedel	Founder	H

Table 4. 1 Given labels for interviewee

4.2.1 Prior business experience

During the semi-structured interview had been conducted, interviewees were asked to tell me their prior experience from their original countries and western countries. The reason behind asking this question is to identify the reason behind their business motivation.

Interview participant	Answer
Vino Pasta (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Having Restaurant based business experience. ✚ Having business background from home country.
Kurish Butic (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ I got experience from family business in country of origin. ✚ I had been running business for five years in home country before coming to Sweden.
Café Zenait (C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ My wife had a business experience in Sweden, so she guided me to start this business ✚ I had Academic business experience from home country. ✚ I had been working in restaurant for several years before launching own business.
Centrum electronics Repair (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ I had business background from home with related business and that motivate me to start this business.
Assad Restaurant (E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ I had been working in restaurant for several here in Gothenburg. During that time, I got the advantage of

	having this business and how and what need to be effectible with this kind of business.
Telecard Center (F)	✚ I had business skills from family's shop in home country. I was helping my father and my uncle when I live in home country.
Hjällbos Pizzeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I live in my country, I had restaurant • I had been working for two years in restaurant before starting own business in Sweden. I learned a lot both in from my own business in Syria and working in other restaurants here in Sweden.
Livesmedel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having business background from home country. • Having business experience of Sweden

Table 4.2 Prior refugee entrepreneur's business experience.

4.2.2 Entrepreneurial Opportunity discovery

In this empirical finding the interviewees were asked how they discover entrepreneurial opportunities.

Interview participant	Answer
Vino Pasta (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I talked to my brother who is experienced in starting venture what kind of business I need to start. • I took training of starting new venture for a long time. The training was interesting and motivated me to start own business although Swedish language was difficult for me.
Kurish Butic (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My friend informed me to start this business. He was sick and sold to me at early venturing period of the business.
Café Zenait (C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My wife had had restaurant and she know what kind of business I need to start, because of that, she suggested me to start this business with here.
Centrum electronics Repair (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I had been thinking to start this kind of business, but lack of network was a big challenge for me. Then I got out of

	<p>the building talked to experienced people. After I developed my network and skills, it helped me to develop my motivating</p>
Assad Restaurant (E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking a solution to overcome a psychological challenge and seeking to meet family needs. When I came to Sweden, I lost my money, home, relatives and all things. In addition to that, I couldn't speak Swedish language and as the result of that, I had a problem of social integration. It was difficult to know even Swedish business rules because, most of the Swedish rule and regulations are Whitten in Swedish language. Although I had all these problems, I seek to meet my family's need. I tried to do any things to have money in order to start own business. After worked in one of Syrian restaurant and saved money, I asked financial help from Syrian people those live in Gothenburg and started this business. So that the main things that motivated me to start the business is seeking to overcome psychological challenges and seeking to meet family need.
Telecard Center (F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "One day, my friend offered me to visit an exhibition that held in Gothenburg. I had no money, but he paid for me to visitation. Then I met company that work on telecard and talked to them. Then I was motivated and decided to start the business.
Hjällbos Pizzeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I talked to my family and they encouraged me to start the business." And also, • I had a friend who started pizza restaurant in Gothenburg and asked him if starting business of pizza is good for me in Gothenburg. Then he guided me how and where to start.

Livesmedel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I talked to my friends and different entrepreneurs and they gave me suggestion how to start and expand the business.
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Table 4.3 Refugee entrepreneurial opportunity discovery.

4.2.3 Factors affect starting a business

During conducting interview, interviewees were asked factors that help the to start a business.

The following are answers of each refugee entrepreneurs for questions.

Interview participant	Answer
Vino Pasta (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My own personal attitude and characteristics. Having good work sprit Good work sprit with employers. Before starting this business, I had been focusing on every single day's activities of the owner of previous restaurant. He didn't see his worker as employee of him and he work with them everything. So that I learned a lot from him. Even after starting this business I did that. we see each other as sisterly and brotherly while working my business to be effective. Having business skills. I already had business skills from previous jobs that I had both in my original country and in Sweden.
Kurish Butic (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard working. I knew that I was working 16 hour every single day while doing a business in my own country. I know the advantage of hardworking. Being committed for my job. Being risk taker Having business skills. Attending business events and training to start the business. Social capital, skills, and prior business knowledge from family.

Café Zenait (C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being patient help me to be effective.
Centrum electronics Repair (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility and openness to my customers. I know what customer need and know how to handle them. • willingness and ability to make change any conditions. • Family orientation starting from their experience • Having self-confidence and hard work value from home country.
Assad Restaurant (E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to start and having business experiences. • I had also strong work sprit and motivation to be independent.
Telecard Center (F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having social network and business skills are the main factors. • I already learned business in bachelor in my own country and started my own business in Syria
Hjällbos Pizzeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studying business and having business experience. • Human capital • I had a large family and the family size helped me to do my business day to night in order to survive my family.
Livesmedel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having hard work habit from family, • Being risk taker, • Being patience, • Being resilience and persevere beyond obstacles

Table 4.4 factors that affect becoming entrepreneurs.

4.2.4 Source of financing

The following table indicates the sources of refugee entrepreneurs financing during starting their business in Gothenburg city.

Interview participant	Answer
Vino Pasta (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own financing

	(I already saved money for a long time while I had been working in another restaurant).
Kurish Butic (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My friend sold me with low cost and I already have saving in addition to that, a borrowed from bank to develop the business.
Café Zenait (C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family support and own business.
Centrum electronics Repair (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I borrowed from my friend and • I got family support for financing the venture.
Assad Restaurant (E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own financing from save and having support from family members.
Telecard Center (F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the first time, the company had been giving me the product and I return the money to them, but the profit was given to me. After saving that profit, I used for the starting up of my own business. So that used personal financing to start the business.
Hjällbos Pizzeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowing from bank and relatives support
Livesmedel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own financing and relatives support

Table 4.5 Refugee Entrepreneur's source of financing

4.2.5 Challenges of starting business.

The main challenges of refugee entrepreneurs are lack of Swedish language to integrate with society, business rules and regulation, lack of valid certification to start a business in Sweden, lack of startup capital, lack of networks, lack of social and cultural integration of western society and ability to learn from others.

Interview participant	Answer
Vino Pasta (A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Swedish language to get in touch with government body. • Lack of business network • lack of social and cultural integration of western society • Lack of ability to learn from others.
Kurish Butic (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge of Swedish law and regulation regarding starting business.

Café Zenait (C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business knowledge to overcome liability of newness of the business. • lack of social and cultural integration of western society • Lack of ability to learn from others.
Centrum electronics Repair (D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge of Swedish law and regulation regarding starting business. • Lack of network to learn from other and further education that help to enhance knowledge and skills.
Assad Restaurant (E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social and cultural integration of western society and ability to learn from others.
Telecard Center (F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of business network. • Challenge of Swedish language skill to ask advice, talk to authorities and to communicate with customers.
Hjällbos Pizzeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facing high computation from other different restaurants of pizzas.
Livesmedel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge of Swedish language skill to ask advice, talk to authorities and to communicate with customers. • Lack of startup capital • Computation with other shops.

Table 4.6 Challenges of refugee Entrepreneurs

5. DISCUSSION

The purpose of this research is to understand the entrepreneurial process of refugee entrepreneurs in Sweden with the context of Gothenburg City. Entrepreneurial process means how an entrepreneur goes to actual venture from an idea in order to recognize opportunities. So, this part of the study seeks to examine empirics from the semi-structured interview conducted and the literature review to answer the research questions of this study. In other word the main purpose of this part is to compare and analyze the empirical finding against the theoretical framework that included in the literature review of the thesis or previous researches.

This section will summarize and analysis the responses to research question, in the wake of having presented the fundamental discoveries of the fieldwork that has been conducted based on semi-structured interview. 1. How do refugees discover Entrepreneurial opportunities? 2. How do refugees decide to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities? 3. How do refugees acquire resources for their venture?

5.1 How do refugees discover entrepreneurial opportunities?

In this part, the aim is to examine how refugee entrepreneurs discover opportunities in the early venture creation process. In this context discovery of opportunity helps to identify the idea of new ventures. In other word the term discovery of opportunity refers how refugee entrepreneurs come up with an idea of their business through systematic innovative way. It involves questions such as why, when and how for searching for a new business idea. Discovering entrepreneurial opportunity based on the opportunities' characteristics and refugee entrepreneurs' characteristics those are discover an opportunity.

One interesting finding of this paper is a refugee entrepreneur's opportunity discovery requires subjective creativities and ability to identify good idea to launch new business. Creativity is well identifying, defining and structuring novel solutions to open-ended problem (Shane, (2004). For refugee entrepreneurs, prior business experience from the original country can increases the ability of identifying opportunities in order to start a venture. Indeed, according to the finding of this paper, 80% of the interview results indicate that entrepreneurial opportunity discover does not only require prior knowledge of entrepreneurs, however, that they likewise have the psychological capacities that enable them to esteem and endeavor that knowledge. As mentioned in the paper of (Gold, 1992 the significant part of the current research still focuses on the novel qualities and abilities of refugees that underlie the formation of effective business ventures.

Previous researches suggest that there are a number of factors for discovering opportunities: - for instance, information asymmetry and alertness (Shane, 2004). That indicates this psychological characteristic could affect entrepreneurial ability to discover opportunities. According to Shane (2000) information asymmetric, culture and beliefs can impact the kinds of opportunities needs discover. That means opportunity discovery could different from entrepreneur to entrepreneur. Prior information can affect the ability of entrepreneurs to recognize an opportunity. While some entrepreneurs see an opportunity as a risk effective entrepreneur could recognize it because of cognitive properties.

Up to now, almost all theories have tended to focus on local entrepreneurs rather than on refugees. From this perspective, there is a huge gap between the theories and the finding of this paper. Because, while local entrepreneurs are having the accessibility of information that helps them discover opportunities, refugee entrepreneurs are having a lack of prior business experience, language barriers, social integration, rule and regulation of the business of new host country. These barriers affect their ability to discover opportunities.

5.2 How do refugees decide to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities?

The main purpose of this part is to identify how do refugee entrepreneurs decide to exploit their entrepreneurial opportunities in Gothenburg. The most important finding of this paper indicates that, the educational and business background of refugee entrepreneurs affect their decision to exploit an opportunity. According to the finding, almost all of interviewees have a business backgrounds from their original countries and some of them were studied business. Most entrepreneurs had been running own business in the original country, while the rest were running the business of their family. Indeed, it doesn't mean that having an educational and business background is enough for deciding to exploit an entrepreneurial opportunity, but it improves their motivation.

The second interesting finding is that the reason why refugee entrepreneurs decide to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities is seeking to overcome a psychological challenge. When they flee their original country for the reason of political persecution, they don't know where they go and as a chance they come to Sweden. Here in Sweden, western culture is a big challenge and they don't know anyone those help them with rule and regulation and also, they face lack of Swedish language. In addition to that, they face a lack of finance because they left their own money in the original country. The finding results indicate that, although refugee entrepreneurs want to start own business to overcome these psychological challenges, it takes a time to get

financing and solve language barriers. So, they give priority to Swedish language and any work. Then they start own business within 5 up to 10 years starting from the day coming to Sweden. The relationship between a refugee entrepreneur's learning the language and working knowledge in the host country, and their ability to exploit an entrepreneurial opportunity, is moderated by a refugee entrepreneur's resilience to challenges over a longer time period.

According to the finding, before discovering opportunity and creating new business, most of the refugee entrepreneurs took a long time, save money and as soon as identify information in order to eliminate uncertainty. That is why most refugee entrepreneurs that were interviewed start job in established company before starting own business. For entrepreneurs delaying to the decision of opportunity recognition help them to reduce barriers of language, integration, western culture, to understand disruptive technology and enhance their managerial capability (Shepherd, 2004).

Several kinds of literature have shown that, entrepreneurs' psychological factors can affect their ability to decide to exploit an opportunity with regards to the computation of chance expenses and expected additions that underlie any decision to create venture (Shane, 2004). When contrasting the finding of this paper with earlier findings, however, most previous kinds of literatures showed that while local entrepreneurs decide to exploit opportunity discovery any time, refugee entrepreneurs take a long time because of that they have lack of social integration in the host nation. Local and immigrant entrepreneurs have already had better network and knowledge as well as language in the country, but, refugee entrepreneurs do not have any of them including, skills of managing the new business of host country and different factors. Although refugee entrepreneurs have original country prior business knowledge, it doesn't work in Sweden because of they are being new for society.

5.3 How do refugees acquire resources for their venture?

According to the finding, although refugee entrepreneurs used certain types of funding six out of eight entrepreneurs such as: - Participant A, B, C, E, F, and H used own financing while only (B) and (G) borrowed from a bank. The reason why they used personal financing was that, it is difficult for them to attract banks during startup time. The findings of this paper suggested that the attributes of the refugee entrepreneurs may influence access to financing their new venture. For instance, educational background and start-up experience from their host country (Sweden) may give refugee entrepreneurs access to financing systems that may some way or another not be accessible for them, that is the reason why six of the interview

participants used personal financing whereas only participant (B) and (F) borrowed from a bank. According to interviewees or refugee entrepreneurs of this study, their pre-displacement experience gave them a few focal points where asset obtaining is concerned. In other ways, lack of prior startup experiences in host nation (Sweden) can affect the chance of borrowing from a bank. Because banks focus on their prior startup achievement of starting business in Sweden. In general, the finding of this paper indicates that social ties from the nation of origin can help refugee entrepreneurs to start new business here in Sweden or inside host nation ethnic system. Since displaced people frequently experience challenges while applying for bank advance. That is why most of them used personal financing, relatives and family support. I am surprised that most of them used at least 1/4 of their financing resources informal borrowing from social ties from the last nation of origin.

According to many in the field, prior venture creation experience impacts the capacity of entrepreneurs to effectively set up new business since a great part of the information important for establishing another business, how to contract and lead individuals, how to oversee associations with financial specialists, how to pull in and hold clients and how to grow new products and procedures is found out by doing (Bruderl et al., 1992). However, the truth of theory looks the above, refugee entrepreneurs do not have experience of prior business formation in host country.

As per as different theories, startup firms don't go for debt ratio. Rather, firms select from financing sources that limit the expense of capital (Myers, 1984). Most small business startups or entrepreneur's sources are own financing first, external financing of debt, trailed by outside value or equity. Start up's or entrepreneurs use equity as last option. But, entrepreneurs should utilize increasingly more debt and equity of financing as time goes.

There are a number of similarities between the finding of this paper and entrepreneurship theories based on how entrepreneurs acquire resources in their early venture creation process. In both the finding and theories refugee entrepreneurs use their own financing and then through the development, they come up with external debt and equity respectively.

6. CONCLUSION

The aim of this study has been to investigate an entrepreneurial process model for refugee entrepreneurs of Sweden, in the case of Gothenburg City. According to the theories of this study, a huge number of refugees have been displacing around the globe for the previous decade. Most of them have been entering western countries such as Sweden. In Sweden, as the number of refugees, those came from diverse cultural background increased, at the same time the problem of social integration has also increased. For the result of political pressure regarding the problem of social integration it has captured the attention of policy maker,

One of the means that help refugees to overcome the challenges of social integration is becoming an entrepreneur. For refugees starting their own business in a host nation is difficult. Existing traditional methods that they had been following in the original country do not work in the host nation.

The other major finding was that previous research has been focusing on immigrant entrepreneurs for the last forty years. There are no many researchers conducted regarding refugee entrepreneurship. So, this study tried to solve the research gaps.

This study has identified the process model of refugee entrepreneurship that answers the research questions of the paper. The paper has shown, how refugees do discover an entrepreneurial opportunity. This could be different from entrepreneurs to entrepreneurs. Secondly, it has shown how they made a decision to exploit an opportunity. It has also shown that a resource acquisition of refugee entrepreneurs.

6.1 Practical Implications for Policy Makers

Swedish policymakers need to give more attention to refugee entrepreneurs. That means they need to conduct research on the challenges of refugees while starting a business. However, integration programs such as Swedish language (SFI) and companies training have been giving for recently arrived refugees in Sweden, that is not well enough. Refugees flee their country of origin because of political persecution. They do not prepare enough when they flee their country, as a result, they cannot collect their documents including educational certificates and also, they left resources in the country of origin. As a chance, when they come to Sweden, they face different obstacles to start a business. These educated refugees could role player in the macro development of the country so, policymakers should identify business skills, capability and business knowledge of refugees who looks to become entrepreneurs instead of focusing on regulatory documents. According to the interview result of this study, they face a challenge of

accessing a loan from a bank and training in their language. Most of the Swedish rules are written in Swedish language so, they have a lack of training availabilities.

In order to overcome these regulation barriers, policymakers can play a key part in directing refugee entrepreneurs through the start-up preparation and in building their certainty within the administrative environment by making strides get to back and providing certainty around rights and directions. Policymakers can do so by supporting activities that provide refugees with focused on direction and help with administrative prerequisites.

Of course, policymakers have different options to help refugee entrepreneurs. They can translate rules and regulations that have been written only in the Swedish language to improve the language barriers of refugee entrepreneurs. Policymakers could simplify restricted requirement, or they could guide them on how to start own business in Sweden. They can also give training of Swedish regulatory requirements to refugees and can provide available supports.

If policymakers give attention to refugee entrepreneurs in opportunity recognition, decision, and financing, it could improve challenges of refugee's social integration in the host country and societal development.

6.2 Practical Implications for Refugee Entrepreneurs

The finding of this paper indicates that refugee entrepreneurs could be beneficial from an entrepreneurial process model that has identified in this paper. As the interview result of this thesis, most refugee entrepreneurs have a business background from the country origin, but they face different challenges regarding the process of starting own business in Sweden. The causes of challenges are language barriers, shortage of written materials of requirement rules in their language to start a business, lack of availabilities of business training of mindset, lack of accessibilities of network with a private sectors and lack experience of consumer preferences.

Refugee entrepreneurs should get out of the box and develop their human capital in order to overcome challenges of language barriers and network. Refugee entrepreneurs should get out of the box and ask questions such as why, when and how in order to come up with their idea of their new business. According to the result of this study, opportunity discovery recognition depends on the subjective creativity and characteristics of entrepreneurs. So, that refugee

entrepreneurs need to improve their ability to identify and recognize opportunities by developing social capital with native people.

In addition to opportunity discovery, refugee entrepreneurs need to decide to exploit opportunities that have been discovered. Because all discovered opportunity does not well enough. So that they need to identify the values of an opportunity discovered by considering the cost.

Lastly, the empirical finding of this study shows that refugee entrepreneurs face a financial challenge during the startup period. According to the interview result, it is difficult for refugee entrepreneurs to attract the banks. Most of the time banks focus on the previous positive outcome of launching a new business in Sweden. As a result of that most refugee entrepreneurs decided to take a time and start a job with in other's businesses in order to save money and finance their new business. In addition to that, refugee entrepreneurs learn financing system from their country origins.

The outcome of the study will firstly, enable refugee entrepreneurial to identify an entrepreneurial process that works for them in Sweden. It would enable them to identify an entrepreneurial process and Swedish government rules and regulations regarding Swedish venture startups, social networks and the best way to run effectively their business. Although refugee entrepreneurs left resources in country origin, they use their own financing after working in private sectors and then through the development, they come up with external debt and equity respectively depending on business characteristic.

6.3 Suggestion for Future Research

This study would be a fruitful area for further researches of the entrepreneurial process of refugee entrepreneurship. This research was to begin the study of the entrepreneurial process of refugee entrepreneurs explored in one specific city of Sweden. This study is as it was a, to begin with, step and would be an advantage from extra studies in other cities of Sweden. Moreover, other angles of the entrepreneurial process of refugee entrepreneurship ought to be explored within the future. And also, the other implication for future research is to identify both aspects of refugees and immigrants. This study was not explained in depth the difference between refugees and immigrants due to lack of time. Instead of that, this study has been focusing on the entrepreneurial process, but future researches need to study the difference between them.

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Appendix

Questions based on Semi-structured interview

Thank you for your time to answer a few questions I have regarding refugees' entrepreneurial process for my thesis. I am searching entrepreneurial process of refugees in Gothenburg for my thesis. The questions will be focused on each phase of starting new venture after you came to Sweden. So, that I will be really happy if you could provide me some information regarding how you got the idea of your business, how and why you decided to start and your financing system of the business depending on a few questions that i am looking to ask you.

Is it alright for you to that I record this interview?

General questions

1. Could you introduce yourself?
2. Could you tell me a little bit about your business please?

Questions regarding opportunity discovery

- ✚ Please tell me what motivate you to start the business?

Explanatory Questions: -

- ✚ Have you been running business when you live in your home country?
- ✚ Dou you think your business background help you to start the business?

Follow up: - Is there anything you want to add?

5. Tell me please how you got idea of your business?

Explanatory Questions

- ✚ Have you been attended any business events to start the venture?
- ✚ Did you talked to entrepreneurs or fiend who have business knowledge to start the business?

Questions regarding decision to exploit opportunity.

6. What kinds of factors help you to decide starting the business?

Explanatory Questions

- ✚ Could you give an example of the resources that....?

✚ Dou you think that western culture or value does affect starting of your business?

7. How did you finance your business during start-up of your business?

Explanatory Questions: -

✚ What were the financial source of your startup capital?

Follow-up

✚ Tell me more please if you applied prior home country experience of financing?

✚ What kinds of difficulties you face in order to finance your business.