

Bibliografía alimentaria

y sobre otros productos de consumo

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Artículos de revista

Alimentos funcionales y probióticos



• **S. Sarkar**, "Probiotics as functional foods: documented health benefits". *Nutrition & Food Science*, Vol. 43 nº 2 (2013) 107-115.

Abstract

Purpose – Probiotics confer protection against pathogens owing to their capability to compete with pathogens or their displacement by adhering to intestinal epithelial cells. Diverse health benefits extended by probiotics led to their application as functional foods. The aim of this paper is to explore probiotics as functional foods.

Design/methodology/approach – Endeavour has been made to explore prerequisites for a cultured milk product to be called as a probiotics food. Potentiality of probiotics for their exploitation as functional foods has also been delineated.

Findings – Probiotics demonstrate various prophylactic properties and their efficacy are influenced by strain of cultures employed. Probiotics confer diverse human health benefits such as normalization of intestinal flora, anticarcinogenesis, hypocholesterolemic effect, alleviation of lactose malabsorption and allergy. Beneficial properties of probiotics suggest their application as functional foods.

Originality/value – Ingestion of cultured milk products containing probiotic cultures may provide health benefits and could be recommended for consumption as functional foods

• Michele Caselli y otros, "Actual concept of probiotics: Is it more functional to science or business?". World Journal of Gastroenterology, Vol. 19 nº 14 (2013) 1527-1540.



Consultar: http://www.wignet.com/1007-9327/full/v19/i10/1527.htm

Biotecnología

• Ricardo Ignacio Bachmann Fuentes, "Normas de seguridad alimentaria de la Unión Europea: presumiendo la inocuidad de los organismos modificados genéticamente". Actualidad Jurídica Ambiental, nº 1 (2013) 1-22.

Resumen:

Desde la publicación del artículo de Séralini et al se ha reabierto el debate sobre la inocuidad de los OMG. En este estudio se nos plantean la necesidad de retomar y mantener abierta la discusión sobre las actuales normas y principios que regulan esta materia en la Comunidad Europea. El presente artículo se concentra en el análisis y aplicación de dos principios fundamentales de las políticas y normas de seguridad alimentaria: el de equivalencia sustancial de los alimentos y el de precaución o cautela. El primero implica la presunción de que el OMG es igual de inocuo que su homólogo convencional; el segundo, nos recomienda adoptar las medidas provisionales necesarias ante la posibilidad de riesgos para la salud y la incertidumbre científica, a fin de asegurar el nivel de protección de la salud por el que ha optado la comunidad. Desde esta perspectiva, se intentan explicar las contradicciones de la actual legislación que pareciera establecer barreras al consumo de OMG y, sin embargo, cada vez se abre al consumo y cultivo de estas especies, pese a que subsiste la incertidumbre científica.

Palabras clave: seguridad alimentaria, equivalencia sustancial, principio de precaución, Unión Europea, OMG



Consultar: http://www.actualidadjuridicaambiental.com/wpcontent/uploads/2013/02/2013 02 Bachmann-R-I OMG.pdf

• Sergui Beraldo, Stefania Ottone y Gilberto Turati, "Are genetically modified foods bad for my health?". Economia e politica industriale, Vol. 39 nº 4 (2012) 111-133.

Abstract

We investigate the impact of competing information on the consumer's evaluation of food products containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs). We provide three main results. First, we show that introducing mandatory labels to identify whether or not a food product contains GMOs significantly reduces the consumer evaluation. Second, providing additional information on GMOs with respect to labels significantly affects evaluation. Third, no matter what kind of information previously received, the consumer prefers to seek additional information from the information source they trust the most, i.e., their general practitioner (GP). Overall, these results indicate that the crucial issue for regulating GMOs is not the presence of the label per se, but the availability of the necessary information to make good use of the label content in order to assess potential health risks deriving from genetically modified foods. In particular, our findings suggest that this can be achieved by properly informing (and convincing) GPs and other health professionals that the risks for human health are minimal.

Etiquetado e información del consumidor



• Žaklina Stojanović, Radmila Dragutinović-Mitrović y Martine Zaouche-Laniau, "Products with nutrition and health claims in the Western Balkans: labelling behaviour, regulation and policy implications". *European Journal of Law and Economics* (2013).

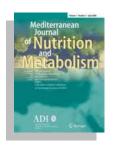


Abstract

This paper analyses food industry labelling behaviour in regulated and unregulated markets of products with nutrition and health claims (N&H claims) in the Western Balkans. The aim is to find out whether the intervention of the lawmakers in the form of labelling regulation improves transparency of labelling behaviour and facilitates a more informed consumer choice. The analysis is based on a shop survey of 475 products with N&H claims, conducted in six Western Balkan countries (WBC). Statistical inference is derived from the results of the Mann–Whitney and Kruskal–Wallis non-parametric tests as well as the Dunn post-test for all pairwise comparisons as a form of simultaneous nonparametric inference. Differences among the countries constituting the region are significant. In comparison with regulated markets in the region, unregulated WBC markets are characterized by a higher level of "spurious" statements dominated by regional/domestic producers not obliged to use scientifically-approved claims in their corporate practices. In these conditions, differences in labelling behaviour are expected as well, which is only partly confirmed by our testing results.

Para más información, consultar: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10657-013-9386-z#





• Effie Vasilopoulou, Vardis Dilis y Antonia Trichopoulou, "Nutrition claims: a potentially important tool for the endorsement of Greek Mediterranean traditional foods". *Mediterranean Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism* (2013).



Abstract

Dietary traditions are an important part of cultural identity and the production of traditional foods may provide a considerable income to interested businesses. especially small and medium-sized enterprises. Traditional foods, notably those from the Mediterranean area, earned a reputation for their nutritional quality, and should, therefore, be protected and supported. European law has recently provided a framework to promote the beneficial nutritional and health properties of foods, by allowing the communication of scientifically supported claims, after a standard evaluation procedure. European Commission Regulation 1924 of 2006 is intended to minimize consumer misleading and promote healthy dietary choices. In this context, we have investigated the potential of 194 traditional Greek foods to bear nutrition claims, by comparing their energy content and nutritional composition to the European specifications on a wide range of nutritional components, including protein, total fat and fatty acids, sugars, salt, dietary fiber, and certain vitamins and minerals. The average number of claims per traditional food was 5, with a range between 0 and 14. Overall, about 1,024 nutrition claims were potentially relevant for the 194 traditional foods studied. From those, about half were made on vitamins and minerals. Foods linked with the most claims were nuts and seeds. European Regulation on nutrition and health claims made on foods may provide an important tool for the sustainment of Mediterranean traditional foods, since those foods frequently have distinct nutritional qualities.

Para más información, consultar: http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12349-013-0123-5#

Novel Foods



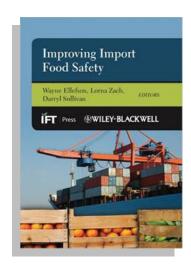
• Javier Lezaun y Tanja Schneider, "Endless Qualifications, Restless

Consumption: The Governance of Novel Foods in Europe". *Science as Culture*, Vol. 21 nº 3 (2012) 365-391.

Abstract

Functional foods and foods derived from genetically modified organisms represent two forms of intervention in the design of foodstuffs that have given rise to distinct political and regulatory dynamics. In Europe, regulatory agencies have tried, unsuccessfully, to affix a definitive legal meaning to these categories of food artificiality. This incomplete process of legal disambiguation has gone hand in hand with the delegation of the responsibility for overseeing new products to consumers, who are asked to continuously consider and assess the qualities of foods when making their choices in the marketplace. In the case of genetically modified foods, we have witnessed strategies of avoidance premised on the consideration of genetic modification as a blemish on the conventional character of foodstuffs. Functional foods, on the other hand, are increasingly mobilized in practices of naturalistic enhancement. What both examples have in common is the open-ended character of their respective regulatory regimes, and the continuous prodding of consumers to involve themselves more intensely in the weighing of their food choices. The result is a particular mode of market activism that we describe as restless consumption.

Libros y otros documentos



• Wayne Ellefson, Lorna Zach y Darryl Sullivan, "Improving Import Food Safety". Wiley-Blackwell (2013) 355 págs.



• John Cawley, Rosemary Avery y Matthew Eisenberg, "The Effect of Deceptive Advertising on Consumption of the Advertised Good and its Substitutes: The Case of Over-the-Counter Weight Loss Products". Forschungsinstitut zur Zukunft der Arbeit, Bonn, Discussion Paper

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Distribuido por Eupharlaw No. 7247 (2013) 48 págs.

Abstract

This paper is the first to estimate the impact of exposure to deceptive advertising on consumption of the advertised product and its substitutes. We study the market for over-the-counter (OTC) weight-loss products, a market in which deceptive advertising is rampant and products are generally ineffective with potentially serious side effects. We control for the targeting of ads using indicator variables for each unique magazine read and television show watched. Our estimates indicate that exposure to deceptive advertising is associated with a lower probability that women, and a higher probability that men, consume OTC weight loss products. We find evidence of spillovers; exposure to deceptive print ads is associated with a higher probability of dieting and exercising for both men and women. We also find evidence that better-educated individuals are more sophisticated consumers of advertising and use it to make more health-promoting decisions.

Keywords: advertising, weight loss, obesity, deception, information, drugs, health



onsultar: http://ftp.iza.org/dp7247.pdf



• Michaela Gröpel, "Willingness to pay for Fair Trade products: Analysis and implications". Grin (2012) 44 págs.



Disponible también en e-book (formato PDF): precio € 16.99; para más información: http://www.grin.com/en/e-book/209559/willingness-to-pay-for-fair-trade-products-analysis-and-implications/



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