

The contribution of the National Agency of Investment Development in supporting Entrepreneurship in Algeria / Case Study: wilaya of MEDEA 2002-2017.

مساهمة الوكالة الوطنية لتطوير الاستثمار في دعم المقاولاتية بالجزائر / حالة ولاية المدية 2002-2017_

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Abstract:

This study aims to focus light on the continuous support of the Entrepreneurship in Algeria by the national agency of investment development, to make that goal possible we analysed in this research paper the current status of activities that national agency of investment development, based on the analysis of statistical data provided by the National agency of Investment development branch of the wilaya of MEDEA, the study has come to conclusion that the agency has contributed to a certain extent in giving initiatives to entrepreneurship activities in Algeria, by providing a variety of privileges and tax incentives and in the sector of industrial areas .

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, national agency of investment development, decentralized one stop shop.

Jel Classification Codes: XN1, XN2.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على واقع دعم المقاولاتية في الجزائر، عبر جهاز الوكالة الوطنية لتطوير الاستثمار، ولتحقيق هدف الدراسة نقوم في هذه الورقة البحثية بتحليل الوضعية الحالية، لنشاط الوكالة الوطنية لتطوير الاستثمار، بناء على تحليل الإحصائيات الخاصة بنشاط الوكالة الوطنية لتطوير الاستثمار بولاية المدية، حيث تم التوصل إلى أن هذه الأخيرة قد ساهمت إلى حد ما في تحفيز النشاط المقاولاتي في الجزائر، من خلال جملة التحفيزات الجبائية والامتيازات الممنوحة في مجال المناطق الصناعية..الخ.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المقاولاتية، الوكالة الوطنية لتطوير الاستثمار، الشباك الوحيد اللامركزي.
تصنيف JEL : XN1 ، XN2 .

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since it has joined the free market economy, Algeria has been working hard to support entrepreneurship. That support comes from long considerations and the major role of entrepreneurship in modern economies; which is seen as the essence and the core to every major economy.

The authorities have been providing large guaranties to attract the entrepreneur to start a business or an investment in a form of a small or a medium enterprise, simultaneously they have been working to create a supportive environment for investment by finding modern bases by establishing a legal and institutional framework. This ended by the creation of the National Agency of Investment Development which has been working to provide a set of privileges and facilities to entrepreneurs, in addition to other tasks that are enlisted in the new executive decree 17-100 related to the activities, the administration, and the mission of the National Agency of Investment Development. This research paper emphasizes the governmental support to businesses, and answering the following problematic:

Given the fact that the National Agency of Investment Development is one of the main supporting organs of investment in Algeria, how did this organ contribute in the provision of incentives for businesses?

This study is highly important because it puts special emphasis on the contribution of the National Agency of Investment Development in initiating the entrepreneurial activity and identifying the financial and non-financial incentives provided. To achieve that, this study is divided into 3 parts:

Part One: An overview of entrepreneurship and its reality in Algeria.

Part Two: The decentralized one stop shop of the National Agency of Investment Development.

Part Three: a field study concerning the role of the decentralized one stop shop of the National Agency of Investment Development in wilaya of MEDEA.

1. Literature review about entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship has been studied using different approaches, such as psychological, sociological, anthropological, and an economic one (Salgado-banda, February 2005), and For NACCE's definition entrepreneurship involves consistently thinking and acting in ways designed to uncover new opportunities that are then applied to provide value (Drumm, Defining Entrepreneurship, Community college entrepreneurship spring, 2010, p. 22). Although there is no official definition of entrepreneurship, the following one has evolved from work done at Harvard Business School and is now generally accepted by authors: "Entrepreneurship is the process of creating or seizing an opportunity and pursuing it regardless of the resources currently controlled" Drucker says "Entrepreneurship is "risky" mainly because so few of the so-called entrepreneurs know what they are doing."

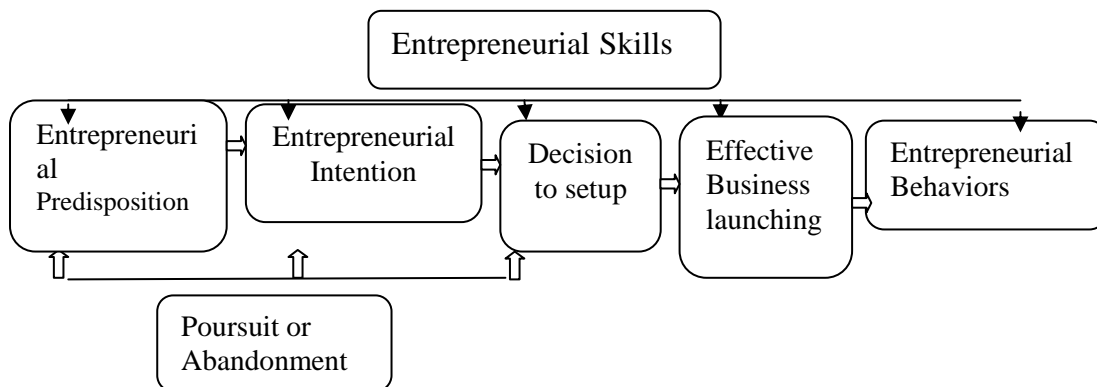
He further proposed that 'entrepreneurship' is a practice, What this means is that entrepreneurship is not a state of being nor is it characterized by making plans that are not acted upon. Entrepreneurship begins with action and creation of new organization. This organization may or may not become self-sustaining and in fact may never earn significant revenues. But, when individuals create a new organization, they have entered the entrepreneurship paradigm (Anurag & Rinku, Introduction to Entrepreneurship, 2015, p. 08). Entrepreneurship, according to Onuoha (2007) is "the practice of starting new organizations or revitalizing mature organizations, particularly new businesses generally in response to identified opportunities (G, 2007, p. p 20 32)." There are numerous definitions of entrepreneurship, Stevenson et al., (1999) state that entrepreneurship is: "the process of creating value by bringing together a unique package of resources to exploit an opportunity." They also offer four main components to support this definition of entrepreneurship.

entrepreneurship involves a process that is manageable, can be broken down into steps or stages, is ongoing, and can be applied in any organizational context. Second entrepreneurship / entrepreneurs create value where there was none before. Third entrepreneurship combines unique resources and transforms these resources into innovative valuable, and synergistic operational combinations which include but are not limited to financial capital, human resources, materials

operational facilities, marketing and distribution, and corporate intelligence. Fourth, entrepreneurship is concerned with the harvesting of operational opportunities without regard to current resources being controlled by the organization (Stevenson & Jarillo, 1990, p. p 17 27) .

The vision of entrepreneurship as a process is important because it allows research in entrepreneurship to go ahead of a dual conception of entrepreneurship: On one side is the functional approach of economists where the entrepreneur is described as an innovator, an organizer and a risk-taker. On the other is the psychological approach where the entrepreneur is defined by his or her personality, motivations and behaviours, looking for an entrepreneurial personality type (Caroline & Rémi, 2006, p. 12). Tounès (2003) suggests a representation of the entrepreneurial process in five stages (Tounès, 2003, p. 02). (See figure 1). Our choice and focus is to explore the second stage of this process prior to the decision of setting up (running the business).

Fig.1.Representation of the entrepreneurial process



Source: (Tounès, 2003, p. 03)

Entrepreneurship is the dynamic process of creating in ceremonial wealth. The wealth is created by individuals who assume the major risks in terms of equity, time and/ or career commitment or provide value for some product or services. The product or services may or may not be new unique, but value must somehow be infused by the entrepreneur by receiving and locating necessary skills and resources (Ronstadt, 1984, p. 28).

From the above definitions, Entrepreneurship can be summed up as nothing but the process of creating something new with a value, particularly responding to the opportunities available. It involves time, efforts and assumption of risk, with the expectation of receiving the rewards at the end. The rewards can take any form-

monetary or non-monetary (personal contentment) (Anurag & Rinku, Introduction to Entrepreneurship, 2015, p. 09).

Entrepreneurship is “the process whereby individuals become aware of business ownership as an option or viable alternative, develop ideas for business, learn the process of becoming an entrepreneur and undertake the initiation and development of a business (Francis chigunta , 2002, p. 02)” .

Entrepreneurship is defined also as ” the recognition of an opportunity to create value, and the process of acting on this opportunity, whether or not it involves the formation of a new entity. While concepts such as “innovation” and “risk taking” in particular are usually associated with entrepreneurship, they are not necessary to define the term (pashollari, 2009, p. 02).”

1.2 The importance of youth entrepreneurship

We can rightfully state that today's entrepreneurship is the bearer of the permanent innovation

(entrepreneurial innovatori) which renews, transforms and encourages the development of economy worldwide, It generates (Donald. F, 2003, p. 06):

- ❖ Entrepreneurial firms play a crucial role in the innovations that lead to technological change and productivity growth. In short, they are about change and competition because they change market structure.
- ❖ Entrepreneurship creates . In 2002, it is estimated that around 460 million people around the globe were involved either in the activities of starting new business ventures or representing owners-managers of new enterprises (Dogić & Others, 2009, p. 53).
- ❖ fosters wealth for society as a whole and, particularly via social entrepreneurship, including green entrepreneurship, contributes to community development, supports environmental sustainability and produces social capital. With high levels of youth unemployment (Forum, 2011, p. 05) .
- ❖ the benefits are not limited to start-ups, innovative ventures or new jobs. Entrepreneurship refers to an individual's ability to turn ideas into action and is therefore a key competence for all, helping young people to be more creative and self-confident in whatever they undertake .
- ❖ renews the national economy with “fresh blood” offering: vitality, innovative products and services, and increasing its chances for a general social and societal advance.

1.3 Entrepreneur

1.3.1 Definition of Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship

The word '**Entrepreneur**' derives from French and can be taken to mean 'taking the initiative to bridge'. Entrepreneurs are the catalyst who brings together money, people, ideas...etc to establish value creating networks (York G. & Venkataraman, 2010, p. 449 463).

The word entrepreneur finds its origin in a French word "entreprendre", which *means* "to undertake." During early 16th century, the term was used for the persons engaged in military expeditions. In the 17th century, it was extended to cover construction and civil engineering works. The term was used in context of business and economic activities only in the 18th century. Richard Cantillon, a French Banker, is credited for the use of the word 'Entrepreneur' for the first time to mean a person who bears uncertainty and risk. According to Richard Cantillon, "An agent who buys factors of production at certain prices in order to combine them into a product with a view to selling it at an uncertain price in future (Anurag & Rinku, Introduction to Entrepreneurship, April 2015, p. 07)".

An entrepreneur is the one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as

According to Oxford Dictionary, "An entrepreneur is someone "who sets up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit".

Jean Baptise Say (1767-1832) expanded the ideas of Cantillon and conceptualized an entrepreneur as "an economic agent who unites all means of production, - land of one, labour of another and capital of yet another and thus produces a product. By selling the product in the market he pays rent of land, wages to labour, interest on capital and what remains is his profit (Say, 1827, p. 28 286)". From all of this NACCE's proposed definition of an entrepreneur is an individual that develops a new or improved product, service or way of doing things that can exist independent of the creator and bear the financial responsibility for risks in bringing their development o market (Drumm, Defining Entrepreneurship, 2010, p. 22).

1.3.2 Types of Entrepreneur

There are a number of ways through which Entrepreneurs can be classified. They can be classified on the basis of the type of business, use of technology, gender,

motivation, organization and many more. But here we will discuss two most important classification based on prior researches.

Clarence Danhof, on the basis of his study of American agriculture, classified entrepreneurs in the manner that at the initial stage of economic development entrepreneurs have less initiative and drive and as economic development proceeds, they become more innovating and enthusiastic (Gupta and Khanka, 2010). Based on this, he classified entrepreneurs into four categories (Gupta & Khanka, 2010):

_ **Innovating Entrepreneurs:** Prevalent in developed countries, an innovating entrepreneur is the one who introduces new goods and services, inducts new methods of production, experiments with new processes, discovers new market and restructures the enterprise. It is important to note that such entrepreneurs can work only when certain level of development is already achieved, and people look forward to change and improvement.

_ **Imitative Entrepreneurs:** Mostly found in developing/underdeveloped countries, this class of entrepreneurs is characterized by their readiness to adopt successful innovations already inaugurated. They enjoy the existing innovations originated by innovating entrepreneurs, may be in developed economies. Imitative entrepreneurs do not innovate the changes themselves, they only imitate techniques and technology innovated by others.

_ **Fabian Entrepreneurs:** Fabian entrepreneurs are ones who lack the will to adopt to new methods of productions. They exhibit great vigilance and apprehensions in experimenting any change in their enterprise. They imitate only when it becomes perfectly clear that failure to do so would result in a loss of the relative position of their enterprise. They are sluggish and diffident in adopting even the successful innovations.

Drone Entrepreneurs: Drone entrepreneurs are referred to the ones who refuse to adopt opportunities to make changes in the existing methods of production, despite the fact that they are earning extremely reduced returns compared to other producers, who have adopted new and technologically advanced methods. Sometimes such entrepreneurs may even suffer losses but they are not ready to make changes in their existing production methods. They struggle to exist, not to grow.

1.3.3 Characteristics/Traits of Entrepreneurs:

Several research studies have been carried out to identify the characteristics/traits of a true entrepreneur. Although there are no specific, universally accepted characteristics that have been found to be possessed by all entrepreneurs, yet there are few traits that most successful entrepreneurs possess, These include (Anurag & Rinku, Introduction to Entrepreneurship, April 2015, p. 12):

- **Motivation:** Entrepreneurs are passionate, buoyant and highly self-motivated. They have high energy levels and are always willing to take initiatives. They always keep thinking about their business and how to increase the market share, how to improve their existing processes.
- **Risk Tolerance:** Establishment of any entrepreneurial venture is risky and the entrepreneur has to assume risk. As risk and rewards are inseparable, in order to grow, the entrepreneur should have large appetite for assuming risk.
- **Vision:** One of the major responsibilities of an entrepreneur, as founder and head of the company, is deciding where the business should go. That requires a strong vision on the part of an entrepreneur.
- **Mental ability and Creativity:** The entrepreneur should anticipate changes and must be able to study the various situations under which decisions have to be made. Successful entrepreneurs have the creative ability to recognize and pursue opportunities.

2. the decentralized one stop shop of the national agency of investment development.

Due to problems, that Algeria faces such as the bureaucracy, where no of the investment development policy has been able to cover these obstacles. In this regard, it is required to relieve administrative procedures and to put up a single structure that represents the administration and a base to move the investment that only can be by gathering departments involved the investment process with less complex procedures.

2.1 The meaning of the one stop shop decentralized

The Decentralized One Stop shop is a local dismemberment of the National Agency of Investment Development at the local level. Established at the wilaya level, it includes, besides the officers of the Agency itself, the representatives of the administrations intervening at one time or another in the course of the investment, namely for the formalities related to (www.andi.dz, development, National Agency for the, 2019):

- companies incorporation and registration,
- approvals and permits including building permits,
- benefits related to investment

2.2 The role of the one stop shop

The role of the decentralized one stop shop is to facilitate and simplify the legal procedures for companies incorporation and investment projects implementation. For this purpose, the representatives of administrations and agencies who constitute the one stop shop, are responsible for issuing up, directly at their level, required documents and provide administrative services related to the implementation of the investment. They are also responsible for intervening at the central and local administrations or agencies of origin to raise any difficulties encountered by investors.

And in order to ensure the effectiveness of the one stop shop action and make it a real instrument of simplification and facilitation towards investors, rearrangements were introduced to enable it to set itself up, as an essential space for the implementation and development of investment projects. The services provided by the One stop shop, are no longer limited to simple information but extend to the completion of all required formalities, thanks to the delegation of power of effective action, decision and signature granted by the concerned administrations and agencies to their representatives within the one stop shop

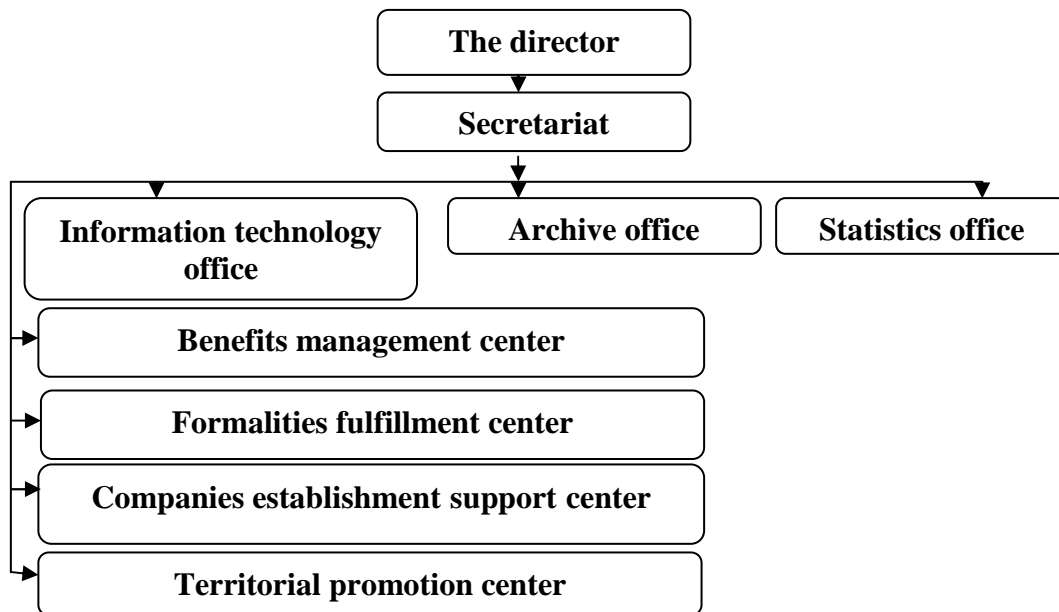
2.3 Decentralization of the one stop shop:

Beside promoting business environment and fulfilling demands to overcome major administrative obstacles, the easiness of the process of investment led to the creation of decentralized one stop shop. This can be considered as the first channel of communication between investors and the administration in order to save time and efforts. In addition to the benefits of available investment advantages without the need to contact the central social headquarters located in the capital especially for the documents that are mandatory for the investment's project.

The executive decree 17-100 related to the NAID includes 4 centers, each center affiliated to one stop shop and each one has a chief assigned by a ministerial decision signed by the minister of industry and mines. Those centers are under the tutelage of the director of the one stop shop which is assigned by presidential decree, these centers have been established by the law to provide more facilitations by enabling the powers of the representatives of public administrations and public authorities, the 7th article states that: "the decentralized one stop shop established in each state contains the four following centers:

- The benefits management center; - The formalities fulfillment center;
- Companies establishment support center; - The territorial promotion center;

Figure.2. the organizational chart of the decentralized one stop shop of the wilaya of MEDEA



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the information provided by the decentralized one stop shop for investment development in the wilaya of MEDEA

2.2.1 the Benefits management center

Is responsible for managing, except the cases provided for in article 35 of Law N°16-09 of 29 Chaoual 1437 corresponding to August 3rd, 2016, referred to above, the various advantages and incentives setup for investment, by the legislation in force (35 & N16-09, 2016, p. 04):

As such, the Benefits Management Center:

- shall, within a period not exceeding forty-eight **(48) hours**, stamp the list of goods and services, that are eligible for the benefits, and the list extract constituting the contributions in kind;
- proceeds to the treatment the modification requests of the above-mentioned lists ;
- authorizes, under the conditions provided for by the regulations under the Law No. 16-09 of 29 Chaoual 1437 relating to August 3rd, 2016, the

investments assignments and transfers and receives the declarations relating thereto, when these operations concern one or more isolated assets;

- grants VAT exemptions on the acquisition of goods and services, included in the goods and services list, benefiting from tax advantages;
- draws up the minutes of operation starting up, with a view to the benefit of the advantages or the final closure of the investment file;
- deals in cooperation with the customs authorities, the requests for non-transferability lifting property acquired under privileged conditions and notify the decisions relating thereto;

2.2.2 the Formalities fulfillment center

Is responsible for providing services related to the companies' establishment formalities and projects realization.

It groups together, in one and a same space, the services directly responsible for the execution of the procedures related to activities access and exercise and the projects implementation, in particular the declarations, notifications or requests required for authorization from the competent authorities.

In addition to the Agency executives, the formalities fulfillment center includes the representatives of the Communal People's Assembly of the region where the decentralized one stop shop is located, the national center for trade register, urban planning, the environment, labor and social insurance fund for employed and self-employed persons (www.andi.dz, development, National Agency for the, 2019).

- **The representative of the Agency** shall register the investments and shall notify the registration certificates. He is responsible for the treatment of all requests for modification of the investment registration certificate and for extending the time-limits relating thereto.
- **The representative of the national center of trade register** has to deliver, on the course of the day, the certificate of non anteriority of denomination. He shall forthwith deliver the provisional receipt enabling the investor to complete the necessary formalities for his investment implementation
- **The representative of town planning** is responsible for assisting the investor in the formalities fulfillment for obtaining the building permit and other authorizations relating to the right to build. He receives the files in relation to his attributions and personally ensures the follow-up until the end.

2.2.3 the companies establishment support center

Is responsible for assisting and supporting the establishment and development of enterprises. It provides to eligible investments under the provisions of Law No. 16-09, an information, training and support service.

- **Regarding information**, it ensures a role of communication and provision of all technical, economic and statistical information on all aspects of the proposed project.

- **Regarding training**, it organizes training cycles for the benefit of the project owners, concerning all stages of the project.

- **Regarding accompaniment**, it provides support services from the project's idea until its implementation stage. In this respect, it develops a local service for the benefit of the project owners during the business plan elaboration and the project assembly.

3.3.4 Territorial promotion center

is in charge, in close collaboration with the local authorities in its constituency, of the contribution to the setting up and implementation of a strategy for the activities diversification and enrichment of the wilaya, where is located the project, through the mobilization of its resources and its energies.

In this regards, the Territorial Promotion Center is responsible for:

- a) developing, in particular through studies, the best possible acknowledge of the local economy, its potential and forces to enabling local authorities to create a favorable environment to private investment and investors, to take decisions based on data that reflect the reality of the concerned territory.
- b) identifying, disseminating and ensuring to investors, the promotion of investment opportunities and specific local projects, and setting up a data bank that allows investors to take acknowledge about the different opportunities and potentialities of each sector of the local economy.
- c) developing and suggesting to the local authorities.

3. A field study concerning the role of the decentralized one stop shop of the national agency of investment development in the wilaya of MEDEA

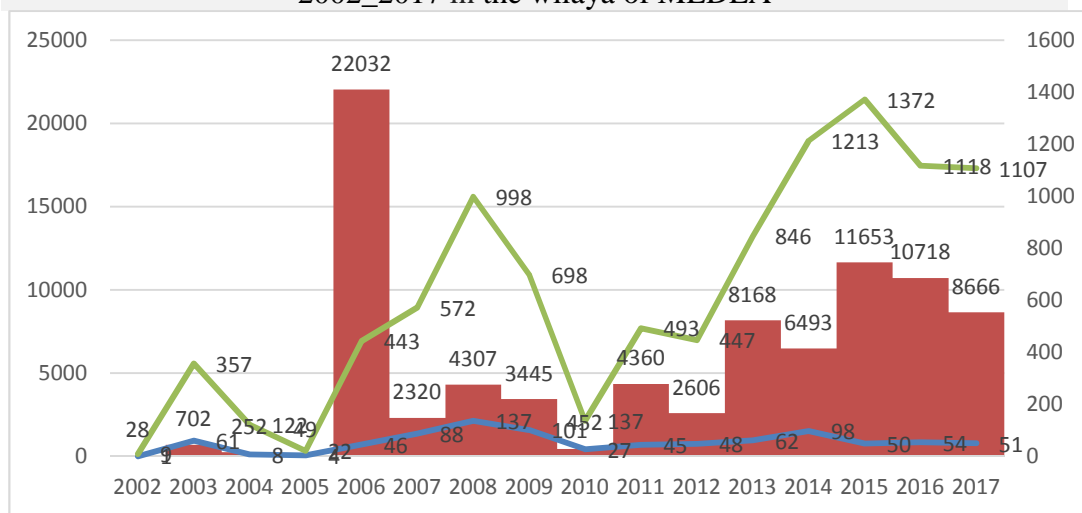
Table 1. Development of investment projects established by the period 2002_2017 in the wilaya of MEDEA

The number of	Value in million	Number of	the years
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job positions	(Algerian dinars)	projects	
9	28	1	2002
357	702	61	2003
122	252	8	2004
22	49	4	2005
443	22032	46	2006
572	2320	88	2007
998	4307	137	2008
698	3445	101	2009
137	452	27	2010
493	4360	45	2011
447	2606	48	2012
846	8168	62	2013
1213	6493	98	2014
1372	11653	50	2015
1118	10718	54	2016
1107	8666	51	2017
9945	86253	881	Total

Source : Statistics provided by the decentralized one stop shop For the National agency to develop Investment in the wilaya of MEDEA

Figure. 3. Development of investment projects established by the years 2002_2017 in the wilaya of MEDEA



Value in million Algerian dinars The number of job position Number of project

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Table 3.

The analysis of the evolution of local investment projects for the wilaya of Medea through the years from 2002-2017 authorized by the decentralized one stop shop for the National Agency to Develop Investment in the wilaya of MEDEA, shows us the clear oscillation in the evolved investment project through the mentioned 16 years, it showed us also that finance size and positions work newly developed in a the same direction evolutionary according to the years so at the beginning the rate of annual development for investment according to the number of projects it was estimated by 0.11% in 2002 with financial worth reached to 28 million Algerian dinars, with the development of a 9 job positions, in 2003 project number reached 61 in the rate of 6.92% .

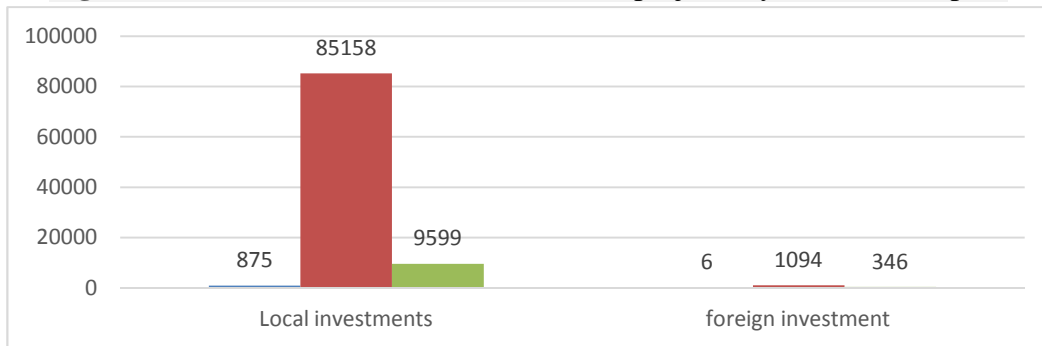
The financial value estimated 702 million Algerian dinars with creation of 375 job positions, in 2004 the project number in Medea state was 8 investment project with the rate of 0.90% a financial worth 252 million Algerian dinars, it created 122 job positions. In 2011 and 2012, the number of projects in each year was between 45 and 48, with a consecutive value estimated at 4360 and 2606 million Algerian dinars, which lead to create additional 493 and 447 job, followed by year 2014, which hit the projects number to 98 investment projects with a financial value estimated by 6493 million dinars to reach 1213 job position .

the investment projects number continues in the same pace through the years 2015-2016-2017, where Investment projects number has reached 50-54-51 project respectively with financial value estimated by 11653-10718-8666 million Algerian dinars, where they created 1372_1118_ 1107 job positions. And 2015 is consider as the year with reached in which number positions work to peak of creating job positions with 1372 job positions, it is done continuation creating positions work with the same pace in 2016-2017.

Table 2. Investment Project Divisions by Sources of Capital.

Source of capital	Number of jobs	the value	Number of projects
Local investments	9599	85158	875
foreign investment	346	1094	6
Total	9945	86253	881

Source: Statistics provided by the decentralized one stop shop For the National agency to develop Investment in the wilaya of MEDEA.

Figure .4. illustrates Divisions of investment projects by sources of capital.

Value in million Algerian dinars The number of position job Number of project

Source: Prepared by researchers based on Table N°02.

Through the analysis of table n°02 and figure 04 it is clear to us that the number of the investment projects local and their financial value and the number the job positions newly developed are more than the foreign projects investment number where recorded 875 project investment on whole the wilaya of MEDEA in a rate of 99.13% financial value 85158 million Algerian dinars and it had been introduced a 9599 job positions and from the other side the number of the foreign projects investment estimated by 06 projects on the state Medea in the rate of 68% , and value finance worth estimated by 1094 million Algerian dinars and 346 job positions /

Table 3. Division investment project authorized according to investment type during the period 2002-2017

Investment type	Number of jobs	the value	Number of projects
build up	6293	64421	550
Expansion	3354	18137	340
Rehabilitation	289	3347	6
Rehabilitation _ Expand	9	348	1
Total	9945	86253	881

Source: Statistics provided by the decentralized one stop shop For the National agency to develop Investment in the State of Medea..

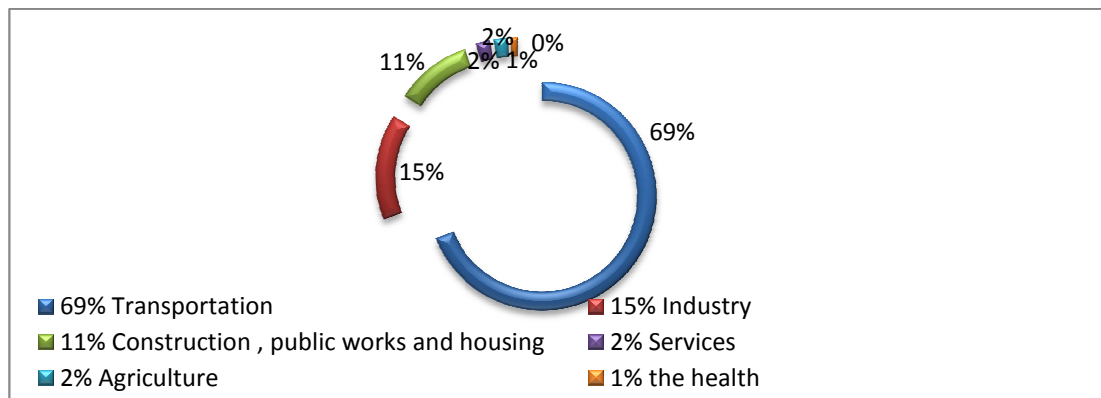
These data translate perfectly the preferences of the investors to the new and expansion investments instead of the other types which are interested by the government sector during the period 2002 _2017, in a wake up decisions the last government for rehabilitation some industrial sectors of strategical production through table 03 it is clear that this type of investment (build up) occupying first rank about 550 projects value 64421 million Algerian dinars which allowed the creation of 6293 job positions. As for the investment projects that benefited from the expansion, 340 projects were valued at 18137, allowing the creation of 3354 jobs, followed by 7 projects which benefited from the habilitation and rehabilitation of 3695 million Algerian dinars, which allowed the creation of 298 jobs.

Table 4. Divisions Projects Investment According to sector Activity for 2002_2017

Activity sector	Jobs	the value	Number of projects
Transportation	2124	8814	606
Industry	4061	31314	131
Construction , public works and housing	2734	32828	98
Services	267	7121	19
Agriculture	467	5233	14
the health	107	710	11
Tourism	185	226	2
Total	9945	86253	881

Source: [https:// www.andi.dz](https://www.andi.dz)

Figure .5. Divisions Investment Projects according to sector of activity for 2002_2017



Source: Prepared by researchers based on Table 4.

From table 04 and figure 06 it is clear that there is a dominance of the sector of transportation by 69 % from projects number followed by industry sector with rate of 14%, then building and works public sector in the third place with the rate of 11% , in the fourth rank services sector in the rate of 02% then in a ranked fifth agriculture sector 1.58% then the health sector in the rate of 1.26% , in last rank tourism sector 0.02%, and according to the financial value of investment projects are arranged as follows :

- Building sector ranked first with the rate of 38.03 %
- Industry sector ranked the second with the rate of 36.30
- Transportation sector ranked third 10 %
- Services sector ranked fourth with the rate of 8 %
- Agriculture sector ranked fifth with the rate of 6 %
- The health sector ranked sixth with the rate of 0.82 %
- Tourism sector ranked seventh with the rate of 0.27 % .

This raises the question of how has the wilaya of MEDEA, which is a wilaya of agricultural by excellence, benefited only 1.58% of the total projects established under the National Agency for Investment Development, compared to the transport sector with 69% of the number of projects that have been developed, this requires reconsideration In directing the incentives provided in line with the resources of the wilaya of MEDEA

4. Conclusion

In the light of what has been said above, it can be concluded that the National Agency for investment development is very important in achieving the success of the contracting business, especially the mini projects that are active within the framework of the Agency, in view of the Agency's fiscal and customs incentives and the reduction of procedural and administrative complications, Of small and medium-sized enterprises. However, investment rates and the success rate of micro-enterprises remain substandard, making us ask several questions, among the results we reached we mention:

- ❖ Entrepreneurship is linked to projects or mico-enterprises that combine innovation and modernization.
- ❖ the decentralized one stop shop of the national agency for investment development is one of the government agencies that contributes to supporting the investment sector in general and entrepreneurship in particular. The agency works to facilitate the embodiment of the

entrepreneurial ideas on the ground, whether in industry, transportation, agriculture, tourism, construction, and public works...

- ❖ the wilaya of MEDEA occupies a unique geographical and strategic location that helps provide a suitable and good investment climate for possessing a variety of natural resources that enable it to occupy the forefront of production and self-sufficiency for the local market. The Algerian state has also contributed to creating an appropriate investment climate through the establishment of several national agencies, which aims to support and develop local investments, the most important of which is the National Agency for Investment Development.
- ❖ Through our study on the field of the National Agency for Investment Development and the most important privileges granted by it, we noted the effectiveness of the National Agency for Investment Development in encouraging local investment has been evident in the development of the proceeds of the decentralized one stop shop investment in the development of the volume of investments and expansion of the production base and the development of statistics of jobs that result in Reducing unemployment and raising the level of growth, and taking advantage of the balances gradually.
- ❖ We noted the limited foreign investment in the wilaya of MEDEA compared to local investment, despite the incentives granted by the National Agency for Investment Development aimed at revitalizing the entrepreneurial climate in the state.

Through the study that we have done and after reviewing the previous results we can propose some recommendations:

- ✓ Awareness campaigns and informational days should be set up to identify the agency of the National Agency for Investment Development and at the same time to spread the culture of entrepreneurship, whether through university institutions or through vocational training centers and institutes, thus encouraging young people to develop their institutions and small projects.
- ✓ The need to find a coordination mechanism between the National Agency for Investment Development and other government support agencies such as the National Youth Employment Support Agency and the National Agency for Microcredit Management.

- ✓ The need to look for the financing of contracting projects by the National Agency for Investment Development and not only to grant tax and customs concessions.

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