

Bibliografía alimentaria

y sobre otros productos de consumo

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Temas:

Biotecnología

***Comportamiento
y percepción del
consumidor***

***Declaraciones
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***Derecho
alimentario***

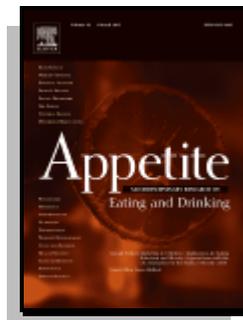
***Derecho del
consumo***

Artículos de revista

Biotecnología

- **Marcel Kuntz, John Davison y Agnès E. Ricroch**, “What the French ban of Bt MON810 maize means for science-based risk assessment”. *Nature Biotechnology*, Vol. 31 (2013) 498–500.

Comportamiento y percepción del consumidor



- **T. van Strien y otros**, “Emotional eating and food intake after sadness and joy”. *Appetite*, Vol. 66 (2013) 20–25.

Abstract

Do people with a high score on a scale for eating in response to negative emotions also show high food intake in response to positive emotions? We studied these effects in 60 female students that were preselected on the basis of extreme high or low scores on an emotional eating questionnaire. Using a between subject design we experimentally tested the difference in food intake following a mood induction designed to induce joy or sadness (the joy vs. sad mood condition). The high and low emotional eaters did not differ in their food intake, but emotional eating significantly moderated the relationship between mood condition and food intake. Whereas low emotional eaters ate similar amounts after the sad and after the joy mood condition, high emotional eaters ate significantly more after the sad mood condition than after the joy mood condition. A further finding was that a similar moderator effect for emotional eating was found for intake of sweet food but not for intake of salty food. These findings would suggest that eating in response to

negative and to positive emotions refer to two different constructs.

Highlights: ► Food intake of DEBQ emotional eaters after joy vs sadness. ► Do high DEBQ emotional eaters also eat more after joy?. ► No: high emotional eaters only ate significantly more sweet food after sadness. ► Eating in response to negative and to positive emotions refer to two different constructs.

Keywords: emotional eating, food intake, DEBQ, virtual reality, mood induction

● **Marco Tieman, Maznah Che Ghazali y Jack G.A.J. van der Vorst**, "Consumer perception on halal meat logistics". *British Food Journal*, Vol. 115 n° 8 (2013) articleid=17090002.

New

Publicado como avance *on line* el 17 de junio de 2013

Abstract

Purpose - The purpose of this research paper is to investigate the preferred minimum level of segregation for halal meat in supermarket, transport, storage and terminals; the responsibility of halal logistics; and the willingness to pay for halal logistics in a Muslim and non-Muslim country. It is a comparative study involving Muslim consumers in Malaysia and the Netherlands.

Design/methodology/approach - Cross-sectional data were collected through a survey with 251 Muslims in Malaysia and 250 Muslims in the Netherlands. Data were analysed by means of nonparametric tests.

Findings - There is a preferred higher level of segregation in a Muslim country than a non-Muslim country. A Muslim country has a higher willingness to pay for a halal logistics system as compared to a non-Muslim country. Furthermore, there lies a heavy responsibility with the manufacturer to extend halal assurance towards supply chain management.

Research limitations/implications - The study confirms there is a need for a different level of segregation and therefore different halal logistics standard in a Muslim country and a non-Muslim country. However, during the survey in the Netherlands significant rejections were received from especially first generation Muslims due to the lack of understanding of the Dutch language. Similar surveys need to be conducted in other countries in order to be able to generalise over the various Islamic schools of thought, local fatwas and local customs.

Practical implications - Halal logistics is important to the Muslim consumer and critical for the trust in a halal certified brand, which requires extending halal integrity from point of production to the point of consumer purchase.

Originality/value - This study is a preliminary study investigating the consumer perception on halal logistics. This study indicates the level of segregation required for a halal meat supply chain in a Muslim and non-Muslim country.

Para más información, consultar:

<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/journals.htm?articleid=17090002&show=abstract>





- **Zein Kallas, Cristina Escobar y José M. Gil**, “Analysis of Consumers’ Preferences for a Special-Occasion Red Wine: A Dual Response Choice Experiment Approach”. *Food Quality and Preference* (2013) doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2013.05.008.



Publicado como avance *on line* el 28 de mayo de 2013

Abstract

We analysed the heterogeneity of consumers’ preferences toward a red wine for a special occasion in Catalonia (Spain). The empirical analysis included a survey of 400 consumers. A variation of the “Dual Response Choice Experiment” (DRCE) design, which allows the simultaneous analysis of what consumers “would prefer” (first stage of the DRCE) and what they “would purchase” (second stage of the DRCE) was implemented using the Heteroscedastic Extreme Value (HEV) model. The results show that the most preferred attributes are wines of Catalan origin, wines made with the Cabernet Sauvignon grape variety, and wines that have been previously experienced by the consumer. The ordering of the attributes was not affected by whether the choice of purchase was forced. Nevertheless, the results from the non-forced choice experiment exhibited an increasing tendency of welfare estimates for the most preferred attributes and levels.

Highlights

- Consumers’ preferences for a special-occasion red wine in Catalonia are analysed
- An experienced wine is shown to be the most used risk reduction strategy (RRS)
- A Catalan wine with the Cabernet Sauvignon grape variety are the most preferred levels
- The Dual Response Choice Experiment design allows for forced and non-forced choices
- Non-forced choice increases welfare estimates for the most preferred levels.

Keywords: Red Wine, Special Occasion, Preferences Heterogeneity, Dual Response Choice Experiments (DRCE), Risk Reduction Strategies (RRS)

Para más información, consultar:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S095032931300089X>





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Declaraciones relativas a la salud



- **E. M. O'Connor**, "Clinical trials for foods and supplements: Guidance for industry symposium report". *Nutrition Bulletin*, Vol. 38 n° 2 (2013) 262–268.

Derecho alimentario

- **Alfredo López**, "Normas más inteligentes para lograr alimentos más seguros". *Vida rural*, n° 363 (2013) 8-9.

Derecho del consumo



- **Stefan Grundmann**, "The EU Consumer Rights Directive: optimizing, creating alternatives, or a dead end?". *Uniform Law Review*, Vol. 18 n° 1 (2013) 98-127.
- **Piermario Mattera**, "Marché intérieur et Consommateurs (le paquet *Sécurité des produits et surveillance du marché*)". *Revue du droit de l'Union Européenne*, n° 1 (2013) 143-151.

