



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Liste over publikationer fra EuropaParlamentets Think Tank

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Anvendte søgekriterier ved genereringen af denne liste :

Sortér Sorter efter dato Nøgleord "gødning"
--

8 Resultat (er)

Oprettelsesdato : 19-04-2024

[EU fertilising products](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-06-2019

Forfatter HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Folkesundhed | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter

Nøgleord cadmium | CE-overensstemmelsesmærkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | drift af landbrugsjord | EU-lovgivning | genvinding af affald | gødning | gødningsindustri | gødsning | INDUSTRI | kemi | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | markedsføring | metal-, jern- og stålindustri | MILJØ | miljønorm | miljøpolitik | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | salgstilladelse | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé Fertilising products are used to improve plant growth, mainly in agriculture, enabling higher crop yields. However, they are associated with some challenges as regards security of supply, the environment and health. Although the 2003 Fertilisers Regulation, which aimed at ensuring an internal market in fertilisers, has been effective, it mainly addresses mineral fertilisers and deters the introduction of new types of fertilisers. In March 2016, the Commission put forward a legislative proposal on fertilising products, as announced in the circular economy action plan. The proposal modernises the conformity assessment and market surveillance in line with the 'new legislative framework' for product legislation, covers a wider range of fertilising products (including those manufactured from secondary raw materials), and sets limits for the presence of heavy metals and contaminants in fertilising products. After completion of the legislative procedure, the final act was signed on 5 June 2019. The regulation will apply in full from 16 July 2022. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Didier Bourguignon. 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](#)

[CE-marked fertilising products](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-03-2019

Forfatter HALLEUX Vivienne

Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Miljø

Nøgleord CE-overensstemmelsesmærkning | gødning | gødningsindustri | harmonisering af normer | INDUSTRI | kemi | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | salgstilladelse | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé In March 2016, the European Commission presented a proposal on fertilising products, which would extend the scope of existing legislation, notably to cover organic and waste-based fertilisers, and set limits on heavy metals and contaminants in fertilising products. At its March II 2019 plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on the agreement reached on the file after trilogue negotiations.

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

[Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, October II 2017](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-10-2017

Forfatter SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdssikkerhed | budget | CE-overensstemmelsesmærkning | decharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's almindelige budget | EU's lovgivningsprogram | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-handelsaftale | EU-lovgivning | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | finansielle bestemmelser | forhandling om EU-aftale | fri kapitalbevægelighed | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | gødning | herbicid | international ret | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Malta | markedsføring | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | pressefrihed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | psykotropisk stof | rettigheder og friheder | salgstilladelse | seksuel chikane | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | whistleblowing | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The highlights of the October II plenary session included a debate on the conclusions of the last European Council meeting and the presentation of a new agenda for EU leaders, as well as the presentation of the 2018 Commission work programme. Members paid tribute to Daphne Caruana Galizia, the Maltese journalist killed in a car bomb explosion on 16 October.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Economic Aspects of the Regulatory Framework in the Area of Fertilizers

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 14-04-2017

Ekstern forfatter Justus Wesseler and Dušan Drabik

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Forbrugerbeskyttelse

Nøgleord cadmium | cirkulær økonomi | cost-benefit-analyse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-ret | EU-statistik | forurening fra landbrug | forureningskontrol | fosfor | GEOGRAFI | gødning | INDUSTRI | kemi | konsekvensundersøgelse | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | metal-, jern- og stålindustri | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | multinational virksomhed | nitrogen | regnskabsforvaltning | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé This study discusses economic implications of the proposed EU regulation on the market of CE marked fertilizers. Depending on the design of the regulation, the costs can be substantial. The expected additional costs of introducing mandatory or voluntary maximum threshold levels for cadmium in inorganic fertilizer are larger than the expected benefits. Measuring cadmium concentration in food in combination with food consumption information seems to be a more cost-effective strategy. Harmonizing the standards for new fertilizing products entering the EU market can increase their supply, support the development of the bio-economy and hence should be enforced. This document was prepared for Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

What if animal farming were not so bad for the environment?

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-02-2017

Forfatter VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Politikområde Forskningspolitik | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Langtidsplanlægning | Miljø

Nøgleord drivhusgas | ENERGI | energidiversificering | energipolitik | foder | forbrug | fælles landbrugs politik | fødevareforbrug | gødning | kødindustri | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsaktivitet | landbrugsforskning | landbrugsfødevareindustri | landbrugs politik | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | LANDBRUGSVAREINDUSTRI | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | opdræt | reduktion af gasemissioner | vandforurening | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SÅMKEVEM

Resumé What options exist, especially in terms of new technologies, for reducing the carbon footprint of the livestock industry, how effective might they be, and what could be done to encourage their implementation? The livestock industry is responsible for around 14.5 % of global greenhouse gas emissions. The magnitude of this percentage is due to the emission of large amounts of methane and nitrous oxide, which both result in greater global warming than carbon dioxide per gram of gas released. The main cause of livestock methane emissions is the digestive process in ruminants, such as cattle and sheep. In these animals, food is fermented, generating methane which is burped out. Nitrous oxide is generated through the application of fertilisers for animal feed production. This is also the case with crops grown for human consumption, but, as most of the energy stored in crops is lost when they are fed to animals, emissions due to fertilisers are much greater per calorie of animal produce than of plant produce. Both gases are produced by the storage of manure and its application as a fertiliser. In addition, carbon dioxide is emitted through burning fossil fuels for purposes such as fertiliser production, operation of farm machinery and transport of goods.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if animal farming were not so bad for the environment?](#)

Precision Agriculture and the Future of Farming in Europe

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 22-12-2016

Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord digital teknologi | drift af landbrugsjord | gødning | høst | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsaktivitet | landbrugsdriftssystem | landbrugsdriftssystem | landbrugs politik | landbrugs politik | landbrugsprodukt | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | MILJØ | miljøindvirkning | miljøpolitik | organisation af transport | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | satellitnavigation | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | TRANSPORT

Resumé This study resulted in the identification of four main future opportunities and concerns regarding precision agriculture (PA), or precision farming, in the EU, on which the European Parliament could take anticipatory action now: 1. PA can actively contribute to food security and safety; 2. PA supports sustainable farming; 3. PA will trigger societal changes along with its uptake; 4. PA requires new skills to be learned. The wide diversity of agriculture throughout the EU, regarding particularly farm size, types of farming, farming practices, output and employment, presents a challenge for European policy-makers. European policy measures therefore should differentiate between Member States, taking into account that the opportunities and concerns vary highly from one country to another.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PT](#), [PL](#)

Bilag [EN](#)

Bilag 2 [EN](#)

[Human health implications of organic food and organic agriculture](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-12-2016

Politikområde Folkesundhed | Forskningspolitik | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter

Nøgleord allergi | antibiotikum | biologisk landbrug | biologisk produkt | cadmium | drift af landbrugsjord | ernæringssygdom | fytosanitær behandling | gødning | INDUSTRI | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | LANDBRUGSVAREINDUSTRI | levnedsmiddel | menneskelig ernæring | metal-, jern- og stålindustri | offentlig sundhed | pesticid | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed

Resumé This study reviews existing scientific evidence regarding the impact of organic food on human health from an EU perspective, with a focus on public health. The development of environmentally sustainable and healthy food systems is an international priority. The study examines how organic food and organic agriculture can contribute to this in relation to public health. Human and animal studies directly addressing the health effects of organic food are reviewed. Furthermore, evidence linking principles and rules of organic production to human health effects is discussed.

Studie [EN](#)

[Revision of the Fertilisers Regulation 2003/2003](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-05-2016

Forfatter SCHREFLER Lorna

Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | cadmium | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | gødning | indre marked | INDUSTRI | konkurrenceevne | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | landbrugsproduktionsmiddel | lovgivning om plantesundhed | markedsføring | metal-, jern- og stålindustri | MILJØ | miljønorm | miljøpolitik | princippet om gensidig anerkendelse | salgstilladelse | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé While Regulation 2003/2003 has clearly contributed to the removal of trade barriers for EC fertilisers and is generally cost-efficient, its effectiveness in terms of health and environmental protection appears mixed. Recent analyses indicate that one of its central weaknesses lies in the fact that it is mainly being used for conventional inorganic mineral fertilisers. As a result, nearly half of the fertilisers currently on the EU market are not covered by the Regulation, with negative impacts on the use of potentially more environmentally-friendly alternatives and on innovation. In addition, the Regulation does not include limits to the content of heavy metals such as cadmium and other contaminants. It is thus fair to conclude that, in its present form, Regulation 2003/2003 does not entirely reflect the current fertilising materials market situation and is not fully aligned with EU policy goals. A revision of the Regulation was already planned during the previous Commission term and has now been linked to the Circular Economy Strategy. A proposal for a Regulation to foster the use of organic and waste-based fertilisers, addressing some of the shortcomings of the existing Regulation and introducing limits for certain contaminants was published by the European Commission on 17 March 2016.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)