

Public Health in the Context of Environmental Protection: between the Foundations of Administrative Control and the Protection of Algerian Public Order

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Abstract:

The multiple requirements faced by the authorities of administrative control have made them responsible not only for protecting the State from the dangers it faces, but also for protecting individuals from risks that they cannot exclude, whether these risks come from other individuals, animals or natural phenomena. It is therefore not possible to encapsulate these requirements and their changing content in a specific formula.

Furthermore, the issue of environmental protection in relation to administrative control is based on reconciling the traditional and modern objectives of administrative control with the broad and evolving concept of the environment. This is based on the recognition that the preservation of its integrity is closely linked to elements of public order, of which public health is one of the most important elements. Public health is closely related to human life, and its preservation is essential to the preservation of life. Therefore, the State is obliged to preserve it by adopting regulatory measures in the field of environmental health.

Keywords: Public health, environment, administrative control, public order.

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Introduction:

Article 66 of the Algerian Constitution of 2016, as amended by Article 63 of the Constitution of 2020, states that every citizen has the right to health care and that the state is responsible for preventing and controlling epidemic and infectious diseases.

The Algerian legislator did not define public health, but rather health protection and prevention in health. Health protection includes all health, economic, social, educational and environmental measures aimed at reducing or eliminating health risks, whether genetic, nutritional, behavioural or environmental, in order to preserve the health of individuals and communities. Prevention, on the other hand, refers to all actions aimed at minimising the impact of disease determinants, preventing the onset of disease, stopping its spread or mitigating its effects¹.

In the past, the protection of public health was one of the tasks of general administrative regulators. Today, however, the protection of public health has become one of the tasks of specialised administrative

regulatory authorities. These authorities are responsible for protecting public health through various measures, such as controlling infectious diseases, isolating patients, vaccinating citizens, monitoring food safety, imposing health checks on incoming travellers, ensuring health conditions and occupational safety in industrial and commercial facilities, educational institutions, maintaining cleanliness in public places, streets, parks, workplaces, and supervising waste disposal methods.

Moreover, ensuring public health is not just a matter of building health facilities. It requires tackling the underlying causes of health threats and ensuring the safety of environmental elements such as water, air and food to prevent the spread of epidemics and other diseases. This is the focus of our study in this article, with the central question being To what extent can administrative regulation impose environmental protection measures through the public health system? To answer this question, we will follow a descriptive-analytical approach within each element of this study.

The study will be divided into three main axes:

Axis 1: Administrative regulation to protect the environment from infectious pollution.

Axis 2: Administrative regulation for the protection of the environment against food contamination.

Axis 3: Administrative regulation for the protection of the environment against physical pollution (water, air, soil).

Axis 1: Administrative regulation for the protection of the environment against infectious pollution.

Infectious pollution refers to the spread of micro-organisms that cause rapidly spreading infectious diseases such as cholera, plague and leprosy².

The rapid global spread of certain epidemic diseases, such as avian influenza, swine flu, SARS, cholera, mad cow disease and most recently the COVID-19³ pandemic, has resulted in a significant number of human and animal deaths. In response, many legislators have quickly enacted regulations and procedures deemed necessary for the prevention and containment of infectious diseases.

The main legislative measures to combat and prevent infectious pollution can be summarised as follows:

First, vaccination against infectious diseases:

Laws require the vaccination of children in particular, and immunisation against specific infectious diseases as determined by the relevant health authorities. These typically include major epidemic diseases to which children may be susceptible, such as diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and measles. The state covers the cost of vaccinations free of charge during certain periods of a child's life⁴.

Secondly, to prevent the introduction of epidemics from abroad:

Laws establish quarantine measures, rules and procedures aimed at preventing the introduction of epidemic diseases into the country through means of transport coming from abroad. The main preventive quarantine measures are as follows⁵:

- Prohibit the disposal of hazardous waste from transport vehicles coming from abroad within the country's territory.
- Take measures to prevent the spread of infection if goods are suspected of being contaminated with a contagious epidemic disease.
- Isolate, control or observe persons and animals coming from abroad if they are infected or suspected of being infected with a communicable disease for specified periods of time or until their safety from any communicable disease is confirmed.
- Specify the health conditions required for imported goods to enter the country.
- Quarantine ships, aircraft or other means of transport arriving from abroad to prevent the escape of contaminated insects or rodents.

Third, speed up the containment of cases of infection:

The most important rules that contribute to the rapid containment of cases include⁶:

- Sufficient data on cases of infection or suspected cases must be reported immediately to the competent authority so that it can be accessed.
- Upon receiving a report of a patient or suspected case of an infectious disease, healthcare facilities are required to immediately take the necessary measures to avoid the risk of spreading the disease.
- Isolation of patients or suspected cases of infectious diseases in a place designated by the competent health authorities.
- Monitoring of persons in contact with the patient for a period estimated by the competent authority. The authority has the right to decide on the isolation of contacts of patients with certain serious infectious diseases.
- Declaring certain regions of the country to be infected with an infectious disease, by decision of the Minister of Health, with the implementation of measures such as the prohibition of public gatherings, the closure of meeting places and the disposal of contaminated food.
- The removal of infected persons or carriers of the virus from any work related to the preparation, transport or sale of food and drink.

Fourth: Imposing criminal penalties on violators:

Laws supporting disease prevention reinforce their decisions by imposing penalties or fines on anyone who violates the measures enforcing quarantine rules, vaccination and others.

Fifth: Administrative control measures to combat infectious contamination in Algeria, using the example of coronavirus:

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a threat to public health and public order. The legislator therefore entrusted the administrative control authorities with the task of protecting public health as an element of public order and gave them the powers to achieve this. As a result, the control authorities have implemented several preventive measures and actions to limit the spread of this pandemic.

1- Regulatory authorities for public health protection:

According to Article 31 of Law 18-11 on Health, the State is responsible for establishing health protection programmes and ensuring their implementation. These programmes are drawn up, monitored and periodically evaluated by the Minister of Health, in collaboration with all the relevant sectors. External services⁷, health structures and relevant sectors are responsible for the implementation of these programmes. National programmes, especially those relating to specific diseases, benefit from qualitative adjustments in terms of the organisation of care structures in the form of networks.

Regional health programmes are also managed by external services and evaluated by the Minister of Health⁸.

Local health protection programmes at the municipal or multi-municipal level are developed and evaluated by the external services of the province responsible for health, in collaboration with the sectors concerned. The implementation of these programmes is the responsibility of the health structures, institutions, local authorities and technical departments specialised in health⁹.

We note that these programmes are developed within the framework of health protection. This is because these provisions are included in the first chapter of the second section under the title "Health Protection", where the State is considered to be the guaranteeing authority for the implementation of these programmes. With regard to health prevention, article 18-11 states: "**It is the responsibility of the Wali, the President of the Municipal People's Council and officials of public and private bodies, within the**

limits of their competence and in coordination with the health services, to continuously implement the necessary measures and means to combat endemic diseases, prevent epidemics and eliminate the causes of epidemic situations"¹⁰. We note that the powers of local authorities in the field of disease prevention are not independent. They implement the measures prescribed by the State Health Authorities and the Minister of Health and take action after obtaining approval. Granting jurisdiction requires resources and expertise that regional municipalities often lack.

2-The main administrative measures to prevent and control the epidemic.

With the issuance of Executive Decree 20-69 on preventive measures against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic¹¹, several precautionary measures have been implemented to enforce social distancing in public spaces and workplaces. These measures are in force throughout the country for a period of fourteen (14) days.

These measures may be lifted or extended as necessary, as stated in the decree itself. As a result, domestic air, land and rail travel, as well as all other forms of transportation except essential services, have been suspended. In addition, in major cities, establishments such as beverage outlets, entertainment venues, exhibition halls and restaurants will be closed during this period, except for those providing home delivery services¹².

One of the health control measures to contain the pandemic is the implementation of paid exceptional leave for half of the employees in public institutions and administrations in order to avoid and reduce contact and the spread of the virus¹³, except for those exempted by decree¹⁴. Priority for leave is given to pregnant women, those responsible for childcare and those with chronic illnesses or fragile health.

The competent provincial wali (governor) is empowered to take all measures to prevent and control the COVID-19 virus. In this capacity, the wali may mobilise personnel from various sectors, such as health, civil protection, public health and security, who may be involved in preventive measures. In addition, any facility, means of transport or accommodation used for transport or accommodation can be requisitioned to ensure essential services to citizens¹⁵.

It is worth noting that the wali play an important role in the implementation of health control measures, as they are empowered to take all necessary measures to ensure pandemic prevention within the limits of their regional jurisdiction¹⁶.

With the issuance of Executive Decree 20-70¹⁷, additional measures were put in place to prevent the spread and control the COVID-19 pandemic. A total lockdown was imposed on the province of Blida and a partial lockdown on the capital. Subsequently, the partial lockdown was extended to other provinces with the issuance of Executive Decree 20-72, which extended the partial lockdown measures¹⁸. This was followed by the issuance of executive decrees further extending the measures until the issuance of Executive Decree 20-159. This decree modified the home lockdown measures, lifting the lockdown in some provinces and maintaining it in others¹⁹. The most recent decree to date is Executive Decree 21-52, which extends the measures to adapt the prevention system for the spread and control of the COVID-19 pandemic²⁰. This decree maintains partial containment measures in 19 provinces. It is worth noting that several countries around the world have implemented similar control measures to combat the pandemic.

However, a significant degree of leniency towards the current situation has been observed among a large part of the Algerian population. Gatherings and interactions in markets and other places have been noted, particularly following the issuance of a ministerial directive on 25 April allowing the opening of certain establishments, including hairdressers, clothing stores and kitchenware shops, among others, in order to mitigate the economic and social impact of the health crisis²¹.

The second axis: Administrative controls to protect the environment from food contamination.

Life on Earth is governed by a delicate and complex system known as the ecological balance. Life on Earth is based on a series of interconnected links in the food chain. Plants get their nutrients from the soil and sunlight and become food for animals. Some animals eat other animals, creating a chain of consumption. Plants are the primary producers of food from their basic elements, and if this element becomes contaminated, it can lead to significant environmental imbalances.

Food is considered to be contaminated if it contains pathogenic micro-organisms, is contaminated with radioactive materials or is mixed with toxic chemicals. These contaminants can cause food poisoning, usually resulting in acute gastrointestinal illness²².

Food contamination is defined as the process by which a food substance changes from a beneficial state to a harmful state for humans. This means that the food substance changes from being suitable for human or animal consumption, with a high nutritional value within natural limits, to being unfit for human consumption or to a food substance that is still consumable but has lost some or all of its nutritional value²³.

It is therefore necessary to regulate food to ensure that it reaches people in the best possible condition. In this context, we will discuss the types of food contamination and the basics of food regulation legislation:

First, types of food contamination:

The types of food contamination include the following:

- 1. Microbial contamination:** This includes harmful bacteria and disease-causing parasites. This contamination can occur through the transfer of these micro-organisms from dirt by insects and disease-carrying animals such as flies and rodents. It can also occur when crops are irrigated with untreated wastewater despite the presence of harmful micro-organisms²⁴.
- 2. Chemical contamination:** The danger of this type of contamination lies in its potential for accumulation and multiplication. The foods most susceptible to this type of contamination are fish and seafood. There is also contamination from pesticide residues on fruit and vegetables, and contamination from canned foods and artificial drinks containing various synthetic colourings and flavourings²⁵.
- 3. Radioactive contamination:** This refers to the increase in natural radiation as a result of man's use of natural and industrial radioactive materials. The discovery of atomic energy has led to the widespread presence of various radioactive substances in the environment, posing significant health risks²⁶.

Second: Laws that regulate food and protect it from contamination.

Food protection legislation around the world emphasises the establishment of essential provisions to protect food from potential contamination. Key safeguards include²⁷:

- The requirement for food to be fit for human consumption and to comply with the specifications and technical health conditions laid down by the competent authorities in order to prevent any direct or indirect, immediate or delayed damage to health.
- Ensuring that food additives are not harmful to health and comply with the specifications and technical health conditions laid down by the competent authorities.
- To require the labelling of canned, packaged or wrapped foods in the language(s) used in the country. Labels must provide accurate information on ingredients, characteristics, date of manufacture and expiry date.
- Prohibit trade in food that does not meet specified conditions, does not fully correspond to its commercial description, or contains alcohol, mineral oils, pork or its fats.

- Obliging the owners of public establishments involved in the production, preparation or sale of foodstuffs to comply with the specifications and technical health conditions laid down by the competent authorities, as well as with hygiene regulations.
- Restrictions on the sale of imported food and its offer for sale prior to inspection by the competent authority.

Regarding the administrative control aspect of food contamination, the focus is primarily on supervision and guidance to ensure that food remains under health control. The law requires the authorities to collect information on the nutritional status of citizens, diagnose nutritional deficiencies, estimate permissible food additives and their proportions, closely monitor food contamination, set legal limits for various contaminants in food, and provide effective guidance to citizens on healthy eating for all segments of society²⁸.

With regard to Algerian legislation, it does not explicitly address food contamination, except for what is stated in Law 03-10²⁹. Some provisions of this law can be interpreted to cover food contamination under different conditions.

Looking at environmental protection laws in the context of sustainable development, we find provisions relating to protection against chemical substances in Articles 69 to 71. These substances can be considered a form of food contamination, although the legislator does not explicitly state that the chemicals in question contaminate food.

With regard to the protection of food against radioactive substances, the legislator indirectly addresses this type of protection through article 103 of law 83-03 on the protection of the environment³⁰. It states: "**The provisions of the first chapter of the third section of this law and the related penal provisions shall apply to all forms of pollution caused by radioactive substances**".

From the above article, it is clear that the Algerian legislator has included in this provision all forms of pollution resulting from radioactive materials, including the contamination of food with radiation. However, there are no specific regulations in this area

With regard to Law 03-10 on the protection of the environment in the context of sustainable development, the Algerian legislator explicitly excluded anything related to nuclear radiation from the scope of this law, unlike the previous Law 83-03, which included a chapter on radiation. Article 69, paragraph 03, explicitly excluded radioactive materials, stating: "...the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to radioactive materials". However, the legislator filled this gap by issuing Decree 05-118 on the certification of food products³¹. This decree provided some legal protection against this type of contamination and established rules for the processing, control, trade, packaging, labelling, import, export, deposit, storage and trade of food products. It also provided for the control of food products by the authorised regulatory bodies³². With regard to the protection of food products against food additives,³³ which can be considered a form of food contamination, Decree 12-214 specifies the conditions for the use of food additives in Articles 05 and 06. It only specifies the additives that may be added directly or indirectly to foodstuffs, subject to the specific requirements of Algerian standards³⁴.

Third Axis: Administrative Control to Protect the Environment from Material Pollution (Water, Air and Soil)

The ultimate goal of administrative control for the protection of the environment is the well-being of people, ensuring their health. Ensuring health, however, is not just a matter of building and maintaining sanitary facilities. It requires tackling the causes of illness by ensuring the safety of the elements of the physical environment that serve as the human habitat. Undoubtedly, air, water and soil pollution are

harmful to public health, and therefore combating pollution of the natural elements of the environment leads to the protection of public health.

First: Protecting the environment by protecting the air:

Air pollution refers to any change in the composition or quality of air that can harm living organisms or other elements of the environment³⁵.

The main pollutants affecting the air as a result of human activity include suspended particulate matter and gases emitted by industry, such as sulphur and carbon oxides, as well as vehicle emissions. Natural factors, such as ocean spray, leave significant amounts of salts in the air after water evaporation, such as potassium chloride, sodium, fine particles, dust and sand from sand and dust storms, volcanic eruptions, meteorites and airborne dust from the passage of comets³⁶.

Therefore, several laws have been enacted to regulate air quality and prevent the dangers of pollution that may affect the atmosphere. These laws include a series of legal provisions and measures to protect the air from various forms of pollution. For example, Articles 44 to 47 of the Law on Environmental Protection in the Context of Sustainable Development contain an entire chapter entitled "Requirements for the Protection of Air and Atmosphere". The legislator discusses the concept of air pollution and emphasises that the construction and operation of industrial and other facilities, as well as vehicles and transportation, must meet environmental protection requirements and avoid causing air pollution. The law also obliges those responsible for emitting pollutants into the air that pose a threat to people and the environment to take the necessary measures to eliminate them.

Several decrees have been issued to enforce the protection of this important element, including:

- Executive Decree 07-207, which regulates the use of ozone-depleting substances, their mixtures and products containing them³⁷.
- Executive Decree 06-138, which regulates the emission of gases, smoke, vapours and liquid or solid particles into the air and the conditions for their monitoring³⁸.

Smoking is also considered to be one of the main causes of air pollution in indoor public places, such as public transport. While individuals are free to smoke and expose themselves to the known harms of smoking, this should not be imposed on others present in public places, forcing them to inhale cigarette smoke and bear its risks without their consent or choice. The administrative control authorities have extended their scope to include the prohibition of smoking in public places, including Executive Decree 01-285³⁹, which specifies public places where tobacco use is prohibited and is based on health protection legislation.

Second: Protecting the environment through water protection

Water pollution is the impairment of the functions of water and the alteration of its chemical, biological or bacteriological characteristics, whether it is surface water or groundwater. It is defined as the physical, chemical, biological or aesthetic changes that occur in water, in whole or in part, as a result of which its quality becomes harmful to the user or to the surrounding environment⁴⁰.

The main sources of water pollution can be grouped into three categories: leakage of oil and its derivatives, liquid waste from factories and liquid household waste⁴¹.

Legal protection of water focuses primarily on the protection of oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. The main pollutants affecting water include contamination by microbes, parasites, bacteria, viruses and fungi. In addition, chemical pollution is caused by substances such as mercury, cadmium, lead, nitrogen and phosphorus compounds, detergents, as well as organic and thermal pollutants, salts and other contaminants⁴².

As far as Algerian legislation is concerned, similar to the previous emphasis on the protection of the atmosphere and air, the third chapter of the Environmental Protection Code, within the framework of sustainable development, specifically addresses the provisions for the protection of water and the aquatic environment. It is divided into two sub-chapters: the first sub-chapter deals with the protection of freshwater (Articles 48 to 51), while the second sub-chapter deals with the protection of marine waters (Articles 52 to 58).

Despite the vast areas covered by marine waters, studies have shown the pollution problems faced by marine ecosystems, which pose a threat not only to human life but also to other living organisms⁴³.

Because of the importance of water pollution and the protection of marine waters as one of the main sources of pollution, the Montego Bay Convention provides that if a coastal State suspects that a foreign ship sailing in its exclusive economic zone has committed a violation of international rules and standards for the protection of the marine environment, that State has the right to take regulatory action against the ship. This action includes issuing a request for information to the vessel, provided that there are clear grounds for believing that the vessel has violated the international and national rules and standards applicable to pollution in the area⁴⁴.

Third, environmental protection through soil conservation:

The protection of the environment through soil conservation includes the prevention of soil pollution, which refers to the addition of foreign substances or compounds to its components, as well as an increase in salt content beyond the normal limit. This type of pollution also includes the presence of dirt and other harmful substances in public areas⁴⁵.

The main causes of soil pollution can be summarised as follows⁴⁶:

- The use of pesticides to control insects, fungi and weeds.
- Sewage and industrial waste.
- Dust from nuclear explosions.
- Garbage and household waste disposed of by the authorities responsible for administrative control as part of the maintenance of public cleanliness.
- Solid industrial waste.

The legislator therefore attaches particular importance to this environmental element. Several legal texts have been adopted on the rational use of soil, maintaining its equilibrium, preventing pollution and protecting it from erosion and desertification. These provisions are set out in the Law on Environmental Protection in the Context of Sustainable Development, specifically in the fourth chapter of the third section entitled "Provisions for the Protection of Soil and Subsoil", from Articles 59 to 62.

It should be noted that the term "land", unlike the previous protection measures for air and water, is broader and includes more than just soil. Furthermore, a review of the above articles shows that the scope of soil protection is far removed from the field and causes of soil pollution. The law does not specifically mention the protection of soil from sewage, industrial waste or waste associated with landfills, which can cause significant soil contamination.

Conclusion:

Despite the philosophical differences in explaining the relationship between man and the environment, and the diversity of legal texts that seek to create a natural environment suitable for protecting the environment from pollution, especially human health, it has become clear that the forms of this protection have varied and diversified with the diversity of means adopted by the executive authority. The

executive authority is responsible for the implementation of environmental administrative rules through its administrative and regulatory activities, although administrative control predominates in achieving protection by maintaining public order in the traditional sense, together with modern concepts of regulation in the environmental field.

Furthermore, the legal policies established to protect the human environment will not bear fruit without a focus on public health, as it is the foundation of human life. From this study we have drawn conclusions that we should follow with the following main recommendations:

Findings:

- It should be noted that the responsibility for the control of communicable diseases, as set out in Article 35 of Law 18-11 on Health, is not independent of the local authorities. Instead, they implement the measures prescribed by the State health authorities and the Minister of Health and take action after obtaining authorisation.
- It should be noted that the legislator has specifically identified the protection of natural elements, namely air, water and the aquatic environment, within the provisions on environmental protection. However, soil protection is referred to in general terms in Articles 59 to 62 as "provisions for the protection of land and subsoil", which diminishes the necessary protection of this element.

Recommendations:

- Extend the competence of local authorities in the field of communicable disease control, giving them a degree of independence as they are closer to the situation and can make decisions more directly.
- Provide a more precise term for soil protection, rather than using the general term "provisions for soil and subsoil protection". This is important to avoid neglecting various sources of pollution that specifically affect the natural components of soil.

Footnotes:

¹- Article 29 and Article 34 of Law 18-11, dated July 2, 2018, related to health, Official Gazette No. 46, issued on July 29, 2018, indicate that the legislator did not limit the definition to health measures. Instead, they adopted a broader and modern concept of health by including economic, social, educational, and environmental measures.

²- Majd Ragheb El Helou, *Environmental Protection Law in the Light of Sharia*, Dar Al-Jamea Al-Jadida, Alexandria, Egypt, 2007, p. 315.

³- The disease caused by the novel coronavirus, first appearing in Wuhan, China, was named Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). This new virus is associated with the same virus family as the one causing Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), along with some common cold types. The disease resulting from it is referred to as Coronavirus Disease 2019. In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared Coronavirus Disease 2019 a pandemic. For further details, refer to Abdul Rahman Ali Ibrahim Ghanim's article on international cooperation to confront the global pandemic 'COVID-19,' published in *Nida Magazine for Legal Studies*, Constantine, Algeria, Issue 32, Special Issue (Coronavirus - COVID-19), 2020, page 20. Also, visit the World Health Organization's website at <https://www.who.int/ar/health-topics/coronavirus>, accessed on May 6, 2020.

⁴- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the former reference, p. 317.

⁵- Sankar Dawood Mohammed, *Administrative Control for Environmental Protection: A Comparative Analytical Study*, Zain Legal and Literary Publications, Beirut, Lebanon, First Edition 2016, p. 150.

⁶- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the former reference, pp. 322-319.

⁷- Paragraph 04 of Article 31 of the Health Law refers to Article 267 regarding external interests. Referring to Article 267, it outlines the tasks of the external interests of the Ministry responsible for health, including

resource distribution, coordination of national, regional, and local health programs, monitoring, and implementation. It also addresses the regulation of external interests in its second paragraph, which is yet to be revealed.

⁸- Article 32, first paragraph of Law 18-11 related to health states: "Regional health protection programs cater to health issues in several states, prepared and executed by external interests, evaluated by the Minister responsible for health."

⁹- Article 33 of Law 18-11 related to health states: "Local health protection programs:are municipal or several municipalities-based, aiming to address specific health needs prioritized for the residents of these municipalities. These programs are evaluated by the external interests of the province responsible for health, in collaboration with relevant sectors. Implementation is the responsibility of health structures, local authorities, and technical services specialized in health."

¹⁰- Article 35 of Law 18-11 related to health.

¹¹- Executive Decree 20-69, dated March 21, 2020, concerns measures for preventing and combating the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19), published in Official Gazette number 15, issued on March 21, 2020.

¹²- Articles 02, 03, and 05 of Decree 20-69.

¹³- Article 06 of the above decree stipulates: "During the period specified in Article 02 above, at least 50% of the employees of each institution and public administration are placed on paid exceptional leave." Article 08 of Decree 20-69 states: "Priority in exceptional leave is given to pregnant women, women caring for young children, individuals with chronic illnesses, and those with fragile health."

¹⁴- Article 07 of Decree 20-69 sets out exceptions to the measures described in Article 06 above. The exempted employees include

- Health workers, regardless of the employing entity.
- Employees belonging to the General Directorate of National Security.
- Employees belonging to the General Directorate of Civil Protection.
- Employees belonging to the General Directorate of Customs.
- Employees working for the General Directorate of Prisons.
- Employees belonging to the General Directorate of National Wired and Wireless Communications.
- Employees of the Quality Control and Anti-Counterfeiting Department.
- Employees working for the Veterinary Services.
- Employees working for the Phytosanitary Service.
- Those involved in cleanliness and hygiene.
- Staff involved in monitoring and surveillance.

¹⁵- Article 10 of Decree 20-69.

¹⁶- Public health protection in France is the responsibility of local authorities. Article 1 of the French Public Health Regulation requires each prefect to issue a health code applicable to all the regions of his prefecture. In addition, according to Article 03 of the regulation, each mayor has the power to issue a health code at communal level to fill gaps in the prefectural code. The mayor is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the health code for the prefecture and for compelling individuals to eliminate health violations in their homes. For more details, see Aarif Saleh Makhlef, Environmental Administration, Administrative Protection of the Environment, Dar Al-Yazouri Scientific Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2007, p. 83.

¹⁷- Executive Decree 20-70 of 24 March 2020 establishes additional measures to prevent and control the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19). It was published in the Official Gazette number 16 of 24 March 2020. If you have specific questions or need details from this decree, please let me know.

¹⁸- The Executive Decree 20-72, dated March 28, 2020, extends the partial home quarantine measures to certain regions. It was published in Official Gazette number 17, issued on March 28, 2020.

¹⁹- Executive Decree 20-159, dated June 13, 2020, involves amendments to the home quarantine and measures taken within the framework of preventing and combating the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19). It was published in Official Gazette number 35, issued on June 14, 2020.

²⁰- Executive Decree 21-52, dated January 30, 2021, extends the adaptation measures for the prevention and combat of the coronavirus (COVID-19). It was published in Official Gazette number 11, issued on January 31, 2021.

²¹- Younes Attab, "Preventive Measures to Protect Public Health from the COVID-19 Pandemic," an article published in the Journal of Legal and Social Sciences, University of Ziane Achour, Djelfa, Algeria, Volume 5, Number 2, June 2020, page 348.

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- ²⁴- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the above reference, p. 269.
- ²⁵- Ibrahim Suleiman Issa, the same reference, pp. 49-50.
- ²⁶- Ibrahim Suleiman Issa, the same reference, p. 50.
- ²⁷- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the same reference, p. 273.
- ²⁸- Ismail Namq Hussein, "Civil Liability Resulting from Food Pollution: A Comparative Analytical Study", an article published in the journal "Al-Mufakkir", Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, Volume 09, Issue 11, 2014, p. 19.
- ²⁹- Decree of 19 July 2003 on the protection of the environment in the context of sustainable development, Official Journal No. 43, published on 20 July 2003.
- ³⁰- Law 83-03, of 5 February 1983, relating to environmental protection, Official Journal number 06, published on 8 February 1983.
- ³¹- Presidential Decree 05-118 of 11 April 2005 on the approval of food products, published in the Official Journal of 13 April 2005, number 27.
- ³²- Dris Bakhouya and Yemina Belbali, "Legal Protection of Food from Ionising Radiation in Light of Algerian Legislation", an article published in the "Professor Researcher Journal of Legal and Political Studies", University of Messila, Issue 5, March 2017, p. 68.
- ³³- A food additive is defined as "...any substance: - not usually consumed as a food in itself and not used as a specific ingredient of the food - whether or not it has nutritional value - intentionally added to food for a technological or organoleptic purpose at any stage of its manufacture, processing, treatment, packaging, transport, or storage, causing it or one of its derivatives to become a component of that food directly or indirectly," Article 03 of Executive Decree 12-214, dated May 15, 2012, which specifies the conditions and methods of using food additives in food intended for human consumption, Official Gazette number 30, issued on May 16, 2012.
- ³⁴- Abdelhafidh Baka, "Legal Regulation of Food Additives and Consumer Health Safety," an article published in the "Rights and Freedoms" Journal, Proceedings of the Seventeenth International Symposium on: Secondary Consumer Protection in the Current Economic Transformations, April 10-11, 2017, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Khider University, Biskra, Issue 4, April 2017, pp. 462-463
- ³⁵- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the above reference, p. 155.
- ³⁶- Aarif Saleh Makhlef, see above, pp. 42-43.
- ³⁷- Dated 30 June 2007, Official Gazette No. 43, published on 1 July 2007.
- ³⁸- Of 15 April 2006, Official Journal number 24, published on 16 April 2006.
- ³⁹- Executive Decree No. 01-285 of 24 September 2001, determining the public places where smoking is prohibited and the methods for implementing this prohibition, Official Journal No. 55 of 26 September 2001.
- ⁴⁰- Aarif Saleh Makhlef, the aforementioned reference, p. 202.
- ⁴¹- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, see above, p. 206.
- ⁴²- Aarif Saleh Makhlef, supra, p. 43.
- ⁴³- Sabah Al-Ashaawi, "Legal Protection of Wilderness from Desertification", an article published in the Annals of the University of Algiers 01, published by Ben Youcef Ben Khedda University, Algeria, Volume 34, Number 02, 2020, p. 23.
- ⁴⁴- Mohamed Al-Bazaz, "Protection of the Marine Environment: A Study in International Law", Ma'arif Establishment, Alexandria, Egypt, 2006, p. 96.
- ⁴⁵- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the above reference, p. 281.
- ⁴⁶- Majid Raghieb Al-Halaw, the same reference, pp. 281-282.