



## **Action A2**

### **INITIAL SEMINAR**

***Creating new opportunities for youth  
The situation on entrepreneurship***

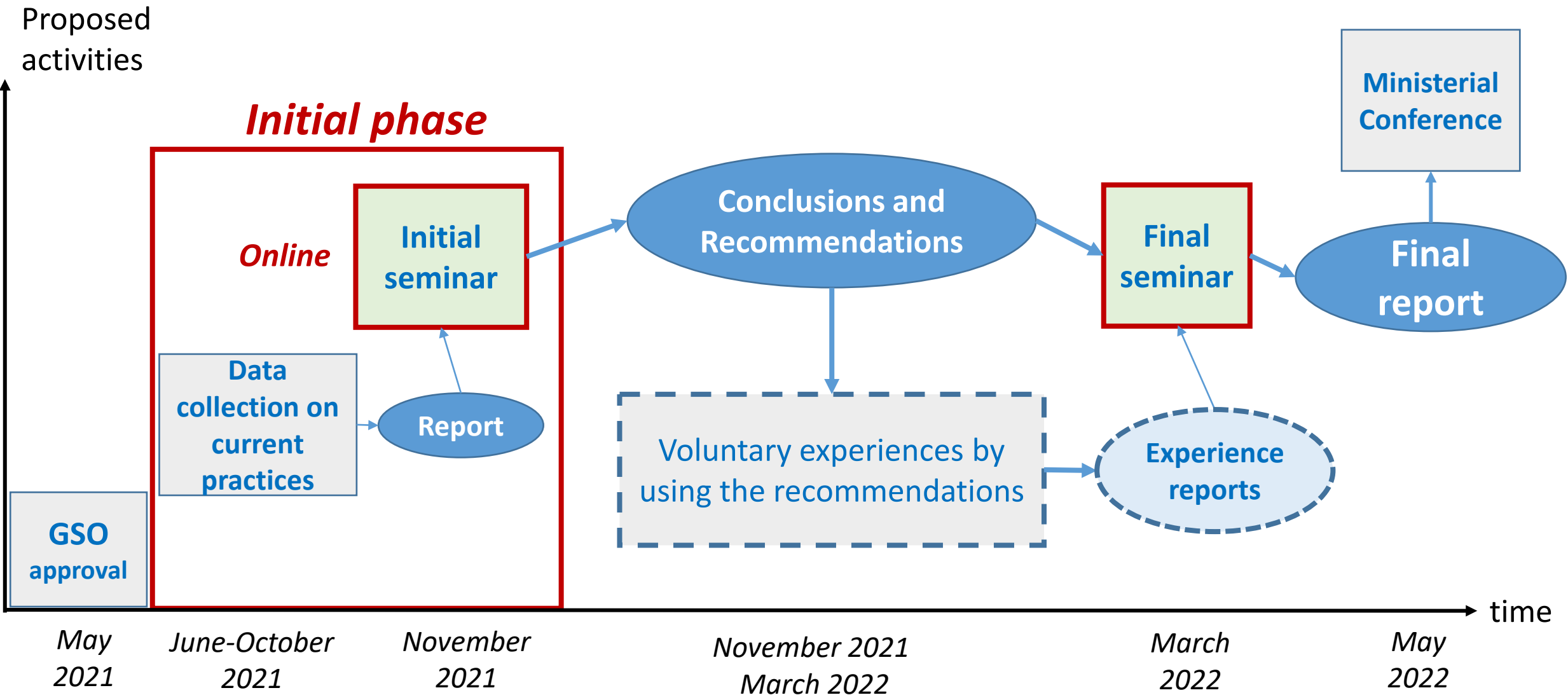
***Gonzalo León (Spain)  
Kamila Ait-Yahia (Algeria)***

**Initial Seminar for Action A2 November 2021**

# Context of Action A2

- **Give better opportunities to youth** was the main goal of the last *Ministerial Conference of Dialogue 5+5* in Rome
- **Entrepreneurship** has been considered as one of the instruments to increase opportunities for young people in the region
- **Action A2** was included in the Work Programme 2020-2021 of the Dialogue 5+5 to analyse the situation of entrepreneurship in the region and to increase its impact in the future
  - ✓ **Argelia and Spain assumed the co-leadership**
- Information collected from a **survey** based on a **questionnaire** prepared and sent to all delegations

# Planning of A2



**Initial Seminar for Action A2 November 2021**

# Objectives of the Seminar on A2

- to ***present and discuss*** the data processed from the answers received to the survey on A2
- to ***learn*** from best practices in participating countries
- to ***complete*** the preliminary report
- to ***extract recommendations for future work*** for the next Dialogue 5+5 Ministerial Conference in Mauritania 2022

# Initial Survey

## Type of information requested:

- ✓ **On the legislative framework**
  - At what extent the entrepreneurial mentality is part of the university legal framework
- ✓ **On the institutional regulatory framework**
  - How is entrepreneurship embedded in university studies?
  - What are the internal regulations of universities to deal with?
- ✓ **On the support to entrepreneurship**
  - Main features of the existing support programmes
  - Data on start-ups creation and growth
- ✓ **On the national/institutional context**
  - Business incubators (public and private)
  - Risk capital in the country
  - Entrepreneurs and professional career

# Presentation of the results



- This preliminary version has included data provided by the delegations of
  - ✓ Algeria (two institutions), Libya (wo institutions), Mauritania, Morocco, Italy, Malta, and Spain.
- The structure of the report follows the ordered questions included in the survey prepared for this Action 2.
  - ✓ After each question, the document also includes all comments received related to that question.
- The report presents some **conclusions and suggestions** for future work to be discussed and finalised during the Seminar
- After the seminar, a refined version will be prepared
  - ✓ To be presented in the GSO meeting 2-3 December 2021

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# Conclusions of the Survey (I)



**All countries participating in this survey have specific governmental legislations and regulations that support entrepreneurship.**

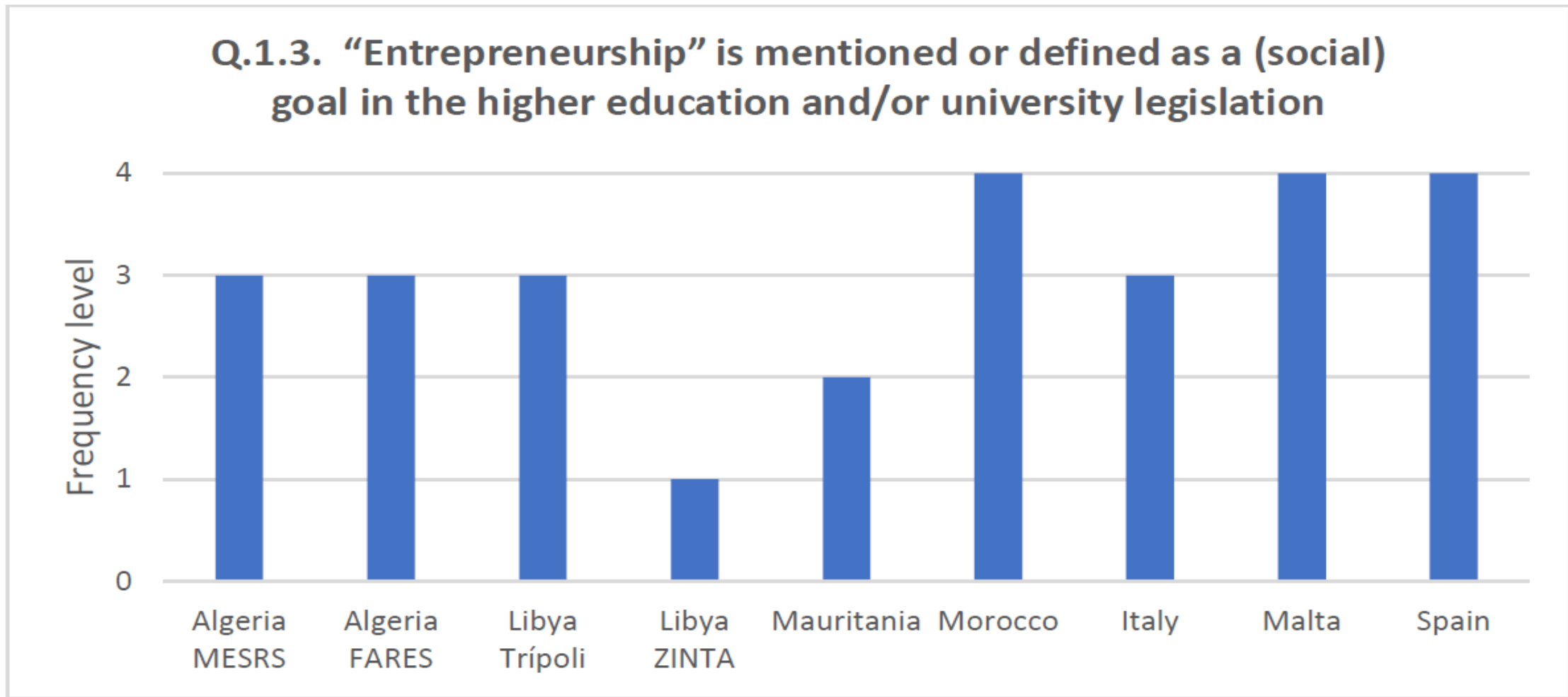
1. The analysis of the adequacy and efficiency of the regulations and the steps forward cannot be assessed from the compiled data.
2. Detailed information is available in public web pages provided in this report.

Algeria MESRS	Algeria FARES	Libya Trípoli	Libya ZINTA	Mauri- tania	Morocco	Italy	Malta	Spain
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

## **Suggestion:**

Legislations and regulations related to entrepreneurship will change dynamically. For that reason, it would be useful to launch a comparative analysis of regulations on entrepreneurship in the context of Dialogue 5+5 and to upload and update it regularly in the web site of Dialogue 5+5.

# Conclusions of the Survey (II)



1-Never

2-Rarely

3-Often

4-Always

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# Conclusions of the Survey (III)

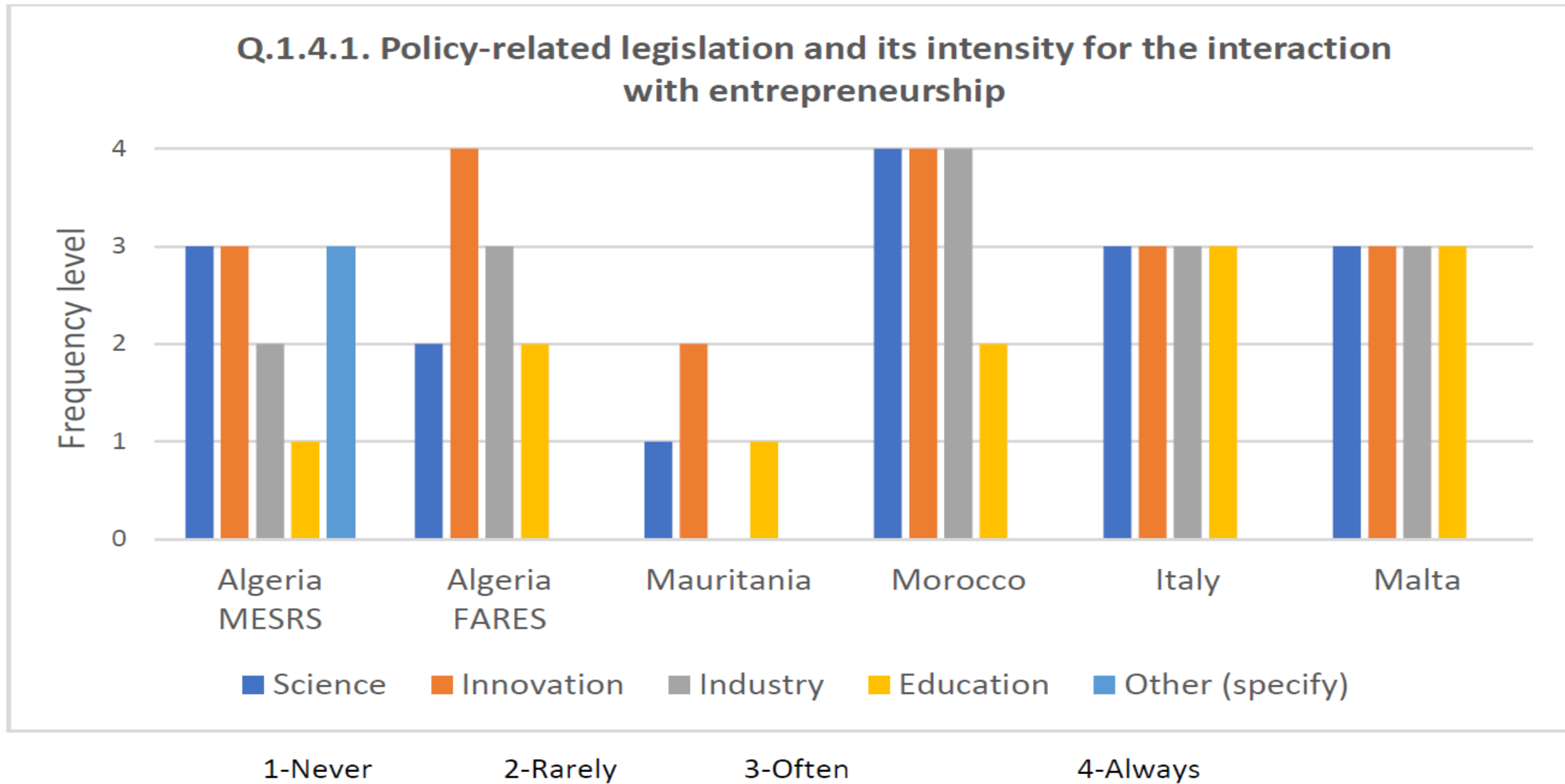
**Responsibilities for entrepreneurship in the country are linked to ministerial departments which implies a governmental interest.**

1. In some countries a single ministerial department has the full responsibility (like Italy or Libya) while in others two or more departments are involved.
2. Entrepreneurship is included in specific governmental incentives and programmes (less in the case of Libya and Mauritania)
3. Usually, entrepreneurship is supported from the education and industry perspectives.

## **Suggestion:**

It would be useful to create a network of updated contacts in the region to deal with entrepreneurship in all ministerial departments and to have a context with them before the next ministerial Conference.

# Conclusions of the Survey (IV)



# Conclusions of the Survey (V)



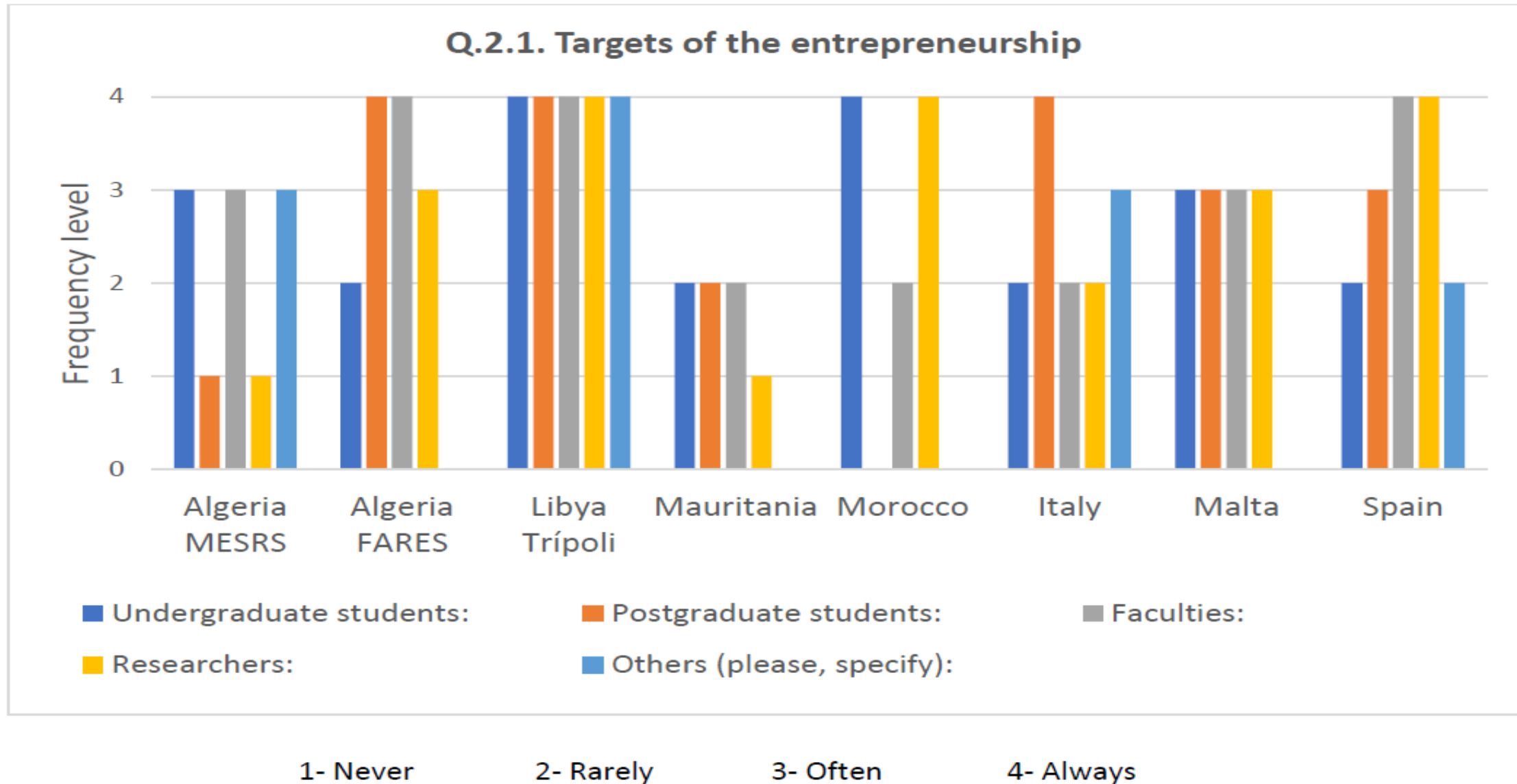
**Universities and higher education establishments are involved in entrepreneurship programmes even if legislation does not make mandatory them to do so.**

1. >50% of universities in Algeria, Libya, Malta and Spain have entrepreneurship programmes, but courses are not commonly included in university degrees.
2. In cases where the legislation stated the need to act (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Malta, Italy), entrepreneurship is oriented towards the innovation and industry goals (less on education).

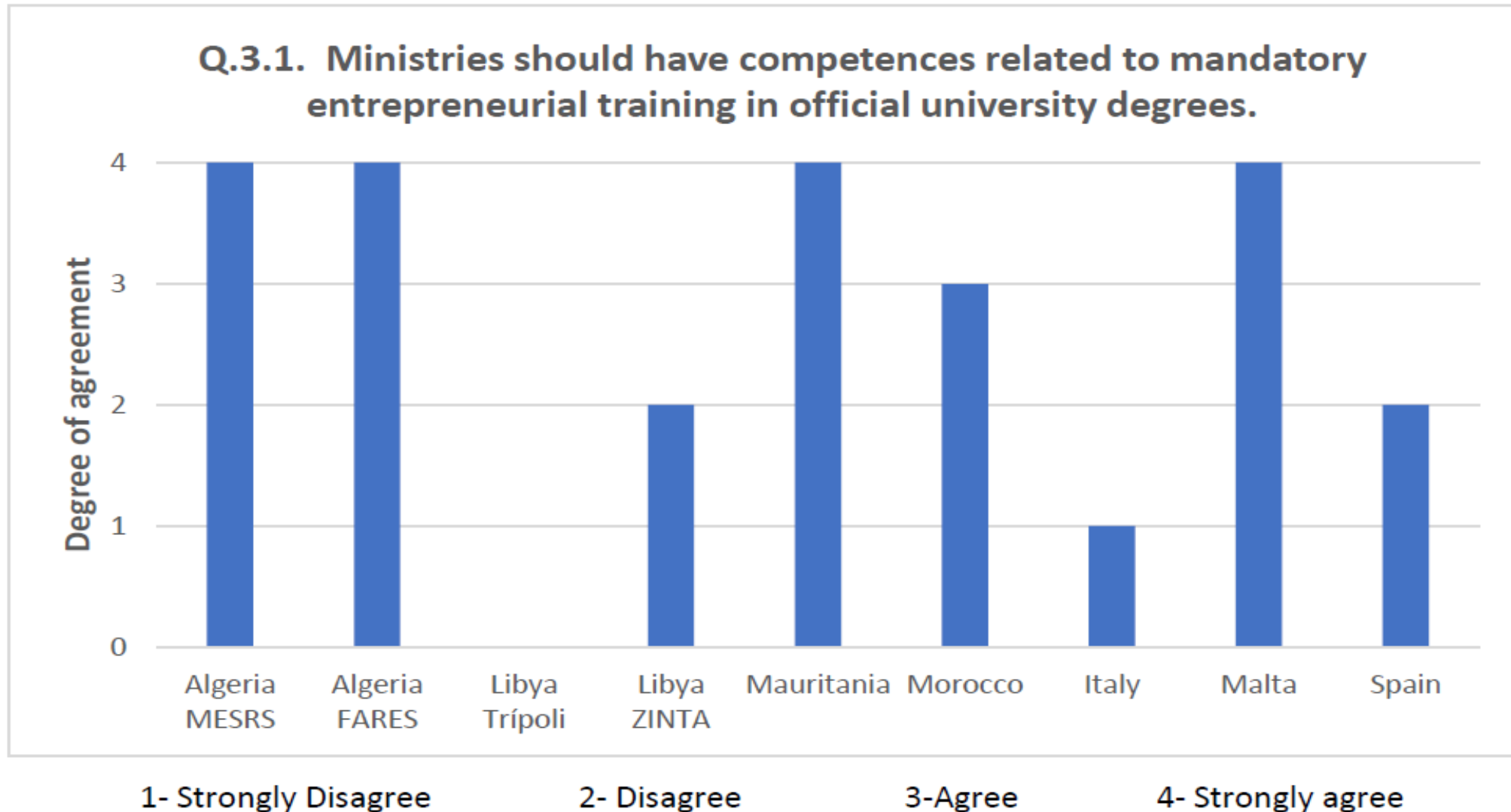
## **Suggestion:**

The number of entrepreneurship programmes is very large, and many of them only have a local or national scope. It is interesting to know when these programmes are open for entrepreneurs coming from other countries, and if they can accept entrepreneurs from other countries in the region. This information is not available.

# Conclusions of the Survey (VI)



# Conclusions of the Survey (VII)



# Conclusions of the Survey (VIII)

**All participating countries, except Italy, have provided additional funds to universities to support entrepreneurial programmes**

1. Instruments are heterogeneous and give freedom to universities to select and implement the most appropriate programme.
  - In most countries co-funding with external entities is used.
2. The intensity of these funds is not clear (to be discussed in the Seminar).

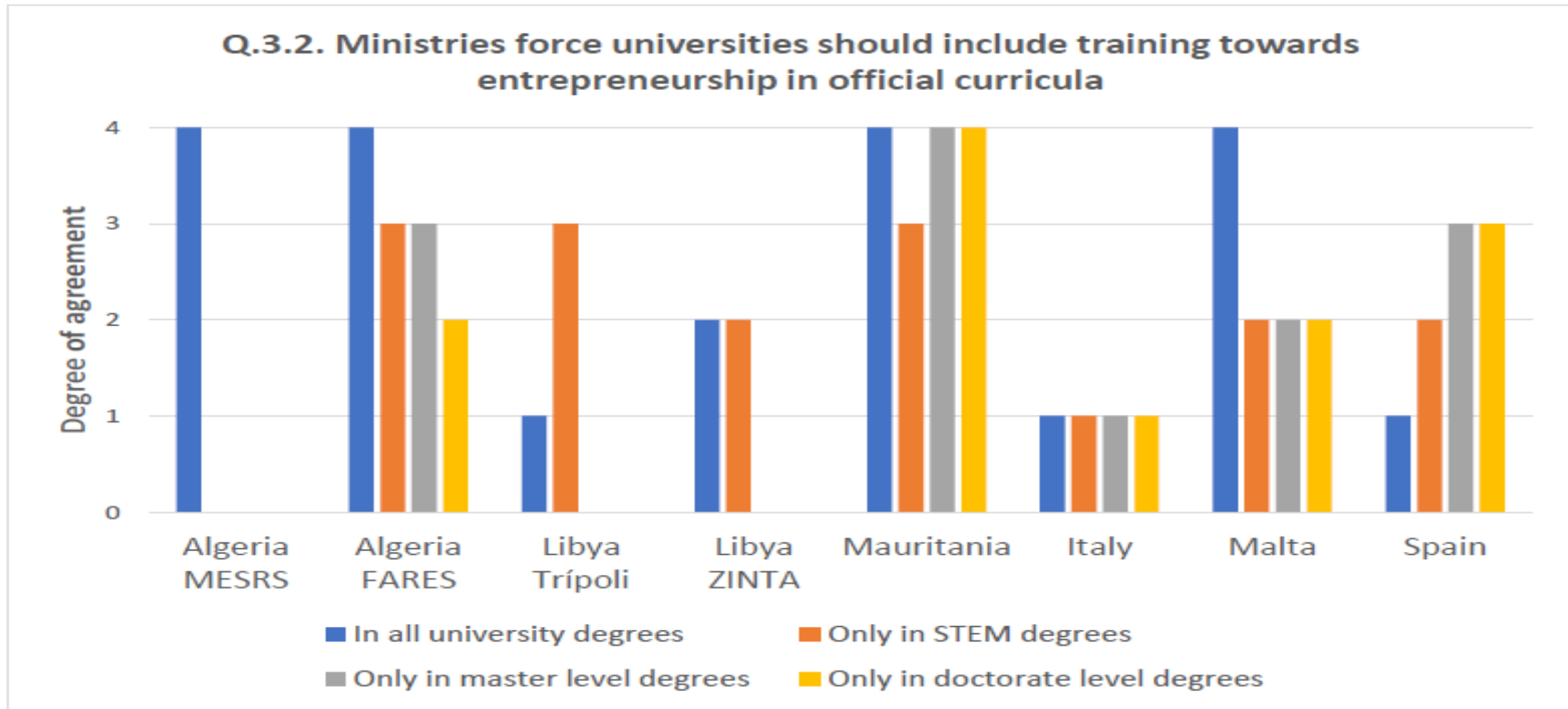
## **Suggestion:**

That is not clear from the answers the level of ambition of these support programmes and the role played by private entities.

To collect information about this issue is relevant to assess the situation in the region.

Then, we suggest preparing a short questionnaire and interviews on that before the Ministerial Conference.

# Conclusions of the Survey (IX)



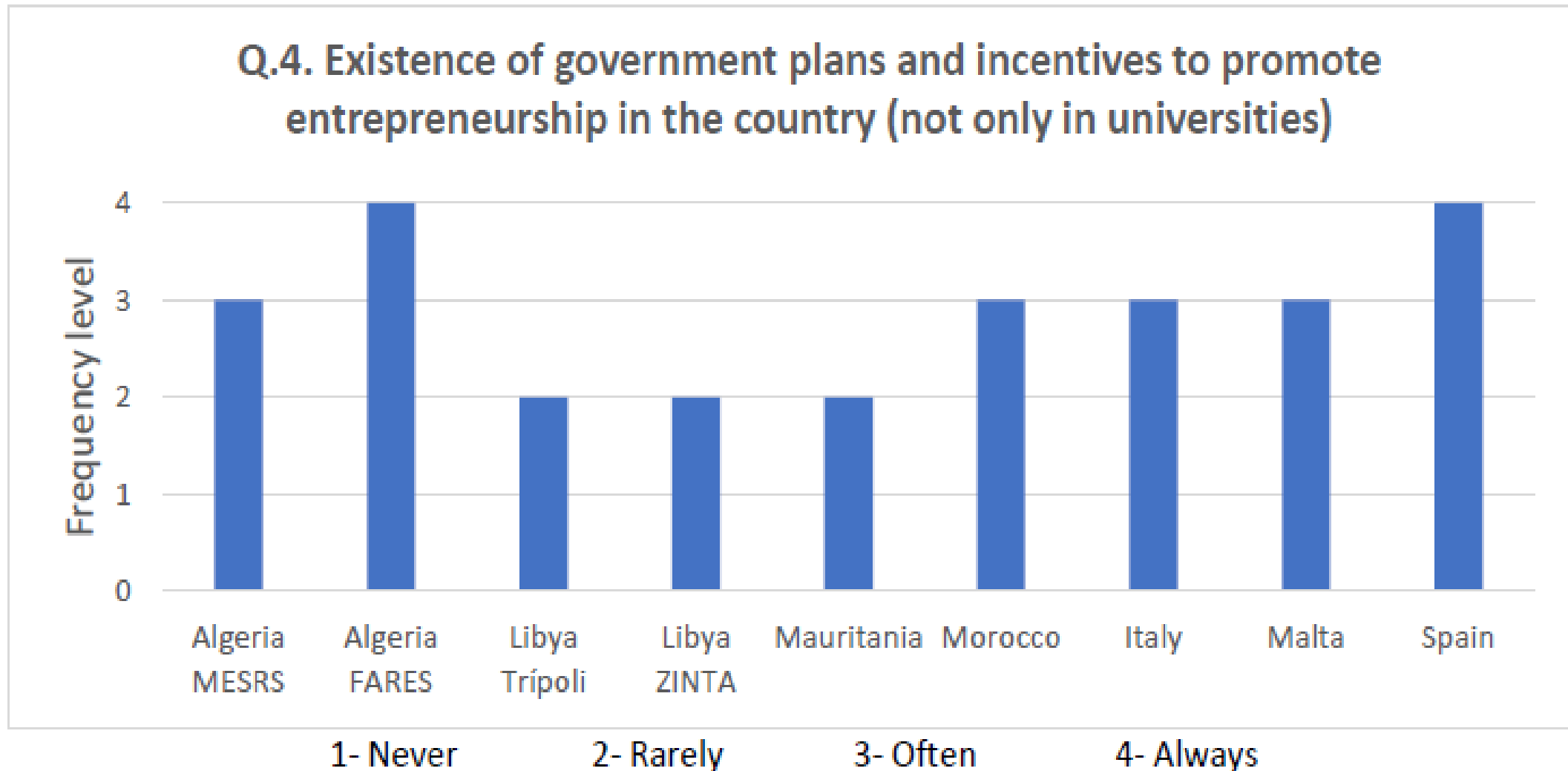
1- Strongly Disagree

2- Disagree

3-Agree

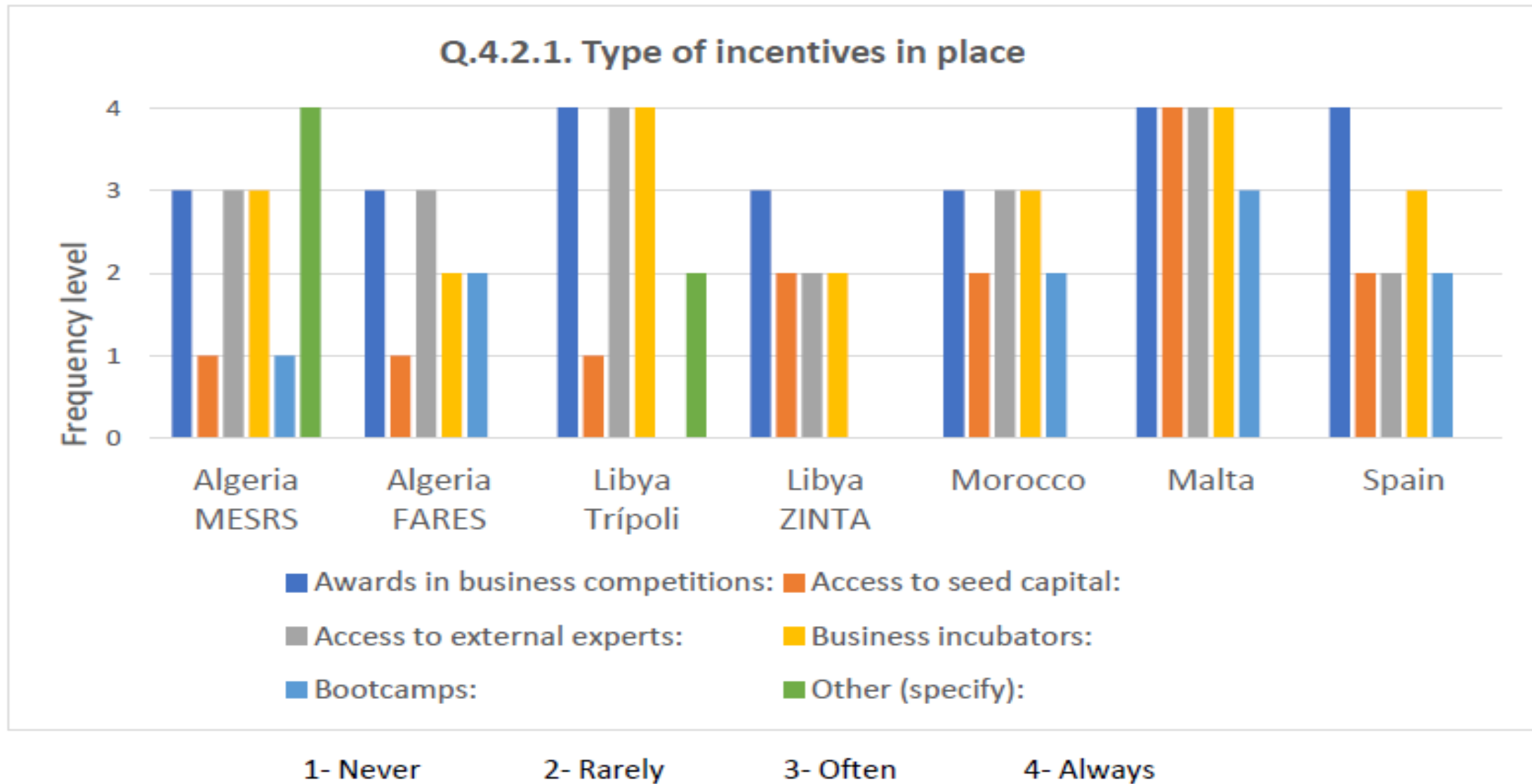
4- Strongly agree

# Conclusions of the Survey (X)





# Conclusions of the Survey (XI)





# Conclusions of the Survey (XII)

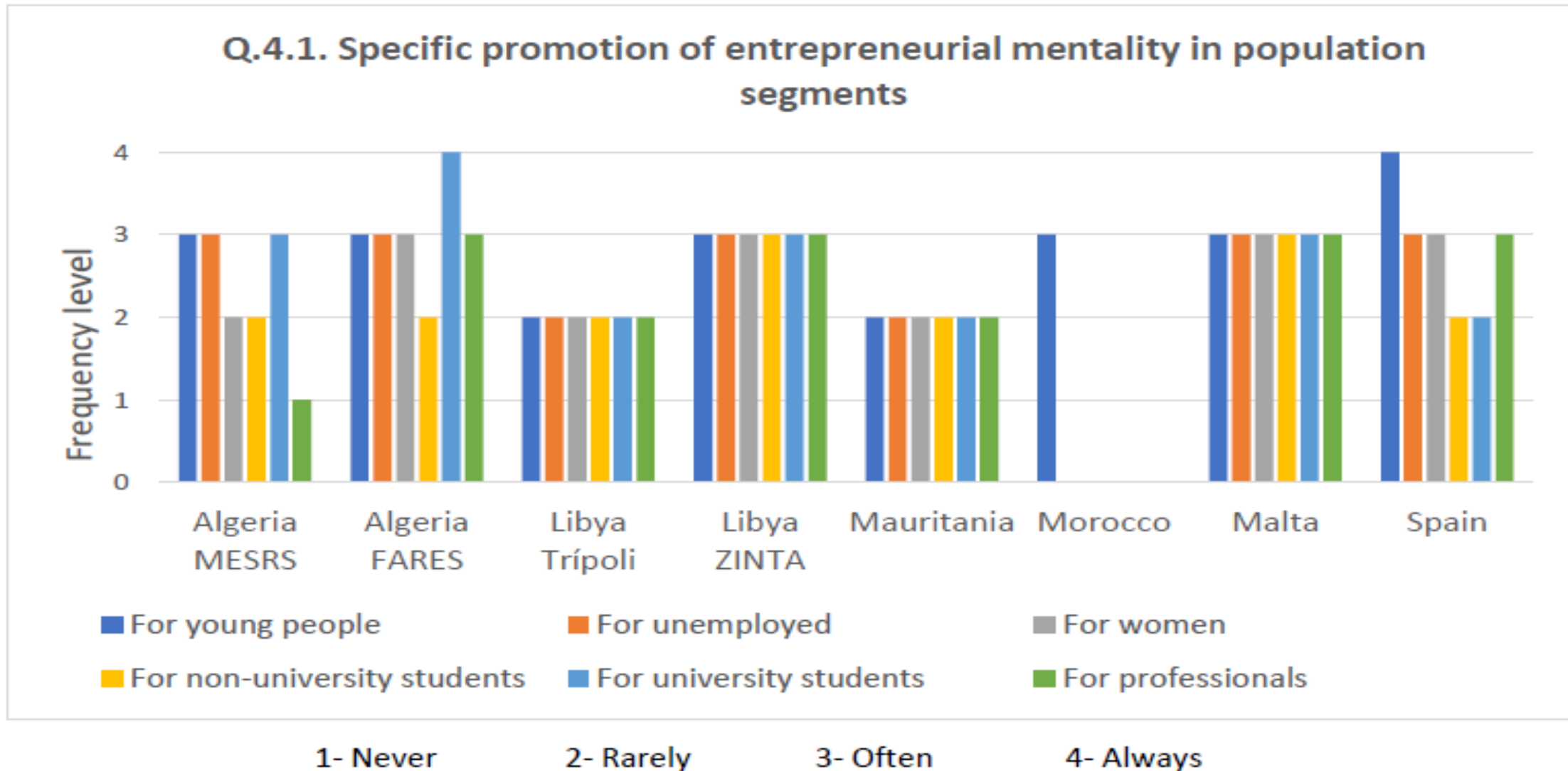
**Main barriers are mentioned for some countries, although the situation changes from one country to another.**

1. Lack of economic resources (mainly in the Southern part of the Mediterranean), COVID-19 and lack of experience are the most relevant barriers.
2. To overcome these barriers the introduction of entrepreneurship programmes in university curricula and the training of faculties and members of staff seem the most relevant needs.
3. To overcome these barriers the introduction in university curricula and the training of faculties seem the most relevant needs.

## **Suggestion:**

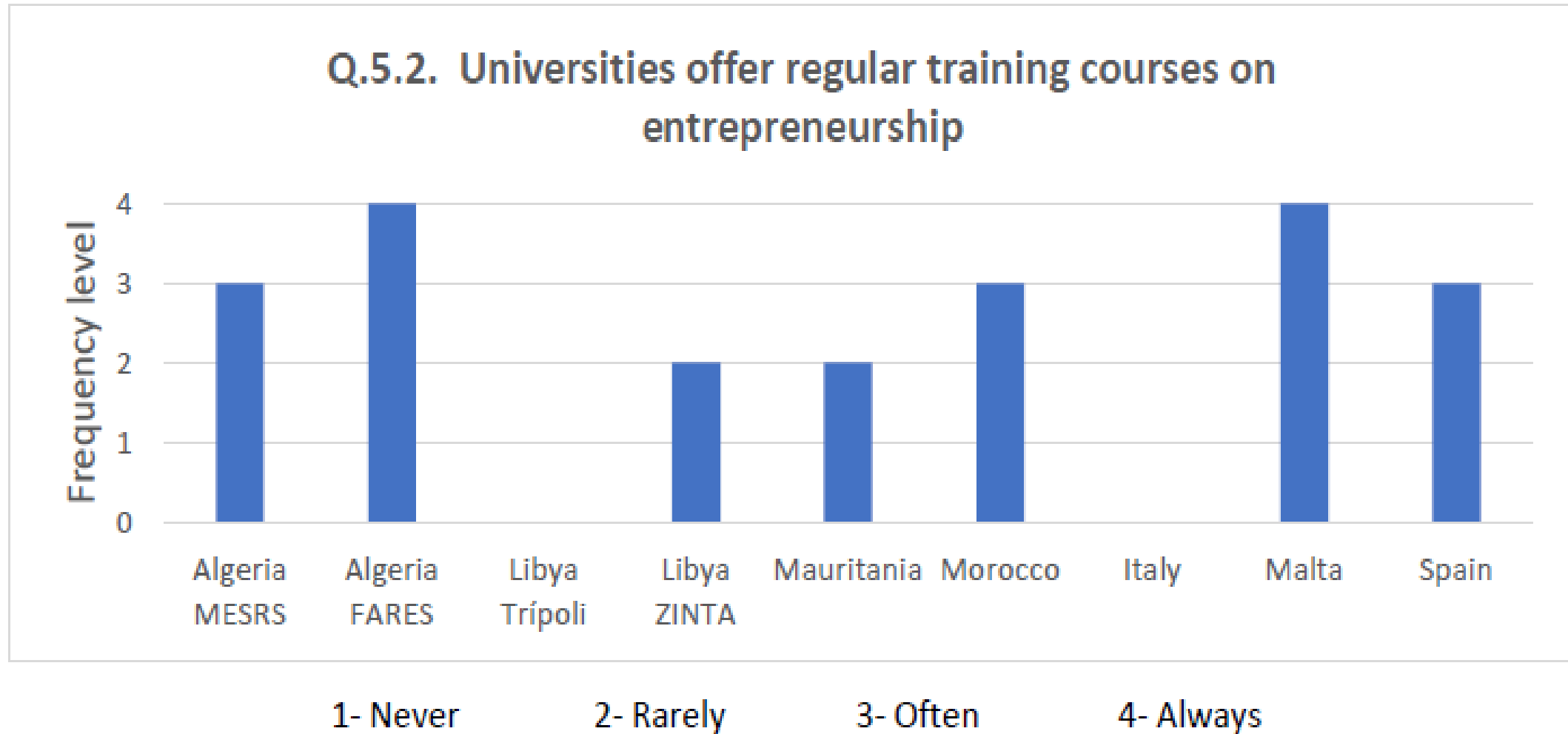
Information on the training programmes for faculties on entrepreneurship and who oversees them. As a suggestion, it is possible to create a common repository of educational material to facilitate training on these issues.

# Conclusions of the Survey (XIII)

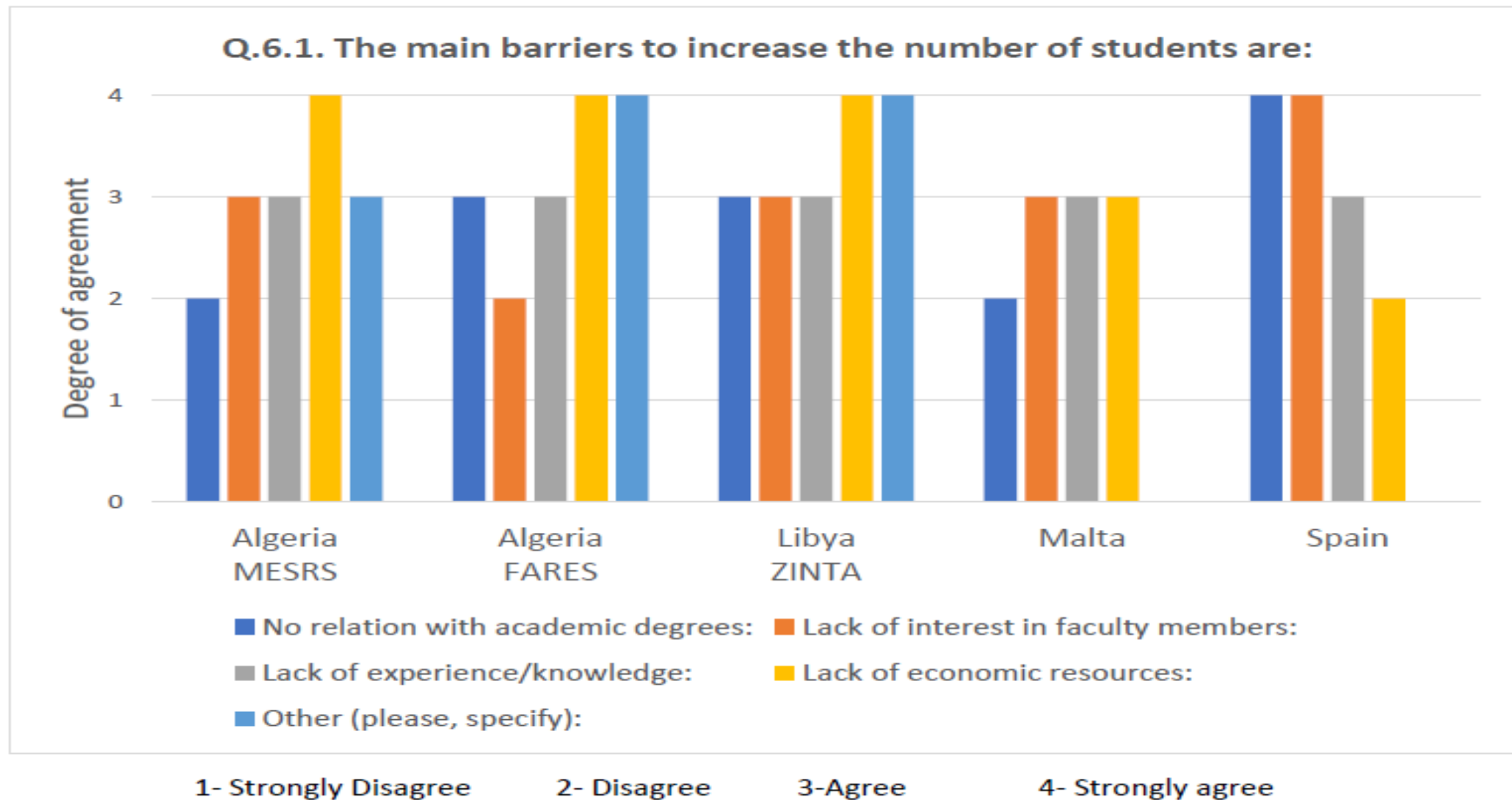


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# Conclusions of the Survey (XIV)



# Conclusions of the Survey (XV)



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# Conclusions of the Survey (XVI)

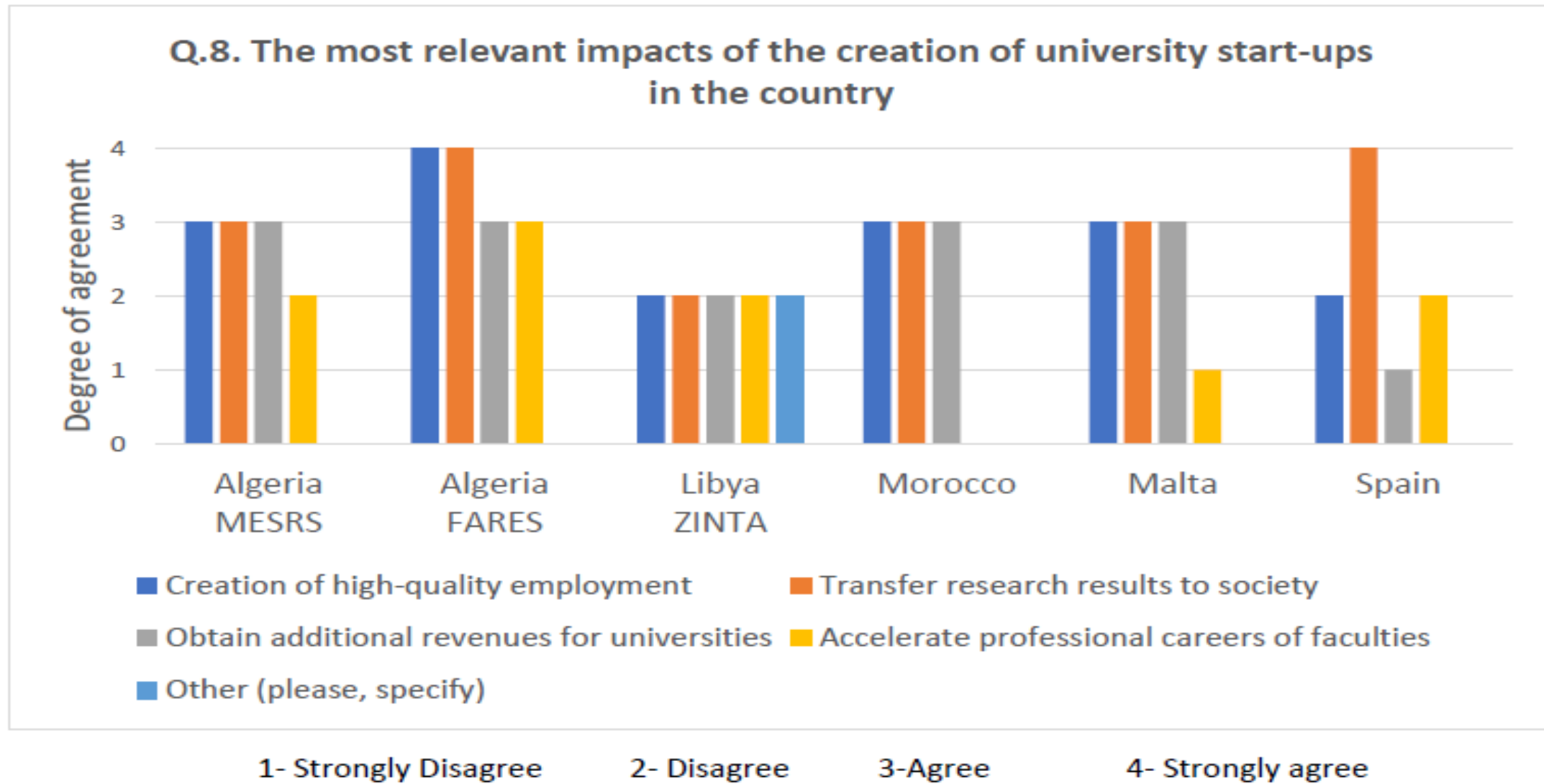
**There are fragmented data on the number of spin-offs and survivability rate to obtain a clear picture.**

1. Numbers differ a lot among countries and specific data should be collected in the future to reach conclusions.
2. The concept of spin-off and start-up should be clarified to assess the relevance of the figures.

## **Suggestion:**

To agree on a common definition of start-ups and spin-offs to be able to compare the data from Dialogue 5+5 countries and to monitor their evolution to assess the efficiency of the policy measures.

# Conclusions of the Survey (XVII)



# Conclusions of the Survey (XVIII)

**The use of business incubators is very common, although the impact should be assessed.**

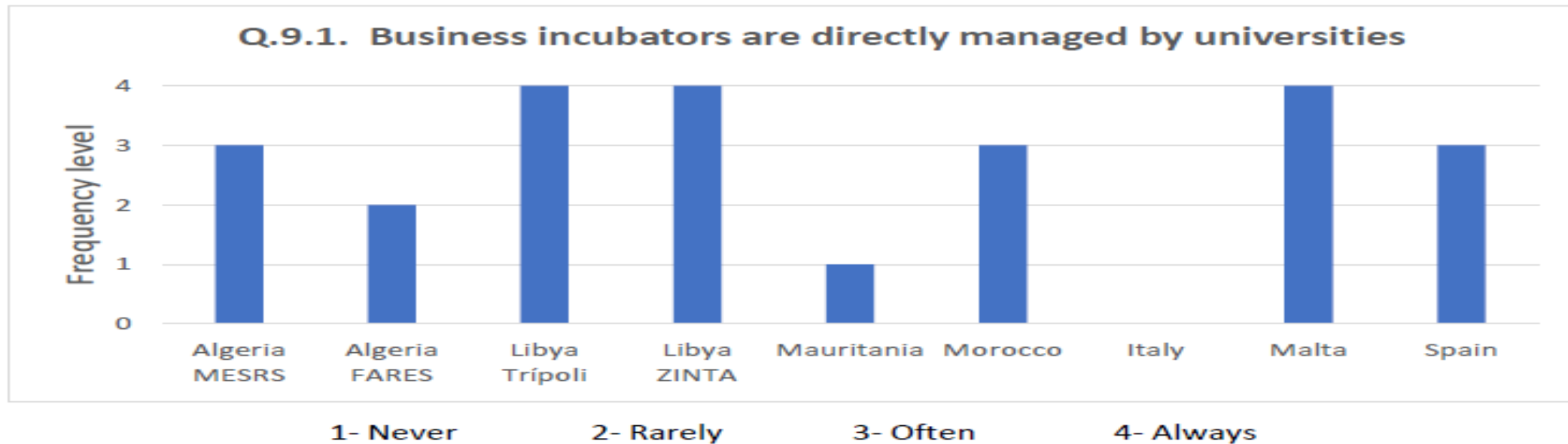
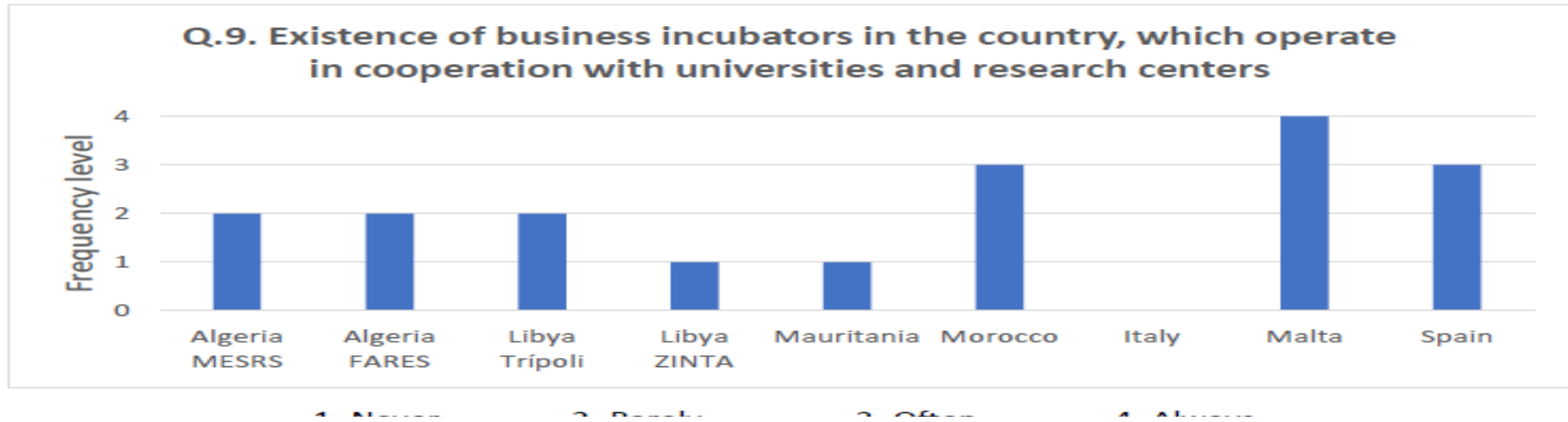
1. Universities managed business incubators in many countries (not only for their own spin-offs)
2. Specific funding for business incubators is very limited.
3. The impact of these business incubators in society is not clear.

## **Suggestion:**

To perform an analysis of the services provided by business incubators linked to universities and research centres. More specifically, to know the cost of these services to the scaling-up of start-ups.



# Conclusions of the Survey (XIX)



# Conclusions of the Survey (XX)

**Interaction with venture capital entities should increase to provide better opportunities to technology-based start-ups**

1. This is not very relevant in most of the respondent countries.
2. Interaction with private entities in Morocco and Spain is mentioned.
3. It seems that it will be necessary to increase the institutional support.

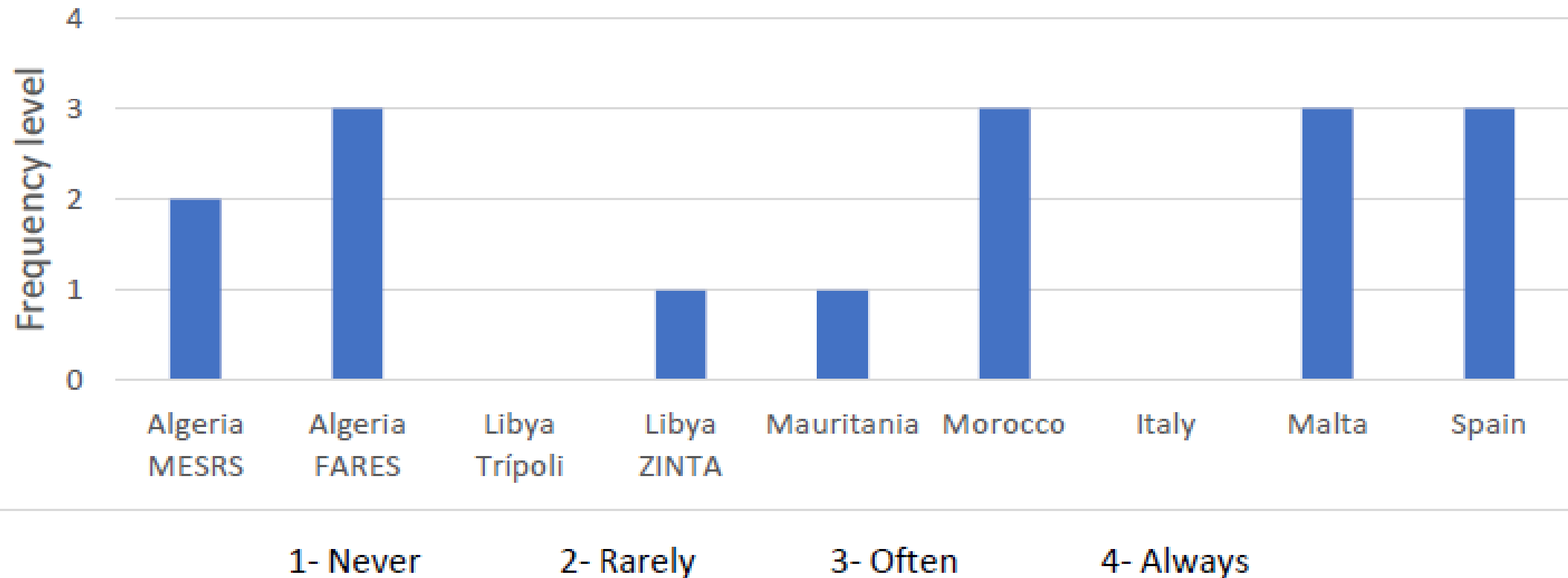
## **Suggestion:**

To build up a list of venture capital entities working in the region, their specialization, level of investments, conditions, etc.

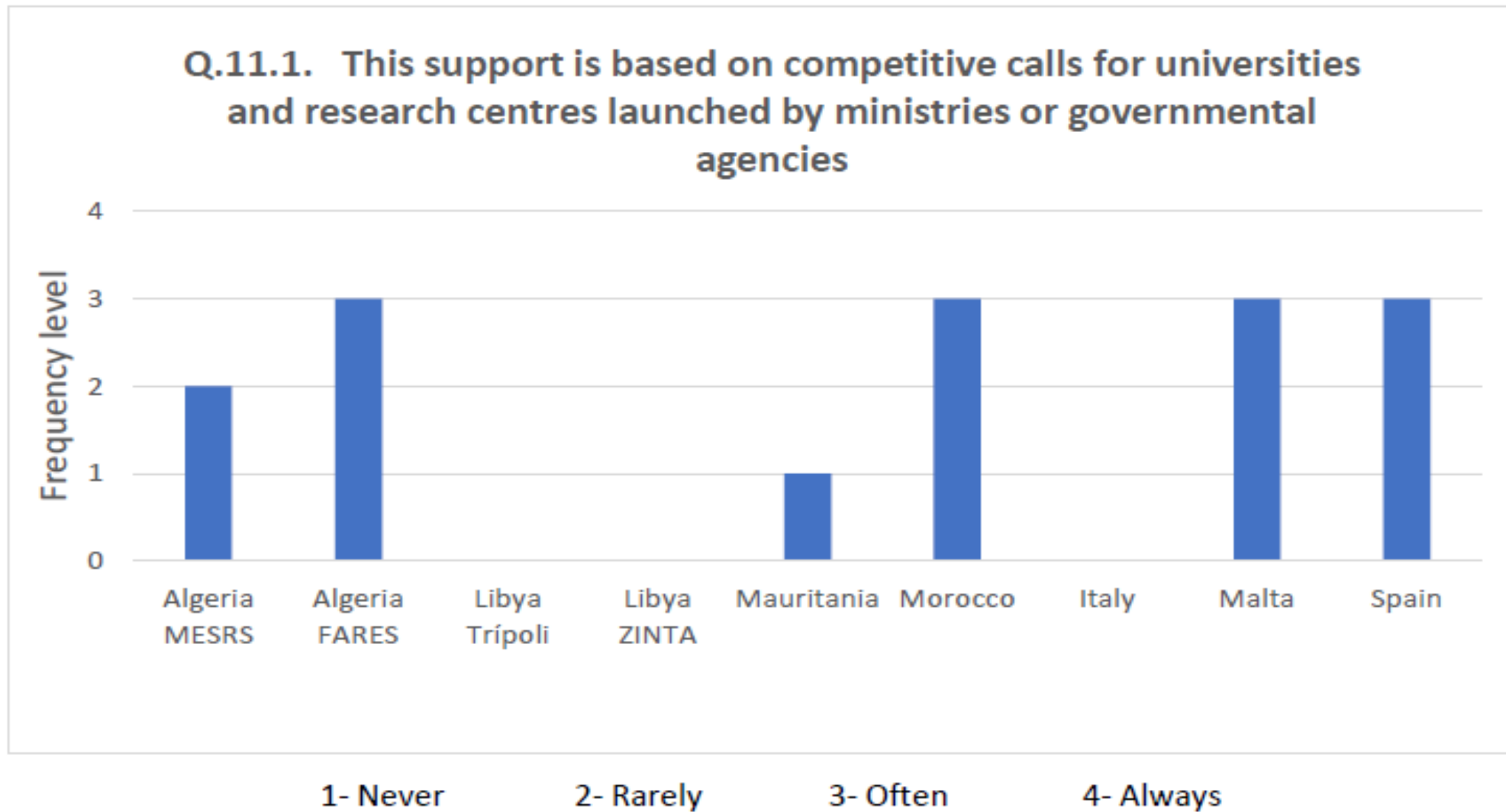
# Conclusions of the Survey (XXI)



Q.11. Existence of specific government support to universities and research centres to incubate start-ups and spin-offs



# Conclusions of the Survey (XXII)



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# Conclusions of the Survey (XXIII)

**Specific support measures for faculty members or researchers in universities or research centres when they decide to launch a start-up is needed.**

- a. Sabbatical period for faculties in Malta and Spain. i. In other countries like Mauritania, the sabbatical year option exists for any reason, but not only for the start-up creation.
- b. Participation in spin-offs is regulated but only Malta and Spain allow for bonus distribution to faculty members.

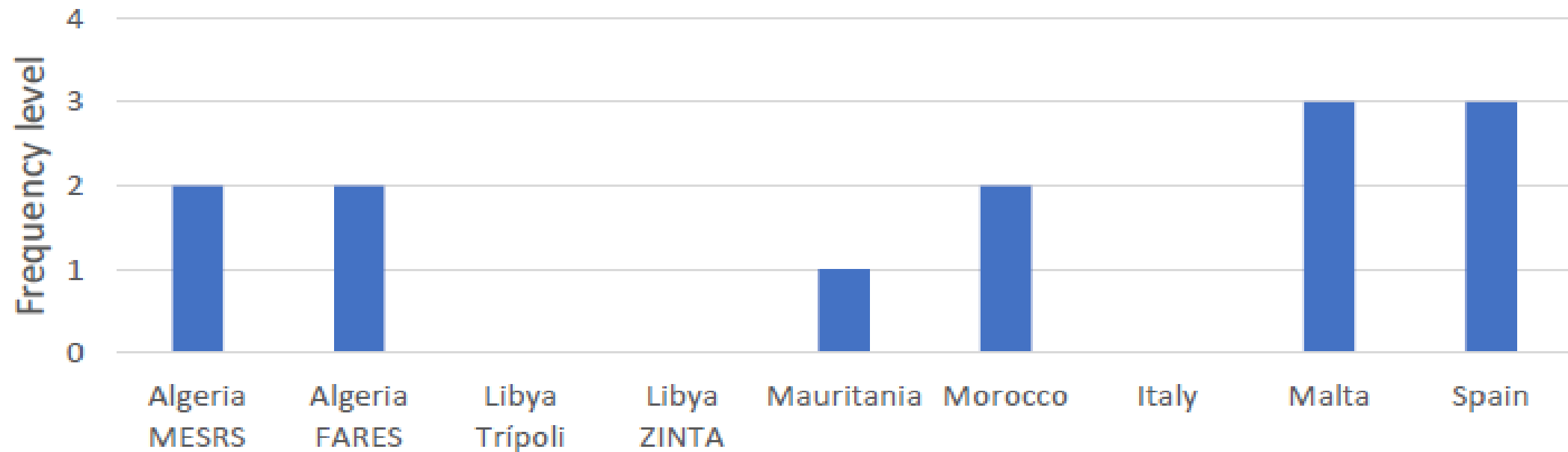
## **Suggestion:**

Regular exchange of best practices is necessary to assess the efficiency of policy measures.

# Conclusions of the Survey (XXIV)



**Q.12. Existence of specific support measures for faculty members or researchers in universities or research centres when they decide to launch a start-up**



1- Never

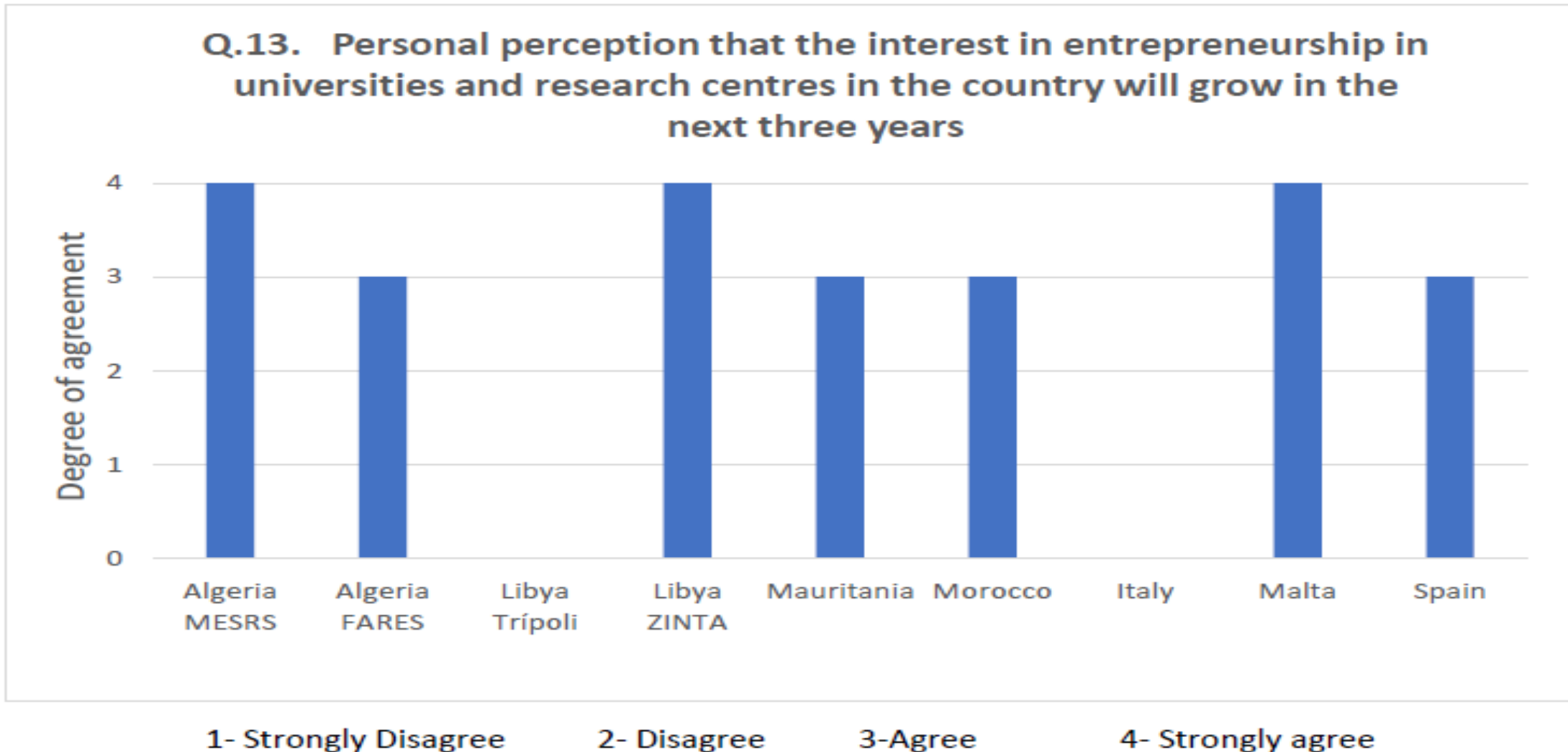
2- Rarely

3- Often

4- Always

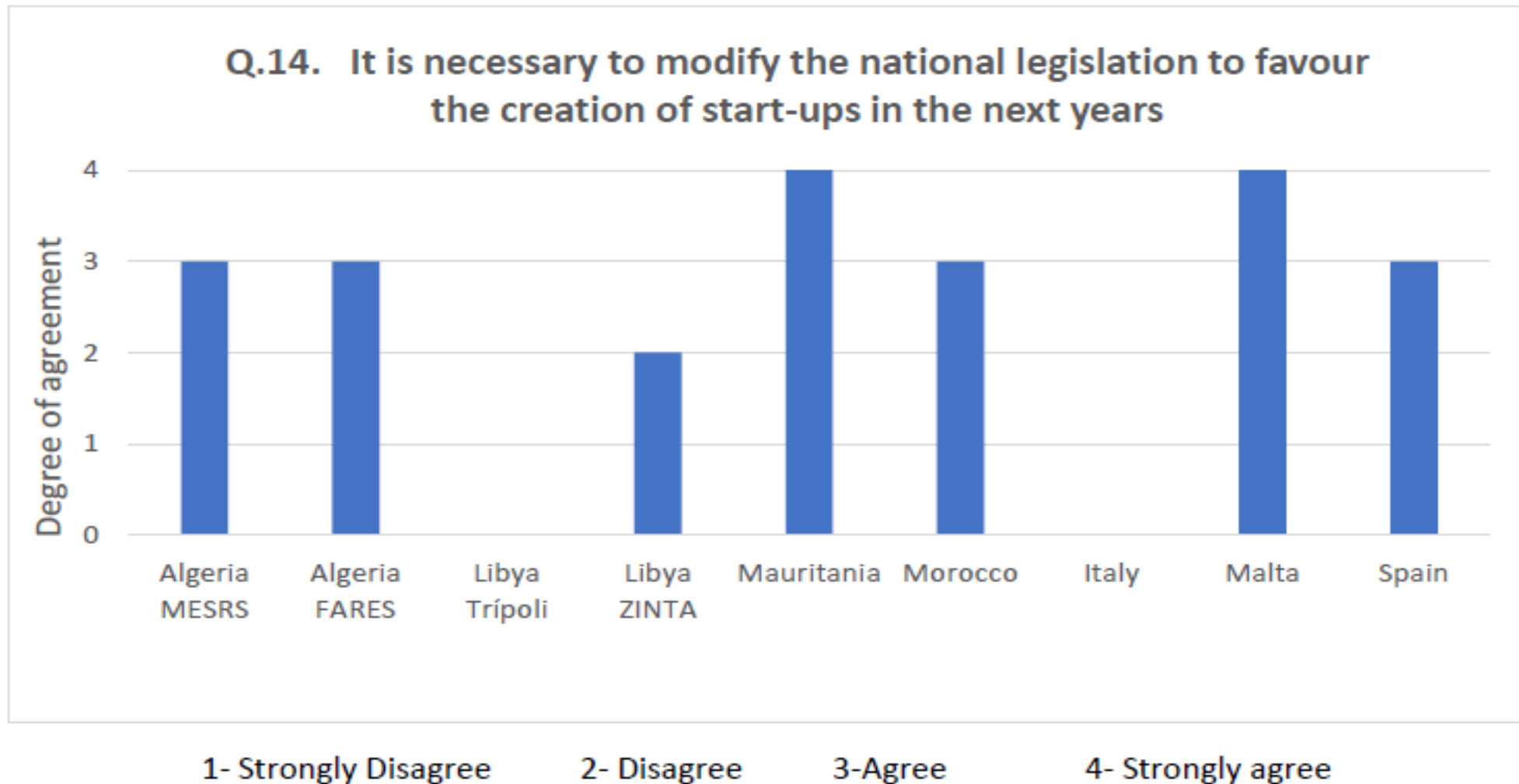
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# Conclusions of the Survey (XXV)



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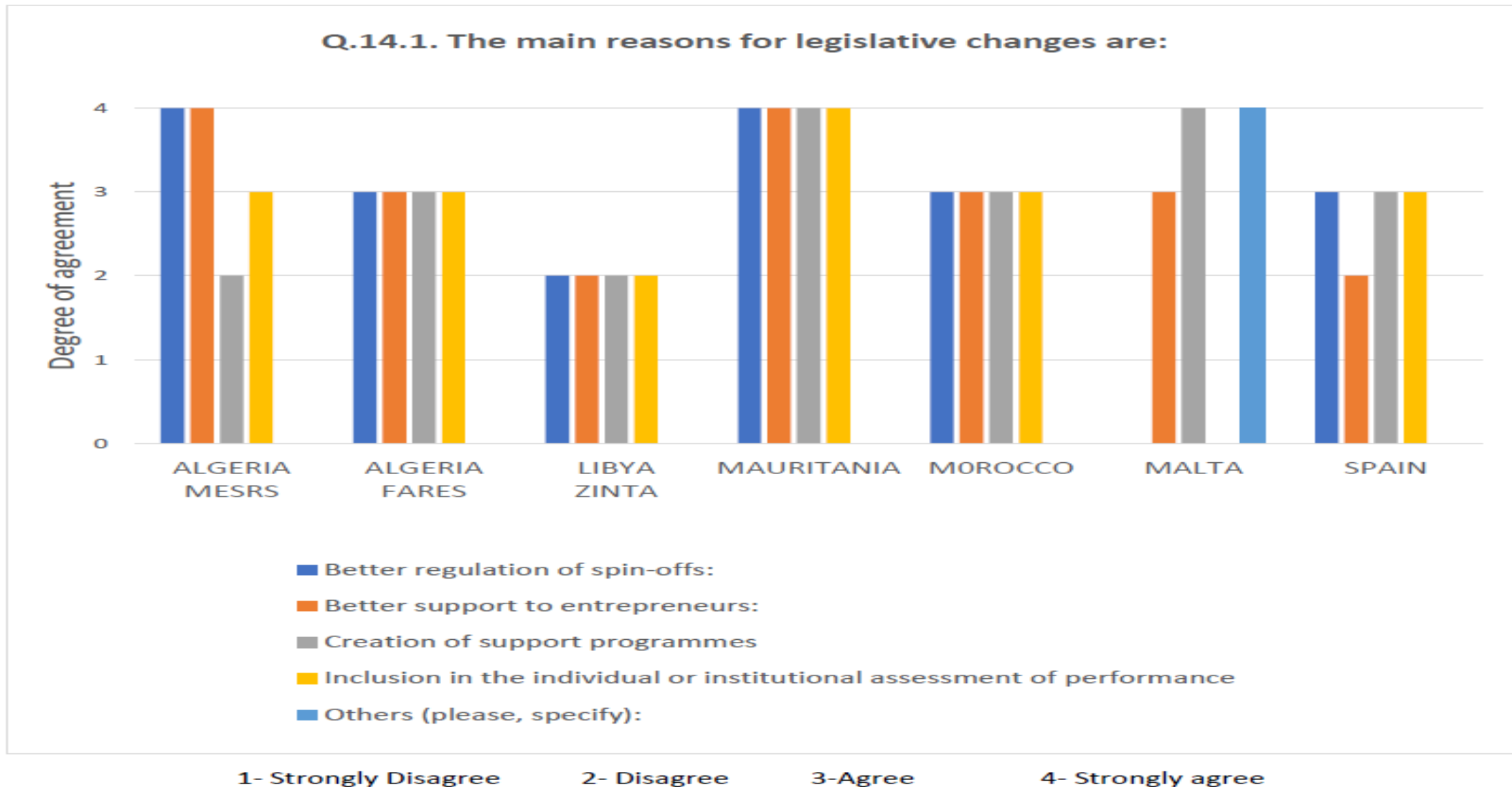
# Conclusions of the Survey (XXVI)



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# Conclusions of the Survey (XXVII)





# Conclusions of the Survey (XXVIII)

**The survey indicates that the interest in entrepreneurship will grow, and the legislation should be updated accordingly.**

1. International cooperation to learn from others is widely requested in aspects like training and exchange of experiences.
2. Dialogue 5+5 is considered as a good instrument for that.

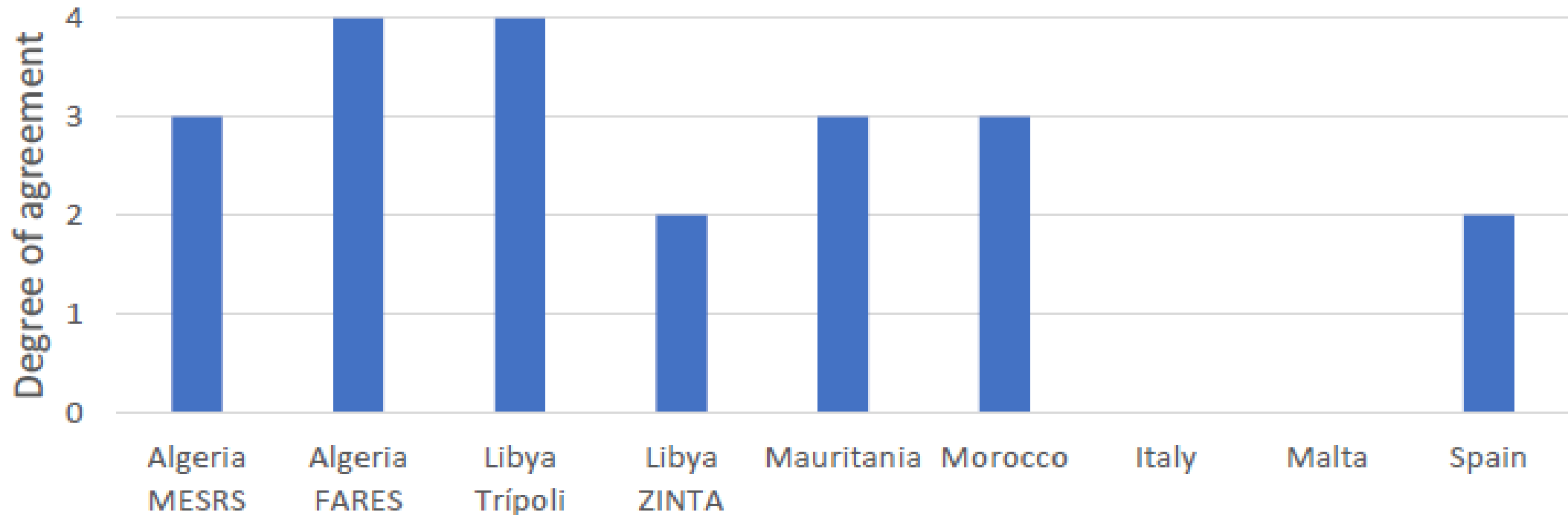
## **Suggestion:**

To continue the discussion in the GSO before the next Ministerial Conference in 2022 in Mauritania to obtain a consolidated set of conclusions and next steps.

# Conclusions of the Survey (XXIX)



Q.15. The cooperation with other countries to promote and support entrepreneurship in the country is a policy objective



1- Strongly Disagree

2- Disagree

3- Agree

4- Strongly agree

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# Conclusions of the Survey (XXX)



## Next steps on A2

- To discuss the preliminary conclusions and to review the collected data during this seminar
- To elaborate a second version of the report
  - ✓ by adding information from delegations
  - ✓ If possible, to complete data when necessary
- To present the refined version in the GSO meeting