



## Alternativne mreže hranom

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**Sažetak:** U današnje vreme prehrambena sigurnost se nameće kao imperativ u težnjama mnogih država. Iz tog razloga na značaju dobijanju nove vrste snabdevanja hranom i poljoprivrednim proizvodima. Ovi vidovi mreža hrane poprimaju različite oblike i kao takvi polako ali sigurno zauzimaju svoje mesto u prehrambenom lancu neke teritorije. Njihova razvijenost se temelji najčešće u kombinaciji sa lokalnim razvojem, odnosno lokalnim poljoprivredno-proizvodnim asortimanima kao i ruralnim (agro) turizmom. Jedan od najpoznatijih vidova ovog sistema snabdevanja hranom su kratki lanci snabdevanja koji uključuje ograničeni broj privrednih subjekata u lancu nabavke, distribucije i potrošnje. Takođe, Box schemes predstavljaju način prodaje gde sam poljoprivrednik šalje svoje proizvode direktno potrošačima u odgovarajućoj ambalaži. Poljoprivreda podržana od strane zajednice (CSA) je udruženje pojedinih potrošača koji podržavaju jedno ili više lokalnih firmi, dok tamo u kojima su potrošači glavni inicijatori formiraju se grupe za solidarnu nabavku odnosno, potrošačke civilne grupe. Svakako u poslednje vreme dolazi i do ekspanzije potrošačkih zadruga koje se opet ujedinjuju u veće forme, odnosno zadružne unije. Prehrambena čvorišta ili središta se javljaju kao posredničko preduzeće koje pruža logističku i organizacijsku podršku za prikupljanje i distribuciju poljoprivrednih-prehrambenih proizvoda sa lokala i kupaca (bolnice, škole, hoteli, restorani,...). Cilj razvoja ovih vidova snabdevanja hranom je pre svega razvoj lokalnih sistema hrane koji nastaju uspešnom saradnjom i delovanjem različitih grupa koje učestvuju u razmeni na određenom lokalnom području. Upravo zbog toga rada pokušava da jasno definiše vrste alternativnih mreža hranom kao i da postavi jasne ciljeve i prespektive za naredni period.

**Ključne reči:** hrana, kratki lanci snabdevanja, proizvođači, potrošači.  
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## Alternative food networks

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**Abstract:** Nowadays, food security is imposed as an imperative in the aspirations of many countries. For this reason, it is important to obtain a new type of supply of food and agricultural products. These types of food webs take different forms and as such slowly but surely take their place in the food chain of a territory. Their development is based most often in combination with local development, i.e. local agricultural product ranges as well as rural (agri) tourism. One of the most well-known types of this food supply system are short supply chains that include a limited number of economic entities in the supply, distribution and consumption chain. Also, Box schemes represent a way of selling where the farmer himself sends his products directly to consumers in appropriate packaging. Community-supported agriculture (CSA) is an association of individual consumers who support one or more local firms, while where consumers are the main initiators, solidarity purchasing groups, or consumer civil groups, are formed. Certainly, in recent times there has been an expansion of consumer cooperatives, which are again united in larger forms, that is, cooperative unions. Food hubs or centers appear as an intermediary company that provides logistical and organizational support for the collection and distribution of agricultural-food products from premises and customers (hospitals, schools, hotels, restaurants,...). The goal of the development of these types of food supply is primarily the development of local food systems that are created by the successful cooperation and action of different groups participating in the exchange in a certain local area. It is precisely because of this work that he tries to clearly define the types of alternative food networks as well as to set clear goals and prospects for the next period.

**Keywords:** food, short supply chains, producers, consumers.

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