

## From idea to success: Entrepreneurship in Algeria

SALI Mohammed <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Amine Elok al-Hadj Moussa Eg Akhamouk, Tamanghasset, Algeria.

Email: [sali.mohammed@univ-tam.dz](mailto:sali.mohammed@univ-tam.dz)

**Abstract---**Entrepreneurship is considered a fundamental factor in achieving sustainable development in the Algerian economy. It plays a vital role in creating new employment opportunities and in stimulating innovation and development. Entrepreneurship is the process of establishing and developing new ventures, which requires creative thinking, innovation, and a willingness to take risks. Entrepreneurs play an important role in the realisation of economic development, which in turn contributes to the diversification of the Algerian economy and the enhancement of its competitive capacity.

**Keywords---**Entrepreneurship, sustainable development, innovation, Algerian economy, entrepreneurs.

### Introduction

Entrepreneurship refers to the creation and development of new ventures and holds great significance in the Algerian economy. It is considered a fundamental factor in achieving sustainable development, as it creates new employment opportunities, raises living standards, and contributes to the national economy. This article will examine the concepts and motives of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial capacity, the culture that supports entrepreneurship, the factors necessary for the success and promotion of entrepreneurial thinking, the entrepreneurial opportunity, and the role of entrepreneurs in achieving sustainable development.

### Section One: Concepts and motives of entrepreneurship

#### 1. Definition of Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship has become a vital component of the modern economy, as technological advancement, rapid communication, the growth of information, and the transition to an interconnected digital world have expanded entrepreneurial ideas. This progress has also necessitated the participation

---

#### How to Cite:

SALI, M. (2025). From idea to success: Entrepreneurship in Algeria. *The International Tax Journal*, 52(6), 4611–4620. Retrieved from <https://internationaltaxjournal.online/index.php/itj/article/view/441>

The International tax journal ISSN: 0097-7314 E-ISSN: 3066-2370 © 2025

ITJ is open access and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License.

Submitted: 17 February 2025 | Revised: 10 September 2025 | Accepted: 20 November 2025

of all individuals, with their diverse cultures and backgrounds, to achieve success and development across various fields. Within firms, entrepreneurship is a fundamental driver of success and growth. The concept of entrepreneurship in business or economic activities dates back to the Middle Ages, when it refers to individuals or enterprises engaged in managing large-scale production projects. In the seventeenth century, the same term began to be used to refer to individuals who entered into conditional contracts with the government, under which they supplied specific goods at a fixed price. Variations in prices could lead to either loss or profit, and the benefit derived from these contracts was the essential consideration.

**a. Linguistic Definition:**

The *Mu'jam al-I'lam* defines entrepreneurship as being derived from the verb *rawada*, from which *rumwād* and *riyāda* are formed, meaning a person's inclination or desire for a particular thing. In another sense, a *rā'id al-ard* refers to one who searches for land containing pasture and water to determine its suitability for settlement. The *Oxford Dictionary* defines entrepreneurship as the process of making money by starting a new business, particularly when it entails taking risks (Saadaoui, 2024, p. 27).

**b. Technical Definition:**

Entrepreneurship is not merely a term that may be used to refer to any success; rather, it signifies continuity in success, particularly in maintaining stability within the organisation during the most critical stages of investment growth, namely, the stage in which it moves from stability to expansion (Saadaoui, 2024, p. 29).

Al-Najjar and Al-Ali (2010) also defined entrepreneurship as being related to excellence in the field and as relying on diversity, differentiation, and innovation rather than adhering to established models and customary practices. It aims to adopt new and diverse methods and products; thus, it does not merely imitate or follow others but extends beyond that to achieve something unique (Saadaoui, 2024, p. 29).

According to Hitt, Ireland, and Hoskisson (2012), entrepreneurship is the process by which individuals, teams, or organisations meet market and customer needs by identifying entrepreneurial opportunities and striving to exploit them with a proactive mindset without limiting themselves to the resources available to them and by assuming risk to achieve profit (Saadaoui, 2024, p. 29).

Entrepreneurship, therefore, refers to the initiation and development of new ventures, and it requires novel thinking, innovation, and risk-taking.

**2. Objectives of Entrepreneurship:**

Entrepreneurship has a set of objectives pursued by all industrial and service enterprises to achieve economic and social development. Among the most prominent of these objectives are:

- Improving the company's current and future situation.
- Providing new employment opportunities for the local workforce through the engagement of entrepreneurs.
- Increasing income and enhancing economic growth.
- Encouraging the manufacture of local raw materials and their transformation into final products for domestic consumption or export.
- Seek to produce more goods and to open new markets.
- Promotion of the use of modern technology in small industries to increase production.
- Reducing the emigration of experts by creating a local environment that supports entrepreneurship.
- Providing a suitable environment for the practice of entrepreneurship at the institutional level.
- Establishing new ventures or developing units within existing organisations.
- Encouraging and supporting initiatives proposed by employees within the organisation.
- Reassessing the company's orientations and the opportunities available to it, which is known as strategic renewal (Kafi, 2022, pp. 23–24).

**3. Importance of Entrepreneurship:**

The importance of entrepreneurship to organisations is presented as stated by the Commission of European Communities:

- Entrepreneurship helps to provide employment opportunities and promotes development.

- Entrepreneurship is considered a fundamental element in increasing competitiveness.
- Entrepreneurship helps to meet social needs.
- Entrepreneurship contributes to the achievement of individual potential (Kafi, 2022, p. 24).

#### **4. Types of Entrepreneurship:**

Before an entrepreneur initiates any project, it is necessary to understand the different types of entrepreneurship to select the one that best aligns with their vision and personal ambitions. These types may be classified as follows (Al-Zahraa & Allali Fatima, 2021, pp. 467–468):

##### **a. According to the Scope:**

- *Local entrepreneurship*, which takes place within the boundaries of the state.
- *International entrepreneurship* refers to the exploitation of opportunities beyond national borders and is linked to economic growth, culture, technology, and other factors.

##### **b. According to responsibility:**

There is individual entrepreneurship, which involves individuals operating outside established organisations. In contrast, organisational entrepreneurship refers to conducting business within an existing organisation by leveraging its resources.

##### **c. According to adoption:**

It is divided into three types:

- *Innovative research-based ventures*: in which the entrepreneur transforms a new idea into a new product and establishes a new business activity.
- *Developed innovative ventures* that rely on existing ideas, information, and technology to establish a new business.
- *Ownership of innovative ventures*, which represents the least innovative form of entrepreneurship, where an individual purchases a company or hires employees, thereby reducing the need for innovation while still bearing the risks and benefiting from the opportunities.

## **Section Two: Entrepreneurial Capability and Entrepreneurial Universities**

### **1. Definition of Entrepreneurial Capability:**

Entrepreneurial capability comprises internal attributes such as general and specialised knowledge, motivation, personal traits, self-vision, individual and social skills, and social networks that support the establishment, continuity, and development of the project (Mohammed, 2024, p. 1477).

### **2. Definition of Entrepreneurial Universities:**

An entrepreneurial university is defined as an educational institution that performs its functions, such as teaching, scientific research, and community service, in nontraditional ways. It plays a prominent role in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship and contributes to economic and social development while also investing in knowledge through meeting the needs of the knowledge economy (Kalthoum & Sahimi Faiza, 2024, p. 667).

It is also the institution that, in its interaction with its environment, adopts models and forms of private or independent business and projects. This institution transforms its members, whether academic staff, students, or employees, into entrepreneurs such that the university is managed in a manner that enables it to interact more effectively with market requirements and to make greater use of the opportunities available in the external environment (Kalthoum & Sahimi Faiza, 2024, p. 667).

### **3. Importance of Entrepreneurial Universities:**

All higher education institutions worldwide seek to achieve the objectives of entrepreneurial universities because of their positive impact on educational development and progress. Like many other countries, Algeria is striving to integrate the entrepreneurial spirit into its universities, as reflected in the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research's certification project. The entrepreneurial university seeks to achieve a set of objectives (Kalthoum & Sahimi Faiza, 2024, p. 668):

- Preparing a new generation of entrepreneurs and innovators capable of presenting their creativity in the form of products, services, new projects, inventions, or discoveries.
- Transforming the role of universities from traditional education and knowledge production into an active partner in the economic development of society and marketing scientific research to strengthen the national economy and stimulate the university's contribution to development.
- Raising the level of universities by improving the efficiency of their staff, promoting creative and entrepreneurial thinking among academic staff and students, and qualifying them to keep pace with technical and technological developments.
- Building an organisational character for universities that is capable of adapting to rapid changes in demand.
- Creating value through education, scientific research, and community service by offering innovative activities that help attract competencies and address research topics that contribute to exploiting available market opportunities.
- Qualifying university students by developing entrepreneurial values and skills in line with the needs of the contemporary labour market.
- Integrating technology while providing advisory services to the business sector and solving its problems.
- Increasing efficiency through the enhancement of competition, as the entry of new competitors encourages others to respond effectively and efficiently.
- Increasing the significant diversity in the quality and type of new projects to present innovative ideas (Kalthoum & Sahimi Faiza, 2024, p. 668).

#### **4. The Role of Entrepreneurial Universities in Developing Entrepreneurial Capability:**

Universities have witnessed a significant transformation in their role within society, shifting from being merely sources of knowledge and learning to centres for encouraging entrepreneurship. This transformation was necessary to keep pace with societal developments, which required universities to adapt to preserve their status and objectives. In essence, universities contribute to preparing students who possess innovative ideas by creating a productive educational environment, in addition to offering specialised academic programmes aimed at developing creative and design-thinking skills, as well as providing the necessary support and consultancy to move beyond the traditional mindset centred solely on seeking employment (Nesrine & Barhal Abdelwahab, 2024, p. 212).

Universities constitute one of the main elements of the business system, as they bear responsibility for the accomplishment of a set of important tasks, among which are the following (Nesrine & Barhal Abdelwahab, 2024, p. 213):

- Training students on how to launch and manage their projects successfully while clarifying the necessary steps at the start of a project.
- Developing human capital capable of independent work and risk-taking.
- Providing opportunities for research and innovation for students, whether through participation in research studies or by organising events that stimulate the exchange of ideas and innovations.
- Training students on how to generate creative ideas that can be transformed into products of economic value.
- Providing training and guidance in the establishment and management of small enterprises, in addition to providing technical support and mentoring for entrepreneurs.
- Conducting scientific research and applied studies and offering consultancy and advisory services.
- Presenting ideas that can be transformed into inventions applicable at the industrial and operational levels.

#### **5. Project of Decision No. 1275:**

The project of Decision No. 1275, which includes the "University Certificate – Start-up" and the "University Certificate – Patent," constitutes a means of realising the concept of entrepreneurship within Algerian universities. This approach falls within the framework of a new strategy aimed at aligning university research with the needs of society and the economy and reflects the government's

orientation towards establishing start-ups that support the national economy through new approaches. Accordingly, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research developed a project to transform students' graduation projects into start-ups, thereby contributing to economic diversification at both the local and national levels. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry issued Ministerial Decision No. 1275 dated 27 September 2022, specifying the manner of preparing a graduation thesis project to obtain the "University Certificate – Start-up" and the "University Certificate – Patent" for students in higher education institutions. This decision includes a set of training programmes to prepare business plans for graduation projects, as well as the technical procedures required to transform students' graduation projects (Bachelor's, Master's, or Doctorate) into start-ups (Kalthoum & Sahimi Faiza, 2024, p. 669).

### **Section Three: A Culture that Encourages Entrepreneurship**

It is important to understand the culture of entrepreneurship, as it has significant economic dimensions within society. This culture encompasses knowledge, values, skills, and attitudes that promote personal initiative, entrepreneurial activity, self-employment, and workplace freedom. It also encourages ownership and project management. It helps foster a spirit of ambition and calculated risk-taking, aiming to improve the standard of living for both the individual and society (Madkhal & Abdelhaq Tir, 2021, p. 194).

#### **1. The Importance of a Culture that Encourages Entrepreneurship:**

Among the most important roles that universities play are the pursuit of economic development and the promotion of an entrepreneurial culture, as well as the support of students through educational and training programmes related to management and self-employment. Many universities around the world have begun to develop educational programmes and courses related to entrepreneurship, in addition to establishing programmes for the award of Master's and Doctoral degrees in this field. Numerous public and private institutions work to prepare training programs and specialise in studies in entrepreneurship. These universities must endeavour to strengthen the entrepreneurial culture among students by equipping them to work independently, encouraging their willingness to take risks, training them to transform their innovative ideas into significant projects, providing them with planning and implementation skills, and offering guidance and support to these students (Madkhal & Abdelhaq Tir, 2021, p. 194).

Ahmed (2022) presented several important aspects on which universities should focus to increase their role in disseminating the culture of entrepreneurship among students, as follows (Madkhal & Abdelhaq Tir, 2021, p. 195):

- Transforming the role of the university from focusing on the provision of employment opportunities to focusing on the creation of new job opportunities through reassessing current academic programmes and introducing courses related to entrepreneurship to graduate students capable of creating their own opportunities.
- Establishing partnerships and communication with all relevant sectors, including governmental institutions, the local community, and graduates, and providing continuous channels of communication among them.
- Cooperating with leading international universities in the field of entrepreneurship to exchange technology and knowledge.
- Applying an educational approach that focuses on creativity and innovation rather than traditional methods based on information memorisation, encouraging students to become producers of knowledge rather than mere recipients, and providing them with opportunities to express their ideas and opinions while supporting their creativity.
- Providing leadership that is aware of the importance of entrepreneurship and is willing to offer the financial and material resources required to support entrepreneurs.

#### **2. Factors Encouraging Entrepreneurship:**

Numerous factors contribute to the dissemination, promotion, and encouragement of entrepreneurship. These entrepreneurial factors emerge from childhood and are integrated through the development of skills grounded in scientific thinking and practical experience, with an emphasis on responding to environmental changes. This means that the development of an entrepreneurial culture depends on a set of interrelated factors at both the individual and societal levels. These factors may be summarised as follows:

**a. Entrepreneurial Energy:**

Entrepreneurial energy is considered an important factor at the individual level in building an entrepreneurial society and a culture that supports entrepreneurship. The greater the number of entrepreneurial traits among individuals is, the greater the opportunities are to establish business ventures, indicating that possessing entrepreneurial characteristics plays a fundamental role in establishing an entrepreneurial culture (Kafi, 2022, p. 77).

**b. Role of the Family:**

The family plays a significant role in encouraging its children to engage in entrepreneurial activities, underscoring the importance of family guidance in fostering entrepreneurial traits. For example, the family may encourage its children to sell simple products. Children in families engaged in trade become accustomed to many investment-related concepts, fostering their desire and motivation to establish their own businesses (Kafi, 2022).

**c. Entrepreneurial Culture:**

Entrepreneurial culture requires the support and encouragement of entrepreneurship through the teaching of its principles. There must also be governments that support theoretical and practical sciences and promote entrepreneurship through their policies.

**d. Education:**

Education is considered a fundamental element in the development of entrepreneurship and in refining the skills required for it. Education can be utilised to promote entrepreneurship from an early age, beginning in kindergarten, and this role may continue into higher education (Kafi, 2022).

**e. Experience:**

Many studies indicate that successful entrepreneurs usually possess profound knowledge in their fields. Creative entrepreneurs, in particular, tend to establish their own ventures to achieve independence and employ the expertise they have acquired over the years (Kafi, 2022, p. 78).

**f. Supporting Institutions:**

Since the culture of entrepreneurship depends on the society in which it exists, public and private institutions play important roles in fostering it. For example, government programmes provide financial support and training for entrepreneurs and support the activities they undertake. Professional sponsorship programmes may also be developed to enhance entrepreneurial characteristics, such as innovation. Forms of support provided by public and private institutions may include both financial and moral support (Kafi, 2022, p. 78).

**Section Four: Factors for the Success and Support of Entrepreneurial Thinking**

The competent authority may support its members in improving their entrepreneurial skills by creating an appropriate internal environment for creativity, which helps them express their ideas freely.

**1. Factors for the Success of Entrepreneurial Thinking**

The factors for the success of entrepreneurial thinking are innovation, creativity, and risk-taking, which are the main elements of successful entrepreneurial thought, alongside other essential attributes such as adaptability, the ability to plan, and leadership skills. Entrepreneurial thinking seeks to turn ideas into action by carefully assuming risk and identifying new solutions to challenges.

**a. Innovation:**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development defined innovation as "the totality of scientific, technical, and financial steps required for the successful development and marketing of new or improved industrial products, the use of new or improved methods or tools commercially, or the introduction of a new method in social service. Research and development is considered only one step

within these processes." The presence of innovation within organisations helps create an appropriate environment for developing new products, improving performance, and adapting to surrounding conditions (Bouabd, Hayat, & Rachid, 2016, p. 78).

**b. Creativity:**

Creativity is an important element of entrepreneurial thinking and is the force that enables projects to survive and continue in the business world. It supplies projects with innovative ideas, whether through new strategies, products, or processes. Creativity is considered the means upon which entrepreneurs rely to obtain new sources of money and wealth (Kafi & Youssef Kafi, 2020, p. 89).

**c. Risk Orientation:**

Entrepreneurial organisations are known for their tendency to take risks. To achieve this, they form specialised work teams focused on risk that drive numerous innovations in products, markets, and processes (Saadaoui, 2024, p. 85).

**2. The Role of Business Incubators in Supporting Entrepreneurial Thinking:**

Business incubators play an important role in supporting entrepreneurs by providing essential resources and technical and managerial consultancy to entrepreneurs with innovative ideas. These incubators create a supportive environment that helps them turn their ideas into implementable projects that strengthen the economy. Business incubators continue to work with projects for a specific period, after which the relationship gradually diminishes and develops into a new initiative. Incubators are usually linked to governmental bodies, research centres, private companies, and venture capital firms, and the incubation period for new projects is often at least 3 years. These incubators provide a range of services to start-up enterprises, helping them commence and grow (Boudawoud, 2022, p. 311).

Business incubators also aim to provide an environment that encourages creativity, innovation, and the specialised skills of entrepreneurs and project owners. Through these objectives, such incubators seek to foster a spirit of creativity and initiative, as technological development is not confined solely to introducing new production methods but may also occur through improvements to existing products or services. Accordingly, business incubators endeavour to increase the capacity of start-up enterprises for thinking and creativity through a set of educational programmes that focus on identifying and studying practical experiences that lead to innovation.

Business incubators also work to strengthen the entrepreneurial spirit among project owners by improving their managerial skills and training them to adopt new ideas and to be prepared to take on risk, thereby enabling them to establish enterprises capable of understanding the mechanisms of market competition (Boudawoud, 2022, p. 312).

They protect intellectual property rights and patents as among the most important processes that assist projects affiliated with business incubators in developing markets for their products. These projects also seek to secure the necessary financing during their early stages, as incubators act as intermediaries between these projects and legal bodies, providing guidance and advice and participating in the preparation of models and patent registration procedures. Business incubators also support start-up projects in organising open days that provide opportunities for interaction and participation among these projects (Boudawoud, 2022, p. 312).

**Section Five: Entrepreneurial Opportunity and Innovation**

**1. Definition of Entrepreneurial Opportunity:**

An entrepreneurial opportunity is defined as a moment when new products, services, resources, or organisational methods are introduced and sold at a price above their production cost (Saadaoui, 2024, p. 87). Thus, the entrepreneurial opportunity is to establish a new venture grounded in innovation and creativity.

**2. The Importance of Creativity and Innovation in Entrepreneurship**

Innovation requires skills such as imagination, mental thinking, and intelligence. From this, it becomes clear that creativity constitutes the foundation of entrepreneurship. Importantly, the prospective

entrepreneur is not only in need of a new idea but also able to identify marketing opportunities. Without this, entrepreneurial activities cannot succeed. In other words, entrepreneurship cannot be discussed without innovation, creativity, and opportunities, as these confer on entrepreneurship characteristics such as modernity, renewal, added value, and social impact, among others, thereby benefiting humanity (Oukil, 2017, pp. 32–33).

The importance of innovation in entrepreneurship lies in the development of new products and services and the improvement of production processes; it contributes to achieving success in entrepreneurship and enhances the venture's competitive capacity and, consequently, its profitability.

## **Section Six: Role of Entrepreneurship in Achieving Sustainable Development**

### **1. The role of entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development:**

The importance of entrepreneurship in achieving sustainable development lies in its role in driving economic, social, and environmental growth by creating new employment opportunities, stimulating innovation, and developing sustainable solutions to various challenges. Entrepreneurial projects diversify the economy, reduce dependence on traditional sources, develop environmentally friendly technologies, and enhance social awareness and corporate social responsibility.

Economic development and sustainable development aim to bring about significant changes in economic and social conditions. These changes help the vast majority of people live with dignity, thereby reducing disparities and addressing problems such as unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, and disease. They also grant citizens greater opportunities to have a voice in determining the direction and future of their nation. One should not overlook their positive impact on social development, as they encourage broader participation and support privatisation projects. Small entrepreneurial start-ups are considered among the most important current sources of sustainable development. There is a broad consensus across many studies and practical experiences regarding the importance of these enterprises in promoting development in general, particularly in the industrial sector, where they represent the main driver of the private sector and account for more than 81% of total projects worldwide (Khout & Khaled Mohamed Al-Omari, 2023, p. 37).

Entrepreneurial projects, especially small ones, are regarded as the primary engine of both societal and national economies, and they constitute both the point of departure and the culmination of large-scale projects. This is what renders the economy distinctive in its encouragement of expanded production. Small enterprises have recently received global attention for the employment opportunities they provide, their contribution to income improvement, and their role in enhancing development at the individual and community levels (Khout & Khaled Mohamed Al-Omari, 2023, p. 31).

### **2. Some Successful Models in Entrepreneurship:**

#### **a. Developed Countries:**

Here, the focus is on the country that has been most renowned for entrepreneurship in recent years, namely, the United States of America.

#### **The Story of Sam Walton:**

In the American state of Oklahoma, Sam Walton founded the giant company "Walmart," which sells a wide range of products at the lowest prices. Owing to his family's efforts to lead a simple life, he began engaging in modest activities, such as selling surplus milk from his father's farm and distributing daily newspapers. This reflected his love of work and his desire never to stop. After completing his secondary education, he enrolled at the well-known University of Missouri and graduated with a degree in management. He decided to open his first discount store under the name Walmart, which later became globally recognised. He was keen to sell local products first and develop an effective pricing strategy. He succeeded in increasing the number of his stores from 190 in 1977 to 800 in 1985, thereby becoming a symbol in the business world (Oukil, 2017, p. 115).

#### **The Story of Mrs. Bhuvana Krishnan:**

She was a woman of Indian origin who obtained employment as a computer programmer in the United States after travelling there in 1998 under a three-year work contract. She was fortunate in that her

contract was renewed each time, which led her to consider permanent settlement in America. She completed her studies there and dreamed of establishing her own enterprise. With strong determination, she founded Cyber Tary, a company that provides consultancy services to entrepreneurs who need assistance at specific stages of their projects (Oukil, 2017, p. 116).

#### **b. Developing Countries:**

##### **The Story of Mr. Anton Robert:**

He began his business activities in 1941 with capital of not more than ten pounds. When he died approximately eight years later, he had amassed a fortune estimated at USD 1.7 billion. Remarkably, he began his business by producing cigarettes in a garage and selling them to people. Over time, he expanded his productive capacity until he established an internationally recognised industrial group in the production and packaging of tobacco (Oukil, 2017, p. 118).

##### **The Story of Mr Abdelrahman Hammadi:**

He manages the Beni Hammad Industrial Group in Bordj Bou Arreridj, eastern Algeria, and comes from a family well known for its commercial activities. Abdelrahman has a strong passion for business, whether in trade or industry. After earning higher academic degrees in Algeria and Britain, he founded the Condor Company, which has become one of the most important private companies in the electronics industry. This company competes with the national electronics company located in western Algeria (Oukil, 2017, p. 118).

Algeria's orientation towards a market economy has offered this enterprise an opportunity to demonstrate the private sector's efficiency. What stands out in this story is the entrepreneur's ability to shift rapidly from traditional industries, such as construction materials and food, to modern industries, such as electronic devices, which are positive indicators of innovation and entrepreneurship.

### **Section Seven: Role of Business Incubators in Supporting Start-up Enterprises**

#### **1. Definition of business incubators:**

A business incubator is considered an institution or organisation that provides comprehensive support to small projects and companies. This includes the provision of workspaces, technical and administrative guidance, initial financing, and, sometimes, specialised training to assist these projects in growing and expanding to achieve success in the market (Laajal, 2024, p. 24).

#### **2. The Importance of Business Incubators in Supporting and Financing Start-up Enterprises**

In recent years, many countries have shown increasing interest in new ventures because of the positive results achieved and the important role they play in improving and developing the economy. This role is attributed to business incubators, which provide the means for these ventures' success. The following are some of the basic services provided by business incubators to support and develop new enterprises:

- Business incubators help these projects obtain affordable workspaces for a specific period of time, in addition to providing logistical resources such as meeting rooms and the necessary documentation.
- They enable new enterprises to become acquainted with and integrated into their surrounding environment.
- They assist in promoting incubated projects through the media and participation in various exhibitions, and they also support them in organising diverse events at their workplaces.
- Business incubators enable start-up enterprises to acquire knowledge by guiding them in the preparation of their business plans, as well as in the registration of patents and all matters related to intellectual property rights. These incubators provide an appropriate environment that supports start-up enterprises in the transfer and localisation of technology, particularly for technologies that do not require significant investments.
- They support these start-up enterprises in entering markets, relying on the large companies associated with them.
- They carry out continuous evaluation of the condition of the incubated projects to identify their problems and possible solutions and to benefit from this experience in supporting other new projects (Bara Fatima Zahra, 2018, p. 603).

## Conclusion

Entrepreneurship is the process of building and developing new ventures and performs an important function in the Algerian economy. Several factors promote entrepreneurship, including governmental support, financing, and training. Entrepreneurs play a role in achieving sustainable development by establishing new projects, improving living standards, and developing the national economy. It is recommended to further promote entrepreneurship in Algeria by creating a supportive environment for entrepreneurs and encouraging them to launch new ventures.

## References

- Abou Khout, N. M., & Al-Omari, K. M. (2023). Entrepreneurship of small enterprises and its role in achieving sustainable development. *Journal of Business Administration and Organisations*, 5(1).
- Allali, Z., & Allali, F. (2021). The business plan and the achievement of entrepreneurship. *Journal of Economic Integration*, 9(2).
- Bara, F. Z., et al. (2018). *The contribution of business incubators to the development and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises: A case study of the Sidi Abdellah technological incubator*. Annals of the University of Algiers, 22. University of Algiers.
- Bouabdallah, W., Brahimi Ben Harath, H., & Yousfi, R. (2016). Strategies for building creative thinking in entrepreneurial organisations. *Journal of Organisation and Work*, 5(3).
- Boudawoud, F. Z. (2022). The role of business incubators in promoting entrepreneurship in Algeria. *Journal of Contemporary Economic Research*, 5(1).
- Kafi, M. Y. (2022). *Innovation and entrepreneurship*. Al-Warraaq Foundation; Algerian Publishing House.
- Laajal, A. (2024). *Business incubators and their role in supporting start-up enterprises* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Mutanabbi for Printing and Publishing.
- Madkhal, K., & Tir, A. H. (2021). The contribution of the Algerian university to disseminating the culture of entrepreneurship among students: A field study at the Faculty of Technology, University of El Oued. *Journal of Economic Development*, 1(2). University of El Oued.
- Mohamed, M. A. A. B. (2024). Entrepreneurial capabilities and their role in supporting open innovation: A field study. *Scientific Journal of Commercial and Environmental Studies*, 15(1).
- Moulay Oum Kalthoum, & Sahimi, F. (2024). The entrepreneurial university and the enhancement of entrepreneurial opportunity among graduates of El Bayadh University Centre. *Al-Risala Journal for Human Studies and Research*, 9(3).
- Nesrine, M., & Barhal, A. W. (2024). The importance of the entrepreneurial orientation of the Algerian university in supporting the student entrepreneur in light of the open innovation model: International experiences of entrepreneurial universities. *Journal of the Institute of Economic Sciences*, 27(2).
- Oukil, S. (2017). *Entrepreneurship (or entrepreneurial ventures): A comprehensive and practical approach*. National Office of University Publications.
- Saadaoui, F. (2024). *Entrepreneurial thinking* (1st ed.). Dar Al-Mutanabbi for Printing and Publishing.