

**PREVARE SA HRANOM – PREGLED INCIDENATA
PRIJAVLJENIH U EU ALERT AND COOPERATION NETWORK I
SISTEMU BRZOG UZBUNJIVANJA ZA HRANU I HRANU ZA
ŽIVOTINJE**

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Sažetak: Prevare sa hranom vode ka ekonomskoj dobiti za prevarante i šteti za kupce. Osim toga, prevare sa hranom predstavljaju nepoštovanje i kršenje propisa o hrani, a mnoge prevare mogu uticati na zdravlje potrošača uzrokujući različite bolesti ili u ekstremnim slučajevima smrt. Cilj ovog rada je analiza prijavljenih slučajeva prevara u EU Rapid alert system for food and feed (RASFF), odnosno Alert and Cooperation Network' (ACN). U ovom radu prikazane su prevare sa hranom koje se najčešće dešavaju u Evropi. Tokom pregleda korišteni su podaci koji su objavljeni u javnoj bazi podataka RASFF-a, odnosno Alert and Cooperation Network' (ACN) u periodu 2016-2024. Broj zahtjeva članica ACN mreže u vezi sa sumnjom na prevaru povećao se sa 157 (2016) i 178 (2017) na 407 (2021), 600 (2022), odnosno 758 (2023). U 2020. godini najveći broj zahtjeva odnosio se na masti i ulja, ribu i proizvode od ribe, te živinsko meso i proizvode. Slična situacija je bila i 2021. godine, s tim da su na trećem mjestu bili zahtjevi u vezi sa crvenim mesom i proizvodima od mesa. 2022. i 2023. godine najveći broj zahtjeva se odnosio na med, živu stoku i crveno meso. Prema RASFF-u, u prevare sa hranom koje su najčešće prijavljene u posmatranom periodu spadaju: upotreba nedozvoljenih sastojaka, pogrešno označavanje, prodaje hrane poslije roka upotrebe, hrana koju nije pratila ispravna dokumentacija, hrana sa nepravilnim ili lažnim uvoznim deklaracijama itd. U svrhu otkrivanja i sprečavanja prevara sa hranom primjenjuju se različite analitičke tehnike. One su, uglavnom, fokusirane na ciljane pristupe radi identifikacije prethodno odabranih analita. U radu je dat pregled najviše primjenjivanih tehnika. Iako su i metode otkrivanja i mjere prevencije u vezi sa problemima prevare u hrani implementirane u različitim lancima snabdijevanja hranom, takvi se događaji i dalje prijavljuju širom svijeta. Nadležni organi moraju identifikovati (i po potrebi sankcionisati), a subjekti u poslovanju sa hranom ublažiti i spriječiti pojavu prevara sa hranom.

Ključne riječi: Prevare sa hranom, ACN, RASFF, Evropska unija

FOOD FRAUD – AN OVERVIEW OF INCIDENTS REPORTED TO ALERT AND COOPERATION NETWORK AND THE EU RAPID ALERT SYSTEM FOR FOOD AND FEED

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Abstract: Food fraud leads to economic gain for fraudsters and harm for consumers. In addition, food fraud represents a disregard and violation of food regulations, and many frauds can affect consumer health by causing various illnesses or, in extreme cases, death. The aim of this paper is to analyze reported fraud cases in the EU's Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), or Alert and Cooperation Network (ACN). This paper presents an overview of the most common food fraud in Europe. During the review, data published in the public database of RASFF, i.e. Alert and Cooperation Network (ACN) in the period 2016-2024, were used. The number of requests from members of the ACN network regarding suspected fraud increased from 157 (2016) and 178 (2017) to 407 (2021), 600 (2022), and 758 (2023). In 2020, the largest number of requests were related to fats and oils, fish and fish products, and poultry meat and products. The situation was similar in 2021, with requirements related to red meat and products in third place. In 2022 and 2023, the largest number of requests were related to honey, livestock and red meat. According to RASFF, the most frequently reported food frauds in the observed period include: use of unauthorized ingredients, mislabeling, selling food after the expiration date, food not accompanied by proper documentation, food with incorrect or false import declarations, etc. Various analytical techniques are used to detect and prevent food fraud. They are mainly focused on targeted approaches for the identification of pre-selected analytes. The paper gives an overview of the most applied techniques. Although both detection methods and prevention measures related to food fraud problems have been implemented in various food supply chains, such situations continue to be reported worldwide. Competent authorities must identify (and sanction if necessary), and food business operators must mitigate and prevent food fraud.

Key words: Food fraud, ACN, RASFF, European Union