

Glossary

Agro-ecological production product: agri-food product that meets the conditions established in Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 30 May 2018, on organic production and labelling of organic products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007. This may be verified by means of a certificate issued by the Catalan Council for Organic Agricultural Production or by any other authorised regional or state body, and may also be certified by the presentation of sufficient proof that the conditions have been met.

Ref: <http://www.ccpae.org/>

Integrated production product: agri-food product that meets the conditions established in Royal Decree 1201/2002, of 20 November, which regulates the integrated production of agricultural products (BOE no. 287, of 30 November 2002). This may be verified by means of a certificate issued by the Catalan Council for Integrated Production or by any other authorised regional or state body, and may also be certified by the presentation of sufficient proof that the conditions have been met.

Ref: [Integrated production](#)

Differentiated quality product: agri-food product of special quality, certified by means of a PDO (Protected Designation of Origin) or PGI (Protected Geographical Indication) certificate, in order to comply with the conditions derived from Regulation (EU) no. 1151/2012, on agricultural and food product quality standards (OJEU no. L343, 14/12/2012), or certified by another means that certifies the fulfilment of those conditions.

Ref: [Differentiated quality](#)

Local Sales Decree 24/2013: Direct/Short-Circuit Selling: Local sale is the sale of **agri-food products**, from the **land** or the **farm** or as a result of a **processing or transformation process** that producers or groups of agricultural producers carry out for the benefit of the end consumer, either directly or through the intervention of an intermediary. Local sale includes **direct** and **short-circuit** sales. Local sale is identified by a **logo**, which indicates:

- The **decree** that regulates this type of sale
- The name of the **Government of Catalonia**
- The **sales method**: direct or short circuit

Decree 24/2013, of 8 January, regulating the certification of the local sale of agri-food products.

a) Local sale: sale of agri-food products, from the land or farm and/or as a result of an elaboration or transformation process that is carried out in favour of the final consumer, directly or through the intervention of an intermediary, by the producers or groups of agricultural producers. Local sale includes direct and short-circuit sales.

b) Direct sale: a sale made directly by producers, groups of producers and agricultural

producers to the end consumer, without the intervention of an intermediary.

c) Short-circuit sale: a sale made directly by producers, groups of producers and agricultural producers to the end consumer, with the intervention of an intermediary

d) Agricultural producers' association: any type of associative entity recognised in agricultural producers' law, which sells both the products produced or produced and processed by its associated producers, and the products produced and processed by the group with the products provided by its associated producers, as long as the associated producers are owners of a farm whose data are included in the integrated system of data on agricultural holdings in Catalonia managed by the department responsible for agriculture and food. To this end, agricultural cooperatives and agricultural transformation companies are also considered to be agricultural producer associations.

e) Own production of agri-food products: production obtained by the producer or by the group of agricultural producers, whether it comes from the land or from the farm of the holding of which they are the owners.

f) Own production: production or transformation process carried out by the producer or group of agricultural producers with the main raw materials from the farm of which both the producers and the producer members of the association must be the owners. This process can be carried out on or off the farm as long as, in the first of the two cases, the producers have the necessary means to carry out this preparation or transformation and in those cases determined by the specific regulations.

g) Intermediary: retail establishments, agricultural producer associations when they market products that come from non-associated producers, rural tourism establishments, catering establishments, including collective catering establishments, when the products are sold directly to the end consumers.

Ref: [Decree 24/2013 of 8 January. http://Venda directa Circuit Curt](http://Venda directa Circuit Curt)

Fair trade: Fair trade products are considered to be those produced and marketed under conditions of respect for basic labour rights and environmental protection in accordance with the description established by the European Parliament in Article 2 of its Resolution on Fair Trade and Development (2005/2245 (INI)).

“It is considered that, in order to eliminate the risk of abuse, fair trade has to comply with a series of criteria or principles defined by the European fair trade movement as follows:

- 1. A fair price for the producer, which guarantees a fair income and makes it possible to cover sustainable production costs and subsistence costs; this price must be at least equal to the minimum price and premium defined by international fair trade associations.
- 2. Part of the payment must be made in advance if requested by the producer.
- 3. A stable and long-term relationship with producers, as well as their involvement in the establishment of fair trade standards.
- 4. Transparency and traceability throughout the supply chain, in order to guarantee adequate information to the consumer.
- 5. Production conditions that respect the twenty fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- 6. Respect for the environment, the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of women and children, as well as respect for traditional production

methods that promote economic and social development.

- 7. Skills development and training programmes for producers, especially for small and marginal producers in developing countries, for their organisations and for their community perspectives, in order to ensure the sustainability of fair trade.
- 8. Support for production and market entry for producer organisations.
- 9. Awareness-raising activities on production and trade relations within the framework of fair trade, its mission and objectives, and on the injustice prevailing in international trade rules.
- 10. The monitoring and verification of the fulfilment of these criteria, within the framework of which the organisations in the southern hemisphere must play an important role, with the aim of reducing costs and increasing their participation in the certification process.

Certification	Websites
World Fair Trade Organisation	http://wfto.com
Fairtrade	https://www.fairtrade.es/
Naturland fair	https://www.naturland.de/es/
Fair For Life	https://www.fairforlife.org/pms/indexDOM.php?client_id=fairforlife&page_id=home
Small producers' logo	https://spp.coop/

In addition to the above labels or fair trade seals, in compliance with the provisions of Articles 43 and 44 of Directive 2014/24/EU, when mentioning these specific labels, the contracting authorities, must accept all other labels that confirm that they meet the equivalent requirements for the purposes of the above labels. [International seal guide](#)

Processed foods are those natural foods (unprocessed or minimally processed) to which salt, sugar, oils and fats, preservatives or additives have been added in order to extend their shelf life, change their texture, give them more intense flavours or make them more attractive. This category includes foods that usually have a maximum of two or three ingredients and preserve the identity and most of the constituents of the original food, such as canned vegetables, vegetables, fruits and fish, some processed meat such as pork, cured pork sausage or smoked fish, dried salted fruit, bread and cheese.

Ref: [Public Health Agency of Catalonia. "Small Changes to Eat Better" food guide](#)

Ultra-processed foods are formulations of various ingredients, almost always produced by industrial techniques. In addition to salt, sugar, oils and fat, they contain substances and additives which, although safe, serve only to enhance or modify tastes. They are presented in attractive and sophisticated packaging. This category includes carbonated, sugared and energy drinks, savoury and sweet snacks, brioche, pastries, biscuits, breakfast cereals, spreads (margarines), fruit yoghurts and dairy desserts, and ready meals, food preparations based on cheese, processed meat products such as sausages, hamburgers, cured sausages, etc.

Ref: [Public Health Agency of Catalonia. "Small Changes to Eat Better" food guide](#)

All mammalian muscle meat is considered **red meat**, including the beef, veal, pork, lamb, horse and goat. **White meat** is, therefore, the meat from fowl, as well as rabbit. **Processed meat** is meat that has been transformed by salting, curing, fermenting, smoking or other processes to improve its taste or preservation (including pork, sausages, hamburgers, meatballs, preserved meat, dried meat, meat-based preparations and sauces, etc.).

[Ref: World Health Organisation \(WHO\). International Agency for Research on Cancer. Questions and answers on the carcinogenicity of red meat and processed meat consumption.](#)

Free sugars: Free sugars are those that have been added to foods and beverages by the manufacturer, the cook or the consumer, as well as sugars naturally present in honey, caramel, fruit juices and fruit concentrates for juices.

[Ref: Public Health Agency of Catalonia. "Small Changes to Eat Better" food guide](#)

Sugared drinks. Sugared drinks are those containing added caloric sweeteners such as, among others, sugar, honey, fructose, sucrose, corn syrup, maple syrup, agave nectar or syrup and rice syrup. These include soft drinks, isotonic drinks, energy drinks, juice drinks with added sugars and fruit nectars, sugared milk drinks, sugared vegetable drinks, etc.

[Ref: Health Channel. Sugared drinks.](#)

Food waste: Food waste means food intended for human consumption, in a state fit to be ingested or not, that is removed from the production or supply chain to be discarded at the stages of primary production, transformation, manufacture, transport, packaging, distribution and final consumer, with the exception of the primary production losses.

[Ref: Department for Climate Action, Food and Rural Agenda. Food waste](#)

Fresh product: agri-food product that conserves its original unaltered qualities and which has not been frozen, deep-frozen or heat-treated.

Seasonal produce: fruit or vegetable with specific harvesting months and that has an optimal production period. Seasonal foods are those which are at their optimum point of consumption and which are only available on the market, in a natural way, for a certain period of time at some point in the year, due to the biological cycle. See Annex 1 for seasonal fruit and vegetable calendars.

Animal welfare: The term animal welfare refers to the physical and mental state of an animal in relation to the conditions in which it lives and dies. An animal experiences good welfare if it is healthy, comfortable, well fed, safe, and if it does not experience unpleasant sensations such as pain, fear or discomfort and is able to express behaviours that are important for its physical and mental state of well-being.

<https://www.woah.org/en/home>. **Health code**