

The Role of Small and Young Institutions Funded by the National Agency for The Support and Development of Contracting Development (ANAD) In Increasing Jobs at the Adrar State Level

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Abstract:

This study aims to highlight the role played by small and emerging institutions funded by the National Agency for Contracting and Development of Contracting in the creation of work positions in light of the efforts of the Algerian state to reduce the unemployment crisis. In this study, we have been relied on the descriptive approach in order to show the extent of the National Agency for Contracting Support and Development ANADE, Adrar branch (during the period 2010/2020) in the establishment and financing of mini and emerging institutions and the extent of these institutions contributing to creating jobs, and the study concluded that though there is The efforts made by the agency did not rise to the desired goals, and accordingly it must be changed and diversified its strategy and targeting institutions in the sectors that employ the highest percentage of employment.

Keywords: mini and emerging institutions, the National Agency for Contracting Support and Development, institutions financing

Jel Classification Codes: M13.O14.O3

1. introduction

There has been great interest in the subject of emerging institutions and entrepreneurship in Algeria in recent years, whether by authorities or academic bodies. However, this type of emerging institutions faces many difficulties due to its recent history in Algeria, and this type of institutions also contributes to the social and economic development of countries. .

Like many countries, Algeria seeks to pay attention to this type of institutions because of their great economic and social importance, through which it seeks to contribute to the national economy in terms of added value as well as reduce unemployment by contributing to employment at the level of these institutions, as Algeria has provided an environment Legislative and legal assistance in establishing this type of institutions (a Ministry for Emerging Enterprises was established), and the existence of bodies to accompany and finance the creation of emerging institutions to reduce the amount of unemployment.

1.1 The problem:

To what extent can small and emerging enterprises contribute to creating job opportunities through the support of the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development? Case study of Adrar branch?

1.2 Objectives of the study:

The study aims to try to show the nature of emerging institutions and present their various characteristics, as well as introducing the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development, and what are the most important conditions proposed for obtaining its support. Finally, the study aims to conduct an analytical study of the Agency, Adrar Branch, by presenting the various projects funded and the number of positions created through it .

The importance of the study lies in the fact that it sheds light on one of the most important mechanisms that support the establishment and financing of emerging enterprises, represented by the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development (ANADE), the contribution of these institutions to the creation of job positions.

1.3 Study divisions:

The study was divided into three axes. In the first axis, the definition of emerging enterprises and their most important characteristics was presented. In the second, the definition of the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development and the most important conditions proposed and the privileges it offers was presented. Finally, a definition of the Adrar branch and the most important funded projects and positions were presented New jobs.

2. The theoretical framework for emerging enterprises

The term emerging enterprises is considered one of the terms for which a unified global definition has not been established. All countries and decision makers address emerging enterprises from several aspects, but the common feature in the definitions is the standards and characteristics of emerging enterprises, where, through several definitions, a set of The most commonly used characteristics to define a startup.

A startup is a term used to define newly established companies that emerged from a creative, entrepreneurial idea and have great potential to grow and prosper quickly. A startup is a new company established by an entrepreneur or group, with the aim of developing a distinctive product or service to launch in the market. By their nature, traditional startups tend to have limited business at founding and start from an initial investment amount placed by the founders or one of their relatives. The startup company is based on a viable business, and it grows in a very fast and efficient way compared to a traditional small or medium-sized company) . (Thobekani, 2015)

The term emerging enterprises in the English language means STARTUP, and it is a term consisting of two parts (START), which refers to launch and progress, and (UP), which refers to the idea of strong growth. The first use and appearance of the term emerging enterprises (STARTUP) was after World War I, Second, with the beginning of the emergence of risk capital companies. The French dictionary La Rousse defines emerging enterprises as those young, innovative enterprises. (Sharifa, 2018)

According to Patrick Fridenson, “Being a start-up company is not related to age, size, or sector of activity, and the following four questions must be answered:

- ☐ Strong growth potential.
- ☐ Using modern technology.
- ☐ Need huge funding, famous fundraising.
- ☐ Be sure that the market is new as it is difficult to assess the risk.

Accordingly, emerging institutions can be defined as newly established institutions that innovate a completely new product (service) or in the form of a unique formula for an old product, possessing the ambition to expand significantly, and most often seek to find a profitable model that achieves the ambition in recent years. (Marwa, 2020)

2.1 Characteristics of emerging institutions:

Emerging institutions have a set of characteristics that are unique to them and distinguish them from other types of institutions, which are mentioned in various definitions: (Youssef, 2021)

- A newly formed institution (young and temporary): Most of the emerging institutions we find in the experimental market, as it is known that they begin as ideas hypothesized by the project owner, that is, from the thinking process that leads to going out to work (before they are legally registered), and therefore they are young and exist for a certain period and then You move on to graduate “up-scale” and become a large organization, or you fail and move on to another opportunity.

- Innovation: One of the advantages of emerging institutions is the ability to create, innovate and constantly develop, such that they have the ability to create a new product or develop a capable product with new specifications, a new service, a new method of supply, and so on.

- High ability to grow and develop: The most common characteristic of emerging institutions is the ability to grow, conquer markets, and achieve very rapid and large revenues compared to the costs of establishment and work, which is what encourages those with money to finance them, as they are institutions that develop rapidly and have the ability to generate very large profits.

- Risk: It is working under conditions of extreme uncertainty because it is based on innovation in a market that does not exist, and if it exists, it is not saturated. Thus, it is difficult to conduct market research due to the lack of information, if emerging institutions find themselves working in the unknown.

- Market diversification: Emerging institutions have excelled in the field of technology and have moved towards digital markets, but with their spread, they are currently penetrating traditional markets such as agriculture, industry, education, and others.

- Group: The contractor forms a team with the aim of allocating the capabilities, each according to his skill in his field, especially since most of the owners of emerging enterprises are young university graduates or university graduates who usually have little experience, as they work to achieve integration between the team members to make the idea successful and launch their enterprise.

•Focus on one product/service: In this case, the contractor focuses on the innovative idea and develops it so that their minds are not distracted, in order to achieve what is required, since dealing with innovation is sensitive and requires a lot of effort.

•Capital and investors: Usually the contractor begins by relying on self-financing or by friends and family, but every emerging institution based in the knowledge economy finds it turning towards two types of investors, especially: risk capitalists and business angels, as they provide it with capital that allows it to grow and develop .

2.2 Start-up life cycle:

These emerging institutions often stumble and go through severe fluctuations before they find their way to reaching the summit. This can be explained by the fact that the life cycle of the emerging institution passes through six basic stages: (Boumediene, 2020)

- The first stage: Before launching, it includes presenting the creative idea designed for the project, in addition to a feasibility study and research on sources of financing. However, in most cases, startup companies depend on their own funding in addition to the subsidies they obtain from the state.
- The second stage: the stage of launching the product for the first time, and this stage is accompanied by a high degree of risk.
- The third stage: It includes the stage of initial enthusiasm where the product reaches its peak, and at this stage the product is exposed to what is known as comprehensive negative pressure until other people adopt the idea, implement it, and enter the competition, which leads to the transition to the stage of sliding into the valley.
- The fourth stage: This is what the cycle passes through. It can also be called the valley of sadness or the valley of death, as it is characterized by very low growth rates.
- The fifth stage: This is the stage in which the entrepreneur introduces modifications to the product so that the startup company begins to rise again. This is called the climbing the slope stage.
- The sixth stage: The product goes beyond the testing stage to be launched in the appropriate market for it, and from here the idea of a boom in size (economies of scale) and achieving huge profits begins.

2.3 The difference between emerging institutions and classic institutions:

Being a start-up is a temporary situation, either because the business model is not achieved and therefore the start-up fails or disappears, or because it succeeds and is absorbed or transformed into a classic or almost traditional institution, and the transition from a large start-up expresses the moment in which it is decided (Growth) is the future of the emerging enterprise, and therefore the most important element that makes the difference between the emerging enterprise and the classic one is significant growth, and the points of difference can be summarized in the following table:

Table No. 01: Basic differences between emerging projects and small and medium enterprises

Standard	small and medium Foundation	Emerging institutions
Get financing	Average difficulty	Very difficult given the novelty of the ideas
the goal	Long-term growth to become a medium and then large company	Direct and rapid growth to become a leading company
Ideas	Often the owner of an organization searches for a successful idea and tries to imitate it.	Entrepreneurial ideas: The project owner should be the first
Category	Duration of work (less than 10 years), pioneering ideas not circulated.	Who tries with her body. According to turnover, the number of workers...
Field of activity	It does not have a specific sector or field	Various activities with a focus on information technology

growth	middle	very high
rate Value Added	Gradual	Very large (if successful)

Source: Fatima Fawqa, Saliha Falaq, and Mohamed Taqourourt, Venture Investment as a Support for Financing Emerging Projects and Ways to Activate It in Algeria, North African Economics Journal, Volume 17, Issue 25, 2021, p. 256.

2.4 The National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development (formerly UNSAGE ANADE):

The National Youth Employment Support Agency is a public body, established in 1996, charged with encouraging, supporting and accompanying the establishment of enterprises. This device is directed to unemployed youth between the ages of 19 and 35 who have project ideas that enable them to create institutions.

According to Executive Decree No. 20-329 of November 22, 2020, which amends and supplements Executive Decree No. 96-296 of September 8, 1996, which includes the establishment of the National Agency to Support Youth Employment, determines its basic law, and changes its name. This agency will bear the name of the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development.

2.4.1 Tasks of the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development:

In addition to its tasks specified in its basic law, the agency is charged with:

(Salma, 2021)

- Implementing every measure that would allow the monitoring of external resources allocated for financing.
- Creating activities for the benefit of youth and using them within the specified deadlines in accordance with applicable legislation and regulation.
- Preparing the national card for activities that can be created by young entrepreneurs and updating it periodically in cooperation with the various sectors concerned.
- Encouraging the creation and development of environmental systems based on investment opportunities available from various sectors that meet the needs of the local and/or national market
- Ensuring the modernization and standardization of the process of establishing, accompanying and following up on micro-enterprises
- Preparing and developing economic intelligence tools according to a forward-looking approach, with the aim of balanced and effective economic development.
- Modernizing and digitizing the agency's management and management mechanisms and the device for creating mini-enterprises
- Encouraging the exchange of experiences through programs of international bodies and partnerships with foreign agencies to support and promote entrepreneurship and small enterprises, and also ensuring the management of specialized mini-activity zones equipped for the benefit of small enterprises.
- Providing support and advice to young people seeking to establish projects, and following up on the financial structure and mobilization of loans for their projects throughout their implementation period.
- Allocations to the National Fund to Support Youth Employment related to subsidies and reductions in interest rates shall be within the limits of the financial envelopes placed by the Minister in charge of Employment at his disposal.

2.4.2 Qualification conditions to benefit from the device: There are four conditions that we will mention:

The age of the project holder must be between 18 and 55 years.

- The project holder must have a certificate, qualification, or cognitive skills including a certificate or other professional document.
- The project owner must make a personal contribution matching one of the chosen financing formulas.
- The project holder must not have benefited from a subsidy to develop an activity from various support agencies.

Financial support: Financial support depends on three forms of financing:

A - Self-financing: The personal contribution is 100% (in cash or in kind) and the investment value reaches 10 million Algerian dinars. (10 000 000.00 DZD.)

B - Bilateral financing: In the bilateral financing formula, the financial composition consists of:

- Personal contribution of the young investor.

-An interest-free loan granted by Anad Agency.

The value of the investment is 10 million Algerian dinars (10 000 000.00 DZD), where the personal contribution reaches 50% of the investment value and the value of interest-free loans (Ansaj Agency) 50%.

C - Tripartite financing: Tripartite financing is carried out with the participation of three parties, namely the young man, the bank, and the agency (Anad Agency), and it consists of:

-The personal contribution of the young person.

-An interest-free loan granted by the National Youth Employment Support Agency.

-Bank loan with interest rate.

The financial structure of tripartite financing can be illustrated in the following table:

Table No. 02 : The tripartite funding formula in the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development (ANADE.)

Category	Bank loan	Interest-free loan	Personal contribution	Investment value	
Unemployed and students	% 70	% 25	% 05	All regions	until 10 000 000.00 Dzd
The non-unemployed	% 70	% 20	% 10	All regions	
	% 70	% 18	% 12	Hills areas and special areas	
	% 70	% 15	% 15	The rest of the regions	

Source: From the website of the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development, financial aid :https://promoteur.anade.dz/documents/documents_utiles

2.4.3 The number of institutions funded by ANADE has increased until 06/30/2021

The following table shows the number of institutions funded by the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development until 06/30/2021, and also shows the number of positions created by these institutions that were supported by the agency. (Shehab, 2019)

Table No. 03: Number of institutions funded by ANADE and the positions created

Activity sector	Number of new positions	Number of funded institutions
Agriculture	140394	59365
Traditional crafts	127113	43419
Construction and public works	103224	35692
Hydraulic	2070	566
Industry	82602	28855
Maintenance	25411	11077
Maintenance	5556	1133
Fishing Free	28460	12715
professions Services	255152	109564
Refrigeration	24138	13390
transport	96675	56775
Transport of goods	43726	19017

the total	934521	391568
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Source: Ministère de l'Industrie et des Mines, Direction Générale de la Veille Stratégique, des Etudes et des Systèmes d'Information Bulletin d'information Statistique de la PME, N°39, Edition : novembre 2021, p28.

<https://www.industrie.gov.dz/?Bulletin-de-veille-statistique>

It is noted from the table that since the establishment of the former National Agency for Support and Development of Entrepreneurship (UNSAG) until June 30, 2021, approximately 391,568 funded projects have been created in various forms (self, bilateral, tripartite), with the services sector having the lion's share with 109,564 projects, at a rate of (28%).), followed by the agriculture sector and the goods transport sector, and the hydraulics, fishing and maintenance sectors are considered among the sectors that benefit least from funding from the agency.

From the table, we note that the sectors that were funded by the agency provided job opportunities for unemployed youth with approximately 934,521 job positions, as the services sector provided approximately 255,152 jobs, followed by the agricultural sector with 140,394 job positions. This is due to the quality of these two sectors that require large labor, and thus it can be said that the agency, since its establishment until June 2021, has contributed nearly one million jobs, whether permanent or seasonal.

3. National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development, ANADE, Adrar branch

The Adrar ANADE branch is considered one of the state branches included in the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development, as it opened its doors on 08/20/1998 AD, corresponding to Rabi' al-Thani 27, 1419 AH.

This section includes five appendices: (Sharifa B. , 2018)

- Adrar Annex: located at the branch headquarters (old state)
- Timimoun Annex: Its headquarters is in the Timimoun Administrative District, with the headquarters of the labor inspectors.
- Ulf Annex: Its headquarters is in the city of Ulf.
- Bordj Badji Mokhtar Annex: Bordj Badji Mokhtar Administrative District Annex.
- Reggan Annex: Its headquarters is in the city of Reggan.

Its objectives are as follows:

- Encouraging the creation of activities by young people with initiatives
- Encouraging all forms and procedures aimed at covering youth employment.
- Instilling the development of the entrepreneurial spirit among contractors supported by the agency and instilling concepts of social responsibility within a more organized and effective strategic perspective.
- The agency also plays an important role in establishing mini-enterprises, which is reflected in employment in general, as it has contributed since the launch of its actual work in creating and financing mini-enterprises that have gradually increased during the years that have followed their establishment, as they have been able to contribute to the creation of new job opportunities in significant proportions at the level. the National.

3.1 Statistics of ANADE Agency, Adrar Branch, in the field of establishing and financing institutions

We are trying to present statistics about ANADE Agency, Adrar Province Branch, by displaying the number of funded institutions, the most important sectors of activity that the agency funds institutions, and the distribution of funded projects according to the type of funding.

The following table shows the number of institutions funded by the Adrar Agency from the period 2010 to 2020, and also shows the number of positions created by these institutions that were supported by the agency.

Table No. 04: Number of institutions funded by ANADE in Adrar and the positions created

Years	Number of new positions	Number of funded institutions
2010	527	190
2011	991	497
2012	2436	556
2013	1633	576

2014	1806	634
2015	703	268
2016	296	108
2017	98	37
2018	364	130
2019	216	79
2020	116	52
Σ	9186	3127

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on statistics from ANADE Agency, Adrar Branch

It is noted from the above table that:

- ANADE Agency, Adrar branch, funded approximately 3,127 projects from 2010 until 2020, which allowed it to create 9,186 jobs. Thus, the agency contributes to absorbing unemployment in the state of Adrar, as the peak of funding reached in 2014 with 634 funded institutions, which led to the creation of 1,806 jobs. (Adam, 2016)
- Starting from the year 2015, it was noted that the number of new positions decreased due to a decrease in the number of institutions funded by the Adrar Agency. Which affects the labor market in the state.
- From the year 2015, a decrease in funded projects was observed, due to a change in the National Agency's strategy through: freezing several activities that had become saturated, such as transportation, laundry, car rental, etc. Directing young people towards cost-effective and wealth-creating projects, as well as giving priority to holders of university degrees and graduates of vocational training.

From the above, it is noted that the year 2012 was the most recent year for job creation by the state agency of Adrar Province, with 2,436 job positions. Since 2015, the contribution to the creation of jobs began to decrease, and the weakest contribution was in 2017 with 98 jobs. This is due to the financial crisis that struck Algeria due to the lack of oil revenues and the confusion in adopting economic solutions and strategies to get out of the crisis.

3.2 Distribution of funded projects by gender: According to ANSEJ, Adrar Branch, funded projects from 2015 to 2019.

It was divided between genders in varying proportions, and the following table shows this.

Table No. 05: Distribution of funded projects by gender

Years	Females		Males	
	New labor		New labor	Funded projects
2010	35	15	461	175
2011	95	39	896	458
2012	111	41	1 334	515
2013	113	34	1 520	542
2014	165	51	1 641	582
2015	71	28	632	240
2016	42	16	254	92
2017	2	1	96	36
2018	38	12	326	118
2019	32	10	184	69
2020	14	5	102	47
المجموع	718	252	7446	2874

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on statistics from ANSEJ, Adrar branch

It is noted from the table that from the year 2010 until the year 2020, the projects funded by the agency amounted to 3,127 projects divided between (males and females), where the percentage of projects funded for females amounted to 8.05%, i.e. around 252 projects, which is a very weak percentage, and the percentage of projects funded for males

amounted to 91.95%. That is, within 2874 projects. This means that most of the projects funded by the agency are male-controlled projects, due to the nature and customs of Adrar Province.

3.3 Projects funded by ANADE, Adrar Agency, by sector of activity until the end of 2019

The development taking place in the number of funded projects results in a diversity of sectors. Investment in some sectors has increased and others have decreased in recent years, depending on the nature of the market and the direction of the National Agency for Supporting Youth Employment. The following table shows the various sectors that have been funded by the ANADE Agency, Adrar Branch, from the year 2011 to 2019.

Table No. 06: Distribution of funded projects by sector of activity from 2011 to 2019

TOTAL	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
529	5	26	9	36	74	198	127	45	09	Agriculture
346	24	7	4	16	37	96	54	57	51	Public works
7	01	00	00	02	01	00	00	03	00	Irrigation
213	04	02	02	02	53	41	22	46	41	Industry
95	04	02	00	06	24	24	19	08	08	Maintenance
65	08	14	04	03	08	09	09	10	00	Free business
711	21	75	15	21	41	101	140	164	133	Services
267	00	00	00	00	00	00	71	45	151	Transport of goods
200	02	00	00	00	01	36	71	53	37	Transporting passengers
93	00	00	00	00	04	48	03	29	09	Coolant transport
2885	79	130	37	108	268	634	576	556	497	the total

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on statistics from the Anade Agency, Adrar Branch

Observed from the table above:

- The total number of projects funded in various economic sectors reached 2,885 projects during the period 2011 to 2019.
- The services sector had the lion's share of the projects funded by the Adrar Agency during the period from 2011 to 2019, with 711 projects. This reflects the large requests from young people to establish a mini-service institution, as well as the great shortage that the state was suffering from.
- In addition to the services sector, there are other sectors that received their share of funding, such as (agriculture, crafts, public works, industry, goods transportation, and passenger transportation)
- There are sectors that had a weak share (maintenance, self-employment, and refrigeration transportation), as they did not receive much attention from the youth of Adrar Province.
- Since 2015, funding for projects has decreased in various sectors, and there are some projects that the agency refuses to fund due to saturation in these sectors, such as the sectors (goods transportation, passenger transportation, and refrigeration transportation)

3.4. Number of funded institutions by type of financing (self, bilateral, tripartite) from 2010 to 2019

We will try to display the number of projects funded by the type of financing, whether self-, bilateral, or tripartite, by the Adrar Agency during the period 2010/2019.

Table No. 07: Number of projects funded by type of financing (self, bilateral, tripartite) during the period 2010/2019

Years	Tripartite financing	Bilateral financing	Self-financing	the total
2010	164	26	00	190
2011	465	32	00	497
2012	532	24	00	556

2013	567	09	00	576
2014	628	06	00	634
2015	262	06	00	268
2016	104	04	00	108
2017	35	02	00	37
2018	125	05	00	130
2019	76	01	02	79
المجموع	2958	115	02	3075

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on statistics from the Anade Agency, Adrar Branch

From the table we can observe:

- The number of projects funded by the agency reached 3,075 projects during the period from 2010 to 2019.
- Most of the projects funded by the agency are funded with triple funding, as the number of projects reached 2,958 projects, representing 96.19%. This is due to the measures taken by the National Agency for Youth Support and Employment, namely raising the cost of the project to 10 million dinars and reducing the personal contribution of young people.
- There are two projects that were financed with self-financing, which is almost rare because it requires the project owner to finance the entire project with his own money without resorting to an agency or bank.
- What was noted from the year 2014 was the beginning of a decline in financing projects, whether through bilateral or tripartite financing, until the year 2019 reached the financing of one project through bilateral financing and 76 projects through tripartite financing, and this is due to the financial crisis that the country was going through and the banks' inability to finance Youth projects for reasons related to banks (lack of guarantees), and changing the agency's strategy.

4. Conclusion:

Through our study, we see that emerging institutions have received great interest recently from the Algerian authorities, as they have witnessed development from year to year and are increasing from year to year, because of their developmental role by contributing to reducing the problem of unemployment by creating job positions.

The role played by the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development (ANADE) is an important role in terms of helping to establish and finance small and emerging enterprises, as according to statistics, these institutions have contributed to alleviating unemployment and raising the spirit of investment and entrepreneurship among young people through advice and training courses for project owners.

Since the establishment of the National Agency for Entrepreneurship Support and Development (formerly Wessaj) until June 30, 2021, about 934,521 job positions have been created, which confirms the role that the agency plays in reducing unemployment.

The Adrar Agency plays an important role in creating job positions and financing projects that contribute to development, as the agency financed 3,127 projects, which led to the creation of 9,186 job positions during the period from 2010 to 2020.

The services sector is considered the largest sector, accounting for the largest number of funded projects with 711 projects, which enabled it to create about (1,709 job positions), so the agency must pay attention to other sectors such as agriculture, industry, and maintenance in order to increase the effectiveness and economic mobility of the state of Adrar.

The most attractive type of financing for young people is tripartite financing, as the number of projects funded with this type of financing reached about 2,958 projects, or 96.19%. This requires the agency to explain to young people the other types of financing and the advantages that these types provide.

Increase the number of information days and training courses throughout the state to introduce the role of the agency and the offers it offers, with the aim of instilling the spirit of entrepreneurship among young people, especially females, as statistics show that approximately 8% of funded projects belong to females.

Recommendations:

- Trying to provide tax and tax incentives and exemptions to emerging enterprises that employ a larger number of workers.
- Preparing the institutional environment (legal, administrative, fiscal and financial environment.)

- Qualifying the human resources of the funded institutions to keep pace with technological development.
- Contributing to marketing the products of small and emerging enterprises, with the contribution of both the Algerian government and economic institutions.
- Developing effective measures to increase the productivity of emerging enterprises.

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