

The ecosystem for supporting startups in Algeria

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Abstract: This study aimed at try to understand the ecosystem that supports startups in Algeria, and to know the importance of providing an ecosystem that allows startups to develop; In this study, We obtained a number of results, the most important of which are as follows: in Algeria, the startup sector is still in its infancy, despite the state's reform efforts in recent years, but there is interest in creating as many startups as possible in Algeria. Lack of interest in the quality of new start-ups ,almost total dependence on state financing n terms of how start-ups are financed, and an almost complete absence of modern financing methods such as venture capital, crowdfunding

Keyword: ecosystem; start up; support; Algeria

JEL classification code : M10, M13

ملخص:

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى محاولة فهم النظام البيئي الداعم للشركات الناشئة في الجزائر، وأهمية توفير نظام بيئي يسمح للشركات الناشئة بالتطور، حيث توصلنا إلى عدد من النتائج، حيث لا يزال قطاع الشركات الناشئة في بداياته، على الرغم من جهود الإصلاح التي تبذلها الدولة في السنوات الأخيرة لإنشاء أكبر عدد ممكن من الشركات الناشئة. ندرك أهمية الجودة، والاعتماد شبه الكامل على تمويل الدولة والغياب شبه الكامل لأساليب التمويل الحديثة مثل رأس المال الاستثماري والتمويل الجماعي.

الكلمات المفتاحية : النظام البيئي؛ المرافقة؛ الشركات الناشئة؛ الجزائر

تصنيف JEL : M10 ، M13

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1. Introduction :

The development of startups has become a major concern for decision-makers, and this is demonstrated in particular by supporting the enthusiasm of entrepreneurs who wish to succeed commercially through technological innovation. Because they offer employment opportunities and participate in the technological progress of various societies, this is how emerging companies have emerged, which now play an important and growing role in the global economy. Thus, the creation of favourable conditions to ensure the birth, growth and sustainability of innovative companies has aroused a lot of interest in many economies around the world. Researchers, entrepreneurs, investors, bankers, venture capitalists, public authorities and non-profit organizations all agree on the need to build a high-growth economy on a culture of bold entrepreneurship and innovation. Since time immemorial, creating and sustaining innovative companies has remained one of the main challenges for many countries, which is why the idea of creating entrepreneurial ecosystems seems to emerge more and more. In view of the economic and social importance of SME since Algeria's transition to a market economy, Algerian public authorities have taken several measures aimed at defining an institutional, organizational, and regulatory framework to encourage entrepreneurship and business creation. In recent years, Algeria has come to recognize the importance of the presence of innovative startups to generate growth and exports, and thus rethink its current ecosystem to strengthen public-private cooperation in order to create a structure compatible with the needs of all stakeholders (startups, investors, support structures, training structures, etc.) The group has come to recognize the need to Based on the above; we can ask the following question: **What are the components of an ecosystem that supports Algerian startups?**

2. Definition of the startup Concept :

The term "startup" came from the United States. It became very popular in the 1990s, when the Internet bubble was in full swing. Nowadays, the term, the world's economic and media sectors have adopted the word into their vocabulary. However, while the use of the term "startup" was accepted, there was no consensus on its definition yet. It is possible to distinguish a typology of different definitions of the term:

2.1 A broad vision

Sometimes a startup is presented simply as a young company, or as a company with fewer employees (often 20 employees). This vision includes different types of projects. But according to this definition, Twitter (which has about 4,000 employees) is no longer a startup. However, a company that has not yet found its balance - and has not identified a profitable business model - is still considered by many economists to be a startup.

2.2 The innovative dimension

A narrower vision is added to the definition of the innovative nature of the project: the startup is a young company that stands out for innovation. However, innovation itself is a very broad concept, which covers many concepts (innovation of: marketing and commercial, product, service and use, technological, process and organization, business model, social).

Therefore, adding the dimension of the creator does not in itself provide a sufficiently precise definition of the notion of start-up.

A startup is an organization formed to seek a recurring business model capable of growing exponentially. (Blank, 2015, p. 53)

2.3 Uncertainty as a key concept

Emerging companies are not just products, but organizations, and they require a new type of management adapted to extremely uncertain circumstances. (Ries, 2011, p. 15)

This idea is necessary in the concept of startup it was also mentioned by Patrick Fridenson, According to his opinion a startup is a structure which has (04) four conditions: (Markria & Bouhmouch, p. 24)

- Strong growth prospects;
- Use of new technology;
- Requires large amounts of financing; Must be eligible for financing;
- Untapped markets where risks difficult to assess.

In both definitions, the concept of uncertainty is necessary: a startup is present in a new market, whose size, characteristics or potential future are not necessarily known. This high uncertainty leads to a high level of risk

2.4 The search for a specific Business Model

According to Steve Blank, a startup is a temporary organization looking for a scalable, repeatable and profitable business model. (Rharbaoui & Bignon, 2019, p. 21)

It is worth noting that this definition highlights two main elements: on the one hand, the project is eligible as a startup as long as the business model is

not established; on the other hand, the startup is dedicated to growth. The goal of the founders is to expand their concept nationally and internationally

Figure 1: The startup concept



Source : (Ries, 2011, p. 16)

From the above definitions and based on the figure above, we can extract a fairly complete definition. "The startup is a business project with very specific characteristics, which are not distinguished only by its age or workforce; they usually depend on an innovative idea, and develop in a changing and uncertain environment. The goal of the entrepreneur is to create a profitable, scalable and repeatable business model.

3. Definition of the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

The observer of the literature on the entrepreneurial ecosystem believes that it reveals to us a diversity of approaches and models, and despite this diversity, there is still no standard definition of this concept among researchers, and we can approach a set of definitions that clarify this concept:

In 2010 Isenberg noted that while there is no precise formula for building, but that leaders should follow nine principles when building an entrepreneurial ecosystem "the entrepreneurial ecosystem is made up of a group of individual elements" These are: Leadership, Intermediaries, Network density , Government, Talent, Support services Engagement, Companies , Capital. These elements integrated into a holistic system can

stimulate growth and business creation in a specific location (Satam, 2015, pp. 1761-1762)

In 2013 Peter Vogel identified An entrepreneurial ecosystem is “a diverse and interdependent set of actors (entrepreneurs, institutions, organizations, etc.) and factors (markets, regulatory frameworks, support systems, entrepreneurial culture, etc.) that exist within a geographic area, evolve over time ,and facility ate the creation of new ventures through the coexistence and interaction of these actors and factors “Community” is an “interactive community.””(Vogel, 2013, p. 446)

In 2017 Theodoraki and Messeghem The entrepreneurial ecosystem was defined as “a multi-level structure composed of multiple interacting sub-ecosystems”.(konen & Reijonen, 2018, p. 527)

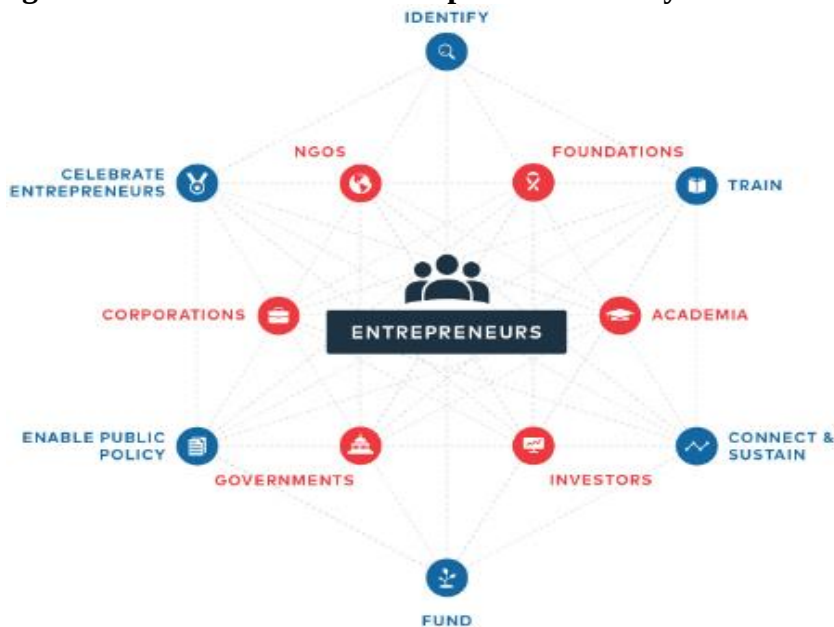
In 2017 Spigel proposed three categories of tangible and intangible attributes describing the configuration of an entrepreneurial ecosystem: cultural, social and material.(Theodoraki & Messeghem, 2017, p. 5)

After reviewing these definitions, we find that they highlight two important elements: the diversity of the components of the ecosystem for entrepreneurship and the interaction between the components of the system.

3.1 Entrepreneurial ecosystem models.

Koltai 's 6 + 6 Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Model : (koltai, 2020)

Kol Co's strategy is based on the premise that there is no single factor that promotes entrepreneurship. Rather, entrepreneurs thrive when multiple sectors and stakeholders consciously work together to createan environment conducive to entrepreneurship. We believe that only through such a comprehensive and holistic approach can real progress toward a healthy entrepreneurial ecosystem be made

Figure 2 :Koltai's Six + Six Entrepreneurial Écosystème Model

Source :(koltai, 2020)

3.2 The World Economic Forum's entrepreneurial ecosystem model (Lévesque, 2016, pp. 4-5)

In 2013, the World Economic Forum has announced its vision for an entrepreneurial ecosystem based on the following eight pillars:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Accessible markets; | 2) Human capital and labor, |
| 3) Investment and finance, and guidance). | 4) Support systems (advice and guidance). |
| 5) Regulatory framework and infrastructure, | 6) Education and training, |
| 7) Major universities as catalysts, | 8) Cultural support. |

These different pillars are composed of 38 elements. Eisenberg Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Model. (Lévesque, 2016, p. 4)

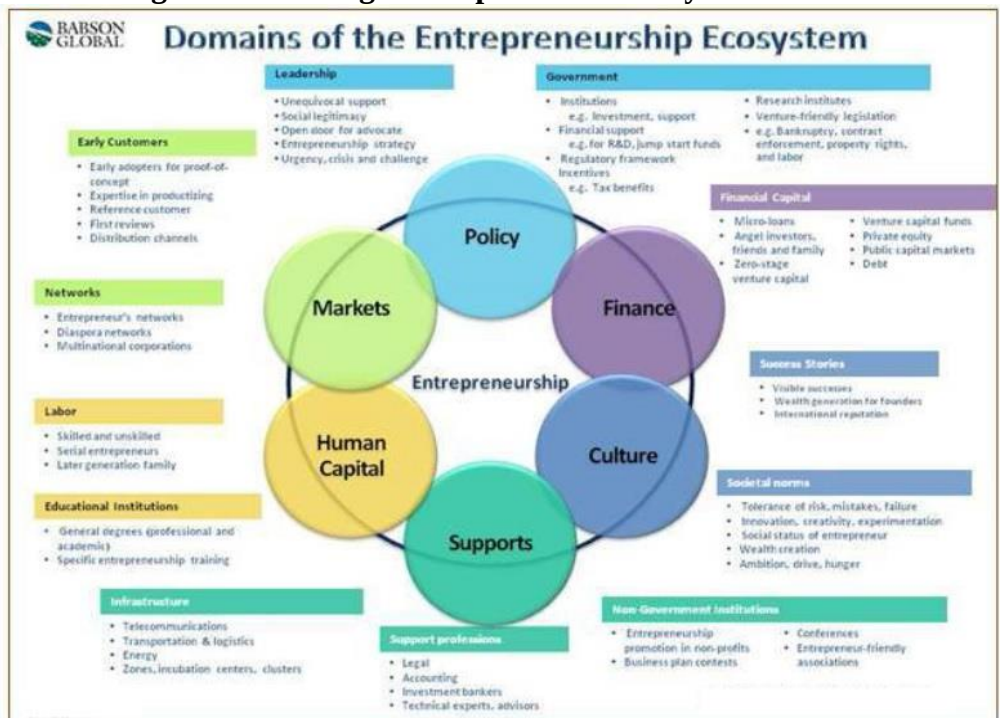
According to Isenberg (2012), six (06) principles of observation can be proposed to guide the intervention of public authorities and other actors

- The ecosystem is linked to entrepreneurship as a risk-oriented process and the aspiration to take advantage of opportunities to undertake and innovate.

- Due to the side effects of the most innovative projects, attention is focused on quality, not quantity.
- Interventions must be based on a comprehensive understanding of an ecosystem covering six (06) major areas: policies, markets, capital and financing, human resources, culture and support
 - The target of new projects is companies with high growth potential.
 - Entrepreneurship tends to be very geographically concentrated due to the proximity of relationships that are established between the identified areas.
 - A private and independent coordinating organization is needed to boost the entrepreneurial ecosystem, at least at the beginning.

Finally, Isenberg concludes that «Entrepreneurship is not a panacea for social ills, However, because of sufficient spillover and causal effects, it should be made a public priority along with education, security, welfare, energy, and health as a fundamental social good.

Figure 3: Isenberg's entrepreneurial ecosystem model



Source : (Lévesque, 2016, p. 4)

Through our reflection on the different forms presented, it is clear to us that the entrepreneurial ecosystem is made up of a number of elements that provide project leaders with the resources necessary to facilitate business creation and support the development of entrepreneurship. The combination of these elements in a specific geographical area creates an atmosphere that helps us seize opportunities and take risks.

4. Presentation of the Startup ecosystem in Algeria

In the following, we will briefly present the ecosystem of entrepreneurship in general and startups in particular, so as not to address the legal and legislative side, because startups in Algeria do not currently have their own laws and legislation, they are subject to the laws and legislation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

We will therefore focus all our efforts in this research on support and assistance structures (institutions and financing methods, incubators, etc.) . In order to identify the reality and capacities that contributes to the development of entrepreneurship and thus creates the ecosystem favorable to the creation and support of startups.

4.1 Provision of assistance for the creation and sources of financing of Startups in Algeria

- Provision of assistance for the creation of Startups in Algeria:

For many years, Algeria has been relying on a policy of supporting the creation of entrepreneurial institutions. Many programs and laws have been put in place to encourage the entrepreneurial activity of young people in order to create small and medium-sized enterprises. Among the most important support provisions created by the State, we find:

- NASDA
- CDE
- Incubator.
- sources of financing for Startups in Algeria:

Algerian startups face many difficulties in obtaining financing traditionally available specific to these structures, especially with the high cost of starting a business in different sectors, and this has forced many project leaders to rely on self-financing, family financing or borrowing, and despite these difficulties, the State has adopted many organizations and methods to help start-ups, the most important of which we mention below

- 1) Business Angels :

The concept of business angels comes directly from the United States, It can be simply defined as "a business angel is a natural person who invests equity capital in the form of debt or equity in a private company managed and owned by a person who is neither a friend nor a family member"

Business Angels are individuals who invest part of their assets in a company with growth potential and who, in addition to their funds, make their skills, experience and relational networks available to the entrepreneur.(Tessier & Levratto, 2014, p. 2)

2) Venture capital:

For EVCA: Venture Capital is the set of risky investment activities carried out by a professional financial intermediary in promising companies or specific projects. (TAALBA, 2003, p. 5)

For Gille Mougenot, venture capital "is an investment in equity or quasi-equity in unlisted companies , providing capital that banks are not prepared to commit, to finance their start-up, growth, transfer or survival"(MOUGENOT, 2007, p. 16)

Private equity therefore constitutes a method of financing equity for unlisted companies that have strong growth potential. In addition to financing, the investor provides advice and support for their proper management, venture capital concerns the financing of young companies in the creation stage, innovative or evolving in technology sectors encompasses three professions: Seed capital, Start-up, Post-creation (early stage). (Abadi & Mairif, 2016, p. 10)

There are not many companies specialized in the business. There are currently three venture capital companies more active in Algeria and established as financial institutions (FINALEP, SOFINANCE, El Djazair Istithma)

Other solutions and resources exist in Algeria to support entrepreneurs. But they are diluted in youth entrepreneurship support schemes, not respecting the specificities of startups, and the deadlines, considered too long for startups, this makes us waste a lot of time trying to convince people about the relevance of the project and this is the case of the NASDA and ASF schemes.

3) Public incubation structures

The formation of a favorable and effective ecosystem for startups leads us to talk about incubation structures and the major and fundamental role they play in supporting innovative project leaders, and Algeria has developed a

set of support and incubation structures, represented in business incubators, facilitation centers and incubators. (Perrin Boulonne, 2011, p. 1)

- Business incubator:

The Algerian Ministry of Industry and Mines has defined business incubators as "a public structure for supporting, welcoming, assisting and supporting project promoters, set up by the Ministry of SMEs. (mdipi) Among its most important tasks is to accommodate project leaders for a fixed period and offer different services (Offices or premises for a fixed period; Office furniture and computer equipment; Documentation, Means of communication and reprography, Internet network, Fax, telephone, photocopying and printing) (mdipi)

While the creation of business incubators is playing an increasingly important role in the general strategy for national and regional development, their number remains below the objectives. Indeed, the program for setting up local support structures provides for the creation of 28 business incubators to promote entrepreneurship, however, there are currently only 16 operational incubators located in the following wilayas:

.Annaba, Oran, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Ghardaïa, Biskra, Khenchela , Mila, Sidi Bel Abbes, Ouargla, Batna, Adrar, El Bayadh , Oum El Bouaghi , Bouira , Tiaret and Béchar (kouraiche, 2018, p. 88)

- Technology incubators:

ANPT (National Agency for the Promotion and Development of Technological Parks) is a public industrial and commercial company (EPIC) created by Decree 04-91 and is responsible for the development of the Algerian digital ecosystem and the development of information and communication technologies through technology parks that promote the creation of start-up companies. It is responsible for the development of Algeria's digital ecosystem and the development of information and communication technologies through its parks. This led to the creation of four Techno parks (Sidi Abdallah in Algiers in 2009, Techno park in Ouargla in 2012, Techno park in Annaba and Techno park in Oran), (natp) The main mission of the ANPT incubators to support leaders of innovative projects in the ICT sector through expertise, assistance, tutoring, and training to the establishment of start-up companies. (kouraiche, 2018, p. 89).

- University incubator:

The concept of incubators is still new in Algerian universities and has not yet been implemented in practice.

In accordance with Article 11 of Executive Decree No. 12-293 corresponding to July 21, 2012 relating to Joint Science and Technology Research Service operational definition, organization, and management: "An incubator is an organization that accepts and supports innovative projects directly linked to research, helping project leaders formalize their ideas and validate their long-term feasibility. It offers project leaders support in terms of training, advice, financing and accommodates them until the creation of the company." (Journal officiel de la république algérienne n° 44, 2012, p. 14) They are responsible for accomplishing two missions:

- valorization mission: It is to develop the creation of activities by valorizing and disseminating the results of scientific and technical research and disseminating them through the process of detection incubation of innovative projects resulting from a research activity, and creation of innovative companies
- awareness-raising mission: This involves promoting an entrepreneurial culture in the university environment and a scientific culture in the immediate environment

University incubators for valorization of scientific and technological research results include the INTILAK incubator at the level of the National Agency for Valorization of Research and Technological Development Results (ANVREDET) and the Fikra -Tech incubator at the Center for Advanced Technology Development "CDTA" created in partnership with ANVREDET.

- Private incubation and support structures:

The presence and activity of the private sector is a key factor in creating an ecosystem conducive to innovation and the development of information and communications technologies. In Algeria, we have recently seen the emergence of a number of Private initiatives as incubators, accelerators, business angels networks, and other actors that support enterprise creation.. Currently in Algeria there are not many incubators, because we can limit the private incubators contributing to the dynamism of the startup ecosystem to two incubators:

- Alinov : the first Algerian private incubator, it was launched in February 2009 by MEDAFECO in partnership with the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the German Friedrich Naumann Foundation , with a view to supporting the creation of innovative companies in Algeria, particularly in the fields of technology and social entrepreneurship, its

objective is to contribute to the establishment of an ecosystem favorable to the development of entrepreneurship in Algeria. (algerianso verseas)

- ENP by DJEZZY: In the race to support the lights of tomorrow, Djezzy has launched the selection process for innovative project leaders, in partnership with the National Polytechnic School (ENP). This approach to encouraging young minds is part of the Djezzy incubator, inaugurated in December 2016. The key differentiator of the ENP by DJEZZY incubator is its unique offer in Algeria, which brings together academics, professionals from the digital industry, as well as an ecosystem of experts and financing structures. In a word, a unique offer for project leaders to strengthen the incubation system in Algeria.(Djezzy)
- Ooredoo Incubator : As part of the implementation of the tStart (Support) and Istart (Building Local Mobile Applications and Connected Objects) launched in 2013, Ooredoo has created two incubators in Algeria and Annaba to better encourage young people to create startups in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector such as software and communications, the web, computer security, and even green technologies or energy.(kouraiche, 2018, p. 90)

Currently in Algeria there are three (03) startup accelerators:

- Sylabs : is a company founded at the end of 2015, for the inclusion of entrepreneurial initiatives, particularly young ones, in the Algerian economic landscape, which is undergoing major changes. It works in partnership with large groups, institutions, companies, universities, professionals, to improve the ecosystem of start-ups in Algeria.(startup.dz)
- The Pivot: is a start-up accelerator, created by Innopreneurs in 2018, will aim to provide training, mentoring, coaching, networking, co - working space and investment as well as all the needs of a young start-up.(baha eddin, 2018)
- Haba Institute: The founders of the Haba Institute are made up of a group of Algerians of different profiles and backgrounds, united by a strong affinity and convergence of views, aware of the major challenge of science and innovation, inspired and stimulated by the exemplary successes of the national skills inside and outside the country. Together they decided to pool their faith, their convictions and their experience in an initiative intended to put the knowledge, know-how and creativity of

Algerians and particularly of the youth at the service of the development of the country, the main missions:

- ✓ The development of innovation engineering and entrepreneurship in Algeria through the acceleration of startups.
- ✓ The creation and provision of Fab labs for the benefit of people with innovative ideas or projects, whatever their profiles.
- ✓ Think Tank working on strategic technological themes for the country.

The Haba Institute is only interested in projects where the beneficiary or recipient – investor or market – is identified in advance. (haba-institute)

- Casbah Business Angels (CBA): was launched in 2012 as part of the "Economic Opportunities Program for Algerian Youth" an initiative led by the Algerian -American community residing in the United States, It is a group of entrepreneurs and angel investors interested in investing their time and money in new and existing start-ups. It is also a networking platform where investors and entrepreneurs can meet to share ideas, discuss mentoring and investment opportunities. Its Main services: Equity investment, Networking, Mentoring, Investment consulting. (djazair invest)

5- Start-up dynamics in Algeria.

5.1 Startup Features:

Thus, the start-up appears as a form of business that can represent new characteristics and new operating principles. But how do you know if you are dealing with a startup or not? Here are the different characteristics of a startup : (Djekidel, Doua, & Rais, 2021, pp. 419-420)

- Temporary:

A startup is not meant must remain so for the rest of their lives. Being a startup is not a goal in itself. A startup is a phase, from which the main goal is to get out of it. This is, explains Peter Thiel, a well-known Silicon Valley entrepreneur Valley: "From zero to one, we turn ideas into businesses and find new ways to serve and create value."

- Find a Business Model:

Being a startup means bringing value to customers with a product or service that no one has done before. The challenge for startups is to find and build the right business model.

A business model that does not fit into an existing structure, and is not always obvious when launching the structure.

Here, it is essential not to confuse the business model (the entire model, mechanism by which the company generates revenue) with the business plan.

A business plan is a written document that formalizes a business project. It constitutes the second step in business creation that is carried out after the evaluation of the project and can also be used when developing new activities in a pre-existing company.

- Industrializable /Reproducible:

This means that the startup is looking for a model that, once it works (i.e. you make money and know how to do it), can be done on a larger scale, elsewhere, or made by others.

The most telling example is that of Airbnb or Uber, which deployed city after city according to a recipe that works (even if it sometimes has to be adapted to local contexts).

- Scalable (for exponential growth):

Another characteristic of startups is scalability. They have a model where the more customers they have, the higher their margins. The first customer is more expensive than the next, and so on. This scalability, and the fact that the model is reproducible, allows startups to grow much faster and larger than traditional companies in a short period of time.

. So it's not because your company is cool, or the employees wear sneakers and hoodies, or even because there's a foosball table in the break room, that you're a startup. Working in digital is not enough either

5.2 Startup Principles

The startup model is a system that combines the rigor of traditional management with the highly iterative nature of startups. It is likely to be used by any organization that intends to practice continuous innovation, regardless of its size, age or mission. The principles of the startup are as follows :(Reis, 2018, p. 61)

- Continuous innovation: too many leaders are looking for miracle innovation. But long-term growth relies on another prerequisite: a method that allows new opportunities to be continually identified, by exploiting creativity and talent at all levels of the organization.
- The start-up as a separate work unit: If they want to create cycles of continuous innovation and identify new sources of growth, companies must have teams capable of experimenting to discover them. These teams are internal start-ups and therefore constitute separate entities.

- The missing function: integrating start-ups into an organization's ecosystem requires managing them in a way that is different from traditional methods. However, most organizations lack a key skill – entrepreneurship – that is as vital to their future success as the marketing or finance function.
- The second founding: making this fundamental change to the structure of an organization is equivalent to founding it a second time, whether it is five years old or a hundred years old.
- Continuous transformation: all this requires developing a new organizational capacity: the organization's DNA must be rewritten in response to the multiple challenges it faces.

It would be a shame to limit yourself to just one transformation. Once a company has successfully transformed itself, it can – and should – prepare to repeat the experience.

5.3 Startups and finance law

The company is a legal entity that must have a legal status and benefits from a tax regime. Before embarking on the creation of our own company, it is necessary to study the legal texts, their updates, to better inform ourselves about the right status to adopt and to detect as much as possible the opportunities and advantages they offer for such a project. In particular, the provisions of Article 69 of Law No. 19-14 of 11/12/2019 on Tax Law 2020 Fiscal Law are amended as follows: (Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne, 2019)

- Emerging companies are exempt from TAP and IRG or IBS for three years from the date of commencement of activity.
- Startups subject to the IFU regime are also exempt from IFU under the same conditions.
- Equipment acquired by an emerging company for the implementation of an investment project is exempt from VAT.
- The conditions and manner of application of this provision will be established by regulation.

6. Performance of the entrepreneurial ecosystem: (Sinibaldi, 2020, pp. 61-62)

6.1 Measuring Performance of Emerging Companies:

Today, the criteria for measuring the performance of startups are based on the creation of the company, but not on its sustainability. The funds raised by the company and its valuation are the main elements found when it

comes to evaluating a startup. However, this system raises questions since some unicorns, It should also be noted that a startup can fail because it has raised too much money. Indeed, the amounts raised and the valuation of the startup must be in line with the ambition of the company. Thus, a startup can raise large amounts at the beginning of its life and then never achieve the objectives it had set for itself and thus lose everything. In addition, a company cannot indefinitely count on fundraising to increase its activity and conquer markets. If it wants to sustain its activity, it must be profitable as quickly as possible.

Moreover, this measure of performance is too often understood from the success or failure of a venture capitalist investment portfolio and is largely based on the internal rates of return of these companies, which nevertheless finance only a tiny portion of the young innovative companies in our country. This attraction in the perspective of dizzying capital gains leaves many potentially profitable startups aside.

Thus, the valuation of startups is more often an art than a science. Indeed, conducting a financial analysis on a start-up company applies only to a lesser degree to corporate finance and the parameters used are more of a hypothesis than a real forecast.

Turnover, profits or jobs created without subsidies are rarely used as indicators of the performance of start-ups. Thus, it still seems difficult to measure performance through multiple indicators that are not systematically correlated. Even today, this question of the choice of indicators remains to be explored in more depth.

6.2 Measuring the performance of support systems

In an era where innovation and new technologies have an important place, information is essential for the performance of the company and this is the case for the support structures which are the first to provide information (one of the services offered by these structures) to entrepreneurs.

An appropriate evaluation of the performance of incubators, often financed by public funds, or even foundations, is nevertheless essential. This would allow the implementation of good practices and therefore an improvement in the use of available resources, promoting better intervention by these structures. Indeed, as we have seen previously, support does indeed have an impact on the success of an entrepreneurial project. Monitoring the performance of support structures is therefore a major issue for public authorities, entrepreneurs and managers of these structures.

7. CONCLUSION

The entrepreneurial ecosystem in Algeria is still young in the sense that the majority of its actors were created during the 1990s. This trend was reinforced by the implementation of the economic liberalization process and incentives to promote private investment. Among its most essential components are the support and assistance structures for the creation of businesses. The existing support structures are distributed throughout the country and offer their services to entrepreneurs and promoters in terms of specialized training and support for the realization of the Business Plan, personal coaching. However, despite the support of these structures, we note that Algeria is a country that remains not very dynamic from an entrepreneurial point of view, it presents a real deficit in terms of business creation. Indeed, it is ranked 80th for starting a business, according to the Global Entrepreneurship Index (GEI), which measures the quality of the entrepreneurial environment in 137 countries around the world in its 2018 edition. And 166th out of 190 economies in the Doing Business ranking for the year 2018. The main reason for this is the perceived low quality of the conditions for entrepreneurship. In particular, administrative procedures, financial assistance and access to physical infrastructure appear to be the main obstacles to entrepreneurship. Thus, the State's desire to promote entrepreneurship remains to be perfected in order to encourage and consolidate the development of sustainable entrepreneurship. It is therefore appropriate to strengthen the existing support ecosystem and boost it by creating possible synergies and interconnections between all stakeholders in order to provide a response to the weakening of economic support policies, by establishing an ecosystem favorable to innovation and job creation and improving Algeria's economic performance

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