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Algeria

Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report

2018 FAIRS Annual Country Report

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Report Highlights:

The Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report provides an overview of the food laws and regulatory environment in Algeria as it relates to food and agricultural exports. Wheat, corn, pulses, soybean oil, soybean meal and planting seeds as well as tree nuts are the most promising commodities for the Algerian market.

Section I. General Food Laws

Algeria has developed the control system for locally produced and imported food to ensure consumer safety and protection. Algeria adapted the legislative and regulatory framework for quality control, coupled with modernizing and strengthening control structures to improve market surveillance.

The regulatory framework for consumer protection and fraud prevention is based on [Law 09-03 of 25 February 2009](#) on consumer protection and fraud prevention. This Act repeals and replaces [Law 89-02 of 7 February 1989](#) (published on the Official Journal (Journal Officiel) (JO.) No 06 of February 8, 1989) on the general rules of consumer protection.

All the Official Journals (Journal Officiel) (JO.) can be found at the website: www.joradp.dz.

Regulations have been developed on labelling, food additives, hygiene, product safety, control of locally produced and imported products and the specifications to be met by various foods.

Several ministerial departments are responsible for controlling food quality and safety in Algeria, including the Ministry of Agriculture (control of animals and animal products, plant health, seeds, etc.), Ministry of Health and Ministry of Commerce (food and quality inspection).

The Algerian Ministry of Commerce is responsible for food inspections, quality control and combating fraud, as well as labeling regulations and laboratory inspections. Information regarding food inspection, quality control and labeling can be found at the Ministry of Commerce's website: <https://www.commerce.gov.dz/reglementation>.

The Ministry of Agriculture has the legislative responsibility for domestic food production and for health and safety aspects of imported agriculture and food products into Algeria. Information related to domestic production and imported agricultural products can be found at the Ministry of Agriculture's website: <http://www.minagri.dz/>.

All imported food and goods are subject to the control of the conformity at ports of entry by a joint team composed of inspectors from the following Ministries: Commerce, Agriculture, Customs, and Transport in accordance with the terms and conditions under the provisions of the [Executive Decree No 90-39 of January 30, 1990](#), (published in JO. No 05 of January 31, 1990), amended and supplemented. (See Section IX)

Food Standards are consistent with Codex Alimentarius. Ministry of Commerce is leading the Codex committee. The Codex Alimentarius National Committee (Comité National du Codex Alimentarius) (CNCA) was created by [Executive Decree No. 05-67 of January 30, 2005](#) (published in JO. No10 of February 06, 2005). The Committee has a Permanent Secretariat provided by the Algerian Center for Quality Control and Packaging (CACQUE).

In January 2018, the Government of Algeria (GoA) replaced the import licensing system implemented in 2017 by a temporary import ban. The [decree No 18-139 of May 21, 2018](#) (published in the JO. No 29 of May 23, 2018) suspended 851 products, of which 576 were agricultural. In May 2018, the temporary ban list was extended to 877 products of which 622 are agricultural products, mostly processed and

high-value products. The fully revised list can be found at:
<https://www.commerce.gov.dz/reglementation/decret-executif-n-deg-18-139>.

Section II. Food Additive Regulations

Additives are regulated in Algeria. The [Executive Decree No 12-214 of May 15, 2012](#) (published in the JO. no 30 of May 16, 2012) lays down, terms and conditions of use of food additives in food for human consumption. The decree was issued based on a joint report of the following Ministries of: Commerce, Health, Industry, SME's and Agriculture. This decree is to set conditions and terms of use of food additives in foodstuffs of human consumption and lists the authorized additives in food ([Annex I](#)), the list food categories for which additives can be incorporated ([Annex II](#)) and the additives that can be incorporated in food and their maximum limit authorized ([Annex III](#)). Copies of the annexes I, II and III and the updates are also available at the Regional Commerce Directorates, in the wilayas, at the Algeria's Center for quality Control and Packaging (CACQUE) as well as the Chambers of Commerce and Industries.

The additives incorporated in animal feed are excluded from the scope of this decree. Contaminants and pesticides residues are not considered under any circumstances as food additives.

Only halal food additives (any food additive whose consumption is permitted by Muslim religion) can be incorporated in foodstuffs. For agro-industry use, "halal" and "nature of the food additive" may appear either on the packaging or in the documents accompanying the product.

The detailed use (ways of incorporation, quantities and maximum concentrations) of the food additives is listed in the decree.

Section III. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

Algeria regulates imports and exports of Pesticides, also commonly called in Algeria phytosanitary products for agricultural use. The phytosanitary authority represented by the Plant Protection and Technical Control Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture (DPVCT) is in charge of the pesticides regulation enforcement. All phytosanitary products for agricultural use must be subject to a prior approval issued by the Plant Protection and Technical Control Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture (DPVCT). (See Section VII).

[The Executive Decree n °10-69 of January 31, 2010](#) (published in JO. No 09 of February 3, 2010) lays down the measures applicable when importing and exporting plant protection products for agricultural use.

In accordance with the regulations in force, only licensed importers can import phytosanitary products for agricultural use. In addition, importers must supply from manufacturers and / or companies authorized in their country of origin by their competent authorities. The imports are prohibited when the products are not approved in their country of origin. Imports must be accompanied by the bulletin of analysis corresponding to each lot justifying that the product complies with requirements that have preceded its approval in Algeria, and delivered by a laboratory approved by the official services of the country of origin.

The [Executive Decree No. 14-366 December 15, 2014](#) (published in the JO. No 74 of December 25,

2014) defines and fixes the terms and conditions related to contaminants tolerated in food intended for human consumption.

The decree lists the components that are considered as contaminants when they exceed the maximum limits tolerated:

1. pesticide residues
2. residues of technological processing
3. residues of veterinary medicinal products or residues of pharmacologically active substances
4. natural toxins such as toxic metabolites, mycotoxins that are present in the commodity food is not intentional
5. microbial toxins produced by algae that accumulate in edible aquatic organisms like shells and crustaceans
6. other chemical contaminants such as nitrates, heavy metals, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB).
7. Contaminants by radioactive elements such as radionuclides.

Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements

[The ordinance of March 13, 2000](#), (published in the JO. No of 28 of May 14, 2000) regulates the packaging of the phytosanitary product for agricultural use (pesticides). The latter must be contained in strong, watertight packaging, on which the following information and indications are affixed, indelible and legible, in the national language (Arabic) and in another language:

- Name and address of the manufacturer
- The trade name and the registration number of the product in Algeria
- The chemical and centesimal composition of the active substances or the biological titration of the products expressed in international units
- The dose, the instructions for use and the users for whom the product has been approved in Algeria as well as the possible contraindications.
- Products dates of manufacture and expiry
- Special safety precautions for the use and the preservation
- First aid and antidotes when they exist
- The time before harvest and the last application on the plants to be protected

In addition, particularly dangerous agricultural products for agricultural use must bear pictograms illustrating the nature of the danger associated with their detention and use, as well as specific precautions to be complied with.

[The Decree no 06-217 June 18, 2006](#) (published in JO. No 41 of June 21, 2006) regulates storage conditions, packaging and labeling of seeds and seedlings. Storage conditions for seeds and seedlings are defined technically by species and group of species by the Ministry of agriculture.

Seeds can only be marketed in hermetic packaging to guarantee the best conditions for their conservation. Seedlings with roots can be marketed in bunches. They are also marketed in containers or by any other means to guarantee the quality of the plant.

In addition to the commercial labels that remain regulated by the regulations in force, it is established for seed and propagating material, an official label affixed to the seed package

or attached to bunches, containers or other plants packing means.

Section V. Labeling Requirements

Labeling for food is regulated by several decrees and set by the Ministry of Commerce.

In December 2005, new policy entered into force; - regarding labeling and language- to modify and complete [Decree No 90-366 of November 10, 1990](#) (published in the JO. No 50 of November 21, 1990) related to labeling and presentation of foodstuffs.

[The Executive Decree no 05-484 of December 22, 2005](#) (published in the JO. No 83 of December 25, 2005), modifies and completes the labeling and presentation of foodstuffs pre-packed or not, presented to consumers as it is and food destined to restaurants, hospitals, and other local communities. Modifications consist on the redefinition of the technical terms as; labeling, label, foodstuff, lot, manufacture date, packaging date, shelf life, sales date limit, ingredient, and food additives.

- Labeling information has to be written in Arabic, which is mandatory, and other commonly understood languages in Algeria are optional. (The information must be visible, legible and indelible)

Labeling information comprises mainly:

- Sales designation,
- Net amount for pre-packed food,
- Name, trademark and address of the manufacturer or packer or distributor and of the importer if the product is imported,
- Country of origin,
- Manufacture lot identification,
- Use instructions and precautions,
- Manufacture or packing date and limit date for consumption in case of very perishable product,
- Ingredients list,
- Particular conditions for preservation,
- International Irradiation symbol or the mention “treated by radiation or ionization” if it is the case.

Later, the [Order of February 28, 2009](#) exempted the indication of the lot identification on the labeling of certain foodstuffs (published in the JO. No. 19 of March 25, 2009).

[The Order of March 13, 2000](#), regulates the packaging and labeling of the phytosanitary product for agricultural use. (See Section IV)

[The Decree no 06-217 June 18, 2006](#) (published in the JO. No 41 du 21 Juin 2006) regulates storage conditions, packaging as well as labeling of seeds and seedlings. (See Section IV)

In addition to the commercial labels that remain regulated by the regulations in force, seeds and seedling must have an official indelible label affixed to the seed package or attached to bunches, containers or other seedling packing means.

For all the seeds and plants, the official label should show the following:

- the common name,
- the scientific name,
- the variety and/or the rootstock,
- the number of the clone,
- the production year,
- the batch of production of seeds or seedlings,
- the visa of the national phytotechnical authority agents' control
- Pre-basic or basic categories, certified and standard are represented by the use of colored labels.

The Ministry of Agriculture sets the characteristics for these official labels as well as their colors. Any offenses or breaches to the regulation for storage, packaging and labeling of seeds and seedlings is punishable by the penalties provided by the legislation in force.

- Other Specific Requirement (s)

Algeria is a Muslim country and halal is mandatory. Regulations providing specifications regarding halal food products and the requirements were implemented through the following orders:

[The Order of March 17, 2014](#) (published in JO. No15 of March 19, 2014) adopted the technical regulation laying down the rules relating to halal foodstuffs and the regulatory requirements applying to halal food.

Since June 2017, the halal certification for some food products is mandatory. The [Interministerial Order of June 14, 2016](#) (published in the JO. No 70 of December 8, 2016) lays down the conditions and procedures for affixing the word "halal" for the related foodstuffs, pursuant to the provisions of Article 12 (point 14) of [Executive Decree No 13-378 of November 9, 2013](#), (published in the JO No 58 of November 18, 2013) setting the terms and conditions for consumer information.

The list of the products that requires halal certification has not yet been established, but will be fixed by the National Committee for monitoring certification and marking "halal" chaired by the Ministry of Commerce. All imported products and those manufactured locally with imported raw material will be included in this list.

For local products, the Algerian Institute for Standardization (IANOR) is designated as the certifying body. While for imported products, the authorized bodies in their countries of origin must issue the certificate of conformity "halal" and the latter must be recognized by the Monitoring Committee for certification and marking "halal". This national committee is composed of several ministries, including agriculture, health, industry, religious affairs as well as public bodies and institutions such as the High Islamic Council and the Algerian Center for Quality Control and Packaging (CACQUE).

Section VI. Other Specific Standards

[Interdepartmental Decree of October 19, 2017](#) (published in JO. No 25 of May 2, 2018) fixes the applicable food nutrition value labeling rules. This decree lays down the nutritional labeling of foodstuffs pursuant to the provisions of Article 14 of [Executive Decree No 13-378 of November 9, 2013](#), (published in JO. No 58 of November 18, 2013) setting the terms and conditions for the

information of the consumer. These provisions apply to prepackaged foodstuffs intended for human consumption,

Microbiological specifications are regulated for some food by decree. [The Inter-ministerial decree of 24 January 1998](#) amending and supplementing the decree of 23 July 1994 relating to the microbiological specifications of certain foodstuffs (published in the JO. No. 35 of 27 May 1998).

Section VII. Facility and Product Registration Requirements

Only varieties approved and registered in the Official Catalog of Varieties are authorized to be produced, multiplied, imported, exported, distributed and marketed (Art 17 of [the Law no 05-03 of February 6, 2005](#). Procedures to apply for registration of varieties and species are in the official catalog of species and varieties and can be found at: http://www.minagri.dz/WEB%20DPVCT/procedures_homologation.html
For more specifications, the National Center for Certification and Control of Seeds and Plants (CNCC) is in charge of the process: <http://cncc.dz/contact> (see Appendix I).

All phytosanitary products for agricultural use (pesticides) must be subject to a prior approval issued by the Phytosanitary Authority represented by the Plant Protection and Technical Control Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture (DPVCT).

- Applications for the registration of plant protection products for agricultural use must be submitted to the Technical Secretariat of the Commission for Agricultural Phytosanitary Products at the (DPVCT).

The application for registration of phytosanitary products for agricultural use is filed by the applicant domiciled in Algeria and must be provided with a letter of accreditation from the firm authorizing him to process on his behalf.

Details on the constitution of the file can be found at:
http://www.minagri.dz/WEB%20DPVCT/procedures_homologation.html

[The Law no 05-03 of February 6, 2005](#) (published in JO. No 11 of February 9, 2005) regulates the seeds and seedlings approval, production, multiplication and marketing of seeds and seedlings used in plant production as well as plant variety protection. This Act describes the process for the approval of varieties of seeds and seedlings and control the conditions of their production, their marketing and their use as well as the protection of new varieties of plants.

The law lays down the details on the National Phytotechnical authority falling under Ministry of Agriculture. This authority is in charge of approving varieties of seeds and seedlings and control the conditions of their production, their marketing and their use as well as the protection of new varieties of plants. It comprises a national seed and planting commission including specialized technical committees and technical inspectors.

As for the animal products, part of the requirement to obtain the import authorization prior to importation, the importer has to include the agreement or accreditation for the hygiene of his establishment in the file to be submitted for the “derogation sanitaire” for import of animals and

products of animal origin. A specimen of the import authorization “derogation sanitaire” can be found at: <http://www.minagri.dz/veterinaire.html>.

Section VIII. Other Certification and testing Requirements

All imported food and goods are subject to the control of the conformity at ports of entry in compliance with [the Executive Decree no 05-467 of December 10, 2005, which was published in JO. No 80 of December 11, 2005.](#)

The conformity control of the imported products is exercised at land, sea and air border posts. It is carried out by border inspections under the administration responsible for consumer protection and the fight against fraud (Ministry of Commerce) in accordance with the provisions of [Executive Decree No 90-39 of January 30, 1990](#), (published in JO. No 05 of January 31, 1990), as amended and supplemented.

The control is performed before the clearance of the imported products on the basis of a file presented to the inspectorate at the borders by the importer or by his duly authorized representative. The file includes:

- the declaration of the importation of the product, duly filled in by the importer
- a certified copy of the extract from the trade register
- a certified copy of the invoice
- the original of any other document required by the regulations in force and relating to the conformity of the imported products.

The documents for border control of imported products are the ones provided for (above) and / or on the visual check of the product, which can be supplemented with samples. The check is made in such a way as not to alter the quality and / or product safety and in the same way as for a similar product of local origin.

The visual inspections of the product are performed to ensure:

- that product compliance meets legal or regulatory specifications characterizing it;
- that product compliance meets the conditions of its handling, transport and storage;
- that the product conforms to the indications given on labeling and / or accompanying documents the absence of any products’ possible alteration or contamination.

The sampling during the border control is decided on the basis of:

- the results of the examination of documents or the visual checks carried out
- the origin, nature, type, presentation and the level of risk the product presents
- the history of the product and the importer.
- the reliability of the inspections carried out at the exporting country and the places of handling.
- the priorities set by the administration responsible for consumer protection and the repression of fraud (Ministry of Commerce).

If no offense is found after the documents referred to above or after visual inspection of the product and if no samples are deemed necessary, the border inspection issues the importer or his duly authorized representative, an authorization of admission of the product. Otherwise, a refusal order is issued for the product and the reason for refusal must be explicitly mentioned.

When the importer disputes the reasons for refusal of admission, a duly motivated appeal may be introduced by him or by his duly authorized representative at the Commerce Directorate of the wilaya. The appeal is made within eight (8) days to /from the date of notification of the refusal of the product. The Commerce Directorate of the Wilaya has four (4) working days to verify the reasons given for the recourse. When these checks, materialized by a report, contradict the conclusions which motivated the decision of refusing admission, that decision is annulled. Otherwise, the refusal is maintained. The cancellation of the refusal decision is notified to the importer by the border inspection.

When visual inspection of the product needs sampling, the sample will be sent without delay and in the conditions avoiding any alteration of the product to the quality control and fraud prevention laboratory or an approved laboratory, for analysis or tests.

The [Executive Decree no 93-286 of November 23, 1993](#) (published in the JO. No 78 of November 28, 1993) regulates seeds and seedlings as well as the phytosanitary control at the ports of entry and borders. In compliance with this decree, a phytosanitary control is mandatory for all plants, vegetal products and plant materials as defined in the article 2 of the [law no 87-17 of August 1987](#) (published in the JO. No.32 of August 05, 1987).

Those plant products that have undergone processing by heat treatment or preservation excluding any risk of spreading harmful organisms are exempted from the phytosanitary control defined by the Article 2 of the [law no 87-17 of August 1987](#)

[The Order of April 7, 2004](#) (published in JO. No 07 of January 23, 2005) amends and supplements the Order of May 21, 1995 fixing the phytotechnical and phytosanitary standards for imports of seeds and seedlings of the vegetables, cereals, fruits and viticulture. This decree list the crops and seeds with the standards for (varietal purity, humidity, germination rates for the different categories as well as the phytosanitary standards for seeds.

[The Order of May 7, 2015](#) (published in the JO. No44 of August 19, 2015) modifies and completes [the Order of July 14, 2002](#), (published in the JO. No 62 September 15, 2002) that establishes the list of plant varieties that require authorization prior to importation and specifies the phytosanitary requirements. All plant or vegetal products are subject to import authorization prior to importation. The specifications are listed in the authorization for each product.

To import these products, the importer has to request officially from Ministry of Agriculture the - importation by submitting a file with documents that can be found at: http://www.minagri.dz/WEB%20DPVCT/procedures_importation.html. Among these documents, a non-GMO certificate needs to accompany the products to attest that the plant material has not undergone any transfer or modification of genes. Genetically engineered plant material importation, production, distribution, and commercialization as well as their utilization is prohibited by the Ministry of Agriculture's Decree of December 24, 2000 (published in the Official Journal on January 7, 2001) except for research purposes. The plant material includes live plants or pieces of live plants, including their dormant buds, tendrils, grafts, tubers, rhizomes, cuttings, shoots, seeds intended for propagation and reproduction.

Regarding animal products: the [Executive Decree No 91-452 of November 16, 1991](#) (published in the JO. No 59 of November 20, 1991), regulates the veterinary inspections at borders posts. The decree defines the ports, airports and land borders posts where imports, exports as well as transit of animals and products of animal origin are authorized access. The decree clarifies the conditions of the implementation of the chapter III and IV of the [Law 88-08 of January 26, 1988](#) (published in the JO. No 04 of January 27, 1988), related to veterinary medicine activities and animal health protection.

The decree states all the animals and products of animal origin that require sanitary, veterinary inspection upon arrival or departure at border posts. The list includes among others; cattle, poultry, meat, dairy and dairy products, eggs, semen for artificial insemination, processed products of animal origin, pasture and animal feed. All the products listed in the law are subject to a sanitary authorization prior to import called commonly “derogation sanitaire” except processed products with animal origin, concentrates for animal feed and pets. This authorization certifies that no reportable disease has been reported in the country of origin of the import. This document is delivered by the official veterinary services at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The sanitary control consist of:

- the control of the sanitary veterinary health certificates required by the regulation in force
- A sanitary and qualitative control for animal products or of animal origin, supplemented with samples for laboratory analysis.
- the control of the conformity with the prescriptions in matter of disinfection and preliminary disinfection of the means of transport, hygiene of this means and the conditions of transport of the animals, animal products and products of animal origin.
- If products are doubtful, the latter will be bonded or quarantined in case of live animals
- If the inspection results in a refusal, all involved parties are notified immediately by a decision that Ministry of agriculture fixes the model. The owner of the refused products may notify the involved parties within 48 hours of his intention to proceed or have any expertise carried out at his own expense. The expertise may be assigned to any expert or laboratory approved by the official veterinary authority. In case the refusal is maintained, the owner can appeal to the wilaya’s territorially competent veterinary inspector who has 5 working days to decide. The possible costs of bonding, storage and other charges incurred during the appraisal and the duration of the appeal are the responsibility of the owner of the products.

Section IX. Import Procedures

All imported food and goods are subject to the control of the conformity at ports of entry by a joint team composed of inspectors from the following Ministries: Commerce, Agriculture, Customs, and Transport in accordance with the terms and conditions under the provisions of the [Executive Decree No 90-39 of January 30, 1990](#), (published in JO. No 05 of January 31, 1990) as amended and supplemented.

The control is performed before the clearance of the imported products on the basis of a file presented to the inspectorate at the borders by the importer or by his duly authorized representative. The file includes:

- the declaration of the importation of the product, duly filled in by the importer
- a certified copy of the extract from the trade register
- a certified copy of the invoice

- the original of any other document required by the regulations in force and relating to the conformity of the imported products. (See Section VIII).

Certificate of conformity and quality as well as a certificate of origin are mandatory for all imported products along with the customs documents (bill of lading and commercial invoice). The regulation regarding the conformity control at the borders can be found at:

<https://www.commerce.gov.dz/reglementation/decret-executif-n-deg-05-467>

Phytosanitary certificates are mandatory for all food products. Certificate of fumigation and Isotopic are mandatory for the grains.

Pesticides are also subject to import authorization prior to import delivered by the Plant Protection and Technical Control Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture (DPVCT). More information can be found at: http://www.minagri.dz/WEB%20DPVCT/procedures_importation.html

The Order of May 7, 2015 (published in the JO. No 44 of August 19, 2015) modifies and completes The Order of July 14, 2002, (published in the JO. No 62 September 15, 2002) that establishes the list of plant varieties that require authorization prior to importation.

Animal products or products with animal origin are subject to import authorization prior to import delivered by the veterinary services of the Ministry of Agriculture (see section VIII).

A sanitary, veterinary inspection is required for live animals and products with animal origin upon arrival at border posts. Executive Decree No 91-452 of November 16, 1991 (published in the JO. No 59 of November 20, 1991), lists all the animals and products of animal origin that require sanitary, veterinary inspection and the sanitary control. (See section VIII)

More information can be found at: <http://www.minagri.dz/veterinaire.html>.

Imported goods are subject to; custom duties, value added tax (VAT), and some local taxes.

Effective January 1, 2017, the Finance Law increased VAT rates from seven (07) to nine (09) percent and seventeen (17) to nineteen (19) percent for agricultural and non- agricultural products. The full list of products can be found at <<http://www.joradp.dz/FTP/JO-FRANCAIS/2016/F2016077.pdf>>.

Algeria applies the Harmonized Nomenclature and Classification system. The maximum rate for customs duties has been lowered to 30 percent. There are three categories for duties: 5 percent for raw materials, 15 percent for semi-processed products, and 30 percent for consumer-ready or high-value products. However, there might be changes to the high value products duties rates in the next Finance Law.

A domestic consumption tax applies to about 20 products that are considered luxury goods (tariff code chapters 08, 09, 16, and 22). Information on tariffs can be found at:

<http://www.douane.gov.dz/Consulter%20le%20tarif%20douanier.html>

As of January 1, 2014, Letters of Credit approved by Algerian banks or documentary collection are the only means of payment for imported goods. This is in accordance with Section 81 of the 2014 Finance Law.

Payment for goods requires an invoice with a bank domiciliation and customs clearance documents.

Effective October 22, 2017, a new requirement to regulate imports of products destined to resale as is, was introduced by the Bank of Algeria (BoA). The new instruction applies to non-agricultural as well as, agricultural products. Any imported goods for resale as is, requires the importer to deposit at least equal to 120% of the import transaction value with an Algerian Bank, 30 days prior to shipment.

Information about Algerian Customs requirements can be found (in French) at <http://www.douane.gov.dz/>

All the Official Journals (Journal Official) (JO.) can be found at the website: www.joradp.dz.

Section X. Copyright and/or Trademark Laws

Algeria has been a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) since April 1975.

Any brand of products or services cannot be used on the national territory without having been subject to registration with the competent service.

Trademarks are regulated by the [Order n° 03-06 of July 19, 2003](#) (published in the JO. No 44 of July 23, 2003). The Order lays down the definitions and processes related to the acquisition of the right to the trademark, the registration and publication.

[The Law no 05-03 of February 06, 2005](#) regulates the seeds and plant variety protection. This Act determines the conditions of approval, production, multiplication and marketing of seeds and seedlings used in plant production as well as plant variety protection. The details can be found at: <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2005/F2005011.pdf>.

APPENDIX I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts

Ministry of Agriculture

Address: 12 Avenue Colonel Amirouche, Algiers

Phone: (213-23)-50-32-38

Fax: (213-23)-50-31-17

Website: <http://www.minagri.dz>

National Institute for Plant Protection (INPV)/ Ministry of Agriculture

Address :12, Avenue des Frères Ouadek Hacén Badi, EL HARRACH - BP.80 El-Harrach

Phone: 213 (0) 23 82 88 85

Fax: 213 (0) 23 82 88 96

Website : <http://www.inpv.edu.dz/>

National Center for Control & Certification of Seeds & Plants

(Centre National de Contrôle et Certification des Semences et Plants) (CNCC)

Address :BP119, 6 Bis Hacén Badi, EL HARRACH - BP.80 El-Harrach

Phone: 213 (0) 21-52-12-13

Fax: 213 (0) 21-52-99-00

Website: <http://cncc.dz/contact/>

Ministry of Commerce

Address : Cité Zerhouni Mokhtar El Mohamadia (Ex : Les Bananiers)

Phone : (213-21) 89-00-74/75...85

Fax : (213-21) 89-00-34

E-mail : info@mincommerce.gov.dz

Website: www.mincommerce.gov.dz

Algerian Center for Quality Control and Packaging /Ministry of Commerce

(Centre algérien du contrôle de la qualité et de l'emballage) (C.A.C.Q.E)

Adresse : RN N °05 El Alia Bab Ezzouar

Fax : 021.24.30.11

Site Web : www.cacqe.org

Algerian Chamber of Commerce & Industry / Ministry of Commerce

Tél: 021 66 58 95

Mobile: 0770 68 69 64

Fax: 021 66 58 96

Site web: www.cci-mezghena.dz

E-mail: contact@cci-mezghena.dz / ccimezghenaalger@gmail.com

Algerian Customs

Address: 19 rue du Docteur Saadane, Alger

Phone: (213-21)-72-59-59

Fax: (213-21)-72-59-75

Website: <http://www.douane.gov.dz/>

Algerian Institute for Industrial Property

(Institut National Algerien de la Propriete Industrielle) (INAPI)

Address: 42, rue Larbi BenMhidi, Algiers

Phone: (213-21)73-57-74

Fax: (213-21) 73-60-84

Website: www.inapi.org

National Office of Copyright /Ministry of Communication & Culture

(Office national des droits d'auteur et des droits voisins) (ONDA)

Ministère de la communication et de la culture

Address: 49 rue Adberrezak Hamla, 16000 Bologhine, Algiers

Phone: (213) 23 15 00 70/84

Fax: (213) 23 15 00 72

Website: <http://www.onda.dz/>