



Towards a Better Business Climate in Algeria: An insight from the Doing Business Report

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Abstract:

This paper analyzes the challenges and opportunities within Algeria's business environment, focusing on key factors such as administrative procedures, access to credit, investor protection, and the cost of doing business. Using data from the World Bank Group's Doing Business reports, this study identifies the main obstacles facing businesses and provides recommendations to enhance Algeria's economic competitiveness. The analysis highlights the need to streamline administrative processes, improve access to finance, strengthen investor protection, and reduce operational costs. Additionally, this paper underscores the importance of reviewing and improving the variables and data used by the World Bank Group to ensure better future rankings for Algeria. The findings aim to help policymakers and practitioners gain a comprehensive understanding of the business environment and identify critical areas for reform to foster investment and economic growth.

Keywords: Algeria, business environment, access to credit, investor protection, economic reforms.

JEL Codes: L26, K20, H25, G34

Introduction

The business environment is a key determinant of a country's economic growth and its ability to attract investments. In Algeria, despite abundant natural resources, a strategic location, and considerable economic potential, the business climate poses substantial challenges for both domestic entrepreneurs and foreign investors. Structural and administrative barriers—such as complex bureaucratic procedures, limited access to credit, weak investor protection, and high operational costs—hinder the development of a dynamic and competitive private sector. This problematic landscape limits Algeria's capacity to foster entrepreneurial growth and attract foreign direct investment (FDI), which are critical for economic diversification and job creation, particularly given Algeria's youthful demographic profile.

The general hypothesis of this study is that regulatory reforms to alleviate bureaucratic constraints and improve credit access will significantly enhance the ease of doing business in Algeria, thereby stimulating entrepreneurship and economic growth. Additionally, a partial hypothesis proposes that by streamlining administrative processes and improving transparency in credit access and investor protection, Algeria can create a more favorable business climate and attract greater domestic and foreign investment.

In recent years, the Algerian government has introduced several reforms to improve its regulatory framework and facilitate business activities. These include a new Hydrocarbon Law and Investment Law, aimed at attracting both domestic and foreign investors. However, progress has been inconsistent, and significant barriers remain that continue to stifle business growth. Addressing these challenges and identifying actionable areas for improvement is essential to creating a supportive environment that can foster innovation, increase FDI, and promote a diverse, resilient economy.

This study has several objectives, primarily focused on analyzing the key indicators influencing Algeria's business environment. Specifically, it examines the regulatory framework, access to credit, investor protection, and the general ease of starting and operating a business. By highlighting these areas, the study seeks to underscore the challenges and opportunities within the Algerian business landscape and provide strategic recommendations to improve the business environment for greater competitiveness and sustainable growth.

Using the World Bank's Doing Business indicators, this research applies a comprehensive methodology that evaluates various elements impacting the ease of doing business in Algeria. These indicators cover procedures, time, and costs associated with starting a business, registering property, obtaining credit, and protecting investors. This structured analysis provides policymakers and stakeholders with insights into specific reforms needed to drive sustainable growth and improve the nation's global business rankings.

Beyond providing a critical assessment of Algeria's current business conditions, this study assists practitioners in comprehending the broader dynamics of the business environment. Identifying priority areas for reform is essential for Algeria to foster entrepreneurship, innovation, and economic competitiveness. Additionally, this analysis stresses the importance of continually refining the variables used by the World Bank in its assessments. Improving the quality of data collected and analyzed by international organizations is crucial for Algeria to ensure that future rankings accurately reflect its progress. Through targeted reforms based on these indicators, Algeria has the potential to climb global rankings, thus creating a more supportive environment for business and investment in the years ahead.

A review of factors affecting doing business:

The existing literature underscores the multifaceted nature of the business environment, with key factors such as regulatory efficiency, access to finance, investor protection, and tax policies all playing vital roles. Improving these areas

enhances business competitiveness, stimulates economic growth, and attracts investment. The Doing Business indicators provide valuable insights into these critical areas, and reforms targeting these factors are essential for fostering a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship and business development in Algeria. Addressing these challenges can lead to better rankings and a more vibrant business ecosystem, as the Doing Business report methodology suggests. In this paper we cover key areas such as entrepreneurship, access to credit, investor protection, tax regimes, and cross-border trade:

1. Starting a Business

Entrepreneurship is a central factor in economic growth and innovation. Studies show that reducing the bureaucratic hurdles for starting a business—such as the number of procedures, time, and costs involved—significantly boosts new business formation. Djankov et al. (2002) found that countries with simpler business registration procedures tend to have higher business density and economic growth. Governments that streamline administrative procedures, as measured by the Doing Business report, improve business creation and foster a more dynamic economy (World Bank, 2020).

2. Access to Credit

The availability of credit is a major determinant of business success, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The literature points out that limited access to finance is a barrier to growth for many businesses in developing economies (Beck & Demirgüç-Kunt, 2006). The Doing Business indicator on "Getting Credit" measures how well an economy's legal and institutional frameworks support the access to financial resources. Research suggests that robust credit information systems and strong creditor rights positively influence business growth by reducing information asymmetries and improving loan conditions (Djankov et al., 2007). In

Algeria, the low score in this area reflects the need for reforms to enhance financial sector efficiency and broaden credit access.

3. Investor Protection

Legal frameworks that protect minority investors play a crucial role in fostering trust and encouraging investment, particularly foreign direct investment (FDI). According to La Porta et al. (1998), strong investor protection laws are associated with deeper capital markets and better corporate governance. The Doing Business report evaluates the extent of legal protections for minority investors as a means of reducing the risks of expropriation and mismanagement by corporate insiders. Countries with weak investor protection mechanisms typically experience lower levels of external financing and reduced capital market development, as is the case in Algeria, where significant legal reforms are necessary.

4. Paying Taxes

Taxation policies are another critical aspect of the business environment. High tax burdens and complex tax systems discourage business activities and reduce profit margins. Research by Djankov et al. (2010) indicates that lower corporate tax rates and simplified tax compliance processes enhance business performance by freeing up resources for investment and expansion. Efficient tax systems, such as those ranked highly in the Doing Business report, contribute to a competitive and attractive business environment by reducing compliance costs and administrative burdens on firms.

5. Cross-Border Trade

International trade policies are essential for facilitating cross-border business activities. The ease of trading across borders, as measured by factors like customs efficiency and trade documentation requirements, directly influences a country's integration into global markets. Anderson and van Wincoop (2003) highlight that trade costs, including tariffs and non-tariff barriers, are significant impediments to

international trade. Economies that simplify trade procedures and reduce costs improve their competitiveness and attract foreign partners. Algeria's low ranking in this area highlights the challenges businesses face in trading across borders due to cumbersome customs procedures and inadequate infrastructure.

6. Legal Frameworks for Insolvency

Effective insolvency regimes are critical for the efficient allocation of resources and the restructuring of distressed firms. A strong insolvency framework supports business dynamism by allowing viable firms to reorganize and recover from financial distress while enabling the efficient exit of non-viable firms. Djankov et al. (2008) emphasize the importance of legal protections for creditors and well-structured bankruptcy procedures in fostering economic stability. Countries with efficient insolvency processes, as captured in the Doing Business rankings, tend to have higher rates of business continuity and lower failure costs.

In addition we may say that the business background in Algeria has attracted scholarly attention due to its unique challenges and opportunities. A significant body of literature explores the impact of regulatory frameworks and economic reforms on entrepreneurship and investment climate. regulatory changes are vital for creating a business-friendly environment. Their study highlighted the government's efforts to streamline processes, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and enhance investor protections. The authors suggest that these reforms are essential for encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI) and promoting a vibrant private sector, both critical for economic growth in Algeria.

In a detailed examination of Algeria's performance in the World Bank's Doing Business reports while there have been notable improvements in certain metrics-such as the ease of starting a business and enforcing contracts-serious barriers persist. They argue that high regulatory costs and inefficient administrative procedures continue to hinder entrepreneurship, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). There is generally a disproportionate impact of regulatory

burdens on SMEs, suggesting that targeted support and simplified processes are necessary to foster a more inclusive business environment.

The relationship between country's political, legal, economic, and social institutions influence wealth and economic performance has been explored by different researchers including (Acemoglu et al. (2001; 2002) , Dollar and Kraay (2003), Easterly and Levine (1997), Hall and Jones (1999), Knack and Keefer (1995)...). There is a clear correlation between stronger institutions and faster growth rates. However, as Rodrik et al. (2002) point out, determining which specific institutions are crucial and how they can be developed remains challenging and practically significant. In recent years, the emergence of various datasets designed to measure a wide range of institutional reforms has enabled economists to advance their understanding in this field.

A significant body of research has been dedicated to examining the relationship between the characteristics of a country's business regulatory environment and the performance of enterprises, as well as broader macroeconomic outcomes (Rose & Mamabolo, 2019; Asim et al., 2019; Avan et al., 2017). Despite the wealth of studies, there remains a lack of conclusive evidence regarding the direction of causal relationships between these factors. The prevailing hypothesis posits that more effective regulation fosters improved economic performance (Graafland & Bovenberg, 2019).

Algeria, like other oil-rich nations in the MENA region, needs to move towards a more diversified economy to improve job opportunities, particularly given its youthful population. Since 2020, the government has initiated several measures to promote both foreign and domestic investments. This includes implementing a new Hydrocarbon Law that relaxes restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, along with a new Investment Law and a revised Money and Credit Law. Additionally, the Government Action Plan launched in September 2021 has made it a priority to shift towards a growth model led by the private sector. This plan

emphasizes the importance of rationalizing public spending, reducing imports, increasing non-hydrocarbon exports, and enhancing the business environment through reforms in public banks and state-owned enterprises.(world bank).

Another critical aspect discussed in the literature is the importance of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in fostering the business environment. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) involve cooperation between public and private entities in the planning, construction, and operation of infrastructure, sharing risks and responsibilities (Koppenjaan, 2005). These arrangements create Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to leverage resources from both sectors, addressing fiscal challenges faced by governments (Biygutane, 2022). PPPs, or private finance initiatives (PFIs), aim to harness private sector capabilities for better procurement and service delivery (Quelin et al., 2019).

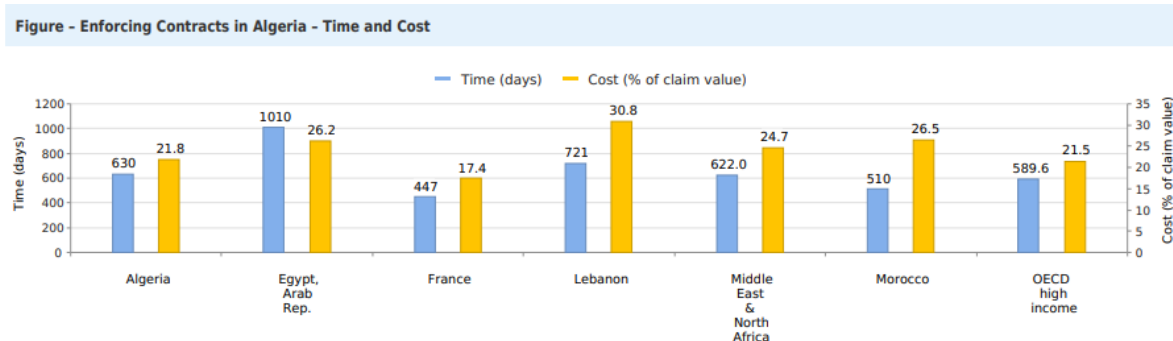
Furthermore, studies such as those by Tahir and Bendiabdellah (2016) have focused on the gender dimensions of entrepreneurship in Algeria. They highlight the barriers faced by women entrepreneurs, including limited access to finance, restrictive cultural norms, and inadequate support networks. Their findings suggest that addressing these barriers through targeted policies and programs can enhance women's participation in the economy and contribute to overall economic growth.

The existing literature provides a multifaceted view of Algeria's business environment, characterized by both progress and enduring challenges. While regulatory reforms have shown promise in improving specific metrics, systemic issues related to governance, transparency, and gender equity remain critical barriers. This study aims to build upon these insights by offering a comprehensive analysis of recent data from the World Bank Group, thereby providing a contemporary perspective on the state of doing business in Algeria. By integrating these findings with existing research, this paper seeks to identify potential areas for further reform and investment opportunities that can drive sustainable economic growth in the region..

An insight from the Doing Business Report:

While Algeria has made incremental improvements in the enforcement of contracts, particularly in terms of reducing costs and streamlining procedures, several key challenges remain. The improvement in the Enforcing Contracts Score and the reduction in procedures and costs reflect a positive trajectory, suggesting efforts to enhance the efficiency of the legal and judicial frameworks. However, the fact that the time to enforce contracts remains high at 630 days throughout the entire period points to a critical bottleneck that hinders overall effectiveness.

The next figure highlights the challenges faced by businesses in Algeria when it comes to enforcing contracts. The lengthy time and high costs associated with this process can deter investment and hinder economic growth. Addressing these issues through judicial reforms, anti-corruption measures, and modernization of the administration is crucial for improving the business environment in Algeria and attracting foreign investment.



Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 53.

Algeria takes significantly longer to enforce contracts than most comparison countries. It takes an average of 630 days, while the OECD average is around 590 days. Egypt, a neighboring country in North Africa, also has a longer enforcement time at 1010 days. The cost of enforcing contracts in Algeria is relatively high, but it's slightly lower than the average for the Middle East and North Africa region. Algeria's cost is around 21.8% of the claim value, compared to the regional average of 24.7%. However, it's still higher than the costs in France (17.4%) and OECD high-

income countries (around 15%). The combination of long delays and high costs can negatively impact the business climate in Algeria, making it less attractive for investors and hindering economic growth

The lack of advancements in case management and court automation is another major concern. Algeria's low scores in these areas highlight the need for substantial reforms, particularly in leveraging technology to automate court processes, improve monitoring, and reduce human errors and inefficiencies. The introduction of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms shows some progress, but the overall quality of judicial processes remains low, which could undermine trust in the legal system. Overall, the data suggests that Algeria is moving in the right direction with gradual improvements in the enforcement of contracts. However, significant structural reforms, particularly in reducing enforcement times and modernizing the judicial process, are necessary to make the system more effective and business-friendly.

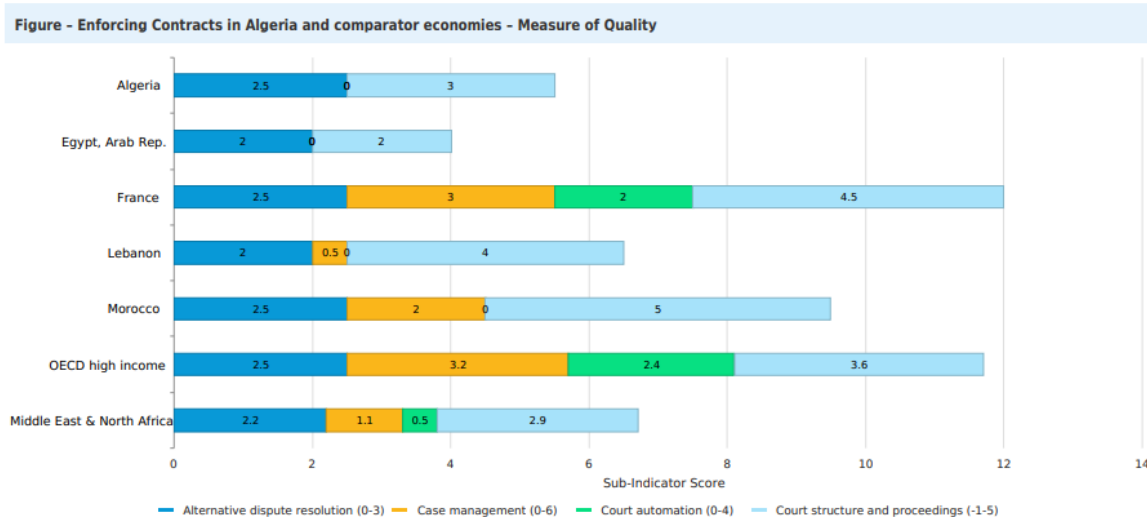
The data on contract enforcement in Algeria reveals a mixed landscape of performance, with some improvements observed over time. The Enforcing Contracts Score shows a slight increase under the DB04-15 methodology, rising from 50.09585 (2003-2008) to 52.17918 (2009-2012). The transition to the DB17-20 methodology in 2017 brings further improvement, with the score increasing to 54.78094 from 2017 onward. This improvement is a positive sign, indicating Algeria's efforts to enhance the enforcement of contracts over time.

In terms of procedures, the number of steps required decreased from 47 (2003-2007) to 45 from 2008 to 2012, suggesting some streamlining in the enforcement process. However, there is no recent data beyond 2012 to evaluate whether this trend continued. Similarly, the cost of enforcement, which was 23.8% of the claim until 2010, reduced to 21.8% starting from 2011. Correspondingly, the Cost Score increased from 73.34 to 75.59, indicating a more cost-effective process. These reductions in cost and procedures show a marginal improvement in efficiency.

The time to enforce contracts remains a significant challenge. Throughout the period from 2003 to 2019, the enforcement process consistently took 630 days to complete, with no visible improvement. Despite the high number of days, the Time Score remained unchanged at 58.19, reflecting the lack of progress in reducing the duration for contract enforcement.

In the judicial process, Algeria introduced several new metrics under the DB16-20 and DB17-20 methodologies. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), implemented from 2016, scored 2.5 out of 3, indicating a moderately effective system. However, Algeria scored 0 on both Case Management (0-6) and Court Automation (0-4), indicating significant deficiencies in technological infrastructure and case monitoring systems. The Quality of Judicial Processes Index (0-18 and 0-19 scales) shows a low score of 5.5, demonstrating that the judicial processes in Algeria are not meeting high-quality standards.

The data on specific costs and fees also reveal interesting trends. Attorney fees have remained stable at 10% of the claim since 2010, while court fees dropped from 9.4% to 7.4% in 2012, contributing to the overall reduction in costs. Additionally, enforcement fees have been constant at 4.4% since 2010. The figure hereafter presents a comparative analysis of contract enforcement in Algeria and several other countries, focusing on the sub-indicators of alternative dispute resolution, case management, court automation, and court structure and proceedings. While Algeria has implemented ADR mechanisms, it faces significant challenges in case management, court automation, and court structure and proceedings. These deficiencies can contribute to delays and inefficiencies in the contract enforcement process. Egypt and Morocco also have room for improvement in case management and court automation. France and the OECD high-income average demonstrate more advanced practices in these areas.



Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 54.

Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, and Morocco have all implemented alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, with scores ranging from 2.2 to 2.5. This suggests a growing recognition of the importance of ADR in resolving disputes efficiently. Moreover, Algeria and Morocco have low scores (0) in case management, indicating significant deficiencies in their systems. France and the OECD high-income average have higher scores, demonstrating more effective case management practices. We see also that Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco have not yet implemented court automation systems, as indicated by their scores of 0. Lebanon has made some progress in this area, with a score of 0.5. The OECD high-income average is 3.2, suggesting a higher level of automation in these countries.

In what concerns the court Structure and Proceedings we see that Algeria and Morocco have relatively low scores (2 and 2.5, respectively) in court structure and proceedings, indicating potential challenges in the efficiency and fairness of their court systems. France and the OECD high-income average have higher scores, indicating more effective and efficient court structures.

The data on getting credit in Algeria highlights significant limitations in the country's credit infrastructure. Under the DB05-14 methodology, the Getting Credit Score was stagnant at 18.75 throughout the observed period (2005-2014). However, when the

DB15-20 methodology was introduced in 2015, the score dropped to 10, a level it has remained at through 2020. The total score under the DB05-14 methodology was 3, and this decreased further to 2 under the DB15-20 methodology, underscoring a decline in Algeria's credit accessibility.

The "Getting Credit in Algeria" figure highlights several challenges in Algeria's credit market. Addressing these challenges through legal reforms, improved credit information availability, and the establishment of a credit bureau is essential for fostering a more inclusive and efficient financial sector. Algeria's score of 2 is significantly lower than the regional and OECD high-income averages, indicating weak legal protections for creditors and borrowers.

A score of 0 for the depth of credit information index suggests a lack of comprehensive and accessible credit data, hindering lenders' ability to assess borrowers' creditworthiness. While Algeria has made some progress in increasing credit registry coverage, it remains significantly lower than the regional and OECD averages .

Table 1: Scores of Getting credit in Algeria, OECD nd MENA countries:

indicator	Algeria	Middle East& North Africa	OECD high income	Best Regulatory performance
Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	2	3.1	6.1	12 (5 economies)
Depth of credit information index(0-8)	0	5.3	6.8	8 (53 economies)
Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	3.6	15.8	24.4	100.0 (2economies)
Credit bureau coverage (%of adults)	0.0	16.3	66.7	100.0 (14economies)

Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 31.

Algeria's scores are lower than the regional average in all categories, highlighting the challenges it faces in improving its credit environment. The country's scores are significantly lower than those of OECD high-income countries, indicating a substantial gap in terms of legal protections, credit information availability, and credit bureau coverage.

A key indicator of financial inclusion, the credit registry coverage (% of adults), improved marginally from 0.2% in 2008 to 3.6% in 2020, while the credit bureau

coverage (% of adults) remained at 0% throughout the observed years, indicating a near absence of private credit reporting agencies. This lack of comprehensive credit information severely limits the depth of available data. The Depth of Credit Information Index (0-6 under DB05-14, and 0-8 under DB15-20) remained at 0, reflecting the absence of significant improvements in providing accurate and accessible credit information to the financial sector. The Strength of Legal Rights Index also displayed stagnation, remaining at 3 (out of 10) from 2005 to 2014. Under the DB15-20 methodology, it dropped to 2 (out of 12), indicating that legal frameworks to support creditors and borrowers remain weak.

Shifting to the Getting Electricity domain, Algeria's score saw fluctuations between 58.96 (in 2012) and 72.13 (in 2020), indicating steady progress in access to electricity over time. Significant improvements were also seen in the cost to get electricity, which dropped from 1599% of income per capita in 2010 to 967% in 2020, with the Cost Score rising to 88.06 during the same period. However, in terms of the time to get electricity, the number of days reduced significantly from 180 to 84 by 2020, with the associated Time Score increasing to 71.30.

Other notable findings include Algeria's adoption of mechanisms for monitoring and restoring service, leading to an increase in the Reliability of Supply and Transparency of Tariff Index score from 50 in 2016 to 62.5 by 2020. However, challenges remain regarding outages, with System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI) and System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI) scores remaining high at 4.24 hours and 9.85 interruptions respectively in 2020. In general; Algeria faces several persistent challenges in the area of getting credit, with very little improvement in access, legal frameworks, or the availability of credit information. The stagnation in the Getting Credit Score under the DB05-14 methodology, followed by the decrease under the DB15-20 methodology, indicates that the credit environment in Algeria has become less favorable over time. The extremely low credit bureau coverage and marginal increase in credit registry coverage are critical issues that hinder financial transparency and inclusivity. The lack of progress in the

Depth of Credit Information Index further underscores the need for structural reforms to enhance access to accurate credit data.

In terms of the Strength of Legal Rights, the drop from an already low score reflects Algeria's insufficient legal protections for both lenders and borrowers, further discouraging financial transactions and investments in the private sector. Addressing these gaps through legal reforms, strengthening credit registries, and expanding credit bureau coverage will be vital steps for improving Algeria's credit market.

On a more positive note, the improvements in the Getting Electricity domain suggest that Algeria has made progress in infrastructure development. The significant reduction in the cost to get electricity and the time required to access it signal increased efficiency in service delivery. The introduction of regulatory monitoring mechanisms and improved reliability of supply has enhanced the overall transparency of the electricity market. Nevertheless, high outage frequencies and durations highlight that while access has improved, supply stability still requires attention. Overall, while there has been progress in electricity access, Algeria's credit environment remains underdeveloped, requiring urgent reforms to stimulate financial inclusiveness and economic growth.

Our analysis examines the taxation landscape in Algeria, focusing on various dimensions of the tax system, including overall tax burden, labor tax contributions, payment frequencies, compliance times, and indices reflecting the ease of paying taxes. Understanding these aspects is crucial for evaluating the business environment and the implications for entrepreneurship and investment in the country.

The total tax and contribution rate as a percentage of profits is notably high, averaging around 76.9%. This substantial burden can deter potential investors and limit the growth of existing businesses, as a significant portion of profits is directed toward tax obligations. Additionally, the data indicates a consistent 35.7% rate for other taxes, emphasizing that businesses face not only direct taxes on profits but also various other levies that cumulatively affect their profitability.

Labor taxes and contributions average about **31.3%**. This rate reflects the government's focus on revenue generation from labor, which can impact employment rates and the overall labor market's competitiveness. High labor tax rates may discourage businesses from hiring, thereby stunting job creation and economic growth. Consequently, a review of labor tax policies could enhance the attractiveness of the labor market for both employers and employees.

The frequency of tax payments and the number of payments per year highlight bureaucratic challenges, with businesses required to make **39 payments annually**. Such frequent interactions with tax authorities can increase compliance costs and administrative burdens. Streamlining the payment process could alleviate some of these challenges, enabling businesses to allocate more resources toward productive activities rather than administrative tasks.

Businesses spend approximately **451 hours** per year complying with tax obligations, a significant investment of resources that could otherwise be used for productive activities. The need to complete corporate income tax corrections also reveals systemic inefficiencies, with some measures reflecting a score of **100**, indicating a streamlined process, while others reveal potential bottlenecks. Reducing the time required for compliance is crucial for improving the overall business environment and encouraging entrepreneurship.

The post-filing index scores suggest that while some aspects of tax compliance are efficient, the VAT refund process remains opaque and cumbersome, with businesses reporting delays and challenges in obtaining refunds. The time to comply with VAT refunds is critical for maintaining cash flow, and improvements in this area could enhance the business environment. Addressing these inefficiencies could significantly benefit businesses by improving their cash flow management.

The "Paying Taxes in Algeria" figure highlights several challenges faced by businesses in the country, including a high tax burden, complex compliance procedures, and time-consuming processes. Addressing these issues through

targeted reforms is essential for improving the business environment and attracting investment.

Algeria requires businesses to make significantly more tax payments per year (27) compared to the regional average (16.5) and OECD high-income average (10.3). This suggests a more complex and time-consuming tax compliance process in Algeria. The Algerian businesses spend a substantial amount of time on tax compliance, with an average of 265 hours per year. This is considerably higher than the regional average (202.6 hours) and the OECD high-income average (158.8 hours). The total tax and contribution rate in Algeria is relatively high at 66.1%, exceeding both the regional average (32.5%) and the OECD high-income average (39.9%). This indicates a significant burden on businesses.

While Algeria's post filing index has improved to 49.8, it still falls short of the regional average (53.3) and the OECD high-income average (86.7). This suggests that there are still challenges in the post filing processes, such as obtaining tax refunds. we argue that Algeria's tax burden and compliance requirements are higher than the regional average, indicating a less favorable environment for businesses and the country performance is significantly worse than OECD high-income countries, highlighting the need for significant reforms to improve the tax environment.

Table 2: Score of Paying Taxes in Algeria

indicator	Algeria	Middle east & north Africa	OECD high income	Best regulatory performance
Payments (number per year)	27	16.5	10.3	3 (2 economies)
Time (hours per year)	265	202.6	158.8	49 (3 economies)
Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit)	66.1	32.5	39.9	26.1 (33 economies)
Postfiling index (0-100)	49.8	53.3	86.7	None in 2018/19

Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 31.

The scores associated with different methodologies (DB06-16 vs. DB17-20) indicate an evolving tax landscape. Notably, scores improved significantly in later years (e.g., from 32.19 to 53.85), suggesting that reforms may be underway aimed at simplifying tax procedures and improving the overall taxation climate. Continued monitoring of

these changes will be essential to assess their effectiveness and identify further areas for improvement.

The data reveals a complex and challenging tax landscape in Algeria characterized by high rates of taxation, frequent payment requirements, and significant compliance burdens. Addressing these challenges is vital for Algeria's economic development. By implementing targeted reforms, the government can create a more favorable business environment that encourages investment, drives innovation, and ultimately contributes to sustainable economic growth.

The high tax rates and extensive compliance requirements may discourage entrepreneurship and inhibit business expansion. Policymakers should consider strategies to reduce the overall tax burden and streamline compliance processes to foster a more conducive environment for business growth. Additionally, improving the efficiency of post-filing processes, particularly related to VAT refunds, can provide businesses with better cash flow management, which is crucial for their operational sustainability. Reducing labor tax contributions could incentivize employment and enhance economic activity, ultimately contributing to a healthier economy.

Through assessing the protection of minority investors in Algeria; various indices and scores that highlight the legal framework, corporate transparency, and enforcement of shareholder rights; The protection of minority investors is crucial for fostering a healthy investment climate, encouraging both domestic and foreign investment, and enhancing the overall competitiveness of the economy.

The overall score for protecting minority investors based on the DB06-14 methodology is relatively low at 30, indicating that there are significant challenges in safeguarding the interests of minority shareholders. This score remained static over several years, suggesting a lack of substantive improvements in the legal protections afforded to minority investors. Conversely, under the DB15-20 methodology, the score dropped to 20, reflecting a deteriorating situation regarding investor protection. This decline signals potential regressions in legal safeguards and may

deter investment by increasing perceived risks associated with minority shareholder rights.

The ease of shareholder suits, as indexed from 0 to 10, offers insight into the legal mechanisms available for minority investors to pursue grievances. The score under the DB06-14 methodology stands at 4, while under the DB15-20 methodology; it is significantly lower at 5. This limited score indicates that the legal process for shareholders seeking recourse is cumbersome, potentially discouraging minority investors from challenging unfair practices. Corporate transparency is a vital component of protecting minority investors. Under the DB15-20 methodology, the extent of corporate transparency index has a score of 0, which is alarming. This suggests that there are no adequate disclosure practices in place, severely limiting minority investors' ability to access essential information regarding company operations and governance. Such transparency is crucial for informed decision-making and risk assessment.

The extent of director liability is an important indicator of accountability within corporate governance. The index for director liability stands at 1 out of 10, indicating minimal accountability for directors in their decision-making processes. This low score raises concerns about the protection of investor interests and the integrity of corporate governance. The extent of disclosure index is slightly better, with a score of 40 under the DB06-14 methodology. However, the lack of improvement in corporate transparency highlights systemic issues that need addressing to enhance investor confidence.

The strength of investor protection index, which includes a score of 10 under the DB15-20 methodology, underscores the deficiencies in legal frameworks supporting minority investors. This score is alarmingly low, suggesting that existing laws may not adequately safeguard minority shareholders' rights or provide effective mechanisms for enforcement. The protection of minority investors in Algeria is fraught with challenges, characterized by low scores across multiple indices. The

static and, in some cases, declining scores reflect a lack of significant reforms in the legal and regulatory environment that governs minority shareholder rights.

To improve the investment climate in Algeria, it is essential to implement reforms that enhance corporate transparency, strengthen the legal framework for shareholder suits, and increase accountability among corporate directors. By prioritizing these areas, Algeria can foster a more robust investment environment that protects minority investors and encourages economic growth. Improving minority investor protections not only enhances investor confidence but also contributes to the overall stability and attractiveness of the Algerian economy. Algeria's business environment, as assessed by the World Bank Group, reveals several critical insights regarding various aspects of doing business in the country. The rankings provide a comparative analysis of Algeria's regulatory framework across several key indicators.

Construction Permits: Algeria ranks 121st in terms of dealing with construction permits, reflecting a relatively cumbersome regulatory process for construction projects. This rank indicates potential challenges for businesses seeking to navigate the complexities involved in obtaining necessary approvals.

Ease of Doing Business: The overall ease of doing business index places Algeria at 157th position. This low ranking suggests that the regulatory environment may be less conducive to business activities compared to other countries, posing barriers to entrepreneurship and investment.

Enforcing Contracts: Algeria holds the 113th rank for enforcing contracts, indicating that while the legal framework exists, there may be challenges in efficiently executing and upholding contractual agreements, which can deter foreign and domestic investors.

Getting Credit: In the area of credit accessibility, Algeria ranks poorly at 181st. This suggests significant difficulties for businesses in obtaining financing, which is crucial for starting and expanding operations.

Electricity Access: Algeria ranks 102nd in getting electricity, highlighting moderate challenges in securing reliable electricity supply, a vital component for business operations, particularly in energy-intensive industries.

Paying Taxes: The country's ranking in paying taxes is 158th, which points to a complex tax system that could burden businesses, affecting their financial viability and attractiveness to potential investors.

Protecting Minority Investors: In protecting minority investors, Algeria's rank is notably low at 179th, indicating inadequate safeguards for minority stakeholders, which can deter investment and negatively impact corporate governance.

Registering Property: Algeria's ranking of 165th for registering property reflects bureaucratic inefficiencies and obstacles in the property registration process, which may complicate business transactions and ownership rights.

Resolving Insolvency: On a more positive note, Algeria ranks 81st in resolving insolvency, indicating relatively more favorable conditions for businesses facing financial difficulties, which may encourage entrepreneurial risk-taking.

Starting a Business: The country ranks 152nd for starting a business, indicating that the process may be lengthy and complex, potentially discouraging new entrepreneurs from entering the market.

Trading Across Borders: Lastly, Algeria ranks 172nd in trading across borders, suggesting significant regulatory and logistical challenges that hinder international trade activities.

Overall, these rankings underscore the challenges and barriers faced by businesses in Algeria, indicating a need for regulatory reforms and improvements to create a more favorable business climate. The data source for these insights is the World Bank Group's Doing Business report, which evaluates the ease of doing business across various countries and regions.

The World Bank Group's data on property registration in Algeria reveals several crucial aspects of the regulatory landscape, particularly as it pertains to the challenges faced by businesses and individuals in securing property rights. Under

the DB05-15 methodology, Algeria scored 38.35 on registering property, indicating moderate difficulty in the property registration process. With the transition to the DB17-20 methodology, this score improved to 43.83, suggesting some progress in making the process more accessible and efficient.

The cost of registering property as a percentage of property value has remained relatively stable, ranging around 7.5% to 7.1% in recent years. The corresponding score for this cost factor was 49.98, reflecting a moderate burden on property owners, while the average score rose to 52.70 in later assessments, indicating a slight improvement in cost management for property registration. Algeria currently faces challenges related to equal access to property rights, with the index scoring 0 under the DB17-20 methodology. Similarly, the geographic coverage index is also 0, indicating significant gaps in property rights enforcement and registration accessibility across different regions. The land dispute resolution index scores 5, suggesting that while there is a framework for resolving disputes, its effectiveness might be limited, affecting investor confidence in property transactions.

The number of procedures required for property registration was reported at 14, with the corresponding score remaining at 0 for earlier years, implying a cumbersome process. However, this decreased to 10 procedures in subsequent assessments, raising the score to 25, which indicates a move toward streamlining the registration process. The quality of land administration index is relatively low, scoring 7 under the latest methodology, with a corresponding score of 23.33 indicating room for improvement in the effectiveness and reliability of land administration practices. The reliability of infrastructure index stands at 1, suggesting severe deficiencies in the supporting infrastructure necessary for effective property registration. In terms of transparency of information, Algeria scored 1 to 1.5, indicating limited accessibility to relevant property information for stakeholders. The average time required for property registration is approximately 74 days, with a consistent score around 65.07. This timeframe presents a significant barrier to property acquisition and investment, reflecting inefficiencies in the registration

process. In summary, the data from the World Bank Group highlights the complexities and challenges inherent in property registration in Algeria. While there have been some improvements in scores and processes, significant barriers remain, particularly concerning costs, accessibility, and the overall efficiency of land administration. These factors underscore the need for continued reforms to enhance the property registration framework, which is crucial for fostering a more business-friendly environment in Algeria.

The figure bellow shows that Algeria has made significant progress in improving its business environment, particularly in the areas of property registration, taxation, and credit access. The country has streamlined its property registration process, reducing the number of procedures required and the time it takes to complete them. Additionally, Algeria has lowered the cost of registering property, making it more affordable for businesses and individuals. In terms of taxation, Algeria has reduced the overall tax burden on businesses and streamlined tax procedures. This has made it easier for businesses to comply with tax regulations and has reduced the administrative burden associated with taxation.

Finally, Algeria has taken steps to improve access to credit, including establishing a credit bureau and increasing the availability of credit information. This has made it easier for businesses and individuals to obtain loans and financing, which can stimulate economic growth. Overall, these reforms are positive developments that can help to improve Algeria's business environment and attract investment. However, there is still room for improvement in some areas, such as the quality of land administration and the depth of credit information available.

Table 3: Registering property Indicator –Algeria OECD and MENA Contrives-

indicator	Algeria	Middle east &north Africa	OECD high income	Best regulatory performance
Procedures (number)	10	5.4	4.7	1 (5 economies)
Time (days)	55	26.6	23.6	1 (2 economies)
Cost (% property value)	7.1	5.6	4.2	0.0 (Saudi Arabia)
Quality of the land administration index (0-30)	7.5	14.6	23.2	None in (2018/19)

Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page23.

The insolvency framework in Algeria is essential for understanding the business environment, particularly regarding how companies can manage financial distress. The reorganization proceedings index remains constant at **1** (on a scale of 0 to 3) throughout the assessed period. This indicates a basic level of procedural options available for restructuring debt before entering insolvency. Algeria's overall score for resolving insolvency stands at **49.24**, demonstrating a moderate framework for dealing with insolvency issues. This score has remained stable, reflecting a consistent approach to insolvency proceedings. The commencement of proceedings index scores a perfect **3**, suggesting that the legal framework provides a favorable environment for initiating insolvency proceedings without significant barriers.

The cost of resolving insolvency, calculated as a percentage of the estate, is consistently reported at **7%**. This relatively low cost indicates that financial distress resolution is somewhat manageable for companies, although it still represents a financial burden. The creditor participation index holds steady at **1**, suggesting limited engagement of creditors in the insolvency process, which may impact the overall effectiveness of resolutions. Meanwhile, the management of debtor's assets index scores **2**, indicating a moderate level of oversight and management during the insolvency process. The outcome of insolvency resolutions is measured by a score of **0**, denoting that the current framework does not favor preserving businesses as going concerns; rather, outcomes tend to lead toward piecemeal sales. Algeria maintains a recovery rate of **50.8 cents on the dollar**, which reflects the amount that creditors can expect to recover from insolvent entities. This recovery rate corresponds to a score of **54.72**, indicating a fair likelihood for creditors to recuperate some of their investments during insolvency proceedings. The strength of the insolvency framework index scores **7** (out of 16), highlighting the existing legal and institutional frameworks in place but also pointing to areas needing improvement. The score associated with this index is **43.75**, suggesting room for enhancement in the insolvency legal structure.

The average time required to resolve insolvency is reported at **1.3 years**, which illustrates a relatively prolonged process, potentially hindering timely recovery for businesses and creditors alike. The next table shows that Algeria has made significant progress in improving its business environment, particularly in the areas of property registration, taxation, and credit access. The country has streamlined its property registration process, reducing the number of procedures required and the time it takes to complete them. Additionally, Algeria has lowered the cost of registering property, making it more affordable for businesses and individuals. In terms of taxation, Algeria has reduced the overall tax burden on businesses and streamlined tax procedures. This has made it easier for businesses to comply with tax regulations and has reduced the administrative burden associated with taxation. Algeria has taken steps to improve access to credit, including establishing a credit bureau and increasing the availability of credit information. This has made it easier for businesses and individuals to obtain loans and financing, which can stimulate economic growth; these reforms are positive developments that can help to improve

Algeria's business environment and attract investment. However, there is still room for improvement in some areas, such as the quality of land administration and the depth of credit information available.

Table 4: Resolving insolvency Indicator- Algeria OECD and MENA Countries

indicator	Algeria	Middle east& north Africa	OECD high income	Best regulatory performance
Recovery rate (cents of dollar)	50.8	27.3	70.2	92.9 (Norway)
Time (years)	1.3	2.7	1.7	0.4 (Ireland)
Cost (%of estate)	7.0	14.0	9.3	1.0 (Norway)
Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	0
Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)	7.0	6.3	11.9	None in (2018/19)

Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 58.

The World Bank Group's assessment of Algeria's insolvency framework reveals a mixed picture. While certain aspects, such as the commencement of proceedings and cost efficiency, indicate a reasonable level of support for businesses in distress, significant challenges persist, particularly concerning creditor participation, asset management, and the outcomes of insolvency. The emphasis on piecemeal sales over going concern outcomes underlines the need for reforms to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the insolvency framework, fostering a more favorable environment for both businesses and creditors in Algeria.

Figure - Resolving Insolvency in Algeria - Time and Cost



Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 59.

Algeria stands out with relatively short insolvency resolution times (1.3 years) and moderate costs (7% of assets). These results are better than the average for Middle Eastern and North African countries, but remain higher than those for OECD

countries. Middle Eastern and North African countries, on average, have longer resolution times and higher costs than Algeria. While High-income OECD countries generally have shorter resolution times and lower costs than Algeria and other countries compared. This graph suggests that Algeria's insolvency resolution system is relatively efficient compared to its regional neighbors. Processing times are shorter and costs are lower, which can promote faster economic recovery and reduce costs for creditors. However, there is still a gap compared to international best practices, particularly those of OECD countries.

The data on starting a business in Algeria reveals a progressively improving environment for entrepreneurship over recent years. The metrics highlight key aspects such as costs, procedures, and timelines involved in establishing a new business, providing a comprehensive view of the challenges and advantages faced by entrepreneurs. The "Starting a Business" indicator provides insights into the regulatory environment for entrepreneurs. A high ranking indicates fewer barriers to entry, fostering entrepreneurial activity and economic growth, while a low ranking suggests significant challenges that may hinder innovation.

Algeria's score for starting a business has shown a consistent upward trend, increasing from 68.11 to 78.01 over the assessed period. This improvement indicates a more favorable environment for entrepreneurs and reflects successful reforms in the business registration process. The cost of starting a business for men has decreased significantly, from 16.3% of income per capita to 11.3%. This reduction highlights efforts to make entrepreneurship more accessible. For women, the costs mirror those of men, indicating equitable conditions, with a reduction from 16.3% to 11.3% as well. The score related to these costs has remained high, with men at 94.35 and women at 94.35, demonstrating that the financial burden of starting a business has become less daunting over time.

The minimum capital required to start a business has dramatically decreased, from 73.2% of income per capita to 0% in recent years, indicating a significant shift towards deregulation and easing of barriers for new business ventures. Both men

and women have to navigate 12 procedures to start a business, reflecting a streamlined process that has improved from earlier years where the requirements were higher. The scores for procedures have also increased, reaching 35.29 for both genders, signaling enhanced efficiency in the bureaucratic processes. While the time required to start a business has decreased for both men and women from 25 days to 18 days. This reduction in time indicates improved efficiency in administrative processes, which is crucial for fostering a business-friendly environment. The corresponding scores for time have also improved, with scores reaching 82.41 for both genders, reinforcing the notion of a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship.

Algeria shows relatively high results in terms of the number of procedures and time required to start a business, both for men and women. These results are higher than the average for OECD countries, indicating that the business creation process is more complex and time-consuming in Algeria. The cost of starting a business in Algeria, as a percentage of per capita income, is slightly higher than the average for Middle Eastern and North African countries but lower than that for OECD countries. Algeria does not require any minimum paid-in capital to start a business, which is a positive practice for encouraging entrepreneurship.

This table suggests that the ease of doing business in Algeria, particularly for starting a business, is lower than in OECD countries. The numerous administrative procedures and lengthy delays represent obstacles for Algerian entrepreneurs. The country needs to undertake significant reforms to improve the ease of doing business and create a more favorable environment for entrepreneurship. By drawing inspiration from international best practices, the country could stimulate its economic growth and create new jobs

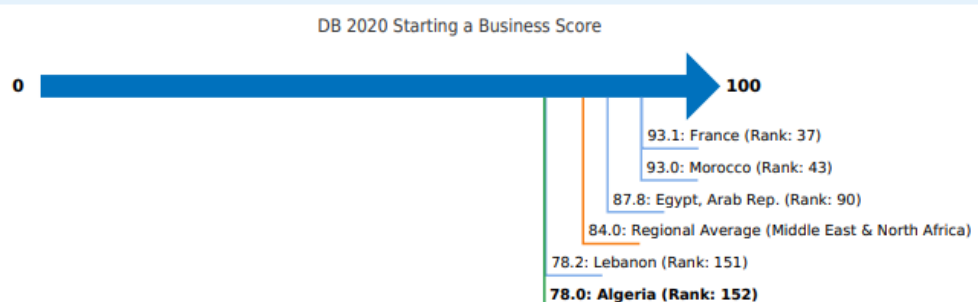
Table: Starting a business in Algeria :

Indicator	Algeria	Middle east & north Africa	OECD high income	Best regulatory performance
Procedure-men (number)	12	6.5	4.9	1 (2 economies)
Time-men (days)	18	19.7	9.2	0.5 (New Zealand)
Cost-men (%of income per capita)	11.3	16.7	3.0	0.0 (2 economies)
Procedure- women (number)	12	7.1	4.9	1 (2 economies)
Time- women (days)	18	20.3	9.2	0.5 (New Zealand)
Cost- women (%of income per capita)	11.3	16.77	3.0	0.0 (2 economies)
Paid-in min. capital cc	0.0	8.9	7.6	0.0 (120 economies)

Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 6.

The next figure highlights the challenges faced by entrepreneurs in Algeria when starting a business. By implementing reforms to streamline procedures, reduce timeframes, and lower costs, Algeria can improve its business environment and create a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship and economic growth. Algeria ranks 152nd out of 190 economies in the World Bank's Doing Business 2020 report, indicating a relatively complex and time-consuming process for starting a business; The country's ranking is lower than the regional average for the Middle East and North Africa (84.2), suggesting that neighboring countries have more favorable business environments. Compared to developed economies like France (37th), Algeria faces significant challenges in starting a business.

Figure - Starting a Business in Algeria and comparator economies - Ranking and Score



Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 6.

The data provided by the World Bank Group illustrates significant progress in Algeria's business startup environment. Key metrics indicate a decline in costs and minimum capital requirements, alongside a reduction in both the number of

procedures and the time needed to establish a business. These improvements reflect a broader commitment to fostering entrepreneurship, making it increasingly feasible for individuals-regardless of gender to initiate and run their businesses effectively. While challenges remain, the overall trends point towards a more supportive framework for starting a business in Algeria. The data presented highlights significant trends in Algeria's business environment, particularly regarding the ease of starting a business and trading across borders. Over the years, Algeria has demonstrated an improvement in the overall ease of starting a business, as reflected in the rising scores and decreasing costs associated with business initiation. The reduction in the minimum capital requirement to 0% of income per capita by 2024 signifies a noteworthy shift towards fostering entrepreneurship and creating a more accessible environment for business initiation. This change is essential for encouraging local entrepreneurs and attracting foreign investment, as it alleviates the financial burden that often hinders startup growth.

Conversely, while the cost of exporting has seen a decline, the time required for both exporting and importing has remained relatively stable, with a slight increase in import duration. The time to export remains steady at approximately 15-17 days, while the time to import has fluctuated, reaching up to 27 days. The increase in import times, coupled with lengthy border compliance periods, suggests potential inefficiencies in Algeria's customs and regulatory frameworks. The substantial hours required for border compliance-80 hours for exports and over 209 hours for imports-indicate that procedural hurdles still exist. These barriers can deter trade and complicate the operational dynamics for businesses looking to engage in international commerce.

Impact on Entrepreneurship: The favorable changes in the process of starting a business can potentially stimulate local entrepreneurship. By removing capital constraints, aspiring entrepreneurs are more likely to pursue business opportunities. This environment is conducive to innovation and could lead to an increase in the number of startups, ultimately contributing to job creation and economic growth.

The increase in the Trading Across Borders score, from 49.61 to 64.21 (DB06-15 methodology), supports this trend, indicating improvements in the overall business climate.

Trade Efficiency: The mixed results in trading across borders-where costs have decreased but time has increased-point to a complex trade landscape; Export costs have dropped from \$3,341.36 to \$1,270 per container, reflecting a substantial improvement in cost efficiency. However, the prolonged import times may offset these gains, with the cost to import per container remaining high at approximately \$1,330. Addressing the inefficiencies in the import process is critical. Streamlining customs procedures and enhancing infrastructure could reduce compliance times, making Algeria more competitive in the global market.

Regulatory Environment: The findings underscore the importance of continuous reforms in the regulatory environment. While the current trends are positive, sustained efforts to simplify business regulations, particularly concerning trade, will be crucial. The Cost to Export: Border Compliance (USD) stands at approximately \$592.89, and for Documentary Compliance (USD), it is about \$374.44. Enhancing digitalization in customs processes and adopting best practices from other countries could significantly improve the trading experience for businesses.

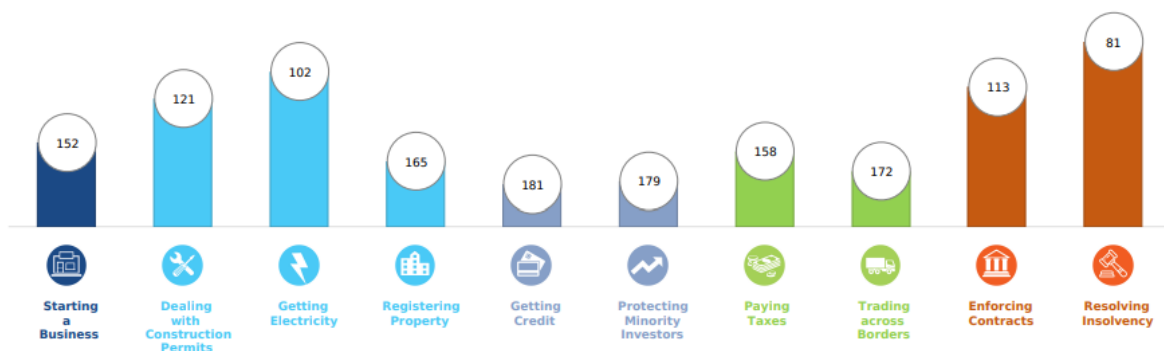
Global Competitiveness: As Algeria seeks to integrate more fully into the global economy, addressing these trade challenges will be paramount. The data indicates that while steps have been taken to improve the business climate, the country must focus on both reducing costs and improving efficiency in trade logistics. This dual focus will enhance Algeria's attractiveness to foreign investors and facilitate greater engagement in international trade. The Trading Across Borders: Time to Export remains at 81.25 days and Time to Import at 70.97 days, indicating that while improvements have been made, there is still room for efficiency gains.

We note that Algeria's recent progress in enhancing its business environment is commendable, but significant challenges remain in the trade sector. Addressing these issues through strategic reforms will be essential for realizing the full potential of the

country's entrepreneurial ecosystem and improving its standing in the global marketplace. While the data shown in the next figure indicates that Algeria faces significant challenges in various aspects of the business environment; these challenges can hinder investment, entrepreneurship, and economic growth. To improve its competitiveness and attract investment, Algeria needs to implement reforms to streamline procedures, reduce costs, and enhance the protection of investors.

Algeria faces significant hurdles in starting a business, ranking 152nd out of 190 economies. While the process of registering property is complex and time-consuming, ranking 165th. moreover obtaining electricity connections can be challenging, with a ranking of 102nd. and Access to credit for businesses is limited, as indicated by the 181st ranking. finally Protecting Minority Investors: Algeria's efforts to protect minority investors are relatively weak, ranking 179th. While still challenging, Algeria's ranking of 121st in this area suggests some progress compared to other areas.

Rankings on Doing Business topics - Algeria



Source: World Bank. (2020). Doing Business 2020; country Algeria: page 6.

Conclusion

The analysis of the indicators related to doing business in Algeria highlights a complex yet promising landscape for entrepreneurs and investors. Although there are notable challenges in starting and operating a business, the potential for economic growth remains significant. This does not show the importance given to the economic sector by the local Algerian political and administrative actors.

One of the primary findings is the cumbersome process involved in starting a business. The regulatory framework entails multiple procedures, which not only prolong the establishment of a company but also increase costs. Simplifying these procedures and reducing the time required for registration would likely enhance the overall business climate, encouraging both domestic and foreign investment. Research indicates that countries with streamlined business registration processes tend to experience higher levels of entrepreneurship and economic development (Djankov et al., 2002). Thus, addressing these barriers could lead to a more vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem in Algeria.

Furthermore, the indicators related to enforcing contracts reveal the inefficiencies within the judicial system. Delays and high costs associated with legal disputes create an environment of uncertainty that deters investment. As noted by K lapper et al. (2007), effective legal frameworks and efficient enforcement mechanisms are crucial for fostering investor confidence. Therefore, judicial reforms aimed at expediting contract enforcement and reducing litigation costs are necessary to attract and retain businesses in Algeria.

Access to credit is another critical aspect identified in the analysis. The limitations in financing options for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) hinder their growth potential. The World Bank (2017) emphasizes that improving credit information systems and enhancing the legal rights of creditors can significantly expand access to finance for SMEs. By addressing these gaps, Algeria can empower its entrepreneurial base, facilitating innovation and job creation.

In addition to regulatory and financial challenges, the infrastructure and utilities sector presents significant hurdles for businesses. Difficulties in obtaining reliable electricity and other essential services impede operational efficiency. Investment in infrastructure development is vital for supporting business activities and improving the quality of services available to entrepreneurs. As highlighted by the International Finance Corporation (2019), enhancing infrastructure can have a multiplier effect on economic activities, further stimulating growth.

While Algeria's indicators of doing business reveal challenges that could hinder entrepreneurial activities, they also point to significant opportunities for improvement. By implementing targeted reforms that simplify regulatory processes, enhance legal frameworks, improve access to credit, and invest in infrastructure, Algeria can create a more conducive environment for business and this cannot be done unless the private and public will work together in contributing each in its concerns. Such efforts would not only enhance the country's attractiveness as an investment destination but also contribute to sustainable economic growth and development.

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