

Business incubators' contribution to creating and supporting emerging enterprises Leading global experiences with reference to Algeria's situation

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Abstract: The investment and entrepreneurship environment has witnessed remarkable and tremendous growth over the past years, and there are many government entities and individuals who believe more than ever in the ability of entrepreneurship to drive the economy as a whole. For this reason, many structures have been established to help entrepreneurs transform their emerging entrepreneurial projects and ideas into successful and fully competitive companies in the market. In recent years, business incubators and accelerators have emerged to give owners of innovative ideas a kiss of life, providing them with everything they need in terms of expertise, consultations, logistical assistance, and financial support, which has produced many successful companies and projects that have added value to their communities. This research paper aims to study the leading models of business incubators in the global economy that have worked to positively support economies and played a vital role in promoting entrepreneurship and stimulating innovation in society by creating the appropriate environment for the growth of ideas and supporting young entrepreneurs. On this basis, Algeria can benefit from the experiences of activating the role of incubators to produce successful companies capable of continuing and growing.

Keywords : Startups, Financing, Entrepreneurship, Business Accelerators, Incubators.

JEL Classification : L26,M13,O31,R11.

ملخص :

شهدت بيئة الاستثمار وريادة الأعمال نمواً ملحوظاً وهائلاً على مدار الأعوام السابقة، وأصبح هناك العديد من الكيانات الحكومية والأفراد الذين يؤمنون بشكل أكبر من أي وقت مضى بقدررة ريادة الأعمال على دفع عجلة الاقتصاد ككل. ومن أجل ذلك تم إنشاء العديد من الهياكل التي تعمل على مساعدة رواد الأعمال لتحويل مشاريعهم وأفكارهم الريادية الناشئة إلى شركات كاملة ناجحة وقادرة على المنافسة في السوق. في السنوات الماضية ظهرت حاضنات ومسرعات الأعمال لتمنح أصحاب الأفكار المبتكرة قبلة الحياة، إذ تقدم لهم كل ما يحتاجونه من خبرات واستشارات، ومساعدات لوجستية، إضافة إلى الدعم المادي وهو ما خرج العديد من الشركات والمشاريع الناجحة التي قدمت قيمة مضافة لمجتمعنا.

هدفت هذه الورقة البحثية إلى دراسة النماذج الرائدة لحاضنات الأعمال في الاقتصاد العالمي التي عملت على الدعم الإيجابي للاقتصاديات لعبت دوراً حيوياً في تعزيز ريادة الأعمال وتحفيز الابتكار في المجتمع من خلال خلق البيئة المناسبة لنمو الأفكار و

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دعم رواد الأعمال الشباب، وعلى هذا الأساس يمكن للجزائر ان تستفيد من التجارب بتفعيل دور الحاضنات لانتاج شركات ناجحة قادرة على الاستمرار و النمو.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المؤسسات الناشئة ، التمويل، ريادة الاعمال، مسرعات الاعمال، الحاضنات.

1-Introduction :

Business incubators are one of the most important modern mechanisms necessary to support the entrepreneur and rebalance the economic structure by re-spreading cultural awareness to small and effective enterprises and thereby supporting and motivating entrepreneurs to expand the tools and mechanisms of modern technology available and effectively employ them to ensure a positive impact on the economic development of society.

In the context of the diversification of the national economy and the creation of alternatives to the transition from rent to productive economy s economic and social growth ", increased interest in emerging institutions as an effective tool for economic and social growth, Given its advantages, characteristics and satisfactory results in developed countries, such as the provision of employment positions and the effective contribution to improving the level of economic indicators such as national crude product and value added, the level of exports... etc., as they are an important source of competitiveness, States, including the Algerian State, have attached great importance to emerging institutions. as well as laws that would support these institutions and open the way for young people to enter the world of investment through the new investment law, After a number of amendments to its provisions, including facilities that will motivate those wishing to establish emerging, small and medium-sized enterprises The State did not stand there, but went much further by holding the first African Conference of Emerging Enterprises, which is an opportunity to discuss the most effective mechanisms for the prosperity of startups on the brown continent. With the aim of coming up with a road map to open up business prospects and create new opportunities among various emerging and micro-enterprises and to seek their sources of financing,

Middle East and North Africa start-ups raised \$3.94 billion in 2022 through 795 transactions, a 24 per cent increase in investment value compared to 2021. The United Arab Emirates took the top spot, bringing the largest investment to \$1.85 billion across 250 transactions, a rise that Magnitt's report revealed 5 per cent in terms of investment value.

The UAE aims to become home to 20 start-ups - start-ups worth more than \$1 billion each - by 2031, as it seeks to become a regional hub for innovation and entrepreneurship. This paper aims to demonstrate the importance of incubators and accelerators as an attractive destination for startups and entrepreneurs, while trying to learn about the leading experiences of different countries and how we can benefit from them in Algeria.

1.1 Problems with the study :

We will try to shed more light on this by answering the following problems :

How important are incubators and accelerators as an attractive destination for startups and entrepreneurs ? With a reading in the United Arab Emirates' pilot experience and the extent to which it benefits Algeria ?

1.2 The importance of research :

The importance of research is that it addresses one of the most important issues affecting the essence of the national economy, especially since emerging institutions represent a significant proportion of Algerian institutions. This is done by highlighting the mechanisms for financing and supporting these institutions as an effective tool for the advancement of these institutions.

1.3 Research Objectives :

The research aims to highlight theoretical concepts relating to emerging institutions and to highlight the role played by the Algerian authorities through various support and funding bodies to develop and operationalize the developmental role of Algeria's emerging institutions.

1.4 Methodology :

Given the nature of the study on the one hand and seeking to answer previous questions on the other, in addition to testing hypotheses and the extent of Their realization was based on the descriptive approach, because on the theoretical side we addressed concepts about emerging institutions, and the analytical method in the side.

We will address the following stages :

2. Basic concepts about business incubators.

3. Basic concepts about emerging enterprises.

4. Different countries' experiences in the field of business incubators.

5. Algerian experience in the field of business incubators.

2. Basic concepts about business incubators.

Business incubators are safe havens for startups, providing diverse services that serve all areas and needs, increasing startups' survival opportunities and supporting entrepreneurship.

2.1 What is a business incubator ?

The term business incubators emerged, and began to be promoted in the United States of America in the 1950s. They then spread dramatically in Europe and the rest of the world. Business incubators became a model in embracing small enterprises at the beginning of their activities, thereby reducing the risk of lack of continuity and confronting obstacles.

Business incubators are designed to assist start-ups, providing services such as management training, co-working space, etc., and are the mainstay of economic development programmes.

They also create value by combining the entrepreneurial drive of startups with the resources generally available for new projects. The primary objectives of business incubators are to create jobs in the local economy, market technologies and meet new companies' needs.

It is also a government or private institutional construction that carries out a range of activities aimed at providing advice, advice, services and financial, administrative and technical assistance to small businesses and industries both in the early stages of the start-up and in the course of the activity. or through the stages of development of different enterprises, These incubators also provide the company with opportunities in office services, equipment, machinery, leasing and technology transfer.

2.2 Objectives of business incubators.

- Develop new ideas to create and find new creative projects or help expand existing ones.
- Helping innovators and inventors transform their ideas into marketable products, models or processes.

- Provide support, funding, extension services and facilities available to its affiliates.
- Provide services to funding entities in terms of research, knowledge, training, supervision and control to increase and promote growth.
- Review the operations of its affiliates periodically to achieve the set goals.

2.3 Business incubators' activities.

There are many activities for business incubators, including :

- Provide the necessary needs and support for the technology.
- Guidance and guidance of the foster's associates.
- Training of affiliated project staff.
- Build a model structure to create and establish new businesses.
- Provide many sites and enough to receive clients of affiliates, laboratories and helpful workshops.
- Provide support and administrative and marketing assistance.
- Provide financial assistance and consultation.
- Identify investors and strategic partners.

2.4 Economic and social importance of business incubators.

Business incubators have an effective impact on the care, development and effective growth of start-ups through the provision of all the basic services needed by these small enterprises to remain on the path to growth. These incubators are important in economic aspects, supporting the community, supporting economic development and supporting industrial and technological development. They can be summarized as follows :

2.4.1. : Encouraging and developing small and medium enterprises

These incubators are basically based on confronting the dramatic rise in the failure rates of these small enterprises because there is no one to embrace them to confront the economic market and to meet its challenges.

Their effectiveness in supporting and developing SMEs and supporting economic development, as well as supporting entrepreneurs, can be summarized in the following points :

2.4.1.1.Sources of funding :where incubators can help affiliated enterprises easily communicate with those who want to invest in these enterprises and are growing, and thus easily

Communicate with them. Incubators themselves can also co-own these enterprises, thereby supporting them financially, which many governments have already provided to support and stimulate incubators for their effective role in the national economy.

2.4.1.2.Legal services: where new enterprises need many legal services that incubators may provide and support, such as procedures for their establishment, registration and writing of licensing contracts, as well as the protection of intellectual property and patents.

Business incubators usually Act as intermediaries between affiliates and legal services providers to facilitate and support these enterprises.

2.4.1.3.Extensive networking networks :where business incubators set up and facilitate seminars and exhibitions with the aim of attracting and attracting many funders of small projects and thus support entrepreneurs in implementing and activating their innovations, in preparation for their communication with affiliated enterprises as well as publishing and promoting means of communication on social networks between them at the local or

global level, To learn what is new as well as to participate in the exchange of diverse experiences and the pursuit of integration.

2.4.1.4.Administrative, training, marketing and consulting services :start with the provision of administrative services by business incubators for enterprises and small enterprises affiliated to them at the evaluation stage. It also provides various training services to develop the skills of entrepreneurs, in addition to providing marketing services to enterprises affiliated to incubators by other institutions specialized in this field and also affiliated to the same incubators.

Business incubators' advisory services are to assist in policy development, target setting, selection and recruitment of executives, and to monitor the interaction and growth of small enterprises supported and affiliated with them.

2.4.1.5..Infrastructure :

Incubators provide infrastructure for SMEs with the necessary infrastructure from laboratories, factories and equipment, and additional requirements for IT hardware, software and services and telecommunications networks. Some small incubators also make arrangements to provide infrastructure requirements for affiliated enterprises through participation or coordination with universities, leasing or any other means.

2.4.1.6.Substantive servicing :

An enabling environment for technical transfer is a key requirement for business incubators to succeed in obtaining the necessary technologies for their development and growth. They work to achieve cooperation and coordination between technical transfer programmes and incubators, providing ways, methods and tools for their use by experts and specialists, as well as arranging their use of quality centres close to these incubators through special contracts and agreements.

2.4.2. :Community development at the local level.

Incubators contribute to the development and revitalization of the community, as well as the development of the business environment, the establishment of numerous projects That promote the development of society, the establishment of the incubator as a nucleus of regional and local development, and a centre for the dissemination of the spirit of self-employment, especially among those who wish to join the labour market.

2.4.3.:Support for economic development.

Business incubators are capable of enabling the city or areas where they are active to achieve high rates of establishing effective new economic activities for the community in addition to achieving high growth rates for incubator joint-ventures, By facilitating the establishment of new production or service projects economic development ", which is one of the most important pillars of economic development, as these companies pay taxes and fees and the revitalization of production, export and supply processes, all of which generate financial resources on the State's budget.

2.4.4.:Support for industrial and technological development.

Technological incubators focus on nurturing and developing creative ideas and applied research and work to transform it from R & amp; D to implementation, Through the establishment of small technological enterprises, which are one of the most important mechanisms of technological development in terms of their superior ability to develop and modernize production processes faster and at a lower cost, Specialized technological incubators are also established to facilitate the transfer and localization of modern technology.

2.5 Objectives of business incubators and how they contribute to the establishment of micro-enterprises.

The objectives of business incubators in Algeria are to gather the ideas and creativity of young entrepreneurs and Afkaru to help them transform them into investment projects on the ground, as well as to support the skills and creativity of small entrepreneurs and develop practical and managerial skills. In addition to providing an appropriate working environment for the start-up enterprise, whether technologically interested or engaged in new innovations or contributing to raising self-sufficiency, increasing domestic product, reducing imports and increasing exports in various sectors, Contribute to reducing the costs of building on new entrepreneurs to form their projects and provide appropriate support mechanisms for the young contractor segment by providing consultations on administrative, technical, informatics and management aspects. (Thobekani '2015)

2.6 How business incubators help a start-up's market resilience.

The incubator provides furnished, equipped and supported offices with shared facilities, as well as a visitors' reception hall, conference room and support services according to Flexible contracts in line with the changing needs of usage type, space and lease duration. As well as assistance in accessing sources of financing through capital ownership.

In addition to providing legal services. Such as their establishment, registration, writing of licence contracts, and everything related to intellectual property and patents. as well as technical and technological support and contribution to human resources development through education and training activities in applied fields and increased project management skill. Trying to develop skills through continuous training depending on the project's needs such as sales arts, negotiation, tenders, etc. In addition to participating in the marketing of products locally and internationally by providing trade information, technology and technical development to increase efficiency.

The incubator also provides advisory services that include the economic feasibility study of enterprises, which is suffered by most emerging, small and medium enterprises as well as the implementation of comprehensive quality consulting. (Kiska '2017)

2.7 Second, the difference between the business incubator and the business accelerator.

Some confuse the concepts of Incubator Business Incubator with Accelerator Business Accelerator, due to the great similarity between them in the services they provide but the fundamental difference between them is in the duration of the incubation and the quality of the incubated projects. Business accelerators are institutions that offer intensive programs to accelerate start-ups' growth over a fixed period of time ranging mostly from 3 to 6 months, while incubation in incubators lasts for more than 6 months and may last for years.

Business accelerators provide a wide range of services and resources that are very similar to those offered by incubators both from providing workspaces, consulting services and training courses as well as connecting with investors and appropriate financing entities. But the difference is that accelerators choose promising and semi-finished projects and accelerate their growth as much as possible during the incubation period, while nurseries choose completely less sophisticated start-ups that need more support to become complete and competitive. (Ryzhonkov '2020)

The sponsorship and follow-up of the projects enrolled in the incubator during the different stages of the life of these projects shall be carried out on three, Stages as illustrated by the following outline :

3. Basic concepts about emerging enterprises.

Emerging enterprises are one of the most important means of economic development, given the characteristics that characterize them. Reports and studies have shown that the creation of positions is greater in small and medium-sized enterprises. The latter occupy an important place in Algeria's national economy because of their contribution to domestic raw output, added value and operation.

3.1 Concept of emerging enterprises.

There are a wide range of definitions for start-ups, including :

Startup is defined by the English dictionary : It is a small project that has just begun and the word Start-up is made up of two parts "" Startup ", which refers to the idea of starting and" upup ", which refers to the idea of strong growth and starts using the term Start Upt immediately after the Second World War, with the emergence of venture capital companies to popularize the term thereafter.(بوالشعور، 2018، ص420)

which have 'A startup or Startup is a term used to identify newly created companies arisen from a creative entrepreneurial idea with high prospects for rapid growth and .prosperity(FONTINELLE, 2020)

Paul Graham defines it as "a company designed to grow and develop rapidly." Patrick Friednsnieri : "In order to be a startup, you must not.

The topic relates to size, age and not to the nature of the activity, as the following questions must be answered : Is growth strong, how much funding, raising

Popular donations, and we must be sure that the market is new in this area where it is difficult to assess risk. (سماح، 2021، ص12)

3.2.Characteristics of emerging enterprises.

We have a range of characteristics and advantages that derive from previous concepts and :specialize in emerging institutions

Newly established institution : in the experimental market (primary,) known to start from the mental state of the owner

Project, means from the beginning of the idea that leads to the work ((before it is legally registered), if it is young for a certain period, after which it moves

To graduate "," scale-upl become either a large institution or it collapses with failure and thus moves on to another opportunity.

*** Creativity and innovation :** This type of enterprise is characterized by creativity, innovation and continuous development, so that it can lead to the creation of a product New, or refresh an old product and modify it with new innovations, whether service or method.

*** Ability to develop and grow :** One of the most important features shared by emerging institutions is the ability to develop, grow and sweep

Markets and high and fast revenues compared to the costs of establishment and work, which encourages financiers to finance them, they are enterprises

It is rapidly evolving, as well as being able to make big profits.

*** Risk in conditions of extreme uncertainty :** Since the market lacks innovation, if any, it is not encouraging and saturated to a market, if it is difficult to conduct market

Research for lack of information and data, as the start-up enterprises themselves operate in an atmosphere characterized by unknown.

*** Search for an innovative business model :** To be able to penetrate the market we must create a new idea or create a new market, saving needs

It never existed before. Its business model also has the distinction that it has never existed and is replicable with the aim of achieving profitable flows

Sequential and scalable, ensuring its expansion and growth. (سمية رياض

وزواوي، 2021، ص10)

Freedom of choice: These institutions are completely free to choose between growth (مخناشة، 2021، ص25) maturity or failure and bankruptcy.

Growth and development: Like other enterprises

these enterprises have the ability to raise capital which helps them to grow 'And for rapid development, this kind of enterprise always needs to create new products that target the market, to test its growth.

and its development by opening the possibility of buying and making the minimum product that can be put on the market to include the largest number of potential customers,

Following up on new customers who aspire to get the product, and its need to roll out a number of other products is only a guide.

On its success in achieving the required growth rates. The Foundation's growth goes through three phases : (السعيد صورية وياسمين، 2020، ص02)

- Slow (no) growth is the first period of growth, in which start-ups try to figure out what to do and what to seek Him.

- **Rapid growth :** If emerging enterprises discover how to create the product that many customers dream of, and how to obtain.

- **Slowing growth :** it relates to internal boundaries, because projects are beginning to rise and rise within the limits of the markets they serve, and this From start-up projects to large enterprises

3.3 The fundamentals of setting up a startup : Startup

There are some key things that need to be made available in order to set up a startup, (Codeglia : 2019)

- **Thinking about people's problems and needs :** Startups naturally seek to provide solutions for people and bring leading services to the market

- **Inspection of creative and practical solutions to these problems :** this point does not mean looking for exotic or unfamiliar solutions, it means thinking about simple strategies that no one has ever put into practice before) or no one has implemented them adequately.

- **Thinking about ways to improve work and sales :** an entrepreneur needs to choose solutions that have great potential for growth and are able to increase profits and income without the need to exert huge costs on infrastructure and others.

- For example, if you **choose** to develop apps for smartphones, this domain already helps you to upgrade work and profits, considering that you only have to set up the app once and so the app becomes available to many people to buy it.

-**Technology-based :** Technology exists to facilitate our lives, which is why the technical resources available to provide the best services and products to target customers must set targets and time periods to **-implement these goals :** as in any business, startup must set

its goals very well, in the short, medium and long term. If you have partners or intend to start setting up your own startup - 'u' e, allocate time to write the goals and divide them separately at specific intervals. This strategy is very useful to keep things in order in your project and strategic focus on implementation.

- **Economic planning** : how much budget does an entrepreneur need to start with the start-up startup, Startup, determine how much money each participant will contribute to this work ?

3.4 The life cycle of emerging enterprises.

Despite the advantages of emerging enterprises, especially continuous growth, reality shows the opposite in many. Sometimes they fail, stumble and go through bad stages, in addition to the extreme wobble you experience before you know their way to success and summit. (بولشور، 2020، ص221) All this can be explained by the figure shown below:

4. Different countries' experiences in the field of business incubators.

Business incubators have expanded in many Arab countries because they have had effective positive effects on the economies of developed countries. Thus, Arab countries and developing countries have also sought to embrace the thinking of business incubators. They started the first business incubator in Jordan since the early 1990s and then were the incubators in the Arab Republic of Egypt. Also, the first NGO to sponsor small business incubators was the Egyptian Association of Business Incubators, Established in July 1995 with the aim of establishing 21 incubators during the period 1997-2003. The Social Fund for Development then awarded the Association funding at that time amounting to more than Yen24 million to establish incubators in various Arab Republic of Egypt.

4.1 UAE Experience:

-Sharjah Advanced Industries Incubator "More than 3500 companies from 40 countries" A direct impact of the incubator on the venture capital landscape by creating new opportunities for entrepreneurship and finance, which enhances the success of start-ups in the region, has attracted Sharjah's global incubator for advanced industry ("Industry 4.0" accelerator) 2023 (SAIA), launched by the Sharjah Research, Technology and Innovation Complex in its fourth edition this year, has more than 3,500 participants from various innovative and technical start-ups and individuals from 40 countries around the world, exceeding double the number of previous copies.

Requests for participation have been diversified to come from different countries of the world to meet the highest ratios in addition to requests from within the country from India, Pakistan, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Mexico, the United Kingdom, France and others. Interestingly, there has been a marked increase in women-led start-ups compared to last year.

Start-ups providing technical solutions in sustainable technology and energy technologies have topped your list, followed by those specializing in transport solutions, logistics, environmental analysis, water techniques, production and industrial design.

Sharjah 2023's strong response comes at a time when the region is experiencing an unprecedented influx of venture capital, promising a prosperous future for startups. Total funding from venture capital funds in the Middle East rose by 132 per cent to nearly \$2 billion last year, with the total number of transactions rising by 5 per cent to 410, according to Magnet. Middle East and North Africa start-ups raised \$3.94 billion in 2022

through 795 transactions, a 24 per cent increase in investment value compared to 2021. The United Arab Emirates took the top spot, bringing the largest investment to \$1.85 billion across 250 transactions, a rise that Magnitt's report revealed 5 per cent in terms of investment value.

The list of specialized companies has also diversified into various sectors including advanced industries, manufacturing technology, smart cities, sustainable design, construction technology, smart materials, drones, robotics, and artificial intelligence. and other industrial techniques.

The advanced start-ups of the accelerator from around the world compete for the opportunity to be part of the Sharjah Research, Technology and Innovation Complex (SRTI Park), as the most prestigious and prosperous incubator in the region and currently hosting innovators at the forefront of delivering smart and sustainable solutions in the region and globally. Through this accelerator, Sharjah Research, Technology and Innovation Complex has attracted a large number of startups that provide innovative technical solutions that seek to be present and expand in the Middle East and North Africa region and encourage them to reach their goals through the complex. The Accelerator is an opportunity for these companies to familiarize themselves with their products and innovations, work towards partnerships and engage in new global markets. The UAE aims to become home to 20 start-ups - start-ups worth more than \$1 billion each - by 2031, as it seeks to become a regional hub for innovation and entrepreneurship.

*** Dubai Future Incubator**

Dubai Incubators for the Future, an innovative intercultural forum, brings together the best start-ups from around the world with government bodies, decision makers and private sector organizations facing problems that need to be solved using the 4IR techniques that startups can offer.

Dubai Future Accelerators has brought together more than 250 startups from 37 countries in Dubai since its inception in 2017. The pilot projects, prototypes and initiatives of one of the seven groups it manages, each lasting 10 weeks, have come up with technology-based solutions that are now being used daily throughout the emirate and the region.

The FinTech Hive of the Dubai World Financial Center is home to the region's first fintech accelerator program and the largest fintech hub, a dynamic and flexible platform that helps the prosperity of fintech, insurance, legislative and Islamic fintech companies. It is a vibrant community that brings together fintech innovators. Existing financial institutions at the Dubai International Financial Centre and government bodies, as well as technical partners and creative entrepreneurs, meet to participate in the creation and development of cutting-edge technologies to meet the region's growing financial needs.

*** Hamdan Center for Creativity and Innovation (Hi2)**

Is a centre of the Mohammed bin Rashid Enterprise Development Foundation and works to provide a full support environment ; Stimulates and promotes innovative pioneering projects among young people, with a portfolio of 600 innovative start-ups, in addition to successfully attracting over 200 innovative projects.

The Innovation Attraction Program (www.smeiap.com) is a key feature of the Hamdan Creative and Innovation Center, enabling innovators in various countries around the world to test their innovations in specific locations in Dubai, thus providing local industry with a direct future line of contact with business leaders who will pave the way for improved production quality and enhanced competencies.



Accredited incubators and accelerators are part of the Dubai Business Incubation Network. The network will provide at competitive prices many services, membership packages, workshops and training courses, as well as workspaces for entrepreneurs, during the different stages of the project life cycle.

The following are some of the incubators and accelerators adopted by Mohammed bin Rashid Foundation for SME Development:

*RI Urban Studio. *The Co -Dubai. *Astro Labs.

*Higher Technical Colleges -Dubai Students' College. *Beginnings.

*James Modern Schools Academic. *British Business Centre. *Umti Dubai University.

*Arab Group of Brands (TALG).

***Dubai Entrepreneurship Academy**

Dubai Entrepreneurship Academy - www.dea.ae, the educational arm of Mohammed bin Rashid Foundation for SME Development, The Academy works to empower entrepreneurial talent and provide entrepreneurs and startups with the knowledge and skills needed for success. It also offers various levels of academic programmes, training and workshops in various disciplines for start-up and growth, including project management, operations and business development.

***Area 2071**

Dubai Future Foundation's Area 2071 provides a system and workspace designed specifically to connect private companies, governments, start-ups, investors, youth and the public to design the future.

The region is the incubator of a range of leading future design laboratories and the development of innovative ideas, experiences and practices in many key sectors such as aviation, education, health, energy, entrepreneurship, technology and health. The region Provides members with access to a network of strategic partners, other entrepreneurs and investors.

The 2071 region offers a subsidized business licensing service for all startups and entrepreneurs looking to start their business in the UAE. The rate of obtaining a business license is AED 1,000 per year, which includes three activities in the same sector.

3-year license validity is valid with exclusive operating fees within AREA 2071 and the Dubai Development Authority previously known as the Dubai Creative Complex Authority, including Dubai Outsourcing City (DOC), Dubai World Academic City (DIAC), Dubai Production City (DPC) and Dubai Science Complex (DSP) as available.

The 2071 Area embraces entrepreneurs who own an existing and successful project with at least AED 500 thousand capital in a sector approved by the Ministry of Economy. These investors are granted a five-year visa, with the possibility of obtaining permanent residence if the investor's requirements continue to be met. See the terms of application for a long-term visa through the 2071 area.

*** Hub 71 (Hub71)**

The Government of Abu Dhabi has launched a Hub71 platform to support technology start-ups and venture capital companies in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. HUB 71 brings together key pillars for the success of Abu Dhabi's technology system, including venture capitalists, business representatives and strategic partners such as Abu Dhabi Global Market, Mubadala Investment and Microsoft.

Hub 71 provides full support to technology companies in terms of living, office space and health security. The platform provides 100% and 50% support packages for technology start-ups in their initial and subsequent founding stages.

For startups to receive support packages, the following conditions must be met :

- Ensure the company's ability to generate high growth rates of gains
- The company is targeting a large user base
- Providing transformative technologies
- Ensuring access to VC funding in the past three years
- Have a meaningful presence in the Hub71.

Hub71 is one of the main initiatives of the Abu Dhabi Government's Development Accelerator Program "Tomorrow 21" with a budget of AED 50 billion, launched by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the State.

***Fazaa Incubator and Accelerator Center.**

In July 2020, the UAE launched the Fazaa Incubators and Accelerators Center, the pilot project providing logistical support, training, rehabilitation, studies and consulting to Emirati entrepreneurs. "Dread incubators and accelerators" by working to stimulate ambitious Emirati youth entrepreneurship, enabling them to create their own projects and take advantage of the outstanding services that allow them to overcome the challenges of managing, financing and marketing entrepreneurial projects. The Center is part of the vision of the UAE Government in encouraging young people to translate their innovative ideas into emerging projects that enable them to enter entrepreneurship. (<https://u.ae/ar-ae>, 2022)



*** Skill 2 Dubai.**



Skill 2 Dubai is the global entrepreneurship program Destact 2020, and will help start-ups and small businesses with high potential to expand into Dubai and enter new markets. Companies operating in a number of economic or technological sectors, which are given special attention by District 2020, will have the opportunity to participate in their innovation system and collaborate with a number of parties including academic institutions, government bodies and major global companies. District 2020 will also facilitate these companies' access to business accelerators and incubators, funding opportunities, transaction flow, outstanding talent, banking, IT infrastructure and other support. Destact 2020 will evolve from Expo 2020 Dubai into a future, people-centred city, providing a suitable environment for employees and residents and striking a balance between housing and work. SKIL 2 Dubai is collaborating with regional and international institutions to provide them with eligible start-ups and small businesses with high market potential.

4.2 The Austin Incubator Technology Experience in the United States of America.

The American experience is one of the oldest since the concept of business incubators was developed mainly in the United States in 2202, but the concept of incubators spread considerably through the American Bataviaa.

First experience at the Business Centre with foster care, development and preparation programmes SBA, in 1984, where the American Small Enterprise Authority (SME) operated in the United States at the time only about 20 incubators, The number then increased when the American Society was adopted in 1985, which was established through some American industrialists in the form of a private NBIA incubator institution aimed at revitalizing the incubator industry. There are more than 1200 business incubators operating at present in North America.) British Arab Academy of Higher Education,

As a result of the failure of nearly 50% of small enterprises for well-known reasons limiting the activity of this type of enterprise, more than 600 technology incubators have been established in the United States, and the Austin Technological Incubator is regarded as a mechanism to reduce the failure rate of small enterprises. (عبد الرزاق خليل، نور الدين)

(205ص، 2020، خليل) Founded in 2202, the incubator is closely linked to the University of Austin, the University of Texas and the space agency, NASA. The incubator offers several facilities, including an area of 80,000 square feet, management consulting, training programmes, access to a funding network of 000.0% of which is made up of private sector personnel. The incubator usually has 0800 affiliates simultaneously and there is an official graduation policy. (Stay in the incubator for up to 80 years) with a reception of 28-20 new companies annually. Austin Incubator is a non-profit but commercially run and self-financed organization. The incubator's budget is US \$088,000 covered by incubator income from its premises and US \$08,000 in public aid. (زايد عبد السلام وآخرون، 2020، ص83)

50 small institutions have graduated from the incubator and 19 are underway. The incubator has contributed to the creation of 2288 new jobs. Its total returns have exceeded \$720 million over the past 10 years. Examples of graduating institutions include:

- PSWC, which is specialized in the field of electronic commerce, has started with about 10 employees. Currently, it employs 400 employees. In the first quarter of 2001, it earned an estimated profit of \$ 10 million and in the second quarter of the same year reached \$11 million.

- CEDRAJ, a company specialized in pharmaceutical science and research, was affiliated with the incubator in 1992, its annual growth rate ranged from 18% to 40% and it was employing 05 employees. The above are more than 120 employees. (عبد الرزاق خليل، نور الدين خليل، 2020، ص20)

5. Algerian experience in the field of business incubators.

The State has worked to provide a range of privileges, incentives and structures to accompany and support the work of emerging enterprises in the start-up stages and this support is evident through the establishment of national agencies that are considered business incubators for new projects, This has led to a significant development in the establishment of business incubators, showing new signs and prospects for this area in Algeria. and despite all efforts, this economic trajectory continues to face difficulties and shortcomings that slow the evolution movement between the emerging enterprise's relationships with business incubators.

5.1 National agencies supporting Algeria's emerging institutions.

The Algerian Government has promoted and supported these institutions' financial environment ; Besides the enactment of legislative texts and rules contained in economic policy and financial laws, as well as the bank financing thereof, the establishment of financing bodies and the development of a set of supportive programmes and mechanisms to meet the needs of these institutions

5.1.1. " National Unemployment Insurance Fund : under the Economic Development Scheme and the Anti-Unemployment Policy ; The Government has decided to establish a support body to support 35 to 50-year-old entrepreneurs to establish micro-enterprises, complementing the Agency's youth-oriented youth support and employment machinery. It was established on 26 May 1994 as the holder of valuable experience in helping to create micro-enterprises through self-employment support centres across the entire national territory (la caisse nationale d'assurance chômage).

5.1.2.. ANSEJ : This agency was established by Executive Decree No. 96/296 of 24 Rabi II 1917 corresponding to 08 September 1996 and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 03/288 of 06 September 2003 (Official Gazette) 1996), an agency under the authority Of the Head of Government, which supports and monitors micro-enterprises established by entrepreneurs, whereby the Minister for Employment is responsible for the practical follow-up of all its activities. (Executive Decree 96-296 establishing the National Agency for Youth Support and Employment and defining its Basic Law, 1996). Managed by a steering board and administered by a director-general and provided with a monitoring board. The Agency has moral personality and financial independence and its headquarters in Algiers. It has branches throughout the national territory. The Agency began its effective operation in June 1996.

5.1.3..The National Investment Development Agency (ANDI) : established under the Investment Law in 2001, coordinates the government's efforts to support investment

projects and promotes consultation among the departments involved in establishing and developing a culture of investment and contracting. The agency facilitates investment in Algeria and covers incentives granted such as fiscal, semi-fiscal and administrative expenses that the institution is supposed to pay. (العاب، 2011)

5.1.4. National Microcredit Management Agency (ANGEM): This agency was established by Implementing Decree No. 04-14 of 22 January 2004, an agency under the authority of the Head of Government. It supports micro-enterprises established by entrepreneurs and managed by a steering board and managed by a general manager. This agency has moral personality and its headquarters in Algiers and has regional branches on the national territory. The Agency's actual work began in January 2004 (Body of Legislative and Regulatory Texts of the Youth Support and Employment Agency, 2014). The Agency grants short-term interest-free loans to residents of Algeria who are non-existent or low-income for use in productive activities, where the Agency manages the microcredit system and escorts small projects that meet the requirements of the (Presidential Decree No. 13-04 on microcredit, 2004), so that eligible enterprises benefit from the various financial and pecuniary benefits defined by regulation (Executive Decree No. 04-14 on the Establishment of the National Microcredit Agency, 2004).

5.1.5.. The National Agency for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (AND PME) was established in 2005 as "a public institution of a managerial character with moral personality and financial autonomy, under the auspices of the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises" (Executive Decree No. 05-165 establishing the National Agency for the Development, Organization and Functioning of Small and Medium Enterprises, 2005).

- Implementation of the sectoral strategy for the promotion and development of SMEs.
- Implementation of the National Rehabilitation Programme.
- Promotion of technological innovation in small and small enterprises.

As part of the restructuring of support for this type of enterprise through the implementation of modernized programmes for the benefit of these institutions instead of qualification, the SME Development and Innovation Promotion Agency was established by Executive Decree of 26 June 2018, to implement SME development policy. It is charged with a number of tasks, including encouraging and intensifying the fabric of small and medium enterprises through the dissemination of a culture of entrepreneurship. It is also tasked with supporting innovation and research and development in small and medium enterprises and emerging enterprises and is working to modernize them.

5.1.6.. ANIREF (National Real Estate Brokerage and Control Agency) : Established in 2007, ANIREF's mission is to facilitate the acquisition of industrial real estate by mediating between investors and the franchising authority where it operates its real estate portfolio.

5.2 Prospects for business incubators in Algeria.

Although the first appearance of business incubators was half a century ago, it has only appeared in Algeria for a short period of about 01 years since 2000, only one public business incubator named Techno Park, located in Sidi Abdallah city, has been launched and has three branches in the homeland (Annaba, Oran and Wargla).

As for the private incubators, we find one incubator of Oredo and this incubator, although it offers high-quality training and has modern techniques, it supports a very limited number of start-ups, its ability through an announcement on its official site of 20 start-up

institutions and the company's training institute has been able to provide training to 6000 students in 15 university institutions and business school.

In recent years, Algeria has witnessed developments in the establishment of business incubators. 11 incubators specializing in accelerating the growth of enterprises have been established, including :

* **Sylabs** : Business incubator and accelerator projects Founded in 2011 based in Algiers, working to integrate emerging institutions into the pioneering ecosystem.

* **Algerien center for social entrepreneurs ships** : Founded in 2016 with the aim of promoting social entrepreneurship in Algeria.

* **Institut haba** : is located in Pluzad and is the accelerator of projects that help to develop innovation and entrepreneurship in Algeria.

Through all the above, Algeria's Executive Decree has facilitated the establishment of institutions since 2020 and the Schedule.

Next Number of emerging institutions in Algeria :

Table No. (: 01) Development of Algeria's start-up institutions from 2020 to the first hexagonal year 2023

Year	2020	2021	2022	2023 First semester
Number of startups	41	97	105	129

Source : Prepared by the researchers, based on the website of the nascent institutions, www.startupranking.com.

We are grounded in the table that Algeria has only embarked on this aspect in recent years, where it has achieved significant results in the establishment of Establishments, where the first start since 2020 achieved 41 institutions established in some states of the homeland where moreThis is due to the various elements of Algiers, especially business incubators on the one hand.

Banking institutions, on the other hand, have various centers and branches that are fast and performing However, this number soon evolved into 97 emerging institutions in 2021 as a result of the various facilities undertaken by the relevant authorities for the success of these institutions on the one hand, as well as the role of university incubators on the other, However, the number did not stop there, but soon witnessed a remarkable progression of about 105 institutions in 2022 and then again in the first half of 2023, calculating the authorized statistics, Algeria's acquisition of 129 emerging institutions. Among them, 37 are among the best emerging institutions, and the next table shows the distribution of these best institutions to the states

Table No 02 : Ranking of Algeria's emerging institutions at the national level.

Classification	States	Number of startups
01	Algeria	24
02	Blida	03
03	Oran	03
04	mostaganem	03
05	El ouadi	01
06	djjel	01
07	setif	01

Source : Prepared by the researchers, based on the website of the nascent institutions, www.startupranking.com.

The table represents the ranking of Algeria's emerging institutions at the national level. 20 emerging institutions, which is normal because the capital is considered more active, vibrant and vibrant than the rest of the other states, followed by the state of Blida with 80 start-up institutions in addition to Oran, and the third are minded with two start-up institutions and then the Valley, Jéjel and Setif and touch with one start-up institution.

Algeria's interest in supporting the establishment of business incubators and providing them with all forms of support is in the context of its interest in emerging institutions and its granting them all forms of support to represent a new axis and a strong turning point for economic development, and Algeria's orientation to establish business incubators is aimed at reducing any risk of such institutions failing. However, despite the promulgation of the decrees establishing them a year ago, 3002 However, the actual application of these decrees has been delayed for a number of reasons, the most important of which is the lack of clarity as to their definition and functions and their guardians, which are responsible for their management and management. (عيساوي والهزام، 2020، ص51)

In recent years, Algeria has witnessed an evolution in the field of contracting, especially the movement to establish business incubators as a pillar of the transition to the economy of emerging enterprises. 19 incubators specialized in embracing and accelerating the growth of emerging enterprises in Algeria have been established. (بلعما وكروش، 2020، ص23). 300Mention through loyalist some business incubators in Algeria.

Designation of Digital Manufacturing Lab (fab lab) at Pattna2 as a successful model for a - .business incubator

Fabrication laboratories contribute to the creation, promotion and development of digital culture in society as well as the framing of digital innovations and creations. After this laboratory appeared in Algeria in several different branches of the country, we will stop at the University of Patna-2 as one of these branches that is a successful business incubator to learn more about this laboratory.

The lab is geared towards the creation of start-up enterprises for holders of ideas, and after the knowledge gathering phase the database is determined by collecting statistics to see the economic benefit of the project before passing through the model manufacturing phase such as the exploitation of retrieved plastic to transform it into energy. The lab can also help idea holders translate their project models on the sites based on the principle that the startup means the need for knowledge before money i.e. zero dinars at the beginning, after which we arrive for the model manufacturing step and the laboratory role is technical The lab has recently signed an agreement with the Federal Young Contractors under which innovation owners are assisted to access the market and this agreement has several advantages :

- Search for finance and business men to adopt lab innovations.
- Assisting in the establishment of institutions and the marketing of innovations.
- Overcoming administrative obstacles to the establishment of institutions.
- Provide statistics to see how effective the product is in the market.

The most important project shared by the Fab Lab of Pattn2 is the conversion of recovered plastics material into motor operation energy One kilogram of recovered plastics is converted into energy materials, of which 70% are mazote and 20% are gasoline, This energy was used in the operation of the plastic conversion furnace, and this

project was awarded the British award as the best innovation in partnership with Mehna Bashar.

5.3 Challenges of business incubators in Algeria.

Despite the active role played by the world's business incubators in supporting and promoting start-up contracting companies, Algeria is still far from the advanced stages attained by some countries. Generally speaking, each of Algeria's business incubators suffers from a number of shortcomings and faces challenges to its development, owing to several reasons : (بوقنة وفاوي، 2020، ص ص 330-331)

* **The nature of the economy** : a centralized economy, based on large companies that are usually in a monopolistic position that captures most market premiums, resulting in inadequate role for SMEs, making the outward process inaccessible to emerging enterprises.

* **Weak services sector**: the services sector provides a strong pillar for start-ups, and discontinue its services, forcing initiators to invest more effort and resources in order to provide these services on their own "in a consolidated manner". This increases the invoice for a triplé investment effort, time and money.

* **Financing and payment mechanisms** : Algerian entrepreneurs often rely on their own free funds to finance their projects, or "Friendly moneyor" sponsorship "SponsorshipConditionalities by major companies, and in a few cases availability Startups incubatorFunding, in the absence of platforms Crowd-funding, the vital financing mechanism for the world's start-ups, on the one hand, and the lack of eligibility of undergraduate students for government loans to contractors on the other.

* **Lack of digital payment or even currency exchange offices** : this complicates the task of young initiators and limits the ease of capital trading. The absence of currency exchange offices also limits access to suppliers (abroad) for raw materials and the inability to rely on the exterior.

* **Traditional management in the age of speed**: contractors cannot live under one roof with bureaucracy administrative procedures for establishing an enterprise in America take up to two hours, It may last more than two months in Algeria, and because accelerating the reflection of the idea of the project is necessary for its survival from introspection and the Act of rapid and persistent fluctuations and developments in the world, Algeria's administrative pattern may constitute an obstacle to emerging institutions.

* **Digitization and Internet services**: Algeria is at the top of the line for Internet services, which in Algeria is dominated by a single, non-competitive company in the market, and digitization has not yet been implemented to most sectors.

* **Legal system** : the legal system and labour law, especially for part-time employment "Part time jobs" or for student employment without a degree, have not yet been enshrined.

* **Logistical aspect and transportation channels**: The state of infrastructure, the means of transportation of goods and the movement of internally displaced persons is not at an adequate level in a country the size of the "largest African and medium-sized" continent, in particular the roads between the north and the vast south of the country, which stand a threshold against young enterprises and lose large market shares.

6. Conclusion.

Through our study on this subject we conclude that business incubators are modern institutions based on the idea of encouraging individual initiatives.

The core of the translation of scientific achievement and human deposit into serious and productive work projects is one of the effective mechanisms for improving economic and social conditions. Through this study, we have reached many conclusions summarized below :

- Business incubators provide the necessary information for feasibility studies and market studies, and provide necessary and necessary consultations for emerging enterprises.
- Business incubators help to link emerging and innovative enterprises to productive sectors and market movements and requirements.
- Incubators play a major role in the promotion of the national economy, contributing to the expansion and distribution of the economic base by investing successful entrepreneurial ideas into promising economic enterprises ; It also contributes to the development of the competitiveness and export of national institutions. It is the appropriate mechanism capable of establishing a number of successful institutions capable of achieving high value that stimulates economic growth and competitiveness. It also contributes to the creation of jobs.
- The services and facilities provided by the custodian play a key role in their success and the satisfaction of the foster institutions. Such services and facilities must be in accordance with the real needs of the institutions. The choice of the institution's location has an important role to play in the success of the foster.
- Provide business incubators with new funding sources for emerging institutions and financial resources for the project activity, as well as search for new economic partners and take advantage of their expertise.
- Business incubators are a new experience in Algeria. This continues to face many difficulties and obstacles that stand in the way of fully fulfilling their role.

Recommendations :

Despite Algeria's progress in the area of business incubators in recent years, Algeria's experience remains very modest in the face of other countries. This is due to several shortcomings. Through the study, we can propose the following recommendations.

- The Government must direct all scientific research centres in its various departments specializing in economics and business and coordinate incubators in order to adopt projects, reflect ideas and develop scientific and technological research.
- Providing a suitable environment for incubators through a network of communication and inter-institutional relations.
- To provide business incubators with special care in order to expand their work and increase their expenditure.
- Conducting formative courses to train young contractors and develop entrepreneurial thinking in society.
- Provide financial resources to finance projects and holders of innovative ideas.
- Work can also be done to strengthen the emerging institution by understanding all the issues related to it by introducing its own measure at the people's level in various colleges.

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