

Topic: Legislation for the Supermarket Management Software System.

Course: Software Analysis and Design.

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Protection of consumer interests

This law protects the interests of consumers and provides the basis for their choice of information necessary for food consumption. The law prevents:

a) falsifying or fraudulent practices;

b) violation of the quality of food by the use of unsuitable ingredients;

c) any other practice that misleads the consumer

Article 13

Restrictive measures

Restrictive measures for placing food or animal feed on the market, as well as their removal from the market, if there are scientifically substantiated doubts that the food or animal feed is unsafe, are determined, in any case, by order of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF FOOD

Article 14

10 Import

1. Food imported into the Republic of Albania is put on the market when it meets the requirements of this law and the legislation in force.

2. In the case of special international agreements between the Republic of Albania and the exporting country, the food imported into the Republic of Albania is put on the market when it meets the requirements defined in these agreements.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FOOD BUSINESS OPERATORS

Article 22

Responsibility for food hygiene and safety Food business operators bear responsibility for any damage to human health, caused by the consumption of unsafe food, at all stages of production, processing and distribution.

Article 23

General and special conditions of food hygiene 13

1. Primary production food business operators must ensure the systematic implementation of general and special food hygiene conditions. These conditions are determined by the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection.

2. Food business operators, in all stages of food production, processing and distribution, ensure the systematic implementation of the general and special conditions of food hygiene, which are determined by the instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Defense of the Customer.

3. Food business operators in the wholesale market must implement special hygiene requirements, which are determined by the directive of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection

4. Food business operators who prepare, process, handle and store food in the refrigerator, in retail trade environments, must ensure the systematic implementation of special hygiene requirements, which are determined by the directive of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Defense The customer.

Article 24

Responsibilities for foods that do not meet requirements

1. If a food business operator assesses that a food, which he has imported, produced, processed, distributed or put on the market, does not comply with food safety requirements or harms people's health, he immediately starts the procedures for removing the food in question from the market and informs the AKU and the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection.

2. When the food is purchased by the consumer, the operator must notify, effectively and appropriately, the consumer of the reasons for removing the food from the market and, if necessary, request the return of the purchased food, when other measures do not work. are sufficient for a high level of health protection.

3. The food business operator, responsible for the retail or distribution activity, whose activity does not have a direct impact on the packaging, labeling, insurance and integrity of the food, starts, as soon as it receives the corresponding notification or decision, the removal procedure from the food market, which does not meet food safety requirements.

4. The food business operator must provide the AKU and the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection with the necessary information for food traceability.

5. The food business operator must cooperate and must not prevent any other person from cooperating with the AKU and the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, in taking measures to reduce the risk from food, with which they supply or have supplied to the market.

Food traceability requirements

1. Traceability is determined at all levels of production, processing and distribution of food, raw materials, of plant or animal origin, animals, which produce food or animals used in food production, including the traceability of any other substance , determined to interact or that has interacted with food.

2. Food business operators create a system for keeping data, called a database, and guarantee procedures that enable their identification at any time. These data identify any physical or legal person who supplied them with food, with food-producing animals, animals used for food production or with any other substance, determined for production or expected to be used for food production.

3. Food business operators keep the information mentioned in point 2 of this article for three years and provide this information to the AKU and the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection at their request.

4. Food placed on the market or that can be placed on the market must be labeled and identified through documents and any other type of information, to ensure traceability. Traceability requirements are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers, with the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection.

Article 30

Prohibition of introducing new foods into the market

1. If there is any scientific discrepancy about the harmful effect of new foods on human health, especially food and food ingredients, which contain or consist of genetically modified organisms, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Defense of The consumer temporarily prohibits the release of such food on the market, to prevent or reduce the possibility of negative impacts on people's health.

2. The Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection prohibits the placing on the market of new foods, especially food and food ingredients, which contain or consist of genetically modified organisms, if, based on the assessment of a scientific risk , have been assessed as harmful to human health.

3. The Council of Ministers, with the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection, prohibits, temporarily or permanently, the import of new foods that contain genetically modified organisms, when there is no scientific information and knowledge of the possible negative consequences for people's lives and health.