



**UN FOOD  
CONFERENCE**  
University of Belgrade  
**210<sup>th</sup> Anniversary**  
OCTOBER 5-6 2018

**PROGRAM  
I  
ZBORNIK RADOVA**

*Programme  
&  
Book of Abstracts*

Beograd, 5 i 6 oktobar 2018  
Belgrade, Octobre 5-6, 2018

CIP-Kategorizacija u publikaciji  
Narodna biblioteka Srbije, Beograd

Univerzitet u Beogradu  
UNIFOOD CONFERENCE (2018; Beograd)  
Program; i zbornik radova= Programme; & Book of Abstracts/  
Beograd, 5 i 6 oktobar 2018 = Belgrade, Octobre 5-6 2018  
[organizator] Univerzitet u Beogradu; [organized by] University of Belgrade  
[urednici, editors Marina Soković, Živoslav Tešić] Beograd, Univerzitet u Beogradu

Radovi na srp i engl. jeziku – Tekst ćir i lat- Tiraž

ISBN 978-86-7522-060-2

UNIFOOD Konferencija, Beograd, 5-6 oktobar 2018  
PROGRAM I ZBORNIK RADOVA

UNIFOOD Conference, Belgrade Octobre 5-6 2018  
Programme and Book of Abstracts

**Izdaje / Published by**

**Univerzitet u Beogradu / University of Belgrade**

Studentski trg 1, 11000 Beograd

Tel/fax ; [www.bg.ac.rs](http://www.bg.ac.rs), email

**Za izdavača / For Publisher**

**Vladimir Bumbaširević, rektor**

**Urednici / Editors**

**Marina Soković**

**Živoslav Tešić**

**Dizajn korica i kompjuterska obrada teksta / Cover Design Layout**

**Tomislav Tosti**

**Tiraž / Circulation**

ISBN 978-86-7522-060-2



BKHP63 / FQSP63

# UNIFood Conference

Posterska prezentacija u okviru sekcija / Poster presentation within sections  
BEZBEDNOST I KVALITET HRANA / FOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY



## Sigurnost hrane – stanje i prognoze

Danijela Šarčević<sup>1</sup>, Milan Ž. Baltić<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Istitut za higijenu i tehnologiju mesa*

<sup>2</sup>*Fakultet Veterinarske medicine, Beograd*

Za obezbeđivanje dovoljnih količina hrane koristi se termin sigurnost hrane, koji se definiše kao: „Kada svi ljudi, u svakom vremenu, mogu fizički i ekonomski da imaju dovoljno hrane, bezbedne i nutritivno vredne, koja može da zadovolji njihove potrebe, da bude prihvatljiva i da im omogućava uobičajne aktivnosti i zdrav život“. Sigurnosti hrane doprinose njena raspoloživost, pristupačnost, stabilnost, energetska i nutritivna vrednost, podmirenje potreba za vodom u proizvodnji, degradacija zemljišta, klimatske promene, bolesti biljaka, odnosno životinja, politički odnosi, porast populacije, energetska potrošnja, homogenizacija potrošnje, formiranje cena, smanjenje količine bačene hrane. O sigurnosti hrane, njenoj potrošnji, potrebama za svetsku populaciju brinu međunarodne organizacije (UN, FAO, WHO). Na nacionalnom nivou, o sigurnosti hrane brinu vlade, resorna ministarstva, komore, različita udruženja itd. Prema FAO podacima u svetu je hronično podhranjeno 870 miliona ljudi (12,5 posto svetske populacije), a od gladi umire 6 miliona dece starosti do 5 godina za godinu dana. Smanjanje broja podhranjenog stanovništva kao i smrtnost od gladi mogla bi znatno da se smanji smanjenjem količine bačene hrane i povećanjem poljoprivredne proizvodnje. Sigurnost hrane najčešće se dovodi u vezu sa porastom svetske populacije (2050 godine 9,7 milijardi). Prvu detaljniju analizu odnosa promene broja populacije i proizvodnje hrane dao je Tomas Maltus (1776-1834 godine) koji je upozorio svet na mogućnost pojave gladi polovinom 19. veka. Njegova predviđanja i predviđanja njegovih kasnijih sledbenika nisu se obistinila. Prognoze o mogućnostima proizvodnje dovoljnih količina hrane u budućnosti su optimistične i mogu se smatrati realnim uz uslov da se poljoprivredna proizvodnja u oba svoja sektora (biljna i animalna) unapređuje, a da pri tom ima što manje uticaj na životnu sredinu (održivi razvoj).

## Food security – current situation and predictions

Danijela Šarčević<sup>1</sup>, Milan Ž. Baltić<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Meat Hygiene and Technology*

<sup>2</sup>*Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Belgrade*

We use term food security when we talk about providing enough food for world population. It is defined as: „when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life“. For food security, basic contribution are given by its availability, accessibility, stability, energy and nutritional value, support for needs of water in production processes, land degradation, climate change, diseases of plants, or animals, political relations, increase in population, energy consumption, homogenization of consumption, price formation, reduced amount of thrown food. International organization (UN, FAO, WHO) concern about food security, its use, as well as of the world population needs. On national level, Governments, Ministries, various association etc. taking care about food security and its policy. According to FAO's data, in the world is chronically malnourished 870 million people (12,5% of the world population) starve, and dies six million children aged up to 5, per year. The reduction of malnourished population, as well as mortality, could be significantly reduced with amount of thrown food and increasing agricultural production. Food security is most commonly linked with the rise of the world population (in 2050 it will be 9,7 billion). The first detailed analysis of the relation between changes in population and food, was given by Thomas Malthus (1776-1834), who was warned of the possibility of famine, in the mid of 19th century. He and his followers prediction did not come true. Prediction about capabilities of producing sufficient quantities of food in the future are optimistic and may be considered as real, if agriculture production in both sectors (plant and animal) improves, with minimal harmful impact on environment (sustainable development).