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# University business incubators as facilities to enhancing start-ups success in Algeria- Tipaza University business incubator as a model

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**Abstract**--This study aims to shed light on the role played by university business incubators in enhancing the success of start-ups in the Algerian business environment, as well as removing ambiguity about the concept of start-ups and similar concepts, and also diagnosing the reality of both university business incubators and start-ups, by studying the Tipaza University business incubator as a model. To achieve the goal of the study, the descriptive and analytical approach was used, where the first was used to describe the various theoretical aspects related to the study variables, while the second was used to analyze the reality of the Tipaza University business incubator, regarding its tasks and services to enhance the success of start-ups. The study concluded that the Tipaza University business incubator is still a young experience in the Algerian business environment, but it is making great strides to achieve the best accompaniment for projects, by supporting and assisting students with innovative ideas, by creating a favorable environment for the embodiment of promising economic projects. The study also concluded that to upgrade this type of incubators, it is necessary to interact with international experiences to derive the elements of their success and raise them to the desired level.

**Keywords**--University business incubators, start-ups, entrepreneurship, innovation.

**Introduction**

As a result of the economic and technological developments and changes that have affected various fields, and imposed on Algeria, like developed countries, the adoption of a strategic approach based on the mechanisms of the free economy

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and getting rid of the dominance of the hydrocarbon sector, by formulating a vision that allows it to move from focusing on large and medium-sized companies to establishing start-ups, as the latter are considered the backbone of development at the national and global levels, but their success depends on their launch stages, due to their lack of resources and capabilities that qualify them to confront the obstacles that confront them in their work environment.

To advance these Start-ups with a clear development strategy, a mechanism must be created to support and develop them, especially in their early stages, where university business incubators are considered one of the most prominent mechanisms developed in this context, because they are a safe bridge for students with innovative ideas, through the support and accompaniment they provide to enable them to transform their ideas from the theoretical field to the practical field, by adopting their ideas and supporting them, by providing an integrated range of services, consultations, training, building relationships with financial institutions and others, which qualified them to become an effective tool for launching emerging projects in light of the new trends.

### **Study Problem:**

Based on what was mentioned above in the introduction, this study seeks to shed light on the actual role played by university business incubators in supporting and accompanying students, to transform their innovative ideas into successful start-ups on the ground. Accordingly, the problem of our study revolves around the following central question:

How do university business incubators contribute to supporting and accompanying Start-ups, by studying the business incubator of Tipaza University as a model?

### **Study Hypotheses:**

To answer the problem raised, the following hypotheses were proposed:

- **First Hypothesis:** The University of Tipaza Business Incubator seeks to create a suitable work environment to embrace innovative ideas, through its assigned tasks;
- **Second hypothesis:** The University of Tipaza Business Incubator contributes to supporting and accompanying holders of innovative projects from the perspective of the services provided.

### **Study objectives:**

The objectives of the current study are as follows:

- Providing a clear vision about business incubators and start-ups, and removing confusion between them and related terms;
- Shedding light on the role played by the Tipaza University Business Incubator from the perspective of the services it provides, to accompany and develop start-ups;
- Coming up with a set of recommendations that open the door for researchers and decision-makers to activate the role of university business incubators in the Algerian business environment.

## **Study Methodology:**

To cover the various aspects of the subject, we relied on the descriptive and analytical approach, as we used the first type to describe the various theoretical aspects related to the study variables, while we relied on the analytical approach by studying the University of Tipaza business incubator as a model for analyzing the role of university business incubators in supporting the success of start-ups in the Algerian environment.

### **1. Conceptual introduction to business incubators:**

The topic of business incubators is one of the most popular topics recently in the Algerian business environment, as it plays an important role at the national level in activating the success of incubated projects and accelerating the pace of economic development.

#### **1.1. The concept of business incubators and their importance:**

##### **1.1.1. The concept of business incubators:**

There are many definitions of the term business incubators, and the concepts differ according to the viewpoints of thinkers, therefore, we highlight some of the definitions related to them as follows:

There are many definitions for business incubation. However, most agree that a business incubation program is an economic and social program which provides the intensivesupportto start-up companies, coach them to start and accelerate their development and success through business assistance program. The main goal is to establish the successful start- up companies that will leave the incubators financially viable and freestanding. In addition, the graduate companies' outcomes are jobs creation, technology transfer, commercialize new technologies and create wealth for economies. ( Mubarak & Busler, 2013, p. 19)

- Business incubators can be defined as stand-alone institutions with a legal entity that provide a range of services and facilities to small investors who initiate the establishment of small enterprises with the aim of providing them with an initial boost that can help them overcome the burdens of the launch phase. These institutions can be stateowned,private,or mixed (AMRAOUI & SELATNIA, 2024, p. 439)
- The National Business Incubation Association (NBIA) states that business incubation is a dynamic proces of business development. Incubatorsnurtureyoungbusinesses.
- Incubator support and encourage young businesses. They help new companies to survive anddevelopduring the startup period, i.e. when they are most vulnerable. They also provide them withpracticalmanagement assistance, access to financing, and orchestrated exposure to critical business or technical support services (INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS INNOVATION ASSOCIAION).
- ESCWA defined business incubators as: "An integrated package of services, facilities, and
- support and consulting mechanisms provided for a specific period of time, thus being an established institution with its legal entity, its experience,

and its relationships for entrepreneurs who wish to establish their small enterprises, with the aim of reducing burdens and decreasing the costs of the startup phase for their projects." ( DJEDDAI & DJENINA, 2024, p. 102)

From the previous definitions, we conclude that business incubators are an integrated set of services available to support and accompany holders of innovative projects, and support them from the first moment of the idea until its maturity and transformation into a project, to reduce the burdens of the launch phase and establish actual start-up institutions that create added value.

### **2.1.1 The importance of business incubators:**

Business incubators play a great importance as a tool for development at the regional and global levels, and the following are the most important points that clarify their importance:

- Innovation and technology development - Business incubators are often more focused on innovation and technology industries. They promote and encourage the creation of companies that primarily focus on research and development, new technologies and emerging sectors. These companies can bring disruptive innovations, improve productivity and competitiveness, and contribute to long-term economic development. **(BAKACHE & BERREZIGA, 2024, p. 180)**
- Business incubators are institutions that support entrepreneurs with innovative ideas, by creating a favorable work environment to accompany them during the early stages, to overcome the obstacles they face during the launch phase, and for the purpose of increasing the chances of the project's success and its embodiment on the ground, by providing various services such as training, consulting, marketing, etc; **(Toubal, 2024, p. 150)**
- Linking innovative and incubated projects to the market, by forming a common link between these projects and other existing projects, before benefiting from their experiences and discovering and addressing their weaknesses, in addition to achieving a set of social and economic goals to develop human capabilities and create jobs to reduce the phenomenon of unemployment; **(Salhi, 2021, p. 111)**
- Business incubators seek to transform innovative ideas into productive projects, encourage investment, accelerate the pace of development and achieve economic diversification; **(Baatich & Chirouf, 2023, p. 300)**

### **1.2. Types of Business Incubators:**

Business incubators are classified into several types, the most important of which are mentioned below:

#### **1.2.1. Classification of business incubators according to ownership: (Bissar, 2022, p. 386)**

- Government business incubators: These are non-profit incubators owned and funded by the state, whose primary objective is to enhance economic and social development efforts;

- Private business incubators: These are incubators owned by the private sector, often aiming to achieve profit, and are financed by private entities, industrial companies, or investors;
- Mixed business incubators: They are usually jointly owned by the government institution and the private sector, established by the state, and the private sector is responsible for providing expertise, consultations, and financing the incubated projects.

### **1.2.2 Business incubators according to the target sector: (Boukahel & Yahiaoui, 2023, p. 438)**

- General business incubators: Their primary goal is to achieve comprehensive economic development by providing various services to various projects without focusing on a specific specialization or activity;
- Specialized business incubators: This type of incubator is concerned with developing some aspects of economic activity by targeting a specific sector;
- Research business incubators (university): This type of incubator is established in universities and research and development centers, aiming to develop ideas and scientific research and provide various training courses, programs, and workshops.

### **1.2.3 Business incubators according to the scope of work:**

- Regional incubators: This type of incubator is active in a specific geographical area to develop it, and works on using local resources of services, and investing in unemployed academic competencies in its region;
- International incubators: Its focus is on international financial and technological cooperation, and its goal is to qualify national institutions through their international counterparts, develop them, and push them to expand and move towards foreign markets. **(Ahmed Mili, 2020, pp. 49-50)**
- Sector-specific incubators: Their goal is to serve a specific sector such as software or engineering industries, managed by experts specializing in the desired activity concerned; **(Blabidi, 2017, p. 131)**
- Virtual incubators: These are incubators without walls, providing all the usual services except for housing and real estate. **(Bensaada & Gourari, 2023, p. 120)**

## **1.3. University Business Incubators:**

### **1.3.1. The Concept of University Business Incubators:**

The idea of establishing business incubators at the university emerged as a turning point that seeks to translate academic research into realistic projects that are in line with the surrounding business environment. We provide some of its definitions as follows:

- University business incubators are defined as “a structure that receives, supports and assists an innovative project directly related to scientific research, helping the student carrying the project to translate and embody his idea while proving the possibility of its application in the long term. It also seeks to provide support and accompaniment in the field of training, guidance, consulting, and financing until their emerging startups become a tangible reality”. **(Harrak & Bouhebla, 2024, p. 05)**

- University business incubators were defined as: “Institutions with a legal entity that provide services and facilities to small investors who take the initiative to establish start-up, and also to accompany them to overcome the burdens of the start-up phase, and these institutions can be affiliated with the state, private, or mixed institutions”. **(Merabet, 2023, p. 143)**

From the previous definitions, we conclude that university business incubators are a mechanism for providing integrated services to accompany students, professors, and various researchers who are initiators and interested in translating their ideas and innovations into productive economic projects.

### **1.3.2. Objectives of university business incubators:**

University business incubators are a modern strategy to drive economic development, created to achieve a set of objectives, the most important of which are highlighted below:

- The development of new products and services that meet the needs of the market and the local product;
- The contribution of business incubators to the use of direct and continuous contacts with large companies, research centers;
- Creating jobs with qualitative and quantitative characteristics for young people and young women in society. **(Azedine & al, 2022, p. 100)**
- Linking the university to its external economic and social environment by translating the scientific research of students and professors into innovative ideas;
- Employing the outputs of scientific research as a source of innovation to serve the economy and society, and is considered the decisive point for the development of entrepreneurial projects; **(Benattia & Mayah, 2022, p. 63)**
- Providing a supportive and encouraging environment for innovation and entrepreneurship for the university family, by preparing the infrastructure for entrepreneurs and harnessing various services to accompany them, transform their ideas into promising projects, and help them obtain initial funding;
- Building partnerships of trust with external institutions to support the university's programs, based on the knowledge economy. **(Saadani & Salhi, 2024, pp. 185-186)**

### **1.3.3. Services provided by university business incubators:**

Business incubators of all kinds are service institutions regardless of the type of their services. Accordingly, we will summarize three main branches that include the various services provided by business incubators as follows:

- **Strategic services:** This type of services includes business plans, consulting teams, adopting marketing and financing strategies, and preparing an integrated structure for sole proprietorship;
- **Procedural services:** The procedures needed by the incubated projects, such as providing sources of funding, marketing, human resources, communication networks, and any procedures that help the incubated projects in the establishment phase; **(Rehahlia & Djaber, 2023, p. 409)**

- **Infrastructure (basic) services:** such as providing appropriate headquarters, equipment and furniture, the Internet, fax, telephone, meeting rooms, etc. **(Gaboussa & Silakhel, 2016, p. 87)**

#### **1.4. Business incubators' success factors and the obstacles they face in Algeria:**

Business incubators are considered one of the modern trends that contribute to activating the role of start-ups by supporting innovation and entrepreneurship, attracting holders of innovative projects and supporting them to transform them into successful projects that help drive the wheel of development. Despite the qualitative leap achieved by business incubators recently, they still suffer from obstacles in the Algerian work environment, and below we mention some points that identify the most important factors for their success, as well as the various obstacles and challenges they face.

##### **1.4.1. Factors for the success of business incubators:**

A set of factors and criteria must be available for the success of the business incubator system, including the following:

- Carefully and accurately determining the criteria for selecting the institutions that will be hosted in the incubator;
- Providing sources of funding for the innovative institution, or providing communication with sources of funding, as it is one of the most important elements that start-ups care about;
- Creating favorable conditions for the development and growth of institutions, as the incubator is not just a place for hosting, but rather an organization that allows for the acquisition of experiences and the exchange of benefits between start-ups;
- Continuous evaluation and improvement, as the incubator is committed to evaluating its operations and performance regularly, by determining its main goal, whether the goal of the establishment is to achieve profit, serve the community, or other; **(Bouadla, 2022, p. 134)**
- Communication between state institutions and private sector institutions because moral and material support becomes easier and more effective;
- Accuracy in choosing the appropriate manager for the incubator, and he must be granted all powers and freedom, to ensure the success of the incubator and the incubated projects;
- The services provided by the incubator must be consistent with the real needs of the projects;
- Establishing a culture of entrepreneurship among young people, as the development and success of emerging projects depends primarily on their way of thinking, and these institutions can only succeed and flourish in a society that enjoys a pioneering spirit and a love of free enterprise **(Amara & Barek, 2019, p. 115).**

### 1.4.2 Obstacles Facing Business Incubators in Algeria:

Despite the efforts made by business incubators in the Algerian environment, they still suffer from a set of obstacles that they face in their work environment, and we explain the most important of them as follows:

- Delay in issuing laws and decrees related to business incubators, and confusion between them and related concepts such as nurseries and business accelerators;
- Lack of awareness among young people about the importance of business incubators, and lack of encouragement to transform their creative ideas into entrepreneurial projects that serve national development,
- Weakness of the banking system in Algeria, and difficulty of financing, because incubators are not a source of financing, but rather an intermediary between the project and financing institutions;
- Most holders of entrepreneurial projects are accustomed to searching for financing only, instead of accompaniment; **(Soltane & Meraka, 2023, p. 125)**
- Lack of managers and competencies necessary to manage these mechanisms (incubators);
- Bureaucratic obstacles and impediments that Algerian public administrations and bodies still suffer from, which are among the biggest obstacles in the work environment;
- Poor coordination between various development agencies, including universities and research centers on the one hand and the production sector on the other hand, and between financing, research, and consulting institutions. **(Bamhammed & al, 2021, p. 240)**

## 2. Conceptual introduction to start-ups:

Start-ups are considered one of the main drivers of economic growth in the business world, due to their importance at the regional and international levels, as they provide job opportunities and reduce unemployment rates, to achieve social and economic development.

### 2.1. Concept of start-ups:

Researchers seek to identify an accurate and unified concept for start-ups, but this is difficult for them for several reasons, which has produced several definitions according to the trends adopted by each of them, and accordingly, we will present some of them as follows:

- Referring to the Larousse dictionary, the term startup in English is not ambiguous "it means a start-up company (start) aiming for a certain growth (up). Its first use dates back to 1970 by the American economic press (Forbes, Business Week) to designate companies based on technical innovations in the field of electronics".
- The literature on innovative companies, start-ups and high-tech companies has been developed since the beginning of the 1990s. However, despite the many studies that have been carried out, there is still no consensus on these concepts. The word "startup" means "company just starting out" or "young company". A start-up is an innovative company focused on

new technologies and strong market prospects. This type of business differs from existing legal forms of enterprise or company. It has a strong growth potential and a high enthusiasm for innovation by offering products or services that are unique on the market **(AMGHAR, 2023, p. 171)**.

- Contextually: according to Paul Graham, a startup is not merely a newly founded company; it is a business that is intended to grow quickly. Generally, startups are those based on advanced technology and/or highly innovative and high-growth business model. Patrick Fridenson also emphasizes that startups should not be tied to a specific age, size or specific sector, but should include the following criteria: strong potential growth, use of modern technology, huge financing needs and the presence of new markets. **(EL CHEIKH & al, 2023, p. 129)**
- Steve Blank's definition: "A startup is a temporary organization designed to search for a repeatable and scalable business model." Its translation into French is as follows: "Temporary organization looking for an industrializable business model that allows exponential growth." **(Beggah , 2023, p. 641)**

From the above, we can conclude that start-ups are newly established institutions that aim to provide innovative products and services to meet market needs, relying on modern technology, enjoying flexibility, and being able to adapt to a dynamic work environment, which gives them a position to confront their competitors in the long term.

## **2.2. Characteristics of start-ups:**

Start-ups are characterized by a set of characteristics that distinguish them from other institutions, which we list below:

- Start-ups are newly formed institutions;
- Their ability to achieve an accelerated growth rate without increasing costs, which allows them to expand and grow in a gradual and increasing manner to sweep the markets;
- Start-ups rely on technology as they are characterized by innovative ideas to satisfy market needs in modern ways, to achieve high growth rates, and to attract financing from its sources;
- Their ability to achieve high profits compared to their small capital and low costs; **(Khedaoudj, 2024, p. 95)**
- The ability to innovate and create new products and make improvements to old products and services;
- Flexibility and the ability to adapt to changes in the work environment, as it operates in conditions of uncertainty, and is based on innovation in a non-existent or unsaturated market, due to the lack of information about it;
- Covering the needs of the local market, as the latter considers the customer the focus of its interest and an asset of its assets, so it meets all his needs and achieves his loyalty; **(Hotaia & Doumi, 2022, p. 102)**

## **2.3. The difference between micro-enterprises and start-ups:**

Given the confusion between the concept of start-ups and similar concepts, in this element, we will address the most important differences between them and

micro-enterprises: **(The difference between micro and small enterprises, 2023)**

Table No. 01: The difference between micro-enterprises and start-ups

<b>micro-enterprises</b>	<b>START-UPS</b>
Product and service known, but not innovative	New/Innovative Product
Market known	New Market
Market size small	Large Market Size
Low risk investment	High Risk Investment
Want to stay small and profitable	Aiming to Become a Large Company
Weak growth potential	High Growth Potential
Financing: Microfinance	Financing: Venture capital

Source: Website <https://moukawil.dz/beta/wp-content/uploads/2023/07>

#### **2.4 The role of university business incubators in supporting and accompanying start-ups:**

Start-ups are considered a key driver for accelerating the pace of growth at the regional and global levels, given the importance they have through their role in achieving comprehensive development, and the relative advantages they enjoy in several areas such as production and services, and their presence has become an urgent necessity alongside large companies, as it has become necessary to establish this type of institution and overcome all obstacles facing them to increase their role in driving the wheel of economic development, but these projects are in dire need of generating mechanisms that support and accompany them to overcome the problems and obstacles they encounter in their launch stages, which are called business incubators **(Telkhokh & khadir, 2022, p. 121)**, and the types of these mechanisms differ according to their objectives, classification criteria, and methods of providing their services, as well as the segment of customers they accompany...etc, however, the most common set of services is shared by various business incubators, such as assistance in marketing, training programs, and access to bank loans, in addition to providing office space, equipment, and various administrative services. Our focus was on university business incubators, which are a marketing initiative to facilitate knowledge from the university to incubators to support and accompany emerging projects, because the university's embrace of these projects under the umbrella of the incubator reduces the possibility of their failure, as it represents the institutional infrastructure of universities to activate technology transfer, and this type of incubators contributes to graduating a generation of entrepreneurs who own national patents, and also contributes to building bridges of cooperation between the public and private sectors and activating the role of the university as a partner in achieving development at the social and economic levels. **(Kerrouche & Bellaama, 2020, p. 206)**

### **3. Contribution of the University Business Incubator of Tipaza to supporting start-ups:**

#### **3.1. Establishment:**

Following an urgent request from the officials of the University Center of Morsli Abd Allah, headed by the Director Dr. Younsi Mohamed, the General Directorate of Scientific Research and Technological Development, under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, agreed to establish a business incubator for the University Center of Morsli Abd Allah, after the issuance of the joint ministerial decision dated February 14, 2022, in the Official Journal No. 23 of April 6, 2022.

#### **3.2. Objectives of the Business Incubator of Tipaza:**

- Helping to provide products, services and solutions that serve society and the national economy;
- Providing the optimal climate and all the possibilities to facilitate the implementation of the project;
- Linking projects together in the incubator to make the most of the various experiences, as well as linking them to the market;
- Transforming the results of scientific research into projects with economic feasibility.

#### **3.3. Tasks of the Business Incubator of Tipaza:**

- Discovering bright ideas and selecting them to become an innovative project;
- Accompanying owners of innovative projects to increase their chances of success by creating start-ups;
- Motivation, training in many fields, and follow-up;
- Providing financial, technical, and logistical support.

#### **3.4. Report on the most important activities of the university business incubator:**

The university business incubator called CutinC4.2 affiliated with the University Center Morsli Abd Allah-Tipaza has carried out many activities since its establishment in 2022, including:

Table No. 02: The most important activities of the University of Tipaza business incubator CutinC4.2

Activity No.	Activity Date	Activity Location	Activity Title	Activity Overview
01	March 28, 2022	University Business Incubator, Mohamed Boudiaf University, M'Sila	Orientation and training visit	As part of the good preparation for the establishment of a university business incubator, and under the instructions of the Director of the University Center, Mr. Morsli Abdó Allah Tipaza, the proposed director of the incubator visited the facilities of the model university business incubator of the University of M'sila and its director and followed up on its most important activities directly.
02	September 19, 2022	University Business Incubator, University of Mohamed Bouguerra Boumerdes	Orientation visit	Always in the framework of good preparation for the establishment of a university business incubator, and following the invitation of the President of the University of M'sila, the Director of the University Center of Tipaza visited the facilities of the model university business incubator of the University of M'sila and its Director.
03	September 20, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	Receiving a delegation from ANVREDET	Receiving the Director General and a delegation from the National Agency for the Valorization of Scientific Research Results ANVREDET, to visit the incubator headquarters chosen by the Director of the University Center to prepare it, as well as the headquarters of the Fablab laboratories.
04	September 27, 2022	Issuance of Ministerial Resolution No. 1275, regarding the Graduation Thesis/Startup Project, and the Graduation Thesis/Patent Project		
05	October 12, 2022	University of Algiers 1, Faculty of Medicine	Regional symposium of the center	Participation of the following gentlemen: Director of the Incubator, Director of Studies, and Director of Foresight, of the University Center of Tipaza in the regional symposium of the center, and benefiting from the intervention of the President of the National Coordinating Committee for Monitoring Innovation and University Business Incubators, on the mechanisms for implementing Ministerial Resolution No. 1275, which was followed by a discussion

Activity No.	Activity Date	Activity Location	Activity Title	Activity Overview
				in the form of Brainstorming to enrich the discussion, especially the work of the incubators and the concerns of their directors.
06	October 25, 2022	University of Algiers 3, Faculty of Economics, Commerce and Management Sciences	Training day on the mechanisms for implementing Resolution No. 1275	Preparation for the upcoming visit of the National Coordinating Committee for the Monitoring of Innovation and Business Incubators to the University Center Morsli Abd Allah Tipaza.
07	05 November 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	Launching the first national "start-ups" complex	The Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the Minister of Knowledge Economy, Start-ups and Small Enterprises, accompanied by the National Coordinating Committee for Monitoring Innovation and Business Incubators, visited the Morsli Abd Allah University Center - Tipaza, and inaugurated the first start-up complex at the national level, which will be gathered in two five-story buildings and more than 250 offices, benefiting start-ups incubated in the six central wilayas as their headquarters. The inauguration process included an exhibition of various innovative projects from central universities, a lecture by the committee chairman on Ministerial Resolution No. 1275, as well as an intervention by the Digitization Committee to present its experience in managing the doctoral competition
08	November 05, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	Training day on the mechanisms for implementing Resolution No. 1275	As an initial measure, the incubator team held an information day for the administration and training fields of the Tipaza University Center, to contribute to clarifying the instructions of Resolution 1275, and to assist in the awareness campaign for the center's students at the level of all institutes, departments and specializations.
09	November 19, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	A training day presented by one of the ambassadors of Algeria Venture	within the framework of the national campaign to train students, under the sponsorship and presentation of the two aforementioned bodies.

Activity No.	Activity Date	Activity Location	Activity Title	Activity Overview
			sponsored by DGRSDT	
10	November 24, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	Business meeting B-Meet 4.2	To build bridges of knowledge and experience between the university, the incubator, and the students with projects, we hosted the economic institutions in the first edition of the B-Meet 1st edition, with the attendance of many economic institutions, professors, project holders, and a representative of the DGRSDT.
11	November 26/27, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	Training day on the mechanisms for implementing Resolution No. 1275	Organized by the Institute of Economics, Business and Management Sciences, in the presence of incubator members, for the benefit of students.
12	December 04, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah	Launching the digital form for registration in Resolution No. 1275	This is to take advantage of the extension of registration deadlines, and to facilitate students holding projects at the university center level, to register their projects.
13	December 06, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah Tipaza Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences	Training day on the mechanisms for implementing Resolution No. 1275	For the benefit of the professors of the aforementioned institute.
14	December 07, 2022	University Center Morsli Abd allah Tipaza	Preparing to organize the "Business Challenge4.2" competition "	For students carrying projects for the remaining stages to benefit from depositing and hosting their projects.

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on information from the incubator administration

Table No. 03: Statistics of the Business Incubator of Tipaza University

Number of projects incubated for the year 2023/2024	Number of registered patents	Number of innovative projects	Number of registered trademarks
36	15	01	20

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on information from the incubator administration

Despite the limited and novelty of the idea of the University Business Incubator of Tipaza, it has made great efforts to accompany holders of innovative projects, by supporting and accompanying them and providing a package of technical and

logistical services, as well as motivation and training, instilling the entrepreneurial spirit, and preparing a suitable work environment to present their ideas, in addition to harnessing all available capabilities and resources to transform them into productive and wealth-creating economic projects, as the University Business Incubator of Tipaza achieved impressive results as shown in the table above, by hosting (36) innovative projects during the period (2023/2024), and registering an innovative project, in addition to registering (15) patents, while the number of actually registered trademarks reached (20).

### **Conclusion**

To serve the objectives of the study on university business incubators as facilities to enhance the success of start-ups projects in Algeria, and after reviewing various literature related to the subject, which shed light on both university business incubators and start-ups, and diagnosing the reality of each of them, through a case study of the business incubator of Tipaza University as a model, we reached the following results:

- University business incubators are considered an innovative mechanism for adopting the ideas of entrepreneurs, and translating them from the scientific field to the practical field;
- Start-ups are considered a modern strategic trend in the Algerian business environment, as one of the main alternatives that the state has relied on recently to create wealth and advance the local economy;
- The business incubator of the University of Tipaza plays a crucial role in creating a favorable environment for embracing bright ideas, enhancing the entrepreneurial spirit, and the culture of freelancing in the minds of students, to embody emerging wealth-generating projects through its tasks;
- The business incubator of the University of Tipaza has contributed to supporting and accompanying holders of innovative projects from the perspective of the services provided, such as motivation, training in many fields, follow-up, as well as providing financial, technical and logistical support;
- The business incubator of the University of Tipaza is considered a young experience in the Algerian business environment, and despite its recent establishment, its contributions have been distinctive in investing in the incubated ideas, and transforming them into promising economic projects;
- The efforts made by the administrative staff of the University Business Incubator of Tipaza culminated in the selection of (36) innovative projects incubated during the period (2023/2024), obtaining (01) innovative project, as well as registering (15) projects to obtain a patent, while the number of actually registered trademarks reached (20) projects.

**In light of the results extracted from the study, we propose the following suggestions:**

- Providing the necessary financial support to business incubators to enable them to play their role, to reach the required level, and selecting the qualified administrative staff to manage the incubator, and ensuring that it

is encouraged by providing various incentives to achieve the best performance;

- Eliminating bureaucracy, and neutralizing the obstacles facing project holders, starting from the stage of presenting and registering the idea, until its embodiment as an existing project in reality;
- Studying the needs of the local market, and selecting innovative ideas that can be embodied, and that are compatible with market requirements;
- Linking university business incubators with various economic partners and funding bodies to support holders of innovative projects and transform their ideas from a theoretical model into a practical reality with added value;
- Engaging with the experiences of leading countries in the field of business incubators to extract expertise and elements of success, because the Algerian experience, despite the efforts made, still suffers from many obstacles that hinder its success and advancement to the desired level.

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