

стерильних умовах.

Широко розповсюджені методи хімічної стерилізації пакувального матеріалу розчином перекису водню, озоном, перекисом водню та оцтової кислоти, застосовують і фізичні методи: термічний, ультрафіолетове чи інфрачервоне опромінення.

Тож, сучасні технології та пакувальні матеріали дозволяють зберігати питне молоко коров'яче пастеризоване до 6, навіть до 12 місяців.

Звісно, що терміни зберігання питного молока в обов'язковому порядку погоджуються Міністерством охорони здоров'я України. Тільки після того, як продукт пройшов санітарно-епідеміологічну експертизу, виробник може отримати право на встановлення тривалих термінів зберігання.

## **FEATURES OF PROVIDING INFORMATION FOR CONSUMERS REGARDING FOOD PRODUCTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE HACCP**

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Starting from 2016, Ukraine gradually began to apply and implement the HACCP system. According to this system, all operators of the food market must implement hygienic requirements in production, the so-called prerequisite programs, and implement procedures based on the principles of HACCP.

One of the components of the quality of food products is the information about the product itself, which is applied on the label. In December 2019, the Law of Ukraine No. 2639-VIII "On Information for Consumers Regarding Food Products" was adopted. The law establishes the legal and organizational basis for providing consumers with information about food products, the list of mandatory information on the consumer label, the responsibility of market operators and many other innovations.

The list of mandatory information for products that comply with the new legislation includes: the name of the food product; list of ingredients; ingredients that cause allergies or intolerances; the amount of certain ingredients or categories of ingredients, the amount of the food product in established units of measurement; minimum expiration date or

"use by" date; conditions of storage and use (if necessary); the name and location of the food market operator responsible for information on the food product, and for imported food products, the name and location of the importer; country or place of origin – in cases provided for by law; instructions for use – in cases provided for by law and information on nutritional value. The mandatory information on the food product must be clear, legible, easily accessible and, if necessary, applied in a way that makes it impossible to remove it. Information about the name and quantity of the product is placed in one field of view. Also, all information must be indicated on the package or on the label attached to it. It is worth noting that the law does not prohibit the use of a sticker on which all mandatory points will be indicated.

Since the entry into force in 2019 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as the State Language", it has set a number of requirements for product information.

The main requirement of the language law is to specify information about the product in the state (Ukrainian) language. However, this law does not prohibit duplicating information in other languages, but such information should not occupy the space on the packaging, which is intended for mandatory information about the product. There is also a requirement to specify typographical names, which must be specified in Ukrainian by transcription of the original language. The market operator under whose name the food product is sold is responsible for providing information.

These innovations and changes in legislative acts on the food industry bring Ukrainian market operators to a new level of effective competition regarding the quality and safety of food products.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

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