

The Role of The Food Industry in Achieving Food Security in Light of The Transition to The Green Economy Experience - Algeria-

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The **abstract** : This study aims to highlight the role of the food industry in achieving food security in light of the transformation of the green economy, so that this study addressed the most basic concepts of the green economy, its requirements, concepts of the food industry, and food security.

One of the most important results is that Algeria still faces food deficits due to the lack of optimal exploitation of resources, the lack of technologies used, and insufficient financing.

Consequently, Governments, including Algeria, should attach greater emphasis on this issue, as the prosperity of nations and societies is closely linked to achieving food security.

Mots clés:

Mot clé.1: économie verte

Mot clé.2: sécurité alimentaire

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Le **résumé** : Cette étude vise à mettre en évidence le rôle des industries alimentaires dans la réalisation de la sécurité alimentaire dans le cadre de la transition vers une économie verte. Cette étude a abordé les concepts de base les plus importants de l'économie verte, ses exigences, les concepts spécifiques aux industries alimentaires et la sécurité alimentaire.

L'un des résultats les plus importants est que l'Algérie continue de souffrir de déficits alimentaires en raison du manque d'utilisation optimale des ressources et du manque de technologies utilisées, en plus d'un financement insuffisant.

En conséquence, les gouvernements, y compris l'Algérie, devraient accorder une plus grande importance à cette question car le renouveau des nations et des peuples passe par la réalisation de la sécurité alimentaire.

1- The introduction: Despite a series of reforms that the agricultural sector in Algeria underwent in order to make it a sector capable of facing the increasing local demand, the inability of institutions to keep pace with local demand increases day after day, forcing Algeria to import food products to achieve self-sufficiency.

The issue of food security is considered one of the most important challenges facing the economies of countries, especially Algeria, especially in light of the wave of extremely high food prices in the world and the constantly increasing local demand, which has prompted many countries to search for the necessary mechanisms and procedures that contribute to food security. Among these methods are industrial zones, which are considered one of the most important branches of transformative industrial production, as they have the ability to produce.

1)Previous Studies:

- Touba Gad Abdel Haq, “The Impact of the Five-Year Programs on the Food Industries in Algeria during the Period 2000-2019,” Master’s Note in Economics.

2) Importance of Research:

- Highlighting the reality of the food industry for Algeria and its contribution to moving the development process as a branch of the industrial economy.
- Highlighting the position of food industries in the Algerian economy as an alternative sector to break away from the dependence on the hydrocarbons sector.
- The role of food industries in achieving food security

2- Research Methods, tools and measures:

We followed the descriptive analytical approach and finally concluded a set of results.

1.Search Structure:

We divided the research into three branches, in which we addressed general concepts about the green economy, then food security and its components, in addition to the food industries and their role in achieving this security. Finally, we concluded a set of results.

2. Research Problem:

In light of the above, the following problem can be raised:

What is meant by food security and what is the role of food industries in achieving this security in light of the transition to the green economy?

3.Research Hypotheses:

To answer the problem of the study, the following hypothesis or hypotheses were formulated:

- A green economy is a resource economy that brings benefits to society and the economy.
- The food industry is considered the primary contributor to achieving food security.
- Technologies used in the food industry still have not achieved what is desired.

3-Résultats:

The objectives of the study can be summarized as follows:

- Defining the concept of food security.
- Defining the concept of a green economy.
- Determine the role of food industries in achieving food security.

4- The Nature of the New Economy and its Requirements:

4.1 The Concept of Green Economy:

The term and concept of the green economy does not replace or replace the term and concept of sustainable development, but rather increases the conviction that achieving sustainable development will not be achieved except by adopting and applying the idea of the green economy, so that the destruction caused to the environment as a result of previous development decades remains based on neglect of the environment.

The green economy aims to link the economy on the one hand, and the environment and sustainable development on the other hand.

There is currently no unified and internationally agreed-upon definition of the term green economy, but the United Nations Environment Program has developed a scientific definition for it, stating that it is an economy that contributes to human well-being and equity.

The simple definition of the green economy is that it is considered an economy in which there is a small percentage of carbon, resources are used efficiently, and the loss of biodiversity is prevented, and this can only be achieved through reforming policies and legislation regulating this. (Qahham and Sharshak, 2016, p. 439-440)

Chappele 2008 defines the green economy as a clean energy economy, consisting mainly of four sectors: renewable energy such as: solar, wind and geothermal energy, green buildings, energy efficiency technology, energy efficient infrastructure or transportation, and recycling and converting waste into energy.

The green economy is not only limited to the production of clean energy, but also the technologies that allow cleaner production processes, as well as the growing market for products that consume less energy. It includes products, processes and services that reduce environmental impact and improve the use of natural resources. (Hamama and Ibn Aoun, 2020, p. 36).

4.2 Requirements for the Transition to a Green Economy:

In order for a country looking for a green economy to transform from a different or stagnant economy to a prosperous, low-emission green economy that includes the entity of the state as a whole, makes it advanced, preserves the environment, and benefits from the benefits that accrue from the transition to a green economy, it must do several things, which are:

- The state should develop rural areas by paying attention to agriculture, preserving forests, using them as important resources in the state, and improving the standard of living of rural residents.
- Paying attention to water resources, treating unclean water, rationalizing consumption, and working to preserve water resources and prevent them from pollution.
- Reviewing government policies and making them policies subject to the green economy system.
- The green economy must recognize the national policy on natural resources, focus on their efficiency, and make production permanent and sustainable.
- Not imposing restrictions on international trade and the green economy to address the distortions imposed on exports and imports.
- Develop a plan to work on developing carbon and using highly efficient technology.
- Supporting the mass transportation sector.
- Improving education and encouraging innovation.

4.3 The Green Economy is an Opportunity to Restructure the Economy and Push the dDevelopment of Industry Towards Strategic Specializations:

The promotion of the green economy falls within the context of the investment plan (2015-2019), which gives importance to promoting investment, creating companies, and raising the productivity of the industrial sector (excluding the fuel sector). However, the development of green sectors with high added value passes through the adoption of a new industrial policy that encourages investment, improves the competitiveness of companies, and pushes innovation and adoption of technologies within the framework of purposeful partnerships.

-The new plan for developing marine fishing and aquaculture activities (2015-2020), which aims to double national fish production by 200 thousand tons / year, thanks to aquaculture.

-Improving the business climate and taking the economy into account within the framework of the new investment law is under preparation.

-A national educational system that integrates new needs and a vocational training system oriented towards more specializations in the branches of the green economy. (Hamamah and Ibn Aoun, 2020, page 43)

5- Food Security and its Relationship to Economic Development:

5.1. Definition of Food Security:

There are many international bodies and organizations that have been exposed to the concept of food security, as food security helps in promoting an integrated approach to solving food problems.

Different Concepts of Food Security:

-Definition of the World Bank: In 1986, the World Bank presented a definition of food security as access by all people at all times to sufficient food for an active and healthy life. Its essential elements are: the abundance of food and the ability to obtain it. Therefore, food security is the lack of the ability to obtain food.

-Definition of the Food and Agriculture Organization: The Food and Agriculture Organization has defined the problem of food security as the problem of ensuring the economic and physical ability of all people at all times to obtain their basic food needs.

-Definition of the World Health Organization: The World Health Organization defines food safety as all necessary conditions and standards during the processes of production, manufacturing, storage, distribution and preparation of food, necessary to ensure that food is safe, reliable, healthy and suitable for consumption.

5.2. The Relationship of Food Security to Economic Security:

Food security has been linked to many security concepts, such as social security, political security, and financial security. Here we will try to address the relationship of food security to economic security.

Research in our world today. Many countries suffer from a high food import bill, as a large percentage of their foreign exchange reserves are directed to paying their dues from food imports, and this has a negative impact on their balance of payments, as they become subordinate to the superpower in terms of food.

On the other hand, the food dependency that developing countries suffer from will result in a rise in food prices in addition to a deficit in the balance of payments.

5.3. The Impact of Economic Development on Food Security: There are many factors that make development affect food security, and we will try to clarify some of them in the following points:

a- Its Impact on the Level of Real National Income: The primary goal of the development process is to increase the average per capita share of national income over time, and this facilitates the process of the state meeting its necessary needs for goods and food products, through its hard

currency assets, which results in reducing the food gap and improving food security.

b- Providing Hard Currency: The state's pursuit of effective development programs is considered a source for the state to obtain hard currency through implementing one of two policies:

- Developing export industries by producing goods in which they enjoy a comparative advantage.
- Developing local products to replace imports, and reducing the waste of hard currency reserves.

c- Establishing Food Industries: The progress resulting from economic development includes progress in the areas of food industries, and this contributes to increasing food production through the conversion and preservation of agricultural material, whether plant or animal.

d- Social Progress: There is no doubt that an increase in the level of economic development will inevitably lead to raising the level of education and spreading it among the people and reducing the rates of ignorance and illiteracy, raising the level of education and spreading it among the people and reducing the rates of ignorance and illiteracy, and raising the cultural level of members of society, which is reflected in the patterns of food consumption at the national level, and at the same time the individual obtains a balanced nutritional quantity. (Harkati, 2015, pages 38-39-40)

6-Food Industries and their Role in Achieving Food Security:

6.1. Content of Food Industries:

The food industry is considered a branch of the manufacturing industry sectors, which transforms or manufactures agricultural raw materials, both plant and animal, into ready-made or semi-ready food commodities to satisfy human needs, and the possibility of preserving them from spoilage for the longest possible period, while maintaining their nutritional value, in order to use them in seasons and places other than those in which they were produced. The intense competition between developed countries to secure food for their people has had a major impact on the development of food industries.

For more than two decades, the food industry has become increasingly important in the economies of many countries, according to studies conducted by the International Center for Postgraduate Agricultural Studies. The same study also showed that developed countries control 70% of the global production of these industries.

***The Relationship of the Food Industry to Technological Development:**

The Green Revolution took place in the early sixties of the last century when the Rockefeller Foundation developed new, early-maturing, high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice, which led to a significant and

unprecedented increase in the productivity of these two basic food crops and in their total production. This allowed countries to be spared from falling into famines, such as India, for example.

6.2. Entrances to the Contribution of Food Industries to Achieving Food Security:

The food industries, as we defined them previously, can contribute to achieving or improving food security through several approaches, including:

6.2.1 Converting Agricultural Products into Food Commodities Ready for Consumption: Many agricultural products, which are considered essential for human nutrition, require preparation and transformation processes in order to become suitable for direct consumption, as is the case with grains, legumes, oilseeds, etc. These processes, which were carried out in homes in traditional ways, no longer respond to the requirements of modern societies due to their low efficiency on the one hand and their inability to keep pace with the increasing demand in urban areas for ready-to-eat food on the other hand. It is no longer conceivable that all families prepare bread at home, let alone grind grains to turn them into flour for making bread, so that bakeries in many countries have become included among public services.

6.2.2 Maintaining the Nutritional Value of Food Commodities: Given that agricultural food products are living materials, the continued vital activity of the cells of the food material leads to the destruction of the cell walls and the occurrence of chemical exchanges in its components, which causes spoilage and deterioration of its nutritional value as the time interval between the time of its ripening and the time of consumption increases. However, thanks to the development that has occurred in the field of technology for manufacturing foodstuffs, it has been possible to slow down and sometimes (stop) the vital activity of the cells of the food item. This has allowed it to prolong the period of its remaining fit for consumption.

6.2.3 Controlling the Supply of the Market with Seasonal Food Commodities: The connection of agricultural food production (plant and animal) to biological growth rates and its strong influence on climate variables makes the growth and maturity of agricultural crops characterized by an intermittent seasonal nature, while the demand for food commodities is characterized by continuity, despite the development in the field of agricultural science and technology such as tissue culture, artificial insemination, etc. It has reduced the phenomenon of seasonality in agricultural production, but it has not been able to abolish it. Therefore, reconciling the seasonal production of food commodities with the continuous demand for them, and controlling their regular supply to the

market, requires manufacturing them so that they can be preserved for use in seasons other than their maturity and in other places of their production.

6.2.4 Valuation of Agricultural Food Crops:

Manufacturing agricultural products allows them to increase their economic and nutritional value through preservation and packaging processes that allow them to be transported easily and at lower costs from areas where there is less demand for them to areas where there is greater demand within the country or exported to other countries.

6.2.5 Facilitate the Preparation of Healthy Meals: The food industry also plays an important role in providing foods with balanced and healthy nutritional value that are easy to prepare for consumption. This is in line with the conditions of an increasing number of urban families due to women moving to work outside the home, which has led to the consumption of light meals at a time when the housewife is absent.

6.2.6 Encouraging Food Crop Production and Reducing Rural Migration: Considering that agricultural products are the most important in the food industry, more attention must be paid to them due to the increased demand for them. Also, the presence of factories that receive these agricultural products to transform them into food commodities ready for consumption provides guarantees to farmers that there are outlets to dispose of their products.

6.2.7 Manufacture of Fish Production and Livestock Food: Agro-food industries contribute indirectly to the provision of foodstuffs of animal origin, by converting coarse grains, agricultural crop harvest residues, and slaughterhouse wastes... into fodder and concentrated foods for livestock and poultry, which allows the preservation and development of livestock (especially in the dry season) and then increases animal food products such as meat, dairy, etc.

The food industries also contribute to increasing the abundance of animal foodstuffs by manufacturing fish production, which is characterized by fluctuations in quantity and rapid spoilage. Here it is worth remembering that about 60% of concentrated livestock and poultry foods in Algeria are imported and 40% are manufactured locally. (Rabah, 2010 p 83-84-85)

7-Strategies to Ensure Self-sufficiency in Algeria:

During the beginning of the last decade of the last century, the state moved towards a policy of economic openness, and getting rid of the remnants of

the socialist system that had prevailed since the post-independence period, which had completely paralyzed public institutions, as Algeria expressed its intention to join the global multilateral trading system, which had come to monopolize more than 90% of global trade. On the other hand, it introduced a set of structural amendments and corrections to various economic sectors, including agricultural ones, as it adopted many policies and strategies at the local and international levels with the aim of improving its food security in order to achieve food sufficiency.

7.1 The Role of Food Industries in Improving Food Security:

First: The importance of establishing food industries and their justifications: The food industry sector is considered a vital sector in the national economy due to its continuous innovation, because it depends more on innovation and creativity, as well as because of its ability to employ workers and create mini-projects to reduce unemployment.

The food bill is constantly increasing, as it has become a heavy burden on the state, given that about 65% of domestic demand is covered by imports. This reason has increased the importance of this sector and the importance of paying attention to developing innovation and the strategy of competition among its institutions, so that it can advance qualitatively and quantitatively according to the requirements of local and external demand in order to move from the slogan of food security to the slogan of promoting exports outside of hydrocarbons, especially in light of the measures that Algeria is taking in order to integrate into the global trading system and keep pace with the requirements of globalization.

There are a number of justifications that require the establishment of food industries, perhaps the most important of which are:

1-There is a lack of time consistency between production and consumption processes. In most cases, production is seasonal, while consumption is characterized by its continuity throughout the year.

2-Production is subject to random fluctuations between increases and decreases depending on season conditions.

3-Some agricultural products are not suitable for direct consumption and always need to undergo several processes to raise them to the level of acceptance by the consumer.

7.2. : the role of the state in supporting and regulating the food and agricultural industries sector :

second :The state intervenes to regulate this sector in order to ensure its good performance through the following:

a- Legal and regulatory framework: The state sets several regulatory and legal standards with the aim of protecting the consumer and protecting the national economy to provide oversight to ensure all of the (production stage,

hygiene, type, and quality). For this reason, the following facilities have been put into effect for food industrial enterprises.

-The state provides great facilities for investment and investors in this field, as it finances projects at a rate ranging between 60 to 70%.

-The state transforms small, medium and mini-enterprises related to food industries by granting loans at reasonable interest rates.

b- Institutional framework: This sector is supervised by 8 ministries: Agriculture, Fisheries and Water Resources, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Traditional Industries, and the Ministry responsible for promoting investments.

c- Technical framework: The number of food industrial enterprises in Algeria has increased significantly from year to year, reaching 900 enterprises in 2003, without taking into account agricultural investments, small nurseries, and mini-projects for private investors.

The state began privatizing its public institutions, which contributed to attracting foreign and local investors, especially in consumer goods such as: oils, sugar, mineral water, grains, canned vegetables, and nutritional yeast.

d- Financing framework: Despite the state's privatization of its institutions, its liberalization of the national economy, and its openness to global markets, this did not reduce the state's general financing efforts. For example, we find that the volume of expenses on equipment quadrupled over the course of six years.

Third: The contribution of food industries to the national economy:

Statistics indicate that the food industries employ more than 140,000 workers, representing approximately 40% of the labor force in the industrial sector at the level of 17,100 establishments, which indicates that this sector contributes to reducing the unemployment rate in Algeria. As for the level of foreign trade in this sector, we conclude that Algeria suffers from dependency on the international market, and the import bill for food products reached 5.8 billion dollars in 2009, while exports amounted to 114 million dollars.

Through the vast difference between the volume of imports and exports, we notice the deficit that Algeria suffers from in food products. This deficiency is evident in the standard of living of members of society, as the FAO food report for the year 2010 indicates that the proportion of the undernourished to the total population between the years 2000 and 2002 was estimated at 05%. (Harkati, 2015, pages 169-170-172-174)

8- The reality of the food industries in Algeria and its status in Africa and the Arab world:

a- Production development in the food industries branch of the public sector in Algeria:

Public sector institutions witnessed a declining performance, as the industrial production index for these institutions during the period 1995-2010 recorded negative rates and a continuous decline, except for the year 2011, when the index rose by 21%. This is due to the accumulation of many structural problems that weakened its role and affected its proper growth. On the other hand, since 2003, private sector institutions have become more capable of contributing to the industrial production of food products, as their contribution exceeds 72% compared to their contribution in 1996, which was only 37%. Although its impact on price fluctuations occurring in international markets is very prominent, it has prompted many activity units to stop their activity and withdraw from the market due to weak investment rates, the accumulation of internal problems for these units, and weak levels of renovation and management, and increasing debt, in addition to the growth in the volume of imports, made it unable to continue facing foreign competition despite the state's intervention to support the prices of widely consumed basic materials, reduce customs duties, and other policies aimed at achieving food security and reducing the impact of noticeable global inflation on prices.

c- The contribution of the agricultural food industries to achieving food security in Algeria:

Clarifying the extent to which the Algerian agro-food industries contribute to achieving sustainable food security depends on identifying its main dimensions, represented by the element of availability, stability, and accessibility to food, and analyzing the extent to which these industries are able to achieve each of them.

1-The volume of national production of agricultural food industries: Availability is linked to the volume of national production of agricultural industries imported from international markets. By projecting to Algeria, it is noted that the average coverage of national production for local demand for food products does not exceed 30%, with levels varying according to the nature of the products. This production is also characterized by fluctuations and is at risk of decline in light of climate change, as it is expected that the rise in temperature and the shrinkage of agricultural lands will lead to a decline in grain production between 5.7% and 14% and vegetable production between 10% and 30% in the range of 2030. This makes the ability of the agricultural food industries to provide food based on national production very weak.

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d- The food industries in Algeria and their status in Africa and among the Arab countries:

1- Local production of animal and fish food commodities:

Speaking of manufacturing meat, fish, and other animal meat, we are talking about converting them from their raw form, preserving them, canning them, and sterilizing them to certain degrees, determined by the technology used. The following table shows Algeria's rank in Africa compared to some countries in export power. (Latrash and Ghorab, 2015, page 434)

Table 1: African exports and Algeria's position in the fish, meat and derivatives industry: 2012-2016.

Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Morocco	671559	704671	734702	652461	657753
Tunisia	40813	32777	31570	25678	18758
Mauritania	5477	5624	8099	3284	5069
Uganda	2964	4614	2918	777	6
Algeria	794	280	324	237	633

Source: Toba Gad Abdel Haq, 2019-2020, p. 30) from the website <http://archives.univ-biskra.dz>

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The total production of red meat and poultry in the Arab region reached about 10.997 million tons in 2019. Algeria ranks fourth in the Arab world according to the Following table:

Table 2: Total production of red meat and poultry in the Arab region 2017-2019.

Country	2017	2018	2019
Egypt	2026.198	2146.04	3055.91
Sudan	1172.692	1657.228	1716.71
Morocco	1268.540	1283.559	1244.06
Algeria	1073.695	1142.62	1089.83

Source: Downloaded website 28/06/2022 at 17 h <http://www.aoad.org> Arab food security conditions, p. 22

The previous table shows Algeria's domestic production during the years 2017-2018-2019 and its contribution to achieving local sufficiency.

Table 3: Total production of vegetable oils group.

Statement		Arab region Oilseeds	Arab region Vegetable oil
2017	Area Productivity Production	9349.88 1103.92 10321.51	- - 2899.35
2018	Area Productivity	11773.09 1480.65	- -
2018	Production	17431.81	3041.47
2019	Area Productivity Production	11013.07 1530.51 16850.71	- - 2940.12

Source: Downloaded website on 28/06/2022 at 17 h <http://www.aoad.org> Arab food security conditions, p. 20

From the following table, we notice a decrease in the production of vegetable oils in the region, and Algeria is among the countries that produce vegetable oils. This decrease comes as a result of not exploiting the existing agricultural spaces.

Table 4: Fish production in the Arab region during 2017-2018-2019.

Countries	2017 Fisheries. Farms. Total			2018 Fisheries. Farms. Total			2019 Fisheries. Farms. Total		
Jordan	0.6.	1.3.	1.9	0.6.	1.4.	2	0.6.	1.23.	1.8
UAE	73.2.	1.27.	74.4	73.5.	1.2.	74.7	73.3.	1.2.	74.5
Bahrain	15.2.	-	15.2	13.9.	-	13.9	17.76.	0	17.7
Tunisia	111.6.	16.3.	127.9	106.	26.5.	132.5	145.93.	30.4.	176.33
Algeria	106.3.	2.	108.3	118.1.	2.2.	120.3	125.65.	1.66.	127.31

Source: Downloaded 28/06/2022 at 17 h <http://www.aoad.org> Arab food security conditions, p. 24

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Through the following table, we notice Algeria's position among the Arab countries in terms of fish production. We notice that Algeria's production is among the first countries producing fish, which can be said to achieve a percentage of sufficiency in the fishing crop.

Table 5: The size of grain stocks in some Arab countries 2016-2018.

Countries	Whole grains	Wheat	Rice	Levantine corn	Sorghum	Coarse grains	Barley
Tunisia	0,9	0,5	0,004				0,4
Algeria	5,5	3,7		13			0,4
Sudan	3,0				0,7	1,0	

Source: The website received the charge on 28/06/2022 at 17 h <http://www.aoad.org> The situation of Arab food security, p. 34.

The table above indicates the total stocks of grains in the Arab countries, including Algeria, for the average period of 2016-2018, during which Algeria recorded a significant amount of this stock, but large areas remain unexploited. In addition to some variables that stand as an obstacle to these crops, such as desertification, erosion, and the unavailable agricultural environment due to the lack of technologies, etc.

Table 6: African exports and Algeria's position in the tea and coffee industry 2012-2015.

Exporters	2012	2013	2014	2015
Uganda	453752	516626	498666	477738
Morocco	34677	43223	52568	41863
Algeria	46	18	20	38

Source: Toba Gad Abdel Haq, 2019-2020, p. 37 ,from the website <http://archives.univ-biskra.dz>

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Looking at the table above, Algeria unfortunately ranks poorly in exporting tea and coffee products to Africa, and its products remain directed to internal markets, so to speak, in order to achieve sufficiency at the local level.

9-Analysis of results:

Through the topic that we studied about the green economy and the role of food industries in achieving food security, and through the tables, we extracted a set of results about the proposed hypotheses. The research hypotheses: The green economy is a resource economy that achieves a set of

benefits for society and the economy. It is a correct hypothesis that has been confirmed.

As for the second hypothesis that food industries are considered the primary contributor to achieving food security, it is also confirmed, and this is confirmed by the results, as the majority of countries that have food production have achieved self-sufficiency and their percentage of food imports has decreased.

As for the technologies used in the food industries, they still have not achieved what is desired, as Algeria still suffers from food dependency abroad, and this is what the results show compared to other Arab countries. For example, we find countries like Saudi Arabia leading in some crops despite their small areas, but the technology used is advanced and thus achieves sufficiency in the field of food.

Conclusion:

The food industry is considered a mixture of different activities, from agriculture, fishing, and industry, which provide raw materials for processing and packaging, and finally ensure the distribution of the final product. This sector plays an important role in the national economy, but despite the efforts made, this sector is in decline compared to other sectors or branches, after construction, public works, and trade, so that:

- Algeria still suffers from a food deficit and depends on 60% of imports.
- Slow technologies used led to stagnation in the food industry.
- The government's failure to take care of the agricultural sector has made Algeria permanently dependent on the food sector.

10- Suggestions:

- Algeria must provide industrial real estate (land) to build industrial facilities concerned with the food industry.
- Accompanying emerging institutions that need bank support and providing a set of facilities to institutions operating in the food industry branch.
- Establishing joint bodies that regulate the relationship between institutions on the one hand and the relevant ministries on the other hand in order to try to advance this sector because it is a sensitive sector.

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