



Bibliografía alimentaria

y sobre otros productos de consumo

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Temas:

Biotecnología

***Comportamiento
y percepción del
consumidor***

Nutrición

***Seguridad
alimentaria***

Artículos de revista

Biotecnología

- **A. Bryan Endres**, “Labeling Genetically Engineered Food in the United States: Suggestions for a New Approach”. *Laws*, Vol. 2 nº 3 (2013) 150-168.

Abstract

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) provides that a food is misbranded if the label accompanying the product is false or misleading in any particular. Congress provided minimal guidance to assist the FDA in making these determinations. When challenged, courts have granted substantial deference to FDA’s various interpretations of what constitute a material fact. However, when confronted with the regulatory question of whether or how to label products derived from genetically engineered (GE) crops, the FDA adopted a narrow reading of the statute that focused on changes in the product itself, rather than the act of genetic engineering. Only those GE products that possessed characteristics significantly different from their conventional counterparts would require labels. This “process versus product” distinction in food labels lies at the heart of the FDA’s resistance to repeated calls for mandatory labeling of foods derived from genetic engineering. Consumer interest in GE food, according to the agency, is not a material fact to trigger mandatory labeling under the statute. In contrast to its approach to GE labels, the agency has long required (since 1966) process-based labels for foods treated with irradiation. As recently as 1986, the FDA affirmed that materiality of information under its misbranding analysis is not limited to product safety or even the abstract worth of the information, but whether consumers view the information as important and whether the omission of a labeling statement would mislead the consumer. Accordingly, mere consumer interest can give rise to a mandatory labeling regime under the FFDCA. In the irradiation context, whole foods and single-ingredient products treated with irradiation must bear a label indicating the process. The irradiation of components in a multi-ingredient food product, however, need not bear a label. This distinction between processed, multi-ingredient and whole or single-ingredient foods provides a potential pathway for the agency to revise its approach to mandatory GE labeling. Exempting highly processed, multi-ingredient foods from a labeling regime would minimize traceability and segregation-generated disruptions in the commodity supply chain, thereby minimizing potential compliance costs, while also empowering consumers to express their preferences for non-GE whole and single-ingredient food products.



Consultar: <http://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/2/3/150/pdf>

Comportamiento y percepción del consumidor



- **Dorthe Brogård Kristensen, Søren Askegaard y Lene Hauge Jeppesen**, “If it makes you feel good it must be right’: Embodiment strategies for healthy eating and risk management”. *Journal of Consumer Behaviour* (2013) DOI: 10.1002/cb.1427.



Publicado como avance *on line* el 26 de junio de 2013

Abstract

The following arguments are constructed around the encounter of embodied experiences and societal discourses. On the basis of an ethnographic study of 34 Danish consumers, we present different consumers' strategies in relation to their perception of healthy food and management of food-related health risk. Drawing on a subsample representing particular subject positions in relation to healthy eating, we argue for an increased role of embodiment in consumers' risk handling. The study shows that because of the overload of information, consumers increasingly turn to personal experiences and bodily feelings as the instrument and strategy for evaluating possible health risk and benefit. Furthermore, the study shows how these evaluations are related to broader political and socio-economic issues as well as closely intertwined with notion of trust and mistrust. Through embodied feelings, consumers navigate and negotiate their position in relation to social discourses of health and risk.

Para más información, consultar:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cb.1427/abstract;jsessionid=39341A7140854AA9E9939EDF5954EC3D.d02t03?deniedAccessCustomisedMessage=&userIsAuthenticated=false>

Nutrición y lucha contra la obesidad



- **Marj Moodie y otros**, “Cost-Effectiveness of Fiscal Policies to Prevent

Obesity". *Current Obesity Reports* (2013) 10.1007/s13679-013-0062-y.

New

Publicado como avance *on line* el 2 de junio de 2013

Abstract

Cost-effective, sustainable strategies are urgently required to curb the global obesity epidemic. To date, fiscal policies such as taxes and subsidies have been driven largely by imperatives to raise revenue or increase supply, rather than to change population behaviours. This paper reviews the economic evaluation literature around the use of fiscal policies to prevent obesity. The cost-effectiveness literature is limited, and more robust economic evaluation studies are required. However, uncertainty and gaps in the effectiveness evidence base need to be addressed first: more studies are needed that collect 'real-world' empirical data, and larger studies with more robust designs and longer follow-up timeframes are required. Reliability of cross-price elasticity data needs to be investigated, and greater consideration given to moderators of intervention effects and the sustainability of outcomes. Economic evaluations should adopt a societal perspective, incorporate a broader spectrum of economic costs and consider other factors likely to affect the implementation of fiscal measures. The paucity of recent cost-effectiveness studies means that definitive conclusions about the value for money of fiscal policies for obesity prevention cannot yet be drawn. However, as in other public health areas such as alcohol and tobacco, early indications are that population-level fiscal policies are likely to be potentially effective and cost-saving.

Key words: obesity prevention, fiscal policies, taxes, subsidies, cost-effectiveness, economic evaluation, price elasticity



Consultar: <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13679-013-0062-y/fulltext.html>

Libros y otros documentos



- **Stéphanie Mahieu y Katia Merten-Lentz**, "Sécurité alimentaire - Nouveaux enjeux et perspectives". Bruylant (2013) 386 págs.

Description

Le droit alimentaire européen s'est progressivement construit au regard des crises

• **Boletín recopilado por el Gabinete de Información y Documentación de la Asociación Iberoamericana para el Derecho Alimentario (AIBADA)**



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alimentaires de ces dernières décennies, de la nécessité de gérer au mieux les risques dans le secteur agroalimentaire et de l'émergence de nouveaux marchés. La réforme majeure du cadre juridique en la matière qui est intervenue en 2002 a-t-elle atteint ses objectifs ?

Aujourd'hui, alors que dix ans se sont écoulés depuis cette importante réforme du droit alimentaire européen, cette question se pose avec d'autant plus d'acuité que le secteur fait face à de nombreux défis, que ce soit en termes d'apparition de nouvelles technologies appliquées au secteur agroalimentaire, d'enjeux économiques, de cohérence institutionnelle ou de gestion efficace des risques.

Au regard de ces nombreux défis, le droit alimentaire européen s'affirme comme une politique publique dynamique, incontournable et ambitieuse, dont le présent ouvrage effectue le bilan à un moment clé de son évolution.

Para más información:

http://fr.bruylant.larciergroup.com/titres/128966_0_0/securite-alimentaire.html



- **Zhe Feng**, "Chinese Food Safety: What Can We Eat in China?". Indiana University Bloomington (2013) 62 págs.



Consultar: <http://polisci.indiana.edu/undergraduate/theses/Feng.pdf>



Nos complace informarles de la próxima publicación de:

- **A. Alemanno y S. Gabbi**, "Foundations of EU Food Law and Policy - Ten Years of European Food Safety Authority" (London: Ashgate, forthcoming 2013)

Para más información: <http://www.albertoalemanno.eu/articles/foundations-of-eu-food-law-and-policy-forthcoming-book>