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Critérios de pesquisa utilizados para elaborar a lista :

Ordenar	Ordenar por data
Palavra-chave	"denominação do produto"

14 Resultados

Data de criação : 19-04-2024

[Geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 16-01-2024

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural

Palavra-chave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | AGROALIMENTAR | aguardente | atividade agrícola | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | consumo | controlos de qualidade dos produtos agrícolas | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | direito da União Europeia | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investigação e propriedade intelectual | marca | política agrícola | produto agrícola | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | proposta (UE) | rotulagem | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vinho

Resumo On 24 October 2023, negotiators from the Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the Commission's proposal for a regulation on geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products. The text still has to be formally adopted by the Parliament and Council. The agreed text would bring together in a single legal document the provisions setting out the procedures for registering geographical indications (GIs) for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products that are currently spread over three regulations. It would increase the powers and responsibilities of producer groups, lay down rules on sustainability practices, clarify rules on the use of GI products as ingredients, and improve the protection of GI products online. The Commission would remain in charge of the management of geographical indications, with the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) only providing technical assistance and maintaining the GI register. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 25-05-2023

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural

Palavra-chave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | AGROALIMENTAR | atividade agrícola | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | consumo | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | firma comercial | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investigação e propriedade intelectual | marca da UE | marcação «CE» de conformidade | organização de empresas | produto agrícola | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | vinho

Resumo On 31 March 2022, the Commission proposed a regulation that would lay down, in a single legal text, rules for geographical indications (GIs) for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, which are currently spread over three different regulations. During the May II plenary session, Parliament is expected to hold a debate on the report from the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) and vote on the mandate for negotiations with the Council.

Em síntese [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Revising the EU geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-09-2022

Autor VIKOLAINEN Vera

Domínio de intervenção Avaliação do Impacto ex-ante

Palavra-chave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | AGROALIMENTAR | aguardente | análise económica | atividade agrícola | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | consumo | controlos de qualidade dos produtos agrícolas | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | estudo de impacto | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investigação e propriedade intelectual | marca | política agrícola | produto agrícola | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | proposta (UE) | rotulagem | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vinho

Resumo This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, submitted on 31 March 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI). Geographical indications (GIs) are names that identify products having characteristics or reputation linked to their geographical origin and notably to the natural or human factors in that place of origin. GIs are protected as intellectual property rights (IPRs) to promote fair competition by preventing unlawful uses. The GIs under the EU food quality schemes are: 1) protected designations of origin (PDOs), e.g. prosciutto di Parma, 2) protected geographical indications (PGIs), with a less strong link to the region, and 3) GIs of spirit drinks and aromatised wine, e.g. Irish whiskey. In addition to this, traditional speciality guaranteed (TSG) applies to food and agricultural products' traditional methods of production (not a specific geographical area), e.g. Geuze beer. The proposal aims to strengthen the GI legislative framework and to facilitate the take up of GIs across the Union, as intellectual property instruments accessible to all farmers and producers of products. The proposal was first announced in the European Green Deal, and then confirmed in the farm to fork strategy and the intellectual property action plan. The Commission included the present proposal in Annex II of its 2021 work programme (REFIT initiatives).

Briefing [EN](#)

[Nutrient profiles: A 'farm to fork' strategy initiative takes shape](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 26-04-2022

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domínio de intervenção Segurança Alimentar

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | açúcar | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | construção europeia | consumo | denominação do produto | estratégia da UE | gordura | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | nutrição | produto agrícola transformado | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | rotulagem | saúde | saúde pública | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vitamina

Resumo The European Commission is planning to establish 'nutrient profiles', that is, maximum amounts for nutrients such as fat, sugar and/or salt in foods, above which the use of nutrition or health claims would be restricted or forbidden. For example, breakfast cereals exceeding a sugar limit could no longer advertise their fibre or vitamin content. The Commission was already tasked with setting nutrient profiles to restrict the promotion of food high in fat, sugar and/or salt under the Nutrition and Health Claims Regulation ('Claims Regulation') adopted in 2006. Now, in accordance with the action plan accompanying the EU's 'farm to fork' strategy, the Commission will submit a proposal on nutrient profiles by the end of 2022. The proposal will form part of a wider package revising EU legislation on food information supplied to consumers, together with proposals on front-of-pack nutrition labelling, origin labelling, date marking, and labelling of alcoholic beverages. In the same package, the Commission also intends to solve a problem that has long been puzzling manufacturers and consumers in the herbal and plant products market, namely, that the same product can be classified both as a herbal medicine and as a food, depending on the Member State in which it is sold. While most consumer organisations and health advocates strongly support the idea of introducing nutrient profiles, opponents caution against overly simplistic labels that punish certain food groups and lead health-conscious individuals to avoid them. The European Parliament has stressed that food information is a potent tool for empowering consumers.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[CAP Amending Regulation \(CMO\): Amending regulations on the CMO for agricultural products, quality schemes and measures for remote regions](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 21-12-2021

Autor ROJEK Beata

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural | Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Mercado Interno e União Aduaneira

Palavra-chave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | AGROALIMENTAR | atividade agrícola | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | consumo | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | organização comum de mercado | política agrícola | produto agrícola | rotulagem | vinho

Resumo As part of the work on the EU's 2021-2027 budget, the European Commission proposed a set of regulations with the aim of reshaping and modernising the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP). Put forward on 1 June 2018, the 'CAP reform package' was finally adopted in December 2021. One of these regulations, the Amending Regulation, introduces changes to rules governing the common market organisation (CMO) in agricultural products (including the rules on wine), the EU quality schemes (geographical indications) and the support measures for remote regions. The aim is to equip agricultural markets and support measures to face new challenges, update provisions, simplify procedures and ensure consistency with other regulations on the future CAP. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Revision of the EU legislation on geographical indications of agricultural and food products](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 28-10-2021

Autor KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural

Palavra-chave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | AGROALIMENTAR | análise económica | atividade agrícola | comercialização | consumo | controlos de qualidade dos produtos agrícolas | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | ECONOMIA | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | política agrícola | produto agrícola | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | rotulagem | valor económico

Resumo The EU implements a quality policy (quality schemes) aimed at protecting the names of certain agricultural and food products. The objective is to promote the unique features of these products linked to their geographical origin (geographical indication) as well as the traditional know-how behind their production (traditional speciality guaranteed). The EU rules on quality schemes have been established by a number of regulations adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU. Recently published studies show that, although the implementation of the EU legislative framework is assessed positively, certain shortages need to be addressed so that the quality schemes can deliver to their full potential and support the achievement of the objectives of the 'farm to fork' strategy adopted by the European Commission in May 2020 as a cornerstone of the European Green Deal. The Commission work programme for 2021 therefore envisages the submission of a proposal for a revision of the legislative framework in the fourth quarter of the year. This briefing presents the findings of publicly accessible sources on the implementation of the EU legislative framework that will be revised.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Alcohol labelling](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 30-09-2021

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domínio de intervenção Segurança Alimentar

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | bebida alcoólica | bebidas e açúcar | cancro | comercialização | consumo | consumo de álcool | denominação do produto | direito da União Europeia | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | nutrição | prevenção das doenças | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | regulamento (UE) | rotulagem | saúde | saúde pública | selo de qualidade | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida social

Resumo In its Europe's Beating Cancer plan, published in February 2021, the European Commission suggests – among other initiatives concerning cancer prevention – several actions concerning alcoholic beverages, such as limiting online advertising and promotion, and reviewing European Union (EU) legislation on the taxation of alcohol. Also among the proposals is mandatory labelling of ingredients and nutrient content on alcoholic beverages by the end of 2022. Health warnings on labels should follow by the end of 2023. First attempts to label ingredients of alcoholic drinks were already made in the late 1970s, however the Council was not able to agree on any of the proposed models. Furthermore, alcoholic drinks containing more than 1.2 % by volume of alcohol (ABV) are exempted from the obligation, set on other drinks and foodstuffs, to list the ingredients and make a nutritional declaration on the label. The European Commission adopted a report in 2017, concluding that it had 'not found objective grounds that would justify' the absence of information on ingredients and nutritional information on alcoholic beverages. Following on from the Commission's report, the European associations representing the alcoholic beverages sectors presented their self-regulation proposal in March 2018, suggesting that some sectors would list all ingredients on labels, while others could use online means of communication instead. Stakeholders have differing views on the desirability and feasibility of listings on-label; some would prefer this information to be allowed to be given off-label through QR-codes, apps or websites, while others absolutely insist that alcoholic drinks should be no different from other sectors of the food and drink industry. The European Parliament has called on the European Commission to consider a health warning and calorie content on alcoholic beverage labels. This is an update of a Briefing published in April 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [Alcohol labelling](#)

[Nutrition labelling schemes used in Member States](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 27-07-2020

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domínio de intervenção Segurança Alimentar

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | comercialização | consumo | denominação do produto | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | nutrição | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | rotulagem | saúde

Resumo The controversial issue of 'front-of-pack nutrition labelling' (FOP labelling) has been high on the agenda of those following European food labelling issues for many years. With half of adults in the European Union being overweight and with many health problems related to unhealthy diets, making the healthy choice the easy choice for consumers has been advocated as one of the means that could help to solve problems. Front-of-pack nutrition labelling is simplified nutrition information provided on the front of food packaging, aiming to help consumers with their food choices. Under the current EU rules, the indication of nutrition information on the front of packaging is not mandatory but could be provided on a voluntary basis. Some Member States have already introduced voluntary schemes to help consumers to identify healthier products. The Commission announces in its new 'Farm to Fork' strategy, launched in May 2020, that it will propose a mandatory harmonised front-of-pack nutrition labelling system by the end of 2022. Consumer and health associations broadly consider that FOP nutrition labelling plays a key role in helping consumers make more informed, healthier food choices. There is, however, also criticism of such schemes, arguing that they are over-simplified and can mislead consumers. In its resolution on the European Green Deal, adopted in January 2020, the European Parliament welcomes the plan for a sustainable food system strategy, as well as the Commission's intention to explore new ways to give consumers better information, and calls on the Commission to consider improved food labelling.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [Nutrition labelling schemes used in Member States](#)

[Geographical indications for non-agricultural products](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 07-11-2019

Autor THIRION Elodie

Domínio de intervenção Direito da Propriedade Intelectual | Mercado Interno e União Aduaneira | Valor Acrescentado Europeu

Palavra-chave análise económica | cerâmica | comercialização | consumo | cultura e religião | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | ECONOMIA | estudo de impacto | INDÚSTRIA | indústrias diversas | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | rotulagem | usos e costumes

Resumo This Cost of Non-Europe report seeks to quantify the costs arising from the lack of European Union (EU) legislation protecting Geographical Indications (GIs) for non-agricultural products and to analyse the benefits foregone for citizens, businesses and Member States. The report estimates that introducing EU-wide GI protection for non-agricultural products would have an overall positive effect on trade, employment and rural development. More precisely, after approximately 20 years of implementation, such a protection scheme would yield an overall expected increase in intra-EU trade of about 4.9-6.6 % of current exports (€37.6-50 billion) in the more relevant sectors. Expectations are that regional-level employment would rise by 0.12-0.14 % and that 284 000-338 000 new jobs would be created in the EU as a whole. The expected positive impact on rural development would materialise, among other things, through direct support for locally based high-quality producers, rural economic diversification and local producers' capacity to organise collectively.

Estudo [EN](#)

Spirit drinks: Definition, labelling and geographical indications

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 28-05-2019

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural | Segurança Alimentar

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | bebida alcoólica | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | consumo | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | informação do consumidor | inovação | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investigação e propriedade intelectual | mudança tecnológica | norma de comercialização | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | revisão da lei | rotulagem | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | trabalhos parlamentares

Resumo In December 2016, the European Commission proposed to replace Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 – the Spirit Drinks Regulation – with a new one, with the aim of aligning it with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The proposal mainly involves grouping the provisions adopted by the Commission into delegated and implementing acts. In addition, it replaces the existing procedures for the protection of geographical indications (GIs) of spirit drinks with new ones, modelled on the recently updated procedures for quality schemes applied to agricultural products and foodstuffs. According to spirits industry representatives, the proposal contained some substantive changes that needed to be studied in detail to determine their impact. The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) was responsible for the file in the European Parliament. A provisional agreement was reached at the third trilogue meeting, on 27 November 2018. The agreement was confirmed by the Special Committee on Agriculture in December 2018 and approved in the ENVI committee on 22 January 2019. A plenary vote in the EP was held on 13 March 2019. The act was signed on 17 April and the regulation published in the Official Journal on 17 May 2019. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Food Labelling for Consumers – EU Law, Regulation and Policy Options

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-03-2019

Autor externo Dr. Kai P. Purnhagen, Wageningen University and Erasmus University of Rotterdam;
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Domínio de intervenção Avaliação da Legislação e das Políticas na Prática | Petições ao Parlamento Europeu | Proteção dos Consumidores | Saúde Pública | Segurança Alimentar

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | comercialização | consumo | denominação do produto | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | rotulagem

Resumo This study, commissioned by the PETI Committee of the European Parliament, provides a brief overview of the relevant EU labelling legislation Member States have to comply with, with regard to labelling of food, including organic products, for consumers, with emphasis on the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011. It critically assesses these laws and discusses progress - or lack thereof -, in particular with regard to aspects such as safety, health effects, effects for disabled people, etc. It explores and elaborates on the question of whether the current labelling requirements actually result in clearer information to help citizens to better understand the composition and health effects of food. The study also provides brief analyses/assessments of several petitions provided by the PETI Committee. Where possible, this study makes (policy) recommendations for EU institutions and/or Member States, taking into account their respective remits.

Estudo [EN](#)

Revamping the regulation on spirit drinks

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 22-02-2018

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Domínio de intervenção Segurança Alimentar

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | bebida alcoólica | bebidas e açúcar | comercialização | consumo | denominação de origem | denominação do produto | direito da União Europeia | exportação (UE) | informação do consumidor | inovação | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investigação e propriedade intelectual | norma de comercialização | produto alimentar | produto alimentar | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | proposta (UE) | rotulagem | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo In December 2016, the European Commission proposed to replace the current Spirit Drinks Regulation with a new one. The Parliament is expected to vote during the February II plenary on the ENVI committee's report on the proposal and on a mandate for interinstitutional trilogue negotiations.

Em síntese [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Misleading Packaging Practices

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-12-2011

Autor externo Margaretha Lawrynowicz

National reports prepared by : Shaun Charlton (France, United Kingdom), Tina Kalouta (Cyprus), Margaretha Lawrynowicz (Germany, Poland), Evangelos Margaritis (Greece), Geo Margi (Italy), Ieva Navickaite-Sakalauskiene (Lithuania), José Carlos de Medeiros Nóbrega (Portugal), Magda Schusterova (Czech Republic), Susan Singleton (Ireland), Dimitar Stoimenov (Bulgaria) and Ferenc Szilágyi (Hungary)

Domínio de intervenção Direito da UE: Ordenamento Jurídico e Atos Jurídicos | Mercado Interno e União Aduaneira | Proteção dos Consumidores

Palavra-chave comercialização | concorrência | consumo | denominação do produto | embalagem | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | Estado-Membro UE | estudo de mercado | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | publicidade abusiva | rotulagem

Resumo The briefing note answers the question of whether EU legislation on misleading packaging practices is required. For this purpose, 13 national reports have been analysed, which examined the situation in the respective countries. Available material on consumers' awareness, attitudes and behaviour has been explored. Consumer organisation enquiries have been conducted. Furthermore, it was analysed whether misleading packaging practices fall foul with existing EU legislation. Possible solutions are also discussed.

Estudo [EN](#)

Síntese [DE](#), [FR](#)

Study on Labelling of Textile Products

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-01-2010

Autor externo Benita Kidmose Rytz, Janne Sylvest and Anna Brown

Domínio de intervenção Indústria | Proteção dos Consumidores

Palavra-chave comercialização | consumo | denominação do produto | harmonização das normas | INDÚSTRIA | indústria do couro e têxtil | informação do consumidor | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | produto têxtil | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | rotulagem | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica

Resumo The debate on textile labelling was spurred by a recent proposal for a Regulation on textile names and related labelling of textile products. This study investigates whether other textile labelling requirements could be brought up in EU legislation, including care instructions, chemical substances in textiles, electronic labelling (RFID), multi-lingual, country of origin, ecological, and size labelling. Generally, the consumer organisations do not follow the area of textile labelling very closely, with the exception of chemical labelling, because improper textile labelling does, in most cases, not present a risk to consumers' health. However, consumer organisations generally favour harmonised, mandatory systems in order to ensure that consumers meet the same information across the EU. Industry organisations are generally in favour of voluntary systems, primarily due to the costs associated with mandatory system(s). For the member states, any mandatory labelling system would increase requirements for market surveillance.

Estudo [EN](#)