

Contribution of the Entrepreneurship Ecosystem to the emergence and development of the Entrepreneurship Dynamic: Study applied to the Soummam Valley of Bejaia - Algeria.

مساهمة منظومة ريادة الأعمال في ظهور ديناميكية ريادة الأعمال وتطويرها: دراسة مطبقة على وادي الصومام

بجاية - الجزائر

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Abstract:

This research work aims to analyze the characteristics of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the Soummam Valley, Bejaia (Algeria) and its contribution to the entrepreneurial dynamics of this region. to do this, we will establish an inventory of the entrepreneurial dynamic of the Soummam valley.. From the field survey which targeted 30 actors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem of the wilaya of Bejaia, we will determine the characteristics of the functioning of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and its impact on the entrepreneurial dynamic. The results of our survey revealed that despite the positive role played by the actors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in promoting entrepreneurial activity, these actors believe that the administrative and institutional environment is not conducive to boosting the entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam valley of Bejaia. However, efforts must be made to set up an entrepreneurial ecosystem that is conducive to the impetus of a real entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam valley of Bejaia.

Keywords: entrepreneurial ecosystem, entrepreneurial dynamic, entrepreneurial support, actors.

JEL Classification Codes: L26, M13

ملخص:

يهدف هذا المقال إلى تحليل خصائص النظام البيئي لريادة الأعمال في منطقة وادي الصومام ، بجاية (الجزائر) ومساهمته في تحفيز ديناميكية ريادة الأعمال في هذه المنطقة. من خلال المسح الميداني الذي استهدف 30 جهة فاعلة في النظام الإيكولوجي لريادة الأعمال في ولاية بجاية ، سنحدد خصائص عمل بيئة ريادة الأعمال وتأثيرها على ديناميكية هذه الأخيرة. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أنه على الرغم من الدور الإيجابي الذي يلعبه الفاعلون في النظام البيئي لريادة الأعمال في تعزيز النشاط الريادي ، فإن هؤلاء الفاعلين يقدرون أن البيئة الإدارية والمؤسسية غير مواتية لتعزيز ديناميكيات ريادة الأعمال في وادي الصومام بجاية. ومع ذلك ، يجب بذل الجهود لإنشاء نظام بيئي لريادة الأعمال يفضي إلى تعزيز ديناميكية ريادة الأعمال الحقيقية في وادي الصومام بجاية.

كلمات مفتاحية: منظومة ريادة الأعمال ، ديناميكية ريادة الأعمال ، دعم ريادة الأعمال ، الجهات الفاعلة.

تصنيفات JEL: L26, M13

INTRODUCTION:

Throughout the past few years, the entrepreneurial ecosystem became an important theme in the field of entrepreneurship, as economic literature has grown an interest to the subject of study. Indeed, entrepreneurship is an important asset to found an economy based on knowledge and innovation, where the SME is a source of continuous growth and development of nations.

The construction of an entrepreneurship dynamic is delicate given the difficulties that individuals, organizations and institutions face to implement collective projects or to set up interventions of the different parties within the territories. The companies do not act on their own accords, but rather evolve in a territory within which they forge relationships with different parties, and thus represents a component of a very complex ecosystem.

Therefore, the establishment of an auspicious entrepreneurship ecosystem could have a positive impact in promoting entrepreneurial activities within a certain territory. “ The entrepreneurship ecosystem approach goes further insofar as it emphasizes not only the auspicious factors to entrepreneurship, but also on the complex interactions between several political, financial, human, and cultural dimensions that relate to markets and infrastructural, professional and institutional supports, the combinations of which give each ecosystem an idiosyncratic character” (Isenberg 2011, Kouraiche2018)

The theoretical developments concerning the entrepreneurship ecosystems are considering a large number of heterogeneous and interconnected actors. Hence, the territory actors, along the different spheres, have more interest in building a network to promote the emergence of a dynamic of territorial development. The birth of this network responds to the need to facilitate connections between the different territorial actors. The components of this facilitator network are mixed. In other words, it is composed of public structures (territorial collectivities decentralized State administrations, training and research structures) in addition to private structures (private incubators, economic operators and funding organizations)

The opening of Algeria towards the end of the 1980s led to a significant development of the number of private companies created to set up a stimulating environment for entrepreneurship activity. Several incentive measures and programs have been introduced, in particular the revision of the regulatory framework governing investment and entrepreneurial activity as well as the establishment of mechanisms and measures to support the creation of SMEs.

In this article we will attempt to shed light on the characteristics of the functioning of the entrepreneurship ecosystem and analyzing the contribution of the different components of the subject to the entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam valley in the wilaya of Bejaia (Algeria) .The question to which we want to provide answers with our contribution is as follows: **What is the impact of the Entrepreneurship ecosystem of the Soummam Valley of Bejaia on its Entrepreneurship dynamics?** Other questions also arise: what is an

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entrepreneurship ecosystem? How does the entrepreneurship ecosystem of the Soummam Valley work? What is the state of play of the entrepreneurship dynamics in the Soummam Valley of Bejaia?

In order to answer this problematic, we will be using two sources of complementary information: the first consists in the collection of quantitative data (statistics) in order to form an idea on the situation of the entrepreneurship dynamic in the river of Soummam in the wilaya of Bejaia (Algeria). The data was collected from various organizations and institutions (Directorate of Industry, University of Bejaia, National Agency for Investment Development, National Unemployment Fund, etc.). The second source of information is: surveying actors. Contrary to the first method that mobilizes existing statistical data, the second creates information specific to the territory. This approach elaborates a survey/study of the actors who intervene in the entrepreneurship ecosystem, the objectives of which are to identify the characteristics of its functioning with the help of SPSS21 software.

1- The entrepreneurial ecosystem: concepts and definitions

The ecosystem is a biological concept that refers to a dynamic set that includes a natural environment (water, soil, climate...) and all living organisms that reside there; it is a system generated by an environment and all species that exist there. Thus, George Tansley's (1935) works contributed to a greater understanding of how interactions between the environment and the ecosystem living organisms (Philippart, 2016).

According to Lichtenstein and Lyons (2001), the establishment of a support system allows for economic development and establishment of a partnership between the entrepreneur and the community. Entrepreneurship has been the subject of much debate and investigation over the past decades. It has received a lot of attention and has become an important factor in organizing growth and creating innovations Sahin M, Todiras A Nijkamp P (2011).

In the field of entrepreneurship, the term is referred to as an "entrepreneurial ecosystem." Valdez J used the term "ecosystem" for the first time in his article "The entrepreneurial ecosystem: toward a theory of new business creation" in 1988 to explain the phenomenon of start-ups. Botsaris C. and Vamvaka V (2012) listed traits and demographic variables that differentiate entrepreneurs from non-entrepreneurs such as age, gender, origin, religion, level of studies, labour experience, and so on.

2- The entrepreneurial ecosystem: a review of the literature

The intrapreneurship school sees the entrepreneur as the skilful manager of large organizations; and finally, the school of psychological characteristics associates the entrepreneur with both unique values and attitudes and distinct needs Ribeiro B.M, Fernandes

G.A, Diniz S.F (2013).

There has been a significant increase in study on the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Several researches have been conducted to investigate this phenomenon. As a result, some authors have used the term "entrepreneurial environment" to define a country's favorable or unfavorable conditions for entrepreneurship. Gnyawali and Fogel (1994) identified five categories of environmental factors affecting entrepreneurship: socioeconomic factors, non-financial resources, financial resources, existing know-how, and public policy.

There is no widely accepted definition of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. According to Isenberg (2010), the entrepreneurial ecosystem "consists of a set of individual elements, such as leadership, culture, financial markets, and open-minded clients, which combine in a complex way." These elements, when combined in a holistic system, have the potential to stimulate business growth and creation in a specific location.

According to Vogel.P (2013), an entrepreneurial ecosystem is "an interactive community within a geographic region, composed of diverse and interdependent actors (entrepreneurs, institutions, and organizations) and factors (market, regulatory framework, support environment, entrepreneurial culture, etc.) that evolve over time and whose actors and factors coexist and interact to promote the creation of new businesses." According to Mason, C., and Brown, R. (2014), the entrepreneurial ecosystem is "an interconnected set of entrepreneurial actors (potential and existing), entrepreneurial organizations (firms, venture capitalists, business angels, banks), institutions (universities, public sector agencies, and funding), and entrepreneurial processes (rate of business creation, number of high growth firms, number of serial entrepreneurs, level of entrepreneurial ambition.), which are linked in a formal and informal way in order to moderate and manage performances within the local entrepreneurial environment.

We notice that all of these authors agree on the fact that the diversity of the components of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and the interactions between the system's components. The entrepreneurial ecosystem is defined as "the complexity and diversity of actors, roles, and environmental factors whose interactions determine a region's or a city's entrepreneurial capacity" (Spiling, 1996).

From a technical point of view, the territorial division requires a geometric knowledge in order to take into account both of the spatial dimension (size) as well as the concentration of the population (inhabitants) Chenane A., Hadjou L (2016).

At the scale of a territory, the concept of entrepreneurship evolves toward a more communal approach, necessitating a regulatory system that ensures collaboration, complementarities, and convergence of actors. This convergence necessitates interactions between various actors:

- Local authorities represented by institutional and political actors and elected officials in charge of the economic development of the territory;

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- The structures of accompaniment and support to the entrepreneurship;
- The project holders;
- Funders (financial backers, banks, etc.);
- Universities and research laboratories in charge of developing entrepreneurial skills.

3- The entrepreneurial ecosystem structure in Algeria

In order to encourage entrepreneurship, Algeria has established a number of support organizations and incentive programs. These systems and policies have given rise to a slew of entrepreneurial actors.

3-1- Support Systems

The most important aid and support systems for project developers are the National Agency of Entrepreneurship Support and Development (EX ANSEJ), the National Unemployment Insurance Fund (CNAC), the National Agency of Microcredit (ANGEM), and the National Agency of Investment Development (ANDI). These institutions were established to encourage and support project developers.

3-2- Business incubators

Incubators in Algeria have been defined by Executive Decree 03-78 of February 25, 2003, on the standard status of business incubators, which states that they are public institutions of industrial and commercial nature with legal personality and financial autonomy, according to the orientation law on the promotion of SMEs No. 01-18. Their objective is to take on inventive project holders and guide them through the formation of their start-up.

3-3- Academic incubators

In recent years, Algeria has seen the establishment of incubators within universities and high schools, with the goal of fostering the development of the entrepreneurial environment and facilitating the creation of new businesses and projects. Moreover, as part of its SME promotion policy, Algeria has established a number of incubators led by universities and research institutions.

3-4- Technological incubators

Technological incubators are primarily intended for the owners of innovative projects in the field of advanced technology. In this context, the National Agency of Promotion and Parcs Development (ANPDP) is in responsible of taking on project managers for innovative TIC projects and guiding them through the start-up process.

3-5- The Accelerators

To improve the start-up ecosystem in Algeria, we have been assisting in the emergence of accelerators, which are professional investment organizations that aid start-ups. Mentoring sessions, as well as coaching and training workshops, are held within the accelerators. “Algeria Venture” is the country's first public accelerator. Created by Executive decree No. 20-356 of November 30, 2020, authorizing the establishment of a promotion and management structure for start-ups and defining its missions.

3-6- The facilitation centers

According to the Decree N° 03-78 of February 25, 2003, facilitation centers are defined as "administrative public institutions endowed with moral and financial autonomy." They provide assistance to project managers by listening to and adapting their services to the needs of business owners and entrepreneurs. These centers assist project managers and businesses in overcoming roadblocks and establishing administrative procedures.

3-7- Associative support organizations

Project managers are increasingly turning to experts and private-sector professionals for advice on the formation of their businesses. A plethora of non-profit organizations have emerged to assist project developers.

4- The entrepreneurial ecosystem, its characteristics, and its contribution to the entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam Valley, Bejaia (Algeria).

In the following, an empirical analysis of the entrepreneurial dynamics in the Soummam Valley, Bejaia, will be conducted. First, we will sketch out the current state of the entrepreneurial dynamic and the contributions of various actors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem to this dynamic. Following that, we will examine the characteristics of the entrepreneurial ecosystem at the Soummam Valley level.

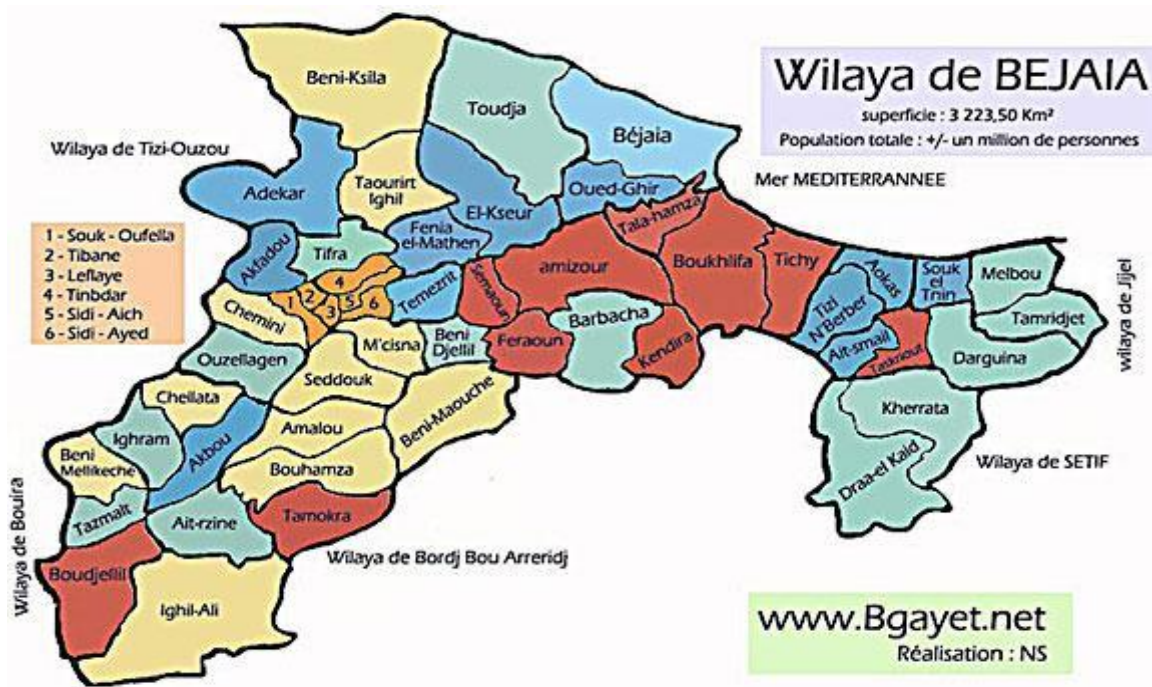
With a total area of 3261 km², the wilaya of Bejaia is located in northern Algeria, between the Djurdjura, the Babors, and the Bibans mountains, and its relief is dominated by mountain ranges to a large extent (75%). It currently has 52 communes and 19 Daira. Its population is estimated to be 990 050 people (as of the 31st of December, 2020, the annual statistical report of the programming and budgetary oversight was completed). The wilaya is divided into two industrial zones (BEJAIA and AKBOU) and 19 activity zones spread across the territory of Bejaia.

The wilaya of Bejaia has real economic potential, with road and rail infrastructure, the port of Bejaia is a strategic asset for the entire region both for the transport of goods and passengers. The maritime facade of Bejaia extends over 100 km and constitutes a certain tourist potential as well as the fisheries production.

The wilaya of Bejaia can boast of a satisfactory basic economic infrastructure able to impulse a real economic and social development to the whole region.

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Fig (1): BEJAIA geographical map



Source: Directory of DPSB of Bejaia, 2020

4-1- Entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam valley: Inventory.

In order to determine the state of entrepreneurial activity in the Soummam River, Bejaia, statistical data information are obtained from the industry directorate, the CNAS, and entrepreneurial support organizations such as the ANDI, ANADE (ex ANSEJ), and the CNAC.

4-1-1- SME population evolution in Bejaia from 2017 to 2020.

Based on a comparative study of the number of SMEs established between 2017 and 2020, it is worth noting that the number has increased significantly during the time period under consideration. The table below depicts the evolution of the entrepreneurial dynamic in Bejaia based on data obtained from the industry's leadership.

Table (1): SME Evolution in the Soummam valley: inventory

	Year 2017	Year 2018	Evolution	Year 2019	Evolution	Year 2020	Evolution
SME Number	25036	27203	2167 %8,65	28842	1639 %6,02	30199	1357 % 4,70
Employment	63484	67890	4406 %6,94	71172	3282 % 4,83	73737	2565 % 3,60

Source: Industry Direction of Bejaia, 2020

The number of SME has increased. The number has increased from 2036 in 2017 to 30199 in 2020, with a total of 10253 entities created in the last three years. The rate of growth from 2019 to 2020 is estimated to be around 4, 7 % (covid-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on the business creation dynamic).

Table (2): Distribution of SMEs by sector of activity as of 31/12/2020

Activity sectors	SME Number	%	Employment	%
Building and public works	6821	22.58	20103	27.26
Business	6323	20.93	10447	14.16
Transport and Communication	4669	15.46	7159	9.70
Business services	2643	8.75	10329	14
Non-market services	2687	8.89	4544	6.16
Wood industry, cork, paper, printing	1333	4.41	2500	3.39
Hotels and restaurants	1320	4.37	3341	4.53
Agrifood industry	1029	3.40	3800	5.15
Others	3374	11.21	11514	15.65
Total	30199	100	73737	100

Source: CNAS, 2020

The treatment of the file of the CNAS stopped at 31/12/2020 allowed the estimation of the potential of the companies to 30199 entities in total for a number of jobs of 73737. By sector of activity, we note that the sectors BTPH and trade monopolize a large part of entrepreneurial activity in the Soummam Valley.

4-1-2- The contribution of the entrepreneurial ecosystem actors to the entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam Valley, Bejaia (Algeria).

4-1-2-1- The National Agency of Investment Development (ANDI)

The ANDI is a government institution whose mission is to facilitate and promote investment and the creation of businesses through incentive schemes that are essentially based on tax exemptions and reductions.

Table (3): Distribution of investment projects realized by activity sector from 2018 to 2020.

Sector	Projects	Rate	Employment	Rate
Agriculture	4	4,88 %	16	1,62 %
BTPH	26	31,71%	426	43,25 %
Industry	46	56,10%	501	50,86 %
Health	2	2,44%	2	0,20 %
Tourism	1	1,22%	16	1,62 %
Services	3	3,66%	24	2,44 %
Total	82	100%	985	100 %

Source: National Agency of Investment Development of Bejaia, 2020

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The flowing table present the distribution of investment projects by type of investment from 2018 to 2020.

Table (4): Distribution of investment projects by type of investment from 2018 to 2020

Investment Type.	Projects	Rate %	Number Of employment	Rate %	Amount in	Rate %
Creation	35	42.68	357	36.24	1 302 083	25 ,22
Extension	47	57.32	628	63.76	3 861 460	74.78
Reform	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privatization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Participation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privatization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	82	100	985	100 %	5 163 543	100%

Source: National Agency of Investment Development of Bejaia, 2020

The National Agency of Investment Development of Bejaia has recorded during the three years 2018, 2019 and 2020, 82 projects worth 5 163 443 K DA. These projects have generated the creation of 985 jobs. The table presented above illustrates the preferences of investors by sector of activity and indicates that the industry represents 60.93% of projects recorded.

4-1-2-2- National Agency of entrepreneurship support and development (Ex ANSEJ).

This table present the distribution of financial projects by activity sectors from 2018 to 2020

Table (5): Distribution of financial projects by activity sectors from 2018 to 2020

Designation	Number Of projects			Employment		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Services	47	94	00	137	292	13
Craft business	02	09	00	7	22	00
Agriculture	08	05	05	18	11	13
Refrigerated transporting	00	00	00	00	00	00
Goods transporting	00	00	00	00	00	00
Passengers transporting	00	00	00	00	00	00
Industry	25	85	45	91	301	153
BTPH	29	49	21	120	222	79
Fishing	00	00	00	00	00	00
Liberal professions	90	100	103	187	206	286
Maintenance	00	00	00	00	00	00
Hydraulics	4	2	4	12	2	18
Total	205	344	178	572	1056	549

Source: ANADE of Bejaia data, 2020

ANADE's contribution to the creation of 205 new businesses in 2018 has increased to 344 new businesses in 2019, representing a 67.80 percent increase. In terms of the year 2020, just 178 businesses have seen the light of day as a result of the Pandemic covide-19 and the restraint measures enacted by public authorities.

4-1-2-3- The National Unemployment Insurance Fund. (CNAC)

The CNAC is a public institution founded in 1994 that is responsible for attenuating or amortizing the social consequences of mass incensement for salaried workers using the structural adjustment plan. Since 2004, the CNAC has also been in charge of putting in place the system of support for job creation for people aged 30 to 50.

Table (6): The number of projects completed and the number of jobs created from 2018 to 2020.

Sector Of activities	2018		2019		2020	
	The businesses establishe d	Employmen t	The businesses establishe d	Employmen t	The businesses establishe d	Employmen t
Agriculture	17	34	17	34	31	60
Craft business	18	36	32	64	34	68
BTP	07	14	09	18	4	8
Industry	07	14	14	28	9	18
Maintenanc e	04	08	04	08	00	00
Fishing	01	02	02	04	1	2
Liberal professions	16	32	22	44	32	60
Services	13	26	21	42	10	20
Total	83	166	121	242	121	236

Source: The National Unemployment Insurance Fund, Bejaia, 2020

From 2018 to 2019, the CNAC system experienced a 45.78 percent growth rate, resulting in the formation of 236 new businesses. In comparison, the 2020 inflation rate is only 1.65%. Even the number of new jobs created has followed the same pattern (the rate of change was estimated to be 42.16 % from 2018 to 2019, with a low rate of change of 4.23 % from 2019 to 2020). This weakness in the entrepreneurial and job creation dynamics might be attributed to the Sanitary Crisis (covide2019), which has stifled economic growth.

4-1-2-4- The National Microcredit Management Agency (ANGEM)

It was established by Presidential Decree No. 04-14 on January 22, 2004 It is part of the national strategy to combat poverty and unemployment. It includes:

- Improving the performance of anti-poverty programs;
- Giving a boost to the dynamic of wealth creation and value addition;
- Fostering the entrepreneurial spirit, which will eventually replace that of the government
- Assist, advise, and accompany project managers in carrying out their responsibilities;

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- Instruct project managers and microcredit recipients in the construction and management of revenue-generating activities.

Table (7): Projects funded in 2020

Activity sectors	Purchase of raw materials 40000 to 100000 DA		Purchase of raw materials and equipment from 100001 to 1000000 DA	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	124	34	10	1
Craft business	6	21	10	5
BTP	9	0	20	0
Industry	4	564	9	27
Business	0	0	18	12
Fishing	0	0	0	0
Services	11	27	62	15
Total	154	646	119	60

Source: ANGEM, Bejaia office, 2020.

As shown in the table above, more than 979 projects were funded during the 2020 fiscal year. By activity, it is clear that the male and female sexes do not follow the same logic. For men, the agricultural sector accounts for 49 percent of all projects funded; for women, the industrial sector accounts for 56 percent of all projects funded.

4-1-2-5- University of Bejaia actions in support of entrepreneurship

The University of Bejaia, which has always been open to its socioeconomic surroundings, has never stopped seeking to become a part of the territorial business ecosystem. In this regard, the University of Bejaia has established many instruments and structures devoted to the promotion of entrepreneurship, and several framework agreements have been signed with organizations and enterprises such as Ansej, Cevital, Ota, EPB, the Bejaia SMEs Facilitation Center.

According to data collected at the University of Bejaia (2021), the latter offers license and master's degree programs in entrepreneurship to prepare students to be entrepreneurs and business creators, as well as to provide them with the knowledge and attitudes necessary to start their own businesses. Additionally, training allows students to develop their business potential.

The University of Bejaia has established an entrepreneurship house in conjunction with the National Agency for Youth Employment (ANSEJ, now ANADE), and created the Entrepreneurial House. The two partners have signed a collaboration agreement in order to introduce the student community to the realities of business creation and allow them to develop their entrepreneurial potential. The activities of the Entrepreneurship House help to stimulate the entrepreneurial spirit of students through the organization of information and awareness days, as well as the development of training programs for business creation and management.

The Entrepreneurship House's goal is to embed entrepreneurship in the culture and viewpoints of students, teachers, and researchers. As a result, the Entrepreneurial House serves as an action tool to promote the development of entrepreneurial culture by:

- The de-dramatization of business formation;
- The recognition of entrepreneurial behaviors;
- Extend the university's reach into the start-up environment.

The collaboration between Bejaia University with the local and national economic sectors is now an objective reality. In a rapidly changing economic environment, university-business collaboration has emerged as a priority. In this context, the University of Bejaia established a university-business liaison office (BLEU) with the primary goal of increasing the university's visibility in its socioeconomic environment through the valorization of scientific research.

Table (8): The partnerships University of Bejaia- socioeconomic sector

Partners	The convention Object
SME facilitation center of Bejaia.	Instilling the entrepreneurial spirit in students The co-organization of scientific events of mutual interest. Welcome graduate students who want to start their own businesses.
Anade (ex ANSEJ)	Accompanying students who are doing out projects. Creation and contribution to the smooth operation of the entrepreneur's home. Participation in any activity that promotes the development of students' entrepreneurial spirit.
Algerian Citizens' Patronage Confederation	Conjoint development of research projects of mutual interest. Participation in conversations about research issues. Reception of students for practical internships Ensure training for the benefit of business leaders.

Source: University of Bejaia, 2020.

5- Methodological box

Survey research protocol

Objective: investigate the operation of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the River of Soummam, Bejaia (Algeria).

Period: July to September 2021.

Procedure: questionnaire survey

Locations: in the valley of the Soummam of Bejaia.

Data: nature and sources

- Primary: through questionnaire survey.

- Secondary: through an evaluation of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, a press review and a literature research.

Sample: Thirty actors distributed over 06 predefined categories.

Representativeness: (09) Institutional actors, (06) Support structures, (05) Funding organisms, (07) University, training centers, (01) Professional chambers, (02) Employer's associations and organizations.

Method of administration: Face to Face questionnaire survey.

Method of analysis: questionnaire data processing, analysis of common profile and diagnostic mechanisms of waste management costs through a reading grid adapted from the literature. the analysis is carried out using the SPSS software

Limitations: The limitations of this survey are related to the sample size.

Source: produced by ourselves

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6- Results and discussions

In order to provide elements of response to our question, which is to analyze the operation of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the Soummam River and the contribution of its actors to the entrepreneurial dynamic, we created a questionnaire that was distributed to selected actors, the results of which are presented below.

6-1- The importance placed on the interactions of ecosystem actors in promoting entrepreneurial activity.The following table present the importance of actor interactions in igniting an entrepreneurial dynamic.

Table (10): The importance of actor interactions in igniting an entrepreneurial dynamic.

Question: What is the significance of actor interaction in igniting an entrepreneurial dynamic?

	Staffing	Percentage	Available percentage	Cumulated percentage
Relative importance	4	13.3	13.3	13.5
important	23	76.7	76.7	90
primordial	3	10.0	10.0	100
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

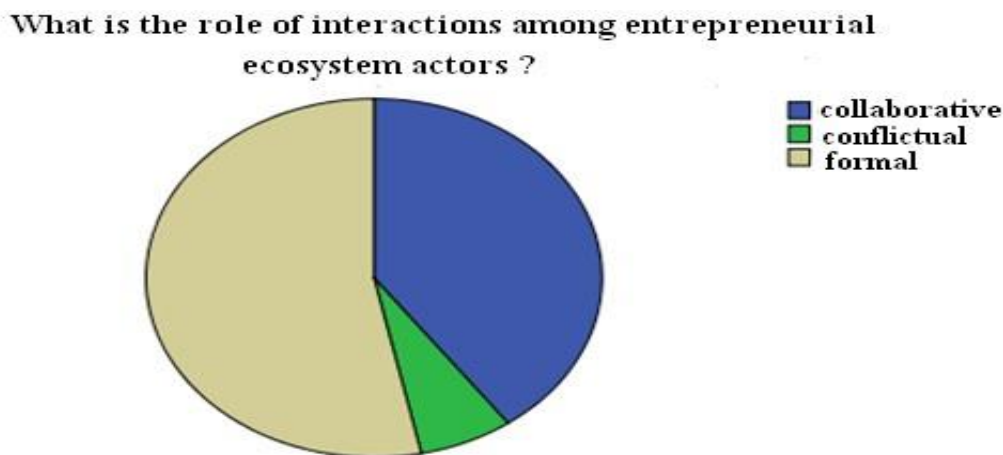
Source: Realized by authors based on SPSS August 2021 data.

The topic posed to the various actors is to learn their perspectives on the role of inter-actor interactions in driving an entrepreneurial dynamic. The respondents believe that inter-actor interaction is a significant factor in promoting entrepreneurial activity in the Soummam Valley.

The data processing reveals a high rate in terms of the significant role of interactions, as illustrated by the table above. More than 76.60 percent of participants believe that interactions among entrepreneurial ecosystem actors are a factor in promoting entrepreneurial activity. Indeed, the encouragement of entrepreneurship is facilitated by a high level of interaction among the actors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem. As a result, territorial communities are being called upon to play a larger role in bringing together various actors through a collaborative network in order to promote entrepreneurial activity.

6-2- The role of interactions among entrepreneurial ecosystem actors

Fig (2): The role of interactions among entrepreneurial ecosystem actors



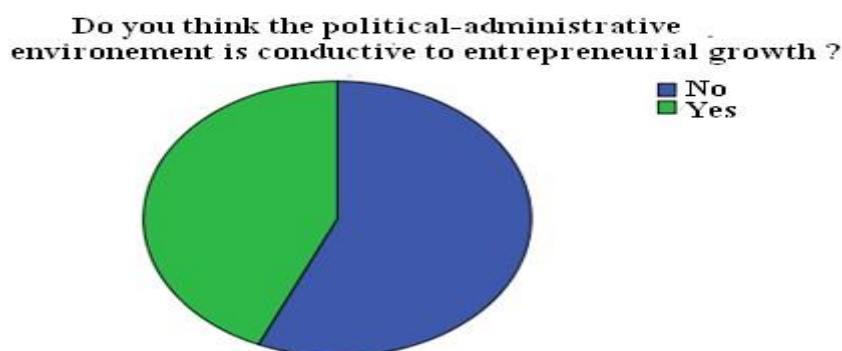
Source: Realized by authors based on SPSS August 2021 data.

The reading of Figure 2 reveals that the majority of actors have protocolary relationships, which are characterized by their simplicity and constraints to regulatory relationships that do not exceed the legal framework. The interrogated actors are only concerned with the execution of instructions and the tracking of programs at the central level

The data processing reveals that more than half of the actors polled (53,30 %) believe they interact in a protocol-like manner. It appears that the actors must move toward a collective and concerted activity based on a high level of coordination and interaction and capable of sustaining a territorial and entrepreneurial dynamic.

6-3- The Impact of the Institutional Environment on Entrepreneurial Dynamic

Fig (3): The Impact of the Institutional Environment on Entrepreneurial Dynamic



Source: Realized by authors based on SPSS August 2021 data.

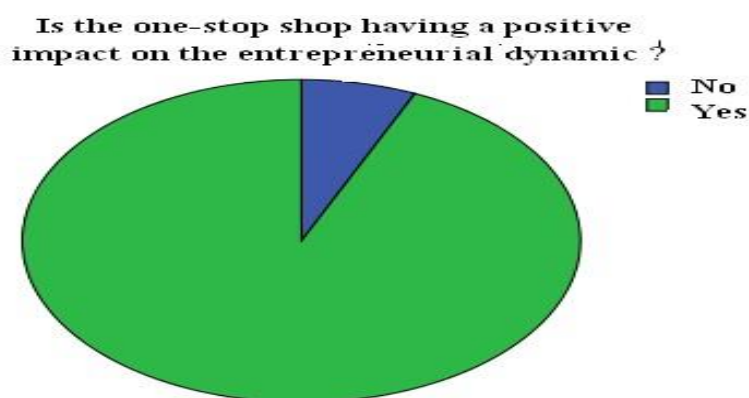
According to the findings of the field survey, 56,70 percent of those polled believe that the administrative and institutional environment in the Soummam, Bejaia is unfavorable for fostering entrepreneurial activity. Several constraints and obstacles, according to them, have a negative impact on the entrepreneurial dynamic, including the complexity and sluggishness of

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administrative procedures, as well as the issue of funding for investment projects, which has persisted for years, and access to finance, which is also a major constraint for project developers. This situation confirms the findings of several authors' studies on the impact of institutional and administrative environment on entrepreneurial dynamics. Certain efforts are made by public authorities to encourage investment and entrepreneurship through incentive-based policies. However, significant efforts must still be made to maintain the institutional environment in order to make it stimulating and favorable for fostering true entrepreneurial activity.

6-4- The impact of the implementation of the one-stop shop on the entrepreneurial dynamic

Fig (4): The impact of the establishment of the one-stop shop on entrepreneurial dynamics



Source: Realized by authors based on SPSS August 2021 data.

The one-stop shop is a structure that brings together representatives of the different actors of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, whose vocation is to be the unique interlocutor of the entrepreneur in the spirit of lightening and facilitating the formalities and administrative procedures of the project.

Most of the actors interviewed (93%) confirm that the one-stop shop have a positive impact on the entrepreneurial dynamic. Indeed, the actors consider that the one-stop shop ensures in the same place all the formalities related to the support of the project leaders and the simplification of the administrative procedures. On the other hand, some of the actors interviewed (elected officials in particular) believe that the one-stop shop is a major source of conflict and tension between the various actors, due to the antagonism between the visions and objectives of the different actors.

Conclusion:

We attempted, through this contribution, to depict the operation of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the Soummam Valley , Bejaia (Algeria), as well as the contributions of its various actors to the entrepreneurial dynamic.

The theoretical section allowed us to retrace the origins of the concept of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, as well as the identification and composition of the various parties involved in the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Algeria.

The practical section focused on the analysis of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the Soummam River, Bejaia, and the contributions of its various actors to the entrepreneurial dynamic. This state of affairs recognizes the diversity of actors who contribute to the entrepreneurial dynamic. The field investigation also allowed us to present some characteristics of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the Soummam River, Bejaia. The findings show that, despite the positive role played by entrepreneurial ecosystem actors in promoting entrepreneurial activity, more efforts are needed to build a viable entrepreneurial ecosystem in the Soummam River, Bejaia.

Our contribution provides an opportunity for the representation of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and opens the door for additional contributions to enrich this work, where many questions remain unanswered and which will serve as explanations of the entrepreneurial dynamic, such as the role of culture and entrepreneurial intent, as well as the institutional environment for promoting entrepreneurial activity.

Finally, to boost the entrepreneurial dynamic in the Soummam Valley, we recommend improving the institutional business environment, setting up mechanisms to strengthen synergies and interactions between the actors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem, cleaning up the institutional environment to make it favorable and stimulating for entrepreneurship, creating partnerships between the various actors in the entrepreneurial ecosystem, facilitating business financing and, finally, creation of effective support structures.

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