



# الأداء مجلة

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مجلة الأداء



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العدد (03)، جوان 2021

جامعة الجزائر 3  
كلية العلوم الاقتصادية والعلوم التجارية وعلوم التسيير  
مخبر رأس المال البشري والأداء  
مجلة الأداء  
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مجلة علمية دولية محكمة متخصصة في  
العلوم الاقتصادية والعلوم التجارية وعلوم التسيير،  
العلوم الإنسانية والقانونية



تصدر عن مخبر رأس المال البشري والأداء بجامعة الجزائر3

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**مجلة الأداء**  
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الرقم	الفهرس	الصفحة
1	هادي محمد باصور عقيلة مركز الجامعي مرسلي عبد الله	33-07
2	سارة زرقوط جامعة 02 أوت 1955، سكيكدة	46-34
3	مغاري عبد الرحمان كيسرى مسعود جامعة امحمد بوقرة، بومرداس جامعة الجزائر 3	82-47
4	نزار سناء زايدي مريم جامعة 08 ماي 1945، قالمة جامعة فرحات عباس، سطيف	94-83
5	ايت اوقاسي فتيحة جامعة الجزائر 3	107-95
6	بوطويل رقية جامعة البلدية 2	121-108
7	حليل أمالو وفاء اسكونن نسيم مدرسة الدراسات العليا التجارية، القليعة المدرسة العليا للمناجمنت، تلمسان	133-122
8	بلحمري خيرة مزوار أمال جامعة يحي فارس، المدينة مدرسة الدراسات العليا التجارية، القليعة	154-134

**Ways to rehabilitate Algerian economic institutions (economic programs and results)An analytical study for the period 2010-2019**  
**طرق تاهيل المؤسسات الاقتصادية الجزائرية (البرامج والنتائج الاقتصادية)**  
**دراسة تحليلية للفترة 2010-2019**

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**ملخص:**

إن التحولات الاقتصادية الأخيرة قد أثرت كثيرا على المؤسسات الاقتصادية الجزائرية، التي تسعى اليوم إلى الاندماج، ولكن لتحقيق ذلك يجب عليها مواجهة عدة تحديات لتحسين وضعيتها على الصعيد الدولي. وقصد تفهم عميق للوضع الحالية للمؤسسات الاقتصادية الجزائرية، ينبغي القيام بتشخيص لهذه المؤسسات من عدة نواحي، وسوف يتم في هذا البحث التركيز على التأهيل وحصيلته في المؤسسات الاقتصادية الجزائرية، إذن سوف نتطرق إلى سياسة تأهيل المؤسسات الاقتصادية الجزائرية لتحسين تنافسيتها للتعرض إلى برامج التأهيل وفي الأخير أهم نتائجه.

كلمات مفتاحية: التأهيل، برنامج ميداء، البرنامج الوطني لتأهيل المؤسسات الصناعية.

**تصنيف JEL:** O55,E65,E66.

**Abstract:**

The latest economic transformations have had an impact on the Algerian economic companies which aspire today to integration, that said, to achieve that our companies have to face several challenges in order to improve its international position. And in order to better understand the current situation of Algerian economic companies, a diagnosis must be made on these companies in several fields. Therefore, this study will be devoted to the upgrading of Algerian economic enterprises and its consequences . So, we will study the policy of upgrading Algerian companies to improve their competitiveness to go towards qualification programs and finally their results.

**Keywords:** Qualification; MEDA program; National program for the rehabilitation of industrial enterprises.

**Jel Classification Codes :** O55,E65,E66.

**1.L'introduction:**

Algeria faces several economic and social problems, the most prominent of which is the deterioration of the value of the Algerian dinar, the decline in per capita income and standard of living, in addition to unemployment and the housing crisis, in light of its dependence mainly on oil incomes and neglect of other economic sectors and in order to address these problems and in pursuit of For integration, several economic reforms

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have been put in place to reach the rehabilitation of Algerian economic institutions and, finally, economic revival.

Our study objective is to focus on ways to rehabilitate Algerian economic institutions by providing programs and presenting results. Accordingly, we will discuss the policy of rehabilitating the Algerian economic institutions, which was designed to improve their competitiveness, by providing the basics about qualification and its most important procedures, in order to address later on the most important rehabilitation programs in Algeria and, finally, its economic results, and this during the period 2010-2019.

In this context, we raise the following problem:

**What are the ways to rehabilitate Algerian economic institutions?**

To answer this problem, we will answer the following sub-questions:

- What is the policy of rehabilitating Algerian economic institutions?
- What are the qualification programs that have been applied in Algeria?
- What are the results achieved by the rehabilitation programs of Algerian economic institutions?

**Hypotheses:** To carry out this study, we used the following hypotheses:

**Hypothesis 01:** The rehabilitation programs have achieved remarkable positive results on the Algerian economy.

**Hypothesis 02:** The Euro-Algerian Partnership Program has contributed to improving Algeria's foreign trade earnings

**research aims :** This research has several objectives, the most important of which are:

- Highlighting the difficulties experienced by the Algerian economy during the studied period.
- Highlighting the various economic changes that have occurred in our institutions, especially in the structural field.
- To highlight the extent to which the objectives of the Algerian economic institutions have been achieved in light of the qualification programs.
- Evaluation of qualification by exposure to its results on the Algerian economy in the studied period

**Search divisions:** we will try, through this research paper, to analyze the problem through three sections, as follows:

1. The policy of rehabilitating Algerian economic institutions to improve their competitiveness.

2. The most important rehabilitation programs in Algeria.
- 3 . The results achieved by the rehabilitation programs of Algerian economic institutions.

## **2. The policy of rehabilitating Algerian economic institutions to improve their competitiveness:**

To answer the problem, this element aims to address the basics about the rehabilitation of Algerian economic institutions, and to present the most important qualification procedures carried out by Algerian economic institutions.

### **2.1. Basics about the rehabilitation of Algerian economic institutions:**

We will give the basics about the rehabilitation of Algerian economic institutions by highlighting the concept of the rehabilitation process and its objectives.

**2.1.1. Concept of qualification process:** There are several concepts of the rehabilitation process, as defined by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ONUDI in 1995 as “a set of programs specifically developed for developing countries that are in the transitional stage in order to facilitate their integration into the new international economy and adapt to various changes.” (قوريش، 2006، ص1048) It is also known as: “It is a set of procedures and measures that aim to improve and upgrade the effectiveness of the performance of the institution at the level of its market-leading competitors.” (قوريش، 2006، ص1048)

In another definition, it was stated that: “Qualification is a set of measures taken by the authorities in order to improve the position of the institution within the framework of the competitive economy, that is, to have an economic and financial objective at the international level” (قوريش، 2006، ص1048).

The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises sought to define an exact concept of the rehabilitation process during the study days on the MEDA program for the rehabilitation of Algerian small and medium enterprises in December 2006. She gave the following definition: "We mean the rehabilitation of small and medium enterprises, which is above all a continuous procedure of training, thinking, information and transformation, with the aim of obtaining new directions, ideas and behaviors of contractors,

and dynamic and innovative management methods" (غدير احمد، 2011، ص134)

As for the qualification program, it is a set of material and immaterial measures that are taken with the aim of improving the institution's position in the market and raising its economic performance in order to guarantee the conditions for survival in light of the increasing international competition." (عبد الكريم، 2011، ص143).

Finally, we can say that the rehabilitation process is a means to help the institution move from one level to another with better efficiency and profitability by activating the internal and external factors of the institution in order to help it adapt to the current economic changes.

**2.1.2.Objectives of the qualification process:** The most important objectives of the qualification are to upgrade and develop the environment of small and medium enterprises and improve the management of enterprises, in addition to improving the competitiveness of enterprises. (غدير احمد، 2011، ص135) As for the year 2013, the goal was to treat 2000 small and medium enterprises. (وزارة الصناعة، 2013، ص28)

### **2.2. Qualification procedures in Algerian economic institutions:**

In order to achieve its competitiveness, the Algerian economic institutions have undertaken several procedures for rehabilitation. This qualification has taken place at several levels, the most important of which are:

- Rehabilitation of the legal system.
- Rehabilitation of the tax system.
- Rehabilitation of the banking system.
- Rehabilitation of the human element.
- Rehabilitation of industrial property.
- Rehabilitation of the administrative environment.
- Promoting the Algerian tourism sector.
- Rehabilitation of the Algerian accounting system.

### **3. The most important rehabilitation programs in Algeria:**

The programs of rehabilitation of institutions and the assistance adopted by the Algerian public and private institutions are the appropriate methods and help in setting a successful development policy because economic

development is based on the presence of active and high-performing companies (Akkache, 2009,p196).

Accordingly, we will focus in this element on the various rehabilitation programs that Algeria relied on, the most important of which are the following:

- The Algerian Partnership Programs.
- Industrial rehabilitation program.
- The National Program for Rehabilitation of Small and Medium Enterprises.
- ONUDI Program (United Nations Organization).
- World Bank Program.
- Bilateral cooperation programme.

We will address the most important content of these programs in this element.

### **3.1. The Algerian partnership programs as a means to rehabilitate small and medium-sized enterprises in Algeria:**

The Association Agreement signed between the European Union and Algeria in the Spanish city of Valencia in April 2002 represents a challenge to the Algerian economic institutions, especially the industrial ones, given that the establishment of a free-trade zone means a gradual transition from a preferential system to a partnership agreement that requires mutual trade concessions between the two signatories to the agreement, which inevitably leads To intensify competition through the increasing presence of European institutions to defend market share. (علي لزعر، 2009، ص45)

Based on what has been said, we will deal with the most important Algerian partnership programs in this element, which are the MEDA program, the PME 2 program, and the GTZ program.

### **3.2. MEDA Program for Supporting and Rehabilitating Small and Medium Enterprises in Algeria:**

The Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Handicrafts has adopted a project for the rehabilitation of small and medium enterprises in cooperation with the European Union, where the latter provided about 57 million euros to rehabilitate and develop the small and medium enterprises sector with the aim of improving the competitiveness of this sector. (قوريش، 1056 ص، 2006) In the rehabilitation process, the program relies on several procedures related to the strategic diagnosis of the institution, the rehabilitation of the human element and the rehabilitation of the environment.

#### **3.2.1. PME 2 Program:**

At the end of the MEDA program, another program was launched in cooperation with the European Union, which included providing direct support to small and medium-sized enterprises, by helping and accompanying them to intensify the use of information and communication technology, in addition to establishing a quality and measurement system at the level of these institutions. Supporting small and medium enterprises and controlling information and communication technology is a qualification program that helps Algerian small and medium enterprises to enhance their capacity, improve their performance and expand their market share, in which the European Union plays a central role as its main funder.

The amount allocated to it was estimated at 44 million euros, with the European Commission contributing 40 million euros, and 04 million euros representing Algeria's contribution. 147. We will highlight the most important objectives of this program and its various activities.

**3.2.2.PME 2 Objectives:** This program aims to help Algerian small and medium enterprises to improve their competitiveness and qualify them in order to enable them to maintain their shares in the local market and develop them at the international level, and to make good use of all the possibilities and advantages offered by the market openness policy. It also aims to help small and medium enterprises through support Specialized technical in order to enable it to penetrate many markets, and to ensure its competitiveness within the framework of Algeria's e-strategy. (عبد الكريم، 2011، ص147)

**3.2.3. PME 2 Activities:** This program covers three activities as follows: (Abdul Karim, 2011, p. 147)

- Direct support to small and medium enterprises through the transfer of practices and modern management methods.
- Institutional support through the support of the Ministry of Industry and small and medium enterprises.
- Supporting quality through standardization and certification.

### **3.3. GTZ program:**

In this component, the content and objectives of the program will be presented.

**3.3.1. GTZ Program Content:** The program of the German Technical Cooperation in Algeria within the framework of bilateral technical cooperation has been active for more than 25 years, and its contribution has been able to accompany the process of transformation of the national economy in several areas: (نوري، 2006، ص877)

- Supporting the housing and construction sector.

- Ocean protection and water resource management.
- Promotion of economic activity and employment

**3.3.2. GTZ Program Objectives:** The general objective of the project is to try to raise the competitiveness of private Algerian small and medium enterprises in order to make good use of their potential and products in the field of employment and by reducing imported products and trying to influence the foreign market or export, and to improve demand by urging private small and medium enterprises to request the services of centers the support. (نوري، 2006، ص 877)

#### **3.4. Industrial qualification program:**

The Industrial Qualification Program seeks to support the accompaniment of industrial enterprises, public and private, to upgrade industrial competitiveness by improving the competencies of industrial enterprises. The program was implemented through 3 technical support operations to 50 public and private enterprises. The program was launched in 2000, and this initiative was By the Ministry of Industry and Restructuring. To implement and monitor the program, a National Industrial Competitiveness Committee was established, headed by the Minister in charge of the industrial sector, and composed of members representing various other sectors.

As for the financial aspect, an "Industrial Competitiveness Promotion Fund" has been established to finance qualification schemes according to the stipulated formulas. The program sets the following conditions to benefit from the qualification: (قوريش، 2006، ص 1056)

- The enterprise must be Algerian and belong to the industrial sector.
- To be registered in the commercial register and to employ at least 20 workers on a permanent basis.
- Achieving a positive exploitation result and having been in business for at least three years.

#### **3.5. The National Program for Rehabilitation of Small and Medium Enterprises:**

We will present this program to show its objectives.

**3.5.1. Presenting the National Program for Rehabilitation of Small and Medium Enterprises:** This program falls within the framework of the directive law that includes the promotion of small enterprises, especially Article 18, which stipulates that the Ministry of Small and Medium

Enterprises, within the framework of qualifying these enterprises, develop appropriate qualification programs in order to develop the competitiveness of enterprises, as well as the promotion of the national product to meet international standards. It was approved by the Council of Ministers on March 08, 2004 and its first phase started since the beginning of 2007 after completing its implementation mechanisms, within the framework of promoting the sustainable development of the national economy by improving and supporting the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises, and their acquisition of rational management elements by adopting standardization and technological innovation. Over the course of 06 years, it is financed by the Small and Medium Enterprises Rehabilitation Fund, where the budget allocated to it is estimated at 06 billion DA. ( عبد الكريم، 2011، ص145)

**3.5.2. Program objectives:** The main objectives of this program are as follows: (Ministère, 2003, p5)

- Develop a business plan to develop the competitiveness of Algerian small and medium enterprises.
- Preparing and implementing a national policy to rehabilitate small and medium enterprises and improve their competitiveness.
- Negotiating plans and sources of funding for the program.
- Preparing, implementing and following up the rehabilitation program for small and medium enterprises.
- Establishing a data bank for small and medium enterprises in order to improve their competitiveness.

**3.5.3. The program of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (ONUDI):** ONUDI was established in 1967 in Vienna, to promote industrial development in developing countries by setting integrated industrial programs for each country, the main objective of which is to support the dynamics of restructuring, competitiveness, integration and growth of industries and enterprises within the stages of liberalization and economic openness. ONUDI began operating in Algeria in 1999 within the Program for the Development of Competitiveness and Industrial Restructuring, which targeted 8 public enterprises and 40 small and medium enterprises (PME-PMI). ONUDI is also working to provide technical assistance for the rehabilitation of small and medium enterprises in the food

industry branch by setting up a unit to run the program and selecting a study office to prepare the diagnosis for this branch. (قوريش، 2006، ص1056)

**3.5.4. BANQUE MONDIALE PROGRAM:** Cooperation has been made with the branch of the World Bank represented by the International Financial Company, which has prepared a technical program in cooperation with the "North African Enterprise Development" program through one program, which is working to put into effect the "Small and Medium Enterprises Barometer" in order to follow up on changes in their status, and it will enter This program also prepares economic studies for branches of activity.

The objective of the program is to increase the supply and quality of financing for small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as to improve banking services such as leasing and invoice-factoring contracts with training in the field. An institution will also be launched in the field of Micro-Finance with European dealers. (قوريش، 2006، ص1057)

**3.5.5. Bilateral Cooperation Program:** At the forefront of bilateral cooperation programs, we find cooperation with Germany in the field of training in Algerian small and medium enterprises (which is in its third phase (2003/2006), and concerns the field of training and consulting in management by completing the formation of a group of expertise in the field, and has also expanded its network of support centers located in various parts of the country. Another program will be launched in cooperation with Germany, entitled "Support for the Modernization of Small Enterprises". For the period (2005/2007) in its first phase, with the aim of developing the competitiveness of this type of institution, by rehabilitating its structures and strengthening internal efficiency. (قوريش، 2006، ص1057)

#### **4. The results achieved by the rehabilitation programs for Algerian economic enterprises**

The qualification programs have achieved several results for the Algerian economic institutions. In this element, we will study the results achieved by the MEDA program, then the results of the national program for the rehabilitation of industrial enterprises and the results resulting from the national program for the rehabilitation of small and medium enterprises to address the results of the Euro-Algerian Partnership Program.

##### **4.1. MEDA Program Outcomes:**



At the end of the program and according to the final report issued in December 2007, 685 small and medium-sized enterprises applied to join the program, and 445 institutions were actually entered into the qualification procedures, representing 65% of the total institutions wishing to enter the program, and the main reasons are for the rest of the institutions to abandon the continuation In the program's procedures, the institutions officials were reluctant to follow up on the procedures, in addition to the financial difficulties, the poor organization of these institutions and the lack of transparency in the management. (الكريم، 2011، ص147)

#### **4.2.Results of the National Program for the Qualification of Industrial Enterprises:**

According to the Ministry of Industry, since the start of the qualification program in 2001 and until June 30, 2010, its outcome was as follows: (Ministère de l'industrie, 2010, p2)

**4.2.1.Results of the strategic diagnosis phase:** 492 institutions (of which 253 are public and 239 are private) have applied for membership, 491 have been processed and one is still in the process of being processed. 136 institutions have been rejected (86 are public and 50 are private) while 355 are accepted (of which 168 are public institutions) and 187 private institutions).

#### **4.2.2.Results of the implementation phase of the qualification scheme:**

With regard to the implementation of the qualification program, 175 enterprises (of which 97 are public and 78 are private) have been accepted to benefit from the subsidies and financial aid provided by the Industrial Competitiveness Promotion Fund out of a total of 181 enterprises. We can explain the small number of files presented, which are 181 files, compared to the accepted files, which amounted to 332 files, due to the short deadlines for registration and completion of files by institutions, in addition to the delays recorded in processing applications for loans by banks.

As for the 175 accepted institutions, qualification procedures were taken for 151 institutions, while the other 24 were limited to diagnostic studies only. The number of qualification processes related to the implementation of the qualification scheme for accepted institutions was 151 institutions, 2230 of which 1273 are immaterial processes (including Diagnostic studies), while 957 operations are physical procedures.

**4.2.3. Results of the National Program for the Qualification of Small and Medium Enterprises:** Since the beginning of the program and until May 2010, the following results have been recorded: (عبد الكريم، 2011، ص146) 1700 small and medium enterprises expressed their desire to engage in the National Qualification Program, 529 of which applied to enroll in the programme. Among these institutions, 206 files are ready for study, while 351 institutions have started the qualification procedures.

Out of 351 institutions, 279 institutions benefited from strategic diagnosis processes, while 32 institutions benefited from all rehabilitation processes. Here, too, we note the small number of institutions wishing to join the program. The qualification processes included a range of fields, the most important of which are: organization, quality management system, marketing, innovative product, production costs, production management, and human resources management. **So, the rehabilitation programs have achieved remarkable positive results on the Algerian economy, and this confirms the first hypothesis.**

#### **4.3. Partnership Program Results Uruguayan qualification:**

After the Euro-Algerian Partnership Agreement, a great development was observed with regard to Algeria's foreign trade, and this development highlights the level of the outcome of Algeria's foreign trade on the one hand, in addition to the waiver of the level of Algeria's foreign debt on the other hand.

**4.3.1. The outcome of Algeria's foreign trade after the Euro-Algerian Partnership Program:** We will study this outcome by presenting Algeria's most important imports and exports, starting from the year 2010 to 2019, and then we will expose its trade surplus for the same period.

- **Algeria's trade balance:** We will study the foreign trade exchanges between Algeria and the European Union (2010-2019)

- **Foreign trade exchanges between Algeria and the European Union (2000-2010):** Table 01 represents these exchanges.

**Table 01: Foreign trade exchanges between Algeria and the European Union from 2010 to 2016 value in billion dollars**

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2010	27.94	20.47	7.47
2011	9.25	6.15	3.1
2012	billion dollars 511	5.18	billion dollars 460-
2013	24.17	17.98	6.19
2014	9.51	6.91	2.6

2015	2.57	4.42	-1.85
2016	1.93	3.8	1.87-

**Source: National Agency for the Promotion of Foreign Trade, Internal Documents from the Statistics Authority, Algeria, 2020, p. 7.**

he value of imports from the European Union moved from 6.15 billion dollars in the first six months of 2011 to 5.18 billion dollars in the first six months of 2012, which represents a decrease of 15.82% compared to 2011. As for exports, they increased by 5.71% in 2012, i.e. representing an amount of \$511 million. (Centre national de statistiques, 2012, p15)

The National Center for Computer Information and Statistics indicated that Algeria's imports from the European Union were estimated at \$17.98 billion during the first six months of 2013, which is approximately 52.8% of Algeria's total imports, achieving an estimated increase of 22.8 percent compared to the same period in 2012. To these countries, they amounted to 24.17 billion dollars, or 67.33 percent of the total exports. Spain is the first customer of Algeria in this economic zone with 5.39 billion dollars, followed by Italy with 5.13 billion dollars, then Britain with 4.51 billion dollars, France with 3.66 billion and the Netherlands b 2.71 billion.

In the first three months of 2014, Algeria's five main customers were Spain (\$2.24 billion), Italy (\$2.18 billion), France (\$1.96 billion), Britain (\$1.61 billion) and the Netherlands (\$1.52 billion). (Ministry of A., Algeria, a trade surplus of \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 2014, 2014)

According to the CNUCED report, Algeria owns 83.3% of the African market share in terms of the export of propane, liquid butane and natural gas. (CNUCED, 2013, p145)

**- Foreign trade exchanges between Algeria and the European Union (2015-2020):** The imports coming from the European Union in 2015 recorded an increase of 2.23 percent compared to 2014 and the latter recorded in 2016 an increase of 3.11 percent compared to the year 2015. In 2017, these imports recorded an increase of 2.56 percent compared to 2016, and the imports from the European Union recorded an increase It was estimated at 3.95 percent compared to 2017, rising from \$20.29 billion in 2017 to \$21.10 billion in 2018

And the same for Algeria's exports to these countries, where an increase of 3.27 billion US dollars, equivalent to 16.03 % , was recorded. We can also distinguish that our main customer within this economic zone is Italy, which absorbs more than 13.26 % of our sales abroad, followed by Spain. With 10.83%, then France with 10.02% . As for the main financiers, France ranks first in the European Union with 10.35%, followed by Italy and Spain with a share of 7.91% and 7.65% of Algeria's total imports during 2018. It is related to Algeria's trading partners, during the first trio of In 2019, the same source indicates that the country's five largest customers account for more than 58 % of Algerian exports.

As such, Italy is the main customer with \$1.885 billion (19.28 % ) of Algerian exports), followed by France with \$1.261 billion (12.90 %), Spain with \$1.113 billion (11.38%) and the United States with \$765 million (7.82%) and Turkey with 668.49 million dollars (6.83 %). With regard to the top five suppliers to Algeria, they represented nearly 52 % , during the first three quarters of 2019, according to customs. In this regard, China retained its first position with 2.257 billion dollars. US (20.24 % of Algeria's total imports) , followed by France with \$1.056 billion (9.47 %), Germany with \$859.57 million (7.71 %), Italy with \$829.22 million (7.43%) and Spain with \$794.23 million (7.12 %).

And the Ministry of Commerce confirmed this year that the trade agreements concluded with the most important economic partners, after years of their entry into force, have caused "to keep the national economy in a state of dependence." According to the Ministry of Trade, Algeria's economic relationship with its most important partners is governed by trade agreements with noble goals, but it was discovered years after their entry into force that they caused the national economy to remain in dependency. And the continuous consumption of everything that is imported from abroad, while it is related to the Association Agreement with the European Union, the Arab Free Zone Agreement and the Differential Agreement between Algeria and Tunisia, and for the first time, the evaluation of the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement, which has not yet entered into force.

And the Ministry of Commerce announced that the national forum dedicated to the joint evaluation between the administration and economic dealers of Algeria's trade agreements with foreign partners, the first of its kind, falls within the context of the approach to consultation with economic dealers as they are the "most important link" in every economic work, and they are the ones who express the reality economy of the country.

In this context, the Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has indicated the importance of reviewing the association agreements with the European Union and the free trade zone as necessary, as the economic program recently established by the new government was clearly indicated, but it is necessary to review these agreements and it is not only about the association agreement. With the European Union, but also with the Arab Free Trade Agreement . A tax loss of \$2 billion has been recorded. ( وزارة التجارة الميزان )  
(التجاري الجزائري خلال 3 اشهر الاولى من 2020، ص250)

- **Algerian trade balance surplus from 2010 to 2019:** Algeria's trade balance recorded a surplus of \$11.223 billion during the first eight months of 2010, compared to a deficit of \$376 million during the same period in 2009. Algeria's exports amounted to 37.10 billion dollars, compared to 27.23 billion dollars during the same period in 2009, registering an increase of 36.24 %. Provisional figures provided by the National Center for Automatic Information and Customs Statistics indicated that imports were estimated at \$25.87 billion, compared to \$27.60 billion during the same period in 2009, a decrease of 6.27 %.

In addition, Algeria achieved a trade surplus of \$27.18 billion in 2012, compared to \$26.24 billion in 2011, a slight increase of about 3.6 %. The "relative stability" in the country's import and export flows during 2012. As for imports, it was estimated at 46.80 billion dollars, compared to 47.24 billion dollars in 2011, a slight decline of 0.94 %, according to the same source. In terms of imports coverage by exports, the results indicated that a rate of 158 %in 2012 compared to 156 %in 2011. Hydrocarbons were the most important Algerian exports, with a share of more than 97 %of the total volume of exports, ie \$71.79 billion in 2012, compared to \$71.42 billion. In 2011, an increase of 0.51 percent, according to the same source. Regarding

exports outside hydrocarbons, they remain marginal with 2.96 % of the total volume of exports (\$2.18 billion). The most important products exported outside of hydrocarbons are semi-finished products \$1.66 billion, recording a significant increase of 10.96 % in 2012, foodstuffs by \$313 million (a decrease of 11,783 percent) and raw materials \$167 million (an increase of 2.73%) compared to In 2011. (Ministry of Foreign Trade, 2013). As for the year 2013, Algerian exports amounted to 12.56 billion dollars during the first two months of 2013 compared to 13.24 billion dollars during the same period in 2012, recording a decrease of 5,13 %. (وزارة التجارة الخارجية، 2013)

According to customs clarifications, this decline is mainly due to the decline in hydrocarbon exports, which moved from \$13.015 billion during the first two months of 2012 to \$12,092 billion during the same period in 2013, a decrease of 7.09 percent. Hydrocarbon exports during the first two months of the current year accounted for 96.25 % of the total Algerian exports. And the provisional figures of the National Center for Computer Information and Statistics of the customs indicated that this decline is due to the decline in industrial equipment properties by 37.5 % of raw products (37.14 %). Algerian imports were estimated at \$7.82 billion during these two months, compared to 7.17 billion during the same period in 2012, an increase of 9.14 %. The most important one singled out the increase in imports of the categories of "energy and oils" (308.74 percent), which moved from \$118 million to \$482 million, and "non-food consumables" (75.06 %) with a value of \$1.58 billion and "agricultural equipment commodities" (69.05 %) at a value of \$71 million. The same source pointed out that imports of the "food" category also witnessed an increase of 5.03 % with a value of 1.5 billion dollars.

The results of foreign trade led to a trade surplus estimated at about 4.74 billion dollars during the first two months of 2013, compared to 6.07 billion dollars during the same period in 2012, according to the center. (وزارة التجارة، 2013) and during the first eleven months of 2013, Algeria achieved a trade surplus of 10.22 billion dollars, compared to 20.42 billion dollars during the same period in 2012, a decrease of 49.95 %, And Algerian exports amounted to 59.88 billion dollars during the first eleven months of 2013, compared to 66.13 billion dollars during the same period in 2012, a decline of 9.44 %, while imports amounted to 49.66 billion dollars, compared to 45.7 billion dollars during the same period in 2012, an increase of 8.65 %. (وزارة التجارة، )

2014 (الفائض التجاري للجزائر، 2014) As for the year 2014, Algeria recorded a trade surplus of \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 2014 compared to \$3.36 billion in the same period of 2013.

According to the National Center for Automatic Information and Statistics for Customs, Algeria's exports amounted to 16.43 billion dollars during the first quarter of 2014 compared to 17.48 billion dollars in the same period in 2013, recording a decrease of 6.02 % due to a decline in hydrocarbon exports by 6.8 %, and Algerian imports also declined by 2.03 % to reach \$13.83 billion, compared to about \$14.12 billion in the same period.

The center indicated that hydrocarbon exports, which still constitute the most important Algerian sales abroad, with 95.59 percent of the total volume of Algerian exports, amounted to 15.7 billion dollars during the three-year period of 2014, compared to 16.85 billion dollars in the same period in 2013, a decrease of 6.81 %. And exports outside hydrocarbons remain weak despite an increase of more than 15 percent during the first three months of this year, with a total value estimated at 725 billion dollars, according to customs. The Algerian trade balance recorded a deficit of \$9.8 billion during the first five months of 2016 compared to 7.23 during the same period in 2015, an increase in the deficit of 35.5 %, according to data from the National Center for Computer Information and Statistics of Customs

During 2018, the Algerian foreign trade recorded a total volume of imports estimated at 46.19 billion US dollars, a slight increase of 0.30% compared to the results of 2017; The total volume of exports is estimated at 41.17 billion US dollars, which is an increase of 16.98% compared to the results of 2017.

These figures translate into a deficit in the trade balance during 2018 amounting to \$5.03 billion. These results also show the coverage rate of imports by exports by 89% during 2018, compared to the results of 2017, when the ratio amounted to 76%. Algeria's trade balance recorded a deficit of \$1.37 billion during the first quarter of this year, compared to a deficit of \$1.23 billion during the same period in 2018, according to the General Directorate of Customs.

The provisional data issued by the Directorate of Studies and Foresight of Customs indicated that Algerian exports rose to 9.78 billion dollars between January and the end of March 2019, compared to 10.02 billion dollars in the same period in 2018, a decrease of 2.38 percent. As for imports, they fell to 11.15 billion dollars, compared to \$11.25 billion, a decrease of 0.83 percent. The Algerian trade balance deficit is \$74.79 million in January 2020, compared to \$862.05 million in the same period in 2019, recording a decrease of 8.16 %.

The provisional data issued by the Directorate of Studies and Foresight of the Customs show that the value of Algerian exports amounted to 2.305 billion dollars during January of this year, compared to 3.070 billion dollars in the same month for 2019, recording a decrease of 24.91 percent.

As for imports, their total cost amounted to 3.097 billion dollars, compared to 3.932 billion dollars, shrinking by 21.24 %. The national trade balance recorded a deficit of 791.74 million dollars during January 2020, compared to 862.05 million dollars recorded in the same period in 2019.

• **Decrease in Algeria's external debt balance:**

The balance of external debt has experienced a declining trend as it decreased to 3,263 at the end of 2011 compared to 3,903 billion dollars at the end of 2010 and 4.35 billion dollars at the end of 2009 after stabilizing in 2010 to 5,681 billion dollars (5,687 billion dollars in 2009), after which the balance of public external debt decreased in 2011 to 4.4 billion dollars.

And the value of Algeria's external debt decreased to reach \$3.478 billion at the end of September 2013, compared to \$3.676 billion at the end of December 2012. This decrease helps Algeria to deal with shocks and the Algerian authorities' choice is to ban external borrowing and not resort to it, whatever the circumstances. A slight increase and amounted to about \$4 billion at the end of 2017 more than 400 billion dinars (40000 billion centimes), while the largest share of short-term debts, which amounted to nearly \$2.5 billion, went to medium and long-term debts estimated at \$1.89 billion. The annual report of the Bank of Algeria revealed a new figure for the funds circulating outside official channels, which exceeded 4700 billion dinars, or more than 470 thousand billion centimes, circulating in the market



away from the supervision of banks. Foreign Affairs, at a time when the Bank of Algeria estimates that multilateral loans amounted to 1077 billion dollars, while the value of bilateral loans amounted to 634 million dollars. It is a very important figure that represents about 31 percent of the monetary mass in Algeria and 24.9 percent of the gross domestic product, especially that the government has taken a series of measures to attract these funds. Based on the estimates of the Bank of Algeria, the volume of money and quasi-money available amounted to 14974.6 billion dinars in 2017. Compared to 13816.3 billion dinars in the previous year, at a time when the money supply outside the banking circle remains high, as a natural reflection of the absence or lack of confidence in banks, if so to speak, in contrast to the dominance of the parallel market.

In a related context, the report of the Bank of Algeria reveals that the balance of payments deficit remains at a very high level, reaching 22.096 billion dollars in 2017 compared to 26.219 billion dollars in 2016, in addition to a significant deficit level of the trade balance at 14.412 billion dollars compared to 20.129 billion dollars in 2016. .

As for imports, they amounted to about \$48.98 billion at the end of 2017, compared to \$49.43 billion in 2016. Despite their decline, this slight decline does not translate the political will in the aspect related to reducing the import bill, especially since the executive body resorted to taking many measures to stop the bleeding The hard currency and the exit of Davis, which takes dealers' rejection of import bills as a means to smuggle hard currency. Among the important indicators also included in the annual report are those related to the rise in services imports, which were estimated at 11.182 billion dollars in 2017, compared to 10.776 billion dollars in 2016

It is also known that the government had signed an official instruction prohibiting resorting to foreign study offices to prepare project studies on the grounds that this type of service deducted the lion's share of the hard currency. The Bank of Algeria reported a loss of 16.80 billion dollars in one year between 2016 and 2017

In 2017, it amounted to \$97.332 billion, compared to \$114.138 billion in 2016, or equivalent coverage of \$19.474 billion in 2017, compared to

\$22.747 billion in 2016. In addition to all this, the government estimates that the next three years will witness the erosion of Algeria's hard currency reserves, as the draft finance law indicated that during the next 3 years, Algeria's reserves will reach less than 34 billion dollars,

### **5. Conclusion:**

Through our study, we reached several results, the most important of which are the following:

**First:** after conducting this study, several results appear, the most important of which are the following:

- At the end of the MEDA program, and according to the final report issued in December 2007, 685 small and medium-sized enterprises applied to join the program, and 445 institutions were actually entered into the qualification procedures.

- As a result of the National Program for the Qualification of Industrial Enterprises, 175 enterprises (of which 97 are public and 78 are private) have been accepted to benefit from the subsidies and financial aid provided by the Industrial Competitiveness Promotion Fund out of a total of 181 enterprises.

- After the Euro-Algerian Partnership Agreement, a significant development was observed with regard to Algeria's foreign trade, and this development is evident on the level of the outcome of Algeria's foreign trade on the one hand, in addition to the waiver of the level of Algeria's foreign debt on the other hand.

**Secondly:** as for the problem, it was as follows:

### **What are the ways to rehabilitate Algerian economic institutions?**

- Through our study, we answer the problem by saying that the ways to rehabilitate Algerian economic institutions are numerous, and this is demonstrated through their various programs, which resulted in noticeable positive effects on the Algerian economy, the most important of which is benefiting from financial subsidies for institutions and the low level of debt in the studied period.

**Third:** the answer to the hypotheses:

- 1700 small and medium enterprises have expressed their desire to engage in the national rehabilitation program, and 529 of them have applied for participation in the programme, and among these institutions we find 206

files ready for study, so the rehabilitation programs have achieved remarkable positive results on the Algerian economy and this confirms the First hypothesis.

- The Finance Bill indicated that Algeria will lose about 47 billion dollars of its exchange reserves before 2021. From these figures, we see that the Euro-Algerian Partnership Program did not contribute to improving Algeria's foreign trade proceeds, which negates the second hypothesis.

**Fourth:** Suggestions related to the study:

Based on the previous results, several suggestions can be made to help economic institutions Algerian on success in the rehabilitation process, as follows:

- The necessity for Algeria to carry out a comprehensive economic reform based on the restructuring of all economic sectors in accordance with the conditions necessary to increase overall productivity.
- Relying on reforms to reduce the cost of economic dealings, which serve as non-tariff restrictions on import-related activities.
- Training workers to integrate within the new standards imposed by globalization.

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