

The role of terms and conditions in agricultural investment contracts in achieving food security

SOUILEM Said *

University of Ghardaïa (Algeria),

souilem.said@univ-ghardaia.edu.dz

Regional Tourism Laboratory and Institutions,

Received: 29/06/2025

Accepted: 14/12/2025

Published: 18/12/2025

Abstract:

Public sector agricultural land is undoubtedly among the most valuable assets in the country because it is the center of economic and social development. This means that although it must be properly managed to achieve its intended purposes, it must also be used logically and purposefully in order to achieve and ensure food security, and to attract investment.

For this reason, the State has taken possession of these lands, annexing them to its own property and establishing special rules for them which determine how they shall be protected and exploited. Alternatively, the rules may have provided that the only and exclusive way to exploit agricultural land belonging to the private property of the State is through the granting of concessions. It is a single legal instrument for the concession contract based on a carefully drafted terms and conditions specifying all rights and responsibilities. This gives the agricultural investor clarity when it comes to using the land and achieving the fruits of his investments, which undoubtedly enhances agricultural investment.

Keywords: Conditions document, Food security, Agricultural investment, Agricultural concession contract.

* Corresponding author.

INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in countries around the world. It aims to provide food for individuals as countries strive to pay attention to this sector in order to ensure their economic growth and social development. This can only be achieved by investing in the agricultural sector as a strategy to achieve self-sufficiency and thus win the bet of food security.

The agricultural concession contracts granted by the State to concessionaire investors are a manifestation of investment in this sector.

In view of its importance, the Algerian State organized it under Law No. **10/03**, which specifies the conditions and methods of exploiting agricultural land belonging to the private property of the State, which came in order to reach the stability of work in the field of agricultural investment and to achieve self-sufficiency.

Our study is concerned with determining the effects of agricultural concession for the concessionaire investor by addressing his rights and obligations and the resulting achievement of food security and self-sufficiency.

Algeria and other countries around the world consider the agricultural sector as one of the most important sectors, and in order to ensure their economic growth and social development, these countries seek to pay attention to the agricultural sector and agricultural land, and this can only be done by defining the conditions of concession and investment, within a mechanism called the terms and conditions as a guarantee for the investor and an effort to achieve food security.

In our study, we adopted the analytical method.

The problem we raise in this research paper is:

- How do the requirements for regulating and controlling the rights and ongoing obligations of farmers regarding milk contribute to food security?

In order to answer the problem posed in the study of the subject, we divided the study into three main axes. We discussed the

agricultural concession as a strategy to achieve food security on the first axis, while we addressed the terms and conditions as a preventive mechanism to protect agricultural investment on the second axis. As for the third axis, we addressed the aspects of maintaining food security in agricultural concession contracts according to the following plan:

- **Chapter I:** Agricultural Privatization as a Strategy for Achieving Food Security
 - **First** : The Concept of the Agricultural Concession Contract.
 - **Second:** Concept of Food Security.
- **Chapter II:** Terms and conditions as a preventive mechanism to protect agricultural investment
 - **First:** Devices in charge of preparing the terms and conditions.
 - **Second:** The content of the Terms and conditions.
- **Chapter III:** Aspects of maintaining food security in agricultural concession contracts
 - **First:** Excellence as a method to achieve food security.
 - **Second:** The extent to which agricultural excellence contributes to increasing food production.
 - **Third:** Food Security and Agricultural Economic Integration:

Chapter I: Agricultural Privatization as a Strategy for Achieving Food Security

Agricultural land is the cornerstone of the agricultural sector and plays a key role in economic activity. The Algerian legislature has developed many laws to determine the best way to exploit agricultural land in line with the country's economic trends. These laws include the Concession Law 10/03, the Self-Management System, the Agricultural Revolution System, and the Agricultural Investor.

First : The Concept of the Agricultural Concession Contract:

The agricultural orientation Law No. 08/16 issued by the legislator was issued to use private national property through concession. Law No. 10/03 effectively established the perpetual usufruct that was exploited, making the concession the exclusive means of exploiting agricultural land, and thus, this law was issued in

response to Law No. 87/19. Accordingly, we will talk about the jurisprudential and legal definition of the concession contract.

1. Jurisprudential definition:

In light of the legal status of the concession is determined by jurists. According to the legal definitions, the franchise is requested in order for the owner to be able to use the funds and real estate for a specified amount of money over a specified period of time¹, as **De Launader** defined it as an agreement under which a public body called the franchising body assigns a special body called the franchisor to operate a public facility at his expense and challenge his responsibility in exchange for paying a royalty he receives from the users of the facility².

2. Legal definition:

We note that the legislator did not address the development of a unified definition of legal terms, leaving it to the law, but by reference to some laws you find that it has defined the concession, as a contract of the common law granted to every natural or legal person subject to the public law or the private law to submit a request in accordance with the conditions specified in this law.

Second : Concept of Food Security:

Food security is an important and fundamental issue, such as the variability of climatic patterns and the multiplicity of natural resources, especially water, but the issue of food security is a fundamental issue that has increased in importance and poses a serious issue. It is an economic challenge for the majority of developing countries struggling to achieve their food security, including Algeria. and land allocated for agriculture, provided that its use is deliberate and coordinated.

1. Definition in Jurisprudence:

Is the ability³ A community must provide basic minimum nutritional requirements to its members on a regular basis. In addition, he described it as "the ability of a community to ensure a subsistence level of food for individuals who are unable to obtain it with their disposable income while providing the potential level of food for its

members within the limits of their disposable income."

Depending on the resources available⁴, local production or import will achieve this. In order to achieve food security, one must have a strategic food stockpile to face emergency risks and protect developing countries from political pressure from developed countries that control food weapons. The concept of food security is believed to be characterized by the constant presence of food commodities on the market over time.

2. Definition from a legal point of view:

Food security is defined as the simple and continuous access of all to enough nutritious food to lead an active life⁵.

3. Definition of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development:

The concept of food security indicates that manufacturing costs depend on nutrition as a need for an economical method, taking into account the comparative advantages in the production of food products in relation to their resources and products and ensuring that they can compete with foreign products and provide agricultural exports. For others, it is possible to achieve revenues through exotic innovations. In addition, food products can be imported so that their production is not better, and provide their citizens with sufficient quantity and quality of nutrition for their activity and health, which leads to when calculating the equitable distribution of nutrition to all members of society, especially everyone in the hope of achieving limited revenues and achieving the same goal, avoid sufficient reserves of nutrition for three months so that it can deal with all abnormal and compelling conditions⁶.

Chapter II: Terms and conditions as a preventive mechanism to protect agricultural investment

The terms and conditions is one of the basic tools to ensure the success and protection of agricultural investments. It plays a vital role in defining and documenting the conditions and requirements necessary for the effective and sustainable implementation of agricultural projects. It is a legal tool used as a preventive mechanism

to protect agricultural investment. Agricultural investment is an important part of agricultural development, and its regulation plays a crucial role in achieving sustainability and protecting agricultural resources, in addition to achieving food security.

First :Devices in charge of preparing the terms and conditions:

The National Agricultural Land Office, the National Fund for Agricultural Control and Development, and the State Committee are the various regulatory agencies and bodies that directly support the State in imposing its control on agricultural investors to protect the granted land, and this is what we will address in detail.

1.The National Agricultural Land Office:

The National Office for Agricultural Lands is an industrial and commercial public body that enjoys legal personality and financial independence. It is subject to administrative law in its relationship with the State, while it is considered a trader in its relationship with others, and it is subject to the guardianship⁷ of the Minister in charge of Finance. Its headquarters is located in Algiers, and it has a branch in each village.

The Office was established in accordance with Article 1 of Law No. 90/25 of 18/11/1990 containing the real estate directive, established by Executive Decree No. 96/87 dated 24/02/1996 and amended and expanded by Executive Decree No. 09/939 dated 22/10/2009.

a. The regulatory framework of the National Office for Agricultural Land:

The National Office for Agricultural Lands is a subject that is under the guardianship of the Minister in charge of Finance. As for its management, it shall be managed by the Board of Directors in the capacity of a Director General.

-Board of Directors

The members of the Board of Directors of the National Agricultural Land Office are defined in Article 13 of Decree No. 87/96. They include the President, the representative of the Minister of Agriculture, the representative of the Minister of Justice and the

Minister responsible for national property. The Council may use any effective person identified in the topics under discussion, the Minister in charge of local communities, the representative of the Minister in charge of urban development, the representatives of the National Chamber of Agriculture, and the representatives of the most representative trade union organizations⁸.

The members of the Board of Directors shall be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture for a period of three years, renewable at the request of the authority to which they belong. The Council shall meet in both ordinary and extraordinary sessions and shall hear the impartiality of the members to address the voice of the President above others. Areas of expertise in the Board include the establishment of office operations, the establishment of the annual program, the diwan investment program, prerequisites for signing contracts and participation in other business dealings. Notwithstanding the approval of the degree to which Diwan's ownership of agricultural land is appropriate and the conditions attached thereto.

b. General Manager:

Article 4 of Executive Decree No. 09-339, in addition to a presidential decree on the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, specifies that the Director General of the National Agrarian Land Office shall be by virtue of Executive Decree No. 96/87. This decree states that the General Manager is responsible for public traffic while upholding the authority of the Board of Directors and acts as the legal representative of the Office in all civil life and before the judiciary. Furthermore, the General Manager exercises peaceful authority over all users in the Bureau, prepares the estimated draft budget and supervises its implementation.

Attends the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bureau and implements the decisions of the Board of Directors of the Bureau after their approval by the Minister of Agriculture⁹.

In addition to all these tasks, the Director General also has the authority to propose the bylaws of the National Agricultural Land

Office, which is discussed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Minister, the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

It participates in the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bureau and implements the decisions taken by the Board of Directors of the Bureau after the approval of the Minister of Agriculture. Besides all these responsibilities, the Director General can also propose changes to the internal structure of the National Agricultural Land Office, which are reviewed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Minister of Agriculture¹⁰.

Executive Decree No. 10/326 was issued, along with Law 10/03, which increased the authority of the National

Agricultural Land Office. We will mention the most important of these powers:

- Sign the book of terms and conditions with the franchisee.
- After completing the registration procedures, handing over the concession contracts to investors.
- Activating the process of converting the right of permanent usufruct into a concession immediately after receiving and studying the files of beneficiaries and participants in collective and individual investments and studying them.
- Article 28 of Law 10/03 stipulates that the franchised investor is obliged to report any irregularities to the National Agrarian Land Office, which informs him of the irregularity and prepares a report of the incident. The Office shall notify the State Property Department of the administrative termination of the concession contract it concluded with the investor in the event of non-compliance and after a breach of duty in the conditions stipulated in Article 29 of Law 10/03.
- Take into account the reference area of the agricultural investor when making decisions regarding applications related to the possibility of the facilitated investor leaving the communist country and starting a private farm.

One of the most important rights granted to the National Farmland Office is the right of pre-emption. In order to exercise this,

the Office intervenes when an investing member wishes to waive his right to do so or when there is no apparent heir. The legislator has defined the right of pre-emption in Law 10/03 and Article 794 of the Civil Code.

2. National Fund for Control and Agricultural Development:

This fund was established by Executive Decree No. 05/413, dated October 25, 2005, specifying the modalities of the special allocation account No. 067/302 entitled the National Fund for Agricultural Investment Development. This fund is dedicated to advertisements that include the State's contribution to the development of production as well as agricultural production and its valuation¹¹.

In accordance with Executive Decree No. 05/413 of October 25 2005, this fund was established, which specified the procedures for supervising the development of the agricultural investment. The special allocation account No. 067/302 is the incentive for the establishment of this fund. This budget has been allocated to announcements related to state support for the development and promotion of agriculture and production, in addition to supporting the prices of energy products in agriculture, reducing interest rates on short-, medium- and long-term loans, assisting the food industries, covering the costs of feasibility studies, and monitoring the implementation of related projects. As well as the.

provision of subsidies that ensure the development of agricultural irrigation and the preservation of forms of livestock and vegetation¹².

a. Monitoring of the Fund for Agricultural Investments:

Development seeks to upgrade financial and technical disciplines to create modern agriculture through the conservation and wise use of natural resources.

b. Monitoring the implementation of the objectives set for agricultural investment:

Among the most important objectives of agricultural investment, we mention:¹³

- Reclamation of 700,000 hectares of agricultural land and distribution of land to farmers through agricultural projects.

- 330,000 jobs created.
- Provide the necessary funds to cover the Ministry of Agriculture's equipment budget.
- Restructuring the agricultural field.
- Raising the living standards of farmers.
- Investment promotion.

c. Monitoring programs directed to the modernization of agricultural investors:

This is done by monitoring agricultural production with regard to reducing the cost of food, adjusting production methods, evaluating crop quality, assessing the level of fertility of the land, and engaging in practices that protect farmers' gains and maintain the desired goals of the agricultural investor around his investment. Whether they are individual or collective¹⁴.

3.State Committee:

The State Committee shall exercise control by reviewing the concession application submitted by the applicant to the National Bureau of Agricultural Lands and expressing an opinion thereon. In order to help the Office to study the case in light of this, the Committee intervenes and provides more information about it. The Committee shall exercise its supervisory functions with the aim of maintaining transparency and objectivity when reviewing the files for the transfer of the permanent usufruct right to a temporary concession right

The effectiveness and usefulness of supervision systems in all Arab countries are evidenced by the very satisfactory results achieved in the agricultural field. This is the result of the real implementation of the devices through their supervision of the optimal use of agricultural land.

Second : The content of the terms and conditions:

It is a set of conditions and laws that must be adhered to by the contracting parties in a particular transaction. The term book aims to define the rights and duties of each party accurately and clearly, and this document is an essential part of any legal agreement. The terms

and conditions specifies the terms of the contract, guarantees, penalties, financial obligations, and any other special conditions related to the deal to ensure the clarity and binding of the agreement between the parties. It aims to regulate and encourage investment in the agricultural sector. It also determines the conditions and requirements that investors must abide by to benefit from agricultural land and develop agricultural projects to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of projects while preserving natural resources, achieving sustainable development and achieving food security. Thus, in this element, we will address two important things that fall within the parties to the franchise contract: the franchise investor and the State as the franchisor.

1. Franchisee Investor:

Article 4 of Law 10/03 stipulates that the investor or concessionaire shall be a natural person with Algerian nationality and a member of the agricultural investment company (individual or collective)¹⁵, and a holder of an administrative contract registered in the wilaya. Income from real estate to meet the conditions stipulated in Law 87/19 on Articles 1/16/17/18, which is his obligation to pay royalties in¹⁶ Addition to the cost of the property that has been waived.

In addition, the investor must not be one who has been disqualified due to lack of knowledge of legal and regulatory requirements, whose rights have been revoked by the court, or whose benefits have expired as a result of the judgment. The cases of those who have not yet obtained a final judgment from the competent judicial authorities shall be delayed.

A certified honorary declaration attesting to the quality of the investor's property must be submitted, and the investor promised to fulfil his obligations as stipulated in Law 87/19.¹⁷

2. Franchising State:

As the patron and protector of natural resources and their resources, the State enters into concession contracts for the management and exploitation of public utilities. These contracts are known as concession contracts because the State is required to use

public funds wisely, and it has the power to grant a concession to any of its resources for a specific period of time in a way that protects national interests. It is important to note that the State is the main party to agricultural concession contracts¹⁸.

In light of this, the Algerian legislator had to re-evaluate the measures taken, as the previous law had been repealed and Law No. 08/16 of September 3, 2008, was issued. The primary benefit enjoyed by the State is its ownership of peasant land, which is part of its private ownership. This is in light of Law No. 10/03, as these lands - which are considered one of the best and most fertile lands - are subject to state control. And if the concessionaire has real estate rights over it. This means that the investor must respect the allocation of land and take into account its nature and purpose.

The new law stipulated the duration of the contract in order to avoid the effects of the previous measures. As stated by the National Farmland Bureau, as the coordinator and responsible for agricultural real estate policy and the person who has the authority to conclude contracts with investors, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the state representative of the agricultural land under its custody. This is stated in Articles 5 and 6 of Law 08/16, where Article 6 stipulates that the National Agricultural Land Office may purchase any invested, agricultural or agricultural land whose development, valuation or repair is attributed to it. The legislator also granted the Office authority in this regard by representing the State¹⁹

Chapter III: Aspects of maintaining food security in agricultural concession contracts

Maintaining food security in agricultural concession contracts includes a set of measures and policies aimed at ensuring the availability of food in a sustainable and safe manner for communities. As agricultural investment is primarily an economic activity, the State has sought to harness all economic and financial potentials for the success of the agricultural concession system, whether related to the development of financing mechanisms, agricultural support and insurance to protect agricultural investors.

First : Excellence as a method to achieve food security:

It is necessary to analyze some of the issues that have been resolved under Law No. 10/03 on the independence of private agricultural land, in which it was decided to seek to integrate the method of exploitation into the seriousness of the government in encouraging investment in the agricultural sector, and therefore the concession lies in a set of elements related to investment, which we will explain below.

1. Exploitation of agricultural land in the form of investment:

It has been confirmed that the system adopted by the Algerian legislator in Law No. 10/03 and the previous one in Law No. 87/19 will not bear fruit. Article 16 of Law No. 08/16 is defined as a production unit that includes movable and immovable property and the sum of livestock plots, fields, orchards and investments, in addition to exceptional values, and includes non-local crops.

The investment consists in finding new methods of exploitation in order to give an advantage and give value to the production unit²⁰, which makes farming an investment activity based on a set of elements as follows:

2. Investment Component:

Agricultural investment depends on all approved efforts by a public or private person in order to obtain benefits for financiers in the agricultural sector. This means that agriculture aims to achieve the logic of profit and improve economic revenues by increasing agricultural production to meet the needs of the national market and achieving a surplus of exports, which means achieving a high level of food security at its levels. This can only be achieved uniquely through the use of each element of the agricultural investment, where part of the work or money is provided, and the integration of the various elements of production available, such as land, capital, production methods, irrigation methods, labor and what is used to produce agricultural products that meet the needs of consumers and obtain the best possible results.

3. Continuous Element:

Not legislated in Law No. 10/03 of the characteristic of exploiting agricultural land, from the traditional term of a farmer to the modern term that is in line with the requirements of the market economy, where he was called the name of the continuing concessionaire defined in Article 47 of Law No. 08/16 "Bane is considered a continuous or non-living person every medical or moral person who practices a peasant activity related to the control and exploitation of the BandLu J cycle of a plant or animal nature, which constitutes a stage or several stages necessary for the functioning of this cycle, as well as the activities that take place throughout the production work, especially the decoration of plant or animal materials and their transformation and marketing when these materials come exclusively from the investor".

In addition, the investor is part of investment management and earning interest. However, it is still the farmer who considers farming a profession in order to meet the needs of his family, and not only that, but he also needs to respond to the requirements of the national and export market²¹.

4. Financing element:

The financing process consists of providing the necessary funds for investments and fixed capital formation by increasing production and consumption²². Since the concession is a method of investment according to the strategy of the agricultural sector, the government has taken it upon itself to find institutional and financial support to stimulate investment and support financing efforts through the Investment Financing Program. Well, it is one of the basic elements of agricultural investment to improve food production in terms of quantity and quality.

In this initiative, several funds were established in order to provide the necessary financial support to farmers, as the Fund was established to control and develop agriculture by Executive Decree No. 2000-118,²³ which was replaced by the National Fund for Agricultural Investment Development, established by Executive Decree No. 05-

413. The²⁴ Additional loans are also attributed to rural development financing and land preparation, in addition to establishing a unified monitoring system to obtain loans financed in cooperation with the Agriculture and Rural Development Bank. A joint ministerial statement was also published between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior No. 108 dated February 23, 2011, outlining the procedures for granting financial loans to financiers.

5. The possibility of concluding partnership contracts for the exploitation of agricultural land:

The aim is to mobilize capital and modernize agricultural production techniques to ensure the legislators' continuity with the concessionaire. The possibility of concluding partnership contracts with other persons²⁵, and the partner must be a natural person of Algerian nationality or a legal person subject to Algerian law and whose shareholders are of Algerian nationality and foreign investors.

This measure represents a new experience in the field of agricultural land exploitation in order to increase the investor's ability to produce and achieve qualitative progress in improving land productivity. Since the partnership contract falls on the management of agricultural land, the legislator has stipulated that it is necessary to empty it in a formal formulation.

Second : The extent to which agricultural excellence contributes to increasing food production:

One of the basic principles that helps the State to adopt the method of excellence in agricultural exploitation within the framework of the balanced growth of agriculture is to maintain its productive capabilities and seek to develop these capabilities to improve the level of food security through This i will address the importance of the agricultural sector in Algeria, and then the importance of excellence in the availability of food.

1. The importance of the agricultural sector in visiting:

Agriculture is one of the strategic and effective sectors that contribute to the development process because it is the only source of nutrition. It also represents a broad area of labor abundance,

employment reduction, and the inclusion of capital needed for economic growth in employment to achieve food security. The agricultural sector has an essential role in the economy, as it contributes to the development of the economies of developing countries²⁶. Algeria, through the structure of society and the wide agricultural area.

The agricultural sector also plays a key role in the development of many other sectors, especially the economic sector, by supplying it with many foods and raw materials.

2. The extent of the importance of excellence in providing food:

Algeria has not developed a national plan for agricultural development in order to develop and improve the efficiency of agriculture since 2000, in addition to the development of rural and agricultural development, and after the adoption of the law of directing the village for the period between 2009 to 2014, which aims to renew the agricultural economy and the rural sector.

The State Property Department was granted the authority to unilaterally terminate the contract whenever the investor breaches any of his legal or contractual obligations in accordance with Law No. 10/03 of the Law. By modernizing agriculture and improving the performance of this sector in light of the current variables surrounding the national economy, sustainable food security can be achieved. This was agreed upon with the adoption of the concession method as a means of investing agricultural land belonging to the private property of the State, as the latter was known to grant the greatest amount of freedom to those who continue to exercise their agricultural activity under the control of the State, and Article 08 of the Terms and conditions, the model of which is attached to Executive Decree No. 10/326, especially the obligation to exploit agricultural land personally and directly.

Perhaps one of the most prominent positives of this law is the right to independence in the name of every fruitful person, even if he is a member of a collective agricultural organization, to give the right to a continuous person to get out of the State of commonality imposed

in exploitation in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 87/19 related to the cancelled agricultural investors. This situation often pushed the agricultural producer to fall into disputes with the rest of the fruitful members and enter into legal disputes that usually last for a long time and come at the expense of interest in the production process and the establishment of a continuous economically efficient individual.

The law grants the right to exploit to all investors, regardless of their membership in a collective peasantry, which is arguably one of its most prominent benefits. In addition, it is granted to continue together out of the State of commonality imposed in exploitation in the application of the requirements of Law No. 87/19 related to agricultural investments currently cancelled. That is often to be the case. It has been pressuring the farmer to enter into arguments with the rest of the members of Al-Tamra and enter into legal disputes, which usually leads to lengthy legal battles that cost the farmer an interest in the production process and the ability to build independent continuity and establish continuous individual economically efficient ones.

"With regard to current agricultural investments, the bank can grant loans to the individual investor, whether it is a companion loan or a challenge loan, and the concession contract provides a guarantee," the general manager of the Agriculture and Rural Development Bank said in a statement. This is in response to the application of the provisions of Law No. 10/03. As far as investing members are concerned, individual loans for grain production and seasonal exploitation in the form of companion loans are only available to group investors holding individual concession contracts in groups. The bank needs the members of the investment group to jointly apply for investment loans in the form of challenge loans, and the Director General of the Bank said that the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development should develop the necessary legal mechanisms to grant loans to agricultural investors²⁷.

Finally, we say that the concession method is a method of agricultural investment;

despite all the advantages it has brought to the sector, its success remains contingent on a combination of efforts that must be controlled by a clear and specific agricultural policy.

Third : Food Security and Agricultural Economic Integration:

Economic integration among countries refers to the unification of multiple production entities, with the aim of reducing production costs or exercising market control within a specific geographic area²⁸, with regard to the exchange of goods and services. Food security is inherently variable, as it is affected by environmental factors (such as resource quality and climate) and economic conditions (including commodity and fuel prices), in addition to price instability. This results from multiple factors that favor the interests of established countries over others. The interests of developing countries such as Algeria require the latter to strengthen and develop its economy, particularly the agricultural sector, through regional and international cooperation in agriculture, a process known as agricultural economic integration.

1. Agricultural Economic Integration:

Economic integration often seeks to build strong and cohesive ties to promote common economic goals. This cooperation between countries is embodied within the framework of an economic agreement²⁹. Therefore, agricultural economic integration seeks to develop and exchange agricultural resources among an alliance of countries, all striving to achieve food security.

A- Components of Agricultural Economic Integration:

To enhance integration and ensure its sustainability, several elements must be present, some political, some economic, and some cultural³⁰.

- Availability of Natural Resources

The availability of natural resources is a fundamental factor in the integration of countries, as economic integration is impractical among groups that lack natural resources.

Integration relies on the exchange of goods resulting from the exploitation of available resources between these countries. The effectiveness of integration depends on the diversity of resources, as this diversity facilitates specialization and interconnectedness between countries, which enhances trade³¹.

- Providing infrastructure:

This includes road networks, transportation, and communication facilities, as well as agricultural equipment and machinery. This element is a crucial factor in the success of any economic integration, even with the free movement of agricultural crops and food products. The scope and effectiveness of integration are limited as long as the integrated countries lack roads and transportation between them³².

Providing the necessary production elements for the production process:

This feature emphasizes the importance of the skilled and specialized technical element, given its crucial role in the manufacturing process and achieving efficiency³³.

B- Objectives of Agricultural Economic Integration:

Agricultural economic integration seeks to achieve several objectives, most notably:

- Improving the utilization of available agricultural resources, thereby enhancing productivity on a large scale.

- Achieving the principle of production specialization and a comprehensive social division of labor, leading to increased productivity and reduced costs.

- Improving the economic well-being of the population, given the significant growth rates achieved by this integration, which leads to increased incomes³⁴.

- Agricultural economic integration and its role in achieving food security in Algeria:

The impact of agricultural economic integration depends on the commercial efficiency of the contracting entities and their commitment to liberalization, particularly in a sensitive sector such as agriculture³⁵. Economic integration also aims to ensure commercial

and economic benefits from the agreements concluded in this context, ultimately meeting countries' food needs while striving to achieve self-sufficiency.

2. The impact of food commodity exchanges between integration parties on achieving food security:

The European Union is the primary source of food commodities for Algeria, with imports from its member states accounting for approximately 43.14%, equivalent to 328 billion Algerian dinars, of the total food commodities. France is the primary supplier of goods and foodstuffs.

The share of trade between the Maghreb countries and Algeria is remarkably weak, amounting to no more than 5685 million Algerian dinars, or less than 1%, making it significantly lower compared to the European Union. Therefore, we emphasize that Algeria relies heavily on foreign trade, particularly with European Union countries, especially France, to meet its food needs and achieve self-sufficiency³⁶. Conversely, agricultural and economic integration within the Maghreb or Arab region has had negative consequences for Algeria, particularly given the scarcity of imported Arab and Maghreb food products.

CONCLUSION

The agricultural concession agreement is fundamental to achieving food security, as it represents the legal reference tool that determines the conditions and controls that everyone must adhere to during the agricultural investment process. Looking at its details, it turns out to have a significant impact on all parties involved, including investors, farmers, and governments.

First The administrative work contract, by administrative decision, grants them only the rights of shareholders or private property for a specific reason for renewal, with the payment of an annual fee. This project aims to develop artificial intelligence technology for the cloud platform in an innovative way.

Secondly, The franchise contract contributes to protecting the traditional freelancers and effectively exploits working partners,

including their economic shareholders, and establishes a set of necessary elements for them.

Third, and foremost, the term book provides a clear legal framework outlining the rights and obligations of each party to the contract. This ensures transparency and fairness in transactions and reduces the occurrence of disputes between the contracting parties.

Fourth, the term book serves as a guiding document to define the responsibilities and obligations of each party to the contract, which facilitates the organization of work and the setting of goals and expectations. This contributes significantly to increasing the efficiency of the production process and improving the quality of agricultural products.

Finally, the terms and conditions is important in enhancing the sustainability of agricultural investment and thus achieving long-term food security. By providing a clear and binding legal framework, stakeholders can work together more efficiently towards improving agricultural production and food provision.

It can be said that the role of the term book in agricultural investment contracts has a great impact on enhancing food security, which is an essential element in achieving sustainable development and the well-being of people.

Bibliography List :

Books

- 1-Abdelghafour Ibrahim Ahmed, Food Security, Concept, Measurement and Requirements", without Amna Publishing and Distribution House Edition, Jordan, 2016, p.68.
- 2-Ajja Al-Jilani, The crisis of the agricultural property and proposals for its settlement, from the nationalization of the private property to the privatization of the public property, Dar Al-Khaldouniya, Algeria, 2005, of 178.
- 3-Ali Ismail, "Obstacles to Economic Integration in Islamic Countries," unpublished by Dar Al-Taalim Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, Egypt, 2019, p. 28.
- 4-Ben Roukaya ben Youcef, Explanation of the Agricultural Investments Law, First Edition, National Bureau of Educational Works, 2001, p. 130.
- 5-Fawzia Gharbi, "Arab Agriculture and the Challenges of Food Security: The Case of Algeria," First Edition, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 2010, p. 52.

The role of terms and conditions in agricultural investment contracts in achieving food security/ SOUILEM Said

Volume: 10 / N°: 02 (2025)

- 6- Kehil Hakima, converting the permanent usufruct right into a concession right under Law 10/03, p. 63
- 7- Shamel Ismail, The Legal System of Real Estate Guidance, Dar Homa for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, 2003, first edition, p. 138.
- 8- Tarik Al-Hadj, Principles of Finance, Safaa Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2010, p. 21.

Thesis and dissertations:

- 1- Abdul Halim Al-Hamza, "The Role of Agricultural Economic Integration in Achieving Sustainable Agricultural Development in the Arab World," PhD thesis, Faculty of Economics and Business, Ferhat Abbas University, Setif 1, 2011-2012, p. 136.
- 2- Aissa ben Nasser, The Problem of Food in Algeria, Dissertation for a State Doctorate in Economic Sciences, Economics Branch, Faculty of Economic Sciences, University of Wari, Constantine 2014, pp. 10-11.
- 3- Brik Zoubir, The Legal System of the Agricultural Concession Contract in the Shadow of Amendments, Memorandum for a master's degree in law, Real Estate Law Branch, Faculty of Law, University of Algiers 1, 2015, p. 13.
- 4- Nabila Al-Habtri, "Food Security in Algeria - Possibilities and Challenges", PhD thesis, Faculty of Economics and Business, Abdelhamid Ben Badis University, Mostaganem 2015-2016, p. 148.

Articles:

- 1- Amina Ben Khaznaji, Youssef Berkane, The Role of Maghreb Economic Integration in Achieving Food Security, Al-Baheth Al-Eqtisadi Journal, University of Setif 1, Issue 1, 2014, p. 20.
- 2- Bey Ahmed, The Agricultural Sector of Reality and Reform Requirements, Journal of Researcher, Visiting Journal, Issue 02, 2003, p. 02.
- 3- De Lauder Andz, Traité Des contrats administratif Tome 2, 11^{ème} édition LGDI, p255.
- 4- Miloud Mahdi, Arab Economic Integration, Arab Economic Research Journal, University of Business Sciences, Oran, Algeria Issue 45, 2009, pp. 37-38.

Legal documents:

- 1- Article 03 of Law 08/16 of 03/08/2008 containing the Agricultural Directive (Official Gazette No. 46 of 2008).
- 2- Article 13 of Executive Decree No. 96/87 dated 24.02.1996, as amended and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 09/339 dated 22/10/1996, which includes the establishment of the National Office for Agricultural Land No. 61.
- 3- Article 11 of Executive Decree 96/87 as amended by Article 03 of Executive Decree 09/339.

**The role of terms and conditions in agricultural investment contracts
in achieving food security/ SOUILEM Said**

Volume: 10 / N°: 02 (2025)

- 4- Article 1 of Executive Decree No. 05/413 dated October 25, 2005, Official Gazette No. 72, issued on 02/11/2005
- 5- Articles 18.17.16.1 of Law 87/19 dated December 8, 1987, which includes how to control the subordinate agricultural lands National Property and Determining the Rights and Duties of Producers, Official Gazette No. 50 of 1987.

Judgments and judicial decisions:

- 1- Executive Decree No. 20/118 dated 30/05/2000, regarding the determination of the modalities for the management of the allocation account No. 302/067, entitled the National Fund for Agricultural Control and Development, Official Gazette No. 31, 2000.
- 2- Executive Decree No. 05-413 dated: 25/10/2005, regarding the determination of the modalities for the management of the allocation account No. 302-067, entitled the National Fund for the Development of Agricultural Investment, Official Gazette No. 72 of 2005.

6.References:

¹ Brik Zoubir, *The Legal System of the Agricultural Concession Contract in the Shadow of Amendments*, Memorandum for a master's degree in law, Real Estate Law Branch, Faculty of Law, University of Algiers 1, 2015, p. 13.

² De Lauder Andz, *Traité Des contrats administratif* Tome 2, 11^{ème} édition LGDI, p255.

³ Fawzia Gharbi, "Arab Agriculture and the Challenges of Food Security: The Case of Algeria," First Edition, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 2010, p. 52.

⁴ Abdelghafour Ibrahim Ahmed, *Food Security, Concept, Measurement and Requirements*", without Amna Publishing and Distribution House Edition, Jordan, 2016.

⁵ Article 03 of Law 08/16 of 03/08/2008 containing the Agricultural Directive (Official Gazette No. 46 of 2008).

⁶ Aissa ben Nasser, *The Problem of Food in Algeria*, Dissertation for a State Doctorate in Economic Sciences, Economics Branch, Faculty of Economic Sciences, University of Wari, Constantine 2014, pp. 10-11.

⁷ Kehil Hakima, *converting the permanent usufruct right into a concession right under Law 10/03*, p. 63

⁸ Article 13 of Executive Decree No. 96/87 dated 24.02.1996, as amended and supplemented by Executive Decree No. 09/339 dated 22/10/1996, which includes the establishment of the National Office for Agricultural Land No. 61.

⁹ Shamel Ismail, *The Legal System of Real Estate Guidance*, Dar Homa for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Algeria, 2003, first edition, p. 138.

¹⁰ Article 11 of Executive Decree 96/87 as amended by Article 03 of Executive Decree 09/339.

- ¹¹ Brik Al-Zoubir, *The Legal System of the Agricultural Concession Contract*, op. Cit., P. 78 et seq.
- ¹² Article 1 of Executive Decree No. 05/413 dated October 25, 2005, Official Gazette No. 72, issued on 02/11/2005
- ¹³ Brik Al-Zoubir, *ibid.*, p. 79.
- ¹⁴ Brik Al-Zoubir, *ibid.*, p. 80.
- ¹⁵ Ben Roukaya ben Youcef, *Explanation of the Agricultural Investments Law*, First Edition, National Bureau of Educational Works, 2001, p. 130.
- ¹⁶ Articles 18.17.16.1 of Law 87/19 dated December 8, 1987, which includes how to control the subordinate agricultural lands National Property and Determining the Rights and Duties of Producers, Official Gazette No. 50 of 1987.
- ¹⁷ Brik Al-Zoubir, *ibid.*, p. 28.
- ¹⁸ Brik Al-Zoubir, *ibid.*, p. 29.
- ¹⁹ Brik Al-Zoubir, *ibid.*, p. 30.
- ²⁰ Ajja Al-Jilani, *The crisis of the agricultural property and proposals for its settlement, from the nationalization of the private property to the privatization of the public property*, Dar Al-Khaldouniya, Algeria, 2005, of 178.
- ²¹ Ajja Al-Jilani, op. Cit., P. 179.
- ²² Tarik Al-Hadj, *Principles of Finance*, Safaa Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2010, p. 21.
- ²³ Executive Decree No. 20/118 dated 30/05/2000, regarding the determination of the modalities for the management of the allocation account No. 302-067, entitled the National Fund for Agricultural Control and Development, Official Gazette No. 31, 2000.
- ²⁴ Executive Decree No. 05/413 dated: 25/10/2005, regarding the determination of the modalities for the management of the allocation account No. 302/067, entitled the National Fund for the Development of Agricultural Investment, Official Gazette No. 72 of 2005.
- ²⁵ See Article 21 of Law 10-03.
- ²⁶ Bey Ahmed, *The Agricultural Sector of Reality and Reform Requirements*, Journal of Researcher, Visiting Journal, Issue 02, 2003, p. 02.
- ²⁷ Al-Bilad Newspaper, on 22/04/2014.
- ²⁸ Ali Ismail, "Obstacles to Economic Integration in Islamic Countries," unpublished by Dar Al-Taalim Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, Egypt, 2019, p. 28.
- ²⁹ Amina Ben Khaznaji, Youssef Berkane, *The Role of Maghreb Economic Integration in Achieving Food Security*, Al-Baheth Al-Eqtisadi Journal, University of Setif 1, Issue 1, 2014, p. 20.
- ³⁰ Miloud Mahdi, *Arab Economic Integration*, Arab Economic Research Journal, University of Business Sciences, Oran, Algeria Issue 45, 2009, pp. 37-38.

³¹ Amina Ben Khaznaji, Youssef Berkane, The Role of Economic Integration in Achieving Sustainable Food Security in the Maghreb Countries, previous reference, pp. 89-90.

³² Nabila Al-Habtri, “Food Security in Algeria - Possibilities and Challenges”, PhD thesis, Faculty of Economics and Business, Abdelhamid Ben Badis University, Mostaganem 2015-2016, p. 148.

³³ Miloud Mahdi, the previous reference, p. 38.

³⁴ Nabila Al-Habitri, the previous reference, p. 149.

³⁵ Abdul Halim Al-Hamza, “The Role of Agricultural Economic Integration in Achieving Sustainable Agricultural Development in the Arab World,” PhD thesis, Faculty of Economics and Business, Ferhat Abbas University, Setif 1, 2011-2012, p. 136.

³⁶ Nabila Al-Habitri, the previous reference, p. 149.