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REVIEW ARTICLE

Agriculture and Food Production

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ABSTRACT

Food is any substance that, by absorption into the human organism, contributes to preserving its homeostasis. Food in the narrower sense consists of the following ingredients: Carbohydrates, Proteins, Fats, Vitamins, and Minerals. Food enables a person to perform daily activities. It is necessary to eat a variety of food because this is the only way to provide all the necessary substances and prevent excessive intake of undesirable substances. Milk and milk products should be included in the daily menu, as well as foods from the meat and fish group, poultry, eggs, legumes, nuts, and seeds. Cereals and cereal products, as well as fruits and vegetables, should be provided every day, with seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables mostly used, and if there is a lack of them, frozen ones can also be used. Food products with a high content of fat, sugar, and salt should be prepared rarely and in relatively small quantities.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agricultural Policy, Food, Law, Overproduction of Food

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural law is challenging from a “technical” factor of view as it embraces international, national, and subnational norms and institutions [1]. It additionally entails numerous different associated disciplines, inclusive of business regulation, settlement regulation, administrative regulation, regulation on finance and credit score, exertions regulation, the criminal framework of insurance, intellectual property law, alternate regulation, etc.

It is likewise tough from a “political” point of view as it tackles key complicated issues, inclusive of the governance of the worldwide food system, the renovation of agricultural herbal assets, the sector alternate of commodities, and the agribusiness quarter. A robust agricultural economic system is an important thing to a non-violent society. Without a dependable delivery of secure, low-priced meals, the destiny could be one all famine, sickness, and disease on a worldwide scale. Properly agriculture regulations and the modernization of the agri-meals quarter play a large function in one of the maximum great political and socioeconomic demanding situations that States are presently facing, significantly withinside the place of migration, which commonly originates from rural areas.

This branch of law is inspiring as it offers essential rights and values. It seems on the control of herbal assets and securing the very primary needs of humans in each nook of the sector. Agriculture is an economic activity that now no longer simplest produces meals and fiber but additionally creates each tangible and intangible values. Regulating agriculture additionally entails rural improvement and, in maximum cases, the function of ladies and gender equality. It additionally

approaches securing secure meals and water, shielding the environment, and retaining the landscape.

Agricultural Policy in the EU

The European Community's agricultural coverage has come in a protracted manner in current years [2]. The present-day coverage is pretty some distance eliminated from the preliminary one, which has formerly been recognized as having advocated a lot of environmental harm. Today the cross-compliance measures offer a not unusual place framework, making sure that farmers all through the Community observe equal legislative obligations. In doing so, the Community has acted to eliminate a good deal of the scope for unfair opposition that existed while the Member States had the discretion to introduce cross-compliance measures. Equally, the codes of agricultural proper practice, further, offer a not unusual place framework for environmental measures, at the same time as subsidiarity is predicted, via way of means of allowing local authorities, to tailor them to local conditions. Thus, the Community can keep away from the pitfalls skilled with cattle quotas, in which centrally set up measures take no account of the environmental situations that simply exist specifically in regions. However, the present-day cross-compliance measures do now no longer, via way of means of any approach, offer an entire option to the hassle of integrating environmental safety measures into agricultural manufacturing coverage. One foremost weak spot of those cross-compliance measures is they simplest perform in regions of agricultural manufacturing wherein farmers acquire direct bills thru the Common Agricultural Policy. Although farmers engaged in arable, red meat and dairy farming do acquire those bills, there are, equally, farmers in different manufacturing sectors, inclusive of pig and chicken farmers, who do now no longer. Cross-compliance measures, consequently, do now no longer attain the whole farming network and could have little relevance for farmers who're in this latter role.

Equally, present-day agricultural manufacturing regulations may also be considered as being a misplaced opportunity. Compulsory cross-compliance measures may also now are seeking to make sure that farmers who acquire direct bills do meet positive minimal environmental requirements. However, the grievance is probably

made that those direct bills, themselves, really compensate farmers for the effect of agricultural reforms in lowering marketplace guarantees. In different words, they're compensatory bills that require little in going back from their recipients.

Agroecology

Agroecology is mainly a brand new paradigm that targets to leverage organic approaches to satisfy expectancies for agrosystems: agricultural manufacturing, of direction, however additionally surroundings services (shielding assets, mitigating weather exalternate, retaining habitats and cultural heritage) [3]. A corollary is to not forget agroecology as a purpose so that, thru agricultural structures and followed practices, agrosystems combine the ecological features that assure their sustainability, particularly in phrases of replenishing nutrient shares and preserving effective potential.

From this primary paradigm stems a second: leveraging organic approaches approach accepting and accounting for elevated variety in agroecosystems, which ends up in a wider variety of agricultural merchandise in addition to an extra heterogeneity of every product to need to be processed and blanketed in meals merchandise, even in new diets.

This definition makes it feasible to make clear what's predicted from the studies network. Thus, beneathneath the phrases "clever agriculture" or "sustainable agriculture", there exists a frame of especially technologically orientated research at the fine feasible use of assets. This version of agriculture corresponds to "weak" agroecology, which continues continuity with present-day structures, neither advocating for a qualitative soar withinside the performance of the usage of inputs, nor explicitly calling to update them with organic approaches. Weak agroecology contrasts with "strong" agroecology, described via way of means of its pursuit of consistency and sustainability and via way of means of the mobilization of organic approaches. This strong agroecology calls for the in-intensity transformation of agricultural manufacturing structures. It is that this extra complete agroecology is INRAE's (French National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment) goal, due to the fact getting there'll require great dedication to studies, as

all agricultural manufacturing is worried and all educational disciplines are involved. This need to now no longer be visible as a preference to oppose what presently exists, however, need to be perceived for what it's far: an ambition to reconsider the mobilization of organic approaches in any respect ranges (species, breed/variety, animal and plant physiology, feed and fertility, animal manufacturing techniques and cropping practices, destiny of merchandise and co-merchandise, connections to assets, to sorts of power, to soil and water, location, etc.).

Agrobiodiversity

Agrobiodiversity and agroecology constitute new developments in agriculture regulation [4]. From a non-public regulation perspective, the principle query approximately the significance of thinking about agrobiodiversity and agroecology withinside the law of agriculture regulation is how this place of regulation is suffering from the emergence of the brand new values of agrobiodiversity and agroecology.

As regards agrobiodiversity, the price of species variety influences agriculture regulation in phrases of a brand new regulatory method concerning agricultural activities, geared toward banning or discouraging a few conventional farming structures which undermine biodiversity, inclusive of the makes use of herbicides, insecticides, and the unsustainable monocultures of commercial agriculture. Therefore, biodiversity will become a paramount precept of agriculture regulation law, which specializes in its safety.

It is an axiological method primarily based totally on a new law to sell a few values, inclusive of making agriculture sustainable for destiny generations. This price-orientated answer isn't always confined to the conventional limitations of agriculture regulation and implies adjustments in lots of different regions of personal regulation, inclusive of environmental safety and purchaser records.

Law structures will scarcely offer a well-known definition of agrobiodiversity or introduce a well-known law approximately agrobiodiversity. It is much more likely that some of the particular regulations approximately farming strategies could be introduced, and purchaser records

approximately them can be obligatory too with the purpose to create a law in desire of manufacturers which opts for more potent safety of biodiversity.

As regards agroecology in legal terms, that is a broader idea, which considers the honor of ecological principles (now no longer simplest biodiversity) in agricultural activities. Private regulation answers to decorating an agroecology-orientated method in agriculture regulation are much like what has been taken into consideration on the subject of agrobiodiversity: principally, this price-orientated method will depend on environmental safety and purchaser records.

Food Production

Food production has been primarily based totally on the growing intensification and capitalization of the method, the awareness of possession in fewer fingers, and an ensuing discount in retail rate [5]. While this has elevated abundance and decreased value, current difficulty approximately the meals protection dangers of manufacturing techniques and proof of environmental harm as a consequence of present-day agricultural practices have renewed hobby in much less extensive, much less environmentally dangerous sorts of agriculture.

Contemporary techniques of meals manufacturing resulted from medical traits in agricultural studies: the genetic choice of crop traces and animal breeds; the software of vitamins to plants and animal feed; the boom of yield thru the usage of biochemicals, inclusive of insecticides and boom enhancers; and the usage of veterinary remedy to save you sickness outbreaks in companies of limited animals and to sell their boom and productivity.

These technical traits were matched via way of means of elevated monetary funding in farming and meals manufacturing to advantage of economies of scale. This has caused decreased labor charges; elevated mechanization; the improvement of monoculture cropping styles; elevated field, herd, and flock sizes; decreased crop biodiversity; longer delivery distances; elevated meals processing and use of components; extra awareness of retailing outlets; and elevated advertising and marketing and marketing hobby.

National governments offer subsidies and tax exemptions for transporting meals and animal feed via way of means of the street and air freight. Food and feed tour extra distances than withinside the beyond, as animal feed agencies, food-processing agencies, meals retail chains, and different clients withinside the meals chain are seeking the maximum reasonable mass manufacturers. The maximum reasonable manufacturers generally tend to perform on a huge scale, frequently in foreign places in areas with quite low charges for land, labor, or environmental safety.

In phrases of meals security, elevated capitalization of the meals chain reduces the variety of neighborhood and small meals companies; it will increase the awareness of commercial enterprises withinside the fingers of fewer operators, who appear throughout the globe for low-cost, huge-scale suppliers. This method has already decreased the variety of small farms and meals manufacturers in Western Europe and may be predicted to affect the CCEE (countries of central and eastern Europe) and NIS (newly independent states). Small manufacturers, inclusive of their circle of relative's farms, and small processors, inclusive of neighborhood abattoirs or vineyards or expert meat processors or cheese makers, locate their markets undercut via way of means of large manufacturers with decreased charges. Concentration in a single part of the meals chain can affect the viability of small companies in another. For example, in retail and to-a-point catering (inclusive of rapid meals), awareness of fewer, extra-effective agencies can lessen the advertising and marketing possibilities for small companies and the expenses they can ask for.

Within meals manufacturing, the extra conventional techniques of canning, dehydrating, curing, and pickling was joined withinside a previous couple of many years via way of means of new technology for processing meals and making them appealing to customers. These consist of the mechanical recuperation of meat fragments, the excessive-strain extrusion of starch pastes, and the usage of meals components to decorate the taste, texture, or look of processed ingredients, modified-environment packaging, and of cook-chill, cook-freeze, and sous-vide maintenance. Much of the force toward elevated income of processed ingredients have trusted the nutrient transition: the transferring styles of intake that

arise while disposable profits will increase in a population.

The elevated awareness of meals retailing withinside the fingers of fewer agencies ends in a lack of small impartial buyers and a discount in street markets. The terrible results fall in general on human beings whose get entry to stores is thereby decreased: the ones residing in rural or small cities that lose neighborhood stores and people without impartial delivery, who can't without difficulty tour to the closest or most inexpensive retailer.

Animal Production

The hyperlinks between yield-improving farming techniques and the nutrient price of the product were explored for cattle in addition to arable farming [5]. For instance, the boom of farm animals in large part relies upon an aggregate of excessive power and excessive protein feed, loss of workout, and genetic choice.

These elements integrate to supply flesh of specific dietary pleasant. In a comparison of the beef of free-residing buffalo in comparison with farmed red meat farm animals, buffalo carcass meat is generally located to be much less than 3 %fat, while farmed red meat is generally 20–25 % fat. Even so-referred to as lean business red meat is ready 8 % fat. In chicken, the proof indicates that over the past century, the carcass fats content material has risen via way of means of almost 1000%.

Not simplest do farmed animals generally tend to have some distance extra fats than free-residing animals, however, the fats consist of better ranges of saturated fatty acids. For example, the fats of untamed hogs are generally one-third polyunsaturated fatty acids, as opposed to much less than one-tenth in farmed pigs. The fats of untamed recreation birds are 60% polyunsaturated fatty acids, while farmed chickens have much less than 20%. In farm animals, the polyunsaturated fraction accommodates almost 50% of the fats content material of free-residing buffalo, and slightly 2% of the fats of domesticated farm animals reared for red meat. Milk and butter from farmed farm animals display a further low percentage of polyunsaturated fats: generally much less than 3 % of the fats.

Further, the character of the polyunsaturated seems to vary among free-living and farmed animals. Free-residing animals generally display 10 instances of the quantities of very long-chain derivatives of each linoleic and linolenic fatty acids, inclusive of C20:4, C20:5, C22:5, and C22:6, and correspondingly smaller quantities of shorter-chain fatty acids.

Animal Welfare

The economics of animal welfare is a totally summary issue of animal manufacturing [6]. Producers conflict to the region a price at the husbandry practices that decorate welfare. The usage of the Utilitarian philosophy to assess animal manufacturing charges is a sterile assessment approach that reduces a residing factor being considered as a gadget that's fed, housed, and maintained in a healthful state may be economically worthwhile. Animal welfare has a price that withinside the beyond turned into an intrinsic issue of animal care. This turned into an unstated issue of animal care without a charges assigned to them. This intrinsic component of animal care related to better welfare turned into recognition because of the ethical and moral codes, that have been a part of societies. Unfortunately, a few manufacturers pick out to yield to business strain and abandon particular components of those practices that better the welfare of the man or woman animal. Currently, a tremendous deal of studies is being performed to try to separate the intrinsic animal care that offers for the regular welfare of animals in manufacturing settings used these days and people's better requirements. The requirements being imposed upon animal manufacturing for meals via way of means of retailers, legislation, related regulations/policies, and commodity welfare pointers want to be proven to enhance welfare.

Since the charges related to the shift to giant structures could be better, one detail that authorities make use of to steer manufacturers to transition manufacturing is subsidies for the merchandise. Additional charges alongside the coverage and next regulation are the enforcement of regulations, which incorporates the advent of governmental enforcement and the status quo of consequences for violations. These items, subsidies, and enforcement, ends in a boom in authorities and in the long run taxes to help

the machine so the charges are shifted to for the duration of better taxes and elevated meals expenses.

Vegetarianism

One of the motives human beings pick out to undertake vegetarian diets is the difficulty approximately the environment [7]. It takes extra power and assets to elevate animals than it does to develop flowers. For each one hundred energy of plant fabric a cow eats, only 10 calories are saved withinside the cow and may be eaten up via way of means of human beings. In the United States, a pound of beef gives 1,000 to 2,000 calories withinside the weight loss program and charges 14,000 calories to supply. The environmental costs of cattle manufacturing also are excessive, accounting for over 8% of worldwide water use and 70% of agricultural land use. Livestock is responsible for 18% of agricultural inexperienced residence fuel line emissions, extra than comes from all of the automobiles withinside the world. Yet, even though it is extra green to take animals out of this equation, that answer isn't always necessarily the fine one.

If animals are used sparingly and wisely, they may reason much less environmental harm and might upload to the meals delivered, as opposed to wasting the grain that human beings may devour. The natural ecosystems of the Earth consist of each plants and animals. Animals can stay on land to now no longer help plants and devour plants to now no longer nourish human beings. Eliminating animal merchandise could lessen the sort of food and the nutrient content material of the human weight loss program. A higher answer is to expand sustainable agricultural structures wherein farm animals and sheep could devour simplest from grazing lands which are fallacious for developing plants, as opposed to being fed grains that may be eaten up via way of means of human beings. Both plants and animals are critical for various surroundings, and each plant and animal ingredients make precious contributions to the human weight loss program.

Overproduction of Food

The worldwide overproduction of food and a concomitant decline in expenses generally damage farmers' livelihoods [8]. Farmers will

commonly boom manufacturing to make up for decreased expenses for every unit they produce. In practice, which means manufacturers are frequently reluctant or not able to get off this 'treadmill' and can be deterred from transferring to agroecological practice. But it's far immensely profitable for organizations, as they're capable of promoting ever extra inputs and purchasing ever-inexpensive agricultural merchandise. This in flip enables to lock-withinside the present-day regime and block transition, as farmers are frequently advocating to undertake new technology with the purpose to increase manufacturing. Another hassle with worldwide overproduction is that it forces manufacturers to elevate plants or cattle months earlier than they recognize what the promoting rate could be.

Markets that offer inputs for agriculture, aided via way of means of schemes subsidizing outside inputs, pose hurdles for agroecological transition. The awareness and consolidation of those markets have been referred to as "one of the maximum urgent worries" associated with agricultural industrialization. Here, again, huge organizations make significant profits even by pushing farmers into developing aid-extensive, environmentally adverse monocultures for extremely low expenses, frequently under manufacturing value. The value of outside inputs is a main burden for manufacturers, who flip to subsidy schemes; they then frequently boost up and boom their use of fertilizers, insecticides, commercial seeds, non-domestically tailored cattle genetics, and imported feed. Paying for inputs reduces profit margins, which may also cause a want for credit score and chance insurance. (This additionally occurs with cattle manufacturing this is depending on luxurious outside inputs inclusive of feed, remedy, or capital-extensive installations inclusive of stables.) As with overproduction and its effect on farmers, a cycle of debt, consolidation, and industrialization can result.

Shelf Life of Food

The shelf life of a food product commonly refers back to the maintaining pleasant of the food [9]. An envisioned 25% of the food materials globally are misplaced because of spoilage; hence, it's far economically useful to hold the pleasant of food merchandise at numerous ranges of food manufacturing and storage. There are classes

of ingredients when it comes to shelf life: shelf strong and perishable. Whether a selected food product is shelf strong or perishable relies upon the intrinsic homes of the food (e.g., pH, water activity, and structure). Shelf-strong ingredients commonly have low water activity, low pH, or an aggregate of each, even as perishable ingredients generally tend to have excessive water activity and excessive pH. The structure or texture of the meals is likewise a vital component in shelf balance. Extrinsic elements inclusive of storage temperature, gaseous environment, and relative humidity additionally decide the shelf balance of food merchandise. These intrinsic and extrinsic elements affect the survival and boom now no longer the simplest of spoilage organisms but additionally of pathogenic organisms in ingredients. Food spoilage happens because of physical or chemical adjustments withinside the food or the via way of means of merchandise of spoilage microorganisms developing withinside the food product. Pathogens found in low ranges might not produce identifiable adjustments withinside the food; hence, the presence of pathogens can't be decided by the usage of great adjustments withinside the food as an indicator.

Although shelf-strong ingredients are much less probably to be implicated in foodborne infection than perishable ingredients, cross-infection of shelf-strong or perishable ingredients via way of means of pathogens may be a supply of foodborne infection. A variety of maintenance packages used withinside the food industry are designed to increase the shelf lifestyles of the food product via way of means of lowering microbial boom; however, pathogens that are capable of living on or maybe develop beneathneath maintenance strategies inclusive of refrigeration can reason the foodborne infection. Effective techniques for controlling the presence of spoilage and foodborne pathogens in ingredients need to consist of the removal of assets of infection mixed with meals maintenance technology inclusive of drying, freezing, smoking, curing, fermenting, refrigeration, and modified-environment packaging.

Financial Resources

The socio-economic role is a broad, multidimensional idea that covers social, financial, and material circumstances [10]. Conventional

signs of socioeconomic role contain training, occupational class, and profits. All of those signs replicate each not-unusual place rating in society and specific situations in line with the particular nature of the socioeconomic indicator in query. Moreover, socioeconomic signs can't be used interchangeably, for the reason that a single indicator captures simplest a particular part of human beings' socioeconomic situations over the lifestyles direction.

The affiliation between the economic scenario and food conduct is compounded via way of means of different socioeconomic elements like academic qualifications and the occupational role which can be carried out in advance in a single's lifestyle direction. These will be extra essential determinants of meals conduct than the monetary scenario as such, and provide one-of-a-kind interpretations and coverage tips for the determined associations. Examining the effect of the monetary scenario independently of training and career can assist explain in inequalities in healthful ingesting and consequently spotlight particular wishes for health advertising in a few of the maximum deprived companies.

Studying profits simplest at one factor of time might not, however, be enough to explain the entire quantity of variations in economic assets throughout the lifestyles direction. 'Economic scenario' captures the adolescent economic scenario and present-day profits in addition to wealth, i.e. long-time period accumulation of economic assets. The entire spectrum of economic situations over the lifestyles direction is predicted to affect on food conduct.

Individual and family earnings are especially primarily based totally on paid employment. The level of profits probably to be depending on training and occupational class. Income gives people and households important fabric assets and determines their shopping power. Furthermore, profits are the indicator of the socioeconomic role which can maximum without difficulty exalternate on a short-time period basis.

For people with households, the family disposable profits as opposed to individual profits suggest their actual financial assets. Thus, profits display the provision of economic and material assets, and without delay determine nutritional pleasant

via way of means of making healthful ingredients extra low-priced and comfortably accessible. Individual profits simplest in part display popularity and prestige. Concerning healthful ingesting, family profit is an extra right measure. Economic problems in maturity check with ordinary financial issues inclusive of the ones associated with shopping for food or paying bills. These problems replicate to be had fabric assets and their impacts on food conduct.

In addition to profits and different signs of individual material resources, the value and next affordability of healthful ingredients in addition to place variations in get entry to and availability also are of significance while assessing the complicated relationships among an economic scenario and adoption and renovation of healthful ingesting conduct.

Investments

Investments are had to sell a sustainable version of meals manufacturing to, in fact, feed the world [4]. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), however, estimates that "every year investment in agriculture needs to upward push via way of means of extra than 50 percent," as a result US\$ eighty-three billion is needed yearly to satisfy the SDGs via way of means of 2030. These desires consist of worries approximately how long-time period profits in food manufacturing may be reconciled with environmental and aid conservation and surroundings safety. Simply put, agroecology's desires are clearly past monetary profits due to the fact "short-time period [economic] profits could be offset via way of means of long-time period losses if it ends in similarly degradation of ecosystems, threatening [the] destiny capacity to hold present-day ranges of manufacturing." Recognizing those developments, governments are paying extra interest to agriculture and agri-meals agencies that have elevated their funding withinside the long-time period viability of materials, with overseas common annual investments growing from US\$ six hundred million withinside the 1990s to US\$ three billion in 2005–2007. Governments may also, consequently, be receptive to not forgetting the rights-primarily based agroecological method in RTA negotiations. Especially, as Schutter explains, traditional agriculture, even as supposedly generating enough quantity of food, will fail to

supply nutritionally adequate, environmentally sustainable, and thereby, constantly to be had food. In different words, the present-day commercial version of food manufacturing will now no longer feed the sector with inside destiny.

CONCLUSION

Food is everything we take into the body to compensate for the energy used and/or to stimulate the growth and development of the body. Food, or its ingredients, builds the body, protects it from disease, and gives it energy for life and work. A man prepares food from different ingredients, which can be of plant, animal, and mineral origin. We clean food, eat it raw, and prepare or process it in different ways. During digestion, food is broken down into nutrients and they reach every cell of the body through the blood. Nutrients “burn” in the cells with the help of oxygen, releasing the energy needed by the body for life, work, and maintaining body heat. Nutrients provide material for the growth, construction, and protection of the organism. Waste and harmful substances are excreted from the body. Due to the meaning that food has for the human organism, three basic groups of nutrients are distinguished: substances that build the organism, substances that provide energy, and protective substances.

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