

Adhérence to food safety as an effective consumer protection mécanisme

الالتزام بالسلامة الغذائية كآلية فعالة لحماية المستهلك

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Received: 16/02 /2025

Accepted: 28/04 /2025

Published: 13/05 /2025

Abstract:

Food safety has become the focus of States' attention and thinking and legislation as an effective mechanism for achieving consumer protection. and to promote healthy food for members of society, noting that Algerian legislation has become very interested in the topic of food safety through its issuance of an intensive legal arsenal to reflect this health with the aim of protecting the consumer community and ensuring the prevalence of public health and the reflection of the public health system food safety ", the Algerian legislature has stressed the element of food safety and has fought against all avenues that may harm the element of food safety, especially as the risks of adulterated food are exacerbated by new industries and the emergence of large-scale commercial food enterprises, Not to mention the proliferation of food sales and fast food restaurants, the emergence of preservatives that extend the life of the food, as well as the introduction of new techniques in methods of preservation and food processing that directly affect food safety and threaten the consumer's life.

Key words: Food Safety, Consumer Protection, Mechanism, Guarantee, Nutrition

Introduction:

The world is currently experiencing a major scientific and technological breakthrough that has affected all spheres and various aspects of life. technological development has brought about fundamental and qualitative changes in consumption patterns, In the past, human beings acquire simple products whose compounds are clear and harmless, often being natural and containing any artificial additives. new products of a complex nature, however, because they often contain synthetic and hybrid materials with varying hazardous damage, Threatens the health and safety of the consumer and poses a clear threat to the person's physical integrity.

But as the risks of unsafe food products, which pose an imminent threat to people's physical safety, have worsened, various legislation has enacted an arsenal of specialized laws aimed at protecting consumers and ensuring their safety, as they enhance the protection of those affected and set strict standards to ensure the quality and safety of products, thereby contributing to reducing risks and maintaining the physical integrity of consumers and their money.

Food safety has become a major area of concern for people, States and legislation alike, owing to scientific progress and the resulting increase in food awareness, so that the consumer is in Often he searches for healthy and healthy food that provides him with food and self-sufficiency and does not adversely affect his health and physical integrity.

However, with the emergence of adulterated foods, corrupt foods and preservatives affecting food safety and the spread of many diseases and epidemics harmful to the health of consumers resulting from unhealthy foods, Algerian legislature has found itself obliged to intervene and control food. and imposed a general health regime on food that ensures quality and pollution free.

Algerian legislation has been glorifying food safety and attaching great importance to it as the most effective and effective way of protecting consumers, preserving their health and preserving their lives in the light of the increasing threats to food monitoring, especially in the

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light of the spread of epidemics, fraudulent materials and unauthorized production places, so that food safety is the cordon that protects vulnerable consumers from all unhealthy practices.

This may have led Algerian legislators to promulgate Law No. 89/02 on the General Rules of Consumer Protection. as a start and initiative in the field of consumer protection and food safety after the legislature in the past protected the consumer in accordance with the general rules of the Civil Code, Unfortunately, these laws have become inadequate and ineffective in protecting individuals and achieving the food safety of individuals in society and have become incompatible with the protection requirements currently needed by the consumer. Law No. 09/03 on consumer protection and the suppression of fraud ". in order to comply more with consumer protection requirements, and to enshrine a commitment to food safety.

The legislator approved stringent obligations on the interventionist. The most important is the commitment to the security of food products, which is imposed by law. obligation to respect the interventionist's obligations, It must be noted in this regard that it is doubtful that the protection of the consumer's health and money from these products, which may be harmful and unsafe s ability to provide adequate protectionist rules ".

The Algerian legislature has created a legal lining with protectionist rules that will protect the person and consumer from food products that are not safe or comply with food safety standards. The aim of this study is to take into account the various legal mechanisms that will reflect the protection of the consumer's right to a safe and secure food product by enshrining the principle of food safety as a creative mechanism for consumer protection. in addition to identifying the various regulatory and repressive mechanisms guaranteed by the legal system that ensure effective protection of consumers' health and safety, Based on an analytical descriptive approach, the following problems arise: **Is adherence to food safety an effective mechanism in protecting consumers from contaminated food threats? To the extent that Algerian legislation has agreed to regulate nutrition by imposing a set of commitments on the interventionist?**

To answer the problem, the article was divided into researchers:

Tilte I: Ensuring Food Safety: Embodying the Consumer's Right to Life

Tilte I I: Interventionist's obligations to ensure food safety

1-Tilte I: Ensuring Food Safety: Embodying the Consumer's Right to Life

The physical integrity of persons is one of the rights inherent in the human personality protected by domestic legislation, laws, constitutions and international instruments. s right to physical integrity is enshrined in divine laws, charters and laws, Physical integrity is a constitutional right advocated by all legislation. s physical integrity can only be ensured by ensuring a clean living environment and access to healthy food and products that serve its physical structure and so-called food safety.

Ensuring food safety is a subordinate and complementary right to life. the right to healthy and healthy food, which guarantees the right to survival, Considering that a person cannot develop his or her physical and mental abilities without having sufficient quantity and safe food The Algerian State in general and the Algerian State in particular endeavour to secure food for its citizens and endeavour to do much to ensure the safety and quality of food. It combats all avenues and frauds that may affect the quality, safety or undervaluation of lunch.

Excessive food safety will inevitably cause serious damage to a person's health as well as adverse effects on public health and the national economy as a result of reduced purchasing power, which demonstrates the critical importance that Food control ensures that it meets the approved specifications that emphasize its nutritional value, quality and free of contaminants that may adversely affect consumer health, especially since food may have high risks as it has not been effectively monitored throughout all the production stations it passes through during its production and circulation until it reaches the end consumer along the food chain.

Algerian legislation has clearly adopted, through Act No. 03-09 on consumer protection and the suppression of fraud¹, a protectionist tendency to protect consumers from all threats and threats that food may pose to them. This new law represents a qualitative leap achieved by Algerian legislation with a view to achieving consumer protection by enshrining the principle of food safety, which was lost under the abolished Law No. 02-89². In the new law, the legislator took great interest in consumer protection in the field of food, He stressed the idea of food safety as a direct principle that protects and safeguards consumers' lives.

1.1- Ensuring Food Safety: A Revolution on Traditional Behaviors for Consumer Protection

Food safety is one of the most important rights guaranteed by law to a person in society. It is considered to be an inherent right to the protection of the person's life, health and physical integrity. and such protection or physical integrity is focused on enabling a person to consume healthy foodstuffs that are free of all forms of hazards that may threaten the consumer's life or harm his or her health in any way³.

On this basis, the Algerian legislature, within the scope of the Consumer Protection Act, has placed emphasis on food safety in order to provide the consumer with healthy food so that it is healthy and free of any contaminants, adulterated substances or toxins of whatever nature⁴. The Algerian State was a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ". In this regard, we mention the WTO's Sanitary and Phytosanitary Convention, which requires the compatibility of imported goods.

On this basis, food safety guarantees the safety of food and is free of all violations that may affect the health standards of food based on internationally agreed scientific norms, foundations and standards, in particular the food protocols to the Protocol on Social Safety ratified by Algeria in 2004⁵, as well as domestic legislation that has addressed this subject in view of its importance and its direct relationship to the individual's interests and health. Jurisprudence and the judiciary have long established the general obligation to safety in the light of article 107/2 of the Civil Code, which provides that: "The contract shall address not only the obligation of the contractor to do so, but also its requirements in accordance with law, custom and justice in accordance with the nature of the obligation".

However, the general rules have proved to be insufficient and unable to protect the consumer and to achieve the consumer's food safety, as well as their apparent inability to keep pace with the evolution of the economic and technological system that has become a hazard manufacturer. The Algerian legislature, like the rest of the legislation, resorted to a review of this obligation by enshrining it in the Consumer Protection Act, which deals with this issue and regulates it in detail. addressed to enforce the scope of food safety and ensure compliance with safety in the abolished⁶ Consumer Protection Act No. 02-89 and then in the new Law No. 03-09 of 25 February 2009 on Consumer Protection and the Suppression of Fraud through which the legislator attempted to adjust the concept of this obligation by defining its parties, content and conditions, He introduced new concepts such as product security, hygiene and the health and health of food.

Article 04 of the Consumer Protection Act stipulates that: "Every interventionist in the placement of food for consumption must compulsorily respect the safety of these materials and ensure that they do not harm the health of the consumer." and the obligation to safety aims to strengthen the consumer's established protection by establishing rules of a preventive nature, Its purpose is to prevent harmful or dangerous products from appearing on the market that affect the health or life of the consumer and by introducing the idea of food safety, the legislator is the producer's and distributor's liability determination that trades products that may be caused by the defects in them to those who use or consume them.

Food safety can be defined as that that responds to food and ensures that it is free of all microbiological or environmental contaminants that turn it into food harmful to the health of the consumer, including damage and self-degradation factors. which ensures that consumer protection

is emphasized and no harm is caused when preparing or eating food⁷, The Algerian legislature's food safety has accompanied food at all stages. All conditions during production, manufacture, storage, distribution and preparation of food must be subject to sanitary requirements and approval so as not to cause any risks to the consumer's health⁸.

The concept of food safety varies from the point of view of both consumers, producers, regulators as well as scientists. Consumers want natural, healthy, fresh, non-heat-treated food, low fat, salt and sugar without additives such as preservatives needed to prolong their viability during storage, i.e., they look forward to risk-free food⁹.

While the product seeks to produce food in large quantities with the use of additives for ease of manufacture and achieve attractive appearance, desired taste and preservative materials allowed to prolong the preservation period within the recommended specifications taking into account economic aspects by adding many colors and materials¹⁰ A portfolio that is harmful to consumer health that may alter food health and in many neighborhoods affect food quality and taste, often carriers of carcinogens.

In the face of this difficult equation and between the attraction of the consumer's rights and the imposition of the product's policy, the legislator found itself obliged to intervene in order to balance the interests of the parties, and Algerian legislator defined the safety of food products through the provision of article 03 in its sixth paragraph of the Consumer Protection and Fraud Act No. 03-09. "Total absence or presence at acceptable levels and without risk in a food substance for contaminants, adulterated substances, natural toxins or any other substance that can make the product severely or chronically harmful to health" protection of the consumer by ensuring that it protects against the risks that the products may cause because the protection of individuals' health is a fundamental element of public order¹¹.

1.2- Food Safety: Consumer Protection Center

Food safety is based on essential ingredients and elements, most important of which are quality and measurement, so that each element is closely related to the other that one element cannot be separated from the other because they are simply interconnected. Food safety requires food to be healthy and to be subject to standards and nutritional standards that are the primary determinant of quality¹². The relationship between food safety and quality and measurement is complementary, so that quality and measurement directly affect food safety.

***Quality: Ensure the quality of products**

Quality is meant to produce the commodity verifiably to the specifications prepared on the basis of prior consumer needs studies. It is also defined as translating customers' needs and expectations for the product into specific characteristics that are the basis for designing the product and providing it to the consumer in accordance with its needs and expectations.¹³

The quality system is a collective system involving all workers and is not limited to management alone, such as the quality control department alone. It is a complementary system between all human, material, machinery, price and final form of the product and compatibility with market needs¹⁴. To ensure that the required quality is achieved, there must be a system in which the factory's arrangements are determined in accordance with standard standards, taking into account certain requirements.

***Standard specification: adjust to product conditions**

The standard specifications are those conditions and standards that are required for the product to be of quality. The standard specifications play a key role in the control and preservation of the food substance, making it as a healthy, safe and safe food substance free of all risks to the consumer's life¹⁵, so that these standards encircle the substance at all stages of its development for consumption.

The standard specifications directly regulate the product conditions and determine the quality, safety and safety of the food material to ensure food safety. to ensure that the production

of foodstuffs is subject to various standards and standards of health control and standards that each person involved in the process must observe and adhere to; This is evident through the legal arsenal promulgated by the Algerian legislature in this regard, for example: Executive Decree No. 71-140 establishing hygiene and hygiene requirements during the process of placing food for human consumption, Executive Decree No. 16-299 establishing conditions and conditions for the use of objects and supplies intended for contact with food items as well as preparations for the cleaning of such supplies¹⁶, and Executive Decree No. 12 The terms and conditions for the use of food additives in foodstuffs for human consumption, as well as the Joint Ministerial Decision of 23 July 1994 on the microbiological specifications of certain foodstuffs, the Joint Ministerial Decision of 21 November 1999 on temperatures and conservation methods by refrigeration, freezing or intensive freezing of foodstuffs.¹⁷

It may be noted that the Algerian legislature has enlarged the legal texts and imposed a legislative arsenal with the aim of preserving food and achieving food safety by combating all actions that would fluctuate standards and productive standards, as this is simply a violation of food safety and encroachment on the health safety of the consumer and endanger his life.

By reading the Algerian legislator's legal arsenal, which is based on standard-setting and mandatory compliance with productive standards, it appears that the legislator attaches great importance to the food safety of the products and who works to protect the consumer¹⁸.

2-Tilte I: Interventionist's obligations to ensure food safety

Article 04 of the Consumer Protection and Fraud Suppression Act stipulates that: "Every interventionist in the process of placing foodstuffs for consumption must take into account their safety and ensure that they do not harm the consumer." The Algerian legislature has established obligations for the interventionist in the area of food safety at all stages; Perhaps the reason he placed these obligations¹⁹ on the interventionist was to consider him as a professional and economically powerful person, as opposed to a consumer who was a weak party and often lacked experience and science.²⁰

In this way, the legislator has established in the Consumer Protection Act all procedures that guarantee food safety by adhering to food hygiene to maintain food hygiene and safety.

2.1- Ensure food safety during preparation and before placement for consumption

In the Consumer Protection Act, the Algerian legislator has set out a set of obligations for the interventionist to ensure food safety and access in a healthy and good condition for the consumer, so that every interventionist in the process of placing food for consumption must adhere to hygiene, hygiene, safety and conformity of foodstuffs²¹. and, in particular, respect for the principle of compulsory integrity of such materials and ensure that they are not harmful to their health

A: Ensuring food safety in the formative phase: protecting the consumer's tribality

The Algerian legislature has imposed a set of restrictions, procedures and measures on the interventionist in the first stage of food formation as the first stage of food friction, in which food is susceptible to contamination, poisoning and other damage²². The legislature has therefore imposed a set of restrictions as follows:

***Users' hygiene in food production**

The user of food manufacturing is one of the greatest causes of contamination and corruption of food items as a result of direct food friction and contact, hence the intervention must be strict with regard to the hygiene of its users, as well as the places and shops of manufacturing, processing, storage, quality observation inks and others.

Algerian legislation has restricted this issue through the 17- 140 Ordinance establishing hygiene and hygiene conditions during the process of placing food for human consumption. With reference to the text of article 55 of this Decree, the legislature has set forth several rules and procedures which emphasize this, including the following:

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-Employees working in the area of handling and handling food items should wear a suitable suit and be of a high level of physical hygiene and indulgence and not wear personal items such as ornaments, watches, pins and other similar items.²³

-Preventing persons who may be infected or carriers of a dietary disease, suffer from rotting wounds, rashes, diarrhoea or infections from dealing with diets and entering food handling places.

- Users charged with handling nutrients shall undergo periodic medical examinations and supplementary examinations at least every six (06) months and the vaccinations provided for in the legislation and the regulations in force²⁴.

-Impose hygiene measures and rules on users to avoid any disposal that could lead to contamination of food items such as eating, chewing, tobacco consumption, spitting and any unhealthy disposition in food handling areas.

-The washing of hands and, where necessary, their disinfection is effective and regular before dealing with food items, especially after the use of toilets, by placing signs, advertisements and recommendations for users in appropriate places.²⁵

-Regulation of the entry of foreign persons from establishments (visitors and lurkers) into places designated for food items and determination of the applicable hygiene procedures, particularly in the area of physical hygiene and hygiene.

***Ensure consumer safety of GM food:**

Technological and economic transformations have affected all areas until they hit nutrition. The process of genetic engineering has become one of the transformations imposed on food in the new millennium as it works to address the agricultural problems that traditional techniques have failed to solve. Nations are racing to innovate genetic resources that improve the type of food and ensure its safety²⁶. The vital neighbour has emerged as a new type of business in trade and the international economy as a result of the accelerated pace of the scientific revolution of today's world. Fearing the potential dangers of genetic engineering, the legislature issued a resolution dated 24 December 2000 prohibiting the import, production, distribution, marketing and use of genetically modified plants. Algerian legislation also required the producer to obtain a licence for the production of farming plants, granted by the phytosanitary authority, after consultation with the Commission on Agricultural Phytosanitary Materials²⁷.

Article 05 of Executive Decree No. 11-05 of 10 January 2011, amending and supplementing Executive Decree No. 06-247 of 9 July 2006, establishes the technical characteristics of the official catalogue of seed and seed varieties and seeds, the conditions for their maintenance and dissemination and the conditions for their registration, stipulates that: "The registration of genetically modified items in the official catalogue defining the technical characteristics of seed and seed species and varieties is prohibited", which confirms the position of Algerian legislation with regard to genetically modified foodstuffs²⁸.

The legislator's goal in combating this type of genetic engineering is to preserve food and quality and to prevent manipulations of experiments that may affect food safety and the origin of products.

***Avoid placing unacceptable foodstuffs or contaminants in large proportions: restriction of contaminant status**

The legislator intervened in the foodstuffs and additives added to them so as to prevent the placement of any unacceptable effects or contaminants placed in food that affect its safety and harm the consumer, and in this regard prevented

The intervention in the placement of foodstuffs containing contaminants, and the obligation of the interventionist to place the preservative food ingredients, food colors and animal fats in limited and minimal quantities of such adherence to certain ratios that do not prejudice the health of the consumer as their addition is binding on the production of the food; Over-positioning these substances in large and unbalanced quantities would evolve over time and become pollutants and bioenergies to create microbiological agents and germs that contaminate food.²⁹

In this context, in the text of Article 08 of the Ministerial Decision on Specification of Certain Types of Milk for Consumption and Presentation, the legislator states that the product shall include materials and portfolios guaranteeing density and colour and proving the necessary fat material in the product³⁰. In the event that the product is free of such additives, the milk shall be deemed unsound and harmful to human health. The same article also stipulates that milk must not contain a number of adapted animal germs at 30 ° C.³¹

***Adherence to permitted food additives**

Food additive targets vary depending on the type of additive and the need for it. Food additives mean substances that are not usually consumed as food alone and are not consumed by the consumer alone.

either because they are additional preservatives such as preservatives that play an important role in prolonging their preservation and taste stability and delaying the occurrence of microbial corruption of foodstuffs, or in order to improve their appearance and attractiveness through so-called colourants as the latter play an important role in influencing consumer purchasing behaviour.³²

B: Ensuring food safety by ensuring the safety of materials prepared for contact

Article 07 of Act No. 09-03 on consumer protection stipulates that the safety of food shall be protected from equipment, supplies, gear, packaging and other machines intended for contact, which may lead to its destruction, thereby endangering the safety of the consumer. and therefore, the safety of the food is only complete with the safety of the material prepared for contact, This has been determined by the legislator's Executive Decree No. 16-299, which specifies the characteristics of items and supplies intended for contact with food items, as well as the preparations for cleaning such supplies for contact with food and the preparations for cleaning such materials. and hence the interventionist must ensure the safety of food-contact items by adhering to their cleaning requirements so that they are ready to come into contact with the latter.³³

Article 07 of the Consumer Protection and Suppression of Fraud Act stipulates that certain conditions must be observed during the processing of food to ensure its safety. Article 03 of Executive Decree No. 12.214 of 05 May 2012 establishes the conditions and methods for the use of food additives in food for human use.

In order to achieve the food safety of foodstuffs, the legislator is keen to emphasize the procedures for packaging and packaging them in order to ensure the safety of the intervention. The intervention must ensure that such equipment that is involved in the packaging process does not contain the corrupt food items. In the area of rules on packaging, the legislature promulgated Executive Decree No. 04-210 establishing how to regulate the technical specifications of envelopes intended to contain direct food items or objects intended for children.³⁴

2.2- Ensuring food safety for post-production: extension protection

Consumer protection in food products is not limited to the preparation and composition phase, but extends to the post-consumer phase which demonstrates the legislator's will to expand the scope of consumer protection by imposing on the legislator the obligation to inform as an effective consumer protection mechanism to give him adequate knowledge of all the product³⁵, its components, the date of production and the date of end of validity, This ensures that consumers are informed on the one hand and food safety is embodied on the other.

Perhaps the aim of the legislator's intervention and the imposition of this subsequent protection, which focuses on the product after its exposure to consumption, is to impose maximum consumer protection and ensure food safety to the greatest extent, considering that the consumer is a weak party in the consumer relationship and that there is no balance in it as a professional and technically strong party³⁶. That led the legislator to intervene to control this consumer relationship by strengthening the position of the consumer, The interventionist is well aware of the product, whereas the consumer is usually a simple person who does not have the expertise and know-how necessary to inform and inform the product's important and necessary information.³⁷

The intervening legislator is also obliged to provide the information necessary for the consumer's decision to be made with insight. Among the methods adopted to inform the consumer of the product are the so-called label, as defined in article 03, paragraph 04, of Act No. 09-03 on consumer protection and the suppression of fraud: "All data, writings, signs, marks, features, photographs, statues or symbols associated with a commodity appear on each cover, document, sign, feature, label, card, seal, hanging attached or indicative of the nature of a product, whatever its form or attribute, regardless of the method of placement. "Foodstuffs marking is the essence of the obligation to inform the interventionist³⁸.

* To edit labelling data in Arabic and by way of addition or selection in another language or languages that are easy to accommodate in consumers.

* The marking data and information should be placed on a proven card that cannot be removed from the packaging. If the receptacle is covered by packaging, all mandatory data must appear on the latter or on the receptacle card, which in this case must be read clearly and not concealed by the packaging, and is forbidden in writing for a word above another or in addition to the marking. Sale of foodstuffs, list of ingredients, net quantity expressed by metric system to include information about foodstuffs

Mandatory labelling data, international designation, minimum validity date or maximum consumption date, Conditions for preservation or use, name or trademark, registered label, product address, attachment, distributor or importer, Country of origin, method of use, use precautions, quota statement of manufacture, date of manufacture or induction for the foodstuffs involved, ingredients, materials and derivatives that cause excessive sensitivities or sensitivities Food labelling, percentage of alcohol acquired, halal term for the foodstuffs concerned, Do not add, write off, increase or correct data³⁹.

Conclusion:

We conclude from the foregoing that the principle of food safety is of great importance and cannot be tolerated because it is directly linked to the life of the consumer. Law No. 09-03 on Consumer Protection and the Suppression of Fraud in a Protectionist Manner, and not only the inadequate protection provided for under the provisions of repealed Law No. 89-02, This protection is even strengthened by the ratification of many international conventions in this regard to ensure that the interests of the parties to the contractual relationship are balanced (Consumer and interventionist) With food safety determinants to protect products, ensure their quality and regulate their conditions, and sign a set of obligations on the food safety interventionist during their preparation and in their placement for consumption, and extend this protection beyond production under strict regulations and enshrine them with peremptory legal provisions because they are a general system and relate primarily to the health and safety of individuals.

Through the above, we have reached the following conclusions:

*Although the topic of food safety is of great importance in consumer protection, we note that many enterprises, factories and shops continue to practise practices that undermine people's food safety, as demonstrated by non-compliance with the conditions, characteristics and standards governing products.

* Notwithstanding the promulgation of Law 09/03 on Consumer Protection, which was a revolutionary reaction to Law No. 89/02, which contained many legal loopholes and failed to suppress fraud and enshrine the physical integrity of the consumer's aspirations and did not provide creative protection for persons to make this law inadequate.

* Through the scrutiny of legal texts, Algerian legislation provides that the legal penalty for fraud and unsafe products is of a kind of softness and is not strict in parallel with the crime committed, especially since such breaches sometimes harm people's health and sometimes lead to death.

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*The penalties approved by the legislator for interventions, producers and non-adherence to production and hygiene standards are insufficient and are no longer capable of containing the situation and do not serve as a real deterrent to the darkness of the sanctions.

*Lack of consumer culture in persons and total absence of a culture of reporting violations in the competent interests in the event of poisoning due to products and damage.

*The failure of the state to create real and effective equipment to follow up on food and products, encouraging interventions and producers to make clear breaches that have exploded over time.

Finally, we can make some of the following suggestions:

-Given the utmost importance of food safety and its direct link to human health and life, we propose the enactment of a special and independent law to ensure greater procedural and substantive effectiveness in this regard.

-The need to reflect actual control rather than formality in the areas of tribal and remote control of food products and to keep up with modern standards in this, and to qualify and encourage the responsible agents.

-Tightening the punitive severity of violators of the obligations imposed by food safety provisions to impose harsher physical and financial penalties in view of the seriousness of these acts.

-Tighten the term of imprisonment and fine and make it a basic deterrent to combat all types of fraud or infringement of people's food safety.

-Reflect the partnership with civil society to raise awareness and sensitize in the field of food safety.

- Finding adequate ways to intensify efforts between the State and the various sectors relevant to food safety, in particular the education and information sectors, to ensure that consumer culture is disseminated, embodied and promoted by the consumer group as they represent the focus and core of this protection.

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